1894–5.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1894-5,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

IN SIX VOLUMES

VOL. III.

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1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

SESSION 1894–5.

(IN SIX VOLUMES.)

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VOL. III.

1894.
(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE ACT, 1884.

(REPORT OF BOARD FOR 1893.)

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

REPORT

OF THE

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

For the Year 1893.

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We have the honor to submit our Report for the year 1893, in terms of section 62 of the "Civil Service Act, 1884."

In conformity with the provisions of the Act, that one member shall retire annually, Alexander Oliver, Esq., M.A., President of the Land Appeal Court, retired on the 31st December, 1892, and the vacancy thus occasioned was filled by the appointment of Critchett Walker, Esq., C.M.G., Principal Under Secretary.

J. H. Storey, Esq., was elected to the position of Chairman.

The Board have held forty-eight meetings for the transaction of business during the year.

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

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

Appointments of probationers	11	
" under section 7	115	
" " 8	203	
" " 28	9	
" of temporary officers under section 31	282	
" of teachers	120	
		740

And

And decreases as under :—

Retirements of Staff Officers	105	
Officers dispensed with—contributors	56	
Resignations—contributors	167	
,, non-contributors	173	
Dismissals—contributors	30	
,, non-contributors	70	
Non-contributors dispensed with...	405	
Deaths	82	
	——	1,088
The actual decrease has therefore been		348

The balance at credit of the Civil Service Superannuation Account, a statement of which is submitted herewith in accordance with the 62nd section of the Act, was, on the 31st December, 1892, £473,629 4s. 2d. This was augmented during the year by receipts to the amount of £94,197 2s. 11d. The disbursements during the year were £79,173 4s. 2d., leaving a balance to the credit of the Superannuation Account on 31st December, 1893, of £488,653 2s. 11d., and showing an increase of the credit balance during the year of £15,023 18s. 9d.

The number of officers who have retired on pensions since the Act came into operation on 1st January, 1885, to 31st December, 1893, is 687, and the amount to which they were entitled, £87,578 16s. 9d. per annum. Six pensions, which are not yet payable, have been assigned by the Government, amounting to £1,809 19s. per annum. One hundred and sixteen pensioners, whose pensions amounted to £15,285 12s. 7d. per annum, have died since 1st January, 1885, reducing the amount to £72,293 4s. 2d. During the same period, gratuities, amounting to £90,993 11s., have been granted to 607 recipients, and one gratuity of £166 13s. 4d. has been assigned, but is at present in abeyance. The following statement shows the items in detail :—

	£	s.	d.	
To persons whose services have been dispensed with for purposes of retrenchment—				
For 269 pensioners	41,980	5	7	per annum.
6 pensioners (pensions in abeyance)	1,809	19	0	
245 gratuitants	40,074	5	11*	
1 gratuitant (gratuity not yet payable)	166	13	4	
Retirements consequent on ill-health—	£	s.	d.	
For 156 pensioners	16,591	7	5	per annum.
103 gratuitants	16,887	10	3	
Officers who have retired voluntarily, being over 60 years of age—	£	s.	d.	
262 pensioners	29,007	3	9	per annum.
45 gratuitants	7,114	4	5	
Officers who have received injury while in the execution of their duty—	£	s.	d.	
9 gratuitants	2,312	12	1	
Gratuities to 205 widows and children ...	24,604	18	4	

In addition, there are 15 pensioners, under Schedule B of the Constitution Act, receiving £3,442 11s. 4d. per annum.

The pensions now payable amount to £72,293 4s. 2d., of which £36,081 6s. 11d. are paid to officers who were entitled to retire on account of their age being over 60, or were certified by medical report to be permanently incapacitated for performance of their duty. In

* Of this amount, £37,442 14s. 2d. has been repaid by the Government.

In the opinion of the Board the pension claims for which the Fund is legitimately liable amount to £36,081 6s. 11d. The balance, £36,211 17s. 3d., is to a large extent a charge upon the Fund not contemplated when the Superannuation Scheme was introduced.

The Board have repeatedly pointed out in previous Reports the effect on the Superannuation Fund of the system of retrenchment carried out in many of the Public Departments, and have urged "that the accruing claims of those who are entitled to superannuation allowance by reason of their age and infirmity, may not be imperilled by the forced retirements already referred to." During the past year the burden on the Fund thus created has considerably increased. A large number of fresh claims having been forwarded to the Board it was thought advisable by the present members to lay the matter before the Attorney-General for his opinion as to the legal interpretation of section 46, which deals with "abolition of office." Owing to Mr. Barton's ill-health and absence from the Colony, Mr. R. E. O'Connor, then Solicitor-General, gave his opinion, which, however, did not settle the difficulty; and as the officers whose services had been dispensed with were anxiously awaiting a decision, and in some cases were in actual want owing to the long delay in dealing with their cases, the Board represented the whole matter to the Colonial Secretary, stating their opinion that "the officers dispensed with appeared to them to be technically entitled to compensation, but that such compensation should not be a charge against the Superannuation Account, which was never intended to have such a burden cast upon it through such Departmental changes as are involved in a general scheme of retrenchment throughout the Service." The reply to this representation was that it had been decided "that these claims must be paid from the Civil Service Superannuation Fund as heretofore, pending consideration of the whole question." This was done and the gratuities so paid have been voted on the Estimates of the various Departments and repaid to the Fund; but no provision has been made for recouping the Fund for the pensions so paid.

Subsequently, on another Cabinet minute, the following decision was arrived at and communicated to the Board:—"The Cabinet have also decided that when the proper time for the adjustment of the matter arrives the Civil Service Fund shall be recouped for any additional burden which may be imposed upon it by reason of this decision."

The triennial actuarial investigation into the state and sufficiency of the Superannuation Account as required by the 54th section of the Civil Service Act, 1884, is now progressing; and as soon as it is completed, the result will be submitted in a Supplementary Report.

J. H. STOREY, Chairman.
ARCH. C. FRASER.
JAMES POWELL.
CRITCHETT WALKER.
CHARLES PINHEY.

Sydney, 14th September, 1894.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX I.

RETURN of "Special Cases," where persons have been appointed from outside the Service without probation or examination, in terms of section 28 of the "Civil Service Act, 1884," during the year 1893.

Name.	Office.	Reasons for Appointment.
Cooper, Waldemar Lionel Smirnoff	Fourth Clerk, Legislative Council	
Stuart, Thos. Peter Anderson (M.D.)	Medical Adviser	Medical training.
Bevan, Walter	Crown Prosecutor	Legal training.
Card, Geo. Wm. (F.G.S., A.R.S.M.)	Curator and Mineralogist, Geological Branch, Mines Department.	Special qualifications.
French, E. V.	Inspector of Stock, Merriwa, Mines Department	" "
King, George	Forester, Forest Department	" "
Taylor, Jas. (B.Sc., F.C.S., A.R.S.M.)	Government Metallurgist, Mines Department	" "
Pound, Charles Joseph	Bacteriological Assistant, Board of Health	" "
Cooke, Mary Tuffield	Matron, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	" "

APPENDIX II.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT,

For the Year ending 31st December, 1893.

Dr. **Cr.**

Disbursements.	Amount. £ s. d.	Receipts.	Amount. £ s. d.
To Pensions under the Constitution Act	2,729 13 11	By Balance, 1st January, 1893	473,629 4 2
" " " Civil Service Act	67,451 9 7	" 4 per cent. deductions from salaries	67,308 11 1
" Gratuities under the Civil Service Act	7,810 14 9	" Transfer from Consolidated Revenue Fund, provided by section 52 of the Imperial Act, 18 and 19 Vic., cap. 54	3,500 0 0
" Refund of 4 per cent. deductions, made in error	1,080 13 5	" Fines inflicted on Officers	21 15 0
" Fines refunded	1 7 6	" Transfer from Consolidated Revenue Fund to meet abatements which might have been deducted from Pensions paid to Officers whose services have been dispensed with	4,292 1 10
" Transfer to Consolidated Revenue Fund of amount credited in error	99 5 0	" Interest on £330,000, N.S.W. Treasury Bills, from 1st January to 31st December, 1893	13,200 0 0
" Investment in New South Wales Treasury Bills	8,000 0 0	" Interest on £8,000, N.S.W. Treasury Bills, from 26th May to 31st December, 1893	191 16 5
" Balance, 31st December, 1893	488,653 2 11	" Interest on daily balance, from 1st January to 31st December, 1893	5,682 18 7
		" Investment in N.S.W. Treasury Bills	8,000 0 0
£	575,826 7 1	£	575,826 7 1
		By Balance, 1st January, 1894 £	488,653 2 11

I certify the foregoing account to be correct,—

C. G. L. BOYCE,
Pro Accountant.

21st June, 1894.

APPENDIX III.

STATEMENT showing Pensions granted under the provisions of the "Civil Service Act, 1884," from 1st January, 1885, to 31st December, 1893.

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

* Deceased.

APPENDIX III—*continued.*

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

* Deceased.

APPENDIX III—*continued.*

Name of Pensioner.	Service for which Pension was granted.	Age.	Reason for Retirement.	Pension.		
1888.		yrs.		£	s.	d.
*Milhau, G. de	Postal Inspector, Post Office	67	Abolition of office	171	4	0
Adams, P. F.	Surveyor-General	59	do	579	15	0
Canter, R. A.	Examiner of Accounts, Treasury	50	Ill-health	212	10	0
Austin William	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	55	do	40	10	0
Dudding, William	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Singleton	68	Over 60 years of age	220	15	0
Sims, Henry	Stamper and Sorter, General Post Office	70	do	70	7	0
Lewton, Joseph	Inspector of Permanent-way, Railways	61	do	153	8	0
Rockliff, Lawrence	Teacher of Public School, New Lambton	61	do	93	8	0
James, George C.	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	37	Abolition of office	58	2	0
Turner, A. A.	Police Magistrate, Wollongong	61	Over 60 years of age	318	17	3
Groberty, Catherine	Public School Teacher, Clairvaulx	60	do	63	14	0
*Duffy, James	Inspector, Railways	58	Ill-health	160	3	0
Doyle, Michael J.	Public School Teacher, Manilla	42	do	56	3	0
*Weber, Adalbert	Road Superintendent, Roads and Bridges	64	Over 60 years of age	211	11	0
*Thomas, E. R.	Draftsman, Railways	65	do	99	19	0
Willans, Obadiah	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Queanbeyan	72	do	128	5	0
*Thomson, James	Chief Inspector and Consulting Accountant, Treasury	61	do	371	8	0
Hare, Reginald	Police Magistrate, Wellington	75	do	102	12	0
Lumsdaine, Alexander	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Newcastle	66	do	77	17	0
Clennett, W. P.	Assistant Foreman Bookbinder, Government Printing Office.	61	do	68	5	0
Edwards, George	Teacher, Public School, Oakendale	66	do	36	10	0
*Matthews, William	do do Macquarie-street South	53	Ill-health	174	9	0
Wilson, William	do do Boolong	61	Over 60 years of age	48	15	0
Silva, Emanuel	1st Assistant Lightkeeper, Macquarie Lighthouse	80	do	46	13	0
Bryant, Thomas	Foreman Blacksmith, Railways	61	do	129	18	0
*Collier, J.	Public School Teacher, Broke	64	do	78	3	0
Dallas, John	Fettler, Railways	63	do	36	3	0
Sydenham, William J.	Station-master, Rooty Hill, Railways	52	Ill-health	71	5	0
*Buchanan, James	Stipendiary Magistrate	60	Over 60 years of age	413	10	0
*Liardet, F. C.	Station-master, Railways	64	do	59	13	0
*Reeve, Edward	Police Magistrate, Port Macquarie	65	do	126	11	0
D'Arrietta, Walter	Overseer, Government Printing Office	58	Ill-health	226	9	0
M'Donald, John	Chairman, Land Board, Tamworth	60	Over 60 years of age	459	17	0
Donnellan, John	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	58	Ill-health	43	8	0
*MacDermott, Michael	Locker, Customs	59	do	126	11	0
*Joyce, Thomas	Warder, Sydney Gaol	51	do	40	4	0
Robinson, William	Chief Clerk, Agent-General's Office	69	Over 60 years of age	131	10	0
Hill, Francis W.	Superintendent and Controller, Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank.	56	Ill-health	470	3	0
Hollis, John	Inspector, Railways	66	Over 60 years of age	122	11	0
*Chapman, Chas. M.	Public School Teacher, Luddenham	71	do	75	8	0
Charteris, Frederick M.	Deputy Registrar of Brands, Mines	65	do	102	7	0
Robinson, G. J.	Clerk, Stock Branch, Mines	54	Ill-health	120	4	0
*Taylor, James	Pilot, Marine Board	55	do	148	16	0
Denison, Alfred	Warder, Sydney Gaol	61	Over 60 years of age	44	14	0
*Thompson, W. H.	Postmaster, Newcastle	71	do	230	3	0
Houslar, Robert	Pilot, Marine Board	64	do	75	10	0
Richards, Evan	Sheriff's Officer and District Court Bailiff	67	do	104	11	0
Stronge, William	Teacher, Public School, Picton	58	Ill-health	91	1	0
Pownall, Ellen	do do Rouse Hill	52	do	34	10	0
Wood, Jas. H.	1st-class Surveyor, Lands	59	do	271	19	0
*Hare, Henry	Chief Draftsman, Lands Office, Cooma	37	Abolition of office	172	14	0
Hicks, Lucy H.	Matron-Superintendent, Newington Asylum	53	do	145	0	0
Davis, John	Police Magistrate, Bega	70	Over 60 years of age	142	18	0
King Frederic	Manager of Government Asylums for Infirm and Destitute.	62	do	214	0	0
Bolton, Constantine F.	District Surveyor, Lands	48	Abolition of office	309	5	0
Galbraith, Bridget	Mistress, Public School, Waterloo	40	Ill-health	116	4	0
Patterson, David	Teacher, Public School, Grantham	68	Over 60 years of age	46	19	0
Watson, David	Labourer, Ordnance and Barrack Department	66	do	27	6	0
Bayly, W. H.	School Attendance Officer, Grafton	46	Ill-health	86	6	0
Henderson, M. Honora	Teacher, Public School, Norwood	44	do	41	18	0
Halkett, Alexander	Dredge-Master, Harbours and Rivers	65	Over 60 years of age	75	6	0
Holland, W. T.	Teacher, Public School, Burrangong Heights	66	do	70	4	0
Boone, John	Driver, Railways	60	do	71	13	0
*Delaney, J. W.	Sheriff's Officer, Newcastle	56	Ill-health	113	11	0
Emblin, J. W.	Postmaster, Armidale	63	Over 60 years of age	168	16	0
Bewick, George	District Engineer, Railways	64	do	275	10	0
*Flood, William	Sub-Inspector, Railways	54	Ill-health	75	9	0
Bradford, William	Senior Warder, Tamworth Gaol	60	Over 60 years of age	55	14	0
1889.						
Kealey, John	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	61	Over 60 years of age	86	12	0
Youll, Richard	Teacher, Public School, Plattsburg	63	do	153	11	0
Corcoran, Thos. H.	do do Yatteyattah	68	do	69	18	0
*Allen, Robert	Carpenter, Railways	61	do	60	9	0
*Darby, Richard	Station-master, Mortuary	73	do	152	18	0
*Bissett, John G., senior	do Brewangle	71	do	96	10	0
Bonamy, George	do Ashfield	69	do	156	12	0
Woodrow, John	Sub-Inspector, Railways	61	do	74	9	0
Caldwell, Isabella	Matron, Armidale Gaol	69	do	20	8	0
Newcombe, Geo. W.	Indexing Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office	59	Abolition of office	183	15	0
Hollis, Thomas	Sub-Inspector, Railways	69	Over 60 years of age	63	5	0

* Deceased.

APPENDIX III—*continued.*

Name of Pensioner.	Service for which Pension was granted.	Age.	Reason for Retirement	Pension.		
1889—*continued.*		yrs.		£	s.	d.
*Barney, G. H.	Chief Inspector of Distilleries	60	Abolition of office	412	17	0
Moriarty, E. O.	Engineer-in-Chief, Harbours and Rivers	64	Services dispensed with	791	13	0
Rae, John	Under Secretary for Public Works	75	do	543	14	0
Boag, Thomas	Locomotive Foreman, Railways	64	do	231	8	0
Scott, William	do Engineer, do	62	do	443	7	0
Godson, Richard	Chief Overseer, Parramatta Gaol	74	do	109	7	6
Wallace, Michael	Deputy Gaoler, Bathurst	67	do	110	5	0
Connell, Henry	Police Magistrate and Customs Officer, Kiama	60	Over 60 years of age	398	13	4
*Eames, Robert L.	Landing Waiter, Customs	61	do	135	1	0
South, Samuel N.	Instrument Fitter, Telegraphs	54	Ill-health	84	18	0
Simpson, George	Teacher, Public School, Bowra	60	Over 60 years of age	70	1	0
Moppett, Thomas J.	Principal Ledger-keeper, Audit Department	60	Abolition of office	230	15	0
Gilchrist, Drummond	Assistant Inspector of Accounts, Audit Department	68	do	250	9	0
*Grant, James	Shed Inspector, Railways	60	Over 60 years of age	131	17	0
*Bussell, Francis H.	Operator, Telegraph Department	37	Ill-health	76	13	0
DeCourcy, Thomas	Clerk, Railways	33	Services dispensed with	71	10	10
Finegan, John P.	Examiner of Accounts, Railways	35	do	153	6	4
Forbes, Alice	Matron, Bathurst Gaol	58	Ill-health	20	8	0
Molony, C. C.	Clerk, Railways	52	Services dispensed with	73	11	3
Long, Isidora C.	Teacher, Infant School, Balmain	50	Ill-health	116	14	0
Vyner, F. W.	Police Magistrate, Tumut	69	Services dispensed with	181	18	5
*Sutton, George	Examiner, Locomotive Branch, Railways	67	Over 60 years of age	47	1	0
Barry, Mary Jane	Housemaid, Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville	52	Ill-health	29	0	0
Higgs, John	Traffic Manager, Great Northern Railway	59	Services dispensed with	357	7	6
Mullampy, John	Teacher, Public School, Duramana	63	Over 60 years of age	37	5	0
*Muller, Woolfgang	Draftsman, Survey Office, Bourke	41	Services dispensed with	134	3	4
Dunman, John	Teacher, Public School, Aberglasslyn	59	Ill-health	51	7	0
Buckley, William	Carpenter, Railways	77	Over 60 years of age	39	14	0
*Haggarty, Marmaduke	Watchman, Fitzroy Dock	60	do	40	7	0
Williamson, J. W	Trades Overseer, Parramatta Gaol	64	do	88	4	0
Seale, Michael	Chief Clerk, Audit Branch, Railways	40	Services dispensed with	174	8	0
Higgs, Edward	Inspector, Traffic Branch do	54	do	249	1	0
Slatyer, Hampton	Clerk, Audit Branch do	36	do	58	1	0
Howarth, Shepherd	Issuer, Stores Branch do	70	do	67	13	4
Bourne, E. J.	Superintendent of Rolling Stock do	66	do	192	10	0
*Wascoe, John O.	Clerk, Stores do	68	do	64	16	0
*Hankin, J. C.	Station-master, Newtown do	57	Ill-health	113	18	0
*Sirkitt, Thomas	Foreman, Stores do	58	Services dispensed with	89	3	0
Bingham, George	do carriage-shop do	49	do	160	17	0
Smithers, A.	Clerk, Traffic Branch do	45	do	38	19	0
Betteridge, Geo.	do do do	41	do	42	17	0
*Docksey, Wm.	Sub-Inspector, Existing Lines do	52	do	96	16	0
Brabstone, Michael	Overseer, Stores Branch do	51	do	78	13	0
Pickering, Jas. E.	Clerk do	30	do	89	17	0
Fligg, Henry	Storekeeper, Newcastle do	65	do	173	16	0
Kensett, F. J.	Clerk, Traffic Branch do	69	do	95	17	0
Evans, Geo. T.	Superintendent of Stores do	40	do	190	0	0
Iredale, L. P.	Record Clerk do	45	do	151	19	0
Hall, Thomas	Teacher, Public School, Ghinni Ghinni	63	Over 60 years of age	44	8	0
Keon, G. P.	Police Magistrate, Eden	68	Services dispensed with	378	0	0
*Starkey, James	Shed Inspector, Railways	51	Ill-health	72	18	0
Fuller, Edgar	Public School Teacher, Calyton	64	Over 60 years of age	72	0	0
Forbes, Alexander	Gaoler, Bathurst	62	Services dispensed with	134	18	0
Irvine, Christopher	Cashier, Northern Line, Railways	49	do	94	4	0
Caldwell, Samuel	Gaoler, Armidale	77	do	131	15	0
*Wood, A. P.	Assistant Engineer, Roads	46	do	308	4	0
*Small, Wm.	Superintendent, Trial Bay Prison	65	do	284	15	0
Lynch, Annie	Mistress, Infant School, Wagga Wagga	32	Ill-health	60	10	0
Forsyth, F. W. G.	Schoolmaster, Sydney Gaol	61	Services dispensed with	88	0	0
Read, Sir John C., Bart.	Governor, Sydney Gaol	68	do	372	4	5
*Forbes, A. Leith	Examiner, Public Instruction	66	Abolition of office	390	0	0
Clarke, Hannah	Nurse-in-charge, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta.	66	Over 60 years of age	35	14	0
Rothe, Anna M	Teacher, Public School, Burrundulla	51	Ill-health	45	18	0
Vaughan, Patrick	Senior Attendant, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta	48	do	52	16	0
Garden, John	Chief Examiner, Public Instruction	65	Abolition of office	471	17	0
Henerie, Patience	Sewing Mistress, Public School, Glebe	42	Ill-health	21	13	0
Moxham, Wm.	Senior Warder, Parramatta Gaol	52	do	73	7	0
Schrader, John F.	Messenger, Court-house, Newcastle	79	Over 60 years of age	21	5	0
Kelly, Thomas	do Head Office, Railways	75	do	40	13	0
Cook, Peter	Watchman, Traffic Branch, Railways	70	do	22	3	0
*Scott, James	Driver, Railways	64	do	50	3	0
Hannell, Jesse	Superintendent, Nobby's Light-house, Newcastle	70	do	117	17	0
Bewes, Joseph	Foreman, Railways	69	do	71	8	0
Costley, Charles	Warder, Gaol, Yass	58	Ill-health	45	8	0
Slattery, James	do Sydney Gaol	57	do	45	3	0
*Bennett, W. C.	Commissioner and Engineer-in-Chief for Roads	65	Over 60 years of age	675	0	0
Cox, F. W.	Station-master, Armidale	54	Ill-health	138	16	0
Duff, John	Chief Compiler, Government Statistician's Office	55	Abolition of office	225	17	0
Davidson, F. B.	Assistant C.P.S., Water Police Office	65	Services dispensed with	188	5	0
Williams, Walter	Gate-keeper, Darling Harbour, Railways	78	do	40	10	0
Chapman, Wm.	Warder, Sydney Gaol	55	Ill-health	48	2	0
*Hinton, Alfred	Clerk and Accountant, Marine Board	77	Services dispensed with	165	3	0
Luterick, Nicholas	Coxswain, Marine Board	48	do	71	16	0
Berney, Augustus	Landing Surveyor, Customs	57	do	360	4	0
Browne, Wm. Jas.	Sub-collector of Customs, Grafton	64	do	135	8	0

* Deceased.

APPENDIX III—*continued.*

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

* Deceased.

APPENDIX III—*continued.*

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

* Deceased. † Receives pension also from Schedule B.

APPENDIX III—*continued.*

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

* Deceased.

APPENDIX III—*continued.*

Name of Pensioner.	Service for which Pension was granted.	Age.	Reason for Retirement.	Pension.
1892—*continued.*		yrs		£ s. d.
Flanders, John	Senior Warder, Grafton Gaol	62	Over 60 years of age	93 0 0
Brackenreg, Marian	Assistant Superintendent, Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta.	43	Services dispensed with	66 8 0
Cooke, W. V. M.	Police Magistrate, Dungog	55	Ill-health	173 8 0
Carroll, John	Deputy Governor, Darlinghurst Gaol	63	Over 60 years of age	164 10 0
Kinsley, Henry H.	Teacher, Public School, Lower Southgate	53	Ill-health	41 18 0
Chandler, William	Travelling inspector, Railways	33	do	48 17 0
Rein, William	Officer-in-charge, Clarendon, Railways	62	Over 60 years of age.	63 19 0
Folkard, William	Warder, Parramatta Gaol	48	Ill-health	67 6 0
Paynter, Henry	Chief Messenger, Legislative Council	68	Over 60 years of age.	70 1 0
Wildash, Charles C.	Inspector of Stock, Mines	72	do	133 16 0
Paton, John	Inspector, Railways	72	Services dispensed with	78 14 0
Fitzpatrick, Thomas	Warder, Maitland Gaol	59	Ill-health	48 14 0
Fowler, Frederick	Superintendent, Reception House for Insane, Darlinghurst.	66	Over 60 years of age.	140 7 0
Burn, Jane	Matron, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta	72	do	98 2 0
Milton, John	Labourer, Railway Department	63	do	53 6 0
Ritchie, William	Engine-driver, do	55	Ill-health	92 17 0
*Lawson, Elizabeth	Teacher, Public School, Brookvale	46	do	39 6 0
Falconer, James	Engine-driver, Dredge "Vulcan"	63	do	51 11 0
Flannery, Eleanor	Mistress, Infant's Department, Public School, Glebe	54	do	121 10 0
Wyatt, William	Teacher, Public-school, Camdenville	54	do	79 12 0
1893.				
Saunders, John	Teacher, Public School, Erskine Park	69	Over 60 years of age	35 11 0
Kemish, Samuel	do do Berkeley	60	do	68 1 0
Hayes, William	Assistant Sub-overseer, Government Printing Office	60	do	176 12 0
Murray, John H.	Inspector of Schools, Public Instruction Office	67	do	313 11 0
Minns, George	Foreman Plumber, Railways	57	Services dispensed with	105 9 0
Ridley, F. W.	Inspector of Stock, Mines Department	69	Over 60 years of age.	124 15 0
Murray, Christopher	Bailiff, District Court, Nowra	80	do	28 19 0
Finlay, George	Signalman, Railways	61	do	57 9 0
Martin, James	Boatman, Marine Board	60	Ill-health	54 18 0
Thompson, William	Teacher, Public School, St. Albans	54	Medical Board	98 2 0
Russell, Bourn	Harbour-master, Twofold Bay	74	Services dispensed with	201 10 0
*Muir, John	Pilot, Manning River	67	do	74 9 0
Stewart, Thomas	do Bellinger River	64	do	131 8 0
Morse, Robert	Warder, Parramatta Gaol	60	Over 60 years of age.	59 4 2
Johns, Richard W.	Mate, Dredge "Hercules"	62	do	54 12 0
Gordon, Hector M.	Teacher, Public School, Jerrawa	60	do	44 4 0
Nicholls, John	Locomotive Inspector, Railways	52	Medical Board	132 12 0
George, William	Mate, Dredge "Newcastle"	50	Ill-health	54 19 0
Higgins, Kate	Teacher, Infant Public School, William-street	50	do	188 16 0
Dutton, James	Entry Clerk and Storekeeper, Government Printing Office.	66	Over 60 years of age.	190 8 0
King, Eliza C.	Teacher, Public School, Redfern	54	Ill-health	183 5 0
Brain, Thomas	Station-master, Petersham, Railways	60	Over 60 years of age	124 19 0
Clarke, Edward W.	Teacher, Public School, Merannie	62	do	70 0 0
Pass, Samuel	Station-master, Ashfield, Railways	50	Medical Board	124 4 0
Hookins, Chas.	Inspector of Schools, Public Instruction	60	Over 60 years of age	278 16 0
Lee, Benjamin	Stipendiary Magistrate, Justice Department	67	do	247 11 0
Warren, John	Teacher, Public School, Cullenbone	65	do	46 18 0
Wilson, Alfred S.	do do Cordeaux River	64	do	37 17 0
Leer, William A.	do do Croobyer	69	do	62 16 0
Roberts, Wilhelmina	do do North Newtown	51	Ill-health	104 19 0
M'Lachlan, Cuthbert	Engineer, Tug "Mikado," Harbours and Rivers Department.	60	Over 60 years of age.	63 3 0
Picard, Alexander	Gardener, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	54	Ill-health	48 4 0
Kelly, James	Warder, Parramatta Gaol	63	Over 60 years of age	62 0 0
*Mayhew, James	Bailiff, District Court, Sydney	69	do	52 11 6
Cooper, Leonard S.	First Clerk, Legislative Council	61	do	222 7 0
Atkins, Joseph	Guard, Railways	60	do	123 3 0
M'Donald, Donald	Car Conductor, Railways	66	do	39 17 0
Pier, Henry	Guard, Railways	60	do	73 15 0
Holdsworth, Philip J.	Secretary, Forest Department	44	Services dispensed with	227 10 0
Walker, Robert C †	Principal Librarian, Free Public Library	63	Over 60 years of age	117 11 10
Churchill, Richard	Teacher, Public School, Arncliffe	62	do	104 0 0
Phillips, Thomas H.	Emigration Officer, Agent General's Office	61	Services dispensed with	108 7 0
Harrison, Charles	Post and Telegraph Master, Bega	63	Over 60 years of age	148 2 0
Simpson, Robert	Station-master, Narrandera, Railways	62	do	131 5 0
Bayly, William D.	Assistant Examiner, Money Order and Government Savings Bank.	48	Medical Board	118 13 0
Pryce, Edward	Teacher, Public School, Kellyville	68	Over 60 years of age	58 6 0
Lock, John	Guard, Railways	59	Medical Board	87 7 0
Hoye, John	Warder, Wagga Wagga Gaol	71	Over 60 years of age	64 18 0
Studdy, Albert H. B.	Teacher, Public School, Windsor	52	Ill health	94 15 0
Smythe, Charles	do Irvington	65	Over 60 years of age	70 11 0
Reidy, Maria	do Laggan	62	do	27 15 0
Suttie, George	do Ultimo	63	do	207 4 0
Bernard, William L.	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	60	Services dispensed with	122 11 0
Clissold, Alfred	Guard, Railways	60	Over 60 years of age.	106 5 0
Jenson, Fritz	Draftsman and Crop Reporter, Mines Department	44	Services dispensed with	74 2 0
Apsey, William	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	54	do	85 6 0
Dixon, William W.	do do	61	do	99 19 0
Huggart, William J.	do do	54	do	118 5 0
Long, William	do do	57	do	122 17 0

* Deceased. † Receives pension also from Schedule B.

APPENDIX III—*continued.*

Name of Pensioner.	Service for which Pension was granted.	Age.	Reason for Retirement.	Pension.
1893—*continued.*		yrs.		£ s. d.
Mills, L. M. B.	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	37	Services dispensed with	66 16 0
Stratford, Charles	do do	55	do	115 4 0
Swan, David	do do	56	do	118 17 0
Fawcett, Francis	do do	60	do	60 13 0
Fitzpatrick, George M.	do do	49	do	62 19 0
Ling, Abraham S.	do do	47	do	107 17 0
Russell, Samuel	do do	54	do	108 9 0
Meyer, Carl	do do	53	do	87 7 0
*Attwell, John	Officer-in-Charge, Canley Vale Railways	44	Ill-health	48 7 0
McClelland, Thomas H.	Inspector of Station Accounts, Railways	43	Medical Board	137 7 0
Penn, James	Ganger, Railways	62	Over 60 years of age	86 2 0
Herring, Gerard, E.	Assistant Under Secretary, Mines	60	Services dispensed with	418 1 0
Piper, William F.	Chief Clerk, Forests	52	do	194 4 0
McGarrity, John	Station-master, Seven Hills, Railways	60	Over 60 years of age	109 3 0
Fletcher, John	Teacher, Public School, Cawdor, Camden	68	do	71 4 0
Vick, John W.	do do Blacktown	60	do	103 13 0
Justelius, Edward	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	64	Services dispensed with	80 19 0
Morrison, John	Mate, dredge "Vulcan," Harbours and Rivers	59	Medical Board	91 1 0
Burnet, William	Examiner, Money Order Office	49	Services dispensed with	238 6 0
Carter, William L.	Accountant, General Post Office	45	do	220 8 0
Murdock Henry	Senior Clerk do	59	do	208 18 0
Leon, Septimus Inez	Clerk do	56	do	97 14 0
Simpson, Edward	Station-master, Scone, Railways	42	Ill-health	64 14 0
Brown, J. H. K.	Record Clerk, Shipping Office	63	Services dispensed with	150 14 0
Thompson, Chas. H.	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	62	do	122 4 0
Roper, John	Inspector of Stock, Mines Department	69	Over 60 years of age	120 4 0
Brierley James W.	Teacher, Public School, Yass	61	do	102 7 0
†Newcombe, William	Receiver, Treasury	62	do	64 16 0
†Cronin, James D.	Paymaster do	63	do	106 15 11
George, Robert	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	65	Services dispensed with	111 17 0
Davoren, James	Labourer, Railways	58	Ill-health	39 13 0
Huffer, John	Statistical Clerk, Public Instruction	60	Over 60 years of age	241 17 0
Brown, Joseph	Tube Fitter, Railways	62	do	73 3 0
Debelle, Edward B.	Teacher, Public School, Pyrmont	31	Ill-health	174 12 0
Price, Arthur	Chief Clerk, Agriculture	32	Services dispensed with	99 1 0
O'Shaughnessy, Mark	Warder, Parramatta Gaol	54	Ill-health	81 14 0
Lewis, Robert	Platform Inspector, Railways	60	Over 60 years of age	103 0 0
Wheeler, William	Teacher, Public School, Glendon Brook	60	do	92 2 0
Rodger, James	Driver, Richmond, Railways	60	do	98 7 0
			Total	£ 87,578 16 9

* Deceased. † Receives pension also from Schedule B.

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

	£ s. d.
1887—George Lewis, Draftsman, Survey Office ; age, 43	196 13 0
1888—J. T. Blanchard, Ordnance Storekeeper and Barrack Master ; age, 43	274 17 0
1890—Chas. Oliver, Under Secretary for Lands ; age, 40	360 14 0
1890—S. Freeman, Under Secretary for Lands ; age, 42	366 14 0
1892—A. Oliver, Parliamentary Draftsman ; age, 58	472 12 0
1893.—Frederic C. Rooke, Registrar and Board Officer, City of Sydney Improvement Board ; age, 41	138 9 0
	£1,809 19 0

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APPENDIX IV.

STATEMENT showing Gratuities granted to Widows and others under the provisions of the "Civil Service Act, 1884," from 1st January, 1885, to 31st December, 1893.

Gratuitant.	Service for which Gratuity was granted.	Remarks.	Gratuity.		
			£	s.	d
1885.					
Edwards, F	Clerk, Railways	Ill-health	110	0	0
Sullivan, Louisa M.	Widow of J. R. Sullivan, Clerk, Government Printing Office.	Widow	75	0	0
Mackay, Bridget	Widow of James Mackay, Teacher, Public School, Stubbo.	do	78	0	0
Handcock, Catherine	Widow of Robert Handcock, Surveyor, Lands	do	212	10	0
Street, Sarah R.	Widow of P. W. Street, Inspector, Conditional Purchases.	do	175	0	0
M'Kenna, S.	Messenger, General Post Office	Ill-health	36	0	0
Bell, Ada H.	Widow of C. Bell, Clerk, Mines	Widow	110	0	0
Smith, George	Inspector of Conditional Purchases	Ill-health	291	13	4
Dalton, Josephine	Widow of John Dalton, Clerk, Lands	Widow	110	0	0
Beeston, Alice	Widow of T. Beeston, Station-master, Menangle, Railways	do	82	10	0
Bourne, Jane	Widow of H. Bourne, Police Magistrate, Wellington	do	235	0	0
Chantrell, L.	Widow of W. Chantrell, Clerk, Railways	do	90	0	0
Pemberton, M.	Widow of F. Pemberton, Station-master, Bungendore, Railways.	do	97	10	0
Atkinson, M. A.	Widow of S. Atkinson, Assistant Stamp Printer, Government Printing Office.	do	75	0	0
1886.					
Buckland, Jane	Widow of J. Buckland, Teacher, Public School,	do	108	0	0
Gray, Emily	Widow of W. Gray, Teacher, Public School, Leichhardt.	do	125	0	0
Greenland, Herbert	Surveyor, Railways.	Services dispensed with	166	6	0
Robertson, Jane	Widow of George Robertson, Teacher, Public School, Newcastle.	Widow	131	12	0
Conroy, Winifred	Widow of S. Conroy, Warder, Sydney Gaol	do	75	5	7
Williams, James	Station-master, Millthorpe, Railways	Ill-health	238	17	9
Burrell, Joseph	Labourer, Glebe Island Abattoirs	Over 60 years of age	96	10	6
Thorburn, Adelaide	Widow of Alex. Thorburn, Station master, Byrock, Railways	Widow	112	0	0
McDonough, Mary	Widow of M. McDonough, Teacher, Public School, Cooyal.	do	90	0	0
Buchanan, William	Warder, Sydney Gaol	Ill health	209	7	6
Argue, Robert	Labourer, Stores	Disabled in discharge of duty	169	6	8
O'Dwyer, M. H.	Widow of E O'Dwyer, Accountant, Lands	Widow	185	0	0
Langley, Michael	Warder, Sydney Gaol	Ill-health	149	0	10
Mulhall, Mary	Widow of G. Mulhall, Lightkeeper, Broken Bay	Widow	90	0	0
Chape, Catherine	Postmistress, Balmain	Over 60 years of age	201	3	4
Helm, Elizabeth	Widow of C O. Helm, Clerk, Mines	Widow	160	0	0
Coupar, Alexander	Clerk, Railways	Over 60 years of age	105	18	0
Grant, William	Draftsman, Survey	Ill health	174	2	7
Waldron, Christina	Teacher, Public School, Wyngdon	do	169	3	4
Sheldon, Rebecca	Widow of James Sheldon, Teacher, Public School, Stockyard Creek.	Widow	66	0	0
Woods, T. A. Tenison	Locker, Customs	Ill-health	207	15	7
M'Namara, Ellen	Teacher, Public School, Mount Rivers	do	117	12	9
Morgan, Mary	Widow of J. P. Morgan, Teacher, Public School, Hargraves.	Widow	90	0	0
Argent, Ada	Widow of Thomas Argen, Rabbit Branch, Mines	do	75	0	0
Stonehill, Jane	Widow of Henry Stonehill, Watchman, Government Printing Office.	do	73	0	0
Aldrich, Mary	Widow of F. Aldrich, Boatman, Marine Board	do	54	0	0
Oakley, W. A	Draftsman, Railways	Services dispensed with	54	9	0
Clements, Elizabeth	Widow of J. Clements, Reader, Government Printing Office.	Widow	105	0	0
Murray, J. S.	Description Writer, Survey	Ill-health	163	6	8
Hosier, S. A. A.	Widow of F. Hosier, Reader, Government Printing Office.	Widow	86	5	0
Blackwood, M.	Widow of John Blackwood, Teacher, Public School, Blue Gum Flat.	do	90	0	0
M'Skimming, Elizabeth	Widow of J. L. M'Skimming, Teacher, Public School, Collector.	do	90	0	0
Radford, M.	Widow of R. Radford, Clerk, Public Instruction	do	160	0	0
Hurn, Rebecca	Widow of R. Hurn, Fettler, Railways	do	9	14	4
Rowe, Henry	Signalman, Railways	Over 60 years of age	115	16	0
Fabris, Elizabeth	Widow of H. E. Fabris, Teacher, Public School, Murroo.	Widow	66	0	0
Fitzgerald, Fanny	Widow of M. Fitzgerald, Surveyor, Railways	do	140	0	0
Fawcett, Archibald	Timekeeper, Railways	Over 60 years of age	43	10	10
Byrnes, James	Land Valuer, Railways	Ill-health	671	11	4
Balshan, Harriett	Widow of R. W. Balshan, Teacher, Public School, Woodlands.	Widow	66	0	0
Butler, M. E	Teacher, Public School, Wheeney Creek	Ill health	45	15	4
Leeson, Edward	Post and Telegraph Master, Nambucca	Disabled in discharge of duty	268	6	8
Cayser, James W.	Draftsman, Tramways	Ill-health	100	0	0
Lorenson, Caroline	Widow of Peter Lorenson, Principal Lightkeeper, Solitary Island	Widow	105	0	0
Thrum, L. A.	Widow of G. A Thrum, Foreman, Machine Branch, Government Printing Office.	do	175	0	0

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

Gratuitant.	Service for which Gratuity was granted.	Remarks.	Gratuity.
1887.			£ s. d.
Abbott, Sarah C.	Widow of S. Abbott, Station-master, Eveleigh, Railways.	Widow	107 10 0
Bardon, Elizabeth	Widow of R. Bardon, Clerk, Mines	do	122 10 0
Brentnall, Rebecca A. D.	Widow of C. J. Brentnall, Inspector of Stock	do	140 0 0
Cournane, Sarah Ann	Widow of Daniel Cournane, Warder, Cooma Gaol	do	73 0 0
Hussey, H. M.	Widow of J. G. Hussey, Gaoler, Parramatta	do	125 0 0
Neale, Mariann	Widow of N. Neale, Locker, Customs	do	68 15 0
Johnston, James	Fireman, Marine Board	Ill-health	34 5 0
Gurney, Emily A.	Widow of George A. Gurney, Clerk, Office of Clerk of the Peace.	Widow	132 10 0
O'Brien, Ellen	Widow of Thos. O'Brien, Railway Station-master, Lochinvar.	do	96 5 0
Burnett, Elizabeth S.	Widow of John Burnett, of Harbours and Rivers	do	57 4 0
Bagot, Annie	Widow of G. S. Bagot, Clerk, Audit Branch, Railways.	do	75 0 0
Carter, Kate	Widow of John Carter, Railways	do	100 0 0
Jamieson, Elizabeth	Teacher, Public School, Yerrijong	Ill-health	71 13 4
Barker, Eliza	Widow of Wm. Barker, Stamper and Sorter, General Post Office.	Widow	100 0 0
Bennett, James W. P.	Post and Telegraph Master, Lake Cudgellico	Ill-health	140 9 3
Andrew, John, Children of	Family of late John Andrew, Clerk, Railways	Children	60 0 0
O'Shea, Michael	Drill Instructor, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta.	Services dispensed with	295 16 11
Stone, William	Railway Letter-sorter, General Post Office	Disabled in discharge of duty	375 10 0
Binny, T. C.	Registrar, Mines	Mental derangement	531 13 4
Le Jeune, Lily	Widow of Paul le Jeune, C.P.S., Campbelltown	Widow	195 0 0
Humphries, John	Boatman, Marine Board	Ill-health	95 1 1
M'Cormick, Thomas J.	Stamper and Sorter, General Post Office	do	138 17 9
Vivian, Louisa R.	Widow of John A. Vivian, 2nd Clerk Assistant, Legislative Assembly.	Widow	300 0 0
Macdonnell, John	Messenger, Lands	Ill-health	119 1 3
Allen, Wm.	Forest Ranger, Mines	do	192 3 9
Johnson, Charles P.	Teacher, Provisional School, Angledool	Over 60 years of age	83 2 6
Green, Henrietta	Widow of Alfred Green, Sub-collector of Customs, Tweed River.	Widow	163 0 0
Wilson, Minnie	Mistress, Public School, Bullanaming-street	Ill-health	230 11 2
Ruddock, C. A.	Widow of Joseph Ruddock, Teacher, Public School, Canowindra.	Widow	90 0 0
Collman, T. W.	Clerk, Store Branch, Railways	Ill-health	64 11 8
Quinan, James	Inspector of Fisheries	Services dispensed with	99 6 1
Guiry, Jerome J.	Clerk, Office of the Clerk of the Peace	do	144 8 10
Hiles, Thomas	do Roads and Bridges	Over 60 years of age	271 10 6
Place, Thomas	Boatman, Marine Board	Ill-health	148 19 8
Culhane, Anthony P.	Teacher, Public School, Dusodie	do	47 12 9
Tait, Susannah	Widow of Alexander Tait, Boatman, Marine Board	Widow	73 10 0
Alexander, S.	Draftsman, Survey Office	Services dispensed with	222 13 5
Allan, J. R.	do do	do	27 3 0
Cansdell, G. G. M.	do do	do	480 14 7
Duff, G. D.	do do	do	108 3 11
Gleeson, W.	do do	do	27 3 0
Gread, M. J. F.	do do	do	205 0 0
Hemming, O. H.	Assistant Examiner, Survey Office	do	325 18 9
Inder, H.	Clerk, Lands	do	200 16 8
Kennedy, J. M.	Draftsman, Survey Office	do	264 18 7
M'Minn, D. S.	do do	do	318 5 7
M'Neill, J.	Clerk, do	do	167 11 5
Minchen, E. W.	Draftsman, do	do	267 7 2
Morris, E. R.	Lithographic Draftsman, Survey Office	do	264 18 7
Sharp, F. W.	do do	do	200 0 0
Smith, F.	Clerk, Lands	do	225 0 0
Turri, G. G.	Draftsman, Survey Office	do	269 1 3
Walker, G. W.	Plan-mounter, do	do	208 6 8
Webster, W.	Examiner of Diagrams, Survey Office	do	381 11 11
Van Wessem, L. A.	Draftsman, do	do	109 9 11
Williams, E. G.	Clerk, Lands	do	192 12 9
Asher, Alfred	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	do	112 5 10
Barnes, George R.	Junior Draftsman, do	do	65 0 0
Carpenter, H. S.	School Attendance Officer, do	do	97 0 3
Cork, F. A. H.	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	do	97 15 6
Curran, W. R.	do do	do	113 1 1
Dadley, Frederick	Clerk of Works, do	do	238 8 9
Duncan, David	do do	do	96 13 4
Dwyer, Denis	School Attendance Officer, do	do	113 1 1
Evans, Henry	do do	do	111 10 6
Fagan, Charles C.	do do	do	96 5 0
Henry, Herbert	Draftsman, do	do	127 10 0
Margrie, William H.	Clerk of Works, do	do	226 11 3
McGeorge, Andrew	School Attendance Officer, do	do	97 0 3
Nurthew, Thomas K.	Clerk of Works, do	do	53 6 8
Petre, Gerald	Draftsman, do	do	41 13 4
Sutton, Rowland T.	School Attendance Officer, do	do	118 8 0
Thornton, James C.	do do	do	97 15 6
Turner, William	do do	do	97 15 6
Walkinshaw, C. C.	do do	do	87 7 3
White, Frederick J.	do do	do	97 0 3
Williamson, Alexander J.	Draftsman, do	do	55 4 2
Wilson, William G.	School Attendance Officer, do	do	118 8 0
Isaac, Lily Ann	Post-mistress, Scone	Over 60 years of age	53 17 5

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APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

Gratuitant.	Service for which Gratuity was granted.	Remarks.	Gratuity. £	s.	d.
1887—*continued.*					
Delaney, Michael	Officekeeper, Telegraphs	Services dispensed with	262	15	6
Lloyd, William F.	Storekeeper, Fitzroy Dock, Harbours and Rivers	do	403	15	0
Oakley, Catherine	Widow of John Oakley, Clerk, Railway Department.	Widow	97	10	0
Pringle, Annie O.	Matron, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta	Services dispensed with	440	0	0
Sharp, Edward	School Attendance Officer, Department of Public Instruction.	do	215	8	4
Garnett, Henry	School Attendance Officer, Department of Public Instruction.	do	101	7	1
Mailer, Minnie	Widow of H. J. Mailer, Clerk, Railway Department.	Widow	53	15	0
Godden, Alice	Widow of H. R. Godden, Timekeeper, Railway Department.	do	97	10	0
Rusden, M. A.	Widow of F. T. Rusden, Police Magistrate, Merriwa.	do	220	0	0
Furber, B. M.	Widow of A. F. Fuber, Foreman Bookbinder, Government Printing Office.	do	175	0	0
Finn, J. J.	Draftsman, Department of Lands	Services dispensed with	231	17	6
Richardson, F. W. H.	Teacher, Public School, Carrick	Ill-health	45	6	6
Booth, W.	Clerk, Department of Lands	do	34	0	6
Goff, R. A.	Deputy Comptroller of Prisons	do	537	15	6
Chatwin, Samuel	Fitter, Department of Railways	do	148	19	2
McLennan, J. A.	Clerk, Department of Lands	Services dispensed with	103	2	6
Pitcairn, M. E.	Widow of Robert Pitcairn, Crown Prosecutor	Widow	250	0	0
Avis, J. O.	Bookbinder, Government Printing Office	Ill-health	102	4	6
De Rozzoli, O. F.	Draftsman, Lands Department	Services dispensed with	191	5	0
Hicks, A.	Widow of D. S. Hicks, Department of Public Instruction.	Widow	300	0	0
Daley, F. L.	Widow of M. Daley, Clerk, Railway Department	do	67	10	0
Street, Sarah	Widow of C. L. Street, Teacher, Public School, Ilford.	do	90	0	0
Tuckerman, P. P.	Clerk, Survey Office	Services dispensed with	164	18	7
Stewart, E. M.	Widow of W. R. Stewart, Assistant C.P.S., Central Police Office.	Widow	245	0	0
Wright, E.	Widow of John Wright, Principal of Fort-street Training School.	do	325	0	0
Rowan, Alfred	Clerk, Railway Department	Ill-health	194	2	0
Horn, Jane	Widow of Charles Horn, Railway Station-master, Gundagai.	Widow	16	5	5
Foster, E. A.	Widow of W. B. Foster, Clerk, General Post Office.	do	34	11	9
1888.					
Shirtley, Maria	Children of Joseph Blackburn, Shed Inspector, Railways.	Children under 16 years of age	318	15	0
Hedgeland, George	Surveyor, Lands	Services dispensed with	465	0	0
Ward, James	Assistant Forest Ranger, Mines	Over 60 years of age	143	6	8
Morrison, John T.	Instrument Fitter, Electric Telegraphs	Ill-health	186	7	9
Goodson, Edwin	Messenger, Lands	Over 60 years of age	132	14	2
Dunlop, David	Warder, Gaol, Hay	Ill-health	25	6	8
Chamier, A. F.	Surveyor, Lands	Abolition of office	233	6	8
Sim, William	Draftsman, Lands	do	283	6	8
Powell, Thomas T.	Public School Teacher, Seal Rocks	Over 60 years of age	45	18	9
Cooper, W M.	Surveyor, Public Parks	Abolition of office	286	9	2
Gaal, Catherine L.	Widow of Marinus Gaal, Coxswain, Marine Board	Widow	425	4	2
French, H. J.	Field Assistant, Survey	Ill-health	27	15	6
Denshire, Clara	Widow of W. C. Denshire, Post and Telegraph Master, Parramatta.	Widow	210	0	0
Prevost, Caroline O.	Widow of Henry Prevost, District Engineer, Railways.	do	155	0	0
Townsend, George	Draftsman, Railways	Services dispensed with	62	2	0
Aubin, William J.	Operator, Electric Telegraphs	Ill-health	233	15	0
Walker, J. M.	Clerk, Rabbit Branch, Lands	Services dispensed with	67	4	5
Selwyn, F. A.	Clerk, Agent-General's Office	do	178	10	0
Alexander, John	do do	do	255	0	0
Wait, Edward R.	do do	do	63	15	0
Woolgar, Henry W.	do do	do	94	2	2
Bean, Alfred	do do	do	45	6	3
Coote, Janet H.	Widow of T. G. Coote, Secretary, Aborigines Protection Board.	Widow	120	0	0
Carpenter, Rebecca A.	Widow of W. P. Carpenter, Public School Teacher, Warangesda.	do	28	0	0
Gordon, James D.	Public School Teacher, Belltrees, Scone	Ill-health	155	9	2
Stephen, Louisa F.	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Manly	do	207	6	8
Forster, F. M. C.	Forest Ranger, Lands	Services dispensed with	155	0	0
Evans, F. M.	do do	do	106	9	2
Shadforth, H. S.	do do	do	81	2	11
Tomlins, W. H.	Clerk, Rabbit Branch, Lands	do	88	6	8
Ireland, Elizabeth	Widow of Thomas Ireland, Clerk, Lands	Widow	150	0	0
Ussher, Ellen	Widow of John Ussher, Public School Teacher, Castle Hill.	do	126	0	0
Johnson, Emma	Widow of John Johnson, Labourer, Government Printing Office.	do	199	11	3
Gardiner, F. H.	Clerk, Railways	Over 60 years of age	70	16	8
Jackson, Mary A.	Widow of A. L. Jackson, Foreman, Government Printing Office.	Widow	170	0	0
Hewson, Sansond	Teacher, Crudine Creek, Sofala	Over 60 years of age	42	18	4
M'Guinn, Susan	Widow of Luke M'Guinn, C.P.S., Dubbo	Widow	195	0	0

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

Gratuitant.	Service for which Gratuity was granted.	Remarks.	Gratuity.
1888—*continued.*			£ s. d.
Robarts, Julia	Widow of R. Robarts, Clerk, Railways	Widow	47 10 0
Rae, Jane	do Robert Rae, Warder, Maitland Gaol	do	110 0 0
Leavy, Thos.	Public School Teacher, Hanging Rock	Over 60 years of age	176 9 2
Maunsell, Richard	Police Magistrate, Port Macquarie	do	443 6 8
Arnold, C. G.	Clerk, Lands	do	192 0 5
Mercer, M. D.	Clerk, Public Instruction	Ill-health	132 18 4
Williams, Elizabeth	Widow of Henry Williams, Letter-carrier, General Post Office.	Widow	40 0 0
Tullock, Martha	Daughter of late T. Tullock, Pilot, Marine Board	Daughter under 16 years of age	115 0 0
Kelly, Margery	Widow of D. F. Kelly, Lands Agent, Burrowa	Widow	145 0 0
Falconer, Hannah	Teacher, Public School, Tarradale	Ill-health	100 6 8
Wilson, T. W.	Forest Ranger, Lands	do	201 5 0
Bisset, James	Tug-master, Harbours and Rivers	Over 60 years of age	295 7 0
Robison, Hugh	Inspector of Public Charities	Services dispensed with	652 5 0
Hall, William	Messenger, Office of Public Charities	do	120 6 3
Hall, Caroline	Office-keeper, Office of Public Charities	do	13 17 9
Leggo, Thomas	Inspector of Permanent Way, Railways	do	94 1 3
Bagshawe, F. T.	Draftsman, Railways	do	32 10 0
Gleeson, Mrs.	Mother of Peter B. Gleeson, Telegraph Operator and Coaching Assistant, Armidale, Railways.	Special circumstances under sec. 51.	118 0 0
Gray, E. J.	Widow of R. Gray, Traffic Branch, Railways	Widow	54 8 6
Jarvis, George	Fettler, Railways	Over 60 years of age	72 8 0
M'Gillycuddy, R. E.	Dredge-master, Harbours and Rivers	Services dispensed with	257 12 9
Willoughby, James	Teacher, Public School, Major's Plains	Over 60 yeors of age	126 0 0
Allen, Mary	Widow of Thos. Allen, Gaoler, Yass	Widow	143 0 0
East, A. W.	Draftsman, Lands	Over 60 years of age	196 3 0
Smith, G. J.	do do	Services dispensed with	280 0 0
Hukins, John	Messenger, do	Over 60 years of age	153 15 0
Collman, John	Chief Clerk, Board of Health	Abolition of office	265 12 6
M'Cabe, Jane K.	Widow of W. M'Cabe, Postal Assistant, Deniliquin	Widow	85 0 0
Brodie, C. W.	Clerk, Lands	Ill-health	154 10 0
M'Sweeney, H.	do Railways	Services dispensed with	34 3 4
Welsh, Sarah	Widow of C. R. Welsh, Clerk, Treasury	Widow	120 0 0
Whitley, Harriet	do W. J. Whitley, Ledger-keeper, Money Order, Office.	do	100 0 0
Santry, Dora	Widow of P. Santry, Labourer, Ordnance and Barrack Department.	do	65 1 0
Munro, Kenneth	Boatman, Harwood Island Distilleries	Ill-health	137 10 0
Ould, H. H.	Examiner of Titles, Registrar-General's Office	do	697 8 7
1889.			
Chettle, S. W.	Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office	Services dispensed with	74 17 0
Thurlow, E. A. W.	do do	do	84 7 6
Payten, Helen A.	Widow of W. H. Payten, Lands Agent, Dubbo	Widow	175 0 0
Quinn, J. J.	Draftsman, Lands	Services dispensed with	381 11 0
Kelly, C. B.	do do	do	228 16 9
Porter, William	Ganger, Railways	Over 60 years of age	142 17 0
Barr, Mary	Widow of R. J. Barr, Post and Telegraph Master Mungindi.	Widow	95 10 0
Shiell, Agnes	Widow of Henry Shiell, City Coroner	do	325 0 0
Stewart, Edward	Warder, Wentworth Gaol	Over 60 years of age	142 0 0
Meredith, Meredith	Clerk, Forest Branch, Lands	Services dispensed with	136 13 4
Albrecht, Sarah	Widow of John Albrecht, Pilot Boatman, Marine Board.	Widow	63 0 0
Applewhaite, Clara	Assistant Sub-Matron, Newington Asylum	Services dispensed with	13 6 8
Martin, Reseigh	Clerk, Railways	do	89 11 8
Lyons, R. L.	do do	do	124 0 6
Wall, W. N. B.	do do	do	172 4 5
Lane, N. O.	do do	do	231 19 5
Hellyer, A.	do do	do	105 12 6
Rowley, P. A.	do do	do	162 5 10
M'Shane, J. J.	do do	do	78 7 4
Kelleher, P. W.	do do	do	55 9 9
Kelly, R. A.	do do	do	45 16 8
Bennett, C. C.	do do	do	78 2 6
Colls, C. R.	do do	do	61 7 9
Smithyman, A.	do do	do	32 1 8
Garrett, S. S.	do do	do	32 10 0
M'Donald, C. F	do do	do	105 8 4
Austin, R. H.	do do	do	100 0 0
Rutherford, J. B.	do do	do	82 4 5
Stoddart, W.	Cadet do	do	70 8 4
Moore, W. G.	do do	do	34 7 6
Doyle, J. A.	do do	do	49 13 0
Thompson, J. B.	do do	do	26 5 0
Newman, E. J.	do do	do	26 17 6
Hunt, P.	do do	do	22 17 0
Fulton, E.	Clerk do	do	16 5 0
Daniel, A. A.	do Lands	do	285 0 0
Chancellor, Sydney	do do	do	105 0 0
Harvie, Thos. M. T.	Teacher, Public School, Uralla	Over 60 years of age	106 6 9
Primrose, A. F.	Clerk, Railways	Services dispensed with	241 1 3
Pedro, Annie	Widow of Joseph Pedro, Assistant Lightkeeper, Montague Island.	Widow	67 0 0
Scott, Esther	Widow of Scott, Boatman, Twofold Bay	do	59 0 0
Watt, Christian R.	Widow of Thomas Watt, Public School Teacher, Ballengalla.	do	77 0 0
Jones, Elizabeth	Widow of J. E. Jones, Labourer, Railways	do	58 10 0

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

Gratuitant.	Service for which Gratuity was granted.	Remarks.	Gratuity.
1889—*continued.*			£ s. d.
Keating, John	Operator, Murrurundi	Ill-health	51 18 10
Williams, J. H.	Clerk, Clerk of the Peace	Services dispensed with	241 7 9
Spink, Chas.	Teacher, Public Instruction	Over 60 years of age	33 1 0
Bennett, William	do Morelinger	do	105 12 6
Ryan, John P.	Clerk, Railways	Services dispensed with	24 15 10
Williams, P. G.	do do	do	62 5 10
Doyle, Peter	do do	do	15 16 0
Hennessy, W. B.	do do	do	88 17 9
Coker, W.	do do	do	119 8 11
Rowley, F. H.	do do	do	81 11 3
Cane, F. C.	do do	do	194 1 11
Chapman, Wm.	do do	do	202 7 3
Graham, Chas.	do do	do	71 17 6
Tyndall, H. D.	do do	do	95 0 0
Lyne, W. J.	do do	do	28 9 5
Pollock, W. A.	do do	do	78 15 0
Gardiner, T. J.	do do	do	110 0 0
Leggatt, Alfred	Architect, Railways	do	389 11 8
Hinder, A. G.	Draftsman, do	do	105 0 0
Higgs, W. H.	do do	do	252 7 2
Pitt, G. H.	do do	do	169 8 11
Conyers, S. W.	Cadet do	do	39 18 7
Robinson, J. A.	Clerk do	do	58 6 8
Moore, F. C.	Custodian of Plans, Railways	do	29 3 4
Garforth, James	Draftsman, Railways	do	52 7 3
Palfreyman, John	Timekeeper, Railways	do	282 12 9
Miles, Albert	Clerk, Railways	do	32 1 8
Eckford, Peter	do do	do	143 10 10
Kennedy, J. M.	do do	do	38 3 11
Mailer, A.	do do	do	100 16 8
Triglone, Amos	do do	do	62 4 5
Dingaven, Wm.	do do	do	125 8 4
Mann, Samuel	Draftsman, Railways	do	101 10 7
Fry, Henry	Clerk, Railways	do	42 3 9
Ford, T. S.	do do	do	108 6 8
Carter, E. W.	do do	do	168 1 1
Sothern, George	do do	do	162 18 4
Falconer, M'Vey N.	do do	do	314 3 4
Wisdom, W. S.	do do	do	249 0 6
Mulholland, C. M.	do do	do	200 2 9
Colls, Alfred T.	do do	do	143 12 3
Husk, A. J.	do do	do	146 6 5
Nowill, L.	Draftsman, Railways	do	80 5 7
Ternen, George	Clerk, Railways	do	214 11 0
Cameron, Neil	Loading Porter, Railways	do	159 6 1
Chapman, W. F.	Clerk, Railways	do	186 5 8
Kilgour, R. G.	do do	do	72 11 5
Muddle, John	do do	do	269 5 5
Alliband, Jane	Widow of S. H. Alliband, Station-master, Gunning	Widow	105 0 0
Newlands, Mary	Widow of John Newlands, Boiler Inspector, Railways.	do	127 10 0
Moore, Sarah M.	Teacher, Public School, Rose Vale	Ill-health	130 5 6
Brydon, John	Fireman, Harbours and Rivers	do	118 5 0
Spence, Robt. A.	Messenger, Railways	Services dispensed with	27 1 8
Mahony, Catherine	Widow of T. Mahony, Labourer, Ordnance and Barrack Department.	Widow	77 10 0
Logan, F. C.	Clerk, Roads	Medical Board	208 2 6
Hinchcliffe, T. C.	Secretary and Paymaster to the Casual Labour Board.	Services dispensed with	401 0 10
De Boos, Charles	Mining Warden, Milparinka	Over 60 years of age	666 10 0
Clarke, John J.	Teacher, P.S., Rylestone	Ill-health	317 14 5
Higgens, Edward	Inspector, Conditional Purchases, Muswellbrook	do	284 7 6
Crommelin, Margaret	Widow of T. H. Crommelin, School Attendance Officer.	Widow	110 0 0
Congdon, Jas. F.	Teacher, P.S., Forest Hill	Ill-health	118 4 6
Reilly, Peter	Warder, Sydney Gaol	do	114 11 6
Graham, W. E.	Teacher, Public School, Cedar Party Creek	do	121 0 0
Jones, Louisa	Widow of J. W. Jones, Stamper and Sorter, G.P.O.	Widow	80 0 0
Murray, Angus	Master, Tug "Rhea"	Ill-health	218 3 4
Hallahan, Catherine A.	Widow of J. J. Hallahan, Teacher, P.S., Werris Creek.	Widow	90 0 0
Brophy, Catherine M.	Widow of Thomas Brophy, Teacher, P.S., Mungborn.	do	78 0 0
Jones, Thomas	Winchman, Dredge "Newcastle"	Ill-health	164 1 8
Badcock, Matilda J.	Widow of E. N. Badcock, Clerk, Railways	Widow	82 10 0
Maddock, Georgina	Widow of W. D. Maddock, Examiner of Titles, Registrar-General's Office.	do	430 0 0
Eckford, W. J.	Timekeeper, Railways	Services dispensed with	72 3 9
Upward, Annie	Widow of A. Upward, Teacher, Public School, Four-mile Creek.	Widow	66 0 0
Johanson, A.	Boatman, Marine Board	Ill-health	127 0 0
Viles, J.	Foreman, Government Stores	Services dispensed with	131 13 4
Knapp, Alfred	Clerk, Railways	do	122 10 0
Elder, Margaret	Assistant Teacher, Public School, Camdenville	Ill-health	109 0 0
Meakin, Benjamin	Watchman, Dredge "Newcastle"	Over 60 years of age	136 12 10
Scholey, T. R.	Clerk, Audit Branch, Railways	Services dispensed with	93 5 3
Blackstone, F. A.	do do do	do	106 5 0

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

Gratuitant.	Service for which Gratuity was granted.	Remarks.	Gratuity.
1889—*continued.*			
Watson, C. F.	Cadet, Railways	Services dispensed with	21 7 9
Burrows, Henry	Clerk, do	do	191 7 1
Camden, Geo.	do do	do	115 14 7
Blatchford, Richard	do do	do	83 12 3
Howard, Walter	do do	do	101 19 7
Bladon, Thos	Inspector, do	do	263 10 10
Hilzinger, W. J.	do do	do	226 0 9
Rose, John C.	do do	do	266 18 10
Franklin, James	do do	do	365 19 5
Lainson, George	Sub-Inspector, Railways	do	238 6 8
Loughhead, Noah	do do	do	229 6 1
M'Miles, Samuel	do do	do	154 3 4
Manley, W. M.	Engineer, Railways	do	357 5 10
Horton, J. R.	Clerk, Locomotive Branch, Railways	do	232 19 9
Fitzgerald, E.	Clerk, Stores Branch, Railways	do	51 15 5
Thomson, Max.	Deputy Engineer, Railways	do	455 14 7
Hay, Alexander	Clerk, Audit Branch, Railways	do	55 6 3
Watson, H.	do do	do	173 12 3
Ottaway, Thos.	Ticket Collector, Railways	do	273 15 0
Street, Richard	Instrument Fitter, Electric Telegraphs	Ill-health	197 1 8
Foster, W. J.	Teacher, Public School, Wagonga	Over 60 years of age	24 2 6
Sherry, John	Warder, Ordnance Department, Newcastle	do	109 5 0
Bryant, Jas. N.	House-to-house Teacher, Kadina	do	22 6 10
Davy, F.	Out-door Inspector, Railways	Services dispensed with	231 5 0
M'Lean, Agnes	Widow of H. M'Lean, late Comptroller-General of Prisons.	Widow	430 0 0
Brown, John A.	Night Foreman, Tramway Locomotive Department	Services dispensed with	191 7 9
M'Carthy, M. A'B.	Clerk, Account Branch, Colonial Secretary's Office	do	154 13 9
Callachor, Amelia	Widow of J. F. Callachor, Chief Draftsman, District Inspector's Office, Tamworth.	Widow	2:5 0 0
Petersen, Wm.	Seaman, Dredge "Vulcan"	Ill-health	135 17 0
Reily, John	Teacher, Public School, Dundee	do	130 0 0
Laing, Scott L.	Clerk, Locomotive Branch, Railways	Services dispensed with	200 8 4
O'Loughlin, Catherine	Office-keeper, Colonial Secretary's Office	do	143 7 6
M'Gann, James	Gate-keeper, Darling Harbour Railways	do	74 15 0
Harper, William	Inspector of Conditional Purchases, Armidale	do	371 17 6
Allan, W.	Night Foreman, Tramway Locomotive Branch	do	232 10 0
Rogers, Emma L.	Widow of W. H. Rogers, Clerk, Public Instruction	Widow	132 10 0
1890.			
Shepherd, Richard	Bailiff, District Court	Ill-health	114 2 0
Hendy, George	Foreman, Tramways	Services dispensed with	190 1 0
Keane, James	Teacher, Public School, Springborough	Over 60 years of age	81 17 6
Brabin, Sarah S.	Widow of J. C. Brabin, Operator, Railways	Widow	62 10 0
Turton, Elizabeth E.	do Jos. Turton, Inspector, Railways	do	185 0 0
Rowley, Susan E.	do D. H. Rowley, Gaoler, Albury	do	120 0 0
Connellan, Annie	do M. J. Connellan, Station-master	do	72 10 0
Long, Miriam	do E. L. Long, Teacher, Public School, Bunnan.	do	66 0 0
White, Emily A.	Widow of G. M. White, Postmaster, Park-street	do	155 0 0
Crommelin, Monica	do Jas. Crommelin, Stock Inspector, Mines	do	192 10 0
Richardson, Thos.	Coppersmith, Railways	Services dispensed with	223 2 7
Gill, Chas.	Boilermaker, Railways	do	179 2 3
Thompson, Joseph	Painter, Railways	do	169 0 0
Macdonnell, Jane A.	Widow of Thos. Macdonnell, Teacher, Public School, Cookardinia.	Widow	78 0 0
Ball, Susan	Widow of Geo. H. Ball. Teacher, Public School, Gerogery.	do	66 0 0
Lohan, Patrick	Telegraph Operator, Railways	Ill-health	60 7 0
Robinson, Thos. E.	Chief Officer, Pilot Steamer "Captain Cook"	Services dispensed with	227 10 9
Pratt, Wm. P.	Foreman, Railways	Medical Board	325 0 0
Gower, Mary	Widow of G. H. Gower, P.M., Singleton	Widow	275 0 0
Roberts, Geo.	Clerk, Railways	Services dispensed with	29 0 6
Barton, Margaret	Widow of W. S. Barton, Teacher, Public School, Kelly's Plains.	Widow	66 0 0
Thompson, Fredk.	Pay Clerk, Railways	Services dispensed with	309 0 6
Lovett, Annie	Widow of John Lovett, Governor, Sydney Gaol	Widow	97 0 0
Lee, Isabella	do Captain I. Lee, Inspector and Water Bailiff, Marine Board.	do	142 10 0
Branch, Jane	Widow of Wm. Branch, Stationary Engine-driver, Railways.	do	39 0 0
Adams, Ellen	Widow of Fredk. Adams, Goods Department, Railways.	do	30 0 0
Phillips, Richard	Clerk, Railways	Services dispensed with	69 15 10
Wilkinson, Catherine	Widow of Robert Wilkinson, Station-master, Hamilton.	Widow	97 10 0
Beavers, Elizabeth M.	Teacher, Public School, Marrickville	Ill-health	66 13 4
Dowsett, James	Foreman Pattern-maker, Railways	Services dispensed with	225 19 8
Aldcorn, Mary	Widow of James Aldcorn, P.M., Braidwood	Widow	207 10 0
Perran, Maurice	Clerk, Loco. Branch, Railways	Ill-health	73 15 9
Read, Alice	Widow of Chas. Read, Teacher, Public School, Glen Innes.	Widow	120 0 0
Lee, Sarah	Widow of Wm. Lee, Assistant Light-keeper, Marine Board.	do	70 10 0
Burns, Jessie	Teacher, Public School, Gobbagumblin	Ill-health	49 6 8
Philpott, Elizabeth	Widow of John Philpott, Ganger, Railways	Widow	77 15 0
Pendelton, W. S.	Coaching Clerk, Railways	Services dispensed with	245 16 8

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APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

Gratuitant.	Services for which Gratuity was granted.	Remarks.	Gratuity. £	s.	d.
1890—*continued.*					
Herbert, Ann	Matron, Goulburn Gaol	Services dispensed with	70	2	9
Hardy, Eliza	Housekeeper, Public Works	Ill-health	36	10	0
Knight, Sarah	Widow of Geo. H. Knight, Shed Inspector, Railways.	Widow	127	10	0
Le Mesurier, Mary J.	Widow of A. H. Le Mesurier, Officer-in-charge Douglas Park, Railways.	do	86	0	0
Chatfield, Janet and Raymond.	Children of Chas. Chatfield, Clerk, Public Instruction.		175	0	0
Abbott, Thos. C.	Clerk, Registrar-General	Ill-health	307	4	5
Cropper, C W.	Draftsman and Computer, Survey Department	Services dispensed with	364	11	8
Dimelow, Orville	do do	do	207	15	6
Miller, Robert	Clerk, Railways	do	138	2	6
Lane, A. J. E.	do do	do	87	13	6
Spink, Wm.	Dispenser, Maitland Gaol	Over 60 years of age	145	16	8
Metcalfe, C. J.	Surveyor, Lands	Services dispensed with	362	3	1
Swyny, A.	Draftsman, Lands	do	310	12	6
Ware, J. J	Clerk, Railways	do	313	3	10
Duff, Marie	Widow of Robt. Duff, Clerk, Railways	Widow	122	10	0
Brown, J. W.	Shipping-master	Services dispensed with	432	14	2
Murphy, John	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	Ill-health	162	18	4
Knibbs, G. H.	Surveyor, Lands	Services dispensed with	364	8	7
Bray, Isabella A.	Widow of James Bray, C.P.S., Lithgow	Widow	140	0	0
1891.					
Davies, Eliz. M.	Widow of D. J. Davies, P.S. Teacher, Tumberumba	Widow	108	0	0
McCarthy, Ann	P.S Teacher, Baradoc and Cavan	Ill-health	104	3	4
Brown, John	Inspector, Railways	Services dispensed with	299	4	8
Cullen, Patrick	Ranger, Forest Department	Over 60 years of age	135	4	10
Musgrave, Thomas	do do	do	188	7	4
Abernethy, W. A.	Light-keeper, Wollongong	Services dispensed with	140	0	5
Thompson, Andrew	Pilot, Wollongong	do	35	11	10
Williams, M.	Light-keeper, Wollongong	do	68	10	10
Squire, Clara J.	P.S. Teacher, Glassville	Medical Board	126	13	4
Ferris, Elizth. F.	Widow of Robert Ferris, Clerk, Lands	Widow	125	0	0
Elliott, Emma	do Thos Elliott, P.S. Teacher, Quipolly	do	78	0	0
Barlee, F. R.	Custodian of Wills, Justice	Services dispensed with	175	0	0
Markwell, Harriet E.	Widow of Saml. Markwell, S.M. Branxton, Railways.	Widow	90	0	0
Bennett, James	Locker, Customs	Ill-health	158	6	8
Cohen, Charles	Clerk, Railways	Services dispensed with	239	17	11
Wilson, Emily	Widow of W. C. Wilson, P.S. Teacher, Glenburn	Widow	66	0	0
Wallace, John E.	Clerk, Railways	Ill-health	130	12	6
Watson, James E.	Sub-Inspector, Railways	do	204	5	5
Adair, Mary Ann	Widow of Saml. Adair, Gaoler, Wagga Wagga	Widow	110	0	0
Bourke, Margaret	P.S. Teacher, Barber's Creek	Ill health	50	0	0
Kilminster, W. E.	Draftsman, Government Architect	Services dispensed with	56	8	6
Sharkey, R. J.	do do	do	78	2	6
Cousins, Walter	Ranger, Forest Department	do	104	8	11
Brodie, Rosabell	Widow of Thos. Brodie, Master Dredge "Hunter"	Widow	200	0	0
Peake, Mary Agnes	do Jas. H. Peake, Inspecting Locker, Customs.	do	162	10	0
Marsh, Euphemia J.	Widow of H. W. Marsh, Sub-Collector of Customs Bogabilla.	do	125	0	0
Isley, Helen C.	Widow of Geo. Isley, P.S. Teacher, Golden Grove	do	78	0	0
Crawley, Margaret	do Thos. Crawley, Engineer, Ordnance Department.	do	80	0	0
Hamilton, Idonia C. D.	Widow of A. P D. Hamilton, Land Agent, Albury	do	195	0	0
Butler, Catherine	do Thos. Butler, P.S. Teacher, Enmore	do	168	0	0
Hilliard, W. S.	Clerk, Registrar-General	Ill-health	81	2	2
Davies, Daniel	P.S. Teacher, Cockburn River	do	127	10	0
Delfendahl, William	Leading Fitter, Railways	Over 60 years of age	189	2	4
Griffin, Mary	Widow of J. H. Griffin, Inspector of C P.'s, Lands	Widow	150	0	0
Johnson, Mary A.	do Jas. Johnson, Letter-Carrier, G P.O.	do	80	0	0
Wood, Helen	do Chas. W. Wood, P.S. Teacher, Kangaroo Valley.	do	90	0	0
Daniel, G. A.	Clerk in Charge, Forbes Land Board	Services dispensed with	252	1	8
Dunbar, Mary	Widow of Randolph Dunbar, Porter in charge, Doughboy Hollow, Railways	Widow	297	18	4
Boyd, Frances J.	Widow of W. L. Boyd, Shorthand and Typewriter, Col. Sec. Office.	do	137	10	0
Guilfoyle, E B.	P.S. Teacher, Markwell	Ill-health	132	0	0
Carroll, Bridget	Widow of Thos. Carroll, Clerk, Money O.O.	Widow	117	10	0
Hambly, Ada M.	do Jabez Hambly, Clerk, Electric Telegraph Department.	do	120	0	0
Drake, J G.	Porter, Railways	Ill-health	129	14	9
Harpur, Harry S.	Clerk, Registrar-General's Office	do	161	17	6
Wightman, W.	Clerk, Railways	do	193	1	1
Flaherty, Margaret	Widow of Francis Flaherty, Governor, Berrima Gaol.	Widow	170	0	0
Macdermott, Rachel F.	Widow of A. J. Macdermott, Clerk, Post Office	do	170	0	0
Parnell, Thomas R	Clerk, Registrar-General's Office	Ill-health	96	16	1
Nash, John A. E.	do Mines	do	236	13	4
Elliott, Robert	Storeman, Wellington, Railways	Services dispensed with	130	10	1
Gaussen, Stewart A.	Clerk, Treasury	Ill-health	129	18	0
Woods, Archibald	Landing Waiter, Customs	do	284	7	6
Leeder, John	do do	do	323	5	3

APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

Gratuitant.	Service for which Gratuity was granted.	Remarks.	Gratuity. £ s. d.
1892.			
Bailey, Robert D.	Operator, Electric Telegraphs	Ill-health	126 6 5
Priest, Jemima A.	Widow of J. Priest, Light-keeper, Port Stephens	Widow	115 0 0
Abbott, Marion	do T. K. Abbott, Stipendiary Magistrate	do	430 0 0
Davies, Evan	Inspector of New Rolling Stock, Railways	Dispensed with	270 16 8
Fisher, Ann	Widow of S. Fisher, Warder, Ordnance Department.	Widow	32 0 0
Rue, Ellen	Widow of William Rue, Inspector of Mines	do	62 10 0
Justin, Margaret	do J. W. Justin, Harbours and Rivers Department.	do	85 16 0
Holt, Albert	Clerk, Railways	Dispensed with	220 16 8
Colley, Mary A.	Widow of H. Colley, Assistant Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.	Widow	180 0 0
Webb, John	Wharfinger, Circular Quay	Dispensed with	105 0 0
Hannell, Agnes M.	Widow of H. E. Hannell, Clerk, Customs, Newcastle.	Widow	120 0 0
Cornthwaite, Jane	Widow of T. Cornthwaite, Inspector, Railways	do	140 0 0
Dalrymple, Robert	Clerk, Diamond Drill Branch, Mines	Dispensed with	204 17 2
Gibbons, Susan A.	Widow of G. Gibbons, Railway Station-master, Tarana.	Widow	41 5 0
Laughton, Margaret	Widow of W. Laughton, Newcastle, Railways	do	77 10 0
Turner, Christian	Teacher, Public School, Narrabri	Ill-health	88 17 9
Duffy, P. J.	Clerk, Railways	do	149 0 6
Geekie, John B.	Assistant Mileage Clerk, Railways	do	166 5 0
Burgess, Esther	Teacher, Public School, South Wagga Wagga	do	68 17 6
Goode, Harold G.	Draftsman, Lands	do	179 10 3
Chissell, Emma F.	Widow of W. J. Chissell, Clerk, Mines	Widow	145 0 0
Thomson, James W.	Draftsman, Railways	Dispensed with	160 8 4
Chambers, James	Steel and Iron Tester, Railways	do	347 11 5
Higgs, Percival	Draftsman do	do	188 15 0
Tierney, Elizabeth	Widow of John Tierney, Teacher, Public School, Eurunderee.	Widow	90 0 0
Cox, Emily C.	Widow of H. M. Cox, Teacher, Public School, Gregra.	do	66 0 0
Mercer, Robert J.	Sub-Inspector of Bridges, &c., Railways	Over 60 years of age	209 0 7
Barras, Eva M.	Widow of James Barras, Teacher, Public School, Doughboy Hollow.	Widow	90 0 0
Hayes, R.	Widow of A. H. Hayes, Teacher, Public School, Denison Town.	do	48 0 0
Nicholl, Mary	Widow of T. A. Nicholl, Railway Station-master, Greta.	do	90 0 0
Macdonald, Robert	Clerk of Works, Department of Public Instruction	Over 60 years of age	288 6 8
Heyelman, Marion	Widow of B. W. G. Heyelman, Assistant Superintendent, &c., Coast Hospital, Little Bay.	Widow	120 0 0
Ormiston, Gertrude	Widow of Jas. E. Ormiston, Accountant, Colonial Secretary's Department.	do	250 0 0
Foley, John	Coxswain, Dredge "Charon," Harbours and Rivers Department.	Over 60 years of age	157 13 4
Cork, Marienne	Widow of W. J. Cork, Stationer, Stores Department.	Widow	125 0 0
Stapleton, Margaret	Widow of T. Stapleton, Dispenser, Darlinghurst Gaol.	do	47 10 0
Jell, William	Engineer, Tug "Athena," Harbours and Rivers Department.	Ill-health	213 6 2
Murray, Catherine	Widow of P. Murray, Telegraph Operator, Gunnedah, Railways.	Widow	70 0 0
Keele, James	Inspector of Conditional Purchases, Lands Department.	Over 60 years	300 0 0
Agnew, Alice F.	Widow of J. B. Agnew, Clerk, Stores Branch, Railways.	Widow	112 10 0
Hughes, Honorah	Widow of J. Hughes, Engine-driver, Dredge "Archimedes," Harbours and Rivers Department.	do	79 4 0
Broderick, Katherine	Widow of J. Broderick, Postal Assistant, Bathurst	do	115 0 0
Hobbes, Margaret A.	do J. T. Hobbes, Police Magistrate, Port Macquarie.	do	195 0 0
Viles, E. A. and L. P.	Children of Samuel S. Viles, Teacher, Public School, Tarro.	Children under 16 years of age	78 0 0
Hansen, Hans W.	Carpenter, Dredge "Ulysses," Harbours and Rivers Department.	Ill-health	113 6 0
1893.			
M'Luckie, Thomas	Teacher, Public School, Cobbity	Over 60 years of age	95 0 0
Ellis, Henry	do do Naremburn	Ill-health	201 6 11
Foster, Mary	Widow of Thos. Foster, Draftsman, Lands	Widow	137 10 0
Williams, Susannah	do Geo. S. Williams, Teacher, Public School, Bellinger Heads.	do	78 0 0
Barraclough, Hannah A.	Widow of W. H. Barraclough, Registrar of Conditional Purchases, Treasury.	do	125 0 0
Jeffery, Thomas G.	Clerk, Treasury	Services dispensed with	50 0 0
Larkin, Elizabeth	Widow of P. B. Larkin, Draftsman, Lands	Widow	125 0 0
Whittaker, John	Postal Assistant, Bourke	Over 60 years of age	205 0 0
Ehrenström, N. E. H.	Clerk, General Post Office	do do	180 11 1
Lidden, Sarah	Widow of W. Lidden, Sub-Inspector, Railways	Widow	112 10 0
Donovan, Daniel	Clerk, Railways	Ill-health	223 15 0
Taylor, Mary	Widow of Alex. Taylor, Operator, Electric Telegraphs.	Widow	120 0 0

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APPENDIX IV—*continued.*

Name of Gratuitant.	Service for which Gratuity was granted.	Remarks.	Gratuity.
1893—*continued.*			£ s. d.
Brown, J. Ednie	Director-General of Forests	Services dispensed with	177 15 7
Goulding, Pauline	Widow of Eugune Goulding, Boatman, Marine Board.	Widow	72 0 0
Turner, Eliza A.	Widow of Henry Turner, Laboratory Overseer, Ordnance.	do	87 10 0
Cracknell, Margaret E.	Widow of Charles E. Cracknell, Superintendent Electric Telegraphs.	do	500 0 0
Coulter, Annie J.	Widow of W. Coulter, Forester, Mines	do	77 10 0
Williams, Eliza A.	do Samuel F. Williams, Clerk and Acting Inspector of Distilleries.	do	145 0 0
Miller, Rose E.	Widow of J. W. R. Miller, Receiving Clerk, Electric Telegraphs.	do	156 10 0
Weaver, George B.	Reader, Government Printing Office	Medical Board	249 0 6
Hatfield, Margaret J.	Widow of Francis Hatfield, Clerk, Government Printing Office.	Widow	100 0 0
Martin, George J.	Secretary, Vine Diseases Board, Mines	Services dispensed with	300 0 0
Howard, Marcia	Widow of Frederick Howard, Marine Surveyor, Harbours and Rivers Department.	Widow	100 0 0
Ellis, William	Car Conductor, Railways	Over 60 years of age	114 17 11
Anderson, William	Geological Surveyor, Mines	Services dispensed with	337 10 0
Shaughnessy, James	Locker, Customs	Ill-health	279 1 0
Reynolds, A. J. P. G.	First Clerk, Agriculture	Services dispensed with	222 18 4
Weir, David	Registrar of Country Libraries, Public Instruction	Over 60 years of age	271 18 10
Northwood, Fredk. J.	Clerk of Works, Public Instruction	Services dispensed with	12 4 5
Gordon, Robert C.	Observing Surveyor, Lands	do do	215 9 7
Wells, F. B. S.	Draftsman, Railways	do do	105 0 8
Russell, Samuel J.	Cadet, Technological Museum, Public Instruction	do do	10 18 9
Taylor, John S.	Forester, Mines	do do	206 0 10
Greenless, John	Signalman, Brunswick River, Marine Board	do do	24 0 0
Souter, John J.	Teacher, Public School, Bungwall Flat	Medical Board	134 6 8
Ellis, Edward J.	First Clerk, Fisheries Department	Services dispensed with	245 17 6
Bartlett, Fredk. P.	Registrar, Technological College, Public Instruction.	do do	81 5 0
Thomas, Amy	Widow of W. H. Thomas, Police Magistrate, Wollongong.	Widow	212 10 0
Ball, Briggitain	Widow of James Ball, Foreman, Ticket Printing Branch, Government Printing Office.	do	83 15 0
Butler, Elizabeth M.	Widow of John W. Butler, Teacher, Public School, Pokolbin.	do	85 10 0
Cusack, Patrick J.	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	Services dispensed with	215 8 4
Bell, John R.	Clerk, Forests	do do	205 11 1
Corbett, Jane	Widow of James T. Corbett, Teacher, Public School, Broglan.	Widow	85 10 0
Inglis, Betsy	Widow of James Inglis, Sheriff Officer, Wagga Wagga.	do	82 10 0
Gee, Annie	Widow of Daniel Gee, Printer, Machine and Press Branch, Government Printing Office.	do	111 5 0
Reynolds, Kate	Widow of John Reynolds, Teacher, Public School, Gungal.	do	42 0 0
Reilly, Rhoda	Widow of Daniel Reilly, Overseer, Ordnance and Barrack Department.	do	77 10 0
Sheed, Francis	Master, Steamer "Ajax," Harbours and Rivers Department.	Services dispensed with	293 7 6
Atkinson, Emma G.	Widow of Herbert J. Atkinson, Post and Telegraph Master, Carrathool.	Widow	65 0 0
Tynan, Ellen	Teacher, Public School, Cooma	Ill health	122 14 2
Morkill, Annie	do do Glenthorne	do	111 8 8
Powell, H. W.	Forester, Forest Branch, Mines	Services dispensed with	145 16 8
M'Skimming, Adamson	Widow of James M'Skimming, Clerk of Works, Architect's Branch, Public Works.	Widow	83 15 0
Carroll, Sarah J.	Widow of Bernard Carroll, Teacher, Public School, Riverstone.	do	108 10 0
Geelan, Frank R.	Officer-in-charge, Yass, Railways	Ill health	125 8 4
Gibson, Catherine A.	Widow of Henry Gibson, Signalmaster, South Head, Marine Board.	Widow	116 0 0
Thomas, Janet Cox	Widow of Thomas Thomas, Engineer, Tug "Rhea," Harbours and Rivers Department.	do	105 0 9
		£	90,993 11 0

Gratuity granted but not payable until final retirement from the employment of the Government.

1891—Olpberts, Robert S., Foreman, Ordnance and Barrack Department (transferred to the Military), £166 13s. 4d.

APPENDIX V.

OFFICERS retired on Pensions for purposes of retrenchment under section 46 of the "Civil Service Act, 1884," from 1st January, 1885, to 31st December, 1893.

Pensioner.	Office retired from.	Age.	Pension.
		yrs.	£ s. d.
1885.			
M'George, John	Superintendent, Temporary Hospital for Insane, Cooma	38	70 3 0
1886.			
Byrne, M. M. G.	Matron, R. C. Orphanage, Parramatta	47	125 8 0
1887.			
Wilson, John	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	64	64 9 0
Goldsmith, Henry	do do do	63	109 6 0
Allan, Henry A.	Draftsman, Survey Office	41	116 10 0
Brown, Edward	Clerk, Lands	48	182 6 0
Canty, Michael	Draftsman, Survey Office	36	124 9 0
Chisholm, Daniel H.	Chief Draftsman, Albury Survey Office	42	200 10 0
Davidson, John	Clerk, Survey Office	60	221 1 0
Ellis, John W.	Chief Draftsman, Survey Office	68	384 8 0
Evans, Thomas	Accountant, Survey Office	42	168 18 0
Gerard, Francis	Chief Draftsman, Occupation Branch, Lands	38	160 9 0
Goggin, John F.	Draftsman, Survey Office	46	189 7 0
Greaves, William A. B.	Surveyor, Survey Office	58	288 17 0
Landers, John F.	Secretary and Cashier, Survey Office	57	287 8 0
Lewis, Thomas H.	Draftsman, Survey Office	58	393 4 0
Long, George	do do	77	164 15 0
Macdonald, Wm.	Clerk, Lands	64	97 17 0
*Neate, Charles E.	do do	58	197 18 0
Newman, Thomas E. L.	do do	39	97 2 0
Paterson, Edmund	do do	59	117 1 0
*Sharp, George W.	Lithographic Engraver, Lands	55	115 6 0
*Slade, John James	Draftsman, Survey Office	48	149 12 0
Slack, Edward	Clerk, Charting Branch, Survey Office.	40	69 18 0
Stevens, Thomas	Draftsman, Survey Office	48	211 2 0
Underwood, Richard G.	Description Writer, Survey Office	47	127 12 0
Williams, Frank	Clerk, Lands	40	99 3 0
Woolrych, Francis B. W.	Surveyor, Lands	61	208 11 0
Willis, James A. C.	Draftsman, Survey Office	54	324 1 0
Wiseman, John	Clerk-in-charge, Local Land Board, Grafton	39	167 16 0
Groat, Malcolm	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	74	104 17 0
Downey, Patrick	do do	61	77 12 0
Turner, George	do do	61	106 13 0
Schwartzkoff, Henry	Assistant Superintendent, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta	51	146 11 0
*Sanders, George	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	61	83 10 0
Eccles, John	Lithographic Printer, Lands	62	180 10 0
Collis, Walter	Draftsman, Lands	33	92 14 0
Lyne, Emanuel	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	66	78 10 0
Neate, J. R.	Clerk, Local Land Board, Albury	56	133 16 0
*Fitzgerald, R. D.	Deputy Surveyor-General	56	553 11 0
1888.			
*De Milhau, Gabriel	Postal Inspector, Post Office	67	171 4 0
Adams, P. F.	Surveyor-General	59	579 15 0
Dudding, William	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Singleton	68	220 15 0
James, George C.	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	37	58 2 0
Willans, Obadiah	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Queanbeyan	72	128 5 0
*Hare, Henry	Chief Draftsman, Lands Office, Cooma	37	172 14 0
Hicks, Lucy H.	Matron Superintendent, Newington Asylum	53	145 0 0
Bolton, Constantine F.	District Surveyor, Lands	48	309 5 0
1889.			
Newcombe, Geo. W.	Indexing Clerk, Colonial Secretary	59	183 15 0
*Barney, Geo. H.	Chief Inspector, Distilleries	60	412 17 0
Moriarty, Ed. O.	Engineer-in-Chief, Harbours and Rivers	64	791 13 0
Rae, John	Under Secretary, Public Works	75	543 14 0
Boag, Thomas	Locomotive Foreman, Railways	64	231 8 0
Scott, William	Locomotive Engineer, Railways	62	443 7 0
Godson, Richard	Chief Overseer, Parramatta Gaol	74	109 7 6
Wallace, Michael	Deputy Gaoler, Bathurst	67	110 5 0
Moppett, Thomas J.	Ledgerkeeper, Audit Department	60	230 15 0
Gilchrist, Drummond	Assistant Inspector of Accounts, Audit Department	68	250 9 0
De Courcy, Thomas	Clerk, Railways	33	71 10 10
Finegan, John P.	Examiner of Accounts, Railways	35	153 6 4
Malony, Cornelius C.	Clerk, Railways	52	73 11 3
Vyner, Frederick W.	Police Magistrate, Tumut	69	181 18 5
Higgs, John	Traffic Manager, Great Northern Railway	59	357 7 6
*Muller, Woolfgang	Draftsman, Bourke Survey Office	41	134 3 4
Seale, Michael	Chief Clerk, Audit Branch, Railways	40	174 8 0
Higgs, Edward	Inspector, Traffic Branch, Railways	54	249 1 0
Slatyer, Hampton	Clerk, Audit Branch, Railways	36	58 1 0
Howarth, Shepherd	Issuer, Stores Branch, Railways	70	67 13 4
Bourne, E. J.	Superintendent of Rolling Stock, Railways	66	192 10 0
*Wascoe, John O.	Clerk, Stores, Railways	68	64 16 0
*Sirkett, Thomas	Foreman, Stores, Railways	58	89 3 0
Bingham, George	do Carriage Shop, Railways	49	160 17 0

* Deceased.

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APPENDIX V—*continued.*

Pensioner.	Office retired from.	Age.	Pension.		
1889—*continued.*		yrs.	£	s.	d.
Smithers, A.	Clerk, Traffic Branch, Railways	45	38	19	0
Betteridge, George	do do	41	42	17	0
*Docksey, William	Sub-Inspector, Existing Lines, Railways	52	96	16	0
Brabstone, Michael	Overseer, Stores Branch, Railways	51	78	13	0
Pickering, James E.	Clerk, Railways	30	89	17	0
Fligg, Henry	Storekeeper, Newcastle, Railways	65	173	16	0
Kensett, F. J.	Clerk, Traffic Branch, Railways	69	95	17	0
Evans, George T.	Superintendent of Stores, Railways	40	190	0	0
Iredale, L. P.	Record Clerk, Railways	45	151	19	0
Keon, George P.	Police Magistrate, Eden	68	378	0	0
Forbes, Alexander	Gaoler, Bathurst	62	134	18	0
Irvine, Christopher	Cashier, Northern Line, Railways	49	94	4	0
Caldwell, Samuel	Gaoler, Armidale	77	131	15	0
*Wood, A. P.	Assistant Engineer, Roads	46	308	4	0
*Small, William	Superintendent, Trial Bay Prison	65	284	15	0
Forsyth, Francis W. G.	Schoolmaster, Sydney Gaol	61	88	0	0
Read, Sir John C., Bart.	Governor, Sydney Gaol	68	372	4	5
*Forbes, Alex. Leith	Examiner, Public Instruction	66	390	0	0
Garden, John	Chief Examiner, do	65	471	17	0
Duff, John	Chief Compiler, Government Statistician	55	225	17	0
Jager, Joseph	Inspector, Glebe Island Abattoirs	76	122	11	0
*Hinton, Alfred	Clerk and Accountant, Marine Board	77	165	3	0
Luterick, Nicholas	Coxswain, Marine Board	48	71	16	0
Berney, Augustus	Landing Surveyor, Customs	57	360	4	0
Browne, W. J.	Sub-Collector of Customs, Grafton	64	135	8	0
Coleman, James	Coxswain Newcastle, Customs	59	79	0	0
Fay, Michael	Locker, Customs	65	100	0	0
Ikin, Henry	do do	72	154	0	0
O'Donnell, John	do do	56	110	8	0
*Ormsby, Arthur J.	Landing Waiter, Customs	62	303	7	0
Passmore, W. R. T.	do do	64	255	0	0
Rucker, Henry John	Clerk, Customs	68	293	7	0
Small, Robert	Cashier, Customs	62	257	9	0
O'Donnell, George	Chief Clerk, Government Stores	43	91	13	0
Purton, Henry	Inspector, Permanent-way, Railways	57	185	5	0
Dietz, William	Foreman, Permanent-way, Railways	59	90	6	0
Murdock, George	do do	69	100	6	0
*Moodie, Andrew	Station-master, Marulan, Railways	63	147	13	0
*Scotland, David	do Windsor, Railways	63	112	18	0
Thompson, John R.	Inspector of Station Accounts, Railways	44	105	7	0
Read, W. V.	Traffic Manager, Railways	50	546	10	0
Williams, Walter	Gate-keeper, Darling Harbour, Railways	78	40	10	0
Cane, Frederick	Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	70	127	7	0
*Vernon, Donald	Secretary for Railways	50	392	15	0
Moriarty, M. H.	Assistant Engineer, Harbours and Rivers	46	322	6	0
*Cane, Elizabeth	Matron, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	61	30	12	0
Woods, George	Foreman Blacksmith, Tramways	59	89	9	0
Clarke, James	Messenger, Public Works	72	49	0	0
Roberts, H.	Gate-keeper, Bathurst, Railways	64	68	10	0
Higgs, James	Station-master, Granville, Railways	57	208	18	0
Dowling, Edward	Assistant Superintendent of Technical Education	46	307	17	0
Graham, James	Signal-master, South Head	70	177	11	0
Drewett, J. W.	Assistant Engineer, Railways	69	418	15	0
*Bayley, G. W. A.	Draftsman, Railways	64	174	8	0
*Meldrum, J. B.	Road Superintendent, Roads	69	193	14	0
Waring, T. W.	Clerk, Roads	64	49	2	0
1890.					
Richardson, Ralph	Inspector, Tramways	61	106	15	0
Lennox, John	Foreman Blacksmith, Railways	61	120	19	0
Carpenter, Abraham	Station-master, Hexham, Railways	61	97	7	0
Evans, Thomas	Carriage Examiner, Railways	53	108	14	0
Baker, John	do do	54	88	18	0
Cobb, John	Locomotive Engineer, Railways	54	277	7	0
Crewes, Richard	Machinist, Railways	64	50	5	0
Hopkins, Evan	Blacksmith, Railways	65	66	10	0
Burrowes, Joseph	Labourer, Railways	71	34	6	0
*Molloy, John	Boatman, Marine Board	53	55	9	0
Scott, George	do do	72	71	16	0
*Lindman, G. R.	do do	61	56	11	0
Dwyer, Patrick	Station-master, Uralla, Railways	58	149	2	0
Muir, John	do Tarana, Railways	61	109	8	0
Sladen, Alfred W.	Clerk, Public Instruction	53	171	14	0
Robertson, James J.	District Superintendent, Railways	50	228	7	0
McIntosh, Jas.	Sheeting Foreman, Railways	64	85	11	0
Phelan, Samuel	Guard, Railways	60	110	8	0
Fitzpatrick, Denis	General Foreman, Railways	51	154	2	0
Barnet, James	Colonial Architect	62	592	18	0
Wallis, Nathaniel	Clerk, Roads	35	95	2	0
Morrison, James	Fitter, Locomotive Branch, Railways	58	49	0	0
Gray, Henry	Boatman, Marine Board	63	46	9	0
Landers, Geo.	Chief Clerk, Permanent-way Branch, Railways	52	176	0	0
Franks, R. C.	Inspector of Conditional Purchases, Lands	51	77	8	0
Brown, James N.	Clerk, Customs	37	82	3	0
Tobin, Nicholas	do Railways	51	49	4	0
Walker, Selina G.	Superintendent, Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta	56	74	8	0

* Deceased.

APPENDIX V—*continued.*

Pensioner.	Office retired from.	Age.	Pension.
1890—*continued.*		yrs.	£ s. d.
Law, Alexr.	Clerk, Audit Department	64	67 7 0
Gerard, E. M. S.	Chief Draftsman, Land Board, Orange	48	220 17 0
Fewings, E. W.	Draftsman, Land Board, Tamworth	32	80 1 0
Meldrum, T. B.	do Lands Department	39	67 7 0
Wansbrough, C. H.	Surveyor, Lands Department	49	121 12 0
Bennett, L. G. J.	Chief Draftsman, Land Board, Forbes	45	215 6 0
Kelly, T. A.	Messenger, Lands	45	67 7 0
Jamison, T. C.	Inspector of Distilleries	65	293 6 8
Duff, John	Inspector of Forests	45	145 10 0
Heron, John	Locomotive Inspector, Railways	60	180 0 0
Cowdery, George	Engineer for Existing Lines, Railways	60	451 19 0
Crawford, Leslie	Foreman, Railways	60	125 5 0
Wikner, M. E.	Road Superintendent, Roads and Bridges	63	93 19 0
Duncan, Fredk.	Stationary Engine Driver, Railways	69	66 17 0
Blake, Robert[1]	Senior Inspector, Distilleries	68	96 10 0
1891.			
Hyde, John	Messenger, Prisons	69	73 1 0
Farr, E. J. R.	Registrar, Mines	61	203 10 0
McLean, John	Station-master, Aberdeen, Railways	60	106 3 0
Stubbin, J. N.	Landing Waiter, Customs	59	245 5 0
Hampton, Aaron	Sub-Inspector, Railways	64	153 4 0
Morrison, Peter	Inspector do	64	163 7 0
Salkeld, Benjamin	Station-master, Macdonaldtown, Railways	61	96 6 0
Humphries, John	do East Maitland, Railways	60	123 12 0
Sullivan, James	Coxswain, Harbours and Rivers	55	52 1 0
Thurlow, Jonathan	Gatekeeper, Railways	69	65 5 0
Edwards, James P.	Station-master, West Tamworth, Railways	60	59 3 0
White, George F.	Clerk, Money Order Office, General Post Office	68	50 13 0
Herald, Edmund	Station-master, Singleton, Railways	60	157 4 0
Gallagher, Patrick	Engine Driver, Railways	63	114 15 0
Lewis, Mortimer W.	Clerk of Works, Government Architect	70	400 0 0
Neale, John Thomas	Clerk do	59	207 10 0
Doherty, John B.	Draftsman do	36	96 6 0
Clarke, Henry	Porter, Singleton, Railways	60	51 5 0
King, Robert	Gatekeeper, Newcastle, Railways	61	46 6 0
Miller, Hugh	Road Superintendent, Roads and Bridges Department	51	84 12 0
Harte, Michael S.	Clerk, Crown Solicitor's Office	60	210 14 0
Falconer, Robert	Draftsman, Government Architect's Office	30	67 7 0
Wells, Frederick	Engineer for Roads, Roads and Bridges Department	54	400 6 0
Pearce, William	Messenger, Traffic Branch, Railways	60	46 10 0
Cameron, Wm. W.	Teacher, Public School, Coogee	63	95 2 0
Richardson, John	do do Unanderra	67	89 1 0
Colley, Edwin	Clerk of Works, Government Architect	60	173 0 0
Hayes, Samuel	Shipwright Superintendent, Harbours and Rivers Department	61	140 11 0
Dowling, William	Guard, Railways	63	88 5 0
Moffat, Ada	Mistress, Infants Department, Public School, Summer Hill	61	59 16 0
Pike, Thomas	Porter, Railways	67	31 2 0
McShane, James	Chief Clerk, Harbours and Rivers Department	65	271 9 0
Rose, Henry	Night-officer, Erskineville, Railways	64	52 16 0
Munson, Nathan	Stationary Engine Driver, Railways	61	77 6 0
Dyson, E. D.	Resident Engineer, Roads and Bridges Department	55	90 13 0
Newton, George	Inspector, Newcastle, Railways	60	205 11 0
1892.			
Tanner, James	Railway Station-master, Rylstone	60	52 10 0
Walker, John H.	do do Wallsend	60	98 5 0
Killick, William	Teacher, Public School, Banks' Meadows	65	105 5 0
Green, Thomas	Forester, Forest Department	63	47 8 0
Pearson, James	Accountant, the Treasury	67	411 0 0
Laurence, Charles	Clerk, Newcastle, Railways	63	81 10 0
Jacobs, Jesse	Sheeting Foreman, Railways	61	110 0 0
Pike, John G.	Travelling Inspector, Railways	66	103 5 0
Burton, Edmund	Examiner of Titles, Registrar-General's Department	68	338 1 0
Couldrake, Thomas	Ganger, Railways	61	67 2 0
Garvan, D. A.	Railway Station-master, Macdonaldtown*	44	114 16 0
Booty, Enoch W.	Messenger, Bankruptcy Office	61	76 1 0
Temperley, Thomas	Inspector, Fisheries Department	46	69 7 0
Powell, David	Pilot, Newcastle, Marine Board	61	222 10 0
Doran, John	Engineer Mechanic, Fitzroy Dock	59	144 13 0
Squires, Josiah	Signalman, Wallsend, Railways	61	48 9 0
Willison, George	Ganger, Railways	64	78 14 0
*Packer, George	Assistant Manager, Public Wharfs	63	101 4 0
Mulholland, Phillip	Shed Inspector, Eveleigh, Railways	45	155 18 0
Woods, Moses	Porter, Wagga Wagga do	61	52 4 0
Fitzpatrick, Charles	Guard, Redfern, Railways	61	113 8 0
Williams, John	Officer-in-Charge, Goulburn, Railways	60	48 17 0
Fleming, James	Guard, Redfern, Railways	61	120 1 0
Gould, Edwin	Porter, Darling Harbour, Railways	62	61 10 0
Hawkins, John	do Albury, Railways	62	52 0 0
Callaghan, Patrick	Gate-keeper, Burwood, Railways	61	54 11 0
Wallworth, Daniel	Machinist, Railways	67	75 19 0
Cruickshank, William	Sub-Inspector, Railways	60	77 0 0
Canavan, William	Carpenter, Railways	67	93 11 0
Brackenreg, Marian	Assistant Superintendent, Industrial Schools for Girls, Parramatta	43	66 8 0
Paton, John	Inspector, Railways	72	78 14 0

[1] Receives pension also from Schedule B. * Deceased.

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APPENDIX V—*continued.*

Pensioner.	Office retired from.	Age.	Pension.
1893.		yrs.	£ s. d.
Minns, George	Foreman Plumber, Railways	57	105 9 0
Russell, Bourn	Harbourmaster, Twofold Bay	74	201 10 0
*Muir, John	Pilot, Manning River	67	74 9 0
Stewart, Thomas	do Bellinger River	64	131 8 0
Holdsworth, Phillip J.	Secretary, Forests Department	44	227 10 0
Phillips, Thomas H.	Emigration Officer, Agent-General's Office	61	108 7 0
Bernard, William L.	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	60	122 11 0
Jensen, Fritz	Draftsman and Crop Reporter, Mines Department	44	74 2 0
Apsey, William	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	54	85 6 0
Dixon, William W.	do do	61	99 19 0
Huggart, William J.	do do	54	118 5 0
Long, William	do do	57	122 17 0
Mills, L. M. B.	do do	37	66 16 0
Stratford, Charles	do do	55	115 4 0
Swan, David	do do	56	118 17 0
Fawcett, Francis	do do	60	60 13 0
Fitzpatrick, George M.	do do	49	62 19 0
Ling, Abraham S.	do do	47	107 17 0
Russell, Samuel	do do	54	108 9 0
Meyer, Carl	do do	53	87 7 0
Herring, Gerard E.	Assistant Under Secretary, Mines	60	418 1 0
Piper, William F.	Chief Clerk, Forests	52	194 4 0
Justelius, Edward	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	64	80 19 0
Burnet, William	Examiner, Money Order Office	49	238 6 0
Carter, William L.	Accountant, General Post Office	45	220 8 0
Murdock, Henry	Senior Clerk, do	59	208 18 0
Leon, Septimus Inez	Clerk, do	56	97 14 0
Brown, J. H. K.	Record Clerk, Shipping Office	63	150 14 0
Thompson, Charles H.	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	62	122 4 0
George, Robert	do do	65	111 17 0
Price, Arthur	Chief Clerk, Agriculture	32	99 1 0
		£	41,980 5 7

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

	£ s d.
1887—George Lewis, Draftsman, Survey Office, , age, 43	196 13 0
1888—J T Blanchard, Ordnance Storekeeper and Barrack Master , age, 43	274 17 0
1890—Chas Oliver, Under Secretary for Lands , age, 40	360 14 0
1890—Stephen Freeman, Under Secretary for Lands , age, 42	366 14 0
1892—Alexander Oliver, Parliamentary Draftsman , age, 58	472 12 0
1893—Frederic C. Rooke, Registrar and Board Officer, City of Sydney Improvement Board , age, 41	138 9 0
	£1,809 19 0

* Deceased.

APPENDIX VI.

OFFICERS retired with Gratuities, for purposes of retrenchment, under section 46 of the Civil Service Act.

Gratuitant.	Office retired from.	Age at retirement.	Gratuity.		
		Yrs.	£	s.	d.
1886.					
Greenland, Herbert	Surveyor and Draftsman, Land Valuer's Office, Railways	37	166	6	0
Oakley, W. A.	Draftsman, Locomotive Engineer's Office, Railways	29	54	9	0
1887.					
O'Shea, Michael	Drillmaster, Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta	49	295	16	11
Quinan, James	Inspector of Fisheries	45	99	6	1
Guiry, Jerome J.	Clerk, Clerk of the Peace Office	37	144	8	10
Alexander, S.	Draftsman, Survey Office	28	222	13	5
Allan, J. R.	Supernumerary Draftsman, Survey Office	22	27	3	0
Cansdell, G. G. M.	Draftsman, Survey Office	32	480	14	7
Duff, G. D.	Lithographic Draftsman, Survey Office	24	108	3	11
Gleeson, W.	Supernumerary Draftsman, Survey Office	21	27	3	0
Gread, M. J. F.	Draftsman, Occupation of Lands	35	205	0	0
Hemming, O. H.	Assistant Examiner, Survey Office	42	325	18	9
Inder, H.	Clerk, Lands	46	200	16	8
Kennedy, J. M.	Lithographic Draftsman, Survey Office	34	264	18	7
M'Minn, D. S.	Draftsman, Survey Office	45	318	5	7
M'Neill, J.	Clerk, Survey Office	45	167	11	5
Minchen, E. W.	Lithographic Draftsman, Survey Office	35	267	7	2
Morris, E. R.	do do	36	264	18	7
Sharp, F. W.	do do	26	200	0	0
Smith, F.	Clerk, Lands	47	225	0	0
Turri, G. G.	Draftsman, Survey Office	25	269	1	3
Walker, G. W.	Plan-mounter, Survey Office	27	208	6	8
Webster, W.	Examiner of Diagrams, Survey Office	67	381	11	11
Van Wessen, L. A.	Draftsman, Survey Office	24	109	9	11
Williams, E. G.	Clerk, Lands	35	192	12	9
Asher, Alfred	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	37	112	5	10
Barnes, Geo. R.	Draftsman, Public Instruction	28	65	0	0
Carpenter, H. S.	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	52	97	0	3
Cork, F. A. H.	do do	29	97	15	6
Curran, W. R.	do do	45	113	1	1
Dadley, Frederick	Clerk of Works, Public Instruction	51	238	8	9
Duncan, David	do do	44	96	13	4
Dwyer, Denis	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	35	113	1	1
Evans, Henry	do do	38	111	10	6
Fagan, Chas. C.	do do	55	96	5	0
Henry, Herbert	Draftsman, Public Instruction	57	127	10	0
Margrie, W. H.	Clerk of Works, Public Instruction	56	226	11	3
M'George, Andrew	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	34	97	0	3
Nurthew, T. K.	Clerk of Works, Public Instruction	41	53	6	8
Petre, Gerald	Draftsman, Public Instruction	28	41	13	4
Sutton, R. T.	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	39	118	8	0
Thorton, J. C.	do do	34	97	15	6
Turner, William	do do	53	97	15	6
Walkinshaw, C. C.	do do	52	87	7	3
White, F. J.	do do	44	97	0	3
Williamson, A. J.	Draftsman, Public Instruction	32	55	4	2
Wilson, W. G.	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	60	118	8	0
Delaney, Michael	Office-keeper, Telegraphs	60	262	15	6
Lloyd, Wm. F.	Storekeeper, Fitzroy Dock	62	403	15	0
Pringle, Annie O.	Matron, Protestant Orphan School, Parramatta	46	440	0	0
Sharp, Edward	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	58	215	8	4
Finn, J. J.	Draftsman, Lands	26	231	17	6
M'Lellan, J. A.	Clerk, Lands Department	28	103	2	6
Rozzoli, O. F. de	Draftsman, Lands Department	48	191	5	0
Tuckerman, P. P.	Clerk, Survey Department	29	164	18	7
1888.					
Hedgeland, George	Surveyor, Lands	62	465	0	0
Chamier, A. F.	do do	41	233	6	8
Sim, W.	Draftsman, Survey Department	29	283	6	8
Cooper, W. M.	Surveyor, Public Parks	54	286	9	2
Townsend, George	Draftsman, Railways	29	62	2	0
Tomlins, W. H.	Clerk, Rabbit Branch, Lands	33	88	6	8
Walker, J. M.	do do	30	67	4	5
Selwyn, F. A.	do Agent-General's Office	...	178	10	0
Alexander, John	do do	...	255	0	0
Wait, Edward R.	do do	...	63	15	0
Woolgar, Henry W.	do do	...	94	2	2
Bean, Alfred	do do	...	45	6	3
Forster, F. M. C.	Forest Ranger, Lands	39	155	0	0
Evans, F. M.	do do	39	106	9	2
Shadforth, H. P.	do do	47	81	2	11
Robison, Hugh	Inspector of Public Charities	63	652	5	0
Hall, William	Messenger, Office of Public Charities	35	120	6	3
Hall, Caroline	Office-keeper, Office of Public Charities	33	13	17	9
Leggo, Thomas	Inspector of Permanent Way, Railways	38	94	1	3
Bagshawe, F. T.	Draftsman, Railways	28	32	10	0
M'Gillycuddy, R. E.	Dredge Master, Harbours and Rivers	38	257	12	9
Smith, G. J.	Draftsman, Lands	30	280	0	0
Collman, John	Chief Clerk, Board of Health	32	265	12	6
M'Sweeney, H.	Clerk, Railways	64	34	3	4
1889.					
Chettle, S. W.	Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office	36	74	17	0
Thurlow, E. A. W.	do do	22	84	7	6
Quinn, J. J.	Draftsman, Lands	31	381	11	0

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APPENDIX VI—*continued.*

Gratuitant.	Office retired from.	Age at retirement	Gratuity.		
1889—*continued.*		yrs.	£	s.	d.
Kelly, C. B.	Draftsman, Lands	40	228	16	9
Meredith, Meredith	Clerk, Forest Branch, Lands	54	136	13	4
Applewhaite, Clara	Assistant Sub-matron, Newington Asylum	34	13	6	8
Martin, Reseigh	Clerk, Railways	37	89	11	8
Lyons, Reginald L.	do do	27	124	0	6
Wall, W. N. B.	do do	50	172	4	5
Lane, N. O.	do do	56	231	19	5
Hellyer, A	do do	25	105	12	6
Rowley, P. A.	do do	26	162	5	10
M'Shane, J. J.	do do	30	78	7	4
Kelleher, P. W.	do do	41	55	9	9
Kelly, R. A.	do do	.	45	16	8
Bennett, C. C.	do do	24	78	2	6
Colls, C. R.	do do	25	61	7	9
Smithyman, A.	do do	19	32	1	8
Garrett, S. S.	do do	22	32	10	0
Stoddart, W.	Cadet, do	25	70	8	4
Moore, W. G.	do do	29	34	7	6
Doyle, J. A.	do do	21	49	13	0
Thompson, J. B.	do do	20	26	5	0
Newman, E. J.	do do	21	26	17	6
Hunt, Percy	do do	18	22	17	0
M'Donnell, C F.	Clerk, do	34	105	8	4
Austin, R. H	do do	25	100	0	0
Rutherford, J B.	do do	32	82	4	5
Fulton, E	do do	18	16	5	0
Daniel, A. A.	do Lands	30	285	0	0
Chancellor, Sydney	do do	40	105	0	0
Primrose, Albert F.	do Railways	42	241	1	3
Williams, J H.	do Clerk of the Peace Office	39	241	7	9
Ryan, John P.	do Railways	19	24	15	10
Williams, Percy G.	do do	25	62	5	10
Doyle, Peter	do do	60	15	16	0
Hennessy, W. B.	do do	45	88	17	9
Coker, W.	do do	38	119	8	11
Rowley, F. H.	do do	23	81	11	3
Cane, Frank C	do do	27	194	1	11
Chapman, William	do do	64	202	7	3
Graham, Chas.	do do	58	71	17	6
Tyndall, H D.	do do	33	95	0	0
Lyne, W. J	do do	24	28	9	5
Pollock, W A	do do	26	78	15	0
Gardiner, Thos J.	do do	34	110	0	0
Leggatt, Alfred	Architect, Railways	52	389	11	8
Hinder, Arthur G.	Draftsman, do	26	105	0	0
Higgs, W. H	do do	33	252	7	2
Pitt, George H	do do	30	169	8	11
Conyers, Sydney W.	Cadet, Railways	23	39	18	7
Robinson, James A.	Clerk, do	26	58	6	8
Moore, Frederick C.	Custodian of Plans, Railways	20	29	3	4
Garforth, James	Draftsman, Railways	.	52	7	3
Palfreyman, John	Timekeeper, do	58	282	12	9
Miles, Albert	Clerk, Railways	27	32	1	8
Eckford, Peter	do do	30	143	10	10
Kennedy, J M	do do	56	38	3	11
Mailer, Andrew	do do	34	100	16	8
Triglone, Amos	do do	26	62	4	5
Dingavan, William	do do	56	125	8	4
Mann, Samuel	Draftsman, Railways	42	101	10	7
Fry, Henry	Clerk, Railways	48	42	3	9
Ford, T. S	do do	.	108	6	8
Carter, E. W.	do do	29	168	1	1
Sothern, George	do do	35	162	18	4
Falconer, M'Vey N.	do do	32	314	3	4
Wisdom, W. S	do do	53	249	0	6
Mulholland, C. M.	do do	33	200	2	9
Colls, Alfred T.	do do	41	143	12	3
Husk, A. J.	do do	33	146	6	5
Nowill, Leonard	Draftsman, Railways	35	80	5	7
Turnen, George	Clerk, Railways	39	214	11	0
Cameron, Neil	Loading Porter, Railways	..	159	6	1
Chapman, W. F.	Clerk, Railways	33	186	5	8
Kilgour, R. G.	do do	21	72	11	5
Muddle, John	do do	30	269	5	5
Spence, Robert A.	Messenger, Railways	20	27	1	8
Hinchcliffe, T. C.	Secretary and Paymaster, Casual Labour Board	40	401	0	10
Eckford, W. J.	Timekeeper, Railways	31	72	3	9
Viles, J.	Foreman, Government Stores Department	60	131	13	4
Knapp, Alfred	Clerk, Railways	44	122	10	0
Scholey, T. R.	Clerk, Audit Branch, Railways	34	93	5	3
Blackstone, F. A.	do do do	33	106	5	0
Watson, C F.	Clerk, Permanent-way, Railways	23	21	7	9
Burrows, Henry	do do do	41.	191	7	1
Camden, George	do do do	26	115	14	7
Blatchford, Richard	do do do	31	83	12	3
Howard, Walter	do do do	24	101	19	7
Bladon, Thomas	Inspector, do do	58	263	10	10
Hilzinger, W. J.	do do do	48	226	0	9

APPENDIX VI—*continued.*

Gratuitant.	Office retired from.	Age at retirement.	Gratuity.
1889—*continued.*		Yrs.	£ s. d.
Rose, J. C.	Clerk, Permanent Way, Railways	37	266 18 10
Franklin, James	do do do	35	365 19 5
Lainson, George	Sub-Inspector, do do	34	238 6 8
Loughhead, Noah	do do do	43	229 6 1
M'Miles, Samuel	do do do	39	154 3 4
Manley, W. M.	Engineer, do do	53	357 5 10
Horton, J. R.	Clerk, Locomotive Branch, do	35	232 19 9
Fitzgerald, E.	Clerk, Stores, do	21	51 15 5
Thomson, Max	Deputy Engineer, do	36	455 14 7
Hay, Alexander	Clerk, Audit Branch do	28	55 6 3
Watson, H.	Clerk, Audit Branch do	28	173 12 3
Ottaway, Thomas	Ticket Collector, do	...	273 15 0
Davy, F.	Out-door Inspector, do	51	231 5 0
Brown, John A.	Night Foreman, Tramways, Locomotive Branch	40	191 7 9
M'Carthy, M. A'B.	Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office	25	154 13 9
Laing, Scott L.	Clerk, Locomotive Branch, Railways	32	200 8 4
O'Loughlin, Catherine	Office-keeper, Colonial Secretary's Office	36	148 7 6
M'Gann, James	Gate-keeper, Darling Harbour, Railways	...	74 15 0
Harper, William	Inspector, Conditional Purchases, Armidale	65	371 17 6
Allan, W.	Night Foreman, Tramways, Locomotive Branch	46	232 10 0
1890.			
Hendy, George	Foreman, Tramways	33	190 1 0
Richardson, Thos.	Coppersmith, Railways	61	223 2 7
Gill, Chas.	Boiler-maker, Railways	62	179 2 3
Thompson, Joseph	Painter, Railways	63	169 0 0
Robinson, Thos. E.	Chief Officer, Pilot steamer "Captain Cook"	62	227 10 9
Roberts, Geo.	Clerk, Railways	23	29 0 6
Thompson, Fredk.	Pay Clerk, Railways	30	309 0 6
Phillips, Richard	Clerk, Railways	45	69 15 10
Dowsett, James	Foreman Pattern-maker, Railways	33	225 19 8
Pendleton, W. S.	Coaching Clerk, Railways	57	245 16 8
Herbert, Anne	Matron, Goulburn Gaol	45	70 2 9
Cropper, C. W.	Draftsman and Computer, Survey Department	30	364 11 8
Dimelow, Orville	do do	37	207 15 6
Miller, Robert	Clerk, Railways	32	138 2 6
Lane, A. J. E.	do do	23	87 13 6
Metcalfe, C. J.	Surveyor, Lands	43	362 3 1
Swyny A.	Draftsman, Lands	29	310 12 6
Ware, J. J.	Clerk, Railways	36	313 3 10
Brown, J. W.	Shipping Master	62	432 14 2
Knibbs, G. H.	Surveyor, Lands	31	364 8 7
1891.			
Brown, John	Inspector, Railways	63	299 4 8
Abernethy, W. A.	Lightkeeper, Wollongong	50	140 0 5
Thompson, Andrew	Pilot, Wollongong	36	35 11 10
Williams, M.	Lightkeeper, Wollongong	40	68 10 10
Barlee, F. R.	Custodian of Wills, Justice	31	175 0 0
Cohen, Charles	Clerk, Railways	35	239 17 11
Kilminster, W. E.	Draftsman, Government Architect	23	56 8 6
Sharkey, R. J.	do do	21	78 2 6
Cousins, Walter	Ranger, Forest Department	52	104 8 11
Daniel, G. A.	Clerk-in-charge, Land Board, Forbes	29	252 1 8
Elliott, Robert	Storeman, Railways	70	130 10 1
1892.			
Davies, Evan	Inspector of New Rolling Stock, Railways	64	270 16 8
Holt, Albert	Clerk, Railways	29	220 16 8
Webb, John	Wharfinger, Circular Quay	58	105 0 0
Dalrymple, Robert	Clerk, Diamond Drill Branch, Mines	60	204 17 2
Thomson, James W.	Draftsman, Railways	29	160 8 4
Chambers, James	Steel and Iron Tester, Railways	51	347 11 5
Higgs, Percival	Draftsman, Railways	30	188 15 0
1893.			
Jeffery, Thomas G.	Clerk, Treasury	22	50 0 0
Brown, J. Ednie	Director General of Forests, Mines	46	177 15 7
Martin, George J.	Secretary, Vine Diseases Board, Mines	40	300 0 0
Anderson, William	Geological Surveyor, Mines	32	337 10 0
Reynolds, A. J. P. G.	First Clerk, Agriculture, Mines	28	222 18 4
Northwood, F. J.	Clerk of Works, Public Instruction	40	12 4 5
Gordon, Robert C.	Observing Surveyor, Lands	31	215 9 7
Wells, F. B. S.	Draftsman, Railways	30	105 0 8
Russell, Samuel J.	Cadet, Technical Museum, Public Instruction	..	10 18 9
Taylor, John S.	Forester, Mines	46	206 0 10
Greenless, John	Signalman, Brunswick River, Marine Board	65	24 0 0
Ellis, Edward J.	First Clerk, Fisheries	43	245 17 6
Bartlett, Fred. P.	Registrar, Technical College, Public Instruction	...	81 5 0
Cusack, Patrick J.	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	37	215 8 4
Bell, John R.	Clerk, Forest Branch, Mines	45	205 11 1
Sheed, Francis	Master, steamer "Ajax," Harbours and Rivers	60	293 7 6
Powell, H. W.	Forester, Forest Branch, Mines	46	145 16 8
	£	...	40,074 5 11

Gratuity granted but not payable until final retirement from the employment of the Government :—

1891. Olpherts, Robert P., Foreman, Ordnance and Barrack Department ; age, 56 ..... £166 13s. 4d.

	£ s. d.
Amount credited to the Account to recoup Gratuities	36,224 19 11
Amount paid by Departments out of sums voted to relieve the Account	1,217 14 3
Total	37,442 14 2

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX VII.

STATEMENT showing Pensions granted to Officers retired from ill-health, under the provisions of sections 44 and 45 of the "Civil Service Act, 1884," from 1st January, 1885, to 31st December, 1893.

Name of Pensioner.	Service for which Pension was granted.	Age.	Pension		
		Yrs.	£	s	d.
1885.					
Crane, William	Stipendiary Magistrate	58	369	16	6
Russell, Macnamara	Chief Draftsman, Engineer-in-Chief, Railways	49	111	0	11
Proctor, James	Inspector, Locomotive Branch, Railways	59	90	15	0
*Carroll, Gabriel H. L.	Inspector, Telegraphs	53	86	12	0
Harrison, Jerman T.	Post and Telegraph Master, Corowa	47	81	15	0
Spanswick, George	Public School Teacher, Appin	56	72	7	0
Bell, Joseph	do Dural	52	46	13	0
Styles, Eliza	do Mudgee	52	123	0	0
M'Cormick, Peter D.	do Crown-street	52	76	19	0
Rohan, Patrick	do Spaniard's Hill	48	46	12	0
O'Grady, Michael	do Saucy Creek	54	51	2	0
1886.					
Dempsey, Denis	Locker, Customs	57	71	5	0
Small, Samuel	Store Labourer, Ordnance	59	45	15	0
Kelly, James	Warder, Darlinghurst Gaol	54	44	4	0
Parsons, Charles	do Maitland Gaol	55	47	8	0
Hanna, William	do Albury Gaol	52	32	14	0
Tessier, Henry	Boatman, Macleay River, Marine Board	52	49	9	0
Burnell, Arthur J.	Chief Draftsman, Forbes, Survey Office	36	108	10	0
Hinder, Edward R.	Public School Teacher, Enfield	56	104	10	0
Miller, Samuel King	do Burrawang	55	100	7	0
Donaldson, Robert	Road Superintendent, Roads and Bridges	47	106	16	0
*Stack, John	1st-class Draftsman, Survey Office	55	166	11	9
Poole, George	Boatswain, Marine Board	58	62	8	0
Dunkin, John	Letter-carrier, General Post Office	53	60	3	0
*Jamieson, George	District Engineer, Railways	58	166	18	0
Richards, Thomas	Government Printer	55	480	2	0
*Egan, Miles	Police Surgeon	58	327	2	0
Ferguson, Peter	Engine-driver, Railways	59	70	8	0
Tiddy, Locrin	Public School Teacher, Hurstville	51	75	4	0
Booth, James	do Yalwal	59	43	19	3
1887.					
Price, Mrs Mary A.	Teacher, Public School, Mount Murray	46	31	15	3
Groves, William	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	55	52	8	0
Fleming, Martin	do do do	49	41	18	0
Rodd, Clement T.	Custodian of Plans, Survey Office	43	74	9	0
Plunkett, W. E.	Under Secretary for Justice	57	631	17	9
Cuttriss, Charles B.	Post and Telegraph Master, King-street	58	174	17	0
*Porter, Andrew	Clerk, General Post Office	45	108	18	0
Packer, Goodwin R	Chief Draftsman, Local Land Office, Grafton	37	150	10	0
Ahearn, William	Boatman, Newcastle, Customs	58	38	15	0
*Arnott, John S.	Post and Telegraph Master, Wickham	54	60	10	0
Forde, William	Chief Clerk, Public Works	49	253	18	0
Vetch, John Ward	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	55	74	4	0
McGregor, Roderick	Teacher, Public School, Cambewarra	47	80	10	0
*Wilson, Archibald	Stationary-engine Driver, Railways	55	65	16	0
*McLerie, Thomas P.	First Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office	39	156	0	0
*Biddlecomb, W. J.	Teacher, Public School, Cranbury	54	37	18	0
Donelan, Anthony Charles	Locker, Customs	41	107	10	0
1888.					
Canter, R A	Examiner of Accounts, Treasury	50	212	10	0
Austin, William	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	55	40	10	0
*Duffy, James	Inspector, Railways	58	160	3	0
Doyle, Michael J.	Public School Teacher, Manilla	42	56	3	0
*Matthews, William	Teacher, Public School, Macquarie-street South	53	174	9	0
Sydenham, William J.	Station-master, Rooty Hill, Railways	52	71	5	0
D'Arrietta, Walter	Overseer, Government Printing Office	58	226	9	0
Donnellan, John	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	58	43	8	0
*MacDermott, Michael	Locker, Customs	59	126	11	0
*Joyce, Thomas	Warder, Sydney Gaol	51	40	4	0
Hill, Francis W.	Superintendent and Controller, Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank.	56	470	3	0
Robinson, G. J.	Clerk, Stock Branch, Mines	54	120	4	0
*Taylor, James	Pilot, Marine Board	55	148	16	0
Stronge, William	Teacher, Public School, Picton	58	91	1	0
Pownall, Ellen	do do Rouse Hill	52	34	10	0
Wood, Jas. H.	1st Class Surveyor, Lands	59	271	19	0
Galbraith, Bridget	Mistress, Public School, Waterloo	40	116	4	0
Bayly, W. H.	School Attendance Officer, Grafton	46	86	6	0
Henderson, M. Honora	Teacher, Public School, Norwood	44	41	18	0
*Delaney, J. W	Sheriff's Officer, Newcastle	56	113	11	0
*Flood, William	Sub-Inspector, Railways	54	75	9	0
1889.					
South, Samuel N.	Instrument Fitter, Telegraphs	54	84	18	0
Forbes, Alice	Matron, Bathurst Gaol	58	20	8	0
Long, Isidora C.	Teacher, Infant School, Balmain	50	116	14	0
Barry, Mary Jane	Housemaid, Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville	52	29	0	0
Dunman, John	Teacher, Public School, Aberglasslyn	59	51	7	0
*Hankin, J C	Station-master, Newtown, Railways	57	113	18	0
*Bussell, Francis H.	Operator, Telegraph Department	37	76	13	0
*Starkey, James	Shed Inspector, Railways	51	72	18	0
Lynch, Annie	Mistress, Infant School, Wagga Wagga	32	60	10	0
Rothe, Anna M.	Teacher, Public School, Burrundulla	51	45	18	0

* Deceased.

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Name of Pensioner.	Service for which Pension was granted.	Age.	Pension.
1889—*continued.*		Years.	£ s. d.
Vaughan, Patrick	Senior Attendant, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta	48	52 16 0
Henerie, Patience	Sewing Mistress, Public School, Glebe	42	21 13 0
Moxham, Wm.	Senior Warder, Parramatta Gaol	52	73 7 0
Costley, Charles	Warder, Gaol, Yass	58	45 8 0
Slattery, James	do Sydney Gaol	57	45 3 0
Cox, F. W.	Station-master, Armidale	54	138 16 0
Chapman, Wm.	Warder, Sydney Gaol	55	48 2 0
Board, Gregory	Bookkeeper, Telegraphs	48	102 19 0
Ralph, John	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	53	26 7 0
*Macdiarmid, R. N.	Clerk, Biloela Gaol	38	69 17 0
1890.			
Roche, James	Warder, Parramatta Gaol	58	83 8 0
Pegum, Stephen	Teacher, Public School, Islington	47	69 10 0
Stokes, Benjamin	do do Hartley Vale	46	96 6 0
Biggs, Chas.	Line Repairer, Telegraphs	48	118 4 0
Haggarty, Catherine	Office-keeper, Water Police Court	56	44 8 0
Williams, John	Master of Tug "Ceres," Harbours and Rivers	52	107 16 0
Rose, James	Inspector, Railways	55	101 7 0
M'Cann, Emily	Sewing Mistress, Public Instruction	58	51 1 0
*M'Credie, John	District Inspector, Public Instruction	58	296 18 0
M'Donough, Kate	Mistress, Infants' School, Fort-street	59	201 15 0
Harrison, Edward	Engine Driver, Railways	55	96 13 0
Crook, S. E.	Station-master, Binalong, Railways	44	82 16 0
Arnold, W. M. M.	Clerk of Records, Legislative Assembly	39	192 17 0
Frost, Charles	Engine Driver, Railways	58	83 5 0
1891.			
*M'Donald, Matthew	Public School Teacher, Farnham	58	36 14 0
M'Donnell, John	Public School Teacher, Milton	56	124 3 0
Main, James	Engine Driver, Railways	53	76 11 0
Davis, William	Public School Teacher, Blakehurst	56	66 9 0
Hornidge, M. A.	District Superintendent, Railways	49	154 14 0
Chapman, Julia	Public School Teacher, Brocklehurst	58	33 8 0
Bull, Frank	Ticket Sorter, Railways	37	40 6 0
Rice, John	Chief Messenger, Legislative Council	54	87 4 0
Hammond, Chas. P.	Post and Telegraph Master, Moama	55	135 8 0
Woodall, George	Station-master, St. Mary's, Railways	58	143 2 0
Mulhall, George	Principal Light-keeper, Barrenjoey, Marine Board	51	148 12 0
Ball, James W.	Schoolmaster, N.S.S. "Vernon"	55	119 5 0
Barncastle, John	Inspector, Railways	56	113 8 0
Bennett, Copeland	Station-master, Bowral, Railways	49	84 15 0
*Coleman, John	Road Superintendent, Roads and Bridges Department	39	111 2 0
Weir, Thos. G.	School Attendance Officer, Public Instruction	59	84 1 0
1892.			
Nathan, T. F. S.	Clerk, office of the Clerk of the Peace	59	174 4 0
Drewe, Amelia	Assistant Teacher, Public School, William-street	50	67 4 0
Walsh, Cecilia	Teacher, Public School, Marlee	56	34 1 0
Dagwell, Joseph H.	Pilot, Newcastle, Marine Board	60	211 9 0
Slade, Frederick J.	Teacher, Public School, Peel	52	55 6 0
*Coleman, John	Sub-Inspector, Railway Department	55	75 5 0
*Cooke, Fanny	Teacher, Public School, Blackfriars	41	122 10 0
Fairfax, Andrew	Cashier, Department of Public Instruction	58	282 16 0
Webster, William	Steam-shed Inspector, Railways	59	210 0 0
Cooke, W. V. M.	Police Magistrate, Dungog	55	173 8 0
Kinsley, Henry H.	Teacher, Public School, Lower Southgate	53	41 18 0
Chandler, William	Travelling Inspector, Railways	33	48 17 0
Folkard, William	Warder, Parramatta Gaol	48	67 6 0
Fitzpatrick, Thomas	Warder, Maitland Gaol	59	48 14 0
Ritchie, William	Engine-driver, Railway Department	55	92 17 0
*Lawson, Elizabeth	Teacher, Public School, Brookvale	46	39 6 0
Falconer, James	Engine-driver, Dredge "Vulcan"	63	51 11 0
Flannery, Eleanor	Mistress, Infant's Department, Public School, Glebe	54	121 10 0
Wyatt, William	Teacher, Public School, Camdenville	54	79 12 0
1893.			
Martin, James	Boatman, Marine Board	60	54 18 0
Thompson, William	Teacher, Public School, St. Albans	54	98 2 0
Nicholls, John	Locomotive Inspector, Railways	52	132 12 0
George, William	Mate, Dredge "Newcastle"	50	54 19 0
Higgins, Kate	Teacher, Infant Public School, William-street	50	188 16 0
King, Eliza C.	Teacher, Public School, Redfern	54	183 5 0
Pass, Samuel	Station-master, Ashfield, Railways	50	124 4 0
Roberts, Wilhelmina	Teacher, Public School, North Newtown	51	104 19 0
Picard, Alexander	Gardener, Hospital for Insane, Gladesville	54	48 4 0
Bayly, William D.	Assistant Examiner, Money Order and Government Savings Bank	48	118 13 0
Lock, John	Guard, Railways	59	87 7 0
Studdy, Albert H. B.	Teacher, Public School, Windsor	52	94 15 0
*Attwell, John	Officer-in-Charge, Canley Vale, Railways	44	48 7 0
McClelland, Thomas H.	Inspector of Station Accounts, Railways	43	137 7 0
Morrison, John	Mate, dredge "Vulcan," Harbours and Rivers	59	91 1 0
Simpson, Edward	Station-master, Scone, Railways	42	64 14 0
Davoren, James	Labourer, Railways	58	39 13 0
Debelle, Edward B.	Teacher, Public School, Pyrmont	31	174 12 0
O'Shaughnessy, Mark	Warder, Parramatta Gaol	54	81 14 0
		£	16,591 7 5

* Deceased

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APPENDIX VIII.

STATEMENT showing Gratuities granted to Officers retired under the provisions of the Civil Service Act, 1884, in consequence of ill-health, from 1st January, 1885, to 31st December, 1893.

Gratuitant.	Service for which Gratuity was granted.	Gratuity. £	s.	d.
1885.				
Edwards, F.	Clerk, Railways	110	0	0
McKenna, P.	Messenger, General Post Office	36	0	0
Smith, George	Inspector of Conditional Purchases, Mines	291	13	4
1886.				
Williams, James	Station-master, Millthorpe	238	17	9
Buchanan, William	Warder, Sydney Gaol	209	7	6
Langley, Michael	Warder, Sydney Gaol	149	0	10
Grant, William	Draftsman, Survey	174	2	7
Waldron, Mrs. Christina	Teacher, Public School, Wyngdon	169	3	4
Woods, T. A Tennison	Locker, Customs	207	15	7
McNamara, Ellen	Teacher, Public School, Mount Rivers	117	12	9
Murray, J S.	Description Writer, Survey	163	6	8
Byrnes, James	Land Valuer, Railways	671	11	4
Butler, Mrs. M. E.	Teacher, Public School, Wheeney Creek	45	15	4
Cayser, James W.	Draftsman, Tramways	100	0	0
1887.				
Johnston James	Fireman, Marine Board	34	5	0
Jamieson, Mrs. E.	Teacher, Public School, Yerriyong	71	13	4
Bennett, J W. P	Post and Telegraph Master, Cudgellico	140	9	3
Binny, T. C.	Registrar, Mines	531	13	4
Humphries, John	Boatman, Marine Board	95	1	1
M'Cormick, Thos. J.	Stamper and Sorter, General Post Office	138	17	9
Macdonnell, John	Messenger, Lands	119	1	3
Allen, William	Forest Ranger, Mines	192	3	9
Wilson, Minnie	Mistress, Public School, Redfern	230	11	2
Collman, T. W.	Clerk, Stores, Railways	64	11	8
Place, Thomas	Boatman, Marine Board	148	19	8
Culhane, A. P.	Teacher, Public School, Dusodie	47	12	9
Garnett, Henry	Teacher, Public School, North Pimlico	101	7	1
Richardson, F. W. H.	Teacher, Public School, Carrick	45	6	6
Booth, W.	Clerk, Lands	34	0	6
Goff, R A.	Deputy-Comptroller of Prisons	537	15	6
Chatwin, Samuel	Fitter, Railways	148	19	2
Avis, J. O.	Bookbinder, Government Printing Office	102	4	6
Rowan, Alfred	Clerk, Railways	194	2	0
1888.				
Morrison, John T.	Instrument Fitter, Telegraphs	186	7	9
Dunlop, David	Warder, Hay Gaol	25	6	8
French, H. J.	Field Assistant, Survey	27	15	6
Aubin, William J.	Operator, Telegraphs	233	15	0
Gordon, James D.	Teacher, Public School, Belltrees	155	9	2
Stephen, Louisa F.	Post and Telegraph Mistress, Manly	207	6	8
Mercer, M. D.	Clerk, Public Instruction	132	18	4
Falconer, Hannah	Teacher, Public School, Tarradale	100	6	8
Wilson, T. W.	Forest Ranger, Lands	201	5	0
Brodie, C. W.	Clerk, Lands	154	10	0
Munro, Kenneth	Boatman, Distilleries	137	10	0
Ould, H. H.	Examiner of Titles, Registrar-General's Office	697	8	7
1889.				
Keating, John	Operator, Murrurundi	51	18	10
Moore, S. M.	Teacher, Public School, Rose Vale	130	5	6
Bryden, John	Fireman, Harbours and Rivers	118	5	0
Logan, F. C.	Clerk, Roads and Bridges	208	2	6
Clarke, John J.	Teacher, Public School, Rylestone	317	14	5
Higgens, Edward	Inspector of Conditional Purchases, Muswellbrook	284	7	6
Congdon, James F.	Teacher, Public School, Forest Hill	118	4	6
Reilly, Peter	Warder, Sydney Gaol	114	11	6
Johnson, Andrew	Boatman, Marine Board	127	0	0
Graham, W. E.	Teacher, Public School, Cedar Party Creek	121	0	0
Murray, Angus	Master, Tug "Rhea"	218	3	4
Jones, Thomas	Winchman, Dredge "Newcastle"	164	1	8
Elder, Margaret	Teacher, Public School, Camdenville	109	0	0
Street, Richard	Instrument Fitter, Telegraphs	197	1	8
Peterson, William	Seaman, Dredge "Vulcan"	135	17	0
Reilly, John	Teacher, Public School, Dundee	130	0	0
1890.				
Shepherd, Richard	Bailiff, District Court	114	2	0
Lohan, Patrick	Telegraph Operator, Railways	60	7	0
Pratt, William P.	Foreman, Railways	325	0	0
Beavers, Elizabeth M.	Teacher, Public School, Marrickville	66	13	4
Perran, Maurice	Clerk, Locomotive Branch, Railways	73	15	9
Burns, Jessie	Teacher, Public School, Gobbogumblin	49	6	8
Hardy, Eliza	Housekeeper, Works	36	10	0
Abbott, Thomas C	Clerk, Registrar-General	307	4	5
Murphy, John	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	162	18	4

APPENDIX VIII—*continued.*

Gratuitant.	Service for which Gratuity was granted.	Gratuity.
1891.		£ s. d.
M'Carthy, Ann	Public School Teacher, Barradoc and Cavan	104 3 4
Squire, Clara J.	Public School Teacher, Glassville	126 13 4
Bennett, James	Locker, Customs	158 6 8
Wallace, John E.	Clerk, Railways	130 12 6
Watson, James E.	Sub-Inspector, Railways	204 5 5
Bourke, Margaret	Public School Teacher, Barber's Creek	50 0 0
Hilliard, W. S.	Clerk, Registrar-General	81 2 2
Davies, Daniel	Teacher, Public School, Cockburn River	127 10 0
Guilfoyle, E. B.	Teacher, Public School, Markwell	132 0 0
Drake, J. G.	Porter, Railways	129 14 9
Harper, Henry S.	Clerk, Registrar-General's Office	161 17 6
Wightman, W.	Clerk, Railways	193 1 0
Parnell, Thomas R.	Clerk, Registrar-General's Office	96 16 1
Nash, John A. E.	Clerk, Mines	236 13 4
Gaussen, Stewart A.	Clerk, Treasury	129 18 0
Woods, Archibald	Landing Waiter, Customs	284 7 6
Leeder, John	do do	323 5 3
1892.		
Bailey, Robert D.	Operator, Electric Telegraphs	126 6 5
Turner, Christian	Teacher, Public School, Narrabri	88 17 9
Duffy, P. J.	Clerk, Railways	149 0 6
Geekie, John B.	Assistant Mileage Clerk, Railways	166 5 0
Burgess, Esther	Teacher, Public School, South Wagga	68 17 6
Goode, Harold G.	Draftsman, Lands	179 10 3
Jell, William	Engineer, Tug "Athena," Harbours and Rivers	213 6 2
Hansen, Hans W.	Carpenter, Dredge "Ulysses," Harbours and Rivers	113 6 0
1893.		
Ellis, Henry	Teacher, Public School, Naremburn	201 6 11
Donovan, Daniel	Clerk, Railways	223 15 0
Weaver, George B	Reader, Government Printing Office	249 0 6
Shaughnessy, James	Locker, Customs	279 1 0
Souter, John J.	Teacher, Public School, Bungwall Flat	134 6 8
Tynan, Ellen	Teacher, Public School, Cooma	122 14 2
Morkill, Annie	Teacher, Public School, Glenthorne	111 8 8
Geelan, Frank R.	Officer-in-Charge, Yass, Railways	125 8 4
		£16,887 10 3

APPENDIX IX.

STATEMENT showing Pensions granted to Officers who have retired voluntarily under the provisions of the "Civil Service Act, 1884," section 43, being over 60 years of age, from 1st January, 1885, to 31st December, 1893.

Name of Pensioner.	Service for which Pension was granted.	Age.	Pension.
1885.		Years.	£ s. d.
*Newport, Thomas	Driver, Railways	61	55 2 0
*Duhigg, Matthew	Teacher, Public School, Nelanglo	60	38 10 0
*Sixsmith, William	Engine-driver, Railways	60	69 10 0
*Cumming, J. E.	Teacher, Public School, Jerry's Plains	61	77 8 0
Stevenson, Jane	do do Camperdown	60	59 1 0
*Palmer, George	do do Wyong Creek	75	24 13 0
Pentland, Colin C.	do do Daisydale	73	20 10 0
*MacDougal, Robert	do do Bumberry	62	34 13 0
1886.			
*Crowthers, Thomas	Station-master, Farley, Railways	79	22 13 0
*Johnson, Alexander	Draftsman, Survey Office	60	173 17 0
West, Josiah	Messenger, Railways	76	20 6 0
Curnane, James	Warder, Parramatta Gaol	60	45 10 0
*O'Brien, Thomas	Warder, Bathurst Gaol	71	34 3 0
Darby, Anthony	Warder, Sydney Gaol	60	41 13 0
Walker, Edward	Teacher, Public School, Upper Myall	65	37 0 0
Wilkins, William	Messenger, Customs	64	63 8 0
Goold, Pierce	Postmaster, Newtown	70	85 7 0
*Hayes, George Pool	Teacher, Public School, Morebinger	65	17 12 0
*Ledsum, Jeremiah	Gatekeeper, Railways	81	11 19 0
Ward, Dr. R. D.	Surgeon, Hyde Park Asylum	66	40 10 0
Mackinley, John	Bailiff, District Court, Sydney	66	64 10 0
*Harland, Thomas	Mate, Dredge, "Vulcan"	71	42 3 0
*Suter, Francis E.	Cook, Dredge "Vulcan"	69	35 10 0
Hawkins, Richard	Teacher, Public School, Prospect	61	92 4 0
Langton, William	Teacher, Public School, Riverstone	60	109 7 6

* Deceased.

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APPENDIX IX—*continued.*

Name of Pensioner.	Service for which Pension was granted.	Age	Pension.		
		Years	£	s.	d.
1886—*continued.*					
*Field, Thomas	Messenger, Lands	63	33	1	0
*Gosnell, Edward	Carriage Lifter, Railways	72	36	12	0
Board, W. W.	Teacher, Public School, Druitt Town	63	74	13	0
Whalen, William	Watchman, Railways	63	37	6	0
1887.					
Sangster, John	Draftsman, Survey	61	255	18	9
Woodgate, Edward	Station-master, Dubbo, Railways	60	150	19	0
Shaw, William E.	Post and Telegraph Master, Raymond Terrace	72	84	7	0
Watt, Charles	Government Analyst	65	118	2	0
Jacob, John	Teacher, Public School, Third Creek	60	49	8	0
*May, William	Messenger, Legislative Assembly	66	82	1	0
Walker, William	Lightkeeper, Clarence Heads	72	47	7	0
*Grant, A. O.	Police Magistrate, Bourke	60	215	15	0
Carlisle, Thomas	Traffic Auditor, Railways	62	163	15	0
Hunter, William	Compositor, Government Printing Office	66	79	4	0
Henderson, Robert	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	62	38	11	0
Fancourt, Thomas	Warehouse-keeper, Customs	68	251	1	0
*Gilberthorpe, William	Warder, Sydney Gaol	64	37	2	0
Easton, George R.	Pilot, Marine Board	71	97	7	0
*Browne, John C.	Teacher, Public School, Tirrannia Creek	62	68	10	0
Read, J. A.	Chief Clerk, Supreme Court	63	208	16	8
Mills, John	Teacher, Public School, Blacktown	67	54	3	0
Moloney, Patrick O'B.	School Attendance Officer	63	125	6	8
Beck, William	Landing Waiter, Customs	67	167	0	0
Mawson, Benjamin	Porter, Railways	62	44	9	0
Reid, James	Screwer, Railways	60	36	0	0
Crackanthorp, R.	Clerk, General Post Office	61	85	5	0
Emmett, John H.	Teacher, Public School, Forest Hills	63	30	9	0
Wheeler, Henry	Post and Telegraph Master, Muswellbrook	85	56	17	0
Williamson, Thomas	Blacksmith, Fitzroy Dock	64	56	15	0
*Snape, Phillip	Police Magistrate, Gulgong	69	88	13	0
Lambert, George	Teacher, Public School, Guildford	64	54	8	0
*Scowcroft, James	Post and Telegraph Master, Redfern	69	90	6	0
*Tompson, Edwin H.	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wagga Wagga	68	110	17	0
*M'Naught, Thomas	Teacher, Public School, Broughton Creek	60	70	11	0
*Cork, Robert	Pilot, Marine Board	65	105	11	0
*Bolding, H. J.	Police Magistrate, Narrabri	77	104	17	0
Fitch, John	Engineer, Dredge "Gamma"	61	106	12	0
*Harris, Dr. Richard	Health Officer, Newcastle	80	63	4	0
*Maybury, W. H.	Sheriff's Officer, Goulburn	72	81	12	0
Chandler, William	Gatekeeper, Railways	79	52	17	0
Swyny, John	Sub-collector, Customs, Albury	61	169	8	0
*Buchanan, Louis	Chief Clerk, Customs	60	160	16	0
Jones, S. W.	Clerk of Legislative Assembly	62	549	0	0
Johnson, John	Carpenter, Dredge "Pluto"	62	56	7	0
Nicoll, William	Carriage-builder, Railways	75	36	2	0
*Anderson, Alexander	Teacher, Public School, Gladswood	65	67	4	0
1888.					
Sims, Henry	Stamper and Sorter, General Post Office	70	70	7	0
Lewton, Joseph	Inspector, Railways	61	153	8	0
Rockliff, Lawrence	Teacher, Public School, New Lambton	61	93	8	0
Turner, A. A.	Police Magistrate, Wollongong	61	318	17	3
Groberty, Catherine	Teacher, Public School, Clairvaulx	60	63	14	0
*Weber, Adalbert	Roads Superintendent, Roads and Bridges	64	211	11	0
*Thomas, E. R.	Draftsman, Railways	65	99	19	0
*Thomson, James	Chief Inspector, &c., Treasury	61	371	8	0
Hare, Reginald	Police Magistrate, Wellington	75	102	12	0
Lumsdaine, Alexander	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Newcastle	66	77	17	0
Clennett, W. P.	Foreman Bookbinder, Government Printing Office	61	68	5	0
Edwards, George	Teacher, Public School, Oakendale	66	36	10	0
Wilson, William	Teacher, Public School, Boolong	61	48	15	0
Silva, Emmanuel	Assistant Lightkeeper, Macquarie Lighthouse	80	46	13	0
Bryant, Thomas	Blacksmith, Railways	61	129	18	0
*Collier, J. B.	Teacher, Public School, Broke	64	78	3	0
Dallas, John	Fettler, Railways	63	36	3	0
*Buchanan, James	Stipendiary Magistrate	60	413	10	0
*Liardet, F. C.	Station-master, Railways	64	59	13	0
*Reeve, Edward	Police Magistrate, Port Macquarie	65	126	11	0
M'Donald, John	Chairman, Lands, Tamworth	60	459	17	0
Robinson, William	Chief Clerk, Agent-General	69	131	10	0
Hollis, John	Inspector of Railways	66	122	11	0
*Chapman, Chas. M.	Teacher, Public School, Luddenham	71	75	8	0
Charteris, Fredk. M.	Deputy-Registrar of Brands	65	102	7	0
Denison, Alfred	Warder, Sydney Gaol	61	44	14	0
*Thompson, W. H.	Postmaster, Newcastle	71	230	3	0
Houslar, Robert	Pilot, Marine Board	64	75	10	0
Richards, Evan	Sheriff's Officer and Bailiff	67	104	11	0
Davis, John	Police Magistrate, Bega	70	142	18	0
King, Frederick	Manager, Government Asylums for Infirm and Destitute	62	214	0	0
Patterson, David	Teacher, Public School, Grantham	68	46	19	0
Watson, David	Labourer, Ordnance	66	27	6	0
Halkett, Alexander	Master, Dredge "Hercules"	65	75	6	0
Holland, W. T.	Teacher, Public School, Burrangong	66	70	4	0
Boone, John	Engine-driver, Railways	60	71	13	0
Emblin, J. W.	Postmaster, Armidale	63	168	16	0

* Deceased.

APPENDIX IX—*continued.*

Name of Pensioner.	Service for which Pension was granted.	Age.	Pension.
1888—*continued.*		Years.	£ s. d.
Bewick, George	District Engineer, Railways	64	219 14 0
Bradford, William	Warder, Tamworth Gaol	60	55 14 0
1889.			
Kealey, John	School Attendance Officer	61	86 12 0
Youll, Richard	Teacher, Public School, Plattsburg	63	153 11 0
Corcoran, Thomas H.	do do Yatteyattah	68	69 18 0
*Allen, Robert	Carpenter, Railways	61	60 9 0
*Darby, Richard	Station-master, Mortuary	73	152 18 0
*Bissett, John G., sen.	do Brewongle	71	96 10 0
Bonamy, George	do Ashfield	69	156 12 0
Woodrow, John	Sub-Inspector, Railways	61	74 9 0
Caldwell, Isabella	Matron, Armidale Gaol	69	20 8 0
Hollis, Thomas	Sub-Inspector, Railways	69	63 5 0
Connell, Henry	Police Magistrate and Customs Officer, Kiama	60	398 13 4
*Eames, Robert L.	Landing Waiter, Customs	61	135 1 0
Simpson, George	Teacher, Public School, Bowra	60	70 1 0
*Grant, James	Shed Inspector, Railways	60	131 17 0
*Sutton, George	Examiner, Locomotive Branch, Railways	67	47 1 0
Mullampy, John	Teacher, Public School, Duramana	63	37 5 0
Buckley, William	Carpenter, Railways	77	39 14 0
*Haggarty, Marmaduke	Watchman, Fitzroy Dock	60	40 7 0
Williamson, J. W	Trades Overseer, Parramatta Gaol	64	88 4 0
*Laman, Thomas	C.P.S., Stroud	83	65 11 0
Hall, Thomas	Teacher, Public School, Ghinni Ghinni	63	44 8 0
Fuller, Edgar	Pub ic School Teacher, Calyton	64	72 0 0
Clarke, Hannah	Nurse-in-Charge, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta	66	35 14 0
Schrader, John F.	Messenger, Court-house, Newcastle	79	21 5 0
Kelly, Thomas	do Head Office, Railways	75	40 13 0
Cook, Peter	Watchman, Traffic Branch, Railways	70	22 3 0
*Scott, James	Driver, Railways	64	50 3 0
Hannell, Jesse	Superintendent, Nobby's Light-house, Newcastle	70	117 17 0
Bewes, Joseph	Foreman, Railways	69	71 8 0
*Bennett, W. C.	Commissioner and Engineer-in-Chief for Roads	65	675 0 0
Meares, William D.	Police Magistrate, Mudgee	66	364 11 0
Davidson, F. B.	Assistant C.P.S., Water Police Court	65	188 5 0
Brackenreg, Caroline	Assistant Matron, Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta	60	30 12 0
M'Cormick, John	Cook, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	67	33 7 0
Jackson, Robert	Labourer, Ordnance Stores	64	34 0 0
Burns, James	Station-master, Muswellbrook	62	163 4 0
*Marsh, Jas. M.	Stipendiary Magistrate, Water Police Court	60	422 17 0
1890.			
Blakers, Geo. T.	Teacher, Public School, Broughton	61	72 14 0
Mather, Joseph	Engineer, Dredge "Hunter"	70	100 10 0
Coles, William	1st Clerk of Works, Colonial Architect	68	466 13 0
Smith, Geo.	Letter-carrier, General Post Office	60	74 2 0
*Hunt, Hy. H.	Teacher, Public School, Forbes	66	97 10 0
Mills, Henry	Teacher, Public School, Menangle	65	60 3 0
Farquhar, James	Caretaker, Eveleigh, Railways	80	49 15 0
Scott, Innes	Teacher, Public School, Cockburn River	64	47 18 0
Pinnington, Thos.	Mail Guard, General Post Office	62	80 18 0
Dalton, P. J.	Chief Warder, Parramatta Gaol	67	113 7 0
Buchanan, Peter	Sub-overseer, Government Printing Office	66	220 12 6
Blackman, William	Chairman, Land Board, Grafton	60	321 2 0
Stone, Thos. H.	Postmaster, Albury	68	216 12 0
Strong, W. E.	Government Medical Officer and Vaccinator	62	240 9 0
Ward, Ed. Grant	Registrar-General	60	302 9 0
*Foss, C. V.	Clerk, Bathurst Gaol	65	65 0 0
Booth, Wm.	Teacher, Public School, Belmore	60	74 3 0
M'Kenry, D. J.	Sub-collector, Customs, Wentworth	60	209 17 0
Ewen, John	Coxswain, Dredge "Archimedes"	64	34 4 0
Carroll, Wm.	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta	61	74 10 0
Whitton, John	Engineer-in-Chief, Railways	70	675 0 0
Thomas, William	Sheriff's Officer, Sydney	60	108 13 0
Carter, James S.	do Yass	66	47 0 0
Sharp, Jonathan	Teacher, Public School, Dundas	63	95 13 0
Taylor, Janet	do do The Vineyard	60	51 19 0
*Campbell, Thos.	Labourer, Ordnance and Barrack Department	61	36 1 0
Abernethy, James	Teacher, Public School, Woodonga	60	56 4 0
Del Prado, Emanuel	Messenger, Audit Department	60	89 18 0
Farrell, Michael	Teacher, Public School, Stockyard Creek	64	72 16 0
Nicholson, James	Boatman, Richmond River, Marine Board	61	56 10 0
1891.			
Noake, Israel	Forest Ranger, Forest Department	70	41 13 0
Chisholm, Wm.	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Hay	60	109 11 0
Watt, Alexander	Governor, Maitland Gaol	62	120 19 0
Gunning, Alfred P.	Public School Teacher, Gongolgon	61	36 9 0
Whitehand, Wm.	Sub-Collector of Customs, Mulwala	65	69 19 0
Warman, Thomas	Attendant, Hospital for Insane, Newcastle	63	31 4 0
Joyce, Patrick	Sub-Collector of Customs, Albury	62	134 18 0
Smith, Chas. G.	P.M. and C.P.S., Dungog	68	176 1 0
Bardsley, James	Public School Teacher, Crown-street	61	126 2 0
Hall, Richard	do Omega Retreat	68	76 6 0
Wise, George F.	Agent for Immigration	77	272 14 0
Keats, Wm. H.	Coxswain, Customs	65	37 10 0

* Deceased.

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APPENDIX IX—*continued.*

Name of Pensioner.	Service for which Pension was granted.	Age.	Pension.
1891—*continued.*		Years.	£ s. d.
Shepherd, George	Messenger, Lands	74	54 8 0
Mann, Wm. R.	Boatman, Bellinger River, Marine Board	60	54 10 0
*Williams, John	Crown Solicitor	69	646 13 0
Sullivan, Matthew	Coxswain, Dredge "Hercules," Harbours and Rivers Department	64	86 7 0
Webster, James	Porter, Railways	61	58 15 0
*Harrison, Leir	Public School Teacher, Norton	68	38 17 0
Sim, Robert	Dredge "Pluto," Harbours and Rivers Department	71	42 16 0
Collins, John	Station-master, Redfern, Railways	60	283 6 8
1892.			
Barron, James	Labourer, Ordnance Department	63	28 16 0
Cole, Frederick R.	Preventive Officer, Wollongong, Customs	73	92 9 0
Palmer, George	Teacher, Public School, North Richmond	61	103 5 0
O'Brien, Patrick	do do Mogo	62	45 5 0
Reeves, Henry P.	do do Camden	61	135 8 0
Verdon, William M.	Railway Station-master, Uralla	61	149 14 0
Abrams, Lewis G.	Sheriff's Officer, Mudgee	60	44 0 0
Thomson, Isabella D.	Teacher, Public School, St. Leonards	60	72 8 0
Martyn, Henry	Warehouseman, Government Printing Office	62	191 7 0
Flinders, John	Senior Warder, Grafton Gaol	62	93 0 0
Carroll, John	Deputy Governor, Darlinghurst Gaol	63	164 10 0
Rein, William	Officer-in-charge, Clarendon, Railways	62	63 19 0
Paynter, Henry	Chief Messenger, Legislative Council	68	70 1 0
Wildash, Charles C.	Inspector of Stock, Mines	72	133 16 0
Fowler, Frederick	Superintendent, Reception House for Insane, Darlinghurst	66	140 7 0
Burn, Jane	Matron, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta	72	98 2 0
Milton, John	Labourer, Railway Department	63	53 6 0
1893.			
Saunders, John	Teacher, Public School, Erskine Park	69	35 11 0
Kemish, Samuel	do do Berkeley	60	68 1 0
Hayes, William	Assistant Sub-overseer, Government Printing Office	60	176 12 0
Murray, John H.	Inspector of Schools, Public Instruction Department	67	313 11 0
Ridley, F. W.	Inspector of Stock, Mines Department	69	124 15 0
Murray, Christopher	Bailiff, District Court, Nowra	80	28 19 0
Finlay, George	Signalman, Railways	61	57 9 0
Morse, Robert	Warder, Parramatta Gaol	60	59 4 2
Johns, Richard W.	Mate, dredge "Hercules"	62	54 12 0
Gordon, Hector M.	Teacher, Public School, Jerrawa	60	44 4 0
Dutton, James	Entry Clerk and Storekeeper, Government Printing Office	66	190 8 0
Brain, Thomas	Station-master, Petersham, Railways	60	124 19 0
Clarke, Edward W.	Teacher, Public School, Merannie	62	70 0 0
Hookins, Chas.	Inspector of Schools, Public Instruction	60	278 16 0
Lee, Benjamin	Stipendiary Magistrate, Justice Department	67	247 11 0
Warren, John	Teacher, Public School, Cullenbone	65	46 18 0
Wilson, Alfred S.	do do Cordeaux River	64	37 17 0
Leer, William A.	do do Croobyer	69	62 16 0
M'Lachlan, Cuthbert	Engineer, tug "Mikado," Harbours and Rivers Department	69	63 3 0
Kelly, James	Warder, Parramatta Gaol	63	62 0 0
*Mayhew, James	Bailiff, District Court, Sydney	69	52 11 6
Cooper, Leonard S.	First Clerk, Legislative Council	61	222 7 0
Atkins, Joseph	Guard, Railways	60	123 3 0
M'Donald, Donald	Car Conductor, Railways	66	39 17 0
Pier, Henry	Guard, Railways	60	73 15 0
†Walker, Robert C.	Principal Libranian, Free Public Library	63	117 11 10
Churchill, Richard	Teacher, Public School, Arncliffe	62	104 0 0
Harrison, Charles	Post and Telegraph Master, Bega	63	148 2 0
Simpson, Robert	Station-master, Narrandera, Railways	62	131 5 0
Pryce, Edward	Teacher, Public School, Kellyville	68	58 6 0
Hoye, John	Warder, Wagga Wagga Gaol	71	64 18 0
Smythe, Charles	Teacher, Public School, Irvington	65	70 11 0
Reidy, Maria	do Laggan	62	27 15 0
Suttie, George	do Ultimo	63	207 4 0
Clissold, Alfred	Guard, Railways	60	106 5 0
Penn, James	Ganger, Railways	62	86 2 0
McGarrity, John	Station-master, Seven Hills, Railways	60	109 3 0
Fletcher, John	Teacher, Public School, Cawdor, Camden	68	71 4 0
Vick, John W.	do do Blacktown	60	103 13 0
Roper, John	Inspector of Stock, Mines Department	69	120 4 0
Brierley, James W.	Teacher, Public School, Yass	61	102 7 0
†Newcombe, William	Receiver, Treasury	62	64 16 0
†Cronin, James D.	Paymaster do	63	106 15 11
Huffer, John	Statistical Clerk, Public Instruction	60	241 17 0
Brown, Joseph	Tube Fitter, Railways	62	73 3 0
Lewis, Robert	Platform Inspector, Railways	60	103 0 0
Wheeler, William	Teacher, Public School, Glendon Brook	60	92 2 0
Roger, James	Driver, Richmond, Railways	60	98 7 0
	Total		£ 29,007 3 9

* Deceased. † Receives pension under Schedule B.

APPENDIX X.

STATEMENT showing Gratuities granted to Officers, who have retired voluntarily, under the provisions of the "Civil Service Act, 1884," being over 60 years of age, from 1st January, 1885, to 31st December, 1893.

Gratuitant.	Service for which Gratuity was granted.	Gratuity. £	s.	d.
1886.				
Burrell, Joseph	Labourer, Glebe Island Abattoirs	96	10	6
Chape, Mrs. Catherine	Postmistress, Balmain	201	3	4
Coupar, Alexander	Clerk, Railways	105	18	0
Rowe, Henry	Signalman, Railways	115	16	0
Fawcett, Archibald	Timekeeper, Railways	43	10	10
1887.				
Johnston, Charles P.	Teacher, Public School, Angledool	83	2	6
Hiles, Thomas	Clerk, Roads and Bridges	271	10	6
Isaac, Mrs. L. A.	Postmistress, Scone	53	17	5
1888.				
Ward, James	Forest Ranger, Mines	143	6	8
Goodson, Edwin	Messenger, Lands	132	14	2
Powell, Thomas T.	Teacher, Public School, Seal Rocks	45	18	9
Gardiner, F. H.	Clerk, Railways	70	16	8
Hewson, Sausond	Teacher, Public School, Crudine Creek	42	18	4
Leavy, Thomas	Teacher, Public School, Hanging Rock	176	9	2
Maunsell, Richard	Police Magistrate, Port Macquarie	443	6	8
Arnold, C. G.	Clerk, Lands	192	0	5
Bissett, James	Tugmaster, Harbours and Rivers	295	7	0
Jarvis, George	Fettler, Railways	72	8	0
Willoughby, James	Teacher, Public School, Major's Plains	126	0	0
East, A. W.	Draftsman, Lands	196	3	0
Hukins, John	Messenger, Lands	153	15	0
1889.				
Porter, William	Ganger, Railways	142	17	0
Stewart, Edward	Warder, Wentworth Gaol	142	0	0
Harvie, Thomas M. T.	Teacher, Public School, Uralla	106	6	9
Spink, Charles	Teacher, Public School, Trunkey Creek	33	1	0
Bennett, William	Teacher, Public School, Morebinger	105	12	6
De Boos, Charles	Mining Warden, Milparinka	666	10	0
Meakin, Benjamin	Watchman, Dredge "Newcastle"	136	12	10
Foster, W. J.	Teacher, Public School, Wogonga	24	2	6
Sherry, John	Warder, Ordnance	109	5	0
Bryant, James N.	Teacher, Public School, Kadina	22	6	10
1890.				
Keane, James	do do Springborough	81	17	6
Spink, William	Dispenser, Maitland Gaol	145	16	8
1891.				
Cullen, Patrick	Ranger, Forest Department	135	4	10
Musgrave, Thomas	do do	188	7	4
Delfendahl, William	Leading Fitter, Railways	189	2	4
1892.				
Mercer, Robert J.	Sub-Inspector of Bridges and Buildings, Railways	209	0	7
Macdonald, Robert	Clerk of Works, Public Instruction	288	6	8
Foley, John	Coxswain, dredge "Charon," Harbours and Rivers	157	13	4
Keele, James	Inspector of Conditional Purchases, Lands	300	0	0
1893.				
M'Luckie, Thomas	Teacher, Public School, Cobbity	95	0	0
Whittaker, John	Postal Assistant, Bourke	205	0	0
Ehrenström, N. E. H.	Clerk, General Post Office	180	11	1
Ellis, William	Car Conductor, Railways	114	17	11
Weir, David	Registrar of Country Libraries, Public Instruction	271	18	10
		£7,114	4	5

APPENDIX XI.

STATEMENT showing Gratuity granted to Officers disabled while in discharge of duty, under the provisions of the "Civil Service Act, 1884," section 50, from 1st January, 1885, to 31st December, 1893.

Gratuitant.	Services for which Gratuity was granted.	Gratuity. £	s.	d.
1886.				
Argue, Robert	Labourer, Stores	169	6	8
Leeson, Edward	Post and Telegraph Master, Nambucca	268	6	8
1887.				
Stone, William	Railway Sorter, General Post Office	375	10	0
1888.				
Blackburn, Joseph	Children of Shed Inspector, Railways	318	15	0
Gaal, Mrs. Catherine L.	Widow of M. Gaal, Coxswain, Marine Board	425	4	2
Johnson, Emma	do John Johnson, Labourer, Government Printing Office	199	11	3
Gleeson, Mrs.	Mother of P. B. Gleeson, Coaching Assistant, Armidale, Railways	118	0	0
1891:				
Dunbar, Mary	Widow of Randolph Dunbar, Porter-in-charge, Doughboy Hollow, Railways.	297	18	4
1892.				
Cornthwaite, Jane	Widow of Thomas Cornthwaite, Inspector, Railways	140	0	0
	£	2,312	12	1

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APPENDIX XII.

STATEMENT showing Gratuity granted to Widows and Children of Officers, under the provisions of the "Civil Service Act, 1884," section 51, from 1st January, 1885, to 31st December, 1893.

Gratuitant.	Service for which Gratuity was granted.	Gratuity. £	s.	d.
1885.				
Sullivan, Mrs. L. M.	Widow of J. R. Sullivan Clerk, Government Printing Office	75	0	0
Street, Mrs. S. R.	do J. W. Street, Inspector of Conditional Purchases, Lands	175	0	0
Mackay, Mrs. Bridget	do Jas. Mackay, Teacher, Public School, Stubbo	78	0	0
Handcock, Mrs. Catherine	do Robert Handcock, Surveyor, Lands	212	10	0
Bell, Mrs. A. H.	do C. Bell, Clerk, Mines	110	0	0
Dalton, Mrs. Josephine	do John Dalton, Clerk, Lands	110	0	0
Beeston, Mrs. Alice	do T Beeston, Station-master, Menangle	82	10	0
Burne, Mrs. J.	do H. Burne, Police Magistrate, Wellington	235	0	0
Chantrell, Mrs. L.	do W. Chantrell, Clerk, Railways	90	0	0
Pemberton, Mrs. M.	do F. Pemberton, Station-master, Bungendore	97	10	0
Atkinson, Mrs. M. A.	do S. Atkinson, Assistant Stamp Printer, Government Printing Office.	75	0	0
1886.				
Buckland, Mrs. J.	do J. Buckland, Public School Teacher	108	0	0
Gray, Mrs. Emily	do W. Gray, Teacher, Public School, Leichhardt	125	0	0
Robertson, Mrs. Jane	do G. Robertson, Public School, Newcastle	131	12	0
Conroy, Mrs. Winifred	do S. Conroy, Warder, Sydney Gaol	75	5	7
Thorburn, Mrs. Adelaide	do Alex. Thorburn, Station-master, Byrock	112	0	0
M'Donagh, Mrs.	do M. McDonagh, Teacher, Public School, Cooyal	90	0	0
O'Dwyer, Mrs. M. H.	do E. O'Dwyer, Accountant, Lands	185	0	0
Mulhall, Mrs. Mary	do G. Mulhall, Light-keeper, Broken Bay	90	0	0
Helm, Mrs. Elizabeth	do C O. Helm, Clerk, Mines	160	0	0
Sheldon, Mrs. Rebecca	do Jas Sheldon, Teacher, Public School, Stockyard Creek	66	0	0
Morgan, Mrs.	do J G. Morgan, Teacher, Public School, Hargraves	90	0	0
Argent, Mrs. Ada	do Thomas Argent, Rabbit Branch, Mines	75	0	0
Stonehill, Mrs. Jane	do Henry Stonehill, Watchman, Government Printing Office	73	0	0
Aldrich, Mrs. Mary	do F. Aldrich, Boatman, Marine Board	54	0	0
Clements, Mrs. Elizabeth	do J. Clements, Reader, Government Printing Office	105	0	0
Hosier, Mrs. S. A. A.	do F. Hosier, Reader, Government Printing Office	86	5	0
Blackwood, Mrs. M.	do John Blackwood, Teacher, Public School, Blue Gum Flat	90	0	0
M'Skimming, Mrs. Elizabeth	do J. L. M'Skimming, Teacher, Public School, Collector	90	0	0
Radford, Mrs. M.	do R. Radford, Clerk, Public Instruction	160	0	0
Hurn, Mrs. Rebecca	do R Hurn, Fettler, Railways	9	14	4
Fabris, Mrs. Elizabeth	do H. E. Fabris, Public School Teacher, Murroo	66	0	0
Fitzgerald, Mrs. Fanny	do M. Fitzgerald, Surveyor, Railways	140	0	0
Balshan, Mrs. Harriet	do R W. Balshan, Teacher, Public School, Woodlands	66	0	0
Lorenson, Mrs. Caroline	do Peter Lorenson, Lightkeeper, Solitary Island	105	0	0
Thrum, Mrs. L. A.	do G. A. Thrum, Foreman, Machine Branch, Government Printing Office.	175	0	0
1887.				
Abbott, Mrs. S. C.	do S. Abbott, Station-master, Eveleigh	107	10	0
Bardon, Mrs. Elizabeth	do R. Bardon, Clerk, Diamond Drill Branch, Mines	122	10	0
Brentnall, Mrs. R. A. D.	do C. J. Brentnall, Inspector of Stock, Mines	140	0	0
Cournane, Mrs. S. A.	do D. Cournane, Warder, Cooma Gaol	73	0	0
Hussey, Mrs. H. M.	do J. G. Hussey, Gaoler, Parramatta	125	0	0
Neale, Mrs. Marianne	do N. Neale, Locker, Customs	63	15	0
Gurney, Mrs. E. A.	do Geo. Gurney, Clerk, Clerk of the Peace Office	132	10	0
O'Brien, Mrs. Ellen	do Thos. O'Brien, Station-master, Lochinvar	96	5	0
Burnett, Mrs. E. S.	do John Burnett, Seaman, Dredge "Charon"	57	4	0
Bagot, Mrs. Annie	do S. Bagot, Clerk, Railways	75	0	0
Carter, Mrs. Kate	do John Carter, Clerk, Railways	100	0	0
Barker, Mrs. Eliza	do W. Barker, Stamper and Sorter, General Post Office	100	0	0
Andrews, John, Children of	Clerk, Railways	60	0	0
Le Jeune, Mrs. L	Widow of Paul Le Jeune, Clerk of Petty Sessions, Campbelltown	195	0	0
Vivian, Mrs L. R.	do John A Vivian, 2nd Clerk Assistant, Legislative Assembly	300	0	0
Green, Mrs. Henrietta	do A Green, Sub-Collector of Customs, Tweed River	163	0	0
Ruddock, Mrs. C. A.	do Jos. Ruddock, Teacher, Public School, Canowindra	90	0	0
Tait, Mrs Susannah	do Alex Tait, Boatman, Marine Board	73	10	0
Oakley, Mrs. Catherine	do John Oakley, Clerk, Railways	97	10	0
Mailer, Mrs. Minnie	do H. J. Mailer, Clerk, Railways	53	15	0
Godden, Mrs. Alice	do H. R. Gooden, Timekeeper, Railways	97	10	0
Rusden, Mrs. M. A.	do F. T. Rusden, Police Magistrate, Merriwa	220	0	0
Furber, Mrs. B. M.	do A. F Furber, Foreman Bookbinder, Government Printing Office	175	0	0
Pitcairn, Mrs. M. E.	do R. Pitcairn, Crown Prosecutor	250	0	0
Hicks, Mrs. A.	do D S. Hicks, District Inspector	300	0	0
Daley, Mrs. F. L.	do M. Daley, Clerk, Railways	67	10	0
Street, Mrs. Sarah	do C. L Street, Teacher, Public School, Ilford	90	0	0
Stewart, Mrs. E. M.	do W. R Stewart, Assistant C P.S, Central Police Court	245	0	0
Wright, Mrs. E.	do John Wright, Principal, Fort-street Training School	325	0	0
Horn, Mrs. Jane	do Chas. Horn, Station-master, Gundagai	16	5	5
Foster, Mrs. E. A.	do W. B. Foster, Clerk, General Post Office	34	11	9
1888.				
Denshire, Mrs. Clara	do W. C. Denshire, Post and Telegraph Master, Parramatta	210	0	0
Prevost, Mrs. Caroline O.	do Henry Prevost, District Engineer, Railways	155	0	0
Coote, Mrs. Janet H.	do T. G. Coote, Secretary, Aborigines Protection Board	120	0	0
Carpenter, Mrs. Rebecca A.	do W. P. Carpenter, Teacher, Public School, Warangesda	28	0	0
Ireland, Mrs. Elizabeth	do Thomas Ireland, Clerk, Lands	150	0	0
Ussher, Mrs. Ellen	do John Ussher, Teacher, Public School, Castle Hill	126	0	0
Jackson, Mrs. Mary A.	do A. L Jackson, Foreman, Government Printing Office	170	0	0
M'Guinn, Mrs. Susan	do Luke M'Guinn, Clerk of Petty Sessions, Dubbo	195	0	0
Robarts, Mrs. Julia	do R. Robarts, Clerk, Railways	47	10	0
Rae, Mrs. Jane	do R. Rae, Warder, Maitland Gaol	110	0	0
Williams, Mrs. Elizabeth	do Henry Williams, Letter-carrier, General Post Office	40	0	0
Tullock, Mrs. Martha	Daughter of T. Tullock, Pilot, Marine Board	115	0	0
Kelly, Mrs. Margery	Widow of D. F. Kelly, Lands Agent, Burrowa	145	0	0

APPENDIX XII—*continued*

Gratuitant.	Service for which Gratuity was granted	Gratuity £	s.	d.
1888—*continued.*				
Gray, Mrs. E. J.	Widow of R. Gray, Traffic Branch, Railways	54	8	6
M'Cabe, Mrs. J. R.	do W. M'Cabe, Postal Assistant, Deniliquin	85	0	0
Allen, Mrs. Mary	do Thomas Allen, Gaoler, Yass	143	0	0
Welsh, Mrs. Sarah	do C R Welsh, Clerk, Treasury	120	0	0
Whitley, Mrs Harriet	do W. J Whitley, Ledger-keeper, Money Order Office	100	0	0
Santry, Mrs. Dora	do P. Santry, Labourer, Ordnance	65	1	0
1889.				
Payten, Helen A.	do W. H Payten, Lands Agent, Dubbo	175	0	0
Barr, Mary	do R. J. Barr, Post and Telegraph Master, Mungindi	95	10	0
Shiell, Agnes	do H. Shiell, City Coroner	325	0	0
Albrecht, Sarah	do John Albrecht, Boatman, Marine Board	63	0	0
Alliband, Jane	do S W Alliband, Station-master, Gunning	105	10	0
Pedro, Annie	do Joseph Pedro, Assistant Light-keeper, Montague Island	67	0	0
Scott, Esther	do —— Scott, Boatman, Marine Board	59	0	0
Watt, Christina R.	do Thomas Watt, Teacher, Public School, Ballengarra	77	0	0
Jones, Elizabeth	do J. E. Jones, Labourer, Railways	58	10	0
Newlands, Mary	do John Newlands, Boiler Inspector, Railways	127	10	0
Mahony, Catherine	do T Mahony, Labourer, Ordnance	77	10	0
Crommelin, Margaret	do T. H. Crommelin, School Attendance Officer	110	0	0
Jones, Louisa	do John Jones, Stamper and Sorter, General Post Office	80	0	0
Hallahan, Catherine A.	do J J Hallahan, Public School Teacher, Werris Creek	90	0	0
Brophy, Catherine M.	do Thomas Brophy, Teacher, Public School, Munghorn	78	0	0
Badcock, Matilda J.	do E. N. Badcock, Clerk, Railways	82	10	0
Maddock, Georgina	do H. D Maddock, Examiner of Titles, Registrar General	430	0	0
Upward, Annie	do A Upward, Teacher, Public School, Four-mile Creek	66	0	0
Maclean, Agnes	do Harold Maclean, Comptroller General of Prisons	430	0	0
Callachor, Amelia	do J. F Callachor, Draftsman, Lands Office, Tamworth	225	0	0
Rogers, Emma L	do W. H. Rogers, Clerk, Public Instruction	132	10	0
1890.				
Brabin, Sarah S.	do J. C. Brabin, Operator, Railways	62	10	0
Turton, Elizabeth E.	do Joseph Turton, Inspector, Railways	185	0	0
Rowley, Susan E.	do D. H Rowley, Gaoler, Albury	120	0	0
Connellan, Annie	do M. J Connellan, Station-master, Railways	72	10	0
Long, Miriam	do E. L. Long, Teacher, Public School, Bunnan	66	0	0
White, Emily A.	do G M. White, Postmaster, Park-street	155	0	0
Crommelin, Monica	do James Crommelin, Stock Inspector, Mines	192	10	0
Macdonnell, Jane A.	do Thomas Macdonnell, Teacher, Public School, Cookardina	78	0	0
Ball, Susan	do George H Ball, Teacher, Public School, Gerogery	66	0	0
Gower, Mary	do G. H. Gower, Police Magistrate, Silverton	275	0	0
Barton, Margaret	do Wm S Barton, Teacher, Public School, Kelly's Plains	66	0	0
Lovett, Annie	do John Lovett, Governor, Sydney Gaol	97	0	0
Lee, Isabella	do Captain Isaac Lee, Inspector of Water Bailiffs, Marine Board	142	10	0
Branch, Jane	do William Branch, Stationary Engine-driver, Railways	39	0	0
Adams, Ellen	do Frederick Adams, Goods Department, Railways	30	0	0
Wilkinson, Catherine	do Robert Wilkinson, Station-master, Hamilton	97	10	0
Aldcorn, Mary	do James Aldcorn, Police Magistrate, Braidwood	207	10	0
Read, Alice	do Charles Read, Teacher, Public School, Glen Innes	120	0	0
Lee, Sarah	do William Lee, Assistant Lightkeeper, Marine Board	70	10	0
Philpott, Elizabeth	do John Philpott, Ganger, Railways	77	15	0
Knight, Sarah	do Geo H. Knight, Shed Inspector, Railways	137	10	0
Le Mesurier, Mary J.	do A. H Le Mesurier, Officer-in-charge, Douglas Park, Railways	86	0	0
Chatfield, Janet and Raymond	Children of Charles Chatfield, Clerk, Public Instruction	175	0	0
Duff, Marie	Widow of Robert Duff, Clerk, Railways	122	10	0
Bray, Isabella A	do James Bray, Clerk of Petty Sessions, Lithgow	140	0	0
1891.				
Davies, Elizabeth M.	do D J. Davies, Public School Teacher, Tumberumba	108	0	0
Ferris, Elizabeth F.	do Robert Ferris, Clerk, Lands	125	0	0
Elliott, Emma	do Thomas Elliott, Public School Teacher, Quipolly	78	0	0
Markwell, Harriet E.	do Samuel Markwell, Station-master, Branxton, Railways	90	0	0
Wilson, Emily	do W. C. Wilson, Public School Teacher, Glenburn	66	0	0
Adair, Mary Ann	do Samuel Adair, Gaoler, Wagga Wagga	110	0	0
Brodie, Rosabelle	do Thomas Brodie, Master, Dredge "Hunter"	200	0	0
Peake, Mary Agnes	do James H Peake, Inspecting Locker, Customs	162	10	0
Marsh, Euphemia J.	do H. W. Marsh, Sub-Collector of Customs, Bogabilla	125	0	0
Isley, Helen C.	do George Isley, Teacher, Public School, Golden Grove	78	0	0
Crawley, Margaret	do Thomas Crawley, Engineer, Ordnance Dept.	80	0	0
Hamilton, Idonia C. D.	do A. P. D. Hamilton, Land Agent, Albury	195	0	0
Butler, Catherine	do Thomas Butler, Public School Teacher, Enmore	168	0	0
Griffin, Mary	do J. H. Griffin, Inspector of Conditional Purchases, Lands	150	0	0
Johnston, Mary A.	do James Johnston, Letter-carrier, Post Office	80	0	0
Wood, Helen	do Charles W. Wood, Teacher, Public School, Kangaroo Valley	90	0	0
Boyd, Frances J.	do W. L Boyd, Shorthand and Type Writer, Colonial Secretary's Office.	137	10	0
Carroll, Bridget	do Thomas Carroll, Clerk, Money Order Office	117	10	0
Hambly, Ada M.	do Jabez Hambly, Clerk, Electric Telegraph Department	120	0	0
Flaherty, Margaret	do Francis Flaherty, Governor, Berrima Gaol	170	0	0
Macdermott, Rachel F.	do A. J. Macdermott, Clerk, Post Office	170	0	0
1892.				
Priest, Jemima A.	do James Priest, Principal Lightkeeper, Port Stephens	115	0	0
Abbott, Marion	do T. K. Abbott, Stipendiary Magistrate	430	0	0
Fisher, Ann	do Stephen Fisher, Warder, Ordnance and Barracks	32	0	0
Rue, Ellen	do William Rue, Inspector of Mines	62	10	0
Justin, Margaret	do J. W. Justin, Employee, Harbours and Rivers	85	16	0
Colley, Mary A.	do Henry Colley, Assistant Superintendent, Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.	180	0	0
Hannell, Agnes M.	do H. E. Hannell, Clerk, Newcastle, Customs	120	0	0

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APPENDIX XII—*continued.*

Gratuitant.	Service for which Gratuity was granted.	Gratuity
		£ s. d.
1892—*continued.*		
Gibbons, Susan A.	Widow of George Gibbons, Station-master, Tarana	41 5 0
Laughton, Margaret	do Wm Laughton, Issuer of Stores, Newcastle, Railways	77 10 0
Chissell, Emma F.	do W. J. Chissell, Clerk, Mines	145 0 0
Tierney, Elizabeth	do John Tierney, Teacher, Public School, Eurunderee	90 0 0
Cox, Emily C	do Henry M. Cox, Teacher, Public School, Gregra	66 0 0
Barras, Eva M.	do James Barras, Teacher, Public School, Doughboy Hollow	90 0 0
Hayes, R.	do Aaron H. Hayes, Teacher, Public School, Dennison Town	48 0 0
Nicholl, Mary W.	do T. A. Nicholl, Station-master, Greta, Railways	90 0 0
Heyelman, Marion	do B. W. G. Heyelman, Assistant Superintendent and Storekeeper, Coast Hospital, Little Bay.	120 0 0
Ormiston, Gertrude	do James E. Ormiston, Accountant, Colonial Secretary	250 0 0
Cork, Marienne	do W. T Cork, Stationer, Stores Department	125 0 0
Stapleton, Margaret	do Thomas Stapleton, Dispenser, Darlinghurst Gaol	47 10 0
Murray, Catherine	do Patrick Murray, Telegraph Operator, Gunnedah, Railways	70 0 0
Agnew, Alice F.	do James B. Agnew, Clerk, Stores Branch, Railways	112 10 0
Hughes, Honorah	do John Hughes, Engine-driver, Dredge "Archimedes," Harbours and Rivers.	79 4 0
Broderick, Katherine	do John Broderick, Postal Assistant, Bathurst	115 0 0
Hobbes, Margaret A.	do John T Hobbes, Police Magistrate, Port Macquarie	195 0 0
Viles, Evaline A. and Leslie P.	Children of Samuel S. Viles, Teacher, Public School, Tarro	78 0 0
1893.		
Foster, Mary	Widow of Thomas Foster, Draftsman, Lands	137 10 0
Williams, Susannah	do George S. Williams, Teacher, Public School, Bellinger Heads	78 0 0
Barraclough, Hannah A.	do W. H. Barraclough, Registrar of Conditional Purchases, Treasury.	125 0 0
Larkin, Elizabeth	do P. B. Larkin, Draftsman, Lands	125 0 0
Taylor, Mary	do Alex. Taylor, Operator, Electric Telegraphs	120 0 0
Lidden, Sarah	do William Lidden, Sub-Inspector, Railways	112 10 0
Goulding, Pauline	do Eugene Goulding, Boatman, Marine Board	72 0 0
Turner, Eliza A.	do Henry Turner, Laboratory Overseer, Ordnance	87 10 0
Cracknell, Margaret E.	do Charles E. Cracknell, Superintendent, Electric Telegraphs	500 0 0
Coulter, Annie J.	do William Coulter, Forester, Mines	77 10 0
Williams, Eliza A.	do Samuel F. Williams, Clerk & Acting Inspector of Distilleries	145 0 0
Miller, Rose E.	do J. W. R. Miller, Receiving Clerk, Electric Telegraphs	156 10 0
Hatfield, Margaret J.	do Francis Hatfield, Clerk, Government Printing Works	100 0 0
Howard, Marcia	do Frederick Howard, Marine Surveyor, Harbours and Rivers	100 0 0
Thomas, Amy	do W. H. Thomas, Police Magistrate, Wollongong	212 10 0
Ball, Briggitain	do James Ball, Foreman, Ticket Printing Branch, Government Printing Office.	83 15 0
Butler, Elizabeth M.	do John W. Butler, Teacher, Public School, Pokolbin	85 10 0
Corbett, Jane	do James T. Corbett, Teacher, Public School, Broglan	85 10 0
Inglis, Betsy	do James Inglis, Sheriff's Officer, Wagga Wagga	82 10 0
Gee, Annie	do Daniel Gee, Printer, Machine and Press Branch, Govern- Printing Office.	111 5 0
Reynolds, Kate	do John Reynolds, Teacher, Public School, Gungal	42 0 0
Reilly, Rhoda	do Daniel Reilly, Overseer, Ordnance and Barracks	77 10 0
Atkinson, Emma G.	do Herbert J. Atkinson, Post and Telegraph Master, Carrathool	65 0 0
M'Skimming, Adamson	do James M'Skimming, Clerk of Works, Architect's Branch, Public Works.	83 15 0
Carroll, Sarah J.	do Bernard Carroll, Teacher, Public School, Riverstone	108 10 0
Gibson, Catherine A.	do Henry Gibson, Signalmaster, South Head, Marine Board	116 0 0
Thomas, Janet Cox	do Thomas Thomas, Engineer, Tug "Rhea," Harbours and Rivers.	105 0 9
	£	24,604 18 4

APPENDIX XIII.

Pensions granted under Schedule B.

(Constitution Act, 4 and 5 Will. IV, cap. 24.)

No.	Name of Pensioner.	Service for which Pension was granted	Pension.
			£ s. d.
	Adam, John S.	Chief Draftsman, Survey Office	228 11 5
	*Blake, Robert	Senior Inspector of Distilleries	263 12 4
	Broderick, H.	Engineer, &c., Marine Board	196 0 0
	*Cronin James D.	Paymaster, Treasury	407 8 1
	Daly, Eliza B.	Postmistress, Maitland	109 0 0
	Dawson, Robert	Police Magistrate, Cooma	262 10 0
	Del Prado, Ellen	Housekeeper, Audit Office	39 11 8
	Hall, R. T.	Examiner of Accounts, Audit Office	166 0 0
	†Halloran, Henry, C M.G.	Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office	800 0 0
	†Lockhart, Charles, P.M	Commissioner, Crown Lands	214 0 0
	Martin, John B.	Clerk of Petty Sessions, Camden	157 17 0
	*Newcombe, William	Receiver, Treasury	453 14 0
	Palmer, J H.	Shorthand-writer, Legislative Assembly	321 8 6
	Pope, Hannah	Housekeeper, Colonial Secretary's Office	22 17 6
	Reilly, Thomas	Sergeant to the Governor-General's Orderlies	32 13 4
	Scarr, John A.	Shorthand-writer, Legislative Council	311 0 0
	*Walker, Robert C.	Principal Librarian, Free Public Library	470 7 6

Pensions now current amount to £3,442 11s 4d per annum.
* Receives pension also from Civil Service Superannuation Account. † Deceased.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1894

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ROYAL COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF THE COLONY.

(COPY OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 *November*, 1894.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

To our trusty and well-beloved

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, Esquire, President;

The Honorable FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY, a Member of our Legislative Council of our Colony of New South Wales;

JAMES ROBERTSON, Esquire, a Fellow of the Sydney Institute of Accountants, and a Fellow of the Institute of Accountants of our Colony of Victoria;

JOSEPH HENRY STOREY, Esquire, one of our Justices of the Peace of our said Colony of New South Wales; and

RICHARD TEECE, Esquire, a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, a Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries, a Fellow of the Statistical Society, and one of our Justices of the Peace of our said Colony of New South Wales,—

Greeting:—

KNOW ye, that we, reposing great trust and confidence in your ability, zeal, industry, discretion, and integrity, do, by these presents, authorise and appoint you or any three or more of you to inquire and report, as hereinafter mentioned,—

I. As to the changes necessary for the purpose of placing the Public Departments upon a strictly economical and efficient footing.

II. As to the present methods of public expenditure, and as to the changes necessary to place them upon a sound and economical basis.

III. As to the state of the Civil Service Superannuation Fund and the steps necessary to place it upon a secure footing—

(*a*) With additional Government aid; or,

(*b*) Without such aid; and

IV. To draw up a scheme for the better regulation of appointments to and promotions in the Public Service.

And we do, by these presents, grant to you, or any three or more of you, at any meeting or meetings to which all of you shall have been duly summoned, full power and authority to call before you all such persons as you may judge necessary, by whom you may be better informed of the truth in the premises, and to require the production of all such books, papers, writings, and all other documents as you may deem expedient, and to visit and inspect the same at the offices or places where the same or any of them may be deposited, and to inquire of the premises by all lawful ways and means: And we do give you power at your discretion to procure such clerical and other assistance as you may deem necessary for enabling you duly to execute this our Commission: And our further will and pleasure is that you do, within three months after the date of this our Commission, certify to us, in the office of our Chief Secretary, under your or any three or more of your hands and seals, what you shall find touching the premises: And we hereby command all Government officers and other persons whomsoever within our said Colony of New South Wales that they be assistant to you and each of you in the execution of these presents: And we appoint you, the said Thomas Littlejohn, to be President of this our Commission, which said Commission we declare to be a Commission for all purposes of the Act 44 Victoriæ No. 1, intituled "*An Act to regulate the taking of Evidence by Commissioners under the Great Seal.*"

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and the Great Seal of our said Colony of New South Wales to be hereunto affixed.

Witness our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor, SIR ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, a Knight Grand Cross of our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this twentieth day of November, in the fifty-eighth year of Our Reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

R. W. DUFF.

[L.S.]

By His Excellency's Command,

JAMES N. BRUNKER.

Entered on record by me, in Register of Patents, No. 16, page 264, this twentieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

For the Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

1894-5.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL COMMISSION

TO INQUIRE INTO

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

COMPLETED, WITH EVIDENCE, ON 18TH JUNE, 1895.

Presented to Parliament by Command.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, PHILLIP STREET.

1895.

348—A [5s.]

CONTENTS.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

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THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, Esquire, President;

The Honorable FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY, a Member of our Legislative Council of our Colony of New South Wales;

JAMES ROBERTSON, Esquire, a Fellow of the Sydney Institute of Accountants, and a Fellow of the Institute of Accountants of our Colony of Victoria;

JOSEPH HENRY STOREY, Esquire, one of our Justices of the Peace of our said Colony of New South Wales; and

RICHARD TEECE, Esquire, a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, a Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries, a Fellow of the Statistical Society, and one of our Justices of the Peace of our said Colony of New South Wales,—

Greeting:—

KNOW ye, that we, reposing great trust and confidence in your ability, zeal, industry, discretion, and integrity, do, by these presents, authorise and appoint you or any three or more of you to inquire and report, as hereinafter mentioned,—

I. As to the changes necessary for the purpose of placing the Public Departments upon a strictly economical and efficient footing.

II. As to the present methods of public expenditure, and as to the changes necessary to place them upon a sound and economical basis.

III. As to the state of the Civil Service Superannuation Fund and the steps necessary to place it upon a secure footing—

(*a*) With additional Government aid; or,

(*b*) Without such aid; and

IV. To draw up a scheme for the better regulation of appointments to and promotions in the Public Service.

And we do, by these presents, grant to you, or any three or more of you, at any meeting or meetings to which all of you shall have been duly summoned, full power and authority to call before you all such persons as you may judge necessary, by whom you may be better informed of the truth in the premises, and to require the production of all such books, papers, writings, and all other documents as you may deem expedient, and to visit and inspect the same at the offices or places where the same or any of them may be deposited, and to inquire of the premises by all lawful ways and means: And we do give you power at your discretion to procure such clerical and other assistance as you may deem necessary for enabling you duly to execute this our Commission: And our further will and pleasure is that you do, within three months after the date of this our Commission, certify to us, in the office of our Chief Secretary, under your or any three or more of your hands and seals, what you shall find touching the premises: And we hereby command all Government officers and other persons whomsoever within our said Colony of New South Wales that they be assistant to you and each of you in the execution of these presents: And we appoint you, the said Thomas Littlejohn, to be President of this our Commission, which said Commission we declare to be a Commission for all purposes of the Act 44 Victoriæ No. 1, intituled "*An Act to regulate the taking of Evidence by Commissioners under the Great Seal.*"

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[L.S.] Witness our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor, SIR ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, a Knight Grand Cross of our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, our Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, at Government House, Sydney, in New South Wales aforesaid, this twentieth day of November, in the fifty-eighth year of Our Reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

(Signed) R. W. DUFF.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) JAMES N. BRUNKER.

Entered on record by me, in Register of Patents, No. 16, page 264, this twentieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

For the Colonial Secretary and Registrar of Records,
(Signed) CRITCHETT WALKER,
Principal Under Secretary.

ROYAL COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO THE CIVIL SERVICE.

WHEREAS it is necessary to extend the time within which the Commissioners are to make their report in the above matter: Now, therefore, I do hereby, with the advice of the Executive Council, extend the time within which the said Commissioners are to make such report until the 31st day of March next, to take effect from the 20th instant.

Given under my hand at Government House, Sydney, this 28th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

By Deputation from His Excellency,
(Signed) FREDERICK M. DARLEY,
Lieutenant-Governor.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) JAMES N. BRUNKER.

ROYAL COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO THE CIVIL SERVICE.

WHEREAS the time appointed for the return of the Commission in the above matter was, by an instrument dated the 28th day of February last, extended until the 31st day of March last, and whereas it is necessary to extend the same still further: Now, therefore, I do hereby, with the advice of the Executive Council, further extend the time within which the Commission are to make their report from the 1st until the 8th instant.

Given under my hand at Government House, Sydney, this 3rd day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

(Signed) FREDERICK M. DARLEY,
Lieutenant-Governor.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) JAMES N. BRUNKER.

CIVIL SERVICE INQUIRY COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

THE First Meeting of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire and report DEC. 3, 1894.

"(1) As to the changes necessary for the purpose of placing the Public Departments upon a strictly economical and efficient footing;

(2) As to the present methods of public expenditure, and as to the changes necessary to place them upon a sound and economical basis;

(3) As to the state of the Civil Service Superannuation Fund, and the steps necessary to place it upon a secure footing—

(*a*) With additional Government aid; or

(*b*) Without such aid; and

(4) To draw up a scheme for the better regulation of appointments to, and promotions in, the Public Service"

was held in the Long Room, Lands Office, Sydney, at 3 p.m. on Monday, 3 December, 1894.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson, F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V., J. H. Storey, J.P., and Richd. Teece, F.I.A., F.F.A., F.S.S., J.P.

The President called upon the Secretary (Mr. Percy R. Meggy) to read the terms of the Royal Commission under which they were to act, as also the letter containing the terms of his appointment as Secretary. The former was dated November 20, and the latter November 28, 1894.

The President drew attention to the wording of the letter containing the Secretary's appointment, in which it was stated that he was to be paid a salary "without any further remuneration for shorthand notes and the transcription thereof," which left it ambiguous as to whether he would be able to dictate his notes at the cost of the Commission to a typewriter. He had therefore instructed the Secretary to write to the Principal Under Secretary, so as to have the matter definitively settled.

The Secretary laid on the table a bound copy of the Report of the Royal Commission which inquired into the Civil Service from January 9, 1888, till January 22, 1892; half a dozen copies of the Report of the Civil Service Board for each year since its formation on January 1, 1885, under the Civil Service Act of 1884; together with a number of issues of the *Sunday Times* containing articles dealing with Civil Service Reform.

Mr. Teece and Mr Humphery respectively suggested that half a dozen copies of the Civil Service Act and half a dozen copies of the Blue Book for each year since 1884 should be obtained.

The Secretary was instructed accordingly.

Mr. Storey stated that a Report on the Superannuation Fund had been prepared by the Civil Service Board and would be presented to the Government in the course of a few days, and he suggested that that subject should be left over till the Report was obtained.

The suggestion was agreed to.

After a discussion, it was decided to commence the investigation by examining the heads of departments, and the Secretary was instructed to call Mr. Critchett Walker, Principal Under Secretary, and Mr. F. Kirkpatrick, Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, to give evidence at a meeting to be held at half-past 6 o'clock on the following evening.

The Second Meeting of the Civil Service Commission was held in the Long Room, Lands Office, on Tuesday, 4 December, at 6·30 p.m.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson, J. H. Storey and Richd. Teece.

The Secretary was instructed to obtain six copies of the Estimates and Supplementary Estimates.

Mr. Critchett Walker, C.M.G., Principal Under Secretary, was the first witness examined.

The Secretary was instructed to write to the witness, requesting him to supply (1) a return concerning the Board of Inquiry into the expenses; and (2) a report showing the annual expenditure for each year from 1883 to 1894 inclusive, giving the number of officers, salaries, and total expenditure for the Chief Secretary's Department; all of which particulars the witness promised to furnish.

Mr. Francis Kirkpatrick, Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, was next examined.

The witness supplied a printed schedule, showing (1) the general business of the branch; (2) the names, ages, and length of service of each officer employed therein; (3) the nature of their individual duties; and (4) the salary paid to each officer in 1894.

The Commission then adjourned to 3 p.m. of the following day.

The

Dec. 5, 1894. The Third Meeting of the Civil Service Commission was held in the Long Room, Lands Office, at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, 5 December.

Present:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson, J. H. Storey and Richd. Teece.

The Secretary read the minutes of the two previous meetings, which were confirmed.

The Secretary laid on the table—(1) copy of an article on the superannuation fund supplied by a constituent of Mr. R. Atkinson Price, M.L.A.; (2) copies of documents touching the police and the superannuation fund, and other matters, by Mr. W. Hogan; as also (3) a very lengthy document by the same gentleman, containing a scheme for the reorganisation of the Civil Service.—Ordered to be acknowledged.

A discussion then ensued as to the best mode of conducting the inquiry. Mr. Teece suggested that the Commission should confine its attention, for the present, to the two Departments opened out on the previous evening, namely, the Chief Secretary's and the Treasury.—The suggestion was approved of.

The Secretary was instructed to ask Mr. E. A. Rennie, Auditor-General, and Mr. C. H. T. Pinhey, J.P., Registrar-General, to attend and give evidence at 6·30 p.m. and 8 p.m. respectively on the following day.

The Commission then adjourned.

The Fourth Meeting of the Civil Service Commission was held in the Long Room, Lands Office, at 6·30 p.m. on Thursday, 6 December.

Present:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson, J. H. Storey and Richd. Teece.

The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed.

A letter was read from Mr. Gerald Sibthorpe, Geraldtown, offering to give evidence with regard to the working and management of the Government Printing Office.—Ordered to be acknowledged.

The examination of Mr. E. A. Rennie, Auditor-General, was commenced, but after two hours was interrupted by the sudden indisposition of the Secretary, who was unable to take any more shorthand notes.

The Commission then adjourned till Monday, at 3 p.m, the Secretary being instructed to recall Mr. E. A. Rennie and Mr. C. H. T. Pinhey, J.P., the Registrar General.

The Fifth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Long Room, Lands Office, at 3 p.m. on Monday, 10 December.

Present:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson, J. H. Storey and Richd. Teece.

The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting which were confirmed.

The examination of Mr. E. A. Rennie, Auditor-General, was continued, and that of Mr. C. H. T. Pinhey, J.P., was commenced.

The Secretary was instructed to call Mr. E. Fosbery, Inspector General of Police, and Mr. T. A. Coghlan, Statistician and Registrar, for 6·30 p.m. and 8 p.m. respectively on the following evening.

The Sixth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Long Room, Lands Office, at 6·30 p.m. on Tuesday, 11 December.

Present:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson, J. H. Storey and Richd. Teece.

The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting which were confirmed.

Mr. E. Fosbery, Inspector-General of Police, was examined, as also was Mr. T. A. Coghlan, Government Statistician and Registrar of Friendly Societies.

The Government Statistician handed in to the Commission the following books, documents, and papers which had been prepared in his Department during the past few years, namely, Census of 1891, Statistician's Report; Census of 1891, New South Wales; The Seven Colonies of Australasia, 1894; Wealth and Progress of New South Wales, 1893; Statistical Register for 1892 and previous years, also Part XI Vital Statistics (Supplementary to Part VIII); Registrar's Report on Friendly Societies for 1893; the Government Statistician's Report on the Vital Statistics of Sydney and Suburbs for 1893; as also for the month of October, 1894.

The Secretary laid on the table six copies of the Appropriation Act.

The Commission then adjourned till 2 p.m. on the following day.

The Seventh Meeting of the Commission was held in the Long Room, Lands Office, at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 12 December.

Present:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson, J. H. Storey and Richd. Teece.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from Mr. J. Geo. Corcoran, Livingstone Road, Marrickville, dated the 9th instant, asking that certain charges he had made against Mr. Sydney Maxted, Director of Government Asylums, might be inquired into by the Commission, and that he might be called upon to give evidence in connection therewith. The Secretary was instructed to inform the writer that the matter did not come within the scope of the Commission's inquiry. The

The President handed in an anonymous printed communication from Newcastle dealing with the question of the travelling expenses of officers. DEC. 12, 1894.

The Commissioners then paid a visit, without previous notice, to the Audit Department to inspect the system of keeping and checking the accounts.

The Secretary was instructed to call Mr. Sydney Maxted, Director of Charitable Institutions, and Mr. E. G. W. Palmer, Secretary to the Civil Service Board, to give evidence on the following evening.

The Eighth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Long Room, Lands Office, at 6·30 p.m. on Thursday, 13 December.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson, J. H. Storey and Richd. Teece.

The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed.

The Secretary handed in a number of documents supplied by the Registrar-General, showing the duties performed by the officers of the Department and the work of the Department generally, also an extract supplied by the Auditor-General from the instructions issued by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to the Governors of Colonies, framed pursuant to report and resolutions of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to examine into the accounts of Colonial receipts and expenditure, dated June 27, 1846.

Mr. Sydney Maxted, Director of Charitable Institutions, &c., was examined. He handed in a number of documents showing the duties performed by the officers in his Department and the nature of the work carried on, together with a report on the department for 1890.

Mr. E. G. W. Palmer, Secretary to the Civil Service Board, was also examined, after which the Commission adjourned to the following Monday, at 3 p.m.

The Ninth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Long Room, Lands Office, on Monday, at 3 p.m., 17 December.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson, J. H. Storey and Richd. Teece.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. James Powell, Collector of Customs, was examined.

The Secretary was instructed, at the instance of Mr. Humphery, to write to the heads of the different departments asking that a lithographed map of the Colony might be prepared, showing the routes taken by the inspectors attached to their respective departments, and the frequency of inspections made of the different districts.

The Secretary was instructed to call Captain Hixson, President of the Marine Board, for the following evening.

The Tenth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Long Room, Lands Office, on Tuesday, at 6·30 p.m., 18 December.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson and J. H. Storey.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from Mr. Valentine Miller, C.E., North Sydney, drawing attention to the alleged unjust manner in which he had been deprived of his position in the Government Service by the late Government under the plea of retrenchment. A letter of a similar character was read from Mr. P. O'Brien, of Barcom-street, Darlinghurst.—Ordered to be acknowledged.

A letter was read from Mr. Sydney Maxted, Director of Charitable Institutions, adding to his evidence, and giving an abstract of the reductions in the administrative staff suggested by him when before the Commission.

The Secretary stated that the return asked for by the Commission had been sent by the Auditor-General, giving the names of the officers employed in his department and the duties performed by them.

The Secretary was instructed to write to the Auditor-General requesting him to supply the Commission with a list of officers who were, or acted as, accountants in the public departments, with their rate of pay, years of service, showing the number of clerks in those departments, besides the heads of departments, and their accountants.

The Secretary stated that a return had also been sent by Mr. Kirkpatrick, Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, showing the additional work undertaken by the Treasury, and the duties transferred from the Treasury to other departments from 1885 to 1894, together with particulars of the Funded Stock Act of 1892, and a return, as requested by the Commission, showing persons employed in the Treasury Department in each year during the period 1885 to 1894, with the amount paid as salary, wages, and allowances during the period named.

Capt. Francis Hixson, President of the Marine Board, was examined.

The Commissioners decided to examine Mr. Edmund Sager, Secretary to the Board of Health, and Mr. W. O. Hopkins, Comptroller General of Stores, at their next meeting on Wednesday afternoon.

The Eleventh Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office, at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, 19 December.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson and J. H. Storey.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Edmund Sager, Secretary to the Board of Health, was examined; as also was Mr. W. O. Hopkins, Comptroller General of Stores.

The Commission then adjourned to the following evening.

The

DEC. 20, 1894. The Twelfth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Long Room, Lands Office, at 6·30 p.m., on Thursday, 20 December.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson, J. H. Storey and Richd. Teece.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The President stated that he had communicated with the managers of various banks, asking them to give the Commission details with respect to the salaries paid to the members of their staff, together with the nature of the duties performed by them. He had received a letter from the manager of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney stating that the information was available, and that an officer was ready to produce it at any moment. He had also received a letter from the manager of the Australian Joint Stock Bank, stating that the secretary of the Bank would be the proper officer to summon.

A discussion ensued. It was considered that the heads of leading mercantile establishments, as well as the managers of banks, might be asked to furnish similar information, and that the following firms might be communicated with on the subject, namely, The Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., Dalgety and Co., Wm. Gardiner and Co., Robt. Grey, Son, and Co., Robt. Reid and Co., John Sands, W. E. Smith, and The Gas Co.

A letter was read from Mr. Sager, Secretary to the Board of Health, asking that certain portions of his evidence, which might do him injury when published, might be excised. The request was acceded to.

Mr. Chas. Potter, Government Printer, was then examined, and the Commission adjourned till Monday, at 3 p.m., on the 31st inst., the minutes of the meeting of the same date being first read and confirmed.

The Thirteenth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Long Room, Lands Office, on 31 December.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson, J. H. Storey and Richd. Teece.

The President said he had had an interview with the Premier on the subject of the work of the Commission, in the course of which the Premier said that the Commission would have quite enough to do without inquiring into the individual cases of the Civil Servants in the several departments, and that these would be dealt with by the Government.

The Secretary reported that Mr. E. Sager, Secretary to the Board of Health, had returned his evidence with the portion marked that he wished excised. The Commission decided that one of the questions and answers marked should be eliminated.

A letter was read from Mr. C. H. T. Pinhey, J.P., Registrar General, requesting that certain extract relating to his department from the report of the Royal Commission which recently inquired into the Registrar General's Department, should be added to his evidence. The Commission decided that the extracts should be filed, but not added to the evidence.

A letter was read from Mr. John Musson, giving information with respect to the salaries of the executive officers in the United States.—Ordered to be acknowledged.

The Secretary reported that returns asked for by the Commission had been sent from the Customs Department, and from the Treasury. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade stated that he had not marked the route of the inspectors on the map as requested, no map being available.

The Secretary was instructed to obtain a dozen maps of the colony from the Lands Department, and send one to each of the departments, requesting the Under Secretaries to have the routes of the inspectors marked thereon, each using a differently colored ink.

Mr. Storey said that Mr. W. L. G. Drew, C.M.G., of the Queensland Civil Service Board, was in Sydney, and was willing to give evidence before the Commission on Wednesday next. The Commissioners decided to avail themselves of the opportunity to hear Mr. Drew's evidence on the day named.

The Secretary reported that he had written to the Parliamentary Librarian and to the Principal Librarian asking them for Blue Books of the different colonies, giving information on the subject of the Civil Service. The only complete Blue Book, with schedule attached, which had been received, was from Queensland, which he laid on the table. He asked for authority to apply to the different colonies for copies of their current Blue Books and schedules. Authority was given, and the Secretary was further instructed to apply to Queensland and Victoria for copies of the rules and regulations of the Civil Service Boards in existence there, and of the reports for the current year, as also of the several Acts of Parliament under which the Civil Service Boards were constituted.

The Commissioners then proceeded to visit the Stores Department, and adjourned to 3 p.m. on Wednesday, the 2nd proximo.

The Fourteenth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Long Room, Lands Office, on Wednesday afternoon, 2 January, 1895.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson, J. H. Storey and Richd. Teece.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read, amended, and confirmed.

Several maps of the colony, published by the Lands Department, were submitted to the Commission, and one containing the postal stations, mail roads, &c., was selected on which the Under-Secretaries of the different departments were to be requested to have the routes taken by the different inspectors marked.

A return was laid on the table from the Secretary of the Board of Health, giving the information asked for by the Commission respecting the administration of the Board.

The Secretary read a circular letter which he had drawn up under instructions from the Commission, asking for certain information from the Colonial Treasurers in the different colonies respecting the Civil Service in those colonies.—Approved and ordered to be forwarded.

Mr. W. L. G. Drew, C.M.G., Chairman of the Civil Service Board of Queensland, and ex-Auditor General of that Colony, was then examimed.

The Secretary was instructed to call Dr. F. N. Manning, Inspector-General of the Insane, and Mr. R. N. Johnson, Commissioner of Stamps, for 6·40 p.m. and 8 p.m. respectively for the following day.

The Commission then adjourned.

The

The Fifteenth Meeting was held in the Long Room, Lands Office on Thursday evening, 3 January. JAN. 3, 1895.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson and J. H. Storey.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed.

A return from the Government Printer (giving information asked for by the Commission) was received and laid on the Table.

Dr. F. N. Manning, Inspector-General of the Insane, was then examined, as was also Mr. R. N. Johnson, Commissioner of Stamps.

The Commission then adjourned to Monday afternoon next, and the Secretary was instructed to call the following witnesses, namely:—Mr. Henry Turner, of the Bank of New South Wales, for 3 p.m.; Mr. F. A. Scrivener, of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, for 3·25 p.m.; Mr. Wm. Reid, of the A.J.S. Bank, for 3·50 p.m.; Mr. William Lees, of the Union Bank of Australia, for 4·15 p.m.; Mr. Thos. Buchanan, of the London Bank of Australia, for 4·40 p.m.; and Mr. F. P. G. M'Crae, of the Bank of Australasia, for 5 p.m.

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Long Room, Lands Office, on Monday afternoon, 7 January.

PRESENT:—Messrs. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Jas. Robertson and J. H. Storey.

The following witnesses were examined:—Messrs. Henry Turner, of the Bank of New South Wales; F. A. Scrivener, of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney; Wm. Reid, of the A.J.S. Bank; Thos. Buchanan, of the London Bank of Australia; and F. G. P. M'Crae, of the Bank of Australasia.

The Commission then adjourned to 6·30 p.m. of the following day, and the Secretary was instructed to call Messrs. Wm. Lees, of the Union Bank of Australia; W. Henderson, of the City Bank; Jno. Sands, and W. E. Smith.

The Seventeenth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Long Room, Lands Office, on Tuesday evening, 8 January, at half past 6 o'clock.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson and J. H. Storey.

The Secretary read the minutes of the two previous meetings which were confirmed.

A return was laid upon the table from the Post Office Department, giving the information asked for by the Commission together with a large map showing the method of inspection followed by the Department.

A map sent by the Commission to the Treasury was returned marked in green to show the routes followed by the inspectors, and was laid on the table.

The Secretary reported that he had been informed by the Under Secretary for Works that that department was undergoing reorganisation, which would be complete in about three months. The Commission decided not to deal with the Works Department for the present, so as to give the department the opportunity of carrying out its plan of reorganisation.

The President stated that he had received a number of letters containing suggestions of Civil Service Reform:—

(1) The first was from Dr. Ross, M.L.A., of Molong, drawing attention to the fact that there were a large number of highly-paid stipendiary magistrates scattered over nearly every little inland town in the Colony receiving heavy travelling expenses besides their salaries for doing work which could, for the most part, be done by the 7,000 unpaid magistrates at present in existence. Dr Ross estimated that from £40,000 to £50,000 a year might be saved if three-fourths of those paid magistrates were dismissed and the unpaid magistrates called upon to do the work or resign.

(2) An anonymous letter had also been received by the President, forwarded by the Premier, as from "One who ought to know," giving a list of police magistrates who could be dispensed with if the districts were rearranged and the places visited from different centres.

(3) Another letter was received from Dr. Ross, M.L.A., suggesting that the office of coroner in country districts should be abolished and that a magisterial inquiry should be held instead by a local J.P., who could report to the Attorney-General if there were any suspicion of foul play. This would save a large amount of money in the shape of coroners' fees, travelling expenses, jurymen's fees, &c., which Dr. Ross contended was now uselessly expended.

(4.) A letter was also received from Mr. Kerry, of Messrs. Kerry & Co., photographers, enclosing a letter originally published in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, in which he contended that the bulk of the photographic work required by the Government could be much more artistically done, and at half the cost, outside the Service.

(5.) Mr. I. E. Ives, of the Argyle Bonded and Free Wharehouses, wrote giving information with reference to the cost of storing bales of paper and other information asked for by the President.

The following witnesses were then examined:—Messrs. Wm. Lees, of the Union Bank of Australia; Robt. Sands, representing the firm of John Sands; and W. Henderson, of the City Bank.

The Commission then adjourned to 3 p.m. of the following day.

The Eighteenth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Long Room, Lands Office, on Wednesday, 9 January, at 3 p.m.

PRESENT:—Messrs. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Jas. Robertson and J. H. Storey.

The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting which were confirmed.

After discussing what would be the best course to take in the future, it was decided to call Messrs. W. E. Smith; W. H. Hoskings, of W. Gardiner & Co.; A. W. Meeks, of Gibbs, Bright, & Co,; and R. J. Lukey, Acting Secretary to the Gas Company, to give evidence at the meeting to be held on the following evening at 6·30 p.m.

The Commission then proceeded to visit Mr. Fosbery, the Inspector-General of Police.

The

JAN. 10, 1895. The Nineteenth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Long Room, Lands Office, on Thursday, 10 January, at 6·30 p.m.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., and J. H. Storey.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from the Collector of Customs stating, in answer to the Commission, what changes had been enforced in the department by the Government in consequence of the recommendations of the Civil Service Commission which was appointed in 1888.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Civil Service Board in Queensland stating that a number of books, documents, pamphlets, &c., had been forwarded containing information with respect to the Civil Service in Queensland, as requested by the Commission.

A letter was also read from the Under Secretary of Justice giving information with respect to the duties of inspectors in the department, asked for by the Commission. The letter was accompanied by a return.

A return was laid on the table, supplied by Mr. Sands, giving information asked for by the Commission.

The Secretary stated that he had received a copy of two works entitled respectively "*Re* Accounts" and "Advanced Thought on Accounts" from Mr. W. Butler Yaldwin, who expressed his willingness to give evidence if required to show how reductions could be made in the Government method of dealing with accounts.

All the above communications the Secretary was instructed to acknowledge.

The following witnesses were examined:—Messrs. W. H. Hoskings, of W. Gardiner & Co.; A. W. Meeks, of Gibbs, Bright, & Co.; and R. J. Lukey, Acting Secretary of the Gas Company.

The Secretary was instructed to call Mr. Archibald C. Fraser, Under Secretary of Justice and Chairman of the Civil Service Board, for Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

The Twentieth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Long Room, Lands Office, at 3 p.m. on Monday, 14 January.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson, J. H. Storey and Richd. Teece.

Mr. Archibald C. Fraser, Under Secretary of Justice and Chairman of the Civil Service Board, was examined and promised to attend and give further evidence at the meeting of the Commission to be held on the following evening at 6·30 o'clock.

The Secretary was instructed to call the meeting for 6·15 p.m.

The Twenty-first Meeting of the Commission was held in the Long Room, Lands Office, on Tuesday, 15 January, at 6·15 p.m.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson and J. H. Storey.

The minutes of the two previous meetings were read and confirmed.

The Secretary laid on the table a copy of the report of the Canadian Royal Commission appointed in 1891 to enquire into the Civil Service of the Dominion. The report had been obtained, in answer to an application from the Secretary, from the Parliamentary Librarian.

Mr. Riley, of the *Goulburn Herald*, forwarded two numbers of his paper, dated January 4th and 11th, dealing with Civil Service reform.

Mr. E. W. Knox, of the Colonial Sugar Refining Co. (Limited), wrote offering to give evidence on the subject of wages paid outside the Civil Service.

Mr. James Farr, of 33 Great Buckingham-street, wrote offering to give evidence on the way the Civil Service was conducted.

A similar letter was read from Mr. George Chapman, of Wollombi.

Mr. W. J. Dick, of Newcastle, wrote to draw the attention of the Commission to certain alleged injustice suffered by members of the Pilot Service at Newcastle.

A letter was received from the Principal Under Secretary stating that the Chief Secretary approved of the appointment of Mr. John Ramsay as assistant shorthand writer to the Commission.

All the above letters were ordered to be acknowledged.

Mr. F. P. G. M'Crae, of the Bank of Australasia, wrote asking that certain omissions might be made in his evidence.—Agreed to.

The Secretary laid before the Commission a letter which he had drawn up to the Foreign Consuls, resident in Sydney, asking them to furnish certain information relative to the Civil Service in their respective countries, and to forward a general report with reference to the same for publication by the Commission.—Ordered to be sent.

The examination of Mr. Archibald C. Fraser, Under Secretary of Justice and Chairman of the Civil Service Board, was continued, and was ultimately adjourned till the following afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

The Twenty-second Meeting of the Commission was held in the Long Room, Lands Office, on Wednesday, 16 January, at 3 p.m.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson and J. H. Storey.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, amended, and confirmed.

The examination of Mr. Archibald C. Fraser, Under Secretary of Justice and Chairman of the Civil Service Board, was continued, and the Secretary was instructed to call Mr. E. W. Knox, Manager of the Colonial Sugar Refining Co. (Limited), and Mr. George Miller, Comptroller-General of Prisons, to give evidence at 6·30 p.m. and 7 p.m. respectively at the meeting to be held on the following evening.

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The Twenty-third Meeting of the Commission was held in the Long Room, Lands Office, on Thursday, 17 January, at 6·30 p.m. JAN. 17, 1895.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson and J. H. Storey.

Messrs. E. W. Knox, of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited, and George Miller, Comptroller-General of Prisons, were examined.

The Secretary was instructed to call Mr. V. W. Williams, Superintendent of the Mercantile Explosives Department, for 3·15 p.m. on Monday, and Mr. William Henry Burton, Chief Clerk to the Customs and Secretary to the Board of Commissioners of Customs, for 4 p.m. on the same day.

The Twenty-fourth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office, on Monday, 21 January, at 3 p.m.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson and J. H. Storey.

The minutes of the two previous meetings were read and confirmed.

The Secretary read a communication from the Principal Under Secretary to the President, stating the amount of fees to be paid to the Commissioners.—Ordered to be acknowledged.

A letter was read from Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Forest Lodge, drawing attention to a case of alleged individual injustice.—Ordered to be acknowledged, with the intimation that in such cases the Commission had no jurisdiction.

The Secretary stated that, in reply to letters addressed to the Principal Librarian and the Parliamentary Librarian, he had received a number of books, reports, and magazine articles on the subject of Civil Service Reform.

The Parliamentary Librarian had forwarded three volumes of Reports on American Civil Service Reform, six volumes of Reports of the English Civil Service Commission, and ten volumes of magazines—Harper's, the Contemporary, the North American Review, the Fortnightly, and the Journal of the Statistical Society, containing articles on Civil Service Reform.

The Principal Librarian had forwarded the Rules and Regulations of the British Civil Service for 1893; the Seventh Report of the British Civil Service Commission, 1862; four volumes of Reports of the South Australian Civil Service Commission; one volume containing the Report of the New Zealand Civil Service Commission; two volumes of Victorian Assembly Papers containing information on the subject; a work entitled "The Englishman at Home," by Edward Porritt; and the Hon. Dorman B. Eaton's book on British Civil Service Reform.

Mr. E. G. W. Palmer, Secretary of the Civil Service Board, who had also been written to, replied that he was not in possession of the English Reports.

Mr. C. D. E. Liardet, of Rockwell-crescent, Potts' Point, drew the attention of the Commission to a recently published work called "The Englishman at Home," in which the British Civil Service was dealt with and its methods described.

The Secretary was instructed to convey the thanks of the Commission to the Parliamentary Librarian and the Principal Librarian for the loan of the books, reports, and magazines named above.

The Commission then examined Mr. V. W. Williams, Superintendent of the Mercantile Explosives Department, and instructed the Secretary to call Mr. J. C. Maynard, Under Secretary for the Department of Public Instruction, to give evidence at the meeting on the following evening, at half-past 6 o'clock, the Commission to meet at 6·15 p.m.

The Twenty-fifth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office, on Tuesday, 22 January, at 6·15 p.m.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., and Mr. Jas. Robertson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

A communication was read from the Secretary to the Public Service Board, Melbourne, forwarding two reports of the Public Service Board of Victoria, containing information *re* classification, as asked for by the Commission, and offering to supply any further information that might be required. Ordered to be acknowledged.

Mr. J. C. Maynard, Under Secretary of Public Instruction, was then examined, and the Secretary was instructed to call Mr. Charles Cowper, Sheriff, and Mr. W. H. Burton, Chief Clerk to the Customs and Secretary to the Board of Commissioners of Customs, for the following afternoon, at 3.15 and 4.30 p.m., respectively.

The Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office, on Wednesday, 23 January, at 3 p.m.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson and J. H. Storey.

Mr. Charles Cowper, Sheriff, and Mr. W. H. Burton, Chief Clerk to the Customs and Secretary to the Board of Commissioners of Customs, were examined, and the Secretary was instructed to call Mr. S. H. Lambton, Deputy Postmaster General, for the following evening, at a quarter past 6 o'clock.

The Twenty-seventh Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office, on Thursday, 24 January, at 6.15 p.m.

PRESENT:—Messrs. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Jas. Robertson and J. H. Storey.

Mr. S. H. Lambton, Deputy Postmaster-General, was examined, and the Secretary was instructed to call Mr. Jas. Dalgarno, Secretary of the Postal Service, and Mr. A. J. Doak, J.P., Chief Accountant and Controller, Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank, for Monday next, at 3.15 p.m. and 4.30 p.m., respectively, the Commission to meet at 3 p.m.

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JAN. 28, 1895. The Twenty-eighth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office, on Monday, 28 January, at 3 p.m.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., and Mr. Jas. Robertson.

The minutes of the three previous meetings were read and confirmed.

A voluminous return showing the officers engaged in the Department of Public Instruction, with their duties and salaries, forwarded by the Under Secretary in answer to a request from the Commission, was laid on the table; as also were copies of the Annual Report of the Post Office Department for 1893, together with three copies of the Report of the late Civil Service Commission on the Post Office, forwarded in answer to a request from the Commission by the Deputy Postmaster General.

A letter was read from Mr. Riley, of the *Goulburn Herald*, who forwarded a copy of that paper of the 25th instant, containing a further article on Civil Service Reform.

Mr. W. H. Burton, Secretary to the Board of Commissioners of Customs, &c., forwarded the minute book of the Board as requested for the inspection of the Commission, and asked that a certain phrase in his evidence might be expunged.—Agreed to.

Mr. E. W. Knox, Manager of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited, forwarded a copy of the rules and regulations of the Employers' Provident Fund of the Company as requested by the Commission, and asked that a certain phrase in his evidence might be expunged.—Agreed to.

Mr. Harrie Wood, Under Secretary for Mines, wrote from Melbourne saying that he would notify the Commission on his return to Sydney, and would be happy to give evidence when required.

Mr. J. A. Falstedt, Consul for Sweden and Norway, wrote to say that he had sent home for the information *re* the Civil Service in the countries represented by him, asked for by the Commission.

The Secretary to the New Zealand Treasury wrote from Wellington, New Zealand, giving information regarding the Civil Service in that Colony, and the system of audit pursued there as asked for by the Commission, and stating that papers and documents had been forwarded dealing with the subject of Civil Service reform.

The Secretary was instructed to acknowledge the receipt of the above letters, and to thank those gentlemen who had forwarded the returns and information named.

Mr. James Dalgarno, Secretary of the Postal Service, was then examined, and it was decided to call Professor Anderson Stuart, M.D., President of the Board of Health, &c., for 6·30 pm., of the following day, the Hon. C. K. Mackellar, M.L.C., member of the Board of Health, &c., for 7 p.m., and Mr. A. J. Doak, J.P., Chief Accountant and Comptroller, Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank, for 7·30 p.m., on the 29th instant.

The Twenty-ninth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office, on Tuesday, the 29th January, at 6·15 p.m.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson and J. H. Storey.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter was read from the Under Treasurer of South Australia stating that a parcel of papers had been sent dealing with the questions *re* Civil Service reform, on which information had been asked by the Commission.

Herr Julius Mergell, Consul for Austria-Hungary, wrote stating that he had sent home for the information *re* the Civil Service of the country which he represented, as asked for by the Commission.

Mons. Gustave Berthe, Belgian Consul-General for Australasia, wrote from Melbourne acknowledging the receipt of the circular sent to Mons. Froment, the acting Belgian Consul in Sydney, stating that he would send home for the information *re* the Civil Service of Belgium asked for by the Commission, and requesting that papers in duplicate might be sent relating to the constitution of the Commission. The Secretary was instructed to acknowledge the receipt of the above letters, and to thank the writers for taking the requisite steps to obtain the information sought by the Commission.

The Commission then examined Professor Anderson Stuart, M.D., President of the Board of Health, &c.; the Hon. C. K. Mackellar, member of the Board of Health, &c.; and the Secretary was instructed to call Mr. A. J. Doak, J.P., Chief Accountant and Controller, Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank, for 3 p.m. on the following day.

The Thirtieth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office, on Wednesday, 30 January, at 3 p.m.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson and J. H. Storey.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. A. J. Doak, J.P., Chief Accountant and Controller, Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank, was examined; and the Secretary was instructed to call Mr. P. B. Walker, Secretary of the Telegraph Service, for the following evening at 6·15 o'clock.

The Thirty-first Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office, on Thursday, 31 January, at 6·15 p.m.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson and J. H. Storey.

Mr. P. B. Walker, Secretary of the Telegraph Service, was examined.

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The Thirty-second Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office, on Monday, 4 February, at 3 p.m. FEB. 4, 1895.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson and J. H. Storey.

The minutes of the two previous meetings were read and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from Mr. J. C. Maynard, Under Secretary for Public Instruction, accompanied by map, showing the different routes of Inspectors of Public Schools under the Department.

Letter from Mr. Edmund Sager, Secretary to the Board of Health, accompanied by statement showing the allotment of the vote of £798 appropriated for quarantine officers and boatmen for the current half-year, and enclosing printed copies of the Coast Hospital Report for 1893 and of the Leprosy Reports for 1892 and 1893.

Letter from Mr. Thos. Gill, Under Treasurer, Adelaide, South Australia, accompanied by a parcel containing the following documents asked for by the Commission, namely, Blue Book for 1893, Loan Estimates 1894-95, Audit Act and Regulations thereunder, Civil Service Act of 1874 with various Amending Acts and Regulations thereunder, and the Progress and Final Reports of the Civil Service Inquiry Commission.

Letters from—(1) Mr. Jas. T. Tillock, Consul for the Argentine Republic; (2) Mr. A. Pholeros, Vice-consul for Greece; (3) Mr. J. H. Amora, Consul-General for Nicaragua and Costa Rica, Consul for Chili, and Vice and Acting Consul for the Netherlands; and (4) Col. G. W. Bell, Consul for the United States; each of whom acknowledged the receipt of a circular asking for information *re* the Civil Service in the respective countries represented by the consuls named.

Colonel Bell forwarded a report on the Civil Service of the United States, and the other consuls promised to communicate with their respective Governments on the subject.

The correspondence was received, and the Secretary was instructed to thank Colonel Bell for the report on the American Civil Service, contributed by him.

Returns were laid on the table supplied by Mr. A. J. Doak, J.P., giving the names and duties, &c., of the officers in the Money Order and Savings Bank Department.

The Secretary was instructed to call Mr. F. H. Wilson, Acting Under Secretary of the Lands Department, to give evidence at 6.15 p.m. on Tuesday.

The Thirty-third Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office, on Tuesday, 5th February, at 6·15 p.m.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson and J. H. Storey.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

An anonymous letter, addressed to the President, was read, suggesting—(1) that the registration of State children should be transferred to the Department of Public Instruction, and that the services of truant officers and others might be brought into requisition; (2) that a certificated female nurse and a male hospital dresser, resident on the premises, should be substituted for the two visiting doctors at Newington and Parramatta hospitals, &c., &c.

The Chief Inspector of the Postal and Electric Telegraph Department, G.P.O., wrote, forwarding, at the request of the President, samples of the canvas used for making mail bags, and giving information with reference to tenders.

Mr. Harrie Wood, Under Secretary of the Mines Department, wrote, notifying the Commission that he had returned to Sydney.

The correspondence was received.

Mr. F. H. Wilson, Acting Under Secretary of the Lands Department, was then examined, and was requested to give further evidence at the meeting to be held at 6·15 p.m. on the 7th instant.

The Thirty-fourth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office, at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, 6 February.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson and J. H. Storey.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary was instructed to prepare a skeleton Report to be submitted to the Commission at its meeting on Monday next.

Mr. A. C. Fraser, Under Secretary of Justice and Chairman of the Civil Service Board, forwarded a fresh type-written copy of his corrected evidence, and asked that it might be substituted for the evidence as originally given.

The Commission went carefully through part of the evidence as amended, and finally adjourned to the following evening at 6·15 o'clock.

The Thirty-fifth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office, on Thursday, 7 February, at 6·15 p.m.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., and Mr. Jas. Robertson.

After dealing with the evidence, the Commissioners continued their examination of Mr. F. H. Wilson, Acting Under Secretary for Lands.

The Thirty-sixth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office, on Monday, 11 February, at 3 p.m.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson and J. H. Storey.

The minutes of the two previous meetings were read and confirmed.

The Secretary stated that, owing to extreme pressure of work, he had been unable to prepare a skeleton Report.

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FEB. 11, 1895. The Secretary reported that the time of the Commission would expire on the 20th instant, and he had therefore drawn up an application for an extension of time.

The letter of application was read and amended, and the Secretary was instructed to forward it to the Colonial Secretary on the 14th instant.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letters from (1) Mr. R. Sandeman Collum, Consul for Portugal, (2) Mr. W. von der Heyde, Consul for Spain, (3) Mons. F. Froment, Acting Consul for Belgium, and (4) Colonel George W. Bell, Consul for the United States of America, acknowledging receipt of the circular asking for information respecting the Civil Service of the countries they respectively represented.

The Spanish and Portuguese Consuls said they had no information to give; the Belgian Acting Consul said he had sent the circular to the Consul-General in Melbourne; and the United States Consul forwarded a supplementary report to that already given.

Letter from (1) Mr. Harrie Wood, Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, in reply to circular asking for maps to be marked with the routes traversed by the inspectors of the department, forwarded maps, together with explanatory statements by W. H. J. Slee, F.G.S., Chief Inspector of Mines and Superintendent of Drills, and Mr. John Mackenzie, F.G.S., Examiner of Coalfields; (2) Mr. J. Barling, Under Secretary for Works, in reply to a similar circular, forwarding three maps showing (*a*) districts in charge of the resident officers of the Harbours and Rivers Branch, (*b*) districts visited by the inspectors of the Government Architect's Branch, and (*c*) districts visited by the inspectors of the Roads and Bridges Branch.

Letter from Mr. George Miller, Comptroller General of Prisons, forwarding return asked for by the Commission giving the daily average number of persons in the various gaols throughout the Colony in each year for 1889–93 inclusive, the cost per head per day and per year, the amount spent for each of the years named in rations, medicine, clothing, salaries, contingencies, and gratuities, and the total annual expenditure in connection with each gaol; also a return showing the savings effected on the votes for 1894.

Letter from Mr. A. C. Fraser, Under Secretary of Justice, accompanied by returns giving (1) names, duties, and salaries, &c., of the officers in his Department; and (2) Court-houses erected within years 1884–93 inclusive, as asked for by the Commission.

Letters from (1) Mr. H. F. Eaton, Under Treasurer of Victoria, forwarding, in answer to a circular sent by the Commission, the Blue Book for 1893, a memorandum from the Commissioners of Audit explanatory of the system of audit employed in that Colony, the Public Service Act of 1890, the reports of Civil Service Commissions for 1859 and 1879, and the report of the Public Service Board for 1894, &c.; (2) Mr. G. F. Eliot, Colonial Secretary's Office, Perth, in answer to a similar circular, giving information with respect to the Civil Service of that Colony and forwarding a copy of the Blue Book for 1893, as also of the Audit Act and Regulations thereunder, and promising to send a copy of the report of the first Royal Commission, now sitting appointed to inquire into the Civil Service of Western Australia; (3) Mr. Wil Robertson, Secretary of the Queensland Civil Service Board, forwarding two copies of the Civil List for 1895, published under the provisions of the Civil Service Act of 1889.

Letter from Mr. C. Johns giving certain information with reference to an anonymous letter making certain suggestions as to the reform of the Department of Stores.

The correspondence was received, and the Secretary was instructed to tender the thanks of the Commission to those gentlemen who had given the information and supplied the books, reports, and documents asked for by the Commission. Reference was made to a return supplied by the Collector of Customs, which omitted to state the nature of the duties performed by the various officers, and the Secretary was instructed to request the Collector of Customs to supply the deficiency at his earliest convenience. The Commission instructed the Secretary to call Mr. E. Twynam, Chief Surveyor and Director of Trigonometrical Survey, for 6·30 p.m. of Tuesday, the 12th instant, and Mr. Jas. W. Boultbee, J.P., Officer-in-charge Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring, for 7·45 p.m. the same day, and adjourned till 6·15 p.m. of the day named.

The Thirty-seventh Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office, on Tuesday, 12 February at 6·15 p.m.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson and J. H. Storey.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

A telegram was read from Mr. S. H. Lambton, Deputy Postmaster-General, asking the Commission to defer his further examination till his return from Melbourne.—Agreed to.

A letter was read from Mr. T. A. Boesen, Consul for Denmark, in answer to the circular sent by the Commission, giving some information *re* the Civil Service, Denmark, and promising to apply to the Minister for Foreign Affairs for more.—Received.

Mr. E. Twynam, Chief Surveyor and Director of Trigonometrical Survey, was examined, and the Secretary was instructed to call Mr. Jas. W. Boultbee, J.P., Officer-in-Charge Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring, and Mr. Harrie Wood, Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, at 3·15 p.m. and 4·15 p.m. respectively on the following day.

The Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office on Wednesday, 13 February, at 3 p.m.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson and J. H. Storey.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Jas. W. Boultbee, J.P., Officer-in-Charge Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring, and Mr. Harrie Wood, Under-Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, were examined, and the Commission decided to continue the examination of Mr. Harrie Wood on the following evening at half-past six, the Commission to meet at 6·15 p.m.

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The Thirty-ninth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office, on Thursday, 14 February, at 6·15 p.m. FEB. 14, 1895.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson and J. H. Storey.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from Mr. E. Twyman, Chief Surveyor and Director of Trigonometrical Survey, forwarding (1) a sketch of classification of drafting staff, (2) printed copies of the report of the Board of Inquiry into the Lands Department, 1887; (3) report of the Departmental Board, appointed to enquire into the local Land Board and District Survey Offices; (4) a report of the Departmental Board of Inquiry into the General Survey and Trigonometrical branches; and (5) copies of the last seven annual reports containing information touching surveys performed and the staff.

Letter from Mr. W. H. Burton, Chief Clerk in the Customs Department and Secretary of the Board of the Commissioners of Customs, forwarding (1) a return showing the aggregate amount of overtime paid in the Customs Department for 1894; (2) a return of cases tried before the Board of Commissioners of Customs during three years.

Letter from Mr. Henry Bonnard, Consul General for San Salvador, in answer to the circular sent by the Commission, promising to supply information *re* the Civil Service in the republic he represented.

The correspondence was received.

The examination of Mr. Harrie Wood, Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, was then resumed and was again adjourned, the witness being requested to give further evidence on Monday, the 18th instant, at 3·15 p.m., the Commission to meet at 3 p.m.

The Fortieth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office, on Monday, the 18th February, at 3 p.m.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson and J. H. Storey.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary said he had received an answer to the letter from the Commission, requesting an extension of time from the Principal Under Secretary, in which the Commission were asked to suggest the term of extension required to complete its duties.

A discussion ensued and the President was requested to interview the Premier on the subject before naming any definite period.

Mr. Harrie Wood, Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, was again examined, and it was decided to continue his examination on Tuesday evening, the 19th instant.

The Secretary was instructed to call Mr. W. H. J. Slee, F.G.S., Chief Inspector of Mines and Superintendent of Drills, and Mr. H. B. Sullivan, Chief Mining Surveyor, for the same evening, the former for 7·15 p.m. and the latter for 8·15 p.m.

The Forty-first Meeting of the Commission was held on Tuesday, 19 February, at 11 a.m., at the Rooms of the Railway Commissioners.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Messrs. Jas. Robertson and J. H. Storey.

The Civil Service Commissioners visited the Railway Commissioners by arrangement, and discussed a large number of questions pertaining to the working of the Railway Commissioners' Department and the Civil Service generally.

The Chief Commissioner (Mr. E. M. G. Eddy), with whom were Messrs. W. M. Fehon and Chas. Oliver (Commissioners), in the course of discussion gave the Commission some valuable information on various subjects, among which were superannuation allowances, the effecting of economies in the various branches of the department, especially that of stores, the increase of efficiency through the reduction of the work of unnecessarily recording documents, the examination of candidates for appointment, and the system of promotion by merit rather than by mere seniority, and the possible improvement in the administrative machinery through the placing of some of the departments under the control of a Commission, or of the Service generally under the control of an independent Board.

The interview lasted from 11 a.m. to 1·20 p.m.

The Forty-second Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office, on Tuesday, 19 February, at 6·15 p.m.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson and J. H. Storey.

The minutes of the two previous meetings were read, those of the latter were amended, and both were confirmed.

The Secretary read a letter from Major Donald Fraser, late 2nd Regiment, Public Accountant to the Hon. Premier and Treasurer, forwarded on to the Commission, suggesting that the Civil Service Commission should be extended to embrace the working of the Military and Military Staff Officers.

It was decided not to ask that the powers of the Commission should be extended to embrace the enquiry suggested.

The examination of Mr. Harrie Wood, Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, was resumed and concluded.

Mr. W. H. J. Slee, F.G.S., Chief Inspector of Mines and Superintendent of Drills, was examined; as also was Mr. H. B. Sullivan, Chief Mining Surveyor.

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FEB. 20, 1895. The Forty-third Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office, on Wednesday, 20 February, at 3 p.m.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson, J. H. Storey and Richd. Teece.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The President stated that in company with two of the Commissioners he had had an interview with the Premier that morning, and that the Premier had promised to grant the Commission an extension of time to the 31st proximo.

The Secretary was instructed to make the necessary application.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

Letter from Mr. E. Lewis Scott, asking to be examined by the Commission with reference to his individual position on the Superannuation Fund.

Letter from Mr. Jos. Dolton, of North Sydney, giving instances of dual positions held in the country.

Letter from Mr. Alexander Theophilus Dembicki, asking to be examined before the Commission with reference to an alleged injustice from which he was suffering.

Letter from Mr. W. H. J. Slee, F.G.S., Chief Inspector of Mines, forwarding regulations relating to the vote in aid of prospecting, the terms and conditions under which the use of diamond drills may be obtained, and stating that he was unable to supply a detailed account of his wardens' duties in 1894 as requested.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner for Railways (Mr. E. M. G. Eddy), forwarding the deed poll of the Superannuation Fund Association of the London and North Western Railway Co., together with particulars of modifications made in the benefits from 1st April, 1878.

The correspondence was received, and the Secretary was instructed to inform the writers who desired to be examined that if the Commissioners had time to take their evidence they would receive due notification.

Mr. Sheriff Cowper forwarded an addition to his evidence in answer to a question for which he had been allowed further consideration.—Accepted.

Mr. E. Twynan, Chief Surveyor and Director of Trigonometrical Survey, forwarded a proposed amendment to a portion of his evidence.—Accepted.

The President stated that in the course of an interview with the Premier, Mr. Reid said that the Commission could be supplied with a copy of the reports by Mr. T. A. Coghlan, Government Statistician, and the Civil Service Board on the Superannuation Fund.

The Secretary was instructed to write to the Premier asking him for copies of the reports in question.

Mr. Teece offered to write a memorandum on the Superannuation Fund for submission to the Commission.—The offer was accepted.

The President further stated, in the course of the interview with the Premier, Mr. Reid had approved of the suggestion that visits should be paid into the country to see the working of the Government Departments there. It was arranged that Messrs. Storey and Teece should visit Wagga Wagga and Goulburn in March, that Messrs. Robertson and Humphery should visit Bathurst, that Mr. Robertson should visit Armidale and Maitland, and that the regular meetings of the Commission should be continued in Sydney.

The Secretary was instructed to call Mr. E. F. Pittman, F.G.S., A.R.M.S., Government Geologist and Lecturer on Mining at the University, Mr. W. S. Campbell, Chief Clerk to the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. R. H. Ormiston, Chief Clerk in the Mines Department, for 6·30 p.m., 7·15 p.m., and 8·15 p.m. respectively, for the 21st instant.

Before separating arrangements were made for sectional visits to some of the departments in Sydney, and for an examination of the amendments to their evidence by Messrs. A. C. Fraser and Sheriff Cowper.

The Commission then adjourned to 6·15 p.m. of the 21st instant.

The Forty-fourth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office on Thursday, at 6·15 p.m., the 21st February.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson, J. H. Storey and Richd. Teece.

The Secretary stated that Messrs. E. F. Pittman, the Government Geologist, and W. S. Campbell, Chief Clerk of the Department of Agriculture, were unable to attend, being out of town. He had, therefore, by direction of the President, summoned Messrs. A. Bruce, Chief Inspector of Stock, and H. G. M'Kinney, Chief Engineer of Water Conservation, who were accordingly examined. Mr. R. H. Ormiston, Chief Clerk to the Department of Agriculture, who had also been summoned, attended, but his examination was postponed.

The Secretary was instructed to call Mr. J. Barling, Under Secretary for Public Works, for Monday, 25th instant, at 3·15 p.m., the Commission to meet at 3 p.m.

The Forty-fifth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office on Monday at 3 p.m., the 25th February.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson, J. H. Storey and Richd. Teece.

The minutes of the two previous meetings were read and confirmed.

Mr. J. Barling, Under Secretary for Public Works, was examined, and was asked to attend and give further evidence at 6·15 p.m. of the following day.

The

The Forty-sixth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office on Tuesday, 26 February, at 6·15 p.m. FEB. 26, 1895.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson, J. H. Storey and Richd. Teece.

The examination of Mr. J. Barling, Under Secretary for Public Works, was resumed.

The Secretary was instructed to call Mr. E. F. Pittman, F.G.S., Government Geologist; Mr. R. H. Ormiston, Chief Clerk of the Mines Department; Mr. W. E. Smith, stationer; and Mr. F. J. Thomas, Manager of the Newcastle and Hunter River Steamship Navigation Company, for 3·15 p.m., 4 p.m., 4·30 p.m., and 5 p.m. respectively, the Commission to meet at 3 p.m.

The Forty-seventh Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office on Wednesday, 27 February, at 3 p.m.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson, J. H. Storey and Richd. Teece.

The following witnesses were examined, viz.:—Messrs. E. F. Pittman, F.G.S., Government Geologist; R. H. Ormiston, Chief Clerk of the Mines Department; W. E. Smith, stationer and printer, &c.; and F. J. Thomas, Manager of the Newcastle and Hunter River Steamship Navigation Company.

The Commissioners decided to hold their next meeting at the Public Works Department, availing themselves of the invitation of Mr. J. Barling, the Under Secretary, and to examine witnesses from the department there, the Commission to meet first at the Lands Office on the following evening at 6 o'clock.

The Forty-eighth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office on Thursday, 28 February, at 6 p.m.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson and J. H. Storey.

The minutes of the three previous meetings were read and confirmed.

The Secretary said he had received a letter from the Principal Under Secretary, of even date, forwarding an instrument under the hand of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, extending the time within which the report of the Commission could be made until the 31st March next.

The Commissioners then proceeded by arrangement to the Public Works Department where they inspected the various offices.

The Secretary was instructed to call Mr. A. J. Gaston, entry clerk and storekeeper of the Government Printing Office, and Mr. F. Bridges, Chief Inspector of Schools under the Education Department, for 3·15 p.m. and 4·30 p.m. respectively on Monday, 4th March, the Commission to meet at 3 p.m. on the day named.

The Forty-ninth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office on Monday, 4 March, at 3 p.m.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., and Mr. J. H. Storey.

Mr. A. J. Gaston, entry clerk and storekeeper to the Government Printing Department, and Mr. F. Bridges, Chief Inspector of Schools under the Public Instruction Department, were examined.

The Fiftieth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office, on Tuesday, 5 March, at 6·15 p.m.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., and Mr. J. H. Storey.

The minutes of the two previous meetings were read and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

(1) Letter from Mr. James Powell, Collector of Customs, giving a return of the duties of the officers employed in his Department as asked for by the Commission.
(2) Letter from Mr. James Robertson, giving particulars of his visit to Maitland and Armidale.
(3) Letter from Mr. W. D. Wilks, M.L.A., suggesting that Mr. James Hoey, late superintendent of the Fitzroy Dock, should be called, and stating that he could give valuable information.
(4) Letter from Mr. E. F. Pittman, F.G.S., Government Geologist, forwarding a copy of his certificates and testimonials, and explaining the circumstances connected with his appointment as Government Geologist.
(5) Letter from the Under Treasurer of Tasmania, forwarding certain documents and Acts of Parliament asked for by the Commission.

The correspondence was received.

The following witnesses were examined, viz., Mr. C. M. Kellick, clerk-in-charge, Publishing Branch, Government Printing Office; Captains James Edie, Shipping-master, and John Jackson, Manager and Collector of Public Wharves; and Mr. James Hoey, late superintendent, Fitzroy Dock.

The Secretary was instructed to call Mr. A. B. Portus, A.M.I.C.E., Superintending Engineer of Dredges, Harbours and Rivers Department, for 3·15 p.m., of Wednesday, the 6th instant.

The

MAR. 6, 1895. The Fifty-first Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office, on Wednesday, 6 March, at 3 p.m.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thomas Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphrey, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson and J. H. Storey.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

(1) Letter from Mr. E. A. H. Stephen, of the Mines Department, making certain statements with reference to the duties performed by him.

(2) Letter from Mr. Alexander Bruce, Chief Inspector of Stock, forwarding statement of work done by the steam launch "Golden Fleece," as asked for by the Commission.

(3) Letter from Mr. J. W. Bodron, grocer, enclosing letter to the *Herald*, dated 27/2/95, by "Shopkeeper," suggesting that the reduction of salaries in the case of Civil Servants should be made from the top and not from the bottom.

(4) Letter from Mr. F. J. Thomas, Manager of the Newcastle and Hunter River Steamship Navigation Company, forwarding a schedule of wages paid to engineers from the 19th October, 1893.

(5) Letter from Mr. F. H. Wilson, Acting Under Secretary for Lands, forwarding a return showing the name, position, age, annual salary, allowances, and other salaries, length of service, and duties of every officer in his department.

(6) Letter from Mr. A. C. Fraser, Under Secretary of Justice, in answer to one from the Secretary, explaining why he wished a certain question and answer in his evidence, relating to Murrumburrah, omitted.

(7) Letter from Mr. W. H. J. Slee, F.G.S., Superintendent of the Diamond Drills, stating the conditions imposed upon the Company hiring the Diamond Drill at Cremorne, and the amounts paid.

(8) Letter from Mr. W. S. Campbell, Chief Clerk in the Department of Agriculture, regretting his absence when summoned, and expressing his readiness to be examined at any time.

(9) Letter from Mr. A. Read, 493 Elizabeth-street, drawing attention to the fact that Civil Servants in certain departments competed with professional musicians and teachers of dancing, to the injury of the latter.

(10) Letter from Mr. H. C. L. Anderson, M.A., Principal Librarian, suggesting that certain witnesses should be called in connection with the Agricultural Department, and offering to give evidence on the subject of the Superanuation Fund Scheme, which he had prepared by request for the Civil Service.

(11) Minute from Mr. Harrie Wood, Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, calling upon Mr. R. W. George, in his department, to explain why certain books, seen by the Commission, contained no entries, together with Mr. George's letter explaining the same.

(12) Letter from Mr. V. Czarlinski, C.E., enclosing certain printed statements, and offering to give evidence before the Commission.

(13) Letter from Mr. E. M. Paul, Consul for Russia, regretting that he was unable to give the Commission any information on the subject of Civil Service reform in Russia, as asked for by the Commission.

(14) Letter from Mr. J. C. Maynard, Under Secretary for Public Instruction, forwarding a number of returns asked for by the Commission.

The correspondence was received.

Mr. Alexander Bruce, Chief Inspector of Stock, wrote and asked that a few lines of his evidence, which he had answered without sufficient information, might be expunged.—Agreed.

Mr. H. B. Sullivan, Chief Mining Surveyor, wrote, forwarding a short supplementary explanation to a question in his evidence, which he asked might be incorporated with it.—Agreed.

Mr. H. G. M'Kinney, M.E., M.I.C.E., Engineer-in-Chief to the Conservation of Water and Irrigation Branch, wrote forwarding a rather lengthy statement, supplementary and explanatory of his evidence, which he asked might be incorporated with it.—Agreed, the Secretary being instructed to make the explanation as brief as possible.

Mr. A. B. Portus, A.M.I.C.E., Superintendent Engineer of Dredges, Harbours and Rivers Department, was then examined.

The Secretary was instructed to call Mr. F. G. Finley, Chairman of the Armidale Land Board, and Mr. R. M'Donald, District Surveyor of Armidale, for 3·15 p.m. and 4·30 p.m. respectively on the following day, the Commission to meet at 3 p.m.

The Fifty-second Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office, on Thursday, 7 March, at 3 p.m.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson, J. H. Storey and Richd. Teece.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

M. F. G. Finley, Chairman of the Land Board, Armidale, and Mr. R. M'Donald, District Land Surveyor, Armidale, were examined.

The Secretary was instructed to call Mr. H. C. L. Anderson, M.A., Principal Librarian, and Mr. H. F. Barton, Master in Equity, for 3.15 p.m. and 5 p.m. respectively on Monday the 11th instant.

The

The Fifty-third Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office, on Monday, 11 March, at 3 p.m. MAR. 11, 1895.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson, J. H. Storey and Richd. Teece.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

(1) Letter from Mr. T. Butement, Balmain, asking why Civil Servants should be exempt from being garnisheed.

(2) Letter from Mr. Edgar Ray, of the Mines Department, stating that he had returned from the country and was ready to give evidence when required.

(3) Letter from Mr. J. Kennelly, messenger, calling attention to certain anomalies as affecting the payment of messengers in the Public Works Department.

The correspondence was received.

Mr. A. J. Gaston, storekeeper in the Government Printing Office, asked that certain portions of his evidence might be amended. The proposed amendments were read and agreed to.

The Commissioners then examined Messrs. H. C. L. Anderson, M.A., Principal Librarian, and H. F. Barton, Master in Equity, and instructed the Secretary to call Mr. W. L. Vernon, Government Architect, for 3·15 p.m. on the following day, and the Rev. Dr. Harris and Mr. E. I. Robson, head masters of the King's School, Parramatta, and the Church of England Grammar School, North Sydney, respectively, for 4·30 p.m. and 5 p.m., the Commission to meet at 3 p.m.

Before separating, the Commissioners decided to leave Sydney for Goulburn on Thursday, the 14th inst., for the purpose of taking evidence there on Friday and Saturday, Mr. Robertson and the Secretary to proceed thither on Wednesday evening to make the necessary preparations. The latter was instructed to write to the Chairman of the local Land Board, the District Surveyor, the Stock Inspector, the Police Magistrate, the Clerk of Petty Sessions, and the Resident Engineer, to hold themselves in readiness to be examined on one or other of the days named.

The Fifty-fourth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office, on Tuesday, at 3 p.m., 12 March.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson, J. H. Storey and Richd. Teece.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The following witnesses were examined:—Rev. Dr. Harris, head master of the King's School, Parramatta, and Mr. E. I. Robson, head master of the Church of England Grammar School, North Shore.

The Secretary was instructed to call Mr. W. L. Vernon, Government Architect; Mr. Critchett Walker, C.M.G., Principal Under Secretary; Mr. J. Barling, Under Secretary for Public Works; and Mr. A. C. Fraser, Under Secretary of Justice, for 3·15 p.m., 4 p.m., and 5 p.m., respectively, on the following day, the Commission to meet at 3 p.m.

On the suggestion of Mr. Humphery, it was decided that Mr. Ramsay should go to Goulburn for the purpose of taking evidence on Friday and Saturday, and that the Secretary should remain in town to prepare the draft report.

The Fifty-fifth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office, at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, 13 March.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson, J. H. Storey and Richd. Teece.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary stated that, acting under instructions, he had summoned the following witnesses to give evidence before the Commission at the Goulburn Court-house, viz.:—Mr. A. C. Betts, Chairman of the local Land Board, Cooma, for 10 a.m. on Friday, the 15th inst.; Mr. Wm. Orr, District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga, for 11 a.m.; Mr. J. F. Turner, Inspector of Stock, Yass, for noon; Mr. J. C. Page, Inspector of Conditional Purchases, Burrowa, for 2 p.m.; Mr. O. A. Willans, Crown Lands Agent, Goulburn, for 3 p.m.; Mr. C. Cropper, Inspector of Conditional Purchases, Goulburn, for 4 p.m.; Mr. J. G. Blaxland, Clerk-in-charge, local Land Board, Goulburn, for 5 p.m.; Mr. W. D. Armstrong, Draftsman-in-charge, Goulburn, for 7 p.m.; and Mr. C. Coane, Resident Engineer, Goulburn, for 8 p.m., of Friday, the 15th inst. For Saturday the 16th inst., the following witnesses had been summoned, viz:—Mr. A. O. Moriarty, Chairman of Goulburn Land Board, for 10 a.m.; Mr. J. W. Deering, District Surveyor, Goulburn, for 11 a.m.; Mr. W. S. Caswell, Police Magistrate, Goulburn, for noon; Mr. J. McKensey, Clerk of Petty Sessions, Goulburn, for 2 p.m.; Mr. F. G. Davies, Goulburn, Postmaster, for 3 p.m.; Mr. C. A. Middleton, Telegraph Master, Goulburn, for 4 p.m.; Mr. J. L. Henderson, Inspector of Stock, Goulburn, for 5 p.m.; and Mr. J. W. Dowell, Clerk of Works, Goulburn, for 5·30 p.m.

A letter was read from the Under Secretary of Finance and Trade, stating that the sum of £300 would be paid to the credit of the Commission that day.

The following witnesses were then examined, viz.:—Mr. Critchett Walker, C.M.G., Principal Under Secretary; Mr. J. Barling, Under Secretary for Public Works; and Mr. A. C. Fraser, Under Secretary of Justice and Chairman of the Civil Service Board.

The

MAR. 15, 1895. The Fifty-sixth Meeting of the Commission was held at the Goulburn Court-house on Friday, 15 March, at 10 a.m.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Messrs. Jas. Robertson and J. H. Storey.

The following witnesses were examined, namely:—Messrs. Wm. Orr, District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga; A. O. Moriarty, Chairman Land Board, Goulburn; J. G. Blaxland, Clerk-in-charge, Goulburn Land Board; J. McKensey, Clerk Petty Sessions, Goulburn; O. A. Willans, Crown Lands Agent, Goulburn; W. D. Armstrong, Draftsman-in-charge, Goulburn; C. Coane, Resident Engineer, Goulburn; C. A. Middleton, Telegraph Master, Goulburn.

The Commission adjourned at 10 p.m. till the following morning at the same place at 10 o'clock.

The Fifty-seventh Meeting of the Commission was held at the Goulburn Court House on Saturday, 16 March, at 10 a.m.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson and J. H. Storey.

The following witnesses were examined, namely:—Messrs. W. S. Caswell, Police Magistrate, Goulburn; J. W. Deering, District Surveyor, Goulburn; F. G. Davies, Postmaster, Goulburn; J. W. Dowell, Clerk of Works, Goulburn; and J. L. Henderson, Inspector of Stock, Goulburn.

The Fifty-eighth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office, Sydney, on 18 March, at 3 p.m.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson and J. H. Storey.

The minutes of the fifth-fifth meeting were read and confirmed.

A draft of the introductory portion of the report prepared by the Secretary was read, amended and temporarily adopted.

Mr. Robertson was asked by the President to draw up a report on the Audit and Treasury Departments.

The Commission adjourned till the following evening at 6 o'clock.

The Fifth-ninth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office, on Tuesday, 19 March, at 6·15 p.m.

PPESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Messrs. Jas. Robertson and J. H. Storey.

The minutes of the previous three meetings were read and confirmed.

The following correspondence was read by the Secretary:—

(1) Letter from Mr. A. O. Moriarty, Chairman of the Land Board, Goulburn, supplying certain information, asked for by the Commission.

(2) Letter from Mr. E. G. W. Palmer, Secretary of the Civil Service Board, accompanied by a return showing the number of persons employed by the Government on December 31st, 1894, together with the amount of salaries and wages paid them on the day named, as asked for by the Commission.

(3) Letter from Mr. J. R. Somerville, Goulburn, making certain suggestions with reference to the management of country offices and the expenditure thereon.

(4) Letter from Mr. W. R. Grant, suggesting certain lines of examination during the visit of the Commission to Goulburn.

(5) Letter from Mr. Reid, Under Treasurer, Tasmania, forwarding a copy of a report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Civil Service, appointed in 1863, as asked for by the Commission.

(6) Letter from Mr. H. C. L. Anderson, M.A., Principal Librarian, who returned his corrected evidence, together with an addendum, which he asked might be appended to his evidence.

The correspondence was received, the request contained in the last-named letter not being acceded to.

The Commissioners further considered the draft Report and adjourned till the following afternoon.

The Sixtieth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office on Wednesday, 20 March, at 3 p.m.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson and J. H. Storey.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary stated that he had looked up the evidence by Mr. A. C. Fraser as finally authorised by the Commission, and found that the amended answers to questions 2933 and 2982 were agreed to. Mr. Robertson pointed out that the answer to question 2933 as it now stood was the direct opposite of the answer as originally given, and that the succeeding question, which followed naturally as the real answer, had no connection with the answer as it now stood. He objected to the alteration, and, as the matter had gone to press, he moved that the following be added to the errata to be prefixed to the evidence:—"Answer to question 2933: Instead of 'I think it is desirable,' read 'I do not think so.'" Agreed.

The Commissioners further considered their draft Report, and adjourned till the following evening, at 6.15.

The

The Sixty-first Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office on 21 March, at 6.15 p.m. MAR. 21, 1895.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson and J. H. Storey.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

(1) Letter from the Under Secretary of Western Australia, forwarding copy of *Government Gazette* of that Colony, dated April 27th, 1894, containing the instructions to the Commission to inquire into the Civil Service of that Colony.

(2) Letter from Mr. James Connelly, Redfern, forwarding information *re* the Customs Department.

(3) Letter from Mr. W. J. Foster, Warden's Office, Wagonga, stating that the fees paid him by the Government for attending solely to the multifarious duties allotted to him were quite inadequate for his support.

The correspondence was received.

The Commissioners further considered their Report, and finally adjourned till Monday, at 3 p.m.

The Sixty-second Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office on Monday, 25 March, at 3 p.m.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson, J. H. Storey and Richd. Teece.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Commissioners further considered their Report.

The President submitted memoranda on the departments generally; Mr. Robertson one on the Audit Department; and Mr. Teece one on the Superannuation Fund.

The Commission finally adjourned till the following evening at 6 o'clock.

The Sixty-third Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office on Tuesday, 26 March, at 6·15 p.m.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson, J. H. Storey and Richd. Teece.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. R. C. Walker, Merrylands, dealing with the question of Superannuation, and forwarding an Act framed by the writer for the purpose of placing the Superannuation Fund on a sound footing.—The letter was received.

The Commissioners further considered their Report, and adjourned till the following afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Sixty-fourth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office on Wednesday, 27 March, at 3 p.m.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson, J. H. Storey and Richd. Teece.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Commissioners further considered their Report, and adjourned till the following afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Sixty-fifth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office on Thursday, 28 March, at 3 p.m.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson, J. H. Storey and Richd. Teece.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. J. Barling, Under Secretary of the Public Works Department, stating that since he was before the Commission the regulations for the classification of the Public Works Department, which had been adopted by the Board of Reference of that department, had been passed by the Executive Council.

The Secretary laid the following returns on the table, namely:—

(1) Return giving information as to revenue, expenditure, and staff at the whole of the Post and Telegraph Offices within the Metropolitan area, excluding the General Post Office, supplied, at the request of the Commission, by the Deputy Postmaster-General.

(2) Return compiled by the Secretary of the Civil Service Board, at the instance of the Commission, showing approximately the number of persons (male and female) employed by the New South Wales Government on 31st December, 1894, distinguishing those employed temporarily from the permanent staff of the Public Service.

The correspondence and returns were received.

The Commissioners further considered their Report, and adjourned till the following afternoon at 3·30 o'clock.

The

MAR. 29, 1895. The Sixty-sixth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office on Friday, 29 March, at 3·30 o'clock.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson, J. H. Storey and Richd. Teece.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

(1) Letter from Mr. A. C. Fraser, Under Secretary of Justice, asking that a certain portion of his evidence, given under a misapprehension and since found to be inaccurate, might be expunged. Agreed to.

(2) Letter from Mr. F. G. Davies, Postmaster, Goulburn, asking that a certain portion of his evidence, which was of a personal nature and not affecting the main issue, might be expunged. Agreed to.

(3) Letter from Mr. Henry Bonnard, Consul General for Australia of the Republic of San Salvador, giving information on the subject of Civil Service Reform in the Republic, and forwarding two issues of the *Government Gazette* of the Republic containing regulations controlling the Postal Service and the Roads and Bridges Department respectively, as also the annual report of the Audit Tribunal for 1892.

The correspondence was received.

The Commissioners further considered their Report.

The Sixty-seventh Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office on Monday, 1 April, at 3 p.m.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson and J. H. Storey.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

(1) Letter from Mr. William Orr, District Surveyor, Wagga Wagga, asking that two lines in his evidence, which were of a personal character, might be expunged.—Agreed to.

(2) Letter from a "Taxpayer," suggesting that the printing of Government advertisements in the daily or weekly newspapers be done by public tender. He quoted from the message of the Governor of Pennsylvania, where the average cost of printing and supplies of the State Government for the past twenty years had been £38,896, in which he renewed his former recommendation that "the State printing appropriation be guarded by enactments distinctly fixing the amount to be expended by each department for the printing of public documents in prescribed form."

(3) Letter from Mr. J. H. Amora, Vice and Acting-Consul for the Netherlands, forwarding a very interesting memorandum by Mr. Consul-General de Vicq on the organisation, pay, and methods of appointment and promotion, &c., in the Netherlands. A copy of the Budget of 1894 of the Netherlands Government was also forwarded.

The correspondence was received.

The Commissioners further considered their Report, and adjourned till the following evening at 6 o'clock.

The Sixty-eighth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office on Tuesday, 2 April, at 6 p.m.

PRESENT:—Messrs. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Jas. Robertson, J. H. Storey and Richd. Teece.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary read the following correspondence:—

(1) From the Premier, stating that £4 4s. a day, including the sitting fee, would be allowed for the country trips, besides actual travelling expenses.

(2) From the Premier, stating that a further extension of time would be given to Monday next, when the Report of the Commission must be handed in, as no further time would be allowed.

(3) From the Principal Under Secretary, stating that the Colonial Treasurer had been asked to place a further sum of £200 to the credit of the Commission.

(4) From Mr. John Campbell, of the Mines Department, asking to be heard in refutation of certain charges alleged to have been made against him by the Civil Service Commission.

The correspondence was received, and the Secretary was instructed to inform Mr. Campbell that no charges had been made against him by the Commission, and that his name had not even been mentioned, so far as the Commissioners were aware, during the course of the inquiry.

The Commissioners further considered their Report, and finally adjourned till the following afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Sixty-ninth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office on Wednesday, 3 April, at 3 p.m.

PRESENT:—Messrs. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Jas. Robertson, J. H. Storey and Richd. Teece.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. C. A. Middleton, Telegraph-master, Goulburn, wrote to ask that certain words in his evidence might be omitted, and others might be added.—Agreed to.

A letter was read from the Principal Under Secretary, who transmitted an instrument further extending the time within which the Commission could make their report till the 8th instant.

The correspondence was received.

The Commissioners further considered their Report and adjourned till the following afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The

The Seventieth Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office on Thursday, 4 April, at 3 p.m. APRIL 4, 1895.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson, J. H. Storey and Richd. Teece.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Commissioners further considered their Report, and adjourned till the following evening at 6 o'clock.

The Seventy-first Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office, on Friday, 5th April, 3 p.m.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson, J. H. Storey and Richd. Teece.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Commissioners further considered their Report and finally revised and adopted the introduction, parts I and II, and the first section of part IV.

At 10 p.m. the Commissioners adjourned till the following day at 10 a.m.

The Seventy-second Meeting of the Commision was held in the Lands Office on Saturday, 6 April, at 10 a.m.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson, J. H. Storey and Richd. Teece.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Commissioners further considered their Report, adopted part IV and the remaining sections of part III with the exception of that on the Post Office.

At 9 p.m. the Commissioners adjourned till 11 a.m. on Monday.

The Seventy-third Meeting of the Commission was held in the Lands Office on Monday, 8 April, at 11 a.m.

PRESENT:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn, President, Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. Jas. Robertson, J. H. Storey and Richd. Teece.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The Secretary stated that Mr. Henderson, Inspector of Stock, Goulburn, in returning his corrected evidence, had forwarded a paper containing certain addenda dealing with the working of the Diseases in Sheep Act and its Amendment Act, as also with travelling expenses.

The Secretary laid on the table a return from the Department of Mines showing the wages paid to caretakers of public watering-places from 1890 to 1894; the revenue collected for the period named; the rents received from leased public watering-places; the annual cost of repairs of public watering-places; the rent received from lease of artesian bores; and the amount of revenue collected from that source, all for the same period.—Received.

The Secretary asked for instructions as to the matter to be included in the Appendices to be attached to the evidence. He was instructed to draw up a list of the returns that had been handed in, and to submit them to an informal meeting of the Commission.

The Commissioners then went through the complete Report, finally revised it, and appended their signatures thereto.

On the motion of Mr. Humphery, it was decided to give the messenger a gratuity of ten guineas for the extra clerical and other services he had rendered to the Commission.

It was also decided to give the assistant shorthand-writer a gratuity of five guineas for extra shorthand work performed at Goulburn during the visit of the Commission.

On the motion of Mr. Humphery, a cordial vote of thanks was tendered to the President for the urbanity and courtesy he had invariably displayed in the discharge of his arduous duties as President.

The President having suitably acknowledged the compliment, the Commission closed.

AN INFORMAL MEETING.

IN accordance with the instructions given him by the Commissioners at the final meeting of the Civil Service Commission, held on 8th April, on which day the Commission expired, the Secretary called an informal meeting of the Commissioners on 8th May, in the Lands Office, to consider which of the returns that had been handed in by the various witnesses should be included in the appendices to be attached to the evidence. The returns filled three large pilot-files.

All the Commissioners were present, namely:—Mr. Thos. Littlejohn (in the Chair), Hon. F. T. Humphery, M.L.C., Messrs. James Robertson, J. H. Storey and Richard Teece.

A discussion ensued, at the close of which Mr. Humphery moved the adoption of the following memorandum to be affixed to the evidence, namely:—"The appendices are very numerous, and many of them so bulky (as will appear by the following schedule and summary of contents) that the cost of their publication must necessarily be considerable. As all the documents have been most carefully arranged and numbered by the Secretary to the Commission, and will be under the custody of the Chief Secretary, they can readily be referred to. Much of the information is explanatory of the evidence, and throws light on the administration and working of the Service. Each of the heads of departments supplied a voluminous return stating the name, age, salary, and duties of every officer in his department. These will be found extremely useful for the purposes of classification, &c. The Commissioners, on the ground of economy, do not recommend that these appendices be printed with the evidence unless required by Parliament."

The Commissioners unanimously adopted the memorandum, and instructed the Secretary to prepare a summary of the returns, in lieu of publishing them in an appendix, in accordance therewith.

The meeting then closed.

CIVIL SERVICE INQUIRY COMMISSION.

REPORT.

To His Excellency the Honorable SIR FREDERICK MATTHEW DARLEY, Knight, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, the Commissioners appointed on 20th November, 1894, by the late Governor, His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Robert William Duff, P.C., G.C.M.G., deceased, to inquire and report (1) as to the changes necessary for the purpose of placing the Public Departments upon a strictly economical and efficient footing; (2) as to the present methods of public expenditure, and as to the changes necessary to place them upon a sound and economical basis; (3) as to the state of the Civil Service Superannuation Fund, and the steps necessary to place it upon a secure footing, (*a*) with additional Government aid, or (*b*) without such aid; and (4) to draw up a scheme for the better regulation of appointments to and promotions in the Public Service, have the honor to submit the following Report:—

1. The time allowed by His Excellency's Commission has been so limited as to prevent us attempting an exhaustive examination of the large and complex service into the organization and administration of which we were commissioned to inquire. We have, therefore, fixed our attention less on matters of detail than on questions of principle, and we have seen sufficient to convince us as to the urgent need for reform, and are unanimous as to the lines on which that reform should proceed. Time allowed for inquiry.

2. That the question of Civil Service Reform is of the greatest importance is generally recognised. The Civil Servants in every State form a large, compact, and highly influential portion of the community. The Service should have a high standard with emoluments and rewards regulated on a fair, just, and even liberal scale, and its ideal should be to render true and faithful service to the State. The Civil Service a model to the rest of the community.

3. How far the Civil Service of any country has been from attaining a lofty ideal may be inferred from the fact that Commission after Commission has sat throughout the great English-speaking colonies to inquire into the causes that have made it a by-word and a reproach. In order to ascertain what has been done in this matter elsewhere, we sent a circular to the Colonial Treasurer of each of the Colonies, asking for full information on the subject of Civil Service Reform as it affected each particular Colony. We find that each Colony has had a Royal Commission, from Victoria, which led the way in 1859, down to Western Australia, where a Royal Commission commenced its labours in June last year, but has not yet presented a Progress Report. A return giving the principal dates and other information concerning each of these Commissions, as also concerning other Royal Commissions of Inquiries into the Civil Service held elsewhere, will be found in Appendix A attached to this Report. Each of the Colonies has had a Royal Commission on the Civil Service.

4.

The Civil Service of Europe revolutionised of late years.

4. Mr. Andrews, an observant American, has written that "during the last three-quarters of a century a complete revolution has taken place in the Civil Service of the principal European States. Rigorous and impartial tests of qualification have been applied, and where formerly were incompetency, routine, and peculation, are now efficiency and fidelity. The prosperity of these States is owing, in a great degree, to the character of their Civil Service; for it has been instrumental to the development of their resources and to public economy."* De Tocqueville says that "all the Governments of Europe have, in our time, singularly improved the science of administration. They do more things, and do everything with more order, more celerity, and at less expense."

The British Civil Service.

5. In England, where an independent Civil Service Commission has existed since 1855, the whole system of the Civil Service has undergone a complete transformation, the Royal Commission of 1887–90, presided over by Sir Matthew White Ridley, having completed the work of reorganisation commenced by the Commission of 1853 and carried forward by the Playfair Commission of 1874. The principle was laid down from the very first, and has been acted on ever since, that the Service should be divided into two distinct grades, one, comprising the great bulk of the Service, for routine clerical work, and the other for work of a more responsible character; the examinations for entrance into the lower division to be on ordinary commercial lines, and those for the higher division to be of a special kind, but all to be openly competitive. Clerks in the lower division are eligible for promotion into the upper, and clerks in the upper for promotion to staff appointments, which, however, may be conferred on persons not in the Service if considered desirable. Then there are also two lower grades, one of abstractors or copyists, and the other of temporary juniors. In addition to the two grades of examinations for the main divisions, there are special examinations for Indian, Consular, and Technical posts, and also direct appointments of experts from outside. The result of these continuous attempts at improvement has been that the British Civil Service, including that of India, is nowhere excelled. Its characteristic features may be summed up as competitive examinations for entry, probation before admission, security of tenure after admission, promotion by merit, and pensions on retirement provided by the State. The steps leading to the present English system are narrated in Appendix B attached to this Report.

The American system.

6. The system of political patronage, which was the bane of the English Civil Service, was transplanted into America in 1830 by President Jackson.† To such a pitch did the evil of political patronage spread that President Garfield declared, in a speech that has become historical, that "One-third of the working hours of Senators and Representatives is scarcely sufficient to meet the demands in reference to the appointments to office," and that "with a wise system of Civil Service the business of the Departments could be better done at half the cost." We cite the case of America, as it represents, or did represent when the system was in full play, the state of degradation to which a Civil Service could sink.

Civil Service Commissions. (a) The United States Civil Service Commission of 1883.

7. The example set by England in placing the Civil Service under the control of an independent Commission was followed by America in 1883, in the first month of which year an Act to regulate and improve the Civil Service of the United States was passed authorising the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint three persons as Civil Service Commissioners to form the United States Civil Service Commission. The duties of the Commission were to provide for open competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the Public Service, such examinations to be practical in their character, and to relate so far as may be to those matters which are fairly a test of the relative capacity and fitness of the persons examined to discharge the duties of the Service into which they seek to be appointed, vacancies to be filled from those highest on the list. The Act provides that in certain cases the examination shall be non-competitive, but that no one, unless specially exempted, can be appointed or promoted unless he has passed an examination. The system was at first given a trial at Washington, and has gradually extended till now it embraces nearly 40,000 persons, the desire being to extend it throughout the entire Service. (*See* Appendix C attached to this Report for reports from the American Consul and other Consuls on Civil Service Reform.

8.

* "Foreign relations of the United States," 1876, page 553, quoted by the Hon. Dorman B. Eaton in his "Report concerning Civil Service in Great Britain," 1879.

† "It was a New York adherent of Jackson, Marcy, who, speaking in the Senate in 1832, condensed the new doctrine in the phrase that has become famous—'To the victor belong the spoils.'" Bryce's *American Commonwealth*, chapter LXV.

8. In November, 1883, Victoria led the way among Australasian Colonies by instituting a Public Service Board consisting of three persons to be appointed by the Governor-in-Council, subject to removal in the same way as the Railway Commissioners. The Act was specially passed "to abolish all patronage with respect to appointments and promotions in the Public Service, and to establish a just and equitable system in lieu thereof, which will enable all persons who have qualified themselves in that behalf to enter the public service without favour or recommendation other than that of their own merits and fitness for the position." The Act provided that no new appointment should be made except on the request of the permanent head of the Department to the Minister, and then only upon a certificate from the Board that such an appointment was required. The recommendation of the Board is also made necessary before promotions or transfers can be made from one Department to another, and no new appointments can be made to fill any vacancy unless the Board certifies that there is no person available and competent in the Public Service to be promoted or transferred to fill such vacancy. In 1890 the laws relating to the Public Service were consolidated, but no alteration was made in the duties or powers of the Board. In 1893 the constitution of the Board was altered by the substitution, without additional salary, of the Commissioners of Audit for the then existing Board. One result of the change, according to the report of the Board for 1894, has been "to afford greatly increased facilities for the transaction of business with the other departments, as well as for the examination of accounts for Public Service expenditure."

(b) The Victorian Public Service Board.

9. In 1884 an Act was passed in this Colony constituting a Civil Service Board of five persons appointed by the Governor, one of whom retires annually, and is not eligible for reappointment within twelve months after retirement. The duties of the Board are to test, by examination, the fitness of candidates for probationary entrance into the Service (a certificate of having passed the junior University examination or its equivalent being necessary before the probationers can be appointed to the permanent staff), and to make recommendations for appointments and promotions, the decision, however, resting with the Governor, on the recommendation of the Minister. The Act was, doubtless, designed to secure a more efficient control of the Public Service, and to remove it from political patronage, but it has entirely failed in its purpose owing mainly to the fact that the Board consisted usually of four Civil Servants and one commercial representative, all of whom had other duties to perform, to the absence of any power in the Board to fix the salaries or control the service, and also to the operation of clauses 28 and 31, the former of which provides that in special cases the Minister may appoint anyone not in the Service without either examination or probation, while the latter provides that the Minister may appoint temporary hands on the stipulation, which has remained a complete dead letter, that such temporary employment shall cease at or before the expiration of two years.

(c) The Civil Service Board of New South Wales.

10. In 1889 Queensland appointed a Civil Service Board, consisting of three persons, to hold office during seven years. Their duties are to hold open competitive examinations, recommend candidates for appointment and promotion, examine the departments, classify the officers, and make annual reports.

(d) The Queensland Civil Service Board.

11. The Royal Commission which inquired into the Civil Service of South Australia from 1888 to 1891 recommended the establishment of a Public Service Board, consisting of three members, not Civil Servants, whose first duty should be to classify the Service; that during its tenure of office the Board should have referred to it for report all appointments, promotions, transfers, and dismissals; that the principle of classification should be the value of the work done by each officer; that the salaries paid should be determined by the value of the work done as ascertained and determined by the Board; that the six classes of the present fixed list be abolished, and a new classification based upon salaries be substituted; that the statutory annual increments be abolished, except where officers are not now at the top of their respective classes; that provisional and temporary officers now in the Service be graded equally with fixed list officers, precedence to be determined by salary and seniority; and that all vested interests of officers already in the Service should be conserved.

(e) Proposed Public Service Board for South Australia.

(f) The proposed Civil Service Commission in Canada.

12. The Canadian Civil Service Royal Commission of 1891–2 strongly recommended that a Civil Service Commission should be appointed for the Dominion, whose duties should be (1) to test candidates by open competition for appointment or promotion, and (2) to report upon the state and management of public business, and the official conduct of Public Servants. These recommendations have not yet been carried into effect, but there is a widespread feeling throughout the Dominion in favor of freeing the Service from political control, and even as long ago as 1878, Lord Dufferin, when Governor-General of Canada, was able to say, in his farewell speech, that "Happily both the great political parties of this country have given in their adherence to this principle," namely, that neither the original appointments nor the subsequent advancement of Civil Servants should in any way have to depend upon their political connections or opinions.

Civil Service classification.

13. The initial difficulty in dealing with the Civil Service is in connection with the work of classification. We have given in Appendix D attached to this Report a summary of the different systems which have been tried with more or less success in the various colonies and elsewhere. In New Zealand and Western Australia there appear to be no regularly defined systems of classification; in Tasmania, South Australia, and Queensland the classification appears to be based upon the amount of the salaries. This principle prevailed in New South Wales from 1884 to 1886, when it was abandoned, as on it the system of an annual automatic increase of salaries, which the Government of the day desired to abolish, was based. In Victoria, where the Service is divided into four main divisions—Under Secretaries, professionals, clericals, and non-clericals—the characteristic feature of the British system, that of distinguishing between men of superior and inferior educational attainments, has been introduced into the clerical division, which consists of five classes, three higher and two lower, a junior University examination certificate being sufficient for entrance into the lower, while a senior University examination certificate is necessary for entrance into the higher, no officer of the lower class to be eligible for admission into the higher until he has passed a senior University examination or its equivalent. This principle has just been recommended by the Public Works Department in this Colony with the approval of the Executive Council as the basis of classification for that department, which it is proposed to form into three divisions—the upper division, the lower division, and the temporary staff, a senior University examination certificate being necessary for the first, a junior for the second, while temporary hands, who must pass a Civil Service examination before entering the temporary staff, have to pass a junior University examination before being promoted to the permanent staff.

Political patronage.

14. It will be thus seen that there is abundant testimony in favour of placing the Civil Service on a thoroughly independent basis, and of doing away with political patronage, from the objectionable influence of which it has been apparent throughout our inquiry that the Civil Service of New South Wales is not exempt. We think that the example of Great Britain, the United States of America, of Victoria and Queensland, and the recommendations of Royal Commissioners, both in Canada and South Australia, should not be lost, but that the principles of a reform, which has recommended itself to so many communities differing from each other widely in their general characteristics, are deserving of careful consideration in New South Wales.

Commissioners held 73 meetings, and examined 83 witnesses.

15. Our investigation was commenced as early as practicable. We, however, lost ten days pending the appointment of a Secretary and provision for office accommodation, but from 29th November, 1894, we have sat not less than four times a week. Seventy-three meetings have been held—2 in Goulburn and 71 in Sydney. Eighty-three witnesses have been examined—13 at Goulburn and 70 in Sydney, and a considerable amount of time, in addition, has been spent by us, together or separately, in visiting branches of Public Departments, in the country as well as in Sydney, in order to gain a clearer knowledge of the methods under which the work has been carried on.

The magnitude of the Civil Service.

16. Of the vastness of the Civil Service few people have any conception, but some idea, although necessarily slight and superficial, of its extent may be gained from the statement that on 31st December, 1894, there were employed 21,363 persons, male and female, of whom 14,291 were permanent, and 7,072 temporary, to whom salaries

salaries and wages amounting to £2,618,961 9s. 3d. were paid. A summary of a return contained in Appendix E attached to this Report, shows how these figures, which, of course, are only approximate, were distributed, namely :—

	Permanently employed.	Temporarily employed.	Persons employed.	Salaries or Wages.		
				£	s.	d.
Executive and Legislative Establishments ...	98	5	103	35,292	1	0
Branch Royal Mint	47	1	48	9,355	3	2
Chief Secretary	1,300	477	1,777	172,838	9	9
Treasurer	1,188	414	1,602	264,901	14	7
Attorney-General	47	10	57	19,877	1	2
Secretary for Lands	537	241	778	194,577	10	9
Secretary for Public Works	1,090	3,811	4,901	586,939	16	4
Minister of Justice	1,487	46	1,533	203,868	8	11
Minister for Public Instruction	4,831	11	4,842	600,004	8	8
Secretary for Mines and Agriculture	491	249	740	97,921	6	8
Postmaster-General	3,175	1,807	4,982	433,385	8	3
	*14,291	7,072	21,363	2,618,961	9	3

17. We examined a large number of the principal officers in the Service, as also a number of witnesses occupying responsible positions outside the Service, such as managers of banks, shipping companies, and commercial houses, wholesale printers and stationers, head-masters of schools, with a view, as far as possible, of contrasting the salaries and wages paid in the service with those paid in banking and commercial circles. The information thus obtained is valuable, inasmuch as it will enable Civil Servants to make a wider comparison than they have hitherto been in the habit of doing, and of contrasting the positions they occupy, the duties they perform, and the remuneration they receive, not so exclusively with those which prevail in some other Departments as with institutions more responsive to the laws of supply and demand, and which do not offer the same security of tenure. It should be recorded, however, that some of the evidence obtained from (including several important admissions made by) witnesses in the Service was of a guarded character and reluctantly given. **Evidence from outside the Service.**

18. We were surprised at the apathy, arising apparently from the anticipated impracticability of effecting reform, displayed by some of the heads of the Civil Service, especially in view of the fact that only a comparatively short time has elapsed since a Royal Commission, which sat for three and a half years, inquired into the question of Civil Service reform, and presented a series of elaborate reports; and we were unprepared for the assurances given by a number of the permanent heads of departments and sub-departments that the Service is, as a rule, not overmanned nor overpaid, that it is efficient, and that political patronage has not been exercised. We can only conjecture that gentlemen so testifying are either ill informed or are insensible of the nature and gravity of the inquiry on which we have been engaged. **Apathy on the subject of Civil Service reform.**

19. In one of the Departments, that of Public Works, efforts have recently been and are still being made to grapple with the problem of Civil Service reform, and that attempt, as confined to one Department, although partial, is estimated to effect a saving of £20,000 per annum. The Department of Lands, which was not dealt with by the Civil Service Commission of 1887–92, we found had already been reported on by Departmental Boards, but even here we obtained information which should lead to large reductions by drastic changes in the system of administration. In the Department of Justice information was freely given which should lead to and be productive of very substantial savings without in any way impairing the efficiency of the service. **Departmental reform.**

20. There is a popular assumption that the Civil Service of New South Wales is both over-manned and over-paid, that it includes a number of incompetent or inefficient officers; that its modes of procedure are more or less antiquated; that the economical and rapid dispatch of public business is not its main object; that favouritism prevails in many quarters; and that it is a means of providing employment for relatives and friends of political adherents. **Popular idea of the Civil Service.**

21.

* This list does not include the Railway employés, the Police, the Military or Naval Forces.

What the Civil Service of New South Wales is.

21. After the best examination we have been able to make of the system, we have come to the conclusion that, while the Service has many admirable features, and contains officers as high-minded, as able, and as patriotic as can perhaps be found anywhere, the assumption above referred to is not without justification. The evidence we have taken proves that the Civil Service of the Colony could be efficiently conducted with a much smaller staff than is now employed; that salaries and wages generally are on a much more liberal scale than is paid for equally responsible work outside; that, owing to the system of promotion by seniority rather than by merit, officers are forced into positions which they are not competent to fill; that, owing largely to the operation of the same principle, as also to the absence of any well-ordered system of classification, the grossest inequalities and anomalies exist in the salaries of officers attached to different departments, and frequently even to the same department; that there is much duplication of work which necessitates the employment of a large staff of officials to enter up in various, and sometimes even in similar, forms the very same facts; that, owing to the free exercise of the Parliamentary privilege of calling for returns, an elaborate system of recording useless documents has to be maintained; that the expenditure on public buildings is in excess of what is necessary owing to the system of political interference, which is responsible for the erection of special post-offices in country townships where shops could be used, and of costly Courts of Justice and other structures which are not required; that there are cases where incompetency, neglect of duty, and even drunkenness have formed no bar to continued employment, and that persons can be, and have been, introduced into the Civil Service who are unfit to discharge their duties. As an illustration of the anomalies referred to, we learned from the Government Architect that the officer in his department who designed the great building in which the work of the Lands Department is carried on, and who supervised its erection, was receiving less remuneration than the principal messenger.

Instructions to the Commission.

22. It appears to us that the question which is placed last on the list of our instructions lies at the base of our inquiry; that if it is treated in a comprehensive manner the other questions, with the single exception of that of the Superannuation Fund, will practically regulate themselves, and that, unless this question be promptly and satisfactorily determined, whatever other recommendations we may make will be ineffective to free the Civil Service from the influence of political patronage or control.

A re-classification.

23. We venture, therefore, to re-arrange the order of our instructions with the view of dealing with them in the following manner, namely:—(I) To draw up a scheme for the better regulation of appointments to and promotions in the Public Service. (II) To report as to the present methods of public expenditure, and as to the changes necessary to place them upon a sound and economical basis. (III) To report as to the changes necessary for the purpose of placing the Public Departments upon a strictly economical and efficient footing. (IV) To report as to the state of the Superannuation Fund, &c.

I.—APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

In dealing with this part of our investigation we find that a Royal Commission has already inquired into our Civil Service, and after years of searching examination, costing the country a large sum of money, presented reports with recommendations, but nothing has been done to give them effect.

The establishment of an independent Commission.

The attempt to regulate appointments to the Civil Service by the Civil Service Act of 1884 having proved ineffectual, we recommend the repeal of that Act and the passing of a new Act establishing an independent Board of Commissioners, three in number, to be chosen for their ability, probity, and administrative capacity; that their first duty should be to institute a thorough investigation into every branch of the Service, valuing the work and responsibility of each officer, determining his salary accordingly, and recommending such combination of duties and re-arrangements of branches and departments as may be deemed essential to economise expenditure without lessening efficiency. They should be further charged with the duty of recommending to the Minister candidates for employment and promotion in the Service when additional officers are required or when vacancies occur

occur, and no appointment or promotion should be conferred by the Ministers without such recommendation. The salaries of the Commissioners should be liberal in order that the services of the best men may be obtained, and it would be imperative that they should devote the whole of their time to the duties of their office. By the establishment of such a Board political or other undue influence to secure appointments would cease, the frequent and pertinacious solicitation of members of Parliament by their constituents would be obviated, and Ministers would be relieved of many importunities. The Service would become more honorable and it would certainly possess a higher status than at present.

Promotion should be according to merit, and seniority should have weight only in the case of equal merit in the officers concerned. Where expedient, the choice of an officer for promotion to a vacancy should not be restricted to the particular department in which such vacancy occurs, but ability to fill a vacancy should be recognised in any department of the Service. Promotion, &c.

We recommend the immediate cessation of new appointments to the Service; also, the cessation of increase of salaries to the existing staff of Civil Servants. Cessation of appointments, &c.

The evidence shows that many of the officers of the Public Service magnify the importance of their duties, and, as already mentioned, the tendency is for each to compare his work and remuneration with those in other Government Departments. But when we compare the average salaries paid by Government with those paid by large institutions in the Colony, which require of their employés capacity, education, and industry at least equal to what is essential in the Civil Service, it is seen that the rate of pay in the former is excessive. The result of a comparison which we have instituted between the salaries enjoyed by a large number of clerical officers in the Civil Service with those paid in seven banks doing business in the Colony is to establish the fact that the rate of pay in the Civil Service is from 20 to 30 per cent. higher, and we are confirmed in our conclusions by the evidence given of salaries paid in mercantile establishments. A comparison of salaries.

The great number of messengers employed in the departments is conspicuous. In two instances, the principal messengers receive, with allowances, up to £300 per annum, and a great number receive from £125 up to £200 per annum. The practice of appointing adults at high salaries as messengers (excepting for confidential work) or lift attendants, should be discontinued. Intelligent lads of good character might be employed, as is the case in the Customs, where there are twenty-one boy messengers at salaries ranging from £26 to £50 per annum. Messengers.

One of the early duties of a permanent Civil Service Commission should be to deal with the question of temporary officers, of whom there are 7,000 employed, as also with the question of holidays. The present regulation of allowing so much as three weeks' holidays in the year, in addition to the regular and casual holidays, seems to us to be unnecessary. Temporary officers and holidays.

The Service should be classified as follows:— Classification.

1st Class. Probationers entering at not less than 16 years of age nor more than 20, to receive £25 per annum for the first year, £50 for the second, £75 for the third, and after that small annual increments till £100 be reached, when they should be eligible to fill vacancies occurring in the second class.

2nd Class. Salaries in excess of £100 per annum, with a maximum of £250.

3rd Class. Salaries in excess of £250, with a maximum of £400.

4th Class. Salaries in excess of £400, with a maximum of £500.

5th Class. Salaries in excess of £500 with a maximum of £700.

6th Class. Under Secretaries, Heads of Branches, and Officers not embraced in the foregoing classes, receiving salaries in excess of £700 per annum.

Beyond class 1, there should be no statutory increases, and all increments and promotions should be regulated by the Board of Commissioners, and no promotions from a lower class should take place except to fill a vacancy in a higher class.

All candidates for admission to the Civil Service should pass an examination not of the elementary general character at present in existence but devised for the particular branch of the Service which they select, and they should also be required to pass a medical examination. Examinations.

All

Curtailment with consideration.

Where there is an excess of employés in the Service, and where the remuneration is above the value of the services rendered, we recommend curtailment as soon as may be practicable and with as little severity and as much consideration as possible.

Heads of Departments: their remuneration, &c.

We desire to express an opinion that heads of departments and superior officers holding important positions in the Service should receive liberal remuneration as a strong inducement to qualify themselves for the discharge of their important duties; and vacancies should be filled by officers in the Service of the highest attainments, as well as of mature experience and practical capacity for business, who should be held directly responsible for the efficiency and good conduct of the staffs under their control. We think that the possession of these qualities is absolutely necessary in the case of Under Secretaries.

II.—METHODS OF PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

Committee on Public Expenditure.

Having regard to the present method of Public Expenditure we are of opinion that before expenditure is authorised, and before proposals regarding the same are placed on the Estimates, in every case where the probable outlay would exceed £5,000, the matter should be considered and reported on by a Committee, consisting of the following, viz. :—

The Permanent Head of the Public Works Department,

The Permanent Head of the Treasury, and

The Permanent Head of the Department on whose behalf the proposed expenditure would occur.

Committee on Parliamentary Returns.

We recommend the appointment of a permanent Parliamentary Committee, to which all Motions for Returns by Parliament should be referred for report. By this means we believe that a reasonable restraint would be placed upon the too frequent practice of calling for copies of papers and returns, often involving great labour and expense in their preparation and printing.

III.—THE PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

The Chief Secretary.

(a) The Ministerial Branch.

We may here make a general statement, applicable almost without exception to the whole of the departments, and that is, that the office premises are so constructed that a proper supervision is impossible, and that the accommodation available is not utilised to the best advantage. It is common to find a number of separate rooms in each of which there are only one or two officers and to find tables used where desks ought to be employed. In the Chief Secretary's Office, the Chief Clerk, who, presumably, ought to exercise supervision over the general staff, occupies a separate room. In this department, too, as in a number of others, the officer designated accountant keeps books of an elementary character. We are of opinion that the salaries of the clerks in charge are in excess of the amounts justified by the nature of the work performed, and that members of the general staff engaged in merely clerical work are too highly paid.

(b) The Audit Department.

As far back as 1864 the then Treasurer prepared recommendations, subsequently adopted by the Executive Council, in which the following statements were made :—

"The majority of these clerks" (*i.e.*, twenty clerks employed in the Audit Office) "are engaged upon duties altogether incompatible with those of audit, and which should be confined exclusively to the Treasury."

"The design of the present Government is to impose on the Treasury exclusively the appropriate duty of keeping the public accounts of receipts and expenditure, and of exhibiting the results to the Parliament, and to confine the Audit Office to its legitimate province of auditing the accounts as kept by the Treasury."

In

In the course of the investigation attention was drawn to the case of an extensive fraud in the Public Instruction Department, and the Commission was supplied with the report furnished on the subject. We deem this report sufficiently important to quote it at length.

THE AUDIT OF THE EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS.

11 July, 1893.

THE disclosures in connection with the recent frauds in the Public Instruction Department demonstrate the immediate necessity for some radical alteration in the present system of auditing the expenditure accounts of the Government.

It has transpired that the frauds in question have been systematically perpetrated for the past eight years, and are now only detected in consequence of the culprit's own carelessness. It is found that the elaborate system of audit to which the Government looks as a protection and safeguard has signally failed to exercise any reasonable control or check over a most important portion of the Government expenditure.

There is no disguising the fact that the conditions which made these frauds so possible and free from detection are part of a general system under which the audit of our Public Accounts is at present conducted, and the fear of similar opportunities and temptation existing in other departments of the State naturally suggests itself.

It appears to me that the present system is wrong in principle as well as in detail. It is essentially a post audit by voucher, wherein the verification of accuracy mainly depends upon an examination of the vouchers that they contain the endorsement of the responsible officers certifying to the computations, &c. It necessitates a large amount of purely mechanical work, and the keeping of books of account by the Auditor-General, which, in some cases at least, are already kept in duplicate by other Government Departments.

With the exception, perhaps, of the Customs Department, no personal inspection is made, and as pointed out in the report on Scott's defalcations, "the method of book-keeping, the necessary precautions for the prevention of frauds by a division of responsibility, and a personal verification of the current balances" do not come under review.

It is possible that this is partly the fault of our Audit Act, 33 Vic. No. 18, which, although apparently copied from the Imperial Act 29 and 33 Vic., c. 39, is not so comprehensive, and several important provisions contained in the latter measure are omitted. This is especially noticeable in the limited authority vested in the Auditor-General by the local Act.

The Imperial Act, section 28, provides that "in order that such examinations may as far as possible proceed *pari passu* with the cash transactions of the several accounting departments, the Comptroller and Auditor-General shall have free access at all convenient times to the books of account and other documents relating to the accounts of such departments, &c., &c."

Under our present system, instead of the audit proceeding *pari passu*, it is often months in arrear. This was illustrated some time since in an investigation of the expenditure accounts of the Departments of Mines and Justice, when it transpired that adjustments of advances to those departments amounting in the aggregate to over £100,000, which should have been rendered to the Auditor-General, were several months in arrear.

The Victorian Audit Act 54 Vic., No. 1,066, is even more emphatic with regard to the necessity of a personal inspection. The Department of Audit in that Colony is administered by three Commissioners, responsible, as here and in England, only to Parliament. Section 40 provides for an inspection by the Commissioners, or one of them, at least once a year, of the books and accounts of every receiver and paymaster, and that they shall take stock of all stores on hand and examine all contract accounts and all circumstances affecting or attending the making of such contracts, &c., &c. By the 44th section they have power "to call for persons or papers for the purpose of special inquiry, and they are also empowered "to cause search to be made in and extracts taken from any book or records in the custody of the Treasurer or in any public office, &c , &c.," and by section 45, they may examine upon oath, &c.

Our present system is a cumbrous one. It entails considerable unnecessary inconvenience to accounting officers in the formal information and elaborate detail which have to be furnished to the Audit Office. The contributory negligence brought under notice in connection with the recent frauds is the natural outcome of the mechanical process resulting from the conditions of the present imperfect system.

It can readily be understood that where mere copies of the transactions are furnished for the purpose of verification, opportunities are afforded for deception which would be impracticable under a good system of periodical personal supervision, where the original books, vouchers, and authorities are critically reviewed. This is the only satisfactory method for the detection of errors of principle and commission, in addition to the errors of omission. Apart from these considerations, the moral influence of an independent personal supervision is an additional safeguard.

There should be little difficulty in so amending the present Act and the system of audit as to attain the desired efficiency, and it is probable that with a less cumbrous method a more effective result may be attained with less expense to the Government.

The Victorian Act is very complete, and contains many excellent provisions that might with advantage be adopted by this Colony.

N. LOCKYER,
Senior Inspector.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Notwithstanding the recommendations and criticisms of the work of the Audit Department, the condition of affairs referred to in 1864 and 1893 apparently continues to the present time. A large and expensive staff is still maintained whose duties are quite distinct from what we regard as the work of audit. We think the duplication

duplication of work which obtains in this Department is wholly unnecessary. As an instance, it may be pointed out that there are 173,000 to 200,000 conditional purchasers' current accounts, all the cash and transfer entries in connection with which are recorded in the Treasury Department. This work is duplicated in the Audit Office from the documents and information originally supplied to the Treasury and recorded there. A system so elaborate and unnecessary must be condemned, and points to the necessity for a prompt rearrangement of the work of the Department.

Where practicable we think that each Ministerial Department might be entrusted with the duties of receiving and paying all moneys properly connected with the business of the Department, and that the Audit Office should be an inspecting authority in the fullest sense of the term.

(c) The Registrar-General.

The Registrar-General considers that his office is not overmanned or overpaid, but that there are one or two clerks who, by virtue of long service, have been gradually pushed up, and are receiving higher salaries than their work is worth.

(d) The Police.

The Police Department appears to us to be well administered. In the course of his evidence the Inspector-General stated on the subject of travelling allowances that the country is absolutely over-run with Government officers travelling, and that one cannot go to any town without finding half-a-dozen different inspectors inspecting water tanks, police stations, public buildings, &c. Further he believes that if there were a very searching audit into expenditure throughout the Colony, it would lead to the correction of many abuses in the way of lavish and unnecessary expenditure, that our expenditure has been based on too liberal a scale and not on business or economical lines, and that a certain amount of money has been asked for, and without much inquiry it has almost invariably been paid. From the highest to the lowest, from the expenditure on enormous buildings to the few shillings on mere travelling expenses, he says there has not been that attention to business arrangements by the responsible officers of the Government, from one end of the Service to the other, to ensure that the Public Service should be carried on at the least possible cost.

(e) Hospitals for the Insane.

The Inspector-General of the Insane states with regard to the payment of his staff that, considering the current rate of wages, they are well and sufficiently paid, and the seniors highly paid; the carpenters, painters, and engineers, too highly paid. He has never been in a position to reduce the salaries once granted, although a suggestion he made to commence at a lower rate was approved by Government. He has to compete to an extent with the police and the gaols who require the same class of people.

(f) Master in Equity and in Lunacy.

The Equity Branch is self-supporting, but the Master is of opinion that an Accountant in Equity is not required, and that his services might be dispensed with without in any way interfering with the efficiency of the office.

(g) The Government Statistician.

We had not an opportunity of inspecting the work of the branch of the Government Statistician, which costs about £7,600, but the Statistician states that there is one officer upon the Estimates, for whom he had no employment, at £470 a year, and that two of his staff are overpaid.

(h) Charitable Institutions.

The expenditure in connection with Charitable Institutions appears to us to be upon a most extravagant scale, and could be largely curtailed by judicious retrenchment, which should be the work of, and promptly taken in hand by, the proposed Civil Service Commission. It might be suggested that much of the work of inspection could be efficiently undertaken by the police and local honorary inspectors.

(i) Civil Service Board.

If the recommendations of the Commission for the appointment of a Civil Service Commission be carried out the existing Civil Service Board will not long be required.

The Treasury.

(a) The Head Office.

The salaries paid to some of the heads of branches appear to be large in comparison with that paid to the Under Secretary, and lead us to the conclusion that they are excessive.

In the Account Branch the Chief Inspector, who is also Accountant, receives £740, and included in the staff there are eight clerks receiving from £291 to £450 per annum

annum. An inspection of the books disclosed carelessness on the part of some of the officers and the reprehensible practice of erasures of mistakes by means of a knife was frequently resorted to.

In the Revenue Branch the Receiver, who has important duties to perform, receives a salary of £700, and, of a large staff, seventeen chiefly engaged in clerical work receive from £200 to £450 per annum each. In this branch there is a conditional purchase room as also a lease room in which are employed eleven clerks with salaries amounting to £2,466. Their work has relation to operations in connection with some 200,000 current accounts for conditional purchases and leases. This is the work remarked upon in the paragraph referring to the Audit Office.

We have given some consideration to the question of the relation of this portion of the Treasury work to that performed by the Lands Office, and we think that the public convenience would be consulted and considerable economy effected if the whole responsibility of dealing with the sale and lease of the public estate could be imposed on the Lands Department. It is however so large and important a question that we leave it to be dealt with by the Commission whose creation we have elsewhere recommended.

In the Pay Branch the Paymaster has a salary of £650, and there are six clerks, receiving from £219 to £411. The Branch is rightly surrounded by many checks. The Paymaster signs all cheques, and the Assistant Paymaster countersigns.

In the Examining Branch the Examiner of Accounts and the Asssistant Examiner receive respectively salaries of £500 and £345.

In the Correspondence and Contract Branch the Chief Clerk, who is also Registrar of Funded Stock, has a salary of £620. The matter of contracts, which are practically considered and dealt with within a few weeks of each year, is admittedly the most onerous portion of his duties. The system of recording outward correspondence is crude and somewhat cumbrous. With the view of saving time, all letters are press-copied on loose sheets; but whatever time may be alleged to be saved must be lost again, as these loose sheets are afterwards pasted in guard-books, for which special indexes have to be prepared.

We have referred with some detail to the salaries paid in the Treasury, because we believe them, in many cases, to be higher than is justified by the nature of the work.

The Record Branch, which costs annually £1,138, could be worked with the Correspondence Branch, thus saving at least the salary of one head of a branch.

The Inspecting Branch should properly come under the control of the Auditor-General and the work of inspecting should be extended to include all expenditure as well as revenue. The Audit Department, rearranged as we have suggested, should be made to include this branch.

While dealing with the Treasury Department we deem it necessary to point out that the building is altogether unsuitable for the proper carrying out of the work of so large and important a branch of the Service. The want of convenient arrangement is so manifest that we think only one course should be followed, and that is to demolish the interior and build better lighted and more convenient rooms.

The Collector of Customs has always regarded the Indoor Department of his branch as being underpaid, and the Outdoor Department as being overpaid. (*b*) The Customs Department.

The effect of the system of promotion by seniority or rotation is apparent in this department, and we concur in the Collector's opinion as to over-payment, but we cannot wholly agree with him as to the under-payment of the Indoor Department. Some highly-paid officers are doing unimportant and irresponsible work such as could be performed by any clerk of ordinary intelligence. The system of recording extends to the formal registration of applications for leave of absence, and the mode of advising payments of salary to officers outside of Sydney is laborious and expensive, being by type-written letters on foolscap, where brief printed forms with necessary blank spaces would answer the purpose.

The steam-launch belonging to the Custom House was almost forced upon the Collector, who thinks he might have done better with something of a less expensive character. The Chief Clerk, whose salary is £515, besides £45 as Secretary to the Commissioners of Customs, does not exercise any supervision over the other clerks.

The

The pay of £384 to a landing-waiter appears to be "a remnant of old traditions," and, we were told, will be discontinued when opportunity occurs. For landing-waiters the Collector considers the maximum salary should be £300, with a minimum of £150 for juniors, and for lockers £225, and would reduce their minimum below £180, a fair minimum for junior lockers being £125 a year.

He also considers that the salaries of Inspectors of Distilleries should be rearranged when the present officers retire or are removed, and that instead of £425, £335, and £245, a lower maximum should be fixed, and he expressed the opinion that there should be classification throughout the Service, with maximum salaries fixed for the various grades, and that a too slavish fashion of promotion by seniority is fraught with mischief.

(*b*) Commissioners of Customs.

We are of opinion that if the Commissioners of Customs were remunerated by fees for attendance, which should be required only when there was business to transact, the purpose of the establishment of the Board would be fully met, with an appreciable saving to the State.

(*c*) Government Printer's Department.

The Department of the Government Printer appears to be conducted with efficiency, but in some respects without sufficient regard to cost. This is probably owing in a large degree to the requirements of Parliament, and the lavish production of publications. We recommend an examination, by an officer acquainted with Parliamentary requirements, of the accumulated stock of printed matter in the Government store at the A.S.N. Co.'s wharf, with a view to the selection and retention of a sufficient number of copies of the different publications to be supplied on requisition; the remainder to be sold as waste paper, or otherwise disposed of in as lucrative a manner as possible. It may be remarked that the binding alone of many of the publications which are now useless has cost from 5s. to £1 16s. per volume. The clerk in charge estimated the cost of production of the documents and papers in the store at £25,000, which as new paper would be worth from £5,000 to £6,000, but as waste paper would only realise about £100.

The practice of taking in a year's supply of stationery and other materials cannot be commended, as it necessitates the leasing of a store at a high rental (£624 per annum) besides having the basement of the printing building filled. The value of the stock in the leased store was estimated to be, in February last, £21,000, being more than a year's supply. The value of the stock in the basement of the Printing Office was then about £12,000. There is no insurance against fire on the stock in Circular Quay store. This system contrasts unfavourably with the practice of the Railway Commissioners. The contractors should be required to deliver such quantities as may be needed, and at such times as may be necessary, and the leased store would be no longer required. For any surplus the store at the A.S.N. Co.'s old wharf would give ample accommodation. We think the impression that contractors would charge an increased price for goods by having to deliver at any time when required, instead of once or twice a year as they now do, is a mistaken one, as the competition among manufacturers would keep the tenders down. By adopting the system we suggest, a large annual saving would be effected in wages, rent, and interest. The possession of so much storage room has, possibly, encouraged the retention of excessive stocks on hand. We are confirmed in this opinion by the fact that the annual contracts have fallen from £21,000 in 1893 to £15,000 in 1894, £6,650 in 1895, and to £7,000 as estimated for 1896, yet notwithstanding these reductions the stores are still well filled.

The salaries and some of the wages in this Department need revision, the cost of supervision being especially high when compared with that in leading printing establishments in the city. The wages of compositors do not appear to exceed those ruling elsewhere.

The Government Printer states that by the introduction of Linotype machines, at a cost of £7,000, an annual saving of £2,000 could be effected.

(*d*) Stores and Stationery.

The Department of Stores is conducted at an annual cost of over £6,000, exclusive of interest on the value of the stock and rent of stores. The Comptroller said he could save the country thousands of pounds if he had sufficient storage, and explained that by contracting for fixed quantities, and taking from the ship's side, he could purchase with greater advantage than having to buy indefinite or open quantities, where the contractor has to deliver from day to day, in small or broken parcels.

parcels. The Comptroller's proposal would necessitate the use of large stores, with attendants, besides which the unbusinesslike methods that now prevail would, in our opinion, increase the already large expenditure of this branch. We believe that the system introduced in the railways of having annual contracts, with deliveries of the articles as required from day to day, is preferable, as it saves much handling, as well as interest, and throws the burden of storing goods upon the contractor. With regard to the probable saving in price that the Comptroller's plan would effect, we believe that competition among tenderers would be a sufficient safeguard against any extra rate. We suggest that this branch should receive immediate consideration by the Commission, with the view of ascertaining its usefulness and determining the propriety of its continuance.

In the Mercantile Explosives Department all the wages-men, of whom there are a considerable number, receive pay for Sunday, although not actually at work on that day. For this no sufficient reason has been assigned, beyond that it is the custom of the Service. The Superintendent is of opinion that £2,000 a year could be saved by abrogating the law which at present exists, compelling the storage of different varieties of explosives in separate magazines, coupled with the removal of the dynamite hulk at Broken Bay to a more convenient position, say at Middle Harbour. (e) Mercantile Explosives Department.

The number of members of the Board of Health is apparently greater than needed. In the opinion of the witnesses examined from five to seven would be sufficient, and an officer on the staff of the Quarantine Station, Manly, might be dispensed with. (f) Board of Health.

The Marine Board Department, like many others, is capable of being conducted at much less cost. The salaries and wages paid to pilots' boats' crews, masters and crews of steam launches, are much higher than are paid outside the Service. It is worthy of consideration whether the President should not combine with his own the office of Harbour-master in Sydney, which would appear to be compatible with the nature of his duties. The annual cost of maintaining the pilot steamer "Captain Cook," which is £3,504, could be largely reduced. The President admits that this is a high expense, but that it has been going on for a number of years, and he does not see any way to recommend that any of these people should be reduced, as they are working under Marine Board Regulations. If these regulations do exist, we recommend that they be immediately amended with the object of securing economy in the conduct of the department. (g) Marine Board.

The following is a comparison between the pay of the officers and men of the "Captain Cook" and the officers and men of the Newcastle and Hunter River Co.'s steamers:—

Government Pilot Steamer.

	£	
1 master	416	with board.
1 mate	214	,,
1 second mate	170	,,
1 first engineer	272	,,
1 second ,, ...	200	,,
2 firemen, at £141	282	
1 fireman...	125	
1 ,, ...	120	
1 A.B. seaman	143	
2 A.B. seamen, at £123... ...	246	
2 ,, ,, at £118... ...	236	
1 A.B. seaman	101	
3 boatmen, at £143	429	
1 boatman	121	
2 lookout-men, at £143... ...	286	
1 cook and provedore	143	
	£3,504	

The Newcastle and Hunter River Co. passenger steamers.

	£	
Masters	300	with board.
First officers	180	,,
Second ,, ...	144	,,
Third ,, ...	120	,,
First engineers...	270	,,
Second ,, ...	192	,,
Third ,, ...	162	,,
Seamen	60	,,
Firemen...	84	,,
Greasers	96	,,
Donkey-men	96	,,

The Manager of Public Wharves thinks that the wharfinger at Darling Harbour could be dispensed with, and further that, if inward wharfage could be collected by the Customs, some of his officers would be unnecessary. (i) Public Wharves.

PUBLIC

Public Works Department.

(a) Head Office.

This Department is in a condition of rearrangement, and, therefore, some branches of it do not admit of investigation and report at the present moment. One of the propositions in connection with the reorganization scheme is to completely amalgamate the whole of the accounts. The staff would be decreased, and the services of some of the more highly paid officers would be dispensed with, and economies would be practised in other ways resulting in a large saving. A recent press announcement, presumably inspired, places this saving at £26,000 per annum. Further, in the past, lavish and useless expense has been incurred in the erection of public buildings, some of which have not even been required. We believe, however, that a repetition of this abuse will be avoided if the suggestion we have already made be adopted.

(b) Dredge Service.

The evidence shows that the pay of the staff of the Dredge Service is on an extremely high scale. The Superintending Engineer asserted that efforts to effect reductions have been met with objections by Members of Parliament, and that Ministers have interfered to maintain the rate. He admits that the rates paid are too high, and that there is room for a reduction in wages of from 12½ per cent. to 15 per cent. throughout. Another witness stated that the pay of the men in the dredge "Sydney" is from 15 to 20 per cent. above that obtainable in private employ, and that the "Little Nell" costs 15 per cent. over the fair rate for the work of the men employed. The President of the Marine Board regards the cost of this service as very extravagant, but he says that it has been established owing to pressure on the Government, and he could not suggest any way of dispensing with much of the Dredge Service in the rivers under our present political system. We think that considerable reduction can be made in the number of men employed in this service, and we recommend that the rates of pay enjoyed by those retained be placed on a level with those paid for similar work by private employers.

(c) Government Architect.

From the Government Architect we learn that it has sometimes happened that after plans have been prepared and work commenced, influence has been brought to bear, resulting in costly additions, notwithstanding that such were deemed unnecessary. For this reason, the Government Architect adds that he can in very few cases carry out a building quickly and in a business-like way. The District Inspector at Goulburn for this branch stated that the Goulburn Court-house was built for outside effect; also that some time ago he managed the Albury District, in addition to his own district, for three months, and there was so little to do in it that he could easily have managed it at a little extra cost in travelling and saved £500 a year. He could still manage the two districts efficiently, or, with his present work, he could undertake the inspection of public schools in the district.

We note that under the Department of Public Instruction there exists a separate branch with an Architect and staff, involving the expenditure of nearly £5,000 per annum. We see no reason why the work done should not be performed by the Government Architect, and a considerable saving be effected.

Department of Justice.

Proposed changes and saving.

Information as to the working of this department was given by the Under Secretary, with a number of suggested alterations and changes among the Police Magistrates, Clerks of Petty Sessions, &c., whereby a saving of about £10,000 per annum could be effected. We have it in evidence that the number of Circuit Courts and Quarter Sessions is unnecessarily large and could be reduced, without interfering with the due administration of justice. Such reduction would of course result in a considerable saving. This witness confirmed the view we have already expressed

expressed regarding the unnecessary expenditure on public buildings, by citing the cases of the Paddington and Glebe Court-houses, which he asserts were not required.

A further saving could be effected by an arrangement between the Departments of Justice and Lands for the amalgamation in a large number of cases of the offices of Clerk of Petty Sessions and Land Agent, and by a combination of the Patents, Copyrights, and Weights and Measures Offices under one head in the Department of Justice. Justice and Lands.

Evidence was given by the Sheriff that the Court-houses were built upon too lavish a scale, that architectural beauty was more attended to than the real comfort and necessities of the Court, and that at Bathurst and Goulburn the jurors' rooms are not large enough to bed down twelve jurymen. The Goulburn Court-house cost £36,000, and a great part of it is set apart for the use of officials, who, we understand, rarely enter it, whilst the necessary accommodation for jurors is not provided. The costly character of this Court-house attracted attention on our recent visit to Goulburn, and we were informed that a suitable and more useful building could have been erected for half the cost. The Sheriff confirms the evidence given by the Under Secretary of Justice that a large reduction in expenditure might be made by decreasing the number of Assize Courts and Courts of Quarter Sessions. If this were done, more cases might be tried in Sydney, which would save travelling and other expenses. Sheriff.

Department of Mines.

In the Department of Mines we think the Prospecting Vote of £20,000 ought to be discontinued. Mr. Slee is of opinion that the expenditure of this Vote is of advantage to the Colony, but we can find no reason for its being again placed on the Estimates. One of the witnesses stated that out of the hundreds of mines which have been assisted, not a half per cent. have turned out any good at all, and thinks the money is only being wasted, and he could not conscientiously advise its continuance. Another witness says that it is a useless waste of public money. We may state that there was a contribution from this Vote of the sum of £695 10s. 3d. to the Cremorne Coal Company in connection with its first bore, and £1,600 in connection with the second. (a) The Prospecting Vote.

In the Geological Branch the Superintendent of Caves has a staff of nine. He describes the caves as a serious cause of worry and inconvenience, and has reported in favour of putting them in the hands of a public tenderer, or allowing competition, as the expense is very heavy, and he says it is a question whether the Government is justified in spending so much without return. The cost of the branch staff is £4,474, and in the contingencies a further sum of £1,500 is provided for the preservation of caves. A charge might be made for admission to caves to cover the cost of superintendence. (b) The Superintendent of Caves.

The cost of the Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring Branch is about £18,600 per annum and seems to us large. Considering the class whom its establishment is intended to benefit, we think a scale of fees should be instituted sufficient to meet the annual outlay. We are informed that some of the places are leased to men who have obtained portions of land on the spot for cultivation, but that there are eighty-one places for which tenants cannot be found, and caretakers have been appointed at an average annual salary of about £140 each. We find that in this Branch there is an officer in receipt of a salary of £245 who was retrenched from the Lands Department on December 31, 1888, and at that time received a gratuity of £381 11s. The expense of inspecting and travelling, set down in the Estimates at £2,000, might be saved as well as the salaries of the inspectors by getting the work done by the Department of Public Works without additional expense, which the Under Secretary for that Department thinks could be done. Failing an arrangement of this character, we are of opinion that the work of inspecting watering places could be performed by the Stock Inspectors. (c) Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring.

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(d) The Examiner of Coal-fields.

The Under Secretary for Mines informs us that the office of Examiner of Coal-fields may be abolished and the salary saved. He is also of opinion that the number of foresters might be reduced.

(e) The Diamond Drill Branch.

Looking at the fact that there is practically no work being done by the Diamond Drill Branch we see no reason for the retention of the two clerks employed there at a salary of £514 per annum. It would follow that the sum of £2,250 for the half-year placed on the last Estimates for the purpose of working the drills will not be wholly required.

(f) Great laxity of control.

We think there has been in the past great laxity manifested in the control of this Department. Evidence shows that in connection with Mining-Lease rentals, arrears were allowed to accumulate to the amount of over £14,000, resulting in loss of revenue to the Colony, and in other branches loss has resulted through want of proper oversight. In the larger and more conspicuous case of neglect the services of the senior of two offenders were dispensed with, and the other was fined and disrated. In this case dispensing with services meant that the clerk was allowed to retire on a pension provided through the Superannuation Fund. The disrated clerk has now almost regained his former salary.

(g) Travelling expenses.

In the matter of travelling expenses we find the Chief Inspector of Mines was during 1894 stationed for some months at Wyalong as Acting Mining Warden, and was absent from Sydney continuously from April 27th to June 26th, and from October 25th to December 20th. He was absent from Sydney altogether 196 days, and received, in addition to his salary, 30s. per day for 192 days, and 15s. per day for 4 days. The matter of travelling expenses generally is one that needs critical examination.

(h) Clerks too highly paid.

We are of opinion that some clerks are too highly paid for the work they perform, and we wish to draw special attention to the existence of five record branches, an amalgamation of which would result in a reduction of cost.

(i) The Forestry Branch.

In the Forestry Branch there is employed an officer receiving 15s. per day, who was retrenched from the Trigonometrical Branch in 1890, and received a gratuity on retiring of £207 15s. 6d.

(j) The Government Metallurgist.

Before closing our remarks on the Mines, we wish to draw attention to the appointment of the Government Metallurgist. Some time ago a School of Mines was established in connection with the University, and it was considered advisable to engage the services of a metallurgist. The Agent-General was accordingly entrusted with the task of engaging a suitable officer, and a gentleman was selected for the position for a period of three years, at a commencing salary of £1,000 a year, with a yearly increase of £100. On arriving in Sydney the metallurgist found that no preparation had been made for the exercise of his calling, and, although he is now in the third year of his engagement, he has had no opportunity of entering upon the special duties he was engaged to discharge.

Public Instruction Department.

Retrenchment.

The provision for this Department is £757,000. Having regard to the reduced cost of living and the salaries paid outside the Public Service, it appears to us that retrenchment to a very large extent might, without injustice, be effected. We have already dealt with the question of transfer of the Architect's Branch to the Government Architect.

Salaries, &c.

It appears to us among other things that there is room for reduction in the salaries ranging from £250 to £400 for the performance of clerical work. The salaries for teachers amount to the enormous sum of £508,000 per annum. The evidence of the Chief Inspector of Schools is to the effect that the scale of payments is fixed by regulations made by the Department, and approved by the Minister. An examination of these regulations leads to the conclusion that the salaries are on too high a scale, and this is borne out by a comparison with the salaries paid in private schools. We think a large saving could be effected in this department by

by a reduction in the salaries of teachers, except those in the lower classes. The liberality of the salaries is most marked in the cases of female teachers, especially those in charge of infants' departments. There is evidence to the effect that the Cadet Corps may be dispensed with, and that the work of drilling can be done by the teachers, as formerly. We think that the Technical Education Branch is too costly, with a tendency to extravagance, and we recommend a strict scrutiny of the expenditure.

Cost of public instruction.

We may point out that during the ten years ended 31st December, 1894, the State has spent, in the cause of public instruction, excluding Technical Education, a sum of £6,792,820, and has received in school fees only £697,078, or little more than 10 per cent. of the outlay. Salaries which in 1885 absorbed £393,313 rose in 1894 to £522,416, an increase of £129,103, while the fees increased during the same period by only £11,767.

Superior education.

We do not express any opinion as to the policy of making superior education practically free, as we hardly think that this comes within the legitimate scope of our inquiry.

Department of Lands.

The clerical staff.

The clerical staff at the head office is very large, and we are of opinion that a considerable reduction in salaries and in numbers could be effected if a proper system of classification of work and emoluments were introduced by the proposed Commission, the creation of which we have recommended.

Local Land Boards.

Local Land Boards, with a chairman and two colleagues in each district, have entailed a large expenditure in fees and travelling expenses, and the preponderance of evidence is in favour of dispensing with the services of the two colleagues. There is also evidence in favour of a reduction in the number and a corresponding increase in the area of the districts. Another important suggestion has been made upon which, however, the evidence is not unanimous, viz., that the offices of chairman of Land Board and of district surveyor should be amalgamated. At present the chairman is mainly dependent upon the district surveyor for preparation of cases and recommendations relative thereto, and we believe that in some cases the amalgamation can with advantage be carried out, a district surveyor being appointed to the dual office. The changes and amalgamations referred to would effect marked savings in fees and travelling expenses.

Decentralisation.

The Land Act of 1884 was intended to establish a system of decentralisation, by which much duplication of work, with its attendant expense, would be avoided; but it is obvious to us that full effect has not been given to this intention. In the evidence it will be found that the late Hon. J. S. Farnell, the late Right Hon. W. B. Dalley, the Hon. Sir J. P. Abbott, and the Hon. H. Copeland, recognised this principle, and it must be clear to anyone reading the evidence that much of the work performed by the staff at the head office might be more satisfactorily and expeditiously done at the district survey offices.

Inspectors of conditional purchases.

The Departmental Board of Inquiry, appointed in 1889, stated that the inspectors of conditional purchases would be fairly and reasonably paid if they received from £200 to £250 per annum, and, in addition, their travelling allowance of one pound per day. The Estimates show that there are thirty-one inspectors, six of whom receive each £245, and twenty-five receive each £290, together with the daily allowance. It will also be seen that occasionally salaries are augmented by equipment allowances, and, in the case of one witness, not a semblance of equipment was necessary or maintained.

The Forest Branch.

The Acting Under Secretary stated that if the Forest Branch were transferred back to the Lands from the Mines Department, his department might conduct the forest rangers' work. This is a subject that would, of course, engage the attention of the proposed Commission.

The Land Appeal Court.

He also stated that, in his opinion, the Land Appeal Court could be dispensed with, and a large saving thereby effected, any appeals being dealt with by a District Court Judge.

The Postmaster-General's Department.

The expenditure for 1894 in the Postmaster-General's Department, exclusive of interest on the cost of the buildings, was £752,000; revenue, £626,864; loss, £125,136. The estimated expenditure for 1895 is £770,578. It was not possible to do more than make a cursory inspection of some divisions of the General Post and Telegraph Offices besides taking the evidence of some of the principal officers. It will be perceived, from an examination of the figures, that nothing short of an exhaustive investigation of the expenditure in the head offices and the branch establishments will lead to the retrenchment that is possible and necessary to produce something like an equilibrium of revenue and expenditure. It is only right to express the opinion that, while the staff comprises a number of experienced and competent officers, a radical improvement in general classification and the curtailment of expenditure are desirable. There is duplication of work and payment is beyond the value of the services rendered. The result of political influence in the multiplication of branches, the great cost of buildings, and, as a corollary, the increased and increasing permanent annual expenditure, are evident. Without the strong support of an independent Civil Service Commission the reforms demanded would be difficult if not impracticable, and the exercise of a masterful control alone can bring about the closing or reduction in the annual cost of unnecessary or unimportant branch offices, which may either be wholly dispensed with or placed upon a more moderate footing. In a return forming Appendix F attached to this Report will be found a list of city branch offices entailing an annual charge, aggregating £15,470. Whilst we are of opinion that the convenience of the public should be studied in every reasonable way, it appears to us that the annual cost of some of these necessary adjuncts of the head office exceeds proper limits, and a glance at the return will show the necessity for trenchant handling by the proposed Commission.*

IV. THE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

The request that we should report upon the steps necessary to place the Superannuation Fund upon a secure footing imposes upon us a task of grave magnitude. A valuation of the fund as at 31st December, 1887, was made by Mr. R. Teece, at which date the estimated deficiency was £1,325,706, and the causes which had led to this deficiency and which must, unless removed, tend to perpetuate and intensify it, were pointed out. Notwithstanding the perilous condition of the Fund, no steps were taken to afford relief, and a second valuation was made as at 31st December, 1890, by Mr. J. B. Trivett. Mr. Trivett estimated the deficiency at £1,592,568. Again, the alarming condition of the Fund was ignored, and a third valuation as at 31st December, 1893, has just been completed under the direction of the Government Statistician, alleging a deficiency of £2,905,200.

Making due allowance for all elements of uncertainty inseparable from the valuation of funds of this character, the deficiency is so large that any doubt as to the condition of insolvency into which the Fund has been allowed to drift is removed. This fact will be confirmed by confining our attention to the pensions already entered on, regarding the valuation of which there can be no doubt. In the following table the values of these at the several investigation dates are compared with the amount of the funds and the value of the statutory endowment at corresponding dates.

Date.	Fund.	Value of Pensions.
1887	£362,177	£238,492
1890	494,086	530,513
1893	576,153	713,132

From this table it will be seen that the liability under pensions now being enjoyed is about £137,000 in excess of the total existing Fund, together with the value of the statutory endowment; in other words, not only is the whole of the Fund insufficient to meet the pensions which have already become a charge upon it, but there is no provision whatever to meet pensions which may become due in the future and towards which the members of the Civil Service are now required to contribute. To require these members of the Service to continue to contribute to a Fund

* While giving full attention to the respective departments in their entirety, we have been restrained by want of time from examining the officers of many of the branches. We mention this lest it might be assumed that we have overlooked the desirableness of taking their evidence.

Fund from which it is quite certain a majority of them can never derive any benefit, is an injustice which calls for immediate redress. Mr. Coghlan, in his report, makes several suggestions for improving the condition of the Fund, which suggestions have been recommended by the Civil Service Board for favourable consideration. These suggestions are:—

1. That the retiring age be postponed from 60 to 65 years.
2. That pensions to persons retrenched be made a charge on the Consolidated Revenue till the age of 65 is reached.
3. That no contributors above the age of 35 be in future admitted on the present scale of contributions.
4. That pensions be computed on the average salary of the last seven years of service instead of the last three years as at present.
5. That gratuities to relations be abolished.

In the absence of a valuation of the fund on this basis we are unable to say what effect these suggestions would have on its condition, but Mr. Coghlan admits that their adoption would not remove the deficiency. We think that the time has arrived when nothing short of heroic treatment should be resorted to, and that any method of adjustment which failed to place the Fund on a solvent basis would only reproduce in the future the disappointment and discontent which are so apparent in the Service to-day. Two extreme courses present themselves for consideration. The more acceptable to the Service no doubt would be for the Government to guarantee the solvency of the Fund. The more disastrous would be (following the usual practice in cases of insolvency) to place the Fund in liquidation and pay each beneficiary the dividend represented by his interest in the Fund. The deficiency is now so large and must be increasing so rapidly that it would be utterly futile to invite the Parliament to place the Fund as at present constituted on a solvent basis. On the other hand, the liquidation of the Fund would involve so much hardship that the suggestion cannot be seriously entertained. It therefore becomes necessary to consider what adjustment can be made which will secure the largest measure of justice to beneficiaries under the Fund both existing and prospective. It will be necessary to an intelligent conclusion on this point that regard should be had to the two classes of existing pensioners:—

1st. Those who have retired through incapacity or on the attainment of the age of 60.

2nd. Those who have been placed on the Fund for retrenchment purposes.

The former are legitimate, the latter illegitimate, claims on the Fund.

In the report of the Civil Service Board for the year 1893 it is stated that the annual pensions payable out of the Fund amounted, at 31st December, 1893, to £72,293, of which sum only £36,081 was payable in respect of the first-class, leaving £36,212 per annum, representing a charge for which the Fund should never have been made liable except in the cases of such of the pensioners as had attained the age of 60.

The only remedy provided by "The Civil Service Act, 1884," for a deficiency in the Fund is a reduction of the amount of pensions payable, both in regard of those in possession and of those in expectation, and we think that in any adjustment which may be made the largest measure of relief must be sought in this direction. As a preliminary to any re-adjustment, it appears to us absolutely necessary that the pensioners who have been improperly placed on the Fund should be entirely taken out of the Fund and separately dealt with. It is, we believe, a fact that in the majority of these cases the Fund has received from the Government a payment of money estimated to be equal to the back contributions that would have been paid prior to 1885, had the Act been in existence, in return for the grant of a full pension. An adjustment of accounts in all such cases should be made between the Government and the Fund in which the former would receive credit for payments made to the fund by it, and for the contributions of pensioners, while the latter would receive credit for all payments made by way of pension or gratuity. It may fairly be contended that these pensions (at the reduced rate hereafter referred to) should then be made a charge on the Consolidated Revenue of the country.

Having

Having thus cleared the ground, we are in a position to deal with the pensions which have legitimately become claims on the Fund, and the interests of those members of the service who are still contributing. Two courses present themselves:—

1st. The existence of the Fund as a going concern may be terminated by returning to those now in the service the contributions which they have made, and by then handing over the balance of Fund to the Government, upon its assuming the responsibility of paying the pensions at the reduced rate to be presently discussed.

2nd. The existing pensions, as well as the rates of future pensions, may be sufficiently reduced to bring the liabilities within the resources of the remaining funds, supplemented, if deemed expedient, by some moderate assistance from the Parliament.

It remains to discuss the question of the reductions which, in all of the above cases should be made in the rates of pension. In their Report of February, 1895, to the Principal Under Secretary, the Civil Service Board remark, "Whatever causes have led to the disastrous condition of affairs disclosed by the actuaries, the Board feels that the pensions already granted should not in any way be interfered with." Whilst there is no doubt a strong feeling in the mind of every British community that any step involving an appearance of repudiation should not be taken except in obedience to the demands of the sternest necessity, the question arises whether a reduction in the rates of pension does involve repudiation. In the first place section 54 of the "Civil Service Act, 1884," under which the fund was constituted expressly provides for a reduction in the scale of pensions, and although such a course may press with considerable severity on a large number of pensioners, it can scarcely be classed as repudiation, for were the Fund placed in liquidation and distributed among the beneficiaries in proportion to their respective interests in it, the existing pensioners would be entitled only to the present value of pensions calculated on a reduced scale; in other words, their dividend would be considerably less than 20s. in the £.

In the second place, the Fund being insolvent and unable to meet its liabilities, any reconstruction would be manifestly unfair which pressed with unequal severity on the man who retired last year and the one who may retire next year. There appears to us no escape from a reduction in the rates of pension. We do not think that much exception can be taken to this reduction in the cases of officers who have been retrenched below the age of 60, for the reason that had there been no Superannuation Fund in existence, such officers would, presumably, have been liable to dismissal without any compensation whatever.

The question, then, is, on what basis should the reduction be made? Our view is that a pension agreeable to the scale prescribed by the Act, but based on the average salary for the entire period of service, must be substituted for the existing one. Only on such a basis can the benefit be properly equated to a contribution which is a fixed rate on the annual salary.

The only escape, as we have indicated, from one of the alternatives mentioned above, is to wind the Fund up, and distribute the assets in proportion to the interest of each beneficiary in the Fund.

Assuming the Fund to be reconstructed and placed on a solvent basis, how is it to be preserved so? We suggest the following precautions:—

1. No future contributor to be admitted above the age of 25 except at an increased rate of contribution corresponding with his increased age.
2. No gratuity of any kind to be granted except to an officer of ten years' service or upwards, and then only if he become incapacitated for service either from illness or accident, such gratuity to be at the rate of one month's salary for each year of service; in other words, one-twelfth of the total amount received as salary.
3. The contributions made to the Fund to be returned in the cases of an officer dying in or retiring from the Service, or being dismissed, except for misconduct.
4. Retirement before the age of 65 not to be insisted upon.

We

We further suggest that female teachers should be charged a lower rate of contribution (corresponding with the risk incurred) than is levied on male members of the Service.

The retiring allowances on the basis we have indicated will, of course, be very much smaller than those provided by the existing Act, but we think that when the Fund has been so reconstructed that its solvency is placed beyond doubt, the Parliament may be fairly asked to make such annual contribution in aid of the Fund as will enable it to bear such increase of pensions as may be considered fair and equitable.

We desire to express our strong approval of the value, both to the Service and to the public, of a scheme of superannuation, believing as we do that its tendency is to attract to, and to retain in, the Public Service the best talent available, and that it affords a convenient means of dispensing without hardship with the services of officers whose usefulness has become impaired by age or infirmity. If this view be correct it follows that the support of such a scheme should not be entirely the duty of the Civil Servants.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

To sum up, we recommend—

1. The repeal of the Civil Service Act of 1884, and the passing of a new Act establishing an independent Board of Commissioners to take entire control of the Civil Service, with duties as narrated at length in our report.
2. The immediate cessation of new appointments and of increases to salaries to the existing staff.
3. The appointment of a committee of departmental heads to report on proposals for expenditure above £5,000.
4. The appointment of a Parliamentary Committee to report on motions for Parliamentary returns.
5. The rearrangement of the Audit Department on the lines laid down in our Report.
6. The reorganisation of the Superannuation Fund.

In recommending so strongly the appointment of an independent Civil Service Commission, with large powers, we have no hesitation in stating, as the outcome of our inquiry, short as the time has been, that, by a thorough re-arrangement of departments, classification of the work and salaries of officers, and the economies that can otherwise be effected, a saving to the State of certainly not less than a quarter of a million sterling would result. So fixed are our convictions on this head that we despair of any permanent reform in the Service unless our recommendations hereon are approved and adopted. It will, of course, take some considerable time for the Commission to thoroughly complete its work, and we would therefore suggest (pending such completion) that in the Estimates about to be framed initiatory reductions, equitably apportioned amongst all departments, should be made. In conclusion we may say that, while we are conscious that we have been engaged on an unenviable task, and that our recommendations, if approved, will produce much disappointment and some hardship, we are nevertheless satisfied that we have indicated the path to a valuable reformation in the Public Service.

In closing our Report we desire to acknowledge our obligation to Mr. Percy R. Meggy, the Secretary of the Commission, for the zealous and efficient service rendered to us, and to Mr. John Ramsay, who assisted in taking down the evidence in shorthand.

We have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient Servants,

THO. LITTLEJOHN, President.
F. T. HUMPHERY.
JAMES ROBERTSON.
J. H. STOREY.
RICHARD TEECE.

PERCY R. MEGGY,
Secretary,

Sydney, Monday, 8th April, 1895.

APPENDICES ATTACHED TO THE REPORT.

APPENDICES ATTACHED TO THE REPORT.

Appendix A.

ROYAL COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY INTO THE CIVIL SERVICE IN ENGLAND, UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

[*By the Secretary.*]

	Country.	When appointed.	When to report.	First Report.	Last Report.	How long in Session.	Scope of Inquiry.	Remarks.
*1	England	1853	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	....	Sir Chas. Trevelyan and Sir Stafford H. Northcote were the Commissioners. They strongly recommended the adoption of the principle of open competition as being founded upon the principles of justice, and favourable to the education of the people. The two cardinal points insisted upon by them as the basis of a sound Service, namely, a proper division of official work and a proper system of selecting Civil servants, were endorsed by the Playfair Commission of 1874.
2	Victoria	26/5/59	With as little delay as possible.	6/12/59	6/12/59	6 months 10 days	Strength and efficiency of the Service; rules of advancement, promotion, and remuneration; improvements necessary to promote efficiency and economy; retiring allowances, and widows' pensions.	The Commissioners, of whom there were six, comprised a merchant, an M.L.C., a University Professor of History, a Royal Navy Commander and Clerk in the Victorian Executive Council, the Victorian Registrar-General, and the Collector of Customs at Melbourne. The Report, which was very comprehensive, pointed out that the Civil Service had three "great natural divisions," viz., the ordinary, the subordinate, and the special or professional.† It contained in a series of special departmental reports, a full account of the duties performed by the different officers in every department of the Service. The report concluded with thirty-one suggestions for reform, of which nineteen were embodied in the Civil Service Act of 1862 without any modification, and five with some qualification. This Act was subsequently adopted, with slight alterations, by the Governments of Queensland and New Zealand.
3	Tasmania .....(*a*)‡	9/2/63	.....	1/7/63	1/7/63	4 ,, 22 ,,	The mode of liquidating public accounts and of conducting business in the Service.	For further particulars of these Commissions, see Appendix D, section dealing with Tasmania.
	.....(*b*)‡	12/2/63	Three months	24/6/63	24/6/63	4 ,, 12 ,,	The mode of keeping public accounts; amount of business transacted; reduction of expenditure without impairing efficiency.	

* There is no copy of the Report of this, the first Civil Service Inquiry Commission, in any of the Sydney Public Libraries. The information contained in the "Remarks" has been gleaned from other sources.
† For further particulars as to classification see the article on Civil Service Classification, Appendix D, section dealing with Victoria.
‡ Two Royal Commissions were appointed at the same time, one for the northern side of the Island and the other for the southern side.

	Country.	When appointed.	When to report.	First Report.	Last Report.	How long in Session.	Scope of Inquiry.	Remarks.
4	New Zealand	23/5/66	With as little delay as possible.	30/6/66	17/9/66	3 months 25 days	Same as that of the Victorian Commission of 1859. (See *ante*.) The Commissioners were further instructed to report on "the manner in which an Income Tax might be raised, and the most effective and economical mode of raising the same, and especially what proportion the cost of collection would probably bear to the gross amount of tax collected."	The Commissioners, of whom there were four, comprised the Auditor-General, the Principal Under Secretary, the Collector of Customs, and a leading member of the Civil Service of Victoria. The Commissioners prepared a draft Bill divided into six parts, dealing (1) with classification; (2) with the alteration of offices; (3) with appointments and promotions; (4) with discipline and leave of absence; (5) with superannuation and allowances; and (6) with miscellaneous matters. This Bill was made law, with some slight modifications, in October of the same year. It provided for the establishment of a Board, to which Civil servants might appeal if dissatisfied with their salaries and classification.
5	Canada	1868	.. ..	.....	.....	....	Appointed to submit a scheme for the reorganisation of the Service under the provisions of the Act of 1868, the intention of which was to limit the age and ensure the proper qualifications of candidates, to establish a regular classification, to provide for judicious promotion, to check the unnecessary employment of extra clerks, and guard against an undue expansion of expenditure for Civil Government.*	The Commissioners were of opinion that three considerations should be taken into account in determining the position of each individual, namely, the nature of his duties, the length of his service, and the salary to which he had attained. They drew up a set of rules founded upon these three points, very carefully applying them in each individual case throughout the whole of the departments, modifying them if it seemed necessary, so that as far as possible substantial justice might be done in all.† With the view of preventing indiscriminate promotion, the Commission recommended that Parliamentary sanction should be requisite before promotion to a second class clerkship, as was already the custom in Canada for first class clerkships. An Act passed in the same year (May 22, 1868) provided for the creation of a Civil Service Board of fourteen deputy heads of departments, to frame regulations, examine candidates, grant certificates, and present an annual report.
6	Victoria	8/8/70	With as little delay as possible.	18/4/73	18/4/73	2 years 8⅓ months	State of the Service and working of the Civil Service Act; advisability of establishing an insurance fund, or making some other arrangement to provide for widows and orphans; to suggest improvements without impairing efficiency.	Among other things the Commission recommended the establishment of a Public Service Board with duties similar to those of the Board established in Canada in 1868 (see paragraph immediately above), but that, instead of being a permanent Board composed of heads of departments, it should be selected by the Governor in Council from a list of persons annually laid before Parliament, and that this Board should "inquire into and report upon complaints against public servants other than those which the Ministerial head of the department might be willing to deal with." The Commission further recommended (1) that the Audit Commissioners should be required to furnish reports upon the condition of the Public Service at stated periods to the Chief Secretary, making suggestions for simplifying work and lessening cost;‡ and (2) that an Inspector of the Public Service should be appointed to present a yearly report to the Chief Secretary on all the public departments; these reports to be laid before the Civil Service Board for the purpose of being dealt with according to instructions.

* See the Report of the Canadian Royal Commission of 1891–2 in the Parliamentary Library.

† A lengthy summary of the Report of the Canadian Commission of 1868 was published as an appendix by the Victorian Civil Service Commission of 1873, a bound copy of whose report, as also of that of every other Civil Service Commission so far held in the Australasian Colonies, has been obtained by this Commission, and handed over to the temporary custody of the Parliamentary Librarian.

‡ The Public Service Board of Victoria is now administered solely by the Audit Commissioners. (See Report, paragraph 8.)

	Country.	When appointed.	When to report.	First Report.	Last Report.	How long in Session.	Scope of Inquiry.	Remarks.
7	United States	3/3/71	.....	.....	15/4/74	3 years 1 month 12 days.	.....	For particulars of this Report* see Appendix C—"Civil Service Reform in Foreign Countries," Part II, article entitled "President Grant and Civil Service Reform."
8	Queensland	4/7/73	No limit	23/12/73	23/12/73	5 months 19 days...	How the public accounts are kept, and whether they are in accordance with the ordinary and improved methods outside; special inquiry to be made as to duplicate and unnecessary work.	
9	England	25/4/74	No limit	24/12/74	.....	.....	Method of selection of Civil Servants; the principle of transferring men from one department to another; grading the Service as a whole.	Particulars concerning this, the Playfair Commission, will be found in Appendix B, Part II.
10	New Zealand	10/3/80	With as little delay as may be, consistent with a due discharge of the duties imposed.	18/6/80	18/6/80	3 months 8 days ...	Constitution and organisation of the Service, and means of lessening cost without impairing efficiency.	The Commissioners inquired principally into the Railway Department, and also touched upon the Public Works Department, the Survey Department, the Crown Lands Department, the Customs, the Post and Telegraph Department, the Justice Department, the Printing Department, and the Treasury and Audit Departments. The Commissioners acknowledge themselves "conscious of having left some large and important branches of the Service altogether uninvestigated, of having inquired very superficially into others, and of having gone exhaustively into none."
†11	Canada...	16/6/80	.....	5/3/81	.....	.. ..	....	The Commissioners recommended the adoption of the essential principles of open competitive examination and promotion by merit as an effectual remedy for all the important defects of the system then in vogue. A new Civil Service Act was passed in 1882, which provided for examinations to test the qualifications of candidates for appointment and promotion, and partly carried out the recommendations of the Commission. It has been frequently amended, and its provisions relaxed.‡
12	England	20/9/86	With as little delay as possible.	6/9/87	30/7/90	3 years 10⅓ months	The establishments of the different Offices of State at home and abroad; whether the work is efficiently and economically performed; whether it can be simplified; whether the method of procedure can be improved; whether the system of control is deficient or unnecessarily elaborate; and whether the pension regulations are equitable alike to the State and to its servants.	This Commission was appointed to review the working of the scheme of organisation recommended by the Playfair Commission. Particulars will be found in Appendix B, Part II.

* A Copy of this Report, which was presented to Congress by President Grant on April 18, 1874, is in the Parliamentary Library. It does not appear from the evidence obtainable here whether this was the final or only a progress report of the Commission of 1871, but it seems to have been by far the most important.

† There is no copy of the Report of this Commission in any of the Sydney Public Libraries.

‡ See the Report of the Canadian Royal Commission of 1891-2 in the Parliamentary Library.

	Country.	When appointed.	When to report.	First Report.	Last Report.	How long in Session.	Scope of Inquiry.	Remarks.
13	Queensland	15/12/87	No limit	31/7/88	24/4/89	1 year 4 months 9 days, with a break of 6 months.	The general working of the Service; the best means to increase efficiency; the mode of keeping the public accounts.	The Commission recommended the appointment of a Civil Service Board of three, to be entirely free from political influence, responsible to Parliament only, and that every appointment, promotion, &c., should be recommended by them for the approval of the Governor-in-Council. This recommendation was almost immediately carried into effect.* The Commissioners condemned the system of employing messengers at high salaries—£150 to £300, with allowances—while many educated professionals in the Service only received £150 or less.
14	New South Wales	16/12/87	Six months	18/5/88	22/1/92	4 years 1 month and 2 days, with a break of 6 months.	The existing arrangements for carrying on the Service; to strictly scrutinise the organisation for carrying on the business of each separate branch; to report as to amalgamation or abolition of offices, with a view to general improvement and economy.	The Commission adjourned from 25/1/89 to 31/7/89. The evidence given before this Commission was given confidentially, and was not published. The Report as a whole was, in consequence, not laid on the table of the House, the only portion presented to Parliament being that which referred to the Post Office, Telegraph, and Money Order Office. At least one of the departments refused to act upon its recommendations on the ground that the non-publication of the evidence made it informal.
15	South Australia...	20/ 1/88	Without delay.....	28/8/88	24/9/91	3 years 8 months and 4 days.	To examine the state of the Service and report on the means for securing more efficient and economical working.	Their principal recommendation was for the establishment of a Public Service Board, for particulars of which see Report, paragraph 11.
16	Canada	14/11/91	No limit	21/4/92	21/4/92	5 months 7 days ...	To make recommendations for remedying any evils which may prevail in the Service; for increasing its efficiency and economy; and to inquire especially as to appointments, promotions, salaries, superannuation, &c.	The Commissioners, of whom there were four, comprised a bank manager, a deputy finance minister, and a judge. The Secretary was a Q.C. The Commissioners embodied the most important of their recommendations in the shape of a draft of a new Civil Service Act. The principal recommendations contained in the Bill were (1) the appointment of a Civil Service Commission†, and (2) the adoption of the principle of appointment by open competition. They also drew up a scheme for the classification of the Service.‡
17	Western Australia	13/ 5/94	As soon as the same can be conveniently done, using all diligence.	No report had been issued when this (N.S.W.) Commission closed its inquiry.	....	....	To ascertain if the Service can be placed on a more satisfactory basis.	....
18	New South Wales	20/11/94	Three months	8/4/95	8/4/95	4 months 19 days..	To report on the changes necessary to place the Service on an economical and efficient footing; to place the methods of public expenditure on a sound and economical basis; to deal with the Superannuation Fund; and to draw up a scheme for the better regulation of appointments and promotions.	Recommends the establishment of an independent Civil Service Commission, as a condition precedent to all real reform.

* See Report, paragraph 10.
† See Report, paragraph 12, entitled "The proposed Civil Service Commission in Canada."
‡ See Appendix D, entitled "Civil Service Classification," paragraph dealing with Canada.

Appendix B.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN GREAT BRITAIN AND INDIA.

(*By the Secretary.*)

PART I.

PRIOR TO 1853.

MODERN Civil Service Reform in Great Britain dates from 1853, but long anterior to that the thousand and one abuses that creep into the administration of a State department had formed the subject of rebellions on the part of the people, of inquiries by Royal Commission, and of reforms by Parliament. Up till quite recently there was no standard work on the subject of Civil Service reform in Great Britain; but in 1877 the Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, President of the Commission appointed to inquire into the Civil Service of the United States under the Act of 1871, was requested by the President of the United States to investigate and make a report to him concerning the action of the English Government in relation to its Civil Service, and the effects of such action since 1850. The result was a voluminous and most exhaustive historical account of Civil Service reform in Great Britain from the very earliest times, which was published in 1879, and is not likely to be superseded.* A brief summary of the contents of this remarkable work will be an apt introduction to the account of the present state of the service in Great Britain.

Hon. Dorman B. Eaton's book on the Civil Service of Great Britain.

The writer points out that the spoils system of America originated in feudal times, when all offices were for sale, all officials were venal, and all administration was corrupt. The forty-fifth article of Magna Charta, which makes the King promise that "we will not make any justices, constables, sheriffs, or bailiffs, but of such as know the law of the realm and mean to truly observe it," is cited by Mr. Eaton as the first Civil Service rule, the first authoritative provision for securing due qualifications for a post, to be found in English history. He quotes Stubbs† to show that under the Norman Kings "it was mainly for the sake of profit that justice was administered at all," and that offices of State were sold to the highest bidder as a matter of course.

The first Civil Service rule in Magna Charta.

The two rebellions of Wat Tyler in the fourteenth century, and of Jack Cade in the fifteenth, are stated to be the first distinct attempts made by the people to bring about Civil Service reform in England, though the rebellion under King John had, in part, the same end in view. The abuses which led to the outbreak in 1377, early in the reign of Richard II, were "the open sale and prostitution of official power in manifold forms; the granting of monopolies; the extortion of money for the forbearance of injustice; the exaction of illegal fees; the invasion of private right by official favourites (male and female); gross injustice in the courts; oppressive taxes to maintain a great army of sinecurists and supernumeraries in offices and public places; domineering and insulting conduct on the part of high officials."

Two rebellions to bring about Civil Service reform.

In order to avert the threatened outbreak a Parliament was called, known as "The Good Parliament," which considered 140 petitions for the redress of grievances, and appointed a council to act as a check on patronage. An examination of public accounts was demanded and granted, and the great offenders were impeached and removed from office. An inquiry, authorised by High Commission, was next held into the abuses of public administration, and was the first Royal Commission ever appointed in England to inquire into the Civil Service. "The concise enumeration of abuses to be investigated," observes Mr. Eaton, "fills over four pages of this ancient statute. The Act opens with a solemn recital of the pervading abuses of administration, saying 'That whereas by the grievous complaints . . . . it appears that the rents and revenues of the realm . . . . by insufficient counsel and evil government of . . . . great officers and other persons be so wasted and destroyed . . . . and there is so great and outrageous oppressions . . . . and the laws are not executed, nor justice nor right done, to the people . . . and great mischief and damage has happened'"—therefore, &c., &c. This first Royal Commission to inquire into the Civil Service seems to have resembled not a few of its successors, inasmuch as the good that it accomplished was practically *nil*. Mr. Eaton points out that the Commission was proposed by the aristocratical leaders in Parliament in the hope of allaying popular indignation, and he sarcastically adds that "what they did was the equivalent in our day of the series of sonorous resolutions for economy and reform adopted by the National Convention, and trampled upon by the party that adopted them," alluding to the action of the Republican Party on the subject of Civil Service Reform in the time of President Grant.‡

The first English Royal Commission of inquiry into the Civil Service.

In the meantime "the Parliament of 1377 resumed its work of reform, and boldly assumed the control of the expenditure by means of a standing committee of two burgesses of London, while that of 1378 demanded and obtained an account of the mode in which the subsidies had been spent."§ But the reforms came too late. The rebellion under Wat Tyler broke out, and, after the usual sanguinary reprisals, was put down, with the result that "the spoils system was left essentially unchanged, though for a considerable period its greater abuses were arrested."

The "Good Parliament."

In 1388 a remarkable Act was passed which provided that "none shall obtain office by suit or for reward, but upon desert." This Act laid down rules, one of which forbade the authorities to make "officers of the King for any gift or brokerage, favour, or affection," and provided that the authorities should "make all such officers and ministers of the best and most lawful men, and sufficient to their estimation and knowledge." These rules, observes Mr. Eaton, "may be justly regarded as the second series of Civil Service rules ever promulgated in England. It (the Act) plainly affirms the great and fundamental principles of all reform in the public service, viz., that the appointing power is not a perquisite, and must not be exercised as matter of favour; but is a public trust, requiring those clothed with it to withstand all the pretensions of birth, wealth, and social prestige, and to make all appointments out of regard for personal merit and the public welfare."

Remarkable Civil Service Act in 1388.

In the following century, viz., in 1450, the Commons of Kent framed a complaint, which called for "administration and economical reform, for a change of Ministry, a more careful expenditure of revenues," &c.,‡ and followed Jack Cade to London to secure their demands. That there was some cause for the revolt may be inferred from the fact that by an Act of Parliament passed about that time (1444) the term

The complaint of the Commons of Kent.

* A copy of this Report in book form is in the Free Public Library, and another, very much better printed, will be found among the United States Executive Documents for 1877-80 in the Parliamentary Library. † Stubbs' Constitutional History. ‡ See Appendix C, Part II, article entitled "President Grant and Civil Service Reform." § Green's History.

term of a Sheriff was limited to a single year, "for the significant reason that, so demoralising was their official life that a longer term tended 'to the upholding of manslaughter, perjury, and great oppression of many of the King's liege people.'" This second rebellion, like the first, arrested the grosser abuses, but the source and the methods of the old system were but little disturbed.

Cromwell substitutes a partisan system for the spoils system.

The spoils system in England survived till the time of Cromwell, who dealt it its first blow, and substituted for it a partisan system, adding a religious to the political test for office, and "placed the creed of Congregationalism at the door of his Conventions and Parliaments, as we place the creed of our party at the doors of our post offices and custom houses." Mr. Eaton thinks it probable that, in the intolerant period in which Cromwell lived, "any less mercenary and partisan system than his would have failed of support"; and he adds that, while "it cannot be said that Cromwell really broke the spoils system as a whole, but only in part, his administration caused some salutary changes in public opinion on the subject, and the old system lost much of its prestige, which it never regained." As a Civil Service reformer Cromwell seems to deserve high praise, for we are informed that he "struck from the pay-rolls many drones and sinecurists. He dealt heavy blows upon court favouritism and extravagance generally; he infused vigour into every part of the administration, and character and economy were more regarded in his appointments than ever before."

The Civil Service under the Stuarts.

The evils of the Civil Service administration under Charles II. are graphically described by Macaulay. James II., says Mr. Eaton, "combined together the worst elements of the despotic spoils system and the partisan spoils system, to both of which he added a taint of his own character," with the result that, eventually, "James, his tyranny and his Civil Service system, fell together, never more to be tolerated in England."

William III. a practical Civil Service reformer.

William III. is described by Mr. Eaton as not only the greatest statesman of his age that had sat on the English throne in modern times, but as "the first of her kings who had any sense of the vital importance of good administration; an importance all the greater in the fearful stress of arms and of civil discontent in which so much of his reign was involved. Finding so few officials worthy of confidence, he became a practical reformer himself; taking time in the midst of the most exacting duties to make investigations into the departments; for example, going in person day after day to the Navy Department and to the Treasury, and overhauling records and accounts, which disclosed the most flagrant incompetency, neglect, and corruption. He removed many sinecurists, enforced economy in various ways, and brought able men into the Public Service. He was his own Secretary for Foreign Affairs and reformed that branch of the Service. He vetoed several bills, and (except in a single instance) he was the last English sovereign who has thought it prudent to use that high authority. He did not allow members of Parliament to acquire much control over patronage, but he used it in the hope of strengthening the Whig party. Still, in his reign there began to be a strong indication of patronage falling into the hands of members. His influence was in favour of retaining efficient officers as long as they were honest, and this much strengthened the example of the permanent tenure of judges. But he resorted to pensions, sinecures, and venal patronage to influence Parliament. Though in advance of his age, he did not wholly keep clear of its corruptions."

A landmark of Civil Service reform.

The next landmark of Civil Service reform, according to Mr. Eaton, is contained in the Act of Settlement of 1689, which provided that the salaries of judges should be ascertained and established; but that it might be lawful to remove the judges upon an address of both Houses of Parliament. This rule was supplemented in the first year of George III (1760) by an enactment that the Judges should continue to hold their offices notwithstanding the demise of the King, and that they should continue to enjoy their salaries during their terms, which should be during good behaviour. "Taken together," observes Mr. Eaton, "these provisions may be designated as another (a third) series of Civil Service rules. They broadly broke into the old spoils system in various ways, but more especially by raising the judiciary above Executive interference." These precedents were followed by the Americans, who provided in their Constitution that judges "shall hold office during good behaviour," but the difference in the two countries has been, as Mr. Eaton points out, that while in England the same tenure has been gradually extended to nearly the whole Civil Service, the Americans "confined it to judges alone."*

The Civil Service and the Cabinet system.

Mr. Eaton next deals with the introduction of the Cabinet system, which was proposed by Sutherland and approved by William in 1693, and which led to the origin of political parties in the modern sense, and of party government in England, and indeed in the world. From that date commences the long trial in Great Britain of the efficiency of the partisan system of appointment to office, under which "the sharing of the opinions of the party in power, and the unhesitating support of the policy of its administration, are conditions paramount to personal merit, of receiving or retaining each and every office however humble." This system "went into effect (as far as the situation would allow) in 1693, and was continued, though somewhat modified in detail, without fundamental change, for 160 years, or until 1853, when the first elements of the merit system were formally introduced."

George III and he Civil Service.

"On the accession of George III," observes Mr. Eaton, "Parliament had for the first time assumed control over the personal expenditure, 'the civil list' of the Crown; but that servile body allowed the law to remain a dead letter. In less than nine years the King had exceeded the allowance by more than £500,000. The climax of the last phase of the spoils system in English politics was reached under Lord Bute, and with his fall the era of practical reform opened. . . . . For the first time the character and the practical methods of the administration became a great issue before the people. . . . . The struggle for reform was opened in Parliament by Lord Chatham in 1766, the same year," as Mr. Eaton, in his report to the American President, takes care to point out, "in which he spoke against the Stamp Act, and openly 'rejoiced that America had resisted.'"

The letters of Junius and the speeches of Burke.

In 1769 appeared the first of the letters of Junius, in which a vigorous protest was entered against the system of administrative abuse. In 1780 "numerous public meetings were held, associations formed, and petitions presented in favour of economical reforms, complaining of the undue influence of the Crown, and of the patronage and corruption by which it was maintained."† It was on the 11th of February in that

* The force of this remark has, however, been considerably weakened since the passing of the Act of 1883, for particulars of which see Report, Paragraph 7, and Appendix C, sections dealing with America.

† May's Constitutional History.

that year that Burke made his celebrated speech in the House of Commons, in which he submitted his plan for "the economical reform of the civil and other establishments." Burke bent the whole force of his mind, as he tells us in his speech, "to the reduction of that corrupt influence which is, in itself, the perennial spring of all prodigality and of all disorder; which loads us with . . . . debt, takes vigour from our army, wisdom from our Council . . . . and authority and credit from the more venerable parts of our constitution."

Burke's seven fundamental rules.

In the course of his speech Burke laid down seven fundamental rules under which, he said, all regulations for the reform of the Civil Service should come. Though couched in somewhat oratorical language these rules are as sound and as applicable now as they were then. They are as follows:—

First, That all jurisdictions, which furnish more matter of expense, more temptation to oppression, or more means and instruments of corrupt influence, than advantage to justice or political administration, ought to be abolished.

Secondly, That all public estates which are more subservient to the purposes of vexing, overawing, and influencing those who hold under them, and to the expense of perception and management, than of benefit to the revenue, ought, upon every principle both of revenue and of freedom, to be disposed of.

Thirdly, That all offices which bring more charge than advantage to the State; that all offices which may be ingrafted on others, uniting and simplifying their duties, ought in the first case to be taken away; and in the second, to be consolidated.

Fourthly, That all such offices ought to be abolished, as obstruct the prospect of the general superintendent of finance; which destroy his superintendency, which disable him from foreseeing and providing for charges as they may occur; from preventing expense in its origin, checking it in its progress, or securing its application to its proper purposes. A Minister, under whom expenses can be made without his knowledge, can never say what it is that he can spend, or what it is that he can save.

Fifthly, That it is proper to establish an invariable order in all payments; which will prevent partiality; which will give preference to services, not according to the importunity of the demandant, but the rank and order of their utility or their justice.

Sixthly, That it is right to reduce every establishment, and every part of an establishment, (as nearly as possible), to certainty; the life of all order and good management.

Seventhly, That all subordinate treasuries, as the nurseries of mismanagement, and as naturally drawing to themselves as much money as they can, keeping it as long as they can, and accounting for it as late as they can, ought to be dissolved. They have a tendency to perplex and distract the public accounts, and to excite a suspicion of government even beyond the extent of their abuse.

Economical reform and Parliamentary patronage.

The result of Burke's speeches and of public opinion generally was that "the public expenses were reduced, and Commission after Commission was appointed to introduce economy into every department of the Public Service."* This was the era of petitions for "Parliamentary and Economical Reform," as the succeeding period was the era of Parliamentary patronage, the right of selection for official places in the Civil Service below heads of departments being substantially in the hands of Members of Parliament.

George IV and Civil Service reform.

It was not, however, till 1820, when George IV came to the throne, that the tide commenced to set definitely in favour of Civil Service reform. In that year a commission of inquiry was held into the Customs Service, which made a strong presentment of the abuses that existed, and upon its recommendation Lord Liverpool sacrificed all the patronage, and laid down the principle that superior officers in the Customs should be supplied by promotion from the inferior ranks. In 1830 Lord Grey followed up his example, and gave up the exercise of patronage in matters of promotion. About the same time Sir Robert Peel introduced his Metropolitan Police Act, which provided that no one should be admitted as qualified for the office of inspector or superintendent who had not been trained by actual service in each subordinate rank. These police rules, observes Mr. Eaton, "were the first rules (since the Act of Richard II) that in principle made personal qualification in an officer paramount to political opinions, or the favour of some great lord or politician." During Lord Melbourne's administration, between 1834 and 1841, there was a general demand, both on the part of the officers of the Civil Service themselves, and on the part of the more enlightened members of the public, for examinations as a condition for admission into the Civil Service, and the principle of examination, sometimes, but not always competitive, was introduced by public officers themselves in self-defence many years previous to 1853.

Civil Service reform in India.

(a) Promotion based on seniority.

An attempt at the reform of the Indian Civil Service was made as early as 1784, when a law was passed ordering a trial of the system of promotion, based mainly on seniority instead of on favour and patronage, and to prevent abuses the Indian authorities were ordered to keep and transmit a report to the Directors, specifying all the circumstances in each case, with their reasons whenever they departed from the terms of the Act. This same Act (Geo. III, 24) contained a remarkable clause providing that every Indian Civil Servant on returning to England should, within two months, make a sworn declaration of the exact amount of his property, specifying what had been acquired in consequence of his residence in India; the penalty for false information being the forfeiture of the property.

(b) Radical reform required.

Long before 1853 it was provided that those designed for the Civil Service in India should not only be subjected to a pass examination, but should be subjected to a course of special instruction; but the Directors had the power of nominating who should be candidates, with the result that the Service, both Civil and Military, stood in need of radical reform. 1853

*Green's History.

(c) Open competition first tried in 1853.

1853 was the starting point of Civil Service reform both in England and in India. In that year an Act was passed which provided that the power of the Court Directors to appoint whom they chose as students for the Indian Civil Service should cease, and that all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty should be admitted to be examined. "It was the first example of the kind," observes Mr. Eaton, "the first time that a nation had declared in its statutes that its officers should not have either a patronage, a privilege, a profit, or a monopoly in the authority of saying, irrespective of merit, which of its citizens shall be allowed to present his claims for a place in its service." Macaulay and Lord Ashburton were the leading men on the Committee which the Administration selected to draw up the regulations to which the statute referred. "Their Report was made in 1854, and provided for open competition, in which the best qualified would win the right of admission to the proper college, where two years of special study would complete their preparation for entering the Civil Service of India. The report was approved, and thereupon the merit system, based on open competition, was for the first time put into actual practice on a large scale."

(d) Unanimous verdict in favour of the merit system.

The first official inquiry into the effects of the new system was made in 1863, which reported in its favour, as also did Lord Lawrence, the Governor-General, in a despatch dated May 5, 1866. The advantages of the merit system, as tried in England, were so much appreciated there that as early as 1859–60 it was provided by statute "that no candidate shall be admitted to the Service in India . . . . without a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners of examination by them." The "new system completely excluded all patronage, favouritism, threats, and solicitation, success in competition alone giving a chance for a place in the Service." In 1875 the Secretary for India ordered a thorough investigation of the Indian Civil Service. Lord Northbrook, the late Viceroy, and Lord Napier, were among the eight eminent persons by whom it was conducted. In their final and unanimous report made in September, 1875, they "consider that the experience which has been gained since the Government of India expressed their opinion, in Despatch No. 25 (public) of the 5th May, 1866—that the result was satisfactory—amply confirms the favourable judgment then expressed. In our opinion, the Civil Service is filled by officers of merit and ability, and we are confident that they will be found fully competent to discharge the duties which they have to perform, and to supply statesmen and administrators of high distinction in the different branches of the administration."

(e) Open competition finally adopted in 1876

In the following year, 1876, an official order was passed, and "open competition in which those of every race, religion, caste, colour, or party could freely participate on the same terms became the established and sole means of entering the Civil Service of India," and it was provided that, "during the two years of special study which are to follow success in the competition, the sum of £150 is to be paid to each successful competitor, thereby enabling the children of the poor to go on with their preparation for the Public Service." The merit system which has been enforced in the Military Service as well as in the Civil Service in India is stated by competent observers to have proved equally salutary in both.

PART II.

From 1853–1894.

Sketch of the system from its inception in 1853.

Prior to 1853 "the appointment of clerks in the Civil Service," reads the Report of the Playfair Commission of 1874, "was a matter of patronage, nor, generally speaking, was there any attempt made to separate inferior from superior work, or to pay for it according to its merit and value. The rapid growth of the administrative offices rendered the evils arising from this state of things more and more apparent, and in 1853 the first serious step was taken by the appointment of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer (the late Lord Iddesleigh), and Sir C. E. Trevelyan, then Secretary to the Treasury, to assist in revising various growing offices, and also to report generally on reforms in the Civil Service."* In their report, which may be regarded as the basis and starting-point of the changes which have since been in progress, they recommended (1) the separation of intellectual from mechanical labour, and (2) the selection of clerks by open competition.

The English Civil Service Commission established in 1855.

In 1855 the English Civil Service Commission, consisting of three Commissioners, was established for the purpose of holding examinations as recommended by the Royal Commission, although for some years it was optional whether the departments should avail themselves of its services. In 1859 the Superannuation Act was passed, by which the possession of a certificate from the Civil Service Commission was made an essential condition of the right to superannuation. About the same time most of the offices adopted the plan of limited competition, under which each department had a scale of examinations suited to its own requirements, and three or more candidates were nominated, of whom the one who got the most marks was appointed to the clerkship. A large volume of Civil Service papers was printed in this year by the British Government, containing the opinions of many persons of great experience in administration upon its previous condition, and setting forth the causes of existing abuses.

The Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry of 1860.

In 1860 a Parliamentary Committee of fifteen was appointed "to inquire into the present mode of nominating and examining candidates for junior appointments in the Civil Service, with a view of ascertaining whether greater facility may not be afforded for the admission of properly qualified persons." On the Committee were Sir Stafford Northcote, John Bright, Robert Lowe, Monckton Milnes, Lord Stanley (afterwards Lord Derby), and Mr. Roebuck. The Committee presented an elaborate report in July of the same year. Those in every grade of the Service, from heads of departments down to messengers and copyists, were examined. The Committee was unanimously of opinion that open competition, free alike to every British subject, and an end, utterly, of the monopoly of patronage, at that time reduced to mere selections for examination, were demanded in the public interest. Lord Palmerston's administration approved of the report, and ordered its recommendations to be carried into effect.

In

* See the preliminary remarks to the first Report of the Playfair Commission, 1874. See also the memorandum be Sir R. G. Hamilton, K.C.B., contained in the Appendix to the first Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquiry into the Civil Establishments of the different Offices of State at home and abroad, presented to Parliament in 1887.

In 1870 the late Lord Sherbrooke (then Mr. Lowe) obtained an Order in Council prescribing that clerkships in all public offices, with two or three exceptions, were for the future to be recruited by open competitive examinations, and that no person was to be employed, even in a temporary capacity, without a certificate from the Civil Service Commission. By this order two distinct schemes of examination were devised for admitting clerks to the Civil Service, the subjects in the first being arranged with a view to securing the best class of University men, while those in the second, which was made to apply to the great bulk of the offices, were suitable to lads trained in middle-class or commercial schools. A distinct class of Civil Service writers, mere temporaries, to whom the lowest and most purely mechanical duties were committed, was also created. The first attempts to deal with the problem unsuccessful.

The operation of the two schemes under which the offices were recruited was made so unequal that it caused widespread dissatisfaction, and in 1873 another Parliamentary Committee was appointed to inquire into the Civil Service. The Committee consisted of seventeen members of the House of Commons, among whom were Sir Stafford Northcote (chairman), Mr. Childers (of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet), Mr. M'Laren (a brother-in-law of Mr. John Bright), and Mr. Vernon Harcourt. The report, in three volumes, was both thorough and searching. The object of the investigation was to inquire whether any or what reductions can be effected in the expenditure for the Civil Service. The inquiry extended to the whole subject of organisation, official authority, subordination, discipline, hours of labour, mechanical appliances, holidays, health and sickness, ventilation in the offices, pride in the Service, honesty, efficiency in making collections, satisfaction in performing public duty, promotion, increase of pay with length of service, retiring allowances, proper ages for coming into and going out of the Public Service, &c.

In the following year, namely, in 1874, the Playfair Commission, comprising many permanent heads of departments, was appointed. The Playfair Commission unanimously reported in favour of a scheme similar to that recommended by the Commission of 1853, inasmuch as it endorsed the principle of dividing labour into intellectual and mechanical sections, modified so as to enable all who could successfully compete in the ordinary commercial examination to enter the lower division of the Service in which the work, pay, and prospects would in all branches be comparatively uniform. It recommended that for this lower division the minimum salary should be £80, rising by triennial increments, subject to a certificate from the head of the department, to a maximum of £200 a year, with a prospect of "duty pay" not exceeding £100 a year, similar to that given in the Bank of England and similar institutions to clerks of special aptitude. The Commission further recommended that candidates should be subject to a year's probation, at the end of which period, if unsuitable to the department in which they had entered, they could be transferred to another, and if unsuitable to any, might, on the recommendation of the Civil Service Commission, be discharged. The Playfair Commission of 1874. (a) The lower division.

Candidates for the upper division were recommended by the Commission to be tested by a preliminary non-competitive examination, open to all persons over 17, and subsequently by a competitive examination suitable for young men of 18 to 23, adequately trained at a good school or University. The Commission recommended that as vacancies occurred the head of each department should be able to select any one of the candidates on the list, who in his turn would have the privilege of declining the proffered post or any other till he was 25. This gave considerable freedom of selection on the part of officers and of refusal on the part of candidates. The minimum salary of the upper division was fixed at £100, rising by triennial increments, subject as in the lower division to a certificate from the head of the department, to £400, so arranged that a clerk whose increments were awarded without stoppage or deduction would reach his maximum in (say) twenty-four years from his first entry into the Service. There was also to be a collateral scale of "duty payments," bringing the salary up to £600, to be awarded to the most competent, without regard to seniority; and beyond this there were the staff appointments, including such officers as principal clerks, open to all clerks in the Service competent to fill them, and open also, according to the recommendations of the Playfair Commission, to others not in the Service if the head of the department, acting in concert with his principal officers, considered it desirable. (b) The upper division.

The Commissioners pointed out that in the lower division of the Service clerks could be transferred from one department to another as their services might be required, and they were of opinion that, even in the higher divisions, such transfers in the earlier years were very desirable. They laid great stress on their recommendation that promotions in the two divisions should be made on the ground of merit alone, the system of promotion by seniority being regarded by Sir Lyon Playfair as the real evil of the Service; but promotion from the lower to the higher divisions of the Service, they thought, should be a matter of rare occurrence, not allowed without a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners, granted upon the special recommendation of the head of the department and with the consent of the Treasury and published in the *Gazette*.* They recommended that clerks in the lower division should be allowed a longer time to compete than the outside public, and that the greatest possible publicity should be given to all appointments, the partiality of individual judgment to be guarded against by the heads of departments calling into counsel the officers responsible for the work of the clerks from among whom promotions might be made. (c) Transfers and promotions.

The Commission recommended that the rate of remuneration of the lower division of clerks should only exceed the rate fixed for similar work in the open market as would attract to the Public Service the *élite* of the class employed on similar work outside of it. (d) Rate of remuneration.

The pith of the Playfair scheme for the division of labour into two grades was summed up in the words:—"Persons should be appointed on the distinct understanding that they have no claim to go beyond the maximum salary of the grade in which they are placed, and that any further advancement must depend on special official aptitude." (e) The pith of the Playfair scheme.

The scheme of organisation recommended by the Playfair Commission was given a fair trial by the Government, especially as regards the lower division, and after the lapse of ten years another Royal Commission was appointed to inquire how the scheme had worked. The Commission endorsed the principle of the division of labour as already recommended by the previous two Commissions, but said that the line of demarcation had been drawn too low; that the bulk of the lower division clerks were not contented The Civil Service Commission of 1887-90. (a) The lower or second division.

* "Not only," as explained in the Commissioners' report, "because the original qualifications are lower, but also because the character of the work in the inferior grades will be rarely calculated to develop superior capacities."

contented with their position and prospects, and that a considerable proportion of those clerks were fitted to fill a large number of places now unnecessarily reserved for the upper division. They therefore recommended that the initial salary should be reduced to £70; that after a year's real probation annual increments of £5 should be granted on the certificate of the principal up to £100; that a special report should then be required on the competence, character, and diligence of the clerk from the principal, and unless this were satisfactory there should be no further advance; that if the report were satisfactory the annual increments should be sums of £7 10s., to total up to £190. At this point a second report, signed by the superior officer, and countersigned by the permanent head of the department, as to the clerk's competency to efficiently perform work of a superior and more advanced character, should be required, after which the annual increments should be by sums of £10 till a maximum of £350 was reached. A limited number of staff appointments, as well as certain upper division posts, should be reserved for the best clerks of the lower division.

(b) The upper or first division.

The Commission endorsed the view of the Playfair Commission that the best preparation for the limited number of posts in the upper or first division was not to be found in the purely clerical routine of the ordinary clerkships, and although the clerks of the lower division should be eligible, yet a strict line ought to be drawn between the work of the two divisions. They recommended that candidates should be from 20 to 24 years of age; that the initial salary should be £200 a year, rising by annual increments of £20 to £500, which would be the limit for clerkships of the third grade; that the limit for clerks of the second or superior grade should be £800, while for the best there would be a higher grade still, with a limit of £1,000. The Commission recommended a strict probation of two years, at the end of which period a clerk showing unfitness for official work could be discharged.

(c) Promotion only by merit.

The Commission also endorsed the view of the Playfair Commission by recommending that promotions from each grade should only take place upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the grade above requiring to be filled up, and that promotions in both divisions should be made by merit, by selecting always the fittest man, instead of considering claims in order of seniority, and rejecting only the unfit.

Under this scheme there are still certain special appointments requiring professional or technical knowledge which could not be satisfactorily filled by open competition, for which the Commission recommend a range of age from 25 to 40 years.

(d) How the Civil Service now stands.

The recommendations of the Royal Commission of 1887–90 are now in force, with the result that the permanent Civil Service at home now consists of the two grades of clerks named, supplemented by abstractors or copyists and boy clerks. A considerable number of vacancies in Class I offices have been filled by the promotion of meritorious second-division clerks; but staff posts are often conferred on men from outside. The second-division clerks are entitled to a fortnight's holiday every year during the first five years, and three weeks afterwards, exclusive of public holidays and alternate Saturday half-holidays, while the first-division clerks are entitled to six weeks holiday for the first ten years and eight weeks afterwards, also exclusive of public holidays. Seven hours constitute a day's work.

It should be added that every Civil Servant on the Permanent Staff must hold a certificate from the Civil Service Commission. These certificates are issued after success in the various competitive examinations, combined with a satisfactory medical certificate and testimonials as to general fitness and respectability from two householders.

The Commission of 1887–90 made several important modifications in the system as laid down by the Commission of 1874, in addition to such as may be named above. It increased the maximum of the salaries in the different classes, and, as a consequence, abolished "duty pay"; it did away with the preliminary of the two examinations for the upper division, and it changed the designation of the two divisions from upper and lower to first and second.

(e) Admission by competition.

Cassell's "Guide to Employment in the Civil Service," published in 1894, contains the following:—"Since the year 1870 admission to the Civil Service of the Crown has been gained to a yearly increasing extent by success in open competition, so that at the present date quite three-fourths of the clerkships, and similar appointments in the Home Civil Service, have been filled by persons who have, at the least, proved their power in excelling in an educational contest. Of the few remaining appointments of the better class, for which official nominations are required, a considerable proportion is won in limited competitions, in which three or more persons are nominated to compete among themselves. A very few situations of tolerably good rank—in fact, a mere remnant—are obtainable by direct nomination after a purely qualifying test."

National elementary education.

A very important branch of the Civil Service is that which deals with national education. The following details of the system pursued, and the salaries paid, have been culled from Edward Porritt's recent work (1893) on "The Englishman at Home." The salaries of head masters of elementary schools, he states, range from £460 a year, the maximum paid by the London School Board, to £90 or £100 a year paid by School Boards in the rural districts. The salaries for head mistresses range from £300, in London, to £70 or £80 a year paid by the smaller Boards in the provinces. The salaries of certificated assistant masters are much smaller. In the Board Schools all over England they average £100 a year; in the voluntary schools they are still lower. The average in those of the Church of England is £67 a year, in the Roman Catholic schools £73, and in the Wesleyan £76 a year. As regards assistant mistresses, their salaries under Boards average £77, in Roman Catholic and Wesleyan schools £48, and in those of the Church of England £47. Most of the Roman Catholic and Wesleyan schools are in the large towns, while the majority of the Church schools are in the thinly-populated rural districts, where the payment for all classes of work is lower than in the large towns. School Boards in these country districts pay only slightly higher rates than Church of England school managers. The higher average of salaries paid by School Boards is due to the fact that the majority of teachers under School Boards are engaged in the large cities. In all schools receiving the Parliamentary grant the work of the men and women teachers is the same. A number of the larger School Boards during the winter months maintain evening schools, in respect of which the Education Department also makes grants based on attendance and the results of examinations. Payment for this work is by the hour, and ranges from 2s. 3d. an hour, paid by the London School Board to its teachers, to 1s. 3d. an hour paid by the Manchester School Board. Except in London and Leicester, women also receive less pay than men for evening school teaching. Their payment ranges from 1s. 5d.

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an hour in Leeds to 1s. an hour in Manchester. The Manchester School Board pays a bonus of £3 a session. To obtain it a teacher must conduct a class with an average attendance of thirty pupils three nights a week for six months. The object of these evening schools is to afford opportunities to scholars, formerly in the elementary day schools, of continuing their general studies after they have left school and commenced work. The curricula are so arranged as to make it easy for a boy who left school for work when in the fifth or sixth standard to resume at the point where his education in the day-school came to an end. In 1893, at the instance of the trade unionists, whose societies are federated with the Trades Congress, and also at that of the members of the numerous co-operative societies which flourish in the North of England and the Midlands, the teaching of the duties of the citizen was included in the courses of the evening schools, and the Education Department drew up an additional code of subjects to be taught under this head. These subjects are grouped in five divisions:—(1) Local Government; (2) Central Government; (3) the Duties of Citizens in relation to Local and Central Government; (4) the Empire; and (5) Industrial and Social Life and Duties.

The Science and Art Department, South Kensington.

There are two other departments of state-aided education, namely, the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, and the system of technical education. The Science and Art Department was established about 1840 as the National School of Design. It was then under the control of the Board of Trade, the State Department which now has the oversight of railways, canals, and harbours, and the administration of the navigation laws, the laws as to trade marks, and the collection of statistics and information in regard to trade, emigration, and labour. In 1853, when the Council for Education was re-organised, the Science and Art Department was transferred to it from the Board of Trade, and since then it has been under the management of the President and the Vice-President of the Council for Education and a separate branch of the Education Department. In the House of Commons the Vice-President is responsible for the Science and Art Department, as he is for the administration of the Education Acts. For half a century past Parliament has made a grant to the Science and Art Department. This grant has increased as the work of the Department has assumed larger proportions, until in 1893 it had reached £535,000. These annual grants are expended (1) in the maintenance of the National Art Training School and the Normal School of Science, South Kensington; the Royal School of Mines in Jermyn-street, London; the South Kensington, Indian, Bethnal Green, and Geological Museums; the Science and Art Libraries; the museums of Edinburgh and Dublin, and the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom; and (2) in grants to teachers of art and science whose students pass the examinations held under the auspices of the department. Grants are also made to elementary schools whose scholars pass the department's examinations in drawing. Classes in connection with South Kensington are held all over the country, and every year thousands of young men and women who have gone through the elementary schools, and are at work or in business, continue their education in the evening classes organised in connection with the Science and Art Department. The department carries on this branch of its work with the help of local voluntary committees.

Technical education.

The Department of Science and Art at South Kensington has also the oversight of technical education, so far as it is given out of funds provided by Parliament or raised by local rates. The system of technical education dates only from 1889. Under the provisions of an Act passed in that year, supplemented by another Act passed in 1891, town councils and county councils may "from time to time, out of the local rates, supply or aid the supply of technical or manual instruction." Technical instruction is defined by the Act of 1889 as "instruction in the principles of science and art applicable to industries, and in the application of special branches of science and art to specific industries or employments." It is stipulated that it is "not to include teaching the practice of any trade, or industry, or employments." Manual instruction is defined to be "instruction in the use of tools, processes of agriculture, and modelling in clay, wood, or other material." Grants are made by the local authority administering the Technical Instruction Acts in proportion to the nature and amount of the efficient instruction supplied by the schools or institutions within its district; but no grant can be made to any institution on the governing body of which the council making the grant is not represented, nor can any grant be made in aid of a school conducted for private profit. Certain taxes which are collected by the Imperial Exchequer through the Inland Revenue Department are allocated to the town and county councils for carrying out the Technical Education Acts; and, in addition, these local governing bodies are empowered to raise a rate not exceeding 1d. in the £1 on the Poor Law valuation to supplement the fund received from the Treasury. In 1892 the total sum received from the Imperial Exchequer for technical education was £734,000. £535,000 was disbursed by the Science and Art Department, and the £5,000,000 expended on elementary education by the Committee of the Council for Education made up a total of £6,269,000 paid out of the Imperial Exchequer for national education. The whole of this sum was raised as taxes. In addition, about £1,750,000 were raised by school boards and other local authorities by means of rates for the same purpose, to say nothing of the total sum which was subscribed by the friends of the voluntary schools—those schools which receive from £1 2s. 6d. to £1 7s. 6d. per scholar from the annual Parliamentary grants, but in respect of which the difference between the total cost of the education given and the amount received from the Government has to be raised by the friends of the school.

Appendix C.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

PART I.

REPORTS BY THE FOREIGN CONSULS.

AT an early stage of the Commissioners' inquiry a circular letter was addressed to all the foreign Consuls stationed in Sydney asking them to supply a copy of the blue-book published by their respective Governments, showing the nature of the offices held by, and the salaries paid to, Civil Servants; also of any Act or Acts of Parliament under which the Civil Service might be regulated and controlled, as well as of any Report or Reports by Royal Commission, Civil Service Board, or otherwise, dealing with the subject of Civil Service Reform. The Consuls were further asked to supply the Commission with information as to the method of making appointments and promotions, whether by Civil Service Board or otherwise, and also as to the method of audit pursued. Finally they were asked to state what books were published in their respective countries on the subject of Civil Service reform. The following answers were received, but in the majority of cases the Consuls stated that they had forwarded the circular to their respective Governments, and the replies have not yet come to hand.

(1.) DENMARK.

Extract from a letter received from the Consul, dated 9 February, 1895.

All Civil Servants get their positions from the King, except those in the lower grades. If a place is vacant a petition must be sent in, and, of course, the Minister's opinion is taken.

THEODOR AUGUST BOESEN.

(2.) GERMANY.

Translation of Memorandum by the Secretary to the Consul-General.

The immediate Civil Officers in Germany are divided into four classes:—

(*a*) The higher officers.
(*b*) Those engaged in the preparatory service for higher offices.
(*c*) The subaltern officers.
(*d*) The inferior officers.

In all high State offices, with Ministries and superior authorities, provision is made for the training of officers for employment in the Service. According to the regulations, officers must undergo a certain period of probationary service, and pass certain examinations. Besides this, the very fact that a man occupies a position in the employ of the State implies that his character is above reproach. After the employment of a person for a State office has been discussed, the appointment is made, if it be for a high office, by special ordinance of the local ruling Sovereign or territorial lord; but the appointment of other officials rests with high officers, on whom devolves this duty, or with the Ministers of the departments interested. Appointments for the German Empire are made by the Chancellor.

It would not be possible in this short memorandum to give an idea of the whole Civil Service of Germany, or to enter into a criticism upon it. It must suffice to merely indicate the essential features of the Service.

In connection with certain offices the Federal Council has a voice.

1. The Federal Council appoints the officers in the Audit Department and the disciplinary bodies, the Emperor giving his formal sanction to the appointments.

2. The Federal Council submits to the Emperor recommendations in the appointment of Consuls and Imperial Plenipotentiaries, and of District Controllers of Customs and Revenue. The Emperor has the power to ignore these recommendations.

3. After consultation with the Federal Council, the Emperor finally appoints the members of the Imperial Tribunal, the Attorney-General-in-Chief, the Attorneys-General, and the permanent members of the Federal Board of Home Affairs, the Directors of the Imperial Bank, and the Imperial Patent Officers. The officers of the National Assembly are appointed by the president of that body.

The Service comes under the operations of the Imperial Law of 31 March, 1873. Some of the features of this law may be referred to.

Every appointment of a State official is considered to be for life, unless some special provision to the contrary is made at the time of the appointment.

Every officer must take an oath to fulfil the duties of his office, and he receives a warrant of his appointment. Payment of salary is made every month; sometimes, however, it is made quarterly in advance.

On the death of an officer the widow, or legitimate issue, is entitled to one quarter's salary of the deceased.

Every officer is personally responsible for the legality of his official acts.

Special regulations exist as to leave of absence, or the appointment of a *locum tenens*.

Special consent is required before an officer can accept titles, honorary distinctions, presents, or rewards.

An Imperial officer is not allowed, without permission, to accept any additional employment for which there is constant remuneration, nor is he allowed to carry on any trade.

The same permission is requisite for an Imperial officer who desires to sit upon the Board, the Executive Council or the Council of Supervision of any company whose object is gain, but such permission is not granted if a remuneration of any kind is connected with the position.

The salaries of the higher officials are fixed once for all by Parliament. The salaries of other officials range from a minimum to a maximum.

Increase of salary in each class depends chiefly upon length of service.

Officers who are considered to be no longer fit for service are entitled, after ten years of service, to a pension to the extent of one-fourth of their salary; for every further year of service they are entitled to one-sixtieth of their salary in addition; but no pension can ever exceed three-fourths of the salary of the office.

Widows and orphans under age are entitled to certain pensions after the death of an officer.

The daily rate of travelling expenses is dealt with in a special regulation.

Officers of the different branches are selected to compose a tribunal which deals with breaches of discipline on the part of officials.

CONTROL

CONTROL of the Accounts of State Revenue and Expenditure.

To examine the systems of dealing with accounts in the several States would occupy too much time. The system that prevails in the German Empire will therefore be the only one referred to.

The transactions in connection with the receipt and expenditure of State moneys are all subjected to examination and audit. Increase and decrease in the Imperial assets, and the administration of the debts of the Empire, are dealt with by the Imperial Court of Accounts.

The Court of Accounts is the highest controlling authority. It must examine all accounts in order to satisfy itself that in every branch of the administration the law is being observed, and that all expenditure is authorised.

All the accounts of the German Empire are submitted to Parliament for its sanction.

H. MEINCK,
Secretary.

(3.) THE NETHERLANDS.

Memorandum by the Consul-General.

1. The administration of Government in the Netherlands is divided between eight Ministerial Departments, viz.:—Foreign Affairs, Justice, Home Affairs, Navy, Finance, War, Waterworks and Trade Industry, Colonies.

2. The total public expenditure, as estimated in the Budget of 1894, a copy of which is annexed, amounts to 138,444,203 guilders, or £11,537,017.

3. There exists no Civil Service Board, or any similar institution. The appointment, promotion, and dismissal of Civil and other State servants is a prerogative of the King, or rather an act of the executive power which is vested in the King.

4. In this, as in all other Government actions, the King goes by the advice of his responsible Ministers, who, each for his Department, has to countersign appointments and dismissals, and is responsible to Parliament.

5. For some high officers of State, as Governor-General of the Netherlands-India, Ambassadors, Commissaries of the King in the Provinces, &c., the proposal to the King is made, not by one Minister, but by the Council of all the Ministers.

6. For some offices, which it is desirable to keep entirely independent of the Government, the proposal to the King does not emanate from the Ministers. For members of the High Court of Justice, for instance, the King's choice is limited to five, proposed by the Second Chamber of Parliament; for members of the General Chambers of Audit, to three, proposed in the same way; for a vacant judgeship, a proposal of three is made by the members of the court in which the vacancy occurs.

7. For the same reason—independence from Government—the above-named functionaries are appointed for life, and can be dismissed only by their own request, or by judgment of the High Court.

8. Other Civil Servants have no absolute certainty of office. No case, however, is known of a Civil Servant being dismissed unless he misbehaves himself, or grossly neglects his duties.

9. No regulations or rules exist with regard to advancement. A Civil Servant, however, who fulfils his duties well generally gets on.

10. In order to enter the Civil Service, in almost all cases candidates have to undergo an examination or to possess certain degrees or certificates. All the members of the Judicature, for instance, must be Doctors of Law of one of the Universities; the Government engineers must have a certificate of the Engineering School. For others, the examinations are mostly competitive, the number of candidates being larger than the vacancies.

11. As a matter of course, the Ministers, in proposing appointments to the King, are limited their choice to those who have successfully passed the examination.

12. Change of Ministry does not cause a change of Civil Servants.

13. Salaries of Civil Servants are brought by the Executive on the yearly Budget proposed to Parliament. The Second Chamber (Assembly) can, by amendment, either increase or decrease a salary, or, by refusing the money, altogether abolish a post.

14. The salaries of the Netherlands Civil Service are not high compared with what they are in Australia. At the Departments the Secretary-General (permanent head) has about £340 a year. The Referenderies (Chiefs of Divisions) receive from £240 to £260 a year. Clerks, on entering the Service, begin generally at from £40 to £50.

15. All Civil Servants are obliged to contribute to a Pension Fund, as well for themselves as for their widows and orphans. They are entitled to a pension after forty years' service and attainment of 60 years of age, unless ill-health obliges them to leave the Service before that time.

16. For administrative purposes the country is divided into eleven Provinces, and a great number of Municipalities. The provincial and municipal Civil Servants are appointed by the authorities in province or municipality.

17. The system of Civil Service, which, I believe, is practically the same as in other European countries, works well. I am not aware that complaints have arisen, or that any investigation by Commission or otherwise has become necessary.

18. With regard to the system of audit, there exists a General Chamber of Audit. Its seven members are appointed for life by the King from a number of those proposed for each vacancy by the Second Chamber of Parliament. The King appoints one of the number as President, and the Secretary, from a number of three proposed by the Members. The salary of the Members of the Audit Chamber is about £340 a year. They must be over thirty years of age, exercise no other profession, and not be Members of Parliament, or of a Provincial or Municipal Council.

19. The Chamber has the control over public finances. All accounts must be audited and approved by it, and it has to see that all expenses are in accordance with law, and do not exceed the amount voted for every particular purpose. The yearly accounts of public finances to be presented to Parliament by the Government have to be audited and approved by the Chamber. It has authority to make proposals to the King concerning ameliorations or economies in the Administration of the public finances.

PUBLIC

Public Expenditure in the Netherlands.

Divisions and Sub divisions of Budget	Guilders.	Voted for 1894 Guilders—12 = £1 Total, in Guilders.
I Household of the King (Queen)		804,000
II. High Colleges of State—		
1 States General (Parliament)	352,185	
2 Council of State	102,110	
3 General Chamber of Audit	115,550	
4 Chancery of Orders of Knighthood	20,600	
5 Cabinet of the King	33,215	
6 Pensions, gratuities, &c	38,842	
7 Unforeseen expenses	5,000	
		667,502
III Department of Foreign Affairs—		
1 Cost of the Department	84,380	
2 Embassies and Consulates	643,400	
3 Sundry expenses	21,300	
4 Pensions, &c	25,849	
5. Unforeseen expenses	10,000	
		784,929
IV Department of Justice—		
1 Cost of Department	144 998	
2 ,, Judicature	1,667,036	
3 ,, Military Courts	51,300	
4 Law costs	327,500	
5. Costs of General Police and supervision of shooting and fishing	605,915	
6 Prisons and Government educational establishments	1,008,698	
7 Buildings	518,921	
8 Government labour establishments and labour colonies	764,207	
9 Pensions, gratuities, &c	256,349	
10. Sundry expenses	37,250	
11. Unforeseen expenses	50,000	
		5,432,174
V Department of Home Affairs—		
1 Cost of Department	164,184	
2 ,, Home administration	1,206,215	
3 National Militia and National Guard	65,550	
4 Medical, Police	643,360	
5 Public Instruction	9,518,696	
6 Arts and Sciences	570,185	
7. Official Gazette	79,068	
8 Pensions, gratuities, subsidies, &c	549,355	
9 Unforeseen expenses	40,000	
		12,836,613
VI. Naval Department—		
1 Cost of Department—administration	409,013	
2 Pilotage, buoys, lighthouses, &c	1,960,185	
3 Material of the Navy and the Naval Establishments	6,307,805	
4 Navy	5,309,315	
5 Pensions, gratuities, &c	1,574,817	
6 Unforeseen expenses	60,000	
		15,621,135
VIIa National Debt—		
1 Interests, life rents, &c	32,200,727	
2 Amortisation of National Debt	5,208,262	
		37,408,989
VIIb Department of Finance—		
1 Cost of Department		
2 ,, Grand Books of National Debt	324,390	
2 ,, agency for payment of interest at Amsterdam	111,375	
3 ,, the Public Treasury	96,872	
4 ,, Mint	67,750	
5 ,, direct taxation income tax, and excise	4,504,434	
6 Payment to Municipalities of four fifths of personal taxation	8,572,000	
7. Costs of Administration of Stamp Office, Registration, Succession, Mortgages, States Lottery, Domains, Roads, &c	1,920,720	
8 Religion (worship)	1,971,362	
9 Sundry expenses	1,545,948	
10 Pensions, gratuities, &c.		
11. Unforeseen expenses	36,000	
		19,150,851
VIII —Department of War—		
1. Cost of department	155,950	
2 Salaries, &c , for the general staff	274,700	
3 ,, ,, staffs of different services, and of the officers	3,218,065	
4 Pay and further expenses	9,260,326	
5 Medical service	936,223	
6 Study and instruction	399,204	
7 Artillery establishments, material, portable arms, &c.	958,100	
8 Material of the engineers, barracks, &c	757,400	
9 Cost of Government central magazines of clothing, equipment, &c	434,385	
10 Military reconnoitring, topographical service, &c	61,600	
11 Moving persons and goods	293,000	
12 Sundry expenses	78,546	
13 Pensions, &c	2,192,373	
14 Unforeseen expenses	50,000	
15 Mounted police	623,960	
16 Extraordinary expenses	993,850	
17. Fortifications	1,591,000	
		22,278,682
Carried forward		114,984,875

Public Expenditure in the Netherlands—*continued.*

Divisions and Sub-divisions of Budget.	Guilders.	Voted for 1894. Guilders—12=£1. Total in Guilders.
Brought forward	.....	114,984,875
IX.—Department of Waterworks, Trade, Industry—		
1. Cost of department	179,700	
2. Improving canal from Rotterdam to sea	513,000	
North Sea Canal	486,500	
Improving the mouth of the Maas	1,750,000	
Canal from Amsterdam to Meurede	286,338	
Government railways	2,025,000	
Other expenses	7,629,831	
3. Postal service / Telegraphs	8,220,590	
4. Trade and industry	387,120	
5. Pensions, gratuities, &c.	287,574	
6. Unforeseen expenses	60,000	
		21,825,653
X.—Department of the Colonies	.....	1,361,238
XI.—Unforeseen Expenses	.....	50,000
Total Expenditure	.....	138,221,766 =£11,518,480·10

27 March, 1895.

J. A. DE VICQ,
Consul-General for the Netherlands.

(4.) Salvador.

Memoranda by the Consul-General.

The appointments and promotions of heads of departments, chiefs of branches, and of all other officers of somewhat responsible and similar high rank, in the Civil Service of the Republic, remain with the Executive, in accordance, however, with such Acts as are enacted by Parliament, or with such decrees as are issued by the President, with respect to any particular branch of the Public Service. Subordinate officers are appointed by the heads of their respective departments, subject, however, to approval by the Executive.

As a rule, besides citizenship or naturalisation, University qualifications are required for admission to the General Administrative Service. Judges and Law Officers must further produce diplomas from the Faculties of Jurisprudence and Law; Military officers and non-commissioned officers are prepared for their positions by Military Schools.

Audit.—The method of Audit employed by the Government of Salvador is by a special court, designated as the *Tribunal Superior de Cuentas*, the members of which hold a judicial status, and to whom all public accounts are periodically submitted by each department through a special official occupying a position similar to that of Attorney-General. I have the honor to remit you herewith, for the Commission, a yearly report of such Tribunal for the year 1892.

Vitis Park, near Richmond, 26 March, 1895.

The following is an abstract of the expenses of each Ministerial Department of the Republic of Salvador for the year 1891:—

	Pesos.
Department of Internal Affairs	743,434·49
,, Public Works	188,262·19
,, Public Instruction	246,766·82
,, Finances	445,824·99
,, Justice	143,306·68
,, National Defence	2,031,124·83
,, Foreign Affairs	86,325·52
,, Pensions, Charity, Hospitals, and Asylums	189,370·78
Total	4,074,416·30
In addition to which must be added for Loans, Foreign Debts, Debentures, Interest, and sundry obligations	3,373,406·73
General total	7,447,823·03

which, at the exchange of 5 pesos per £ stg. = £1,489,564.

Certified extract from the Report of the Secretary for Finance and Public Credit of Salvador for the year 1891–2.

I must add, however, that the military expenditure of the Republic has been greatly reduced by the Government which came into office in the early part of last year.

In my first memorandum I omitted to mention that retiring pensions are allowed to officers of the various branches of the Civil Service of the Republic, according to the merits of each case, after due consideration by the Executive, whose decision is confirmed and made secure by Presidential decree.

Vitis Park, near Richmond, 30 April, 1895.

HENRY BONNARD,
Consul General de la Republica del Salvador.

(5.) United States.

Memoranda by the Consul.

The Civil Service in the United States is a vast business machine, requiring special study when even approximately correct knowledge is desired. Our "Blue-book" contains little information, aside from the names, nationality, whence appointed, place of duty, and salary of employés, while it embraces two large volumes, aggregating about 2,600 pages.

As the term "servant" is little used in the common speech in our country, what you call "Civil Servants" we call "Civil Service Employés," and the appointments, promotions, &c., in the Civil Service proper are strictly regulated by rules, established by a non-partisan Board, in conformity with legislative enactments.

For the convenience of your honorable body I will endeavour to summarise the laws creating and governing the controlling powers of our Civil Service system.

The President is authorised to appoint three Civil Service Commissioners, styled the United States Civil Service Commission, not more than two of whom shall belong to one political party, to hold no other office under the United States during the term, each to receive a salary of $3,500 (£700) per year, with necessary travelling expenses, vacancies to be filled by the President "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

The duties of the Commission are to aid the President—though the Commission performs the whole duty as a fact—in preparing rules for carrying out the spirit of the law, and really to see that such rules are strictly executed or obeyed.

The Rules provide for open competitive examinations to test the fitness of applicants in the classified Service. The examinations are to be "practical," and relate to the duties in the Service into which the applicant seeks employment. Vacancies are to be filled by those passing the best examinations, and the appointments in the Departments "at Washington" are to be apportioned among the States "on the basis of population."

The applicant must be examined under oath; there is a probation before appointment; the employé shall not be required or requested to contribute to any political fund or perform any political service, nor shall any person "in said Service" use his official authority to coerce another's political action.

The Commissioners have control of these examinations, and under the rules no consideration of party or politics is allowed.

The Commissioners shall, "at Washington and in each State and Territory," appoint suitable persons, "not less than three," in the official Service residing in said States, to act as a Board of Examiners, under the instruction of the Commissioners; and this examining Board is often, if not usually, aided by a "Chief Examiner," who is provided by the law, and who receives $3,000 (£600) per year.

The Boards are to be located in convenient places, all applicants to have equal opportunities, and there are stringent laws providing for the punishment of any who might, through favour or prejudice, do injustice to any applicant. By practice (though the law does not strictly so provide) the labourers are also protected from political influence by these Civil Service laws.

The law provided that, after six months from its passage, no person should be appointed or promoted in the classified Service without having passed the necessary examination. No recommendation, except as to character, shall be considered, even from Senators or Representatives.

The rules are not to be strictly adhered to in cases of honourably discharged soldiers, and do not apply to persons employed solely as labourers.

When the Civil Service laws were passed, gentlemen of wealth, high character, and great business ability accepted the arduous duties of the position, though the salary would be regarded very low in any other country, and, by the most tireless energy in the pursuit of public virtue, the political atmosphere throughout the country soon began to show signs of greater purity.

It must not be thought that all persons employed by the Government are under the rules of the Civil Service proper. At first those rules were made to apply to heads of Departments; then they were broadened to include all branches where fifty persons were employed; but, with experience and the perfecting of machinery, the rules are being extended down towards the base of the political structure.

The railway mail clerks, who number over 6,000, are now under the Civil Service rules, though many of the carriers are not.

In the Postal Service there are over 112,000 persons employed, probably not less than one-half of whom come under the Civil Service rules. To illustrate: There are 64,329 post offices in the United States. Now, the 64,329 postmasters do not come under the Civil Service rules, and, though they are not elected by the people, as it is hoped they may be in the near future, yet they are appointed on petition of the patrons of the offices respectively. Unfortunately, regard is still had to the "party in power." As a vast majority of these offices are kept by business men in shops, stores, &c., and as the clerks are usually business employés, neither come under the Civil Service rules.

For the departments in Washington I think the examinations are held only in Washington, the dates of sittings of Boards being well known by all aspirants. For the Railroad, Mail Service, Treasury, Interior, &c., there are examinations as to the service required, usually as often as once a year, the Boards being arranged with date and place with sufficient notice to inform all interested parties.

Not having access to recent Civil Service reports, I am not able to give even approximately the number of Civil Service employés now under Civil Service rules, but the purpose in view is to gradually extend the operations of the law until, in the selection of public servants, all considerations save fitness alone shall be eliminated.

Thus summarised it will be seen that our Civil Service is under a non-partisan Commission of three, who formulate rules and direct the workings of the whole system; that examinations for appointment and promotion are made at convenient times and places by a Board selected with care from a non-partisan Civil Service, and from the same branch of Service desired to be entered by the applicants, and usually assisted by the General Examiner, with every possible safeguard against partiality or fraud. The local or specially appointed local or State examining Boards are members of such Boards *ex officio* only, and when selected have no increased compensation unless ordered away from place of duty, in which cases actual expenses are paid on presentation of sworn vouchers.

The

The question of salary in our Civil Service presents less difficulties, though, owing to the magnitude of our Civil Service, it will be necessary to present the cases by illustrations or comparisons.

There is one bold and prominent fact in our Civil Service that none but Americans appreciate, and few but Americans would approve of, and that is that though the average wage of all who render service for a consideration is over 30 per cent. higher on an average in the United States than in any other considerable nation, our public servants, as a whole, receive over 30 per cent. less than those of any other nation. It is objected by other peoples that our low salaries may conduce to dishonesty and inefficiency. No well-informed man of any nation will claim for any Civil Service a higher efficiency than that in the United States, and—aside from municipal affairs, uninfluenced by Civil Service—the records show as low a percentage of malfeasance and misfeasance in the Great Republic as ever shown in any country on earth. With us, government is a business machine with the head office at Washington. We are ruled by law through delegated agencies, and we will differentiate no ruling and a ruled class by taking from those whose toil or enterprise enriches the nation to aggrandise those who for the time guard the gates and keep the books.

We have in our Railway Mail Service what is called Railway Postal Clerks, an army of over 6,000. They are all bright young men, active, well educated, of highly moral character, and under heavy bonds. They perform very arduous duties, requiring a high degree of skill, extensive knowledge of the country, and constant study. They are away from home at least half of the time, and yet but twenty-five out of this great number get as much as $1,400, or £280, per year. These twenty-five are on runs demanding great skill, endurance, and competency. The average salary of all the others will hardly average $1,000, or £200. Then there are no free clothing, no expenses money for necessary absence, no perquisites of any kind or nature. There are no holidays but national ones, and leave of absence means to furnish a "sub." at the expense of the employé. I doubt if anywhere there is a more active, moral, or efficient body of men. Then there is no retiring or pension, no hanging on when unfit for duty. The Government pays for the service, and the public interest alone is consulted. The man must rely upon himself, and seek the sphere of action that will secure a competence. As a rule, young men do not remain long in this service; very few after the per cent. in the required semi-annual examinations begin to run down.

We had 64,329 post-offices in 1891. The average salary is but $225, or £45 per year. The New York City Post Office pays $8,000, or, in round numbers, £1,600; Brooklyn, $6,000, or £1,200; Chicago, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, San Francisco, St. Louis, and Cincinnati pay the same price. Of the 64,329 post-offices the Government does not own, I think, but 116 of the buildings in which the offices are located. Of all the rest there are probably not over 3,000 for which the Government pays rent, fuel, or lights; and in most of these 2,932 Presidential offices the postmaster even furnishes the boxes, the Yale outfit costing usually over $1,000, or £200. None of these postmasters have any perquisites, any houses furnished, any uniforms, or any other favours. There are no pensions, no leaks, and no claims for continued service. The public only is consulted. I will illustrate by a single case. Indiana is rather above an average state. Her population is about 2,000,000, and she has 1,262 post offices. Of these but 5 pay as much as £600 per year, 22 but £400, 82 but £200, 113 but £100, and 1,040 under £20 per office. This is probably a fair average, and tells much of the story. I should think that over 90 per cent. of the offices were held by business men who perform the duties for the aid the office is to their private business. But the bonds are heavy, the inspectors are present at unlooked for times, and the quarterly returns must show every cent. and every stamp. As before remarked, only a portion of the postal service is yet under the Civil Service rules. I see by the records that there are hundreds of post offices that do not yield $20 or £4 per year to the postmaster, yet they are efficiently managed as a rule.

The large force in the public printing department are labourers, with wages based upon current rates, and only chiefs or heads of departments are under the Civil Service rules, and they receive from £900 for the responsible public printer down to £200 for the clerk. The labourers, too, while not strictly under Civil Service rules, are protected by them against annoyances or removals for political differences or opinions. Most of the labourers in this department work by the hour, and get from 25 cents to 40 cents per hour. In the War and Navy Departments, also, heads of departments receive £400 or £500, and clerks £200 to £240, and are under Civil Service rules, while labourers get a wage varying little from the wage for like service in open market. These two are not under, but are protected by, Civil Service rules.

As to our methods of audit, I am not familiar with the details of the work. The first Auditor of the Treasury receives a salary of $4,000 (£800) and his deputy receives $2,500, or £500.

There are really six auditors assigned to the duties of various branches of the Government. The jurisdictional duties of these separate officers are well defined, and the salaries of the chiefs and the deputies are the same, to wit £800 and £440 respectively. The staff and clerical force of this department, a branch of the Treasury Department, are all under Civil Service rules, chiefs of divisions receiving respectively $2,250, or £450, and clerks according to class—$1,800 = £360, $1,600 = £320, $1,400 = £280, $1,200 = £240, $1,000 = £200, $900 = £180.

As no officer in our Government has discretionary power to the extent of a single dollar, every account must be accompanied with a voucher, or be sworn to or certified by a designated authority, and paid out of funds specially appropriated on estimates submitted to Congress.

Unfortunately I have none of the Civil Service Commissioner's Reports, and I venture to express a fear that this statement will convey but an imperfect idea of the working of our system.

Sydney, 1 February, 1895.

With a little more deliberation I have noted a few more points *re* the Civil Service in the United States which may be of interest to you. The present classified Civil Service covers *now* little less than 40,000 persons, embracing the State, Executive, Labour, Customs, Pension, Postal, Indian, Signal, Railroad and Mail Departments, with qualifications.

In some of the departments the rules do not cover Chiefs of Divisions, or places filled by the President and appointed by the Senate, nor, as before remarked, labourers.

All appointments are for a probationary term of six months, the conduct and capacity then deciding the future of the candidate. The whole Railway Mail Service is under these rules, but applicants for examination must be over 18 and under 35 years of age.

For

For Departmental Service the age must be 20, for Customs Service, 21, except clerks or messengers, who must be 20 years old.

For positions purely clerical the examinations are on orthography, penmanship, copying, arithmetic, discount, elements of English language, letter writing and the proper construction of sentences, and grammar. None who use intoxicating liquors are appointed.

There is no discrimination on account of sex or political or religious opinions, but physical fitness is considered.

The examinations must not fall below 70 per cent.

Applications for examination must be made in writing.

Sydney, 7 February, 1895.

Owing to the demand for higher efficiency and the abuses which had crawled into our Civil Service under the old appointing system called in reform phrase the "Spoil System," there began an agitation for reform many years ago, and, under the leadership of George William Curtis, of "Harper's," Carl Schurz, and a few such disinterested masters of thought, the agitation gained strength to such a degree as to take tangible form in 1883, when our present Civil Service laws were passed.

As I have already informed you the President and the three Commissioners had power under the law to make "Rules" for the carrying out of the spirit as well as the letter of the law.

The law and the rules first applied to departments with fifty or more employés, but, as experience has shaped the public mind for the change, the rules have been changed by gradually broadening the scope of their operations. In the absence of data, I am unable to give dates of successive steps in the reform movement, but, as indicated in my first communication, almost the entire Service is "protected" by the practice, for public opinion keeps ahead of the annual movement of the Commission.

Of course among ambitious and unpatriotic men there is yet a bold declaration that "to the victor belong the spoils," but this grows fainter as the years pass, and we hope to see its extinction in the no distant future. There will be no going backward.

You will find the full text of the law of 1883 on page 392, "Supp. Revised Statutes, United States, Vol. I."

GEO. W. BELL,
U. S. Consul.

Sydney, 11 February, 1895.

PART II.

(*By the Secretary.*)

(*a*) President Grant and Civil Service Reform.

President Grant brought the need of Civil Service Reform officially before the country for the first time in his message to Congress, dated 5 December, 1870. "There is no duty," he pointed out, "which so much embarrasses the Executive and heads of Departments as that of appointments; nor is there any such arduous and thankless labour imposed on Senators and Representatives as that of finding places for constituents." Not that he was by any means the first to observe or to endeavour to rectify the evils of the prevailing system. Some of them, as Mr. Bryce points out, "were observed as far back as 1853, when an Act was passed by Congress requiring clerks appointed to the Departments at Washington to pass a qualifying examination"; but "neither this nor subsequent legislative efforts in the same direction produced any improvement, for the men in office who ought to have given effect to the law were hostile to it."* In 1866, a joint Select Committee of the two Houses was appointed to consider the question of Civil Service Reform, and a report was brought up by the Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, which was long regarded as the "strongest, fairest, and most statesmanlike presentation of the change proposed."† Mr. Jenckes introduced a Bill into Congress in January, 1867, which provided for admission to the Civil Service by open competition, and for the appointment of a Board of three Commissioners to carry out the work of reform. The latter recommendation was not adopted till 1883, when an Act was passed constituting the present Civil Service Commission.‡ Four months after President Grant delivered his message to Congress advocating Civil Service reform, namely, on 3 March, 1871, an Act was passed by which the President was authorised to "prescribe such Rules and Regulations for the admission of persons into the Civil Service of the United States as will best promote the efficiency thereof . . . and to establish Regulations for the conduct of persons who may receive appointments." Under that Act a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the whole question. Nine months after the passing of the Act, namely, on 19 December, 1871, the President transmitted to Congress a set of Rules for the better regulation of the Civil Service which went into operation, as the Act said they would, on 1 January, 1872. Congress regularly made preparations for carrying them into effect, and the President referred to them continually in his annual messages. These Rules only applied to the fourth division of the Civil Service, but that included the great mass of the Service. They provided for the division of that portion of the Service into a number of groups of officers and clerks having similar duties and relations, each group to be divided into, as a rule, four classes or grades, class 1 being lowest, and having a salary of $1,200 a year, Below these was a class of female clerks who were paid at the rate of $900 a year, and above them were certain officers, such as the heads of departments and other superior officers. The Rules provided that all original admissions to the Service were to be to the lowest class by examination and probation, candidates to give adequate written proof that they were of good moral character, of temperate and industrious habits, of suitable age, and healthy.

In 1872 the Republican Conventions throughout the country passed resolutions favouring the scheme of Civil Service reform as proposed by the President, and the National Republican Convention resolved that "any system of the Civil Service, under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal, is fatally demoralising, and we therefore favour a reform of the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage and make honesty, efficiency, and fidelity the essential qualifications for public positions, without practically creating a life tenure of office." President Grant owed his triumphant re-election, in some degree at least, to the favourable reception by the country of his scheme of Civil Service reform. The

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* See "The American Commonwealth," Chapter LXV, on "Spoils."
† See article entitled "Reform *versus* Reformation," by A. W. Tourgee, in the North American Review for April, 1881.
‡ See Report, paragraph 7.

The Commissioners appointed by the Act of 1871 reported in 1874. The first question discussed by them in their report was whether the principles of Civil Service reform, as sanctioned by President Grant in the Act of 1871, were consistent with the constitution and the national character; and, if so, whether the essential methods of administration they required were best adapted to promote the welfare of the people. After answering these questions in the affirmative, they next proceeded to consider the "essential conditions of any remedy promising to be in its nature effective, bearing in mind that the real problem was how most surely and beneficially to advance the worthy private citizen to a public position, and to make him most useful to the people while in that position." They found that the "essential conditions" were the following, namely :—

(1) That the opportunities of those having capacity and character suitable for the Public Service to freely reach that Service by reason of being so qualified, must be improved.
(2) That the practice and opportunity of having more regard, in making appointments, to opinions and influence than to qualifications must, as a consequence, be restrained.
(3) That the obstructions interposed between the private citizen and all offices by those who make a trade of politics must be removed.
(4) That, to secure these results, it was necessary that the executive power should be exercised with its original and constitutional regard to personal fitness.
(5) That confirmations by the Senate ought to be made with the same regard to fitness; and that the practice of treating nominations as a right or a function of individual senators, rather than as a duty of the Executive, is indefensible, and ought to be abandoned; but recognising that the objects of the reform and the theory of the constitution could be carried out only by the self-sacrificing co-operation of senators.
(6) That the practice of permitting representatives to dictate appointments in or from their districts, and of holding them responsible for any such appointments, ought not longer to exist.
(7) That the discretion of heads of departments in making appointments or promotions ought to be so qualified as to give more protection to merit.
(8) That the opportunities and influence of mere selfish and partisan combinations among the people, under the false pretences of principle and patriotism, for the purpose of securing appointments, removals, or promotions, ought to be limited; and that the practice on the part of any voluntary association of coercing the payment of assessments by those in public employment, because so employed, ought to cease.
(9) That to secure, even in a moderate degree, such results, it would be necessary to apply tests of actual personal qualifications by a method not yet practised.
(10) That these tests must be applied by persons having no power in respect of promotions and appointments, and must be sustained by evidence to be preserved and ready to be produced at any time, so that the justice of these tests can be at any time examined into and confirmed.
(11) That these conditions of relief should be so applied and limited as to allow legitimate scope and freedom to the principles and policy of parties.
(12) That the reform must be so conducted as not to tend to create any permanent official tenure, or otherwise affect such tenure than as the securing of better officers, the development of a better sentiment among the people, and the exclusion of partisan proscription by the rules, would surely tend to keep good men longer in office.
(13) That a system of impartial examinations, in reference to the common information every officer ought to possess, and in more special reference to the practical qualities his particular position might demand, was an essential part of any real reform.
(14) That within certain limits, and especially in the larger departments, and, to some extent, for promotions, those examined should compete as to qualifications; and that the appointments and promotions should be from among a certain number of those shown to possess the higher qualifications; but that the method of competition is not yet, at least, proved to be best for universal application, and, therefore, must be limited to the places where alone it is appropriate.
(15) That the question of the places that should be filled by women cannot, in the existing condition of the statutes, and of official experience, be determined by the rules, the rules of examination only undertaking to guarantee that all persons desiring office, whether male or female, shall be examined and tested by an impartial method.
(16) That the question of the just or appropriate distribution of offices among the different sections of the Union must be left to Executive discretion, and to the exigencies of the Public Service, from time to time, the rules only offering, as far as practicable, equal facilities to persons from all sections and States to demonstrate their possession of the necessary qualifications.
(17) That no one connected with the Commission, or under its supervision, should have anything whatever to do with influence, applications, or any other method of securing any office or appointment, save by justly examining, and fairly certifying in writing, the results of the examination of the several applicants, from whatever part of the Union.
(18) That, in the discharge of such duties, neither the members of the Civil Service Commission, nor any examiner, nor any other person acting under the supervision of the Commission, should have any regard for, or make any inquiry about, the applicant's political opinions, the right of making such discrimination, so far as may be just or wise, belonging wholly to the appointing power.

The rules put in force on 1 January, 1872, were stated by the Commissioners in their report, dated April, 1874, on the authority of the heads of departments, to have worked well, and the method of reform inaugurated by the President was pronounced a success. They mentioned the following as among the advantages which had resulted :—

(1) They have on an average, where examinations apply, given persons of superior capacity and character to the service of the Government, and have tended to exclude unworthy applicants.
(2) They have developed more energy in the discharge of duty, and more ambition to acquire information connected with official functions, on the part of those in the Service.
(3) They have diminished the unreasonable solicitation and pressure which numerous applicants and their friends, competing for appointments, have before brought to bear upon the departments in the direction of favouritism.

(4) They have, especially where competition applies, relieved the heads of departments and of bureaus, to a large extent, of the necessity of devoting, to persons soliciting places for themselves or for others, time which was needed for official duties.
(5) They have made it more practicable to dismiss from the Service those who came in under the Civil Service examinations, when not found worthy, than it was, or is, to dismiss the like unworthy persons who had been introduced into the Service through favour or dictation.
(6) They have diminished the intrigue and pressure before too frequent, for causing the removal of worthy persons for the mere purpose of bringing other, perhaps inferior, persons into the Service.
(7) And, for such reasons, those officers think that it is expedient to continue the reform upon the method upon which it has proceeded, making from time to time such modifications in details as experience may show to be most useful.

The Commissioners, at the close of the report, make these statements as to the practical working of the new methods:—

(1) The practicability of fairly conducting examinations as to the qualities to be tested, and of fairly rating the results of competition, and of preserving reliable evidence of the same, has been established.
(2) It has been demonstrated that competitive examinations for entrance to the Public Service will, besides diminishing evil influences in our politics generally, bring a better class of persons into that Service and insure more efficiency in administration.
(3) In regard to promotions, it has been shown that the method of competition may be so united with the exercise of the proper authority of heads of offices or bureaus as to prevent the favoritism and discouragements too frequent under the old method of making promotions, and secure more fidelity and intelligence to the Service.

Notwithstanding the excellent result of the trial of the President's scheme of reform, it was abandoned in 1875, Congress refusing to make any further appropriation, although requested to do so as usual by the President in his Annual Message, delivered on 7 December, 1874, and "treating with contempt an experiment for which the party and administrative power were responsible." Mr. Bryce, in his chapter on "Spoils," states that similar causes to those which defeated the Act of 1853 "defeated the system of competitive examination, inaugurated by an Act of Congress in 1871, when the present agitation for Civil Service reform had begun to lay hold of the public mind." He adds that "Mr. Hayes (1877–1881) was the first President who seems to have honestly desired to reform the Civil Service, but the opposition of the politicians, and the indifference of Congress, which had legislated merely in deference to the pressure of enlightened opinion outside, proved too much for him." Why Mr. Bryce should thus slightingly pass over the action of President Grant does not appear. After referring to the passing of the Pendleton Act of 1883,* which instituted the present Board of Civil Service Commissioners, as "a real step in advance," and stating that President Arthur named a good Commission, and under the rules framed by it some good was effected, Mr. Bryce proceeds as follows:—"The action of the two succeeding Presidents has been matter of recent controversy; but while admitting that less has been done in the way of reform than might have been desired, it is no less true that much more has been done than it would have been safe to expect fifteen years ago. In the so-called 'classified service,' to which the examination system is applied, some removals for political reasons are still occasionally made, but the percentage is far smaller than in the unclassified service, and the Civil Service Commissioners seem justified in the view they expressed in their report of 1891, that 'either outside the classified service poorer grades of appointments are made, or else there are many removals of perfectly good men who are sacrificed simply for party or personal considerations. Probably both these conclusions would be just.'" After stating that the moral effect of the Act of 1883 had been even greater than represented by the fact that as yet it applied to only about 43,000 out of a total estimated at 130,000 posts, and that it had stimulated the Civil Service reform movement in States and municipalities, he points out that several States have now instituted examinations for admission to their Civil Service; and similar legislation has been applied to New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities. "Some years," concludes Mr. Bryce, "must pass before the result of these changes upon the purification of politics can be fairly judged. It is for the present enough to say that while the state of things above described has been generally true, both of Federal and of State and city administration during the last sixty years, there is now reason to hope that the practice of appointing for short terms, and of refusing to reappoint, or of dismissing in order to fill vacancies with political adherents, has been shaken. Nor can it be doubted that the extension of examinations will tend more and more to exclude mere spoilsmen from the Public Service."

(b) Civil Service Reform on the Continent.

France

The era of Civil Service Reform in France dates from the Revolution. Prior to that date, as Arthur Young informs us, "the purchase of offices was legalized. A bureau was opened for their sale. . . . . The Kings of France, in order to raise money, made the judicial offices in Parliament saleable," a custom which, as Mr. Eaton points out, has been prevalent in every European country in a certain stage of its civilisation. The first Napoleon confirmed and established the principle that all public offices should be filled by the most competent persons. In 1840 Mons. Victor Cousin, who was at that time Minister of Public Instruction, appointed Mons. Labouleye a sort of Royal Commission of one to inquire into and report upon the systems of Civil Service in the various German States. The publication of this report led to further improvements in the French Civil Service. That Service, it is said, "moves on with the regularity of clock-work and the inflexibility of fate. In a country liable as France was and is to be tossed about by political storms, the Civil Service may be said to be, next to the Courts of Law, the only organization which survives all changes, and furnishes an historic link between the past and future."† The following works are stated by the French Consul (M. G. Biard d'Aunet) to contain the latest information on the subject of Civil Service in the Republic as now administered:—Almanach National (Annuaire Officiel de la République française)—Personnel et organisation des Services—1,500 pages, relié, 17 francs; éditeurs: Berger, Levrault, 5, rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris. Dictionnaire général de l'administration, par Maurice Block; nouvelle édition, 1891, 35 francs; éditeurs: Marchal et Billard, place Dauphine, 27, Paris. Ferrand: Les Institutions administratives en France et à l'étranger, 1879, 3 francs; éditeurs: Marchal et Billard, place Dauphine, 27, Paris. The

* See Report, paragraph 7. † *North American Review*, October, 1867, article on "Civil Service of the United States.

The Consular Service.

The Hon. A. S. Hewett, in a speech made in the United States House of Representatives some years ago, contrasted the consular system of America, which, he said, offered "an impediment rather than an aid to commerce," with the consular systems of Great Britain, France, and Germany, which he proposed as models for imitation. Speaking of the French Consular system Mr. Hewitt said, "a most elaborate scheme of examination is laid down for admission to the permanent consular and diplomatic service, ... they must understand two modern languages besides their own, the examinations include international law, diplomatic history, statistics, political economy, geography, and the languages, and promotion is made from the lower grades of the entire Foreign Service." This system, he declared, had been found so efficient that it had remained unchanged for nearly half a century. He was especially eulogistic when dealing with the British Consuls, whom he characterised as "missionaries in the cause of British trade," whose zeal and energy were apparently tireless, and whose reports were "models of patient labour and treasuries of valuable commercial knowledge." He says of them that "they devote themselves for life to the promotion of British trade and commerce" and "seek out new avenues for enterprise." Promotions, he says, "are made for merit and length of service . . . . They are never removed for political causes, nor is it ever intimated on a change of administration that they are expected to make room for hungry politicians," as Mr. Hewitt did not fail to point out was the case in America.

In Prussia.

The German States, particularly Würtemburg and Prussia, were at one time considered to be more advanced than any other country in their system of examination for appointments to the Civil Service. But it was not always so. A graphic, amusing, and at the same time historically noteworthy instance of an abuse of patronage by a local sovereign, which was probably at that time a fairly typical case, is given by Sir Julius Benedict in his life of Weber, whose father, the Baron von Weber, was for some years a Civil Servant in one of the Petty German Courts. He rejoiced in the titles of "Financial Councillor" without, apparently, knowing more about money than how to spend it, and of "District Judge" without, apparently, knowing more about law than how to break it. But the evils of the system of favouritism were not allowed to become dominant in German politics. "Prussia long since led the way," says a writer in the *North American Review* for 1871, and "under the guidance of her Stein and Scharnhorst, showed the world what could be done in making an intelligent people by general education and a model Civil and Military Service by applying to them the rigid principle of selection, without favouritism in the one or exemption in the other." Referring to this same statesman, Mr. Eaton says that "Stein, like Willliam III (of England), was the first, under the Government he had in charge, to appreciate the vital importance of good methods in administration ; and each of them gave the subject a prominence which in later years it has never lost. The German statesman secured the gratitude, and in large measure the greatness, of the country by three great measures of administrative reform—the re-organisation of the army, improved municipal government, the 'constitution of the supreme administrative departments,' and by his emancipation of the serfs." In the opinion of Mr. Eaton, Prussia owes it very much to the high order of efficiency which has been introduced into her Civil Service that she has risen to be one of the first Powers in the world"; while another competent observer, quoted by Mr. Eaton, says that "our Civil Service should be above temptation and beyond suspicion. Prussia has such a service The pay is, indeed, not large; but it is graduated on the economical habits of the people. The Service is honourable and brings certain social consideration ; it admits of promotion as the reward of merit, and it ensures a pension for the decline of life."

In Russia, Greece, &c.

From an article in the *North American Review* it appears that so long ago as 1867 all Government officers in Russia were classified. "There are fourteen grades," states the writer, "all of them implying the rights of nobility, the fourteenth grade being the lowest in the scale. No one can be appointed to a public office in Russia without furnishing a college education, and the offices are assigned according to these educational qualifications. Persons without such qualification are not entitled to any grade, but they may fill lower offices, as those of copyists, &c. They may be promoted, however, and there are not a few instances of copyists rising to the highest offices. Russia, however, is far from being purged of the abuses of favouritism, and the public offices swarm with mere parasites. But the principle of the Civil Service is, at any rate, established upon a sound theory." The same writer states that "in Greece, no person is admitted to the Public Service unless he has graduated at a University. In Italy, Portugal, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, as in the German States, qualification tests prevail together with the system of promotion."

In Sweden.

Mr. Eaton states that in Sweden the reform of the Civil Service, though not sufficiently excluding opportunities of bureaucratic and aristocratic influence, perhaps, has been attended by results closely analogous to those in Great Britain. The Swedish Government, he states, "many years ago provided for the examination of candidates for office. The standard of attainment, which (like that first fixed in the British Service) somewhat reflects the influence of an aristocratic class, appears to be higher than in Great Britain, and may, perhaps, be fairly objected to as tending to give a needless monopoly to highly-educated persons. As the democratic spirit shall gain strength, the standard will doubtless be lowered in the interest of humble life, so as to include only the qualifications essential to the Public Service. The king has patriotically surrendered his arbitrary right of appointment for the sake of obtaining the worthiest men for the service of the State; and, without interference from the Members of the Legislature, he uses the appointing power for selecting the best from among those examined. The severe tests of character and capacity for admissions gives the Service a social rank which makes it attractive and honorable. . . . . The tenure of office is much the same as in Great Britain, and there is an analogous system providing for an increase of pay based on length of service and for retiring allowances." Mr. Andrews, American Minister to Sweden, says:—"There is no doubt that the high respectability and rank of the Civil Service in Sweden tend much to induce people to enter it." Anything like patronage, it is said, does not obtain. But one of the most remarkable facts about the Civil Service in Sweden, which we learn from Mr. Eaton, is that the Rigsdag appoints and pays its own special Attorney-General (under the Constitution) to see that persons in the Public Service fulfil their duties, and to accuse them before the Courts of Justice if they fail to do so.

Appendix D.

CIVIL SERVICE CLASSIFICATION.

[*By the Secretary.*]

(*a*) In the Australasian Colonies.

The Tasmanian classification upset by the discovery of gold.

(*a*) The four divisions of 1851.

In 1851 a scheme of classification was adopted in Tasmania which divided the subordinate officers into four classes, with the following scale of salaries :—(1) £200, increasing to £260; (2) £150, increasing to £180; (3) £100, increasing to £140; (4) £50 to £100. This scheme also included a system of periodical additions, which, however, were not adopted in practice. When the gold discoveries were found to produce so material a depreciation in the value of money the salaries of all public officers were supplemented by an allowance, varying in a certain inverse proportion to the salary. In 1856, when the value of money returned to its normal level, these allowances were withdrawn, and an adjustment took place by which the salaries of the superior officers were reduced to the original scale, while those of the subordinates were left considerably higher, with an immense detrimental effect to the working of the departments.

(*b*) Classification accompanied by annual augmentation.

The Tasmanian Royal Commission of 1863, which inquired into the working of the Government Departments on the northern side of the island pointed out that there was in operation a system of classification of certain Civil Servants, accompanied by an annual augmentation of salary, until a maximum of the salary in each class had been reached. The system was said to be introduced for the purpose of encouraging a superior class of persons to enter and remain in the Public Service, but the Commissioners pointed out that no such result had been obtained, partly in consequence of the inconsiderable number of classified clerks, and partly because it chiefly embraced within its operation those whose duties were, as a matter of fact, routine clerical duties, demanding no special capacity. The Commissioners recommended that each officer should be engaged for that particular service he was to fill, with an adequate fixed salary, and that all vacancies which might occur should be filled by those occupying inferior positions in the Service and who might be recommended for promotion by a faithful and efficient discharge of their duties.

(*c*) Classification must be carried out according to judicious and uniform rules.

The Tasmanian Royal Commission which inquired into the working of the Government Departments on the southern side of the island in 1863 made the following pertinent remarks when dealing with the subject of classification. "Classification," observed the Commissioners, "is undoubtedly a wise and useful principle, inasmuch as it affords a ready mode of adjusting the staff of each department, and it presents to employés an incentive to continued exertion. But this principle must be carried out according to judicious and uniform rules; no advancement or increase of salary being granted except on the certificate of the head of the department. While, however, making these observations we desire most emphatically to express our recognition of the importance of stability and certainty in the Civil Service. Nothing is more detrimental to that Service, or tends more to impair the usefulness of its members, than the annual dread of change, prompting to those solicitations to Members of the Legislature which must be as irksome to the latter as they are degrading to the Civil Servants. For this reason the mode of submitting the Estimates in the House of Commons appears to us preferable to that adopted in the Legislature of this Colony, namely, to submit a gross amount for each department, leaving it for individual members to move for amendments upon notice previously given. This practice would relieve Ministers of some of the unnecessary labour of discussing in Parliament each detail of official machinery, which cannot fail to encourage jobs of an individual and personal character, when the decision of Parliament should be arrived at on broad and general principles; and it would tend to obviate that state of annual excitement and uncertainty among the Civil Servants so detrimental to the free and steady discharge of their duties."

(*d*) The present state of the Service.

There is no Civil Service Board in Tasmania, and there are no special Acts of Parliament regulating the Service, with the exception of those in certain instances fixing the salaries of particular officers. Appointments and promotions are made by the Governor or Governor-in-Council on the recommendation of Ministers in charge of the several departments. Office hours are from 9 a.m. to 4·30 p.m., except on Saturdays, when the hours are from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Victorian system of classification.

(*a*) The Public Service Act of 1862.

The first serious attempt at classification in Victoria appears to have been made by the Royal Commission of 1859, which recommended that the Service should be divided into the ordinary, the subordinate, and the special or professional service; all persons entering the ordinary service to be subject to examination and six months' probation. Then followed the Act of 1862, which carried out some of the recommendations of the Royal Commission and classified the Service into two divisions—the ordinary and the professional—the first class in each division to consist of the heads of departments, &c., and the remaining classes, of which the ordinary division contained five altogether, to have a minimum and maximum salary attached to each, candidates to be subject to non-competitive examination and probation; promotion in the ordinary division to be from the class below, but in the professional division either from inside or outside the Service, as considered advisable, with or without examination or probation. This Act provided that the detailed work of classification should be carried out by the Governor-in-Council.

(*b*) The Public Service Acts of 1883, 1890, and 1893.

In 1883 Victoria passed a new Public Service Act, in which the lines were laid down on which the Service is at present regulated.* In 1890 the previous laws were consolidated, and in 1893 an Amending Act was passed. The Service now consists of four divisions, the first division comprising the Secretaries for the different departments, &c.; second, the professional division; third, the clerical division; and fourth, the non-clerical division; the last named being of very wide range, including messengers and matrons, caretakers and carpenters, superintendents and seamen, engravers, engine-drivers and engineers. The officers in the first division, professional division, and non-clerical division are paid on a scale determined by regulation, and as may be provided in the annual Appropriation Act. The clerical division is further divided

* See Report, paragraph 8.

divided into five classes, three higher and two lower, each with a minimum and a maximum salary, with annual increments depending on "good and diligent conduct," as follows:—

	Minimum.	Maximum.	Increments.
	£	£	
1	610	750	Seven annual increments of £20 each.
2	500	600	Five ,, ,, £20 ,,
3	360	450	Six ,, ,, £15 ,,
4	210	350	Nine annual increments of £10 each, with two further increments of £25 each for long service at intervals of five years, subject to recommendation of permanent head and Board.
5	£80 on entrance at 19 years or upwards, and £10 less for every year below 19 years of age.	200	£10 per annum up to £100, and £20 per annum up to £200.

The Victorian Acts provide for two separate examinations for employment in the clerical division, one for the higher class and one for the lower, no officer of the lower class to be eligible for promotion to the higher unless he have passed the prescribed examination. (c) The clerical division.

The Victorian Public Service Act contains a noteworthy clause, which provides that no probationer shall have his appointment confirmed until he have effected with some Life Assurance Company an insurance on his life providing for the payment of a sum of money at his death should it occur before the age of retirement from the Public Service, or if he survive till that age of a sum of money or annuity on the date of such retirement. This clause was rendered necessary inasmuch as the Act did away with pensions in the case of officers appointed after the passing of the Act. (d) A noteworthy clause.

The Royal Commission which inquired into the New Zealand Civil Service in 1866 recommended that the Service should be divided into five classes, the first class to consist of certain specified officers, whose salaries would be definitely fixed by appropriation, and who would not be entitled to the annual increases provided for the four other classes, which were to have maximum and minimum limits of salary, also fixed by appropriation, such salary being annually increased between these limits by one-sixth part of the difference between minimum and maximum rates. The Commissioners recommended that the minimum and maximum salaries of the four lower classes should be as follows:— Classification in New Zealand.

	Minimum.	Maximum.
Fifth Class	£80	£140
Fourth ,, ...	150	240
Third ,, ...	250	370
Second ,, ...	390	600

The Commissioners recommended that the salaries of classes and not of officers or persons should be voted—except in the first instance, as regards the first class—and that the Governor should, when thought requisite, recommend a ratable reduction or an increase on the salaries of all classes. Whether these recommendations were actually carried out into practice does not appear, but the latest information supplied to this Commission by the New Zealand authorities is to the effect that the Civil Service there has not been classified as a whole, and there is no regular scale of salaries or order of promotion. Promotion is by merit, at the discretion of the Minister of each Department. The Post and Telegraph Department is classified under a special Act (1890), which is said to be working very smoothly. Appointments to the Service are made under the "Civil Service Reform Act, 1886," and the Act of 1887 amending it. Entry is confined to candidates who have passed the Junior Civil Service Examination at the top of the list, and to experts. The Civil Service Amendment Act of 1871 repealed the pension clauses of the Civil Service Acts of 1858 and 1866, so far as further appointments were concerned.

The Civil Service in Queensland, as classified by the Act of 1889, consists of two divisions—the professional division and the ordinary division—and an unclassified division, including all such officers and classes of officers as the Governor-in-Council shall from time to time direct, and all officers not appointed by the Governor-in-Council. All officers of the classified divisions (other than teachers in the State schools) are classed according to their salaries, *i.e.*, (1) Under Secretaries, and such other officers receiving not less than £600 per annum; (2) all those receiving under £600 and not less than £400; (3) all those receiving under £400 and not less than £300; (4) those receiving under £300 and not less than £200; and (5) all receiving under £200 and not less than £50. Below these, of course, is the probationary class, consisting of members who, after passing the requisite competitive examination, have been appointed to the Service on the request of a permanent head of a department, supported by a certificate from the Board that such an appointment is required, the probationers serving six months before their appointments can be confirmed. The Queensland system of classification.

The Civil Service of South Australia appears to have been first classified by the Act of 1874, which separated the Service into two divisions—the professional and the ordinary. These divisions were further divided into six classes,* the first consisting of Under Secretaries and heads of departments and sub-departments, with salaries fixed by the Appropriation Act. The remaining classes had minimum and maximum salaries alloted to them, with annual increases on "satisfactory proof of industry and general good conduct," as follows:— The South Australian System. (a) The Act of 1874.

Class.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Annual Increment.
	£	£	£
2	350	425	15
3	280	330	10
4	220	270	10
5	160	210	10
6	100	150	10

Professional officers engaged in the performance of strictly professional duties were entitled to receive 10 per cent. per annum on the salaries above mentioned, but this clause was repealed in 1885.

* The South Australian Royal Commission of 1888-91 recommended that these six classes should be abolished, and a new classification, based upon salaries, should be substituted. (See Report, paragraph 11, headed "Proposed Public Service Board for South Australia.")

The

(b) The Amending Act of 1881.

The Act of 1874 provided that, on the death, removal, or resignation of an officer, he or his legal representative should receive one month's salary for every year he had been in the Service, the salary being taken on the average salary received during the three years preceding. The operation of the clause was limited by the Amending Act of 1881 to the end of that year, after which 4 per cent. was to be paid on the total amount so payable from the end of 1881 to the date of the death, removal, or resignation. The Amending Act also provided for a possible two weeks' holiday in the year, or of two months in case of sickness, or eight months' leave of absence on full salary after twenty years' continuous service. Another Amending Act, however, was passed in 1894, excluding persons in the employ of the South Australian Railways from the operation of this clause, and providing that leave on the terms stated should only be granted on account of service subsequent to the passing of the Amending Act. The Act of 1881 further provided for granting of six months' leave of absence, in case of pressing necessity, to any officer. Under the regulations of 1874, office hours were from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., excepting on Saturdays, when they were from 10 a.m. to noon. Under the amended regulations the hours are from 9·30 a m to 5 p.m., and on Saturdays from 9·30 a.m. to noon, no charge for overtime to be made except when specially authorised by a responsible Minister and approved by the Chief Secretary.

The Civil Service of Western Australia in a very unsatisfactory state.

No steps have been taken in Western Australia since the inauguration of responsible Government to place the Civil Service on a proper footing except by the appointment of a Royal Commission in April, 1894, "to inquire into the organisation of the Civil Service of the said Colony with a view to ascertaining if it can be placed on a more satisfactory basis." The rule has been to adhere closely to the regulations of the Colonial Office affecting the Service while Western Australia was a Crown Colony. The question of appointments and promotions is not regulated or controlled by any Act of Parliament, and at the present time is said to be in a very unsatisfactory state.

Classification in New South Wales.

(a) A system of classification and increases inaugurated by the Act of 1884.

The Civil Service in this Colony was classified for the first time by the Act of 1884. It was divided into three divisions: (1) the general division; (2) the professional division; and (3) the educational division. Teachers were classified under the rules and regulations of the Public Instruction Act of 1880, and were entitled to promotion and increments thereunder, while the other officers in that Department were classified according to their respective positions in the general or professional division. The general division was divided into six classes: (1) heads of departments and all officers whose salaries were fixed by the Appropriation Act at not less than £800; (2) officers with salaries of not less than £650 and under £800; (3) officers with salaries of not less than £500 and under £650; (4) officers with salaries of not less than £350 and under £500; (5) officers with salaries of not less than £200 and under £350; (6) officers with salaries under £200. The professional division was divided into four classes: (1) officers with salaries fixed at not less than £900; (2) officers with salaries of not less than £600 and under £900; (3) officers with salaries of not less than £300 and under £600; and (4) officers with salaries under £300. In addition to the above a probationary class was attached to the general division, and a cadet or junior class to the professional division. Candidates were not to be under 17 or over 25 years of age, were to be subject to twelve months' probation, and were to be entitled to £50 per annum for the first six months, and to £25 additional at the end of that period if they had passed the junior University examination, or given proof of possessing educational attainments not inferior thereto, and no probationer was to be eligible for promotion to the higher class till he had passed the prescribed examination. The Act provided for annual increments to the salaries in the general and professional divisions of £30 a year to officers in the first class not in receipt of the maximum salary in their class, and of £25 to officers in the second and third classes who had not attained the maximum, and of £20 in other classes, any officer who had received the maximum salary of his class for four years to enter the class above him at the minimum rate of such class, except that no officer was entitled to enter the first class in either division unless there was a vacancy. Messengers, &c., might receive annual increases of £10. These increases were to be given in every case unless the Minister recommended the contrary, and unless the Board had at least seven days' notice before the nullifying of the order was made.

(b) Repeal of the classification and increase clauses f the Act of 1884

Exactly two years after the passing of the Act of 1884, namely, in October, 1886, so much of the Act of 1884 as prescribed a classification of all officers within divisions, and so much of it as entitled such officers to increases based on such classification was repealed. The indiscriminate granting of annual increases whereby the salaries ot officers were being unduly augmented out of all proportion to the duties they had to perform was the cause of the repeal, as also the fact that these increases made a very heavy annual charge on the Consolidated Revenue. The classification was done away with because the increments were based on the classification.

(c) Holidays.

The unrepealed portion of the Act of 1884 provided that every officer should be entitled, without diminution of salary, to three weeks' holiday in each year, and to an accumulation of leave not exceeding two months, if the holidays had not been taken at the time, and to leave of absence not exceeding three months on full or less salary in case of illness or pressing necessity; in the latter case, if the leave extended to one month the officer forfeited his right to his next ordinary annual leave, or to any portion thereof. The Act further provided for extended leave of absence of twelve months on half salary, or of six months on full salary to any officer of twenty years' service, or of six months on half salary or three months on full salary to any officer of ten years' service.

(d) Proposed classification for he Department of Public Works.

On the reorganization of the Public Works Department, which took place while this Commission was sitting, regulations classifying the officers in the Department, and dealing with the question of appointments and promotions in the clerical branch of that Department were made and approved by the Executive Council. By these regulations the officers were divided into three divisions—the principal division, the lower division, and the temporary staff—the principal division consisting of all officers in receipt of a salary of £300 and upwards, and the lower of those in receipt of a salary of less than £300, while the temporary hands consisted of those not on the permanent staff but who should be eligible for promotion to the permanent staff on their passing the necessary examinations. Seventeen to twenty-five was to be the age limit of candidates, no applications for admission to be considered without a health certificate and satisfactory reference as to character, the Civil Service examination or its equivalent to be passed before a candidate could be appointed on the temporary staff, the junior University examination or its equivalent to be passed before a candidate could be admitted to the lower division, and the senior University examination or its equivalent to be passed before a candidate could be admitted to the upper division. The regulations also provided that in case of any vacancy arising a Board, consisting of the sub-heads of the clerical branch, should report to the Board of Reference (composed of the heads of branches, presided over by the Under Secretary), who in their opinion

opinion was best qualified to fill it, the Board of Reference to report to the Under Secretary, who would make a recommendation to the Civil Service Board, and state his reasons if his recommendation differed from that of the Board of Reference.

A system of classification has long prevailed in the Dredge Service, which, according to the Superintending Engineer, has worked admirably for 15 years. The regulations are as follows:— (e) Classification of the Dredge Service.

**Regulation* 1 provides that the Dredge Service shall be divided into the following grades, viz.:—

1st. The Engineer's grade, comprising—
- *A.* Engineers, 1st, 2nd, 3rd class (excluding the Chief Engineer of the Dredge) with wages ranging from... ... ...£20 per month to £12 per month.
- *B.* Engine-drivers... ... ... 13 „ 10 „
- *C.* Firemen ... ... 12 „ 9 „

2nd. Mechanical grade, comprising—
- *A.* Blacksmiths, carpenters, fitters and boilermakers, &c., with wages from £15 per month to £11 per month.
- *B.* Strikers', boilermakers' assistants, machine attendants, &c., with wages varying from £10 per month to £6 5s. per month.

3rd. Nautical grade, comprising—
- *A.* Masters of Tugs, from ... ...£20 per month to £12 per month.
- *B.* Mates, from ... ... 14 „ 10 „
- *C.* Coxswains and winchmen ... ... 10 „
- *D.* A.B. seamen, including watchmen and cooks 8 13s. 4d. per month to £8 per month.
- *E.* Boys ... ... 4 per month to £6 5s. per month.

Regulation 2 provides that the position of each employé shall be determined by fitness and length of service. As vacancies occur, the senior hands shall be promoted until they reach the top of their respective grades, provided they are competent, and nothing has been recorded against them in the "Conduct Book." In the case of Engineers, however, it shall be indispensable that those to be appointed to the 1st class shall hold 1st class certificates; those to the 2nd class, 2nd class certificates; and to the 3rd class, 3rd class certificates. With regard to the nautical grade, all masters shall hold masters' sea-going certificates, and mates shall hold mates' certificates. The qualifications of employés to be appointed to positions for which the salaries do not exceed £156 per annum, whether mates of dredges, masters of small tugs, or engineers of small tugs, shall be in the cases of mates or masters the holding of a master's Harbours and Rivers Certificate from the Marine Board, and for engineers the holding of a 3rd class engineer's certificate.

Regulation 3 provides that there shall be entered in a "Conduct Book" the name of every employé in the Dredge Service, giving the date of his entry therein, age, and such particulars of his service (whether of good or bad conduct) as will determine promotion or otherwise; it being distinctly understood that nothing will be recorded against any employé in such book, except after due inquiry and on the report of the Superintending Engineer, approved by the Engineer-in-Chief, and after an opportunity shall have been afforded the accused of appeal.

Regulation 4 provides that all new appointees shall enter at the bottom of whichever grade they may be nominated to, except in the case of vacancies which cannot be filled from the Service; but none shall be eligible who are over thirty-five years of age, and who cannot produce a certificate from the Medical Officer of the Department that they are physically fit for the position sought, together with satisfactory references from previous employers.

Regulation 5 deals with working hours, and *Regulation* 6 with cases of accident and sickness.

Regulation 7 states that nothing in the foregoing Regulations shall prevent the Minister from dealing in the way of promotion or otherwise with any specially meritorious case which may be brought before him; *Regulation* 8, that any person who has been in the Dredge Service, but whose services have been dispensed with owing to a reduction in the number of hands, shall be eligible for reappointment to any suitable vacancy; while the ninth and last *Regulation* provides that in the event of any misbehaviour being proved against any employé, but not of such a serious nature as to demand dismissal from the Service, the Engineer-in-Chief shall have the power to punish by fine or disratement.

The following scheme for the classification and payment of attendants and nurses in Hospitals for the Insane was approved on 8th January and 4th February, 1890, and again on 31st October, 1894:—† (f) Proposed classification of attendants and nurses.

	Maximum Salary.	
	Attendants.	Nurses.
	Per annum. £ s. d.	Per annum. £ s. d.
Probationary—		
During probationary service of one year	60 0 0	36 0 0
Junior attendants and nurses—		
On admission to ordinary staff	66 0 0	40 0 0
After one year's service on staff	72 0 0	44 0 0
After two years' service on staff	78 0 0	48 0 0
After four years	84 0 0	
Senior attendants and nurses—		
On promotion after not less than five years' service on the staff for attendants, and four years' for nurses	90 0 0	52 0 0
Attendants and nurses in charge—		
On promotion	102 0 0	60 0 0
After six years' service in charge	108 0 0	64 0 0

The increases in all cases to depend on satisfactory and efficient service, and on passing the necessary examinations in nursing and in the care and attention of the sick and insane.

The number of attendants in charge and of senior attendants at each institution to be fixed by the Inspector-General of the Insane according to the number of patients and wards, and the attainment of these to be by promotion on the occurrence of vacancies. Rules

* These Regulations do not apply to the Masters of Dredges, respecting whom a wider choice of selection may be necessary.

† This scheme never got beyond the Minister, but still holds good, and may be more widely extended to secure greater economy under later proposals now before the Chief Secretary, to centralise all Government Asylums for old men at Rookwood.—S.M.

(g) Classification of the Government Printer's Department.

Rules and Regulations, setting forth in conformity with the "Civil Service Act of 1884," the conditions of employment in the Government Printer's department, came into force on October 1, 1890. Part I deals with "sub-overseers, readers, and others." Section 1 provides that advancement shall be by promotion according to length of service, capacity and general conduct, combined with ability to fill the superior position. Under section 2 the scale of remuneration is as follows, viz.:—

	Minimum salary.	Maximum salary.
Sub-Overseers	£310	£350
First Reader	325	350
Assistant Sub-Overseers	240	300
Readers	200	300
Assistant Readers	150	200
Reviser	275	315
Assistant Revisers	150	250
Storekeeper	...	350
Assistant Storekeeper	250	300
Assistant Computer	180	250

The maximum salary is to be obtained by increases of £10, or such portion of £10 as may be necessary in the last increase to reach the maximum rate, the granting of such increase to be dependent upon good conduct and continued efficiency. Two weeks' leave of absence, in addition to public holidays, are allowed in the year.

Part II deals with the "mechanical class." The composing branch consists of a permanent wages staff of compositors and a permanent salaried staff, the former to be paid from 10s. to 12s. a day, and the latter from £156 to £225 a year; the number of those eligible to receive salaries over £156 to be limited; the salaried staff to be recruited from the wages staff. Under section 3 the scale of remuneration for employés of the branches of the mechanical class other than the composing branch is as follows, viz.:—

Machine and Press Branch.—Machinists, pressmen, lithographers, and assistants—Yearly rates of wages, £156 to £225; the number of those eligible to receive salaries in excess of £156 to be limited. Weekly rates of wages, from 9s. to 12s. per diem. Time rates of wages, from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per hour.

Bookbinding Branch.—Bookbinders, paper-rulers, embossers, assistants, and others—Yearly rates of wages, £156 to £225; the number of those eligible to receive salaries in excess of £156 to be limited. Weekly rates of wages, 9s. to 12s. per diem. Time rates of wages, from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per hour. Female Sewers and Folders—Forewoman, 8s. 6d. per diem; assistant forewomen, 7s. 6d. per diem; full hands, from 3s. 6d. to 5s. per diem. Female apprentices to serve three months on probation, after which they will receive—First three months, 6s. per week; next six months, 9s. per week; following twelve months, 2s. per diem; following twelve months, 3s. per diem; after three years' apprenticeship, rates to vary according to competency.

Warehouse and Publishing Branches.—Yearly rates of wages, £156 to £200; weekly rates of wages, 9s. to 12s. per diem; time rates of wages, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per hour.

Engineering and Mechanical Branch.—Printers' joiner, yearly rate of wages, £225; carpenters, 9s. to 12s. per diem; fitters, engine-drivers, &c., 9s. to 12s. per diem; stereotypers, electrotypers, and type founders, 9s. to 12s. per diem; time rates of wages, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. per hour.

Photo-lithographic and Photographic Branch.—Yearly rates of wages, £156 to £225; weekly rates of wages, 9s. to 12s. per diem.

Photo-mechanical Branch.—Pressmen, 9s. to 12s. per diem; assistants, 6s. to 8s. per diem.

Drafting Branch.—Draftsmen, £156 to £250, or by the piece, according to the nature of the work performed; assistants, 3s. 6d. to 8s. per diem.

Stamps and Tramway Tickets Branch.—Printers, yearly rates of wages, from £156 to £225; assistants, weekly rates of wages, from 9s. to 12s. per diem; junior assistants, 3s. 6d. to 6s. per diem.

Railway Ticket-printing Branch—Printers, yearly rates of wages, £156 to £225; assistants, weekly rates of wages, from 9s. to 12s. per diem; junior assistants, 3s. 6d. to 6s. per diem.

Miscellaneous Employés.—Principal messenger and office-keeper, yearly wages, £160, with allowance for quarters, to enable him to reside in close proximity to the office, and £12 per annum as an allowance for washing; vanmen, watchmen, labourers, and others, 8s. to 12s. per diem; time rates of wages, 1s. per hour. Section 4 provides that candidates for employment as apprentices must not be under fourteen years of age, must be in sound bodily health and of good character, and must pass a satisfactory elementary examination before an officer nominated by the Government Printer. The period of apprenticeship is fixed at seven years at the following rates of pay, viz.:—

		Overtime.
First year	1s. 6d. per diem.	6d. per hour.
Second "	2s. 0s. "	6d. "
Third "	2s. 6d. "	6d. "
Fourth "	3s. 0s. "	8d. "
Fifth "	4s. 0d. "	8d. "
Sixth "	6s. 0d. "	9d. "
Seventh "	7s. 0d. "	1s. "

Overtime after 12 p.m., one-half extra. Rates for Improvers same as for Apprentices. Apprentices are placed in the Branches for which they may seem best adapted. Those selected for the Reading Branch receive 25 per cent. in addition to the above-mentioned rates, but before selection they have to pass a special examination.

There is also a temporary staff. Temporary hands, being under engagement by the day without notice on either side, are paid by piece and time according to a schedule liable to alteration as may be deemed expedient.

Rules and Regulations were issued by the Marine Board on 13 August, 1885, setting forth, in conformity with the provisions of the Civil Service Act of 1884, the conditions of admission, examination, promotion, classification, salaries, and retiring allowances in the Marine Board Department, applicable to all persons except officers classified under the said Act. Candidates must be under 35, in vigorous bodily health, free from defective eyesight, bearing testimonials of sobriety and fitness for the particular office applied for, and in the case of pilots and other seafaring persons having certificates of a grade not lower than that of the position sought. In case of a vacancy promotion depends on length of service, good conduct, and the necessary qualifications. Two weeks' leave of absence, in addition to public holidays, are allowed. The scale of classification and remuneration fixed by the Regulations, is as follows:— (h) Classification of the Marine Board.

Office.	Minimum salary.	Maximum salary.	Value of quarters, fuel, and light.	Total amount of salary and allowances. Maximum obtainable.	Annual increment.*
	£	£	£	£	£
First-class Pilots	200	400	50†	450	10
Second-class Pilots	150	250	25	275	10
Principal Light-Keepers	157	250	50	300	10
First Assistant Light-Keepers and Principal Light-Keepers in Subordinate Lights	120	157	30	187	7
Second Assistant Light-Keepers	96	120	30	150	5
Inspectors	200	350	Nil	350	10
Mates	175	225	Nil	225	10
2nd Mates	150	175	Nil	175	5
Chief Engineers	200	280	Nil	280	10
2nd Engineers	150	200	Nil	200	10
Firemen	120	144	Nil	144	5
Pilot and Lightship Establishment, stationed at the Heads of Port Jackson, including seamen, boatmen, look-out men, cook and provedore, and crew of the Lightship	96	144	Nil	144	5
Mate of Lightship	120	150	Nil	150	7
Boatswain, Government Boatshed	150	200	30	230	7
Boatmen—Sydney and Out Ports, including coxswains, drivers, and look-out men	96	126‡	18	144	5
Signal Masters	175	250	50	300	7
Operating Clerk, South Head	100	150	30	180	5
Assistant Signal Masters	96	120	30	150	5
Messengers	75	150	Nil	150	5
Carpenters, &c.	152	180	Nil	180	5
Coxswain and Engineer, Harbour Steamer, Newcastle	108	152	18	170	5
Engineer, Electric Light	220	270	30	300	10
Assistant Engineer, Electric Light	110	150	30	180	5

In the case of Pilots, Light-keepers, Boatmen and others, whose quarters are assessed as a portion of their salaries, the following is the scale :—

First-class Pilots	£50	per annum.
Second-class Pilots	25	,,
Principal Light-Keepers	50	,,
Signal Masters	50	,,
Assistant Light-Keepers, Assistant Signal Masters, Enginemen of Electric Light, Operating Clerk, South Head, and Coxswain, Government Boatshed	30	,,
Boatmen	18	,,

The Public School teachers of New South Wales are classified and remunerated under the "Public Instruction Act of 1880." The current regulations, which superseded those of prior date, were issued on 1st July, 1893. They are published as Appendix XXII in the Annual Report of the Minister of Public Instruction for 1893. Primary schools are divided into ten classes, the first class comprising all schools in which the average daily attendance is not less than 600, and in which the standard of proficiency prescribed for that class of schools is fully reached;§ second class schools must have an average daily attendance of between 400 and 600; third class schools between 300 and 400; fourth class schools between 200 and 300; fifth class schools between 100 and 200; sixth class schools between 50 and 100; seventh class schools between 40 and 50; eighth class schools between 30 and 40; ninth class schools between 20 and 30, and tenth class schools under 20. (i) Classification of Public Schools and Public School teachers.

Regulation 91 provides that the attainments of Teachers, Students of the Training Schools, and Candidates for employment as Teachers, shall be tested by written and oral examinations, and their skill in teaching determined by their ability to manage a school or class; and, according to such attainments and skill, they are classified in the following grades:—The first, or highest, class, has three grades, distinguished as I A with Honors, I A (without Honors), and I B; the Second Class has three grades, distinguished as II A with Honors, II A (without Honors), and II B; and the Third Class has three grades, distinguished as III A, III B, and III C. This classification is provisional only, to be confirmed at the end of three years if inspectors' reports are satisfactory.

Teachers

* The right to receive any annual increment depends on the good and diligent conduct of the person concerned, and in only granted on the recommendation of the head of his department.

† 1st class pilots, not provided with quarters, receive a minimum salary of £250, and a maximum of £450 per annum.

‡ Where quarters are not provided the maximum salary of this class is £144 per annum.

§ The prescribed standard of efficiency must be reached by every class In case of failure the Minister may remove such schoo to a lower class.

Teachers are eligible for appointment to any Primary School or any boys' or girls' department, in accordance with the following Schedule :—

Class of School or Department.	Teacher's Classification.
I	I A
II	I B
III	II A with Honors.
IV	II A
V	II B
VI	II B
VII	III A
VIII	III B
IX	III C
X	III C

The salaries of male teachers are according to the following scale :—

For a teacher in charge of a school of the	First Class	£380
" "	Second Class	319
" "	Third Class	239
" "	Fourth Class	228
" "	Fifth Class	217
" "	Sixth Class	205
" "	Seventh Class	171
" "	Eight Class	148
" "	Ninth Class	125
" "	Tenth Class	103

In schools ranking below the fourth class the salaries of unmarried male teachers, of married teachers who are not assisted by their wives, as required by regulation 96, and female teachers in charge, are £12 per annum less than the foregoing rates.

In addition to these salaries, residences, vested or rented, are provided for classified married male teachers in charge of classified Public Schools.

The salaries of mistresses are according to the following scale :—

For a mistress in charge of a girls' or infants' department of a

	Girls' Department.	Infants' Department.
School of the First Class	£285	£194
" Second Class	239	182
" Third Class	194	171
" Fourth Class	182	160

Mistresses of Infants' Departments must hold a classification of II A. In a school containing female children but no female teacher, it is the duty of the teacher's wife to teach needlework to the girls during at least four hours in each week. Married women are not accepted for employment as teachers.

The Salaries paid to assistant teachers are as follows :—

	Male.	Female.
To a First Assistant, holding a First-class Certificate, in a school of the First Class	£237	£160
To a Second Assistant, holding a Second-class Certificate, in a school of the First Class	142	114
To a Third Assistant, holding a Third-class Certificate, in a school of the First Class	103	95
To a First Assistant, holding a Second-class Certificate, in a school of the Second Class	171	137
To an Assistant, holding a Second-class Certificate, in a school of the Third, Fourth, or Fifth Class	142	108

Candidates for the office of pupil-teacher must be not less than fourteen nor more than seventeen years of age, and free from any bodily infirmity likely to impair their usefulness. They must also pass an examination in specified subjects. Their remuneration consists partly of instruction to be given by the teacher, and partly in a yearly salary.

Salaries are paid to Pupil-teachers at the following rates :—

	Male.	Female.
First Class	£68	£46
Second Class	57	34
Third Class	46	29
Fourth Class	40	23

Work-mistresses may be appointed to schools of the first and second classes, with salaries at the following rates :—

In a First-class School with an average daily attendance of not fewer than 250 girls	£114 per annum.
In a First-class School with an average daily attendance of fewer than 250 girls	95 "
In a Second-class School	86 "

The

The time devoted to their duties by Work-mistresses is fixed as follows :—

In First-class Schools with an attendance of 250 girls	5 days a week.
In First-class Schools with an attendance of fewer than 250 girls ...	4 „
In Second-class Schools	4 „

Provisional Schools may be established in any locality where not fewer than twelve, but not more than nineteen, children between the ages of six and fourteen years can regularly attend such school, provided that no Provisional School shall be established within 4 miles of any existing Public, Provisional, or Half-time School.

First-class Provisional Schools must have an average attendance of eighteen or nineteen, Second-class Provisional Schools between fifteen and eighteen, and Third-class Provisional Schools between twelve and fifteen. Teachers in First-class Provisional Schools receive £91 per annum ; in Second-class Provisional Schools £80 per annum ; and in Third-class Provisional Schools £68 per annum.

An Evening Public School may be conducted in any Public School, or elsewhere in a suitable place. The salaries of teachers in such schools, who must be trained and classified, are as follows :—

For an average attendance of	10 to 15	£19 per annum.
„ „	15 to 20	25 „
„ „	20 to 30	30 „
„ „	30 to 40	36 „

Whenever twenty children, between the ages of six and fourteen years, are residing within an estimated radius of 10 miles from a central point, and can be collected in groups of not less than ten children in each, an Itinerant Teacher may be appointed and shall visit two such places only, and the schools so established are designated Half-time Schools. Half-time Schools are classified in the same manner as Public Schools, according to the total average attendance of pupils, and teachers are paid the same rates of salary as teachers of Public Schools of corresponding classification.

Teachers not necessarily trained may be employed in house-to-house teaching, but they must be persons of good moral character, and capable of imparting the rudiments of an English education. Their remuneration is at the rate of £4 15s. per annum for each pupil in average attendance up to a maximum salary of £95 per annum, with an additional forage allowance, where necessary, of £10 per annum.

(j) Proposed classification of the Survey Branch.

In compliance with the request of the Commissioners, Mr. E. Twynam, Chief Surveyor and Director of Trigonometrical Survey, forwarded the following sketch of classification for application to the Drafting Staff of the Survey Branch, viz. :—

	Chief Draughtsman				£550
	Heads of important Branches at the head office				£400
Senior Division ...	1st class	£350	7 years... ...		Minimum Period of service in each class.
	(To include draftsmen in charge at Board District Offices.)				
	2nd class	£300	7 years... ...		
	3rd class	£250	5 years... ...		
Junior Division ...	4th class	£200	3 years... ...		
	5th class	£150	2 years... ...		
	6th class	£125	2 years... ...		
	7th class	£100	2 years... ...		
	8th class, probationers	£50	1 year		

The minimum period of service in each class to be as noted ; but it would be reasonable to provide that promotion to the next grade shall be within three years in the Junior Division and within seven years in the Senior Division.

In a scheme of promotion it might be arranged that junior draftsmen should pass through at least three branches of the Department, so as to acquire a general knowledge of business ; and that the head of each Branch should at end of term of employment report fully to the Chief Surveyor as to service and capabilities.

The Departmental Board of Inquiry on Local Land Board and District Surveyors' offices, which presented its final report in 1889, recommended, among other things, that a field assistant should be attached to each permanent salaried surveyor's party. The Board suggested that there should be two classes—(1) juniors at £109 10s. per annum (6s. per diem) ; (2) assistant surveyors at £150, and that the latter should be licensed surveyors. Whether a junior or assistant surveyor is appointed should depend upon the nature and character of the work, but juniors should have had at least one year's office experience, and have proved themselves fair draughtsmen.

(k) Classification in the Postal and Electric Telegraph Department

The Postal and Electric Telegraph Department is classified and remunerated under regulations which, with a slight subsequent amendment, superseded all prior ones on July 1, 1894. These regulations set forth, in conformity with the provisions of the Civil Service Act of 1884, the conditions of employment in the department controlled by the Postmaster-General. The department is divided into two groups—A and B—the first comprising messengers and letter-carriers, stampers and sorters, line-repairers and mail-guards ; while the second embraces operators, letter-sorters, and post and telegraph masters. Candidates for employment in the first group must be able to read manuscript, write from dictation, and have a knowledge of the four rules of arithmetic ; candidates for employment in the second group must have passed a Civil Service examination ; and candidates for either grade must be of sober habits and good character, and free from bodily or mental infirmity.

The

The following are the ages at which candidates are admitted and the rates of pay attaching to the several positions mentioned hereunder :—

Rank	Age.		Rate of Pay.	
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.
GROUP A.	Years.	Years.		
Telegraph Messengers	14	18	10s. per week, with annual increments of 5s. per week, to 20s. per week.	£1 per week.
Mailboys	14	18	10s. per week, with annual increments of 5s. per week, to 30s. per week.	£1 10s. per week.
Junior Letter-carriers and Junior Stampers and Sorters.	14	30	10s. per week, with annual increments of 5s. per week, to 30s. per week.	£1 15s. ,,
Letter-carriers	18	30	£100 per annum	£170 per annum.
Line Repairers	18	30	£100 ,,	£150 ,,
Stampers and Sorters, and Mail Guards.	18	30	£100 ,,	£200 ,,
GROUP B.				
Cadets	14	18	(See below.)	
Switch-board Attendants	14	18	10s. per week, with annual increments of 5s. per week, to 30s. per week.	£1 10s. per week.
Junior Assistants and Junior Letter-sorters.	14	30	10s. per week, with annual increments of 5s. per week, to 30s. per week.	£1 15s. ,,
Junior Operators	14	30	£1 per week for first six months, and thereafter 30s. per week.	£1 10s. ,,
Letter-sorters	18	30	£100 per annum	£200 per annum.
Assistants and Operators	18	30	4th Class—£100 per annum	£160 ,,
			3rd ,, —£180 ,,	£240 ,,
Telegraph Masters and Official Post-masters.	21	30	2nd ,, —£260 ,,	£320 ,,
			1st ,, —£340 ,,	£400 ,,

No operator is entitled to rank higher than 2nd class; no assistant can be promoted to the 2nd class unless he have served three years at the maximum of the 3rd class without the chance of an appointment to the charge of an office: the employment of females appointed after 1st June, 1892, is limited to the 4th class; and persons already in the employ of the department are not ineligible for transfer or promotion to any other position by reason of their being over the maximum age specified in connection with such position. Any official whose conduct has not been satisfactory, or who has not proved himself efficient in the discharge of his duties, forfeits his right to the prescribed annual increment. Promotions are made according to seniority, efficiency, good conduct, and eligibility in all other respects.

As vacancies occur, successful candidates are appointed junior operators at a salary of £52 per annum, which, subject to good conduct and continued efficiency, is after six months' service increased to £78 per annum, pending vacancies on the staff at £100 per annum.

No married female is eligible for appointment to the charge of an official Post or Telegraph Office in connection with which quarters are provided by the department, and should any female now holding such a position marry she immediately forfeits her appointment.

"District allowances" according to the following scale are made to officials appointed to outlying districts, where the necessaries of life are exceptionally dear:—

To officials receiving salaries varying from £100 to £240 per annum ... ... £20 per annum.
To officials receiving salaries above £240 per annum ... ... £30 ,,

Cadets and messengers desirous of being taught telegraphy are required to pay a fee of £1 per quarter, provided that messengers appointed since the 30th June, 1893, must produce a Civil Service Examination Certificate before being allowed to become learners, and that whilst undergoing instruction their pay shall not exceed 10s. per week.

Wherever practicable, the services of cadets may be utilised either as assistants or for the delivery of messages, if they choose to accept the positions, in either of which cases they are entitled to payment at the rate of 10s. per week; but they are not required to wear uniform, nor be styled messengers, but retain the title of cadets.

Telegraph messengers, mail-boys, letter-carriers, and mail-guards are allowed uniforms.

(b) OUTSIDE THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

(a) Classification in Great Britain.

The principles of the system of classification adopted in the British Civil Service have already been given in Appendix B, but the following details of the salaries of the various grades quoted from Cassell's "Guide to Employment in the Civil Service," 1894, will be found of interest. Above these clerkships, &c., in many of the offices, there are valuable staff appointments:—

CLASS 1.—APPOINTMENTS.

Treasury:—£200 by £20 to £600; £700 by £25 to £900; £1,000 by £50 to £1,200.

Colonial Office and Home Office:—£200 by £20 to £500; £600 by £25 to £800; £850 by £50 to £1,000.

Exchequer and Audit Office:—£200 by £15 to £400; £420 by £20 to £600; £620 by £20 to £750; £775 by £25 to £900.

War

War Office :—£150 by £15 to £400 ; £450 by £20 to £650 ; £700 by £25 to £900.

Post Office (Secretary's Office) :—£210 by £10 to £300 ; £310 by £15 to £400 ; £400 by £20 to £500 ; £500 by £20 to £600 ; £625 by £25 to £800.

Inland Revenue (Secretary's Office) :—£100 by £12 10s. to £400 ; £600 by £25 to £700 ; £725 by £25 to £800.

Public Record Office :—£100 by £10 to £300 ; £315 by £15 to £500 ; £520 by £20 to £700.

British Museum Assistants :—£120 by £10 to £240 ; £250 by £15 to £450 ; £500 to £600 ; £650 to £750.

SECOND DIVISION CLERKS.

The salary of a Second Division Clerk begins at £70, and increases by £5 a year to £100, and afterwards by £7 10s. to £190. From that point the increments are £10 annually up to a maximum of £250. There is a peculiar arrangement by which, when any clerk reaches £250, "a promotion" must be made to the higher grade of the Second Division, in which the salary proceeds by £10 annually up to £350. There is a proviso, too, that the Treasury may for exceptional merit make an earlier promotion. All these annual increments and promotions are subject to satisfactory reports on service, and the promotion to the higher grade must be made according to positive merit, and not according to seniority.

Boy Clerks :—14s. per week, rising by 1s. per week per annum.

Excise Assistants :—£50 by £5 to £80, with officiating allowance of 2s. per day when actively employed ; after one year at £80 allowances cease, and salary begins at £115 and rises by £7 10s. to £150. First-class Officers, £170 by £7 10s. and afterwards £10 to £250. Second-class Supervisors, £260 by £10 to £300 ; first-class, £310 by £10 to £400. Collectors, £480 to £650 and £700 to £800.

Customs (Out-door Officers) :—£55 by £2 10s. to £80, £85 by £2 10s. to £100. Second-class Examining Officer, £110 by £7 10s. to £220 ; first-class, £230 by £10 to £340 ; three classes of Surveyors, £350 to £550.

POST OFFICE.

Female Clerks, £65 by £3 to £100, £105 by £5 to £130, £140 by £10 to £190 ; three Assistant Superintendents, £200 by £10 to £240.

Female Telegraphists :—First year, 10s. per week ; second, 12s. ; third, 15s. ; then by 1s. 6d. per week annually to 38s. Assistant Supervisors (three grades), £100 by £5 to £120 ; £120 by £6 to £160 ; £160 by £8 to £200.

Female Sorters :—12s. per week, by 1s. per week annually, to 14s. ; thence by 1s. 6d. per week annually to 21s. 6d. First-class, 23s., by 1s. 6d. to 30s.

Male Telegraphists (Central Office) :—12s. to 14s. and 16s. ; thence to £45 per year, rising by £6 to £110. First-class Telegraphists, £110 by £6 to £160 ; seniors, £160 by £8 to £190. Above these are three classes of Superintendents, with salaries between £200 and £400.

Male Sorters :—18s. by 1s. to 20s. ; then by 2s. to 40s. First-class, 40s. by 2s. to 56s. First-class Overseers, 56s. by 2s. to 68s.

(b) Classification in Canada.

In Canada the Royal Commission of 1891-2, following apparently the lines already laid down, recommended that the Service should be divided into two divisions, to be called respectively the first and the second division, the first to consist of (*a*) deputy heads of departments ; (*b*) officers having special professional or technical qualifications ; (*c*) chief clerks ; (*d*) first-class clerks ; (*e*) second-class clerks ; and (*f*) third-class clerks. The second division was to consist of (*a*) officers having special professional or technical qualifications ; (*b*) short-hand writers, type-writers, précis-writers, abstractors, indexers, copyists, and writers generally ; and (*c*) messengers, overseers, packers, sorters, and persons following like positions. The salaries and increments were recommended to be as follows :—

	Minimum.	Maximum.	Annual Increments.*
	$	$	$
Division I.—(*a*)	3,200	5,000	.....
" (*b*)	.....	.....	.....
" (*c*)	1,800	2,400	100
" (*d*)	1,400	1,600	50
" (*e*)	1,000	1,200	50
" (*f*)	500	800	50
Division II.—(*a*)	Not to exceed the lowest salary paid to an officer of like class in the first division.		
	$	$	$
" †(*b*)	1. 25 per month.	75 per month	50
" ‡(*b*)	2. 40 "	75 "	50
" †(*c*)	1. 15 "	50 "	30
" ‡(*c*)	2. 25 "	50 "	30

The recommendations of this Royal Commission have not as yet been carried out, but the principle of classification outlined above is apparently not very dissimilar from that now followed throughout the Dominion.

* Any clerk who performs his duties "with zeal and efficiency," as certified by the deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, is entitled to receive an increment not exceeding this amount till the maximum of his class is reached.

† If under 18 years of age.

‡ If over 18 years of age.

Appendix E.

THE CIVIL SERVICE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(*a*) RETURN showing approximately the number of persons (male and female) permanently and temporarily employed by the New South Wales Government on the 31st of December, 1894, and also the amount of money paid by each Department in salaries and wages during the same year *

[*By the Secretary to the Civil Service Board.*]

	Permanently employed	Temporarily employed	Total	Approximate amount of money paid in salaries and wages during the year 1894 £ s. d.
EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.				
His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief[1]	6	.	6	8,626 0 0
Executive Council (Staff)	3		3	1,168 0 0
Legislative Council (Staff)	15	.	15	5,657 0 0
Legislative Assembly (Staff)	30		30	9,878 17 1
Legislative Council and Assembly (Staff)	29	5	34	3,276 8 11
Parliamentary Library	4		4	1,236 15 0
Parliamentary Reporting Staff	11		11	5,449 0 0
	98	5	103	35,292 1 0
BRANCH ROYAL MINT.				
Branch Royal Mint	47	1	48	9,355 3 2
DEPARTMENT OF CHIEF SECRETARY.				
Chief Secretary	37	11	48	9,880 14 7
Agent General for New South Wales[1]	9		9	4,425 10 10
Government Statistician and Registrar of Friendly Societies and Trade Unions	13	13	26	6,772 6 2
Registrar General	72	[2]244	316	18,670 6 1
Auditor General	47	3	50	10,388 10 0
Immigration	1		1	380 0 0
Medical Adviser to the Government	33	4	37	9,490 16 9
Medical Board	2		2	120 0 0
Lunacy	447		447	40,205 4 7
Master in-Lunacy's Office	14		14	2,507 2 3
Charitable Institutions	34	97	131	19,767 13 2
Board of International Exchanges of Literary and Scientific Works, &c	3		3	192 2 0
Botanic Gardens, Garden Palace Grounds, &c.	97	4	101	12,354 13 9
Trustees of the National Park	26	10	36	3,222 15 0
Civil Service Board	6	1	7	1,893 15 0
Aborigines' Protection Board[3]				375 17 3
City of Sydney Improvement Board	1	2	3	277 19 0
Fisheries Commission	17		17	2,060 15 1
Local Government Office		23	23	3,049 9 11
Chief Electoral Office[4]	376	39	415	13,697 9 7
Fire Brigades, Metropolitan District	61		61	8,112 18 6
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works	2	1	3	917 4 10
Government Labour Bureau and Relief Department		14	14	2,136 0 1
New South Wales Commission for the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893 (5)		3	3	500 0 0
Inspector of Scaffolding	1		1	200 0 0
Statutes Consolidation Commission		8	8	939 5 4
Lord Howe Island	1		1	300 0 0
	1,300	477	1,777	172,838 9 9
DEPARTMENT OF TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE				
Treasury	81	9	90	23,163 19 4
Customs	238	142	380	67,586 0 4
Board of Commissioners of Customs	5		5	58 0 0
Stamp Duties' Office	22		22	4,175 12 8
Stores and Stationery	23	13	36	7,203 15 10
Mercantile Explosives Department	42	1	43	6,222 10 0
Board of Health	31		31	7,067 12 2
Board of Pharmacy	1		1	120 0 0
Government Printer	433	206	639	94,585 7 7
Marine Board of New South Wales	240		240	39,468 17 4
Shipping Masters	13		13	2,725 13 6
Glebe Island Abattoir	44		44	4,301 3 10
Public Wharves Office	5	17	22	5,095 12 7
Wollongong Harbour Trust	10	26	36	3,127 9 5
	1,188	414	1,602	264,901 14 7

* This return does not include the railway employés, the Police the Military, or Naval Forces, for which see Supplementary List at the end of this return

	Permanently employed.	Temporarily employed.	Total.	Approximate amount of money paid in salaries and wages during the year 1894.
				£ s. d.
Department of Attorney-General.				
Attorney-General	4	.....	4	2,867 10 0
Parliamentary Draftsmen	5	.....	5	1,870 0 0
Crown Solicitor	16	10	26	7,488 9 11
Quarter Sessions	15	.....	15	5,993 11 3
Trades Disputes Councils of Conciliation and Arbitration[1]	7	.....	7	1,657 10 0
	47	10	57	19,877 1 2
Department of Secretary for Lands.				
Department of Lands	113	49	162	34,496 15 0
Local Land Board Offices	77	46	123	33,897 11 4
Inspectors of Local Land Boards and Land Offices	2	.....	2	962 10 0
Agents for the sale of Crown Lands	98	1	99	12,200 5 2
Land Appeal Court	7	.....	7	5,082 0 0
Survey of Lands	237	145	382	107,276 9 3
Rabbit Branch	3	.....	3	662 0 0
	537	241	778	194,577 10 9
Department of Secretary for Public Works.				
Public Works Department	69	24	93	21,927 12 3
Land Valuation Branch	4	1	5	2,199 2 4
Roads and Bridges Branch	49	1,742	1,791	240,000 0 0
Sewerage Construction Branch	5	79	84	16,128 0 0
Railway Construction Branch	18	168	186	26,287 14 5
Tramway Construction Branch	1	14	15	4,097 12 7
Government Architect's Branch	12	24	36	15,069 5 1
Harbours and Rivers Navigation Branch	346	1,741	2,087	200,832 12 9
Water Conservation—Irrigation and Drainage Branch	6	12	18	10,444 10 4
Board of Water Supply and Sewerage	536	6	542	43,842 0 3
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board	44	.....	44	6,111 6 4
	1,090	3,811	4,901	586,939 16 4
Department of Minister of Justice.				
Department of Justice	33	3	36	8,434 17 8
Supreme Court[6]	28	.....	28	21,524 1 0
Registrar of Probates	6	3	9	1,850 15 0
Equity Court	8	3	11	3,181 19 6
Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Court	4	.....	4	208 16 0
Curator of Intestate Estates	6	1	7	1,420 6 11
Sheriff	[7] 81	5	86	12,966 18 6
Bankruptcy Court	10	.....	10	2,570 0 0
District Courts[8]	93	.....	93	5,044 0 8
Coroners	92	1	93	1,352 10 0
Petty Sessions	[9] 489	22	511	64,785 3 10
Comptroller-General of Prisons	[10] 626	7	633	78,349 7 6
Registrar of Copyright	3	.....	3	543 0 0
Patents Office	8	1	9	1,636 12 4
	1,487	46	1,533	203,868 8 11
Department of Minister of Public Instruction.				
Department of Public Instruction	124	.....	124	37,269 7 10
Public School Teachers	4,478	.....	4,478	526,932 3 9
Technical Education Branch	113	.....	113	15,294 19 9
Public Schools Cadet Force	8	.....	8	2,065 10 0
Industrial Schools	36	.....	36	3,974 0 0
Observatory	12	2	14	2,928 6 8
Australian Museum	22	1	23	3,835 11 4
Church and School Lands	4	.....	4	1,393 13 8
National Art Gallery of New South Wales	5	.....	5	1,136 14 8
Free Public Library	29	8	37	5,174 1 0
	4,831	11	4,842	600,004 8 8
Department of Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.				
Department of Mines	88	54	142	28,999 9 2
Wardens, Wardens' Clerks, Bailiffs of Wardens' Courts, Mining Registrars, &c.; Officers appointed to issue miners' rights and licenses.	248	.....	248	8,597 7 9
Sheep Inspectors, Cattle Inspectors, Imported Stock Branch, Registration of Brands Branch	63	18	81	19,865 9 2
Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring	18	93	111	15,785 19 3
Diamond Drill Branch	3	.....	3	1,104 7 4
Department of Agriculture and Forests	71	84	155	23,568 14 0
	491	249	740	97,921 6 8
Department of Postmaster-General.				
Postal and Electric Telegraph Department	3,175	[11] 1,807	4,982	433,385 8 3

SUMMARY.	Permanently employed	Temporarily employed	Total.	Approximate amount of money paid in salaries and wages during the year 1894
Executive and Legislative Establishments	98	5	103	35,292 1 0
Branch Royal Mint	47	1	48	9,355 3 2
Department of Chief Secretary	1,300	477	1,777	172,838 9 9
Department of Treasurer	1,188	414	1,602	264,901 14 7
Department of Attorney-General	47	10	57	19,877 1 2
Department of Secretary for Lands	537	241	778	194,577 10 9
Department of Secretary for Public Works	1,090	3,811	4,901	586,939 16 4
Department of Minister of Justice	1,487	46	1,533	203,868 8 11
Department of Minister of Public Instruction	4,831	11	4,842	600,004 8 8
Department of Secretary for Mines and Agriculture	491	249	740	97,921 6 8
Department of Postmaster-General	3,175	1,807	4,982	433,385 8 3
	14,291	7,072	21,363	2,618,961 9 3

[1] Information for the year 1894 not yet available the figures given refer to 1893
[2] This number includes 236 District Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages, attached to the Registrar General's Department.
[3] The persons employed are, without exception, accounted for in other capacities under other departments
[4] Out of the 415 persons employed not less than 277 Electoral Registrars and Deputy Electoral Registrars are employed in other capacities by other departments, and therefore are included under such departments
[5] The Commission lapsed the 31st of July, 1894
[6] Includes 6 Supreme Court Judges
[7] Includes 37 Court cleaners, Messengers, and Tipstaves
[8] Includes 79 Bailiffs
[9] Includes 242 Court cleaners
[10] Includes 505 Probationers, Messengers, and Warders
[11] The number of persons employed, as shown, includes 1,460 non official Postmasters, Telephone Operators, and Receiving office Keepers.

Supplementary List.

Showing approximately the number of persons employed by the New South Wales Government in the Railways, the Tramways, the Police, the Military and Naval Forces, with the amount of money paid in salaries and wages during the year 1894.

	Approximate number of persons employed on December 31, 1894	Approximate amount of money paid in salaries and wages during the year 1894
		£ s. d.
Railways	9,433	1,186,535 14 9
Tramways	1,282	169,264 5 11
Police	1,826	259,363 0 0
Military Forces*	4,686	104,046 18 2
Naval Forces	574	7,462 5 3
	17,801	1,726,672 4 1
Summary of Civil Service, given in above return	21,363	2,618,961 9 3
Grand total	39,164	4,345,633 13 4

* The figures given here relate to 1893 Information as to 1894 is not yet available.

(*b*) RETURN showing the Special and Ordinary Appropriations from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the various Departments and Services of the State for the Years 1885 to 1894, inclusive.

(*Supplied by the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade*).

	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893.	1894
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Interest on Debentures and Funded Stock	1,230,400 0 0	1,519,450 0 0	1,644 680 0 0	1,705 930 0 0	1,736,325 8 10	1,807,951 0 4	1,775 806 5 7	1,889,101 0 0	1,863,084 10 11	2,025,000 0 0
Interest and Extinction of Railway Loan of 1867	70,000 0 0	70 0 0 0 0	70,000 0 0	70,000 0 0	70,000 0 0	70,000 0 0	70,000 0 0	70,000 0 0	70,000 0 0	70,000 0 0
Drawbacks and Refund of Duties	50,000 0 0	57,478 18 2	79,180 4 9	50 000 0 0	50 000 0 0	45,000 0 0	45,000 0 0	95,000 0 0	75,000 0 0	60,000 0 0
Revenue and Receipts Returned	200,000 0 0	200 000 0 0	150,000 0 0	150,000 0 0	153 869 2 6	160,000 0 0	225,160 17 10	265,000 0 0	260 000 0 0	200,000 0 0
Charges on Collections	9,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	860 10 3	1,007 17 1	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Endowment of University of Sydney	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
Endowment of Australian Museum	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Endowment of Sydney Grammar School	1,500 0 0	1 500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1 500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1 500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
Endowment of Affiliated Colleges	1,500 0 0	1 500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,952 11 8	2,000 0 0	1,500 0 0
Endowments under the Municipalities Act	22,718 17 7	28 116 2 3	28,242 3 3	25 000 0 0	57,305 17 2	40,361 5 9	44,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0
Endowment of Civil Service Superannuation Account	20,000 0 0	20 000 0 0	20 000 0 0	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0					
Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0						
Judges under the District Courts Act	10,500 0 0	10,500 0 0	10,500 0 0	10,500 0 0	10,500 0 0	10,500 0 0	10,500 0 0	10,500 0 0	10,500 0 0	10,500 0 0
Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint	15,000 0 0	15 000 0 0	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	15 000 0 0	15,000 0 0
Pensions under Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873	8 000 0 0	6,513 0 0	6,513 0 0	6,513 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	4,500 0 0	4,071 0 0	3,677 0 0	3,350 0 0
Pension to late Collector of Customs, 43 Vic No 22	476 0 0									
Endowment of Municipal Council of Sydney, 43 Vic No 3	25,000 0 0	25 000 0 0	25 000 0 0	25,000 0 0						
Commissioners of Customs 42 Vic No 19	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
Expenses of Parliamentary Witnesses 45 Vic No 5	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
Expenses under Civil Service Act, 48 Vic No 24	1 500 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
Military Contingent Act 48 Vic No 28	150,000 0 0									
Preliminary Expenses of Municipal Institutions	397 18 8	603 14 6	591 1 6	1,000 0 0	1,084 16 2	800 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	447 3 6	500 0 0
Bathurst Presbyterian Grant Resumption Act	250 0 0									
Superannuation Repeal Fund, 36 Vic No 29	196 9 7	134 10 9	135 16 11				198 19 11			
Endowments under Fire Brigades Act 47 Vic No 3		6,000 0 0	6 000 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	4 709 13 3	5,000 0 0	6 000 0 0	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0
Grant to Sir John Robertson, 50 Vic No 4		10,000 0 0								
Collections for the State House, 51 Vic No 9				3,000 0 0		3,000 0 0	3 000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	
Centenary Celebrations, 51 Vic No 32				26 000 0 0						
Site for Naval Home, 51 Vic No 32				3 485 0 0						
Railway Commissioners, 51 Vic No 35, and 52 Vic No 5				1 596 15 4	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
Pensions under Railway Act 51 Vic No 35				178 18 8	937 10 0	937 10 0	937 10 0	937 10 0	938 0 0	938 0 0
Metropolitan Sewerage and Water Board, 43 Vic No 32, and 51 Vic No 28					500 0 0	175 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
Allowances to Parliamentary Representatives, 53 Vic No 12					10,500 0 0	38 500 0 0	38,500 0 0	39,600 0 0	39,900 0 0	32,750 0 0
Remuneration to Parliamentary Public Works Committee, 53 Vic No 11					4,191 3 0	9,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,500 0 0
Wollongong Harbour Trust, 53 Vic No 19					1,250 0 0	5 000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
Interest on Treasury Bills, 53 Vic No 9						85 000 0 0	100,956 0 0	88,116 0 0	82,116 0 0	76,116 0 0
Pensions under District Court Judges Salaries and Pensions Act, 46 Vic No 16					312 10 0	750 0 0	778 4 6	1,500 0 0	1,625 0 0	2,250 0 0
Redemption of Treasury Bills, 53 Vic No 9						150,000 0 0	150,000 0 0	150,000 0 0	150,000 0 0	150,000 0 0
Reduction of Public Debt for Railways, 53 Vic No 24							75,000 0 0	75,000 0 0	75,000 0 0	75,000 0 0
Australasian Naval Force Act of 1887							28,000 0 0	41,470 13 6	37,656 0 0	37,720 0 0
Lessees under Crown Rents Act of 1890							110,800 0 0			
Newcastle Sand Drift Reclamation Act, 50 Vic No 22							14,184 18 7			
Interest on Treasury Bills, 55 Vic No 7								70,000 0 0	165,775 13 4	136,875 0 0
Expenses of Audit, Municipalities Act								275 2 0		
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board, 55 Vic No 27								30 1 7	200 0 0	200 0 0
President and Members Land Appeal Court, 55 Vic No 26									4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
St Andrew's College Building Fund, 18 Vic No 37									1,900 0 0	893 15 5
Endowment Women's College, 53 Vic No 10									5,000 0 0	500 0 0
To Pay off Debenture, 17 Vic No 34										10 0 0
TOTAL, SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS £	1,824,839 5 10	1,989,796 5 8	2,071 842 6 5	2,135,203 14 0	2,160,176 7 8	2,468,744 19 7	2,746,730 13 6	2,904,453 18 9	2,950,719 7 9	2,987,502 15 5

RETURN showing the Special and Ordinary Appropriations from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the various Departments and Services of the State—*continued.*

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
SCHEDULES TO CONSTITUTION AND COLONIAL ACTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s d	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
His Excellency the Governor	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0
Chief Justice	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0
Puisne Judges	10,400 0 0	10,400 0 0	13,066 19 8	15,600 0 0	15,600 0 0	15,600 0 0	15,600 0 0	15,600 0 0	15,600 0 0	15,600 0 0
Colonial Secretary	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2 000 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,910 0 0	1,820 0 0
Colonial Treasurer	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,435 0 0	1,370 0 0
Attorney General	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,435 0 0	1,435 0 0
Auditor General	900 0 0	900 0 0	900 0 0	900 0 0	900 0 0	900 0 0	900 0 0	900 0 0	900 0 0	900 0 0
Governor's Private Secretary	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0
Pensions to Judges	3,220 0 0	1,820 0 0	2,191 16 6	3,640 0 0	5,722 17 9	7,280 0 0	7,280 0 0	7,280 0 0	7,280 0 0	7,280 0 0
Pensions to Political Officers	900 0 0	900 0 0	1,063 8 9	1,700 0 0	1,700 0 0	1,700 0 0	1,700 0 0	1 700 0 0	1,700 0 0	1,700 0 0
Pensions to Superannuated Officers	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0
Public Worship	11,215 8 0	10,893 0 0	10,193 0 0	9,993 0 0	9,993 0 0	9,793 0 0	9,793 0 0	9,593 0 0	8,743 0 0	7,693 0 0
Pensions to Widows and others	1,264 0 0	1,114 0 0	1,064 0 0	1,064 0 0	1,064 0 0	989 0 0	989 0 0	739 0 0	885 0 0	1,455 0 0
TOTAL, SCHEDULES TO CONSTITUTION AND COLONIAL ACTS	47,290 8 0	45,427 0 0	47,819 4 11	52,297 0 0	54,379 17 9	55,662 0 0	55,662 0 0	55,212 0 0	54,288 0 0	53,653 0 0
EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.										
His Excellency the Governor	2,102 1 0	2,144 0 0	2,144 0 0	2,144 0 0	2,144 0 0	2,194 0 0	2,272 9 0	2,597 3 2	2,685 8 8	2,417 7 4
Executive Council	1,073 0 0	1,118 0 0	1,128 0 0	1,128 0 0	1,128 0 0	1,210 0 0	1,310 0 0	1,230 0 0	1,178 0 0	1,178 0 0
Legislative Council	6,235 0 0	6,492 3 0	6 415 0 0	5,815 0 0	5,875 0 0	6,085 0 0	6,188 13 9	6,646 17 0	6,191 19 11	6,293 0 0
Legislative Assembly	9,816 14 6	10,864 1 3	9,550 0 0	10,150 13 1	9,985 10 10	9,922 0 0	10,585 15 5	10,615 4 4	10,235 0 0	10,235 0 0
Legislative Council and Assembly	2,973 6 8	2,935 0 0	2,736 3 9	3,424 13 4	3,662 0 0	3,442 0 0	3,108 11 9	3,594 14 11	3,700 0 6	3,717 6 0
Parliamentary Library	1 755 0 0	1,815 0 0	1,815 0 0	1,815 0 0	2,060 0 0	2,190 0 0	1,985 0 0	1,985 0 0	1,993 0 0	2,098 0 0
Parliamentary Reporting Staff	4,235 0 0	4,601 12 0	4,750 0 0	5,296 12 0	5,792 1 8	6,530 0 0	6,380 0 0	6,380 0 0	6,206 0 0	5,758 0 0
TOTAL, EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE	28,290 2 2	29,969 16 3	28,538 3 9	29,773 18 5	30,646 12 6	31,573 0 0	31,830 9 11	33,048 19 5	32,194 9 1	31,696 13 4
CHIEF SECRETARY										
Chief Secretary	8,502 0 0	9,197 0 0	9,027 0 0	9,212 7 10	9,248 13 6	9,706 13 2	10 837 10 8	10,752 4 5	10,444 17 2	10,702 0 0
Auditor General	10,495 0 0	11,175 0 0	11,813 0 0	11,726 0 0	11,266 0 0	11,711 0 0	11,772 0 0	12,556 5 0	11,935 0 0	12,098 10 0
Registrar General	21,905 17 9	27,150 0 0	25,230 0 0	25,960 0 0	26,122 10 0	27,735 0 0	28,604 0 0	29,261 15 0	27,622 0 0	28,667 0 0
Vice President of the Executive Council and representative of the Government in the Legislative Council	..	..	415 0 0	415 0 0	415 0 0	415 0 0	415 0 0	415 0 0	368 5 0	396 0 0
Aborigines Protection Board	6,470 0 0	4,490 0 0	7,490 0 0	8,490 0 0	9,490 0 0	9 490 0 0	10,031 5 10	13,120 0 0	11,350 0 0	11,300 0 0
Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces	237,579 19 6	210,711 14 10	157,548 2 2	203,681 9 3	235,434 3 3	255,222 2 2	283,419 11 2	250,025 2 6	231,661 9 11	188,244 3 1
Training ship "Wolverene"	12,250 0 0	3,894 2 9	772 0 0	2,500 0 0	2,747 6 2	3,000 0 0	3,043 15 10	3,009 18 2	358 2 6	...
Police	286,082 19 3	235,806 0 0	281,080 0 0	236,453 0 0	293,012 0 0	301,899 10 5	311,418 11 5	316,278 16 0	327,187 1 3	331,578 0 0
Lunacy	81,667 0 0	82,854 0 3	84,826 0 0	92,718 0 0	99,469 13 4	92,898 0 7	94,538 0 0	101,254 12 0	100,122 0 0	99,563 0 0
Master in Lunacy	1,650 0 0	1,696 17 2	1,826 0 0	1,971 0 0	2,086 0 0	2,325 0 0	2,710 0 0	2,760 0 0	2,705 0 0	2,707 12 4
Medical Board	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	270 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
Medical Adviser	17,224 10 11	20,453 19 3	29,217 0 0	33,754 6 0	33,272 5 4	32,428 7 2	35,982 17 11	35,419 6 4	33,346 3 7	34,333 0 0
Government Statistician	1,830 0 0	635 0 6	3,216 10 4	4,068 15 0	4,597 10 0	5,835 1 10	35,671 17 10	15,710 6 8	8,391 0 0	7,816 0 0
Agent-General	6,570 11 4	6,853 0 0	5,548 15 0	6,717 17 10	5,707 0 0	5,936 8 2	6,017 6 0	6,080 2 9	5,720 14 8	5,664 0 0
City of Sydney Improvement Board	390 8 4	814 6 8	740 0 0	765 0 0	865 0 0	980 0 0	865 0 0	865 0 0	500 0 0	360 0 0
Charitable Institutions	26,997 0 0	29,782 10 0	31,283 8 8	50,671 13 10	41,702 5 2	40 406 11 10	46,406 15 7	54,592 10 3	51,453 11 2	54,871 7 0
State Children's Relief	18,689 15 9	19,825 0 0	25,065 0 0	24,917 0 0	24,517 0 0	23,935 0 0	31,660 0 0	28,335 0 0	26,234 17 7	40,303 0 0
Fisheries Commission	6,032 5 3	6,456 9 6	6,608 17 10	7,009 3 10	5,918 11 3	6,435 8 4	5,099 0 0	6,047 14 0	3,940 8 4	2,809 19 11
Fire Brigades	6,965 0 0	4,760 0 0	4,237 0 0	3,590 0 0	4,670 0 0	4,930 0 0	5,080 0 0	5,860 0 0	1,227 0 0	1,202 0 0
Civil Service Board	1,783 7 9	2,425 0 0	1,985 0 0	1,885 0 0	1,950 0 0	2,305 0 0	2,570 0 0	2,170 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,326 0 0
Shaftesbury Reformatory for Girls	893 0 0	913 0 0	913 0 0	988 0 0	953 0 0	953 0 0	1,415 0 0	1,015 0 0	965 0 0	1,085 4 6
Botanic Gardens	5,430 0 0	6,314 0 0	6,174 15 0	6,337 0 0	6,332 0 0	6,302 0 0	6,345 0 0	6,424 16 5	5,997 0 0	5,977 0 0
Nursery Garden, Campbelltown	830 0 0	580 0 0	560 0 0	570 0 0	590 0 0	700 0 0	800 0 0	860 0 0	860 0 0	885 0 0
Government Domains	2,433 0 0	2,533 0 0	2,438 0 0	2,458 0 0	2,398 0 0	2,263 0 0	2,403 0 0	2,263 0 0	2,298 6 0	2,762 16 10
Garden Palace Grounds	1,170 0 0	1,430 0 0	1,220 0 0	1,250 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,070 0 0	1,150 0 0	1,150 0 0	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0
Centennial Park	...	...	50,000 0 0	150,000 0 0	...	...	...	4,303 0 0	3,970 0 0	4,049 9 0
Charitable allowances	70,258 0 0	67,533 18 4	43,497 4 4	40,442 18 5	59,846 11 5	42,983 0 0	109,994 11 11	87,800 0 0	61,714 12 4	70,357 8 2
Miscellaneous—										
Immigration	51,546 0 0	72,641 0 0	1,530 11 5	8,540 0 0	8,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	4,139 19 4	3,676 1 6	2,398 16 3	1,300 0 0
Election expenses	9,979 3 4	4,516 1 11	14,154 8 3	2,600 0 0	14,600 0 0	1,435 8 10	17,850 0 0	1,600 0 0	10,991 5 6	53,000 0 0
Relief to, and Relief Works for, the unemployed	1,059 0 0	61,654 14 6	189,561 17 1	139,403 13 8	30,000 0 0	4,675 12 10	..	10,664 12 1	12,274 10 6	16,854 6 2
Government Labour Bureau	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1 400 0 0	3,050 19 4	8,420 0 0
Special grants to Municipalities	69,393 16 11	79,993 7 8	43,895 15 3	50,000 0 0	55,000 0 0	113,846 18 1	60,000 0 0	64,458 14 2	66 906 7 5	82,500 0 0
Other miscellaneous services	55,024 5 10	58,795 15 8	79,550 7 11	92,116 12 6	109,520 9 10	78,968 16 3	112,782 11 7	106,525 10 3	126,354 11 0	58,935 2 6
TOTAL, CHIEF SECRETARY	1,021,262 1 11	1,085,984 19 0	1,121,533 13 3	1,271,251 18 2	1,091,830 19 3	1,097,066 19 8	1,243,142 15 1	1,196,824 7 6	1,158,628 19 6	1,092,287 19 6

RETURN showing the Special and Ordinary Appropriations from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the various Departments and Services of the State—*continued.*

	1885.	1886	1887.	1888	1889	1890	1891.	1892	1893	1894.
TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d.
Treasury	24,534 0 8	25,361 2 0	24,972 14 2	24,771 5 0	24,979 3 11	27,967 1 7	29,219 0 10	28,015 1 7	26,698 7 6	27,530 7 3
Stamp Duties	4,025 0 0	4,412 0 0	4,565 0 0	4 648 3 5	4,500 0 0	4,690 0 0	4,937 6 7	4,966 2 6	4,493 0 0	4,306 0 0
Customs	63,311 18 3	69,202 18 2	70,406 10 0	67,783 3 8	68,971 0 0	65,352 7 5	66,945 13 6	73,443 4 2	74,216 5 9	74,366 16 8
Gold Receivers	225 0 0	185 0 0	235 0 0	235 0 0	235 0 0	205 0 0	205 0 0	205 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
Gold and Escort	2,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	800 0 0	600 0 0
Government Printer	61,331 0 0	66,753 0 0	63,224 18 5	61,674 0 0	66,985 3 5	69,928 0 0	80,035 2 4	81,629 0 0	84,441 16 6	81,571 0 0
Stores and Stationery	167,761 0 0	166,163 2 11	124,160 10 3	118,896 0 0	124,539 4 9	114,960 13 4	135,780 4 1	147,566 11 1	120,819 2 6	130,311 0 0
Mercantile Explosives Department									8,969 10 0	9,095 0 0
Board of Health	8 381 19 6	7,026 0 0	7,569 2 4	7,507 0 0	6,767 0 0	9,217 0 0	14,318 0 0	13,046 15 0	11,221 0 0	15,309 0 0
Board of Pharmacy	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0
Shipping Masters	2,647 15 5	3,219 11 10	3 247 0 0	3,232 0 0	3,008 13 4	3,460 6 8	3,708 7 2	3,541 8 5	3,128 4 0	2,916 6 1
Glebe Island Abattoirs	10,658 0 0	9,939 18 10	9,079 8 0	7,773 6 7	5,795 16 7	14,614 0 0	14,369 13 9	12,332 18 11	14,423 7 7	16,085 0 0
Marine Board	48,776 13 6	50,209 10 8	48,707 0 0	48,680 13 4	50,848 0 0	51 375 0 0	52,672 9 4	53,507 14 11	50,787 19 1	49,466 5 4
Life Boats	700 0 0	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	1 300 0 0	1,300 0 0	1,200 0 0
Public Wharfs	3,872 9 9	3,086 15 11	3,500 19 1	4,038 12 8	5,007 4 1	5,563 14 6	7,969 14 5	6,208 19 11	6,002 13 5	5,324 14 10
Miscellaneous Services—										
Postage of Public Departments	19,334 3 4	25 980 11 2	20,000 0 0	21 891 1 10	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	20 168 13 5	25,000 0 0	39,015 7 1	31,000 0 0
Advertising for the Public Service	15,000 0 0	15 000 0 0	12,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10 000 0 0	10 107 1 7	12,407 12 4	7,000 0 0	8,500 0 0
Transmission Telegraphic Messages	21,853 15 0	14 000 0 0	14,000 0 0	25,288 3 11	19 206 16 2	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	20,277 4 4	20,000 0 0	24 000 0 0
Management in England of Inscribed Stock	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	17,000 0 0	17 000 0 0	19 196 16 7	19,000 0 0	20,600 0 0
Exchange on Remittances	4,000 0 0	12,223 5 4	12,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	37,620 18 9	12 000 0 0	15,594 7 7	18,000 0 0
Interest on various funds and on Advances to Government	122,439 9 7	56,082 19 10	58,282 10 2	71,861 13 6	80,102 11 9	9,415 15 2	70,494 8 0	47,772 14 11	66 542 11 9	46 548 4 4
Sewerage Rates, Public Buildings								4,056 3 3	5,985 2 2	4,800 0 0
Supply of Water and Water Rates, Sydney and Country Towns				2,000 0 0	3,434 18 5	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,801 15 10	5,500 0 0
Other Miscellaneous Services	32,492 2 6	44,731 11 2	26,175 7 10	26,049 17 3	55,905 14 2	34,067 9 10	63 123 9 10	46,107 13 2	45,850 13 8	42,827 14 4
TOTAL, TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE	623,463 18 6	586,497 7 10	519,046 0 3	535,250 1 2	579,136 6 7	496,736 8 6	655,595 3 7	619,241 1 1	632,381 4 5	620,177 8 10
RAILWAYS										
Working Expenses	1,840 212 0 0	1,744,067 0 0	1,707,684 0 0	1,829 869 16 9	1,825,967 0 0	1,976,112 0 0	2,227,909 0 0	2,140,795 0 0	2,176 081 0 0	1,943,118 0 0
Miscellaneous Services	3 200 0 0	5,100 0 0	3,700 0 0	6,907 0 0	28,216 3 0	11,894 8 0	16,000 0 0	18,500 0 0	18,802 0 0	18,500 0 0
TOTAL, RAILWAYS	1,843,412 0 0	1,749,167 0 0	1,711,384 0 0	1,836,776 16 9	1,854,183 3 0	1,987,916 8 0	2,243,909 0 0	2,159 295 0 0	2,194,883 0 0	1,961,618 0 0
ATTORNEY GENERAL										
Attorney General	6,920 3 8	6,125 15 0	5 692 12 10	5,024 13 4	4,839 0 0	5,364 0 0	5 759 0 0	9,109 0 0	5,667 1 6	5,381 12 6
Parliamentary Draftsmen	2,176 13 4	2,360 0 0	2,317 5 0	2,060 0 0	2,060 0 0	2,060 0 0	2,070 0 0	2 241 13 4	2,075 0 0	2,075 0 0
Crown Solicitor	4,496 16 8	6,183 6 6	5,849 4 0	5,651 6 9	5,731 11 3	6,522 8 3	8,590 18 6	7,077 13 4	6,806 4 0	7,071 10 0
Quarter Sessions	30,615 0 0	27,731 0 0	27,335 0 0	25,079 8 10	25,185 0 0	25,228 6 1	26,975 0 0	26,669 8 2	25,056 0 0	23,856 0 0
Trades Disputes Conciliation and Arbitration								728 18 10	2,668 0 0	2,518 0 0
TOTAL, ATTORNEY GENERAL	44,208 13 8	42,400 1 6	41,194 1 10	37,815 8 11	37,815 11 3	39,174 14 4	43,394 18 6	45,826 13 8	42,272 5 6	40,902 2 6
SECRETARY FOR LANDS										
Department of Lands	211,863 6 8	234,805 12 3	292,432 15 2	167,525 0 0	85,064 17 8	79,678 19 4	72,871 16 0	97,443 7 5	80 984 2 6	76,402 17 6
Minor Roads	5,750 0 0	3,750 0 0	7,250 0 0	3,250 0 0	3,050 0 0	1,600 0 0	1,400 0 0	1,400 0 0	3,600 0 0	2,600 0 0
Land Agents, Appraisers, and others	65,460 0 0	97,525 0 0	52,975 13 4	54,465 0 0	45,424 5 2	78,474 0 0	67,441 1 1	57,019 8 10	55 823 0 0	55,843 0 0
Land Appeal Court							6,630 0 0	6,655 0 0	2 269 0 0	2,519 0 0
Miscellaneous Services	56,128 10 3	37,390 8 6	14,523 10 0	25,540 7 2	280,631 1 7	23,171 18 3	49,834 2 9	47,083 11 10	16,804 10 3	17,298 1 4
Survey of Lands	395,814 0 0	383,807 0 0	315,563 18 0	258,256 13 10	246,916 9 8	223,262 16 8	240,443 3 7	231 560 0 0	218,421 0 0	213 133 0 0
Trigonometrical Survey of the Colony and Detail Survey of Cities, Towns, and Suburbs	35,935 0 0	22,856 0 0	22,249 0 0	14,998 0 0	14,937 0 0	18,166 0 0	18,483 0 0	18,711 0 0	13 896 0 0	13,317 0 0
Labour Settlements									6,000 0 0	5,650 0 0
Total	770 950 16 11	780,134 0 9	704,994 16 6	524,035 1 0	676,023 14 1	424,353 14 3	457,103 3 5	459,872 8 1	397,860 12 9	386,762 18 10
Less Expenditure charged to Trust Fund under Rabbit Nuisance Act	45,965 0 0	31,167 0 0	39,915 0 0	40,000 0 0						
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR LANDS	724,985 16 11	748,967 0 9	665,079 16 6	484,035 1 0	676,023 14 1	424,353 14 3	457,103 3 5	459,872 8 1	397,860 12 9	386,762 18 10

RETURN showing the Special and Ordinary Appropriations from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the various Departments and Services of the State—*continued.*

	1885	1886	1887	1888.	1889	1890.	1891	1892	1893	1894.
SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d.	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d.
Department of Public Works—										
Establishment	6,188 19 4	6,612 16 0	6,613 0 0	8,707 8 2	10,911 3 0	28,851 2 7	28,401 10 0	28,110 0 0	36,488 17 1	25,147 6 4
Railway Construction				15,658 9 10	16,465 16 8	13,526 5 10	11,915 0 0	12,698 6 8	7,607 5 0	7,818 11 8
Harbours and Rivers Navigation and Water Supply	7,529 0 0	9,014 0 0	13 914 15 0	14 965 10 8	8,833 0 0	12,435 6 1	9,500 0 0	9,400 0 0	8,682 10 0	6,690 16 8
Architect	18,984 11 5	18,996 2 3	16,674 16 2	15,437 0 0	15,813 18 7	20,602 0 0	18,857 19 7	17,520 0 0	10,552 0 0	9,872 0 0
Roads and Bridges and Sewerage	26,163 0 0	30,930 0 0	42 641 13 4	41,897 10 0	41,995 0 0	36,533 1 8	31,330 0 0	28,702 0 0	18,466 0 0	22,790 0 0
Public Works and Services—										
Dock Establishment	4,640 0 0	6,595 13 3	4 140 0 0	3 663 0 0	3,683 0 0	3 463 0 0	5,563 0 0	5,223 0 0	5,183 0 0	5,063 0 0
Dredge Service	79,292 0 0	84,802 0 0	77 358 0 0	86,651 0 0	95,042 0 0	105,876 18 1	119,118 18 0	121,000 0 0	104,142 0 0	103,499 6 8
Harbours and Rivers Navigation and Water Supply	78,687 19 0	62,579 10 7	43 225 13 1	54,651 8 1	79,051 19 3	69,991 4 7	93,534 19 8	133,378 15 0	48,992 10 4	62 923 9 7
Architect	412,308 13 5	332 603 17 3	144 374 1 10	132,274 9 8	159,095 8 11	169 956 2 10	168,730 4 6	186,605 18 11	51,100 1 6	77,387 1 8
Roads and Bridges and Sewerage	723,466 7 2	683,616 16 6	711 853 8 1	629 842 8 7	732,213 18 1	824,808 19 9	675,379 3 10	901,809 11 11	644 974 0 0	588 611 4 0
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works					1,554 10 0	2 368 15 5	1,927 0 0	1 750 0 0	1,683 0 0	1,370 0 0
Board of Water Supply and Sewerage				16,100 0 0	36,791 0 0	63 510 0 0	63,841 7 10	78,117 9 2	72,368 6 8	64 932 0 0
Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board								4,186 0 0	11,024 15 0	9,596 0 0
Miscellaneous Services		2,250 0 0			1,381 2 0	459 15 6	6,066 0 0	4 961 0 0	1,612 18 0	9,449 13 10
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS	1,357,260 10 4	1,238,000 15 10	1,060,795 7 6	1,019,848 5 0	1,202 831 16 6	1,352,382 12 4	1,234,165 3 5	1,533,462 1 8	1,022,877 3 7	995 150 10 5
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE										
Department of Justice	6,178 17 5	6,632 0 0	8 294 15 10	7 388 7 8	8,163 2 9	9,516 15 8	9,836 5 6	10 218 14 4	10,356 11 9	10 510 6 8
Master in Equity	2,734 0 0	2,926 0 0	2,919 0 0	2,848 13 6	3,505 17 6	3,830 15 4	4,051 10 0	3,729 0 0	3,477 0 0	3 574 0 0
Prothonotary	16,517 0 0	15,763 16 8	14,786 0 0	14,322 0 0	14,592 0 0	14,832 0 0	15,144 5 7	17,778 19 0	11,932 5 7	11,911 0 0
Divorce Court			50 0 0	100 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	250 0 0	250 8 0	216 0 0	216 0 0
Curator of Intestate Estates	491 13 4	1,369 18 4	1 476 0 2	1,385 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,570 16 8	1,600 0 0	1 635 0 0	1,532 6 9	1 635 1 0
Sheriff	22,455 0 0	22,625 0 0	21 718 0 0	22 890 0 0	23,463 0 0	23 295 0 0	23,688 0 0	25,703 14 6	21,838 0 0	21 859 7 6
Bankruptcy Court	2 919 18 7	3,090 0 0	3 210 9 8	3 171 0 0	2,478 2 6	2,850 18 6	2,981 16 10	2,895 8 4	3,230 10 0	2 933 10 0
Probate Office							1,694 7 9	2,631 7 0	1,880 0 0	1,880 0 0
District Courts	10,072 0 0	9,532 0 0	9,482 0 0	8 755 0 4	9 835 10 7	8,643 6 11	11,264 7 6	9,817 9 7	9,485 2 0	9 086 4 11
Coroners	4,718 15 1	4,610 0 0	5,340 0 4	5,180 0 0	5,380 0 0	5,520 0 0	5 570 0 0	7,195 0 0	8,563 0 0	8,563 0 0
Petty Sessions	91,615 14 5	97,870 16 8	91 467 16 2	85,599 14 10	87 638 13 4	89,461 17 2	89,333 4 2	91,405 16 2	86,136 9 6	86,230 7 1
Prisons	100,015 0 0	105,799 0 0	107,240 0 0	110 543 3 6	108,276 0 0	108 423 13 4	121,153 6 8	120,947 17 0	118,880 0 0	121,659 1 8
Patents and Copyright	220 0 0	220 0 0	1 318 1 0	3,457 10 0	3 455 0 0	3 228 19 8	2,810 0 0	3,448 13 10	2,701 0 0	2 998 18 4
Miscellaneous Services	6,006 0 4	7,464 16 5	9 676 10 0	5,987 7 4	9,463 5 7	5,768 15 3	8,407 19 0	10,292 13 5	5,818 12 0	6,193 4 10
TOTAL, ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	263,943 19 2	277,893 8 1	277 008 13 2	271,587 17 2	277,950 12 3	277 142 18 6	297,785 3 0	307,950 1 2	286,046 17 7	289 250 2 0
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION										
Department of Public Instruction	33,795 0 0	35,605 0 0	38 119 0 0	41 446 6 8	39 350 0 0	39,725 0 0	39,560 0 0	39,760 0 0	36,020 0 0	34 210 0 0
Fort street Training School	2,070 0 0	1,890 0 0	1,928 0 0	940 0 0	1,140 0 0	1,140 0 0	1,140 0 0	1,140 0 0	1,090 0 0	330 0 0
Hurlstone Training School	1 725 0 0	1 875 0 0	1 875 0 0	1 675 0 0	1 425 0 0	1 425 0 0	1,325 0 0	1 325 0 0	1,305 0 0	1 305 0 0
Architect's Branch	6 940 0 0	6 911 0 0	5,798 0 0	5 518 0 0	5 843 0 0	5,808 0 0	21,798 0 0	6,798 0 0	5,938 0 0	5 808 0 0
Teachers Salaries	424,860 0 0	419,990 0 0	423 210 0 0	432 000 0 0	452,000 0 0	470,000 0 0	485,000 0 0	510,000 0 0	512 555 0 0	512,570 0 0
High Schools	7,000 0 0	7,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	6 000 0 0	7,000 0 0	7 000 0 0	8,500 0 0	10,000 0 0	9,647 0 0	9,000 0 0
Contingencies	249,200 0 0	188,299 0 0	115 670 0 0	86 350 0 0	109 550 0 0	92,350 0 0	102,150 0 0	181,275 0 0	128,650 0 0	112,850 0 0
Technical Education	21,925 0 0	21,400 0 0	20,700 0 0	20,400 0 0	20,500 0 0	29,850 0 0	36,808 10 6	49,904 0 0	25,367 0 0	22,233 0 0
Cadet Corps Branch	989 7 0	993 2 9	781 0 0	830 0 0	1,630 0 0	7,422 0 0	14 542 0 0	11,818 0 0	5,869 0 0	5,511 0 0
N S S "Vernon" and "Sobraon"	5 343 0 0	5,589 0 0	5,535 0 0	5 521 0 0	5,631 0 0	5,785 0 0	26,877 12 1	7,291 15 3	7,035 0 0	7,023 0 0
Orphan Schools and Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta	8 265 0 0	5,871 9 10	3 595 0 0	2,715 0 0	2 745 0 0	2 749 14 5	2,831 1 8	3,039 0 0	3,049 16 5	2 917 0 0
Observatory	4,000 0 0	4,136 0 0	4,700 0 0	4 324 0 0	4 324 0 0	5,054 0 0	4,890 0 0	4,550 0 0	3,988 0 0	4,088 0 0
Museum	6,725 0 0	6,700 0 0	5,700 0 0	5,270 0 0	6,820 0 0	6,420 0 0	6,651 0 0	10,201 0 0	3,862 0 0	4 509 0 0
Free Public Library	7,635 0 0	7,910 0 0	7,910 0 0	6 847 0 0	7,947 0 0	9,658 0 0	9,658 0 0	10,008 0 0	8 654 0 0	8 461 0 0
Grants in aid of Public Institutions	51,019 11 11	41,600 0 0	36,719 5 3	35,800 0 0	42,016 14 9	40,774 1 10	41,582 7 5	44,030 0 0	33 800 0 0	31,760 0 0
Miscellaneous Services	2,690 0 0	2,750 0 0	2,380 0 0	2,750 0 0	5,197 11 0	6,880 18 5	8,480 16 10	2,901 14 3	6,406 12 10	3,169 9 7
Total	834,181 18 11	758,519 12 7	680,600 5 3	658,386 6 8	713,119 5 9	732,041 14 8	811,794 8 6	894,041 9 6	793,236 9 3	765,744 9 7
Less School Lands Appropriation payable out of Church and School Lands Account Fund	2,690 0 0	2,750 0 0	2,320 0 0	2,410 0 0	2,170 0 0	2250 0 0	2,290 0 0	2,290 0 0	2,026 0 0	2,026 0 0
TOTAL, PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ..	831,491 18 11	755,769 12 7	678,280 5 3	655,976 6 8	710,949 5 9	729,791 14 8	809,504 8 6	891,751 9 6	791,210 9 3	763,718 9 7

RETURN showing the Special and Ordinary Appropriations from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the various Departments and Services of the State—*continued.*

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Department of Mines	47,572 0 0	48,618 6 3	49,692 0 0	57,699 9 11	63,152 10 0	62,466 8 5	70,227 4 1	72,509 17 2	60,934 1 1	57,144 0 0
Imported Stock	670 0 0	520 0 0	1,325 0 0	3,220 0 0	2,720 0 0	1,920 0 0	3,970 0 0	2,970 0 0	2,834 0 0	2,934 0 0
Registration of Brands	2,190 0 0	2,280 0 0	2,330 0 0	2,330 0 0	2,355 0 0	1,905 0 0	1,765 0 0	2,015 0 0	1,992 0 0	1,875 0 0
Management of Pounds and Commons	3,504 15 9	540 0 0	666 0 0	590 0 0	590 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0	258 0 0	130 0 0
Water Conservation and Irrigation and Public Watering places	15,932 0 0	26,378 3 7	44,432 0 0	22,729 13 5	26,177 0 0	19,324 10 1	19,850 6 8	21,265 0 0	22,279 0 0	21,314 0 0
Agricultural Department	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	5,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	25,380 18 7	70,933 6 8	19,905 9 4	35,751 0 0
Forestry	19,145 0 0	18,410 0 0	18,245 0 0	17,925 0 0	21,797 0 0	22,372 18 4	25,881 15 9	25,672 0 0	18,525 18 8	
Rewards for discovery of new Gold-fields and Prospecting	3,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	20,037 10 0	25,000 0 0	45,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0
School of Mines and Assay Works	. . .	1,000 0 0	750 0 0	5,750 0 0	10,000 0 0	. . .	600 12 3	10,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
Agricultural Societies	12,000 0 0	27,013 15 10	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	20,500 0 0	30,882 1 9	29,261 5 5	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
Miscellaneous Services	94,876 19 0	81,404 17 3	53,018 13 4	46,092 12 6	29,405 5 2	29,345 9 1	32,990 18 8	35,807 4 8	31,630 4 8	31,292 10 6
Total	198,890 14 9	207,165 2 11	205,458 13 4	196,336 15 10	191,196 15 2	198,221 15 11	236,898 17 9	315,783 13 11	191,358 13 9	183,440 10 6
Less Expenditure chargeable to the Prevention of Scab in Sheep—Special Account	16,535 0 0	18,833 0 0	17,585 0 0	17,395 0 0	17,985 0 0	18,035 0 0	20,385 0 0	20,375 0 0	19,904 0 0	20,576 10 8
TOTAL, SECRETARY FOR MINES AND AGRICULTURE	182,355 14 9	188,332 2 11	187,873 13 4	178,941 15 10	173,211 15 2	180,186 15 11	216,513 17 9	295,408 13 11	171,454 13 9	162,863 19 10
POSTMASTER-GENERAL.										
Post Office	379,661 0 0	447,983 0 0	452,543 0 0	438,972 17 7	438,846 6 4	451,193 11 5	461,998 11 1	496,956 0 0	515,046 16 8	732,190 18 0
Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank	18,485 0 0	13,880 0 0	13,468 0 0	14,270 0 0	14,983 0 0	14,100 0 0	15,127 3 2	15,751 0 0	16,827 6 8	
Electric Telegraphs	181,483 1 4	152,475 0 7	148,670 0 0	147,988 16 8	161,531 3 10	172,423 0 11	203,751 10 11	216,648 0 0	199,090 6 8	
Telephones	7,323 0 0	7,663 0 0	6,955 0 0	6,299 0 0	8,634 0 0	10,489 0 0	10,642 0 0	12,072 0 0	14,579 0 0	13,843 0 0
Electric Lights	6,516 0 0	6,516 0 0	6,948 0 0	5,948 0 0	6,373 0 0	6,373 0 0	6,922 0 0	6,922 0 0	7,247 0 0	7,100 0 0
Cable Subsidies	16,098 19 3	15,118 0 0	14,867 8 1	13,771 5 3	13,772 0 0	13,772 0 0	25,173 8 4	31,066 17 2	23,603 1 11	26,056 0 0
Miscellaneous Services	. . .	. . .	12 2 6	2,976 19 5	500 0 0	100 0 0	. . .	6,650 0 0	401 15 1	2,790 7 7
TOTAL, POSTMASTER-GENERAL	609,567 0 7	643,635 0 7	643,466 10 7	630,226 18 11	644,639 10 2	668,450 12 4	723,614 13 6	786,065 17 2	776,795 7 0	781,980 5 7

RECAPITULATION.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.
Special Appropriations	1,824,839 5 10	1,989,796 5 8	2,071,842 6 5	2,135,203 14 0	2,160,176 7 8	2,468,744 19 7	2,746,730 13 6	2,904,453 18 9	2,950,719 7 9	2,987,502 15 5
Schedules to Constitution and Colonial Acts	47,299 8 0	45,427 0 0	47,819 4 11	52,297 0 0	54,379 17 9	55,662 0 0	55,662 0 0	55,212 0 0	54,288 0 0	53,653 0 0
Executive and Legislative	28,290 2 2	29,969 16 3	28,538 3 9	29,773 18 5	30,646 12 6	31,573 0 0	31,830 9 11	33,048 19 5	32,194 9 1	31,696 13 4
Chief Secretary	1,021,262 1 11	1,085,984 19 0	1,121,533 13 3	1,271,251 18 2	1,091,830 19 3	1,097,066 19 8	1,243,142 15 1	1,196,824 7 6	1,158,628 19 6	1,092,287 19 6
Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade	623,463 18 6	586,497 7 10	519,046 0 3	535,250 1 2	579,136 6 7	496,736 8 6	655,595 3 7	619,241 1 1	632,381 4 5	620,177 8 10
Railways	1,843,412 0 0	1,749,167 0 0	1,711,384 0 0	1,836,776 16 9	1,854,183 3 0	1,987,916 8 0	2,243,909 0 0	2,159,295 0 0	2,194,883 0 0	1,961,618 0 0
Attorney-General	44,208 13 8	42,400 1 6	41,194 1 10	37,815 8 11	37,815 11 3	39,174 14 4	43,394 18 6	45,826 13 8	42,272 5 6	40,902 2 6
Secretary for Lands	724,985 16 11	748,967 0 9	665,079 16 6	484,035 1 0	676,023 14 1	424,353 14 3	457,103 3 5	459,872 8 1	397,860 12 9	386,762 18 10
Secretary for Public Works	1,357,260 10 4	1,238,000 15 10	1,060,795 7 6	1,019,848 5 0	1,202,831 16 6	1,352,382 12 4	1,234,165 3 5	1,533,462 1 8	1,022,877 3 7	995,150 10 5
Administration of Justice	263,943 19 2	277,893 8 1	277,008 13 2	271,587 17 2	277,950 12 3	277,142 18 6	297,785 3 0	307,950 1 2	286,046 17 7	289,250 2 0
Public Instruction	831,491 18 11	755,769 12 7	678,280 5 3	655,976 6 8	710,949 5 9	729,791 14 8	809,504 8 6	891,751 9 6	791,210 9 3	763,718 9 7
Secretary for Mines and Agriculture	182,355 14 9	188,332 2 11	187,873 13 4	178,941 15 10	173,211 15 2	180,186 15 11	216,513 17 9	295,408 13 11	171,454 13 9	162,863 19 10
Postmaster General	609,567 0 7	643,635 0 7	643,466 10 7	630,226 18 11	644,639 10 2	668,450 12 4	723,614 13 6	786,065 17 2	776,795 7 0	781,980 5 7
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	9,402,380 10 9	9,381,840 11 0	9,053,861 16 9	9,138,985 2 0	9,493,775 11 11	9,809,182 18 1	10,753,951 10 2	11,288,412 11 11	10,511,612 10 2	10,167,564 5 10

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 6th February, 1895.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Chief Inspector and Accountant.

Appendix F.

CITY BRANCH POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

[*Supplied by the Deputy Postmaster-General*]

STATEMENT SHOWING —

1. The whole of the Post and Telegraph Offices within the Metropolitan area (excluding the General Post Office)
2. The Staff and Annual Expenditure of each.
3. The Revenue from each, distinguishing the Receipts of the Postal and Telegraph Branches respectively.

Name of Office	Staff and Salaries						Allowances	Rent	Total Annual Expenditure	Revenue for 1 94			
	Officers in charge	Assistants	Operators	Letter carriers	Mail boys	Telegraph Messengers				Postal	Telegraph	Money Order and Postal Note	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
A U S N Co 's Office	130							Free	130		403		403
Australia Hotel	100							Free	100		415		415
Elizabeth street South	160		100			2 at £52		90	454	714	162	60	936
George street North	218		140			2 at £52	40*	100†	732	786	407	72	1,265
			130										
George street West	254	120	160			2 at £52		130	888	1,359	261	59	1,679
			120										
Grosvenor Hotel	78							Free	78		83		83
Harris street	51							Free	51	255		22	277
Haymarket	380	254	180	78	2 at £78	3 at £52	50*	300	2,219	2,790	1,596	269	4,655
			150										
		160	100				‡						
		150	100										
King street	326	100	180			52	5‡	450	1,191	2,791	1,353	102	4,246
			78										
Miller's Point	130	25				52		156	363	252	108	37	397
Oxford Hotel	120							Free	120		614		614
Oxford street	300	180	170			5 at £52	5‡	260	1,640	2 344	729	127	3,200
		100	170			39							
		78	78										
Park street	317	200	100			2 at £52	75*	400	1,469	2,101	1,013	162	3,276
							5‡						
		180	78				10§						
Parliament House	236		190¶			52							
						39†		Free	517		151		151
Pyrmont	218		2 at £78			52		80	545	414	228	36	678
						39							
Redfern Railway Station						2 at £52		Free	104		1,045		1 045
Royal Hotel	180							Free	180		214		214
Stock Exchange	218					52		75	345		887		887
Surry Hills	180		130			3 at £52		165	709	394	214	74	682
			78										
Sussex street	290		100			26	55*	208	679	1,444	777	45	2,266
Tattersall's Club	170							Free	170		446		446
The Exchange	218	140	190		78	52	40	200	1,194	1,702	5,042	84	6,828
			120										
			2 at £78										
Ultimo	150	100				52		78	380	458	100	21	579
William street	344	140	170			5 at £52	5‡	Govt building	1,212	2,284	677	130	3,091
		78	150			39							
						26							

* To Post master in lieu of quarters ‡ For cleaning offices § Messenger for porterage of mails
† Estimated—the office being portion of building rented as stores ¶ When Parliament is sitting

Postal and Electric Telegraph Department,
General Post Office, Sydney, 28th March, 1895.

CIVIL SERVICE INQUIRY COMMISSION.

Witnesses examined.

ERRATA IN MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Page 108, answer to Q. 2933 *Instead* of "I think it is desirable" *read* "I do not think so"

Page 134, answer to Q. 3526–7, ninth line from bottom of page. *Instead* of "the Minister, at the instance of the Police Magistrate," &c, *read* "the Member," &c

Page 177, top line *Instead* of "Thursday, 8 February," *read* "Thursday, 7 February"

Pages 177, 178, 179, 180 and 181, side heads *Instead* of "8 Feb, 1895," *read* "7 Feb, 1895"

Page 266 Head line, middle of page *Instead* of "Thursday, 7 March, 1894," *read* "Thursday, 7 March, 1895," and *add* Mr Teece's name to the number of those present.

OMISSION FROM MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Page 288. For footnote to Mr. W. L. Vernon's evidence, *see* Appendix to Evidence, Government Architect's section.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

TUESDAY, 4 *DECEMBER*, 1894.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C.,
JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V.,
J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P.,
RICHARD TEECE, ESQ., F.I.A., F.F.A., F.S.S., J.P.

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

Critchett Walker, Esq., C.M.G., Principal Under Secretary, sworn and examined :—

C. Walker, Esq., C.M.G.
4 Dec., 1894.

1. *President.*] What is your name? Critchett Walker.
2. You are the Principal Under Secretary for the Colony? I am.
3. One of the purposes for which the Commission has met is to consider what changes are necessary in order to place the public departments on a strictly economical and efficient footing. We have not all of us had the benefit, as yet, of consulting the Report of the late Royal Commission which inquired into the Civil Service. Therefore, perhaps, if you were examined by that Commission, some of the questions which we shall put may be merely duplicates of what you have already answered. But, of course, we would not be aware of that. Could you tell us in what way the officers and others employed in your department are appointed—whether they are appointed by the Minister without respect to the Civil Service Board, or whether the appointments are made through the Civil Service Board? As a rule, appointments are all made through the Civil Service Board. There are one or two appointments of a temporary character made by the Chief Secretary. I am speaking of my own department, of course. I am not speaking of the whole of the departments under the control of the Minister.
4. Your department administers a great many of what may be called sub-departments? Yes.
5. I suppose you could tell us, in round numbers, the number of officers and others who are employed in all these departments? Yes. There are 3,752 individuals under my control, and including the Partially-paid Military and Naval Forces, 5,782 more, making altogether 9,534. The salaries in the department amount to £428,013, the volunteer pay to £39,716, and the contingent expenses of the department, including charitable and municipal subsidies, amount to £434,456, or a total of £902,185.
6. Would returns which the superior officers or heads of these sub-departments render to you enable you to give us exact particulars as to the efficiency and under-manning or over-manning of their departments? I think they would.
7. The returns that you receive from them? We do not get returns as a rule from them, but we could get returns from each department which would give the information.
8. Would you help us in selecting the names of those officers who would be of service to us in giving us information? Yes. There is Dr. Manning for one, there is Mr. Maxted for another. Each of these is at the head of a large expenditure department. Then there is the Registrar-General. I do not know whether you would care to have any military head, but Mr. Fosbery, the Inspector-General of the Police; would give you some information. I think these are all. They are the largest branches of my department.
9. *Mr. Storey.*] Mr. Walker has prepared what I think we want, namely, a list of all the departments under the control of the Colonial Secretary. I would suggest that the head of each of these sub-departments should be asked to give a report? I could get that for you.
10. *President.*] It would save a certain amount of time if that were done. Can you tell us whether, in your opinion, any of these officers are surplusage, or whether they are all absolutely necessary? The staff that I have got is absolutely necessary. I do not think that I could do away with one, except to replace him with a better. There are inferior men in the department, and I may say that the amount of work keeps on increasing.
11. Would that apply to the sub-departments? I could not answer for that till I got a return from the heads.
12. We have to consider economy in a very trenchant manner, and whether it take the shape of reductions of salaries or of numbers, or of both, we cannot tell, but we are expected to find out how the Service can be economically administered, and wherever there is even the glimmer of a possibility of disbanding any officers we should have to act accordingly. I suppose in your special department there is no sort of collusion or working in duplicate, as occurs in some other departments? No.
13. There are no forms or sets of books which are kept in a similar manner in any other department? No; they are quite distinct.
14. So that there could be no lopping off of anything of that kind? No.
15. And the forms of your books and procedure are, I suppose, thoroughly efficient? They are; I do not think we could improve on them in any way at all.
16. *Mr. Teece.*] With regard to the books, I suppose you are not really concerned with the expenditure? Only in connection with the hospitals and asylums. All the hospital accounts go through us. We have to check them. The school of arts also used to, but that is now done through the Education Department.
17. You actually check these accounts then? Yes.

C. Walker, Esq., C.M.G.
4 Dec., 1894.

18. Would that be also carried into the Treasury books? It passes through us as correct.
19. It is paid in the Treasury, I suppose? Yes.
20. You are not concerned in the payment, are you? No; ours is not a money department, but we check the accounts. They sometimes put in a claim which we consider unjustifiable, and we strike it out.
21. You are not, of course, able to exercise personal supervision over the whole of the staff of your department? No; the shape of the building would prevent that.
22. Under any circumstances you could not walk about supervising the staff? No.
23. What steps are taken with regard to the head office under your control to ensure its proper supervision? We have a head of the long room and a head of the Corresponding Branch. Mr. Brodie is one, and Mr. Patterson is the other. Mr. Cohen is head of the Record Branch; he supervises that. Mr. Fotheringham supervises the Account Branch. Everything is sent through Mr. M'Kenny, the Assistant Under Secretary, to Mr. Taylor, the chief clerk, who relieves him of the minutiæ, and has the supervision and direction of minor matters.
24. Do you receive reports from these heads of the rooms? No; not written reports. They communicate to me all day long. If any clerk misconducts himself there would be a written report about him.
25. Do you make any report—an annual report, say—to the Minister? No.
26. Are new appointments made without your knowledge, or are you consulted? They are always made through me, and always have been since I have been Principal Under Secretary.
27. So that if a man is not wanted he is not brought in? Quite so. He must be brought in with my knowledge. For instance, the other day a young fellow was recommended to me, and I was asked if I would appoint him. I said if he had passed through his examinations, and there was no objection, I would submit his name to the Minister for appointment.
28. Could that be done without your initiative? No; I should say there was a vacancy, but I would not create one. If I wanted an additional man I should have to get one from the Service unless there was one with special qualifications.
29. If there were more than you required you would say that you did not want another man? I certainly would.
30. Is there any general system followed in the matter of recommendations for increases in emoluments? I cannot say that there is, but, as a rule, when I go through the Estimates, I consider the value of the services rendered by the officers and submit the names of such as I think ought to have an increase to the Minister for his consideration, leaving him to decide the matter.
31. You make recommendations to the Minister, and there your responsibility ceases? Yes.
32. With regard to other accounts in your departments, such as supplies, are these all put in the Estimates? Yes.
33. Do you prepare that estimate? Yes; with the assistance of the sub-branches.
34. When any change is proposed in the Estimates, either by way of reduction or increase, are you consulted? Always. The Minister generally calls me in and says, "These have all to be reduced so much; you will have to see the different heads and ask them about it," which I accordingly do.
35. I see by the Blue Book that there is quite a large number of temporary clerks and others employed;—can you give the Commission any information with regard to these temporary clerks; what is the occasion for them? It is very hard to say. It arises from various causes. For instance, in bringing in this new Electoral Act, the Electoral Officer (Mr. Lewis) had to get 120 clerks to transcribe and lift the names from one list to another. A number of hands were wanted to do the work, as the electorates absorbed bits of other electorates, and a lot of work had to be done in that way.
36. But that would not appear in the current Blue Book, would it? No. Then take another instance—a new asylum is opened. We have to employ a lot of wardsmen, nurses, &c. Rookwood, for example, took 100 or 200 men from Parramatta. They are put on temporarily at first and, perhaps, kept on permanently afterwards.
37. Are not a large number of those who have been in the Service for some years temporary officers? Some. They are not put on to oblige anybody. They are put on because they are wanted. I am only speaking of my own department. I know Mr. Maxted has had a great many of them.
38. Then in the ordinary office work you would not have many? No; the largest number is in the Electoral Department.
39. *President.*] Then there are very few "permanent temporaries," if the expression may be used, in your department? Very few; we have none of twenty and thirty years standing as in the Works and Lands Departments.
40. *Mr. Storey.*] Could you give us the names of the proper persons to apply to in your department for information? Certainly. In the Registrar-General's Department there is Mr. Pinhey, who gets reports from the heads of the branches connected with that department.
41. Then we had better ask him to give us the reports from the heads of his various departments? That would be the safest way.
42. *President.*] We might then call the heads of the sub-departments? Yes.
43. *Mr. Teece.*] Would it not be more convenient to get the information from Mr. Walker instead of from the various departments? If you like I will get the reports from the heads of each department in the same style as I have furnished mine. It might take perhaps a fortnight to get them prepared.
44. The question is whether it would be better in the case of Mr. Pinhey, in the Registrar-General's Department, to get the names of sub-officers from him and examine them, or get Mr. Walker to obtain the information. I think if you would supply us with the names of the heads of the various departments under your control then we would get from them the names of those under their immediate control who would do the same? I can do whichever you wish.
45. *Mr. Robertson.*] I think you said that you did not prepare periodical reports upon the general work of your department? No.
46. Do you receive them from the heads of your sub-departments? Dr. Manning supplies us with a report; so does Mr. Maxted for the Charitable Asylum and the State Children's Relief Board; and the Auditor-General furnishes a report to Parliament.
47. *Mr. Teece.*] That is hardly what we mean? ——
48. *Mr. Robertson.*] Does the report in question show the general efficiency of the office, and the necessity or advisability of increasing or diminishing the staff? I do not think any department does that, but

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4 Dec., 1894.

but an annual return is furnished to the Civil Service Board by each department showing particulars of each officer's duty.
49. Do you at any time personally inspect the various branches under your control? No; I leave that to the heads of the branches.
50. And you receive verbal reports? Yes. Except in the case of those who misconduct themselves, when a written report is furnished.
51. But you do not get reports bearing particularly on the working of the department, and as to the advisability of increasing or diminishing the staff? Certainly not.
52. You said there were some temporary hands employed in the department without reference to the Civil Service Board? Yes.
53. Do you not think that all these appointments should go before the Board? Not temporary appointments. They cannot well go before the Board, because there is no qualification for a temporary hand. The Act requires that an applicant for appointment should pass a Civil Service examination and a Junior University examination. A temporary officer may be too old to pass either of these examinations, but still he may be useful for temporary work.
54. He would only be qualified for temporary work, would he? Yes; unless he came in under the 28th section of the Civil Service Act.
55. *Mr. Teece.*] One clause provides that a temporary officer shall not be employed longer than two years. I suppose that is honored in the breach? Yes. I can only speak of my own department.
56. *Mr. Robertson.*] You said that 120 clerks had been employed by the Electoral Office without reference to the Civil Service Board? Yes.
57. *Mr. Teece.*] That was a special thing? Yes.
58. *Mr. Robertson.*] What you know of these sub-departments of yourself you know through the reports rendered by the heads? Yes; and by occasional inspection. For instance, Parramatta and Liverpool Asylums and the Lunatic Asylums have been visited occasionally by me.
59. *Mr. Humphery.*] How many officers have you under your immediate supervision in the Ministerial department? Twenty-two officers, exclusive of messengers.
60. Under your immediate supervision? Yes.
61. How many messengers and cleaners? Twenty-four.
62. What is the total amount of the salaries of the staff? I could not tell that except from the Estimates, but I think between £6,000 and £7,000 for clerks' salaries.
63. How much is provided for the department? About £10,000, exclusive of the Chief Secretary. It includes eight or ten pavement or corridor cleaners of the Works Department, the expense of which is borne on our Estimates.
64. What would be the amount set apart for the messengers? I could not tell without the Estimates, but I think about £2,000.
65. I want you to distinguish between the amounts paid for officers and for messengers? ——
66. *Mr. Teece.*] £1,400 a year is down for messengers, office-cleaners, housekeeper, &c.? Yes; from that to £2,000 a year.
67. *Mr. Humphery.*] Then the balance of the £10,000 would be for the staff, would it not? Yes.
68. In answer to the Chairman, you said that you could wish for greater efficiency in some of the officers in your department? Yes; one or two of the clerks are not quite up to the standard. There are about three of them; they are very willing and industrious.
69. Men of long service? Yes.
70. Have you reported them to the Chief Secretary? No; because I thought it would be doing an injury to the men. They have not very large salaries.
71. When did you enter the Public Service? In October, 1856.
72. What positions have you held? I was Sessional Clerk in 1856, in the Legislative Assembly; clerk in the Executive Council Office in 1857; and private secretary to several Ministers, commencing in November, 1858. After that I was Inspector of the Police. I then went out of the Service for a year and eight months and entered the Bank of New South Wales, and came back as private secretary to Sir Charles Cowper in 1865. Then I was appointed clerk of the records, then first clerk in charge of the Long-room of the Chief Secretary's Office; and, finally, Principal Under Secretary of the Colony, which appointment I have held for the last sixteen years.
73. Has the work in your department increased of late years? Very largely. It is increasing now.
74. Kindly supply the Commission with a ten years' report upon your own Ministerial department, just to show what the increase has been in the number of the staff, the amount of the expenditure, and so on? The number of letters and despatches recorded in 1883 was 12,142; in 1893 it was 17,347; and in 1894, up to the 31st of October, it was 16,513. The number of letters despatched in 1883 was 9,564; in 1893, 11,984, and in 1894; up to the 31st of October, it was 11,173. The number of communications despatched under blank cover in 1883 was 7,560; in 1893 it was 9,550; and in 1894, up to the 31st of October, it was 6,628.
75. Would you kindly prepare a return showing the annual expenditure in your department for each year from 1883 to 1894 inclusive? Yes; showing the number of officers, salaries, and total expenditure in my department.
76. Would any retrenchment be effected by altering your present office arrangements—by having a larger number of clerks in one office, instead of spreading them over several offices; that is the practice followed in the great offices in this city? I can hardly say. You would have better discipline, but I do not know if you would save expenditure, except in the way of messengers.
77. Would there not be a great saving of time? I do not know, because the Government offices are worked differently to merchant offices.
78. *Mr. Storey.*] In what way? The work is not the same. In a mercantile office the work is finished every day. It is never finished in a Government office. In a Bank—I served nearly two years in a Bank—you must clear up your work before you go. You cannot do that in a Government office. Suppose you are reading and correcting the proofs of a report of 500 pages; the work goes on for months.
79. *Mr. Teece.*] If a man has got some work to do, and he is alone by himself in a room, might he not take longer over it than if he were supervised? It might save supervision, but I hardly think it would save expenditure—at any rate, not in my office—and then, to do the thing thoroughly, you would have to rebuild all the offices.

C. Walker. Esq., C.M.G. 4 Dec., 1894.

80. Are most of your officers in separate rooms? There are eight in one room, five in another, and four, three, and two in others.
81. *Mr. Robertson.*] How many are there in separate rooms? Five. There is the Assistant Under Secretary and the chief clerk, the accountant, the record clerk, and the type-writer. But the last-named is hardly in a separate room, as he has generally someone with him. I would certainly like to see a mercantile system introduced, that is the system of having a big room, which can be supervised, and in which you can see what the men are doing.
82. *Mr. Teece.*] What are the office-hours? Nine to 4·30 p.m., with an hour in the middle of the day.
83. *President.*] With regard to the completion of pressing work, would it not be well that the same rule should be applied in the Government Service as in a Bank or mercantile office—finish the day's work whether it be for the mail or anything else, before you go? You could not very well do that, because the work sometimes lasts over several weeks.
84. I am referring only to the immediate day's work? That is done.
85. Do they expect to be paid overtime in such case? No. I was kept up from 9 to 12 for a month once, Sundays and all.
86. *Mr. Teece.*] The staff does not necessarily clear off at 4·30 p.m. if there is any work on? No.
87. Why not reduce the luncheon-hour? It is nominally half an hour, but they go and return within the hour. You could not change that.
88. *Mr. Robertson.*] Is the time kept? Yes.
89. *President.*] Is it ruled off at a quarter past? Yes. Fines are inflicted in some of the offices for being late, but I do not know whether it is so in all the departments.
90. *Mr. Robertson.*] Lateness would be brought under your notice in the verbal reports, would it not? Yes; but I must say the clerks are always to time in my office, and I may add that you have only to tell them, and they would stop till 10 or 12 at night if required.

Francis Kirkpatrick, Esq., Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, sworn and examined:—

F. Kirkpatrick, Esq. 4 Dec., 1894.

91. *President.*] What is your name? Francis Kirkpatrick.
92. You are Under Secretary for Finance and Trade? I am.
93. Broadly speaking, the duties that have been entrusted to us are to consider what changes may be necessary for placing the Public Service on a strictly economic and efficient basis. The department of which you are the head has not many branches, but it has some of considerable importance, and I think we might begin with that section which comes particularly under your own cognisance. What are the offices that come more immediately under your own eye? We have under our supervision the Stamp Duties, Customs, Printing, Stores and Stationery, the Mercantile Explosives Department, the Board of Health, the Pharmacy Board, the Shipping Masters, Marine Board, and the Public Wharfs.
94. *Mr. Robertson.*] And the Railways? The Treasurer is the Minister for Railways, but the Railway Department is separate from the Treasury, and is controlled and managed by the Commissioners.
95. *President.*] With regard to your own special department or section, those of us who have had a few minutes to give to the perusal of the report of the previous Royal Commission that inquired into the Civil Service have learnt that there are duplicate books and records kept of precisely the same business in your department and in the department of the Auditor-General? That is so.
96. What records do you keep? The books we keep, which are duplicated, are the registers of the Conditional Purchases and also the Appropriation Registers.
97. Is the Treasury Department of more importance as the keeper of such records than the Auditor-General's? Yes; we are compelled to keep these records. We could not get on without them. I cannot answer for the Auditor-General's Department.
98. If any lopping off of one or other is suggested you would say that yours ought to be the one to be retained? Undoubtedly; I could not help myself. We would have to close the department otherwise. We could not carry on the business if we did not keep the records.
99. How many officers are employed, respectively, in the keeping of each of these duplicate sets? Will you allow me to hand you a schedule containing the duties of every officer in the Treasury. It contains a little summary at the end. You will see from this schedule that the department employs 78 permanent officers, 3 temporary clerks, and 8 messengers and housekeepers.
100. The document you have handed in contains a list of the books used in the Account Branch. First, there is the principal ledger;—does that contain general accounts only? Yes.
101. Then there is the journal; what are the entries that are passed through the journal? The ordinary bookkeeping entries for the month.
102. Then you journalise everything and afterwards post it in a ledger? Yes.
103. The next is the Intercolonial Accounts Current Ledger;—what is that? The ledger showing the position of the accounts with the other Colonies.
104. What would be the nature of the transactions? Sums due for the conveyance of mails and on account of telegraphic and railway business, and various other matters.
105. Then there is the London Ledger? That merely records the transactions in London, and shows the extent of our remittances.
106. With the Agents-General? No, with the Banks.
107. Next comes the Consolidated Revenue Fund? This is in connection with the votes of Parliament We keep detailed accounts of expenditure, and we strike the balances once a month.
108. In this Consolidated Revenue Fund Appropriation Ledger do you credit each particular account with the sum voted? Yes.
109. And as the disbursements take place they are debited? Yes.
110. It is kept separate from everything else? Yes, and no account is allowed to be overdrawn.
111. So that, for instance, if a small line of railway had an appropriation of money voted for it there would be an account opened for it? Yes.
112. And every disbursement could be checked in that way? Yes.
113. Suppose £100,000 were voted for any work, and only £20,000 were disbursed to the end of the financial year, would there be £80,000 left to its credit? Yes.

F. Kirkpatrick, Esq. 4 Dec., 1894.

114. Is the amount of the appropriation debited to the general fund—to the consolidated fund? An appropriation of £100,000 for railways would be a loan expenditure, I take it. In that case the whole amount of £100,000 would be credited as the sum voted, and expenditure charged thereto as payments were made. If the loan had not been raised, the expenditure would be made out of moneys at the credit of the General Loan Account.
115. But for a small amount, say of £5,000 voted for an addition to a Court-house? The whole sum would be debited to the revenue of the year in which the appropriation took place.
116. It would be a charge against the revenue, then? Yes.
117. While the other would be a loan? Yes.
118. That would figure as an indebtedness of the Colony in your annual account? Yes, if the loan had been negotiated.
119. You next have on your list of books subsidiary appropriation ledgers? Those are necessary for details that could not well be kept in a general account.
120. Trifling accounts? No; we divide appropriations into the various items making up the total amount thereof. One of the accounts would show that at once. I will take the police. The total amount for the year 1894 is £59,100 for contingencies, but the details of the different items are kept distinct in the subsidiary ledgers. Forage, for instance, is credited with £16,000, being the amount voted, and so on, each item making up the total.
121. Those show the details? Yes.
122. And the total amount is shown as a single sum? Yes.
123. They are subsidiary books that are not necessary in the scientific book-keeping of the Treasury? They might not be considered strictly necessary, but they are very useful. We sometimes inform the departments when the separate sums are exceeded, in order that they may be aware of the state of the votes.
124. What are the cash-books for—I suppose all money received by the Treasury is entered through these cash-books, whether payments by selectors or otherwise? Yes, no matter by whom paid.
125. And they are credited in the cash-book under their respective headings, are they? We could not do that, but in the revenue ledger they are. We give some idea in the cash-book to the ledger-keepers where to post the items.
126. *Mr. Teece.*] Would all those entries in the cash-books be repeated in the journal? No; only the totals monthly.
127 *President.*] Would the posting be direct from the cash-book? No; it would be into the appropriation ledgers, but not into the general ledger.
128. In mercantile book-keeping some have a system of journalising all entries that are not cash, and they keep a proper cash-book, with full details of every transaction, and post direct from the cash-book into the ledger, and then all other entries which are not cash are journalised. Of course the Government accounts are not balanced as a merchant would balance his books. The Report of the Royal Commission which recently inquired into the Civil Service refers to the amount which is supposed to be outstanding by selectors, but they allege that the payments made from time to time are not written up into an account which ought to be shown of the total indebtedness? The late Colonial Treasurer, Mr. See, gave an authority to have the conditional purchase registers written up. There are about 170,000 of these purchasers.
129. Each of whom would have a personal account with you? Yes.
130. And as he made his payments his account would be written up? Yes.
131. And you would make a summary? Yes, and put it in the general ledger.
132. And would that show how much the selectors are indebted? Yes.
133. *Mr. Storey.*] How soon will that be finished? We commenced it in June; it will be finished, perhaps, in another month. A part of it was done by six extra clerks when Mr. McMillan was Colonial Treasurer, but afterwards it fell into abeyance.
134. How could you tell what any man owes? The difficulty was to ascertain the total. It was easy to find out what each man owed.
135. *President.*] On page 5 of the Report of the late Civil Service Commission it appears that the Commissioners were informed that an approximate balance had been arrived at, but they found that there were 123 books containing conditional purchases. How many accounts do you say there are? About 170,000.
136. This matter is now in course of being scientifically arranged, is it not? Yes.
137. The Commissioners refer to the Auditor-General keeping a duplicate of all these things. You could not dispense with them? No. Ours is the only perfect record in existence, so far as I know.
138. Is there any part of your staff that, in your opinion, is superfluous? I can speak in the very highest terms of the staff, of its correctness, and of everything connected with the working of the office. The staff is efficient, and the officers work well and loyally.
139. And no part could be spared? Not without injuring the efficiency of the whole. I would like to say that there has been an increase in the numbers of persons employed in the last three years. In 1891 there were eighty-six persons in the Treasury; in 1894 there were ninety. There were some boys appointed, but the salaries—that is to say, the aggregate annual amount of the salaries—in 1891 was £25,110; in 1894 it was £23,290, so that the staff has been increased by four persons since 1891, and a decrease in the expenditure has been effected to the extent of £1,819 14s. These figures do not include the salary of the Paymaster of Imperial Pensions, who received £400 a year in 1891, and is at present in receipt of salary at the rate of £380 a year. The Paymaster of the Treasury and the Receiver both retired on the 16th December, 1893, and the Treasurer appointed two officers who were already in the department to succeed them, slightly increasing their salaries, but effecting a very great saving as a whole.
140. What about the conditional purchasers? There are 168,000 conditional purchasers' current accounts on the books.
141. *Mr. Humphery.*] How many officers are found to be necessary for doing the work in connection with the conditional purchases? Eight.
142. *Mr. Teece.*] Do I understand that within four days the vouchers from the Treasury are sent to the Auditor-General? Yes; the Auditor-General prepares his own books on these vouchers. At the end of the month balance-sheets are prepared, which are lent to the officers of the Auditor-General's Department, and in the event of any discrepancy between their accounts and ours an officer is generally sent down from the Auditor-General's Department to inquire into the matter, and to trace the discrepancy.

F. Kirkpatrick, Esq.
4 Dec., 1894.

143. *Mr. Humphery.*] Do the land agents throughout the country also keep records? Yes.
144. So that the conditional purchasers' accounts are in triplicate? Yes; but the land agents' registers in many cases are not reliable.
145. *President.*] Do the land agents send a return every week? Yes.
146. The previous Commission seems to have gone very closely into all the expenses of the officers connected with the Customs, their duties, and everything connected with that department. We cannot do that? The whole of the recommendations of the late Civil Service Commission in connection with the Customs have, I believe, been carried out. They have not been carried out in connection with the Treasury.
147. There is a body of gentlemen known as the Customs Commissioners? Yes.
148. I think Mr. Storey formerly belonged to it? *Mr. Storey*: I still do.
149. It would be desirable, I think, to get a little information about them and their duties? Sometimes people object to the Collector of Customs charging them duty on certain articles. The persons concerned can appeal to the Commissioners, who decide the matter after hearing the evidence.
150. What is the cost of the Commissioners? £600 a year. I think there are three. The expense is provided for by special appropriation under the Act.
151. In the Customs Mr. Powell would be the proper one to refer to, would he not? Yes.
152. Then the Store Department is under you? Yes.
153. Is that the square building in Young-street? Yes.
154. Mr. Hopkins, I see, is the Comptroller-General of Stores? Yes.
155. The salaries paid to the officers in that department seem to be pretty heavy? They are not high salaries, in my opinion, but rather low; I mean as to the rates.
156. Do you personally know all about it, or do you think it would be better for us to call Mr. Hopkins? It would be undoubtedly better to call the head, the Comptroller-General.
157. I suppose you could not speak with absolute personal knowledge about the Government Printing Office? No; it is too large. Mr. Potter is the officer to see.
158. What other branches are there? There is the Board of Health, of which Professor Anderson Stuart is the Chairman and Mr. Sager the Secretary. The Marine Board is also a large department; the President is Captain Hixson. The Manager of the Public Wharfs is Captain Jackson; he has improved the public wharfs very much since he has had them in charge, and he has increased the public revenue. Mr. Johnson is manager of the Stamp Department. Captain Edie is Shipping Master. Only a branch of the Ordnance and Barrack Department is under the Treasury; Mr. Williams is the Superintendent; Mr. Blanchard is head of the military section. The department has been divided into two—the civil and the military branches. Then there is the Pharmacy Board, of which Mr. W. Pinhey is the Secretary. I think it would be advisable to see the heads of the departments, otherwise, in the event of changes being recommended, they might say they had not been examined by the Commission, and had therefore no opportunity of saying anything on behalf of the departments under their charge.
159. You administer these branches? To some extent. The papers are submitted by me to the Minister.
160. *Mr. Teece.*] What arrangement is made for the supervision of your offices? Every branch has its head, who is responsible for the work thereof.
161. The clerks in that branch are all under his immediate supervision? Yes.
162. Can he see them all? Nearly so. In one or two cases he cannot, but the head of a branch has a right to see that all work properly.
163. Do these heads of branches report to you their work at times? At times. I can see every day's transaction if I wish. I happen to have been in nearly all the branches. If the weekly returns were not prepared in time I should at once know, and so with regard to the monthly returns. Every morning I get certain reports from the officers so that I know how the business is being conducted.
164. Would you know if a man was late or stayed away? Yes, it would be reported.
165. With regard to the appointments, would you report if an additional appointment were necessary? Yes. I should bring the matter under the notice of the Minister with a recommendation.
166. If no additional appointment were necessary would a clerk be sent there without your knowledge? No; I would not accept him.
167. You are also responsible for the Estimates, are you not? To a great extent; we prepare them.
168. To submit them to the Minister? Yes.
169. And in those Estimates would be placed any increases that were thought necessary? Yes.
170. And if not accepted by the Minister they would be sent back to you for revision? Yes; after consideration by the Government in Cabinet.
171. What are the office hours? Nine a.m. to 4·30 p.m.
172. Is that pretty general? Yes.
173. With an hour for luncheon? Three quarters of an hour.
174. You, of course, are concerned naturally in seeing that the department is economically and efficiently administered? I am.
175. Can you carry on the department with a smaller number of clerks than you have at present? I do not think so. I might, perhaps, manage to do without the Paymaster of Imperial Pensions by putting the emergency clerk in his place, but some of the officers complain to me of being overworked.
176. *Mr. Storey.*] Do you consider the salaries adequate, or too high or low? I consider the salaries very fair at present. There are some very deserving officers I would like to get increases for but I cannot.
177. What about officers having pensions to fall back upon after having served for fifteen years, do you not think their salaries are high? Not considering the responsibility of the offices and the duties they have to perform.
178. That is your opinion? Undoubtedly. I would like to point out that the Accountant formerly received £800 a year but now only gets £740, and that the Receiver who formerly received £800 a year now receives only £700.
179. How is that accounted for? By the changes that have taken place.
180. Are the duties of the Accountant heavier than those of the Receiver? Yes; I speak from some considerable experience and I consider them heavier.
181. *Mr. Humphery.*] I should like to see a return, for say ten years, showing the number of persons employed in your department and the aggregate annual salaries for each year from 1883 to 1894 inclusive, and also a statement of the additional work undertaken by the Treasury or the work transferred from the

Treasury

Treasury during that period? Respecting additional work, I suppose you mean such as the issue of Treasury Notes which took place last year, and for which we did not have any extra assistance. F. Kirkpatrick, Esq. 4 Dec., 1894.

182. Will there be any difficulty in obtaining that information? None whatever.

183. *President.*] In a general way can you suggest any way to economise in your department? Speaking for the Treasury, I do not think it possible to economise any more. I have endeavoured to bring the expenditure down to the lowest point consistent with efficiency, and no appointments have been made except boys, whom we train up. We have trained six within the last few years. Each of the heads of the branches has had a letter from me, stating that retrenchment must be carried out, and that the Minister expects them to exercise the greatest economy. After the passing of the Estimates it is customary for the Treasurer to send round a circular, stating the amounts of the votes, and that the branch heads must exercise great economy, so that the amount of the vote will not be exceeded.

184. *Mr. Teece.*] Outside the matter of salaries, I suppose your Ministerial department expends a considerable sum of money for stationery, furniture, and so forth? Undoubtedly.

185–7. Do you think that is always done in the most economical way? I believe it is now. A Board was appointed last year of Under Secretaries, together with the Comptroller-General of Stores, to decide in any case in which objection might be taken by the Comptroller-General on the ground of excess in the application for stores; and if the head of the department insisted that he should be supplied, the matter was referred to the Board, and their decision was final. The same Board, with the substitution of the Government Printer for the Comptroller of Stores, deals with the printing. These Boards have been the means of effecting a considerable saving in expenditure.

THURSDAY, 6 DECEMBER, 1894.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V., J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P., RICHARD TEECE, ESQ., F.I.A., F.F.A., F.S.S., J.P.

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

Edward Alexander Rennie, Esq., Auditor-General, sworn and examined:—

188. *President.*] Your name is Edward Alexander Rennie? Yes. E. A. Rennie, Esq. 6 Dec., 1894.

189. And you are Auditor-General of the Colony of New South Wales? Yes.

190. Will you tell us the mode of procedure in your department as regards the book-keeping, and the way in which the accounts are kept;—I understand that all the vouchers from which you compile the accounts are supplied to you from the Treasury? Not all. All the Treasury final payments come to me, but all the payments made by subordinate departments come through the departments in adjustments of advances made to them by the Treasury.

191. Which are intimated to you by some former document? These advances appear in the Treasurer's daily payments. He makes an advance. That is entered in his cash-sheet, and the voucher comes to me. I enter that as an advance to be accounted for. In due time the department sends me the vouchers for it.

192. That is the process during the year. Then at the end of the year there is a complete and perfect statement made out by the Treasury, I suppose, of the whole of the accounts for that year,—is there not? Yes. The Treasury make out what we call an abstract statement of the whole of their receipts and payments. That comes to me in a complete form, so far as they are concerned, and I take that statement up and report upon it to Parliament according to the various points which I think need to be brought under the notice of the country.

193. As regards the items themselves do you take steps to verify their accuracy in any way;—I mean the accuracy of the items in the Treasury statement? As a matter of fact all the details are examined day by day. That is to say, the vouchers which the Treasury send to me as they are daily completed are examined every day. I get these documents nominally four days after the transactions take place. They are generally about a week on the road before I get them. In about a week after the transactions take place all the vouchers come to me for audit, and they are recorded in my books, and when the Treasury statement, to which you refer, comes at the end of the year it is compared with the results of my audit.

194. If they made a mistake of £10 in the addition of any column, would that be detected by you? Oh, yes. I do not remember there ever having been an error in the addition.

195. In your department do you keep books at all such as a merchant does—Do you keep a cash-book, a journal, or a ledger? No; not in that form. The daily transactions at the Treasury consist first of all of receipts under the different heads of taxation, accounts, and so forth, and of payments classified according to the votes of Parliament. All of these, both receipts and payments, I register under the different heads, both of receipts and disbursements. Of course they are totted up and made to agree with the Treasurer's cash sheet, which is sent to me every day.

196. I suppose that is a transcript of his? Yes; the cash sheets are supposed to be transcripts of his cash-book.

197. Then you keep registers of all those different accounts or headings? Yes; we find that necessary very much by way of index to the documents we receive. We could never carry on the daily audit, unless we had a register of all the transactions. That is one point, and the other is that we are bound so far as the expenditure is concerned to see that the payments do not exceed the votes of Parliament.

198. And the work is kept up within a week at any rate of the date when the transactions take place? They are supposed to be posted forthwith. Some take more than a day to post up, but generally every day's work is posted up within the day.

199. The cost of your department is a little over £12,000, and there are some officers well paid in it. They seem to be men who have been a considerable time there, and their salaries have increased accordingly. As we are put here to find out the best means to economise in the Public Service, paying due regard to efficiency, the idea has occurred to me that, where particulars of any transactions are prepared in any section of the Government departments, it is undesirable to incur any unnecessary expense in having duplicates of records, which it is to be presumed are absolutely complete in themselves, and looking at the great trouble and the great cost of the Auditor-General having a duplicate set of accounts prepared

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it is a question whether it would be advisable for your staff, or such members of your staff as you select for the work to attend at the Treasury, and verify the accounts in the Treasury with the vouchers proper to the investigation. It appears to me that such an investigation would be just as complete as the present method under which you have the vouchers in your own separate building, and under your own separate control. Would it be possible to have a certain section of your staff so employed as to economise as much as possible, and still be as efficient? I may say that that question has occupied my attention a great many years, and on a number of occasions, and I have always come to the same conclusion. Seeing that we must do certain things under the Audit Act, I always come to the same conclusion, that the process by which we are now recording for our own purposes the Treasury transactions is really the most economical way of doing it. The verifying of the Treasury books in the way you propose would lead everything, so to speak, astray. We should just have the vouchers with nothing to refer to them, and there would be a running backwards and forwards, either on our part or on their part, if the plan you propose were adopted. Running backwards and forwards would take up more time than if we had the books to ourselves. I may say that our books are not kept in the same way as the Treasury books. We keep them for one purpose, and the Treasury keeps them for another. We do not keep them as duplicates. For example, we do not have a regular debit and credit ledger such as the Treasury keeps. We do not need to have that, but the expenditure register is so kept as to show the votes and the warrants that have been issued against those votes, and as transactions daily occur it can be at once seen both how they stand in regard to the warrants, and also in regard to the votes. Every month there is a total made up. A balance is then struck, so that the expenditure registers we keep are essential to our keeping up the appropriation audit. It is perhaps the most important part of our duty.

200. Supposing there were a large and commodious building in which the Treasury Department was located, and there were also plenty of space to accommodate your staff, would that help in any way to carry out the object I have suggested? I do not think it would. Practically we are as near the Treasury now as is necessary. There is a very great objection to all the clerks being constantly in the same building, or even to the Audit clerks going frequently into the rooms of the Treasury Offices. That is a matter of principle that has been taken notice of in other countries, and I have always myself felt that if it is not a dangerous practice, it is an inexpedient one that the Audit clerks should be hand in hand with the Treasury clerks. It is not a safe plan to follow. Formerly the Audit Office and the Treasury were both in the same building, but considerable inconvenience arose from it in that way. The Treasury clerks were always coming to us for information, and ours were going to the Treasury for information. To some extent that is done now, although I have always discouraged it. The Treasury trust a great deal to our correctness in some things. Unless it is something very urgent, that they should know at once, I always keep my clerks as clear from the Treasury as possible.

200½. Do you consider, from the long experience you had with your staff, that there is any possibility of reducing the staff to any extent for the sake of economy? I may say that I was considering that point to-day with the Inspector of Accounts, who has charge of the office, and both he and myself have come to the conclusion that we may be able to dispense with several clerks, partly because two or three of them are not very efficient, and partly because I think a little more could be got out of the better ones. They have a certain amount of work to do, and when it is done they do not care about doing more, but we might be able to dispense with perhaps three or four of the less efficient clerks.

201. Those of us who are in mercantile circles are fully persuaded that the scale of payment generally is on a much higher grade than in mercantile circles, and I suppose that some of these less efficient men that you have in your mind have been forced up by circumstances—by seniority, for example? That has been the main reason, I think, why some have been retained. I have lately come to the conclusion that the principle of seniority is carried too far—a great deal too far,—and that the main element in promotion ought to be the efficiency or qualifications of the individual, and that when a vacancy occurs it should not be the next man who should go up, but that the head of a department should have the privilege of recommending some of the lower clerks on the staff to fill the position. Of course you know that we are very much hampered by rules, regulations, and traditions, and outside influence. If I wanted to promote an officer lower down on the staff to fill a vacancy I could not do it. First of all, the Government would not acknowledge it, and then I should bring upon myself a great deal of disturbance in the office. I have found that out before on one or two occasions.

202. So you are sometimes obliged to put a round man in a square hole? I cannot help it. In one case about which I gave evidence before the former Civil Service Commission a clerk was recommended for promotion, but as I had already given evidence before the Commission that I considered he was fully overpaid I passed him over, and as a matter of fact he has never got the promotion since, and two or three have gone over his head. But I could not pick out an individual and say, "Well, I think that you had better leave. I think I had better recommend you to leave the department, because I do not think you are worth your pay." I could not do that because I would have to give very strong reasons to the Government why I considered him inefficient. My opinion might not be the same as that of other people, and, of course, his friends would come in shoals and say, "What do you mean by saying that so-and-so is not efficient?" We might be perfectly satisfied that an individual in the department was not so efficient as to justify his getting his present salary, and yet not be able to remedy it. That is a difficulty which occurs throughout the Service.

203. That would lead to the conclusion that the system of appointments and promotions is a bad one? Well, I think it requires amendment.

204. Do you think it is capable of improvement? Yes. I may say, in regard to the new hands, that I never take on any until they have passed an examination in my own office as to figures. I put them through a stiff examination, and I have rejected a good number, even some who have passed University examinations. I could not have them because they were not sufficiently accurate at figures or sufficiently quick. And though they may have been sent to me by the Minister I have said I could not take them. Of course he would not be likely to over-rule me in a matter of that kind, because I could at once report that I had people put on me who were not fit for the work.

205. Then there would be an appreciable saving by dispensing with the three or four clerks you speak of? Yes. There is this other consideration that if some alteration were made in the Treasury work and the departmental work, in regard to dealing with money, it would make a great difference in the amount of work; but so long as the present arrangements continue there is a great amount of work that has to be done, that I feel might be considerably reduced, but under the Audit Act I am bound to do certain things.

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206. Then you could suggest certain changes in the mode of doing the business that would minimise the work? I think so. I will give one illustration: The Treasury have what I call a half-and-half system of making payments under votes. They generally pay the departmental salaries under advances to the heads of the departments, while they retain the direct payment of contractors' vouchers for forage and rations and that sort of thing. I do not know why. The Police Department is a case in point. There is a very large number of vouchers for forage for the mounted police of the country. I looked at the ledger to-day, and there are from 1,500 to 2,000 single entries for forage vouchers. There is page after page of them which the Treasury pay over the counter. All these vouchers pass through the Inspector-General of Police or his officers before they come to the Treasury. I say that as the Treasurer advances the Inspector-General of Police the amount of salaries, which is very much the larger part of the vote, he might advance the other too. The Inspector-General pays all the salaries and accounts to me for them, and besides that he gets a small advance, £1,500, to pay petty contingencies, but all the forage vouchers and some others are paid by the Treasury over the counter. If the Treasury were to make the Inspector-General of Police the paymaster for the whole of his vote you will at once see that the amount of entries in the Treasury books and in mine would be very largely reduced. That is the same case with a number of other departments. As a set-off against that we have the Education Department, which has an annual expenditure of about three-quarters of a million pounds. In that case the Treasury pay them advances to the extent of £50,000 or £60,000 each month, and the Treasury never see a single voucher. The Education Department furnish me with an account current, supported by vouchers which come to me every month. There the whole thing is in a nutshell. They do not occupy a couple of pages in my book while the police payments occupy a large number. I think that might be amended.

207. *Mr. Teece.*] With reference to the difference in system already referred to between the Treasury and the Audit Departments, I understand that the cash-books in the Treasury are not put under the heads of the different appropriations. For example, let us take the salary of the Principal Under Secretary. When that is paid by the Treasurer it would appear in the same way as the salary of the Under Secretary for Lands? Yes.

208. And in your books one would appear against the vote for the Colonial Secretary's Department, and the other against the vote for the Lands Department? Yes.

209. And it is that distinction which you wish to preserve? Yes. The cash-sheet furnished to me shows on the margin of receipts and payments the heads of account to which I suppose they post them.

210. Then their book is a duplicate of yours? Well, I am certain it is not kept in the same way as mine.

211. Do you think it is necessary in order to keep a check on the accounts appropriated that you should keep the books in that way? Yes.

212. You want to see that the vote is not exceeded? Quite so.

213. That would not hold with regard to the receipts by the Treasury? No.

214. Nor with regard to the Customs receipts? No.

215. Do you get vouchers for Customs receipts? Yes.

216. And who records these? We do.

217. For what purpose? Partly as as an index to the vouchers. The Customs vouchers which we get every day are checked in another way. The Collector of Customs pays the money over to the Bank. The Treasury never see the money at all. They simply take the Bank entry as their receipt and enter it in their book.

218. Speaking generally of receipts by the Treasury, I suppose they will appear in their books under the heads to which they belong? Yes. They could not make their statements without.

219. And would they appear in your books in the same way? Yes; but we make them as brief as possible.

220. You give a summary of them? Yes; but each day's transactions are posted all the same.

221. Separately? Yes.

222. But you would not post the individual items? Every voucher has to be entered in some way.

223. So that it would be an exact duplicate? Yes. The copy of the Treasurer's book contains an enumeration of the vouchers which the Treasury sends to us. That is in accordance with the Audit Act. We post them all up under their different heads, and then check them to bring out the Treasurer's total. We have to check our work by the Treasurer's total.

224. Your records, then, are a copy of the Treasury sheet differently arranged? It is an abstract. We retain all the vouchers, and it becomes a most useful reference. We could not do without it.

225. With regard to those receipts, seeing that your books are a transcript of this cash-sheet from the Treasury, could not you compare those vouchers with the entries in the Treasury books? Yes; we could do that.

226. And still retain the vouchers? Yes; we could do that; but I have an objection to our clerks going to the Treasury at all.

227. You think there might be collusion? Yes. As far as the Customs are concerned, that department is subject to a very minute audit apart from the Treasury altogether. I send down two clerks for the purpose to the Custom-house. All the goods that are passed into bond are entered into the Customs warehouse-keeper's register, and the Collector's warrants which we get are all put in that book, and the home-consumption warrants are dealt with in the same way. They are all called off against the warehouse-keeper's stock book, and those warrants are brought up to my office, and the amount of duty on each of those warrants is computed there.

228. That is to avoid the loss of the duty? Yes.

229. Not to account for the moneys received? No. The total of the Customs receipts for the day corresponds to the amount paid to the Bank, and that is entered in the Treasurer's cash-sheet.

230. That would not apply to the land receipts? No; they are a class *per se*, totally different.

231. Do you know anything about these? Only from the accounts which the land agents send.

232. Then the land agent's money goes to the Treasury? Yes; and the Collector's money goes to the Treasury.

233. If it were practicable, confining our attention to the matter of receipts, for that Treasury's book to serve you for the purpose of verification, instead of repeating the entries in your own books, would that save a considerable amount of labour and expense of books? It might do so, but I rather think that the saving would be very small.

234. Do you keep account for the conditional purchases? Yes.

235. Individual accounts? Yes.

236. And are they also kept by the Treasury? Yes.

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237. We are informed that there are 180,000 or 200,000 of these separate accounts; I believe they are kept in the form of ledger accounts? I think that their registers are kept somewhat differently from ours. I am not quite certain, but I think these registers of conditional purchasers were in the first instance started by me in my own office.
238. However, the object of keeping these registers both by yourself and the Treasury is, I presume, the same, namely, to know how much has been paid by the conditional purchasers, and how much they owe? We do not concern ourselves about how much they owe. What is paid we know is right or wrong. The registers are all framed to run on for a long time, till the very end of the time, viz., twenty-five years or so.
239. Are yours in the form of ledger entries? No; they are framed for the year. The conditional purchases' account shows all the years that they have to run and the amount payable on each. Take a 40-acre allotment on which £2 a year is payable. It should be paid not later than 31st March. The land agent sends vouchers to the Treasury and then they come to us.
240. If the instalment is not paid when it is due? Then we call attention to it.
241. Whose attention? The attention of the Treasury. But there is not very much of that. Sometimes the Minister for Lands allows an extension of time.
242. Would there not be a great saving if only one set of books were kept, and would it not be practicable for you to compare the Treasury's books instead of rewriting them in your own books and comparing them there? It is necessary to have a duplicate, as in case of fire either place might be burnt down.
243. In case of two fires they might be both burnt down? Yes.
244. Do you happen to know if similar books are kept in the Lands Office? No. My idea has always been that it is a mistake for the Treasury to keep them at all. The Minister for Lands, who is the landlord in this case, should have them in his own department. It has always seemed to me wrong that the Treasurer should keep them at all.
245. *Mr. Storey.*] But the Treasury gets the money? The Lands Department might collect the money and then hand it over to the Treasury. At all events, that question has been considered over and over again, and we have always come to the same conclusion, that it would be safer and better for the Audit Department to keep a separate record.
246. You mean as a matter of safety? Partly, and partly so as to have an independent record, because if there were only one record you can easily see that there would be an open door for fraud.
247. But the record is the same? That does not matter. I would not like to abandon the custom.
248. Are all the departments subject to your audit? Yes.
249. What steps do you take in regard to the railways? Are you speaking of the receipts?
250. Yes? And of the receipts only?
251. Yes? We have a small staff of inspectors who supervise the work of the traffic auditors. This question came up ten years ago or more, when it dawned upon the Treasurer and myself that there was a large amount of money that was not subject to any audit whatever, except that of the Commissioner's own officers. After a good deal of correspondence, the late Sir Alexander Stuart, when Colonial Secretary, went into the whole matter, and he approved of the plan of our having separate inspectors to go round the stations. Our officers do that. There are four of them now. They go over the whole of the stations once a year. They have done an immense amount of good, and the Commissioners think a great deal of their work. My inspectors investigate the whole of the operations. They count the cash and the tickets, look at all invoices, and see that the traffic between the platforms and the main stations is carefully looked after. In this way we have managed to recover a considerable amount of money. The whole of the receipts are compared with the carriage rates, the fares for passengers, and the rates for the goods traffic. All that is carefully examined. Of course they cannot go over the whole in twelve months, but the Railway Traffic Auditor has examined up to a certain date, and lately we have come to an understanding that the inspectors should not cross each other.
252. Does this inspection apply to the Sydney office too? Yes; but not to the Railway Commissioners' office. That is an expenditure branch chiefly. It is the stations that I am speaking of.
253. You told us that one of your duties was to see that the money voted to special purposes was spent in that way? That is a different matter.
254. I am speaking of the whole Railway Service—what audit do you make? We apply to the expenditure exactly the same rules that we apply in the case of the other departments.
255. Do you record all this in your office? All that appears in the Treasury accounts. We do not attempt to enter the adjustments of advances in detail. We take the advances as they are charged by the Treasurer, and see if the adjustment is according to the appropriation.
256. You do not think it necessary then to check the receipts and disbursements of the Railway Commissioners in their own office—you do not obtain vouchers from them? The receipts all go to the Treasury, or rather are paid into the bank. It is the same with their expenditure as with that of the police. There are certain things that are paid at the Treasury, but the wages are paid by the Commissioners.
257. You said you found it necessary to duplicate entries in the Treasury books in your own books, in order to have an independent record? Yes.
258. Do you pursue the same course with regard to the railways, which is an extremely large branch of the Public Service, that you do with the other departments? The Railway Department has certainly a very large expenditure, but the greater part of it is for wages which are advanced by the Treasury once a month or a fortnight. They account to me for it. They send me all the wages sheets. Every penny which does not appear as a final payment in the Treasury accounts comes to me in the way of an adjustment of an advance, so that nearly the whole expenditure by the Commissioners comes to me in the way of wages sheets.
259. Do you record them? No; we have an adjustment ledger. The Commissioners send in (say) £80,500 worth of vouchers. That is entered against (say) £100,000 advanced.
260. In one entry? Yes; there is an acquittance for every 6d. that is paid away. We do not enter those in detail.
261. Do you think it necessary to go through the railway accounts to see that the passenger fares or goods rates have been received? We do not check the whole of the moneys which are collected by the Commissioners. We simply see that the work is done at different stations.
262. You send an inspector to look at the Commissioners' books? Yes; at the Commissioners' station books.

E. A. Rennie, Esq.

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263. And seeing that they are right, you accept them—you do not duplicate them? No; and we do not go over the whole of them.
264. If you are content to accept, after a proper inspection, the Railway Commissioners' statements of what they do, why cannot you accept the Treasurer's statements with regard to the conditional purchases and their books? There is this fact, that although the Traffic auditors and the Commissioners' inspectors are officers of the Commissioners, they audit the accounts. All I have to do is to see that they do it properly, and I am satisfied; but it is not the same thing with regard to the conditional purchases or any other branch, because there is no other outside inspection of the same kind.
265. No, exactly; but I suggest that there might be that outside inspection by you and your officers? The two things are not quite alike. The Treasury books include everything—all the receipts in the different departments.
266. In the same way as the Public Instruction—you get a monthly pay-sheet? Yes; an account current and a schedule, supported by all the vouchers which they pay.
267. How are the school-fees received? All those are collected by the Education Department. We could not do it.
268. You accept what they tell you? We can only accept their sworn account. I do not know whether the Under Secretary for Education gets sworn returns from his teachers, but all the money which they collect is sent to the cashier, I suppose, at the Education Department, and that is paid to the Treasury, and we simply take it as it stands. We could not attempt to check that.
269. The principle adopted in treating these things depends upon the extent of the transactions, I suppose. The Railway and the Education Departments are so large and the items of receipt are so extremely small that it would be an enormous labour to do it, but the same thing occurs in the Treasury with respect to the receipts of the conditional purchases, and if they were of equal magnitude you would probably accept the Treasury's statement;—is not that so? We might be satisfied with the land agents' vouchers. All the instalments and interest on conditional purchases are paid through land agents. There may be some paid direct to the Treasury, but the great bulk are paid by the land agents, and we get their attested accounts showing what they say they have collected. We have to see that what they say they have sent to the Treasury is actually there, and we get the vouchers from the Treasury.
270. Could you not avoid that second record in your office? It could only be done as you suggest—by verifying the Treasury—but their books are not under our control. We do not know what alterations they may make in them, and, as a matter of fact, alterations have been made.
271. Would you not be equally ignorant with regard to the Railway Commissioners or the Education Department? To my mind the transactions are so totally different that I cannot compare them.
272. They are different in kind, but they are exactly the same in principle, surely? I have no desire at all to magnify the office over which I preside, nor have I any desire to extend its work; in fact my whole purpose for years past has been to reduce the work as much as possible.
273. The Commissioners are perfectly satisfied that you recognise that you are a public officer of a unique character—that you are the custodian of the good faith of the departments, and are anxious that no mistake should occur? And I wish that the work should be carried out in the most economical and the most efficient way. I have always found the arrangements of the office to be very effective, and I would hesitate to recommend any other.
274. You have said that you thought you could dispense with three or four clerks;—are you responsible for the preparation of the Estimates from your department? Yes.
275. Would you suggest to the Colonial Secretary that these might be reduced? No. I have not done that because I could not pick this or the other one out and say, "You are of no more use to me." I could not say that to one or two officers not 60 years of age. They do their work to a certain extent.
276. You feel there is not full work for all the staff? Not if they all worked as they ought to do. Of course they are not under me all the day long. I scarcely ever see them, nor are they always under the eye of the Inspector of Accounts. He cannot be always about the rooms.
277. If you felt that two or three clerks could be dispensed with, and you intimated that to the Colonial Secretary, he would naturally ask you which they were? No doubt.
278. And you would say which? Yes.
279. What would be the aggregate amount of salaries? £700 or £800 a year would be about the total amount of the salaries of the clerks I am speaking of. The highest one gets £300 a year; another receives over £150. Most of the clerks consider themselves underpaid by comparison with the salaries paid in other departments to officers whose duties are not a bit more responsible, perhaps less so, than in my department. The Receiver in the Treasury Department gets £700 a year, and the Examiner £500 a year, and I am sure that is an extravagant rate to give for duties compared with the salary paid to the examiners in my department. The duties of the Examiner in the Treasury Department are certainly not more onerous than in my department. Then the Senior Inspector gets £560, and the junior £550, another junior £515, and so forth. In my department the Senior Inspector only gets £470, and the junior only £357 10s., and I am sure that their work is quite as laborious as that of similar officers in the Treasury Department; perhaps it is more so.
280. Have your inspectors free passes? Yes; and a daily allowance. On this side of Goulburn and Bathurst within a certain radius they get 15s. a day, and beyond that £1. The Treasury inspectors get 15s. a day.
281. Have clerks been sent you whom you did not want? If they do not suit me I will not have them.
282. Do you submit a report to the Colonial Treasurer on the discipline of the staff? No. I have nothing to do with the Treasurer.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, 10 *DECEMBER*, 1894.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., | J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P.,
JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V., | RICHARD TEECE, ESQ., F.I.A., F.F.A., F.S.S., J.P.

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

Edward Alexander Rennie, Esq., Auditor-General, recalled :—

E. A. Rennie, Esq. 10 Dec., 1894.

283. *Mr. Robertson.*] You said in your evidence on Thursday that you could not say what the Treasury books showed—that you had never seen the Treasury books? That is a fact. I have not seen them for many years.
284. But you do have the books in connection with the Customs Department, do you not? I do not see the Customs books. I get their cash-book; I think that is all—that is to say, the cash-books showing their daily receipts.
285–6. And do you make up from those cash statements books for your own guidance and for your own purposes? I cannot say we do;—in fact we do not. My chief business is with the Treasury vouchers. These include, of course, the daily transactions with the Customs. It might save some questions if I were to call attention to the fact that the Audit Act provides that all the vouchers with the Treasurer's cash-sheets—all that is necessary to let me know what the Treasury does in receipts and disbursements—show both the heads of receipts and of disbursements. The cash-sheets come to me with the vouchers. The vouchers are detached from the cash-sheets and go to the posters, and after their work is done it is compared with the cash-sheets, so that there is a thorough check.
287. You said you retained all the vouchers? Yes.
288. Have you got all the Treasury vouchers? Yes.
289. Have you never destroyed any? Yes. They were destroyed up to 1879; that was done some years ago.
290. You have them from 1879 on? Yes; beginning from the year 1880—I have them all.
291. You said that four officers were constantly travelling over the railway-stations? Yes.
292. Do they do any other work besides? No.
293. That occupies their whole time? Yes, and very hard work it is to get it done.
294. Do you audit the accounts of the Commissioners at the head office? No; not in their own office.
295. What you do is only a partial audit? It is a review audit of the work of the Commissioners' Traffic Auditors, and an examination of the work at the different stations. The Commissioners' accounts of expenditure come to me in a regular way. We get vouchers for advances from the Treasury to the Railway Commissioners, and they furnish to me adjustments of those advances.
296. *Mr. Teece.*] Do you mean statements of their expenditure? Yes. They furnish me with a list of their paid vouchers and the total of their abstract list of those vouchers is set against the advance.
297. *President.*] The pay-sheets, I suppose, are signed by each individual, salary or wages? Yes.
298. *Mr. Teece.*] And for every disbursement you get vouchers? Yes. I think I may say that this is so chiefly; the other payments are made at the Treasury.
299. And you get the vouchers from there? Yes; with the daily sheets. They pay partly by advance and partly by vouchers.
300. *Mr. Robertson.*] This audit extends only so far as the stations outside of Redfern? Including Redfern and Darling Harbour as well.
301. Is that for revenue? Yes.
302. Do you not think that the remark you made with regard to the dangerous practice of your Audit clerks being too near the Treasury, or being seen too often going into the Treasury, would apply to officers who were on the stations? Hardly; they are only there once a year, and my officers and those of the Commissioners are, so to speak, strangers to each other.
303. What is the danger of an auditor being seen too often near the work which he is supposed to audit—you said it was a dangerous practice the other night. As I understand it, the oftener an auditor checks the work that comes under his notice the better? Yes; if we know anything of human nature, we must come to the conclusion that there is always more or less danger of collusion in some way or other.
304. I think that would be a very sorry view to take of auditing generally? It is not only my own opinion, because it has been expressed before.
305. But you agree with it? Yes.
306. Do you remember a paper being laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly in October, 1864, entitled "Improved system of conducting the business of the Treasury"? Yes.
307. You remember that well? Yes; I had good cause to remember it.
308. Do you remember the Ministerial minute with reference to it? It is such a long time since I read the papers that I cannot be sure.
309. The following are extracts from the paper in question :—

IMPROVED SYSTEM OF CONDUCTING THE BUSINESS OF THE TREASURY.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 *October*, 1864.

No. 1.

16 June, 1864.

THE Treasurer submits, for the consideration and approval of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, an improved system of conducting the business of the Treasury, as embodied in the accompanying minute.

Immediately on taking office the Treasurer became aware of the great inconvenience and defects of the present system, and particularly in reference to his inability to furnish, from resources within his own department, Statements of the Public Balances and Accounts, in that satisfactory manner which his responsibility to Parliament and the country demands. He desired, however, to test the efficiency of present arrangements before recommending a change, and now, after eight months' experience, he submits the annexed propositions, as calculated to place the Public Expenditure and Accounts on a safe and intelligible basis.

GEOFFREY EAGAR,
Treasurer.

There are twenty clerks employed in the Audit Office, at an annual cost of	£5,320
There is a further vote for clerical assistance of.....	250
In all	£5,570

The

E. A. Rennie, Esq.

10 Dec., 1894.

The majority of these clerks are engaged upon duties altogether incompatible with those of audit, and which should be confined exclusively to the Treasury.

The design of the present Government is to impose on the Treasury exclusively the appropriate duty of keeping the Public Account of Receipt and Expenditure, and of exhibiting the results to the Parliament, and to confine the Audit Office to its legitimate province of auditing the accounts as kept in the Treasury.

Do you remember reading that? Yes; that was his opinion. The Audit Act was passed in 1870, which knocks all that on the head.

310. These recommendations, then, were never given effect to? To some extent they were, but not altogether.

311. Do you know what the then Auditor-General (Mr. Mayne) wrote upon it? Yes. Since then the Treasurer has made out his statements, and we have reported on them to Parliament, but we did not report on them to Parliament till the Audit Act came into force in 1870.

312. *President.*] Since the Audit Act of 1870 came into force, has the same system been followed that exists now? Yes.

313. The then Auditor-General further wrote as follows, on the occasion to which I have referred:—

No. 12.

Auditor-General to Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Audit Office, Sydney, 23 June, 1864.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, enclosing one from the Department of the Treasury with a printed copy of a Minute of the Honorable the Secretary for Finance and Trade, which had been submitted to and approved by His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, and conveying to me the instructions of the Honorable the Principal Secretary—that so far as the document in question relates to this department, I shall take the necessary steps for carrying its provisions into effect, * * * and shall, consequent on the instructions you have conveyed to me, apply myself earnestly to give, to the best of my ability, effect to the decision of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, and to carry out the audit of the Public Accounts to the utmost that the means left at my command will admit.

I simply drew attention to that. Although the inconvenience of the practice was pointed out then it still went on. It has gone on up to this year, keeping the vouchers posted up and duplicating the books, has it not? We do not duplicate the Treasury books.

314. But you enter up all the revenue and the expenditure in books of your own? They are wanted for one very important end, namely, to furnish me with an index to the vouchers. We could not proceed with our duties a day without doing this, and without entering up the vouchers in these abstract ledgers, or, as I call them, index ledgers. Unless we did that, I should have to get out the older vouchers and compare them, and the danger of getting mixed up would be very great. We have always found that the present system is the most convenient and effective means of carrying on our work. There are certain things required to be done. For example, I could not tell whether the Treasury made a payment without a warrant, unless the item was posted up against a warrant. The votes and the warrants are both important means of checking all the payments which the Treasury makes.

315. Which entries are already entered up into books provided for the purpose from the Treasury Department? But the Audit Act says I am not to have the Treasury books. I am provided with an independent audit, and I believe that the Treasury would not with any degree of willingness allow my people to go over there and look into their books. First of all, the Treasurer has to furnish me with certain documents under clause 20 of the Audit Act, which reads as follows:—

Treasurer to keep Cash-book and send Cash-sheet, &c., to Auditor-General.

20. The Treasurer shall keep at the Treasury a book, to be called the "Cash-book," with such sub-divisions as the Treasurer may deem fit, and shall enter therein daily, under specific heads, the several sums received from Public Accountants or others, and his several drafts or cheque upon public account, and shall on every day on which the public offices are open send to the Auditor-General a copy (to be called the "cash-sheet") of so much of the said book as he shall not have previously sent to the said Auditor-General, so that the said cash-sheet shall not contain any entries of older date than four days previous to the day on which it is so sent, and with such sheet shall transmit the several vouchers and documents relating to the moneys so received and paid out of the Public Account.

Treasurer to make quarterly statement of receipts and payments.

21. The Treasurer, as soon as conveniently may be after the expiration of every quarter of the financial year, shall publish in the *Gazette* a statement in detail of the receipts and expenditure, as well of the Consolidated Revenue Fund as of the said Trust Fund during such quarter, together with a comparative statement of such receipts during the corresponding quarter of the previous financial year, and in like manner at the expiration of the financial year shall publish an annual statement of receipts and expenditure, with a comparative statement of such receipts during the previous financial year.

316. That is what the Treasurer has to send to you for audit? Yes.

317. But it does not say there that you are not to audit the Treasury books? But I do not need to do that. There is no provision for that.

318. *President.*] The sheets and the vouchers are mentioned in that clause? Yes.

319. *Mr. Robertson.*] It shows that the Treasury is to keep a "cash-book"? It is hardly necessary to show that it has to keep other books.

320. *Mr. Teece.*] There is an entry in the Treasurer's cash-book of the various transactions. A copy is sent to you with the vouchers, and there is another entry of the same in your book? But I do not copy his cash-book. I make an abstract of it.

321. The same transactions are recorded three times? Yes; you may say they are. They are entered a good many more times than that, counting all the cheques and bank entries.

322. *Mr. Robertson.*] There are three distinct writings up of one thing? You may say there are four.

323. By the Act you say it is not provided that you are to audit the books? No.

324. But you audit their vouchers? Exactly; and that cash-sheet which they send.

325. You do not think that auditing the accounts of the Treasury necessitates your consulting the books which they keep? I do not need to do that at all. Clause 28 of the Audit Act provides as follows:

33 Victoria, No. 18.

Further as to examination of accounts.

28. The Auditor-General on receipt by him of the cash-sheet referred to, section twenty of this Act, shall in the first place compare the credit and debit entries with the supporting vouchers and documents forwarded therewith and examine their correctness as to rates, computations, and castings, and in the next place examine the supporting vouchers as to whether they bear upon the face of them a correct description of the proper heads of receipt or of expenditure to which the moneys mentioned therein have been debited or credited respectively, and in the next place ascertain whether the moneys mentioned on the debit side of the said cash-sheet have been duly paid over to the Public Account, and whether the sums mentioned as paid on the credit side of the said cash-sheet have been actually and duly disbursed under competent authority, and on the prescribed certificates, and the Auditor-General shall allow and discharge the Treasurer monthly for all receipts which shall be found correct in the particulars hereinbefore mentioned, and for all payments made in pursuance of the warrants under the hand of the Governor prescribed by the eleventh section of this Act, and accompanied by the receipts of acquittances of the respective persons to whom such payments have been so made.

I contend that when that is done, the whole audit is complete and as perfect as it is possible to be.

326.

E. A. Rennie, Esq.
10 Dec., 1894.

326. *Mr. Humphery.*] There is no provision in that clause for transcribing the vouchers that you get from the Treasury into books? No; but I could not audit them unless I jotted the information down on sheets. I must make an abstract of the vouchers to see how far the different votes have been operated on and how far the Treasurer has acted upon the Governor's warrants. These two points are most essential. I do not need to go to the Treasurer's books to find that out. I must make that out myself.

327. *Mr. Robertson.*] But you could do that from the Treasurer's books if they were audited by you, and, as a matter of fact, they are recorded in the Treasurer's books? In a certain way.

328. *President.*] Is it the case that the heads of accounts for all these vouchers are absolutely alike in the Treasury books and yours;—are the heads of accounts which are adopted for a payment exactly alike in both? They are in accordance with the votes of Parliament. I get a copy of the cash-sheet from which I take the information I require.

329. *Mr. Robertson.*] Then they would be under the same heading;—if not, you would draw their attention to the fact that they had entered an amount under the wrong heading? But that would be discovered by the vouchers.

330. The vouchers and the sheet go to you together? Yes.

331. If you found that an expenditure was under the wrong heading you would immediately have it rectified? Yes.

332. Take one account as an example. Suppose a disbursement were made of £198,020;—the Treasury account with the same heading should show exactly the same balance as your accountant's would? It ought to. That is just where the audit comes in. My audit of the vouchers made independently of the Treasury brings out the same result as theirs if they are both correct. I say that an independent audit is the most important point of all.

333. What is your practice with regard to contracts—take, for instance, the Education Department;—what is your practice with regard to their vouchers;—upon what authority do you pay or permit a payment to be made? We have the contracts themselves. They come to us. If they do not come I take very good care to ask for them. I get the contracts and the rates, and so forth. The payment of these contracts is made before I see the vouchers at all, and all the payments are made before I see the vouchers in any case.

334. Who certifies on the voucher that the amounts are correct? That is certified by the officer in charge.

335. *Mr. Teece.*] Who would that be in the Education department? The Under Secretary, I suppose.

336. *Mr. Robertson.*] Would the Department provide you with a schedule of contracts? Yes.

337. Which you enter up? No.

338. What do they do with the schedule which they send you? They send us now the contracts with the schedule. Some time ago we did not get these, and, consequently, an officer in the Education Department manipulated the vouchers, and robbed the public of some very large sum of money.

339. I had that under my consideration when I asked you that question? Now, we get the contracts themselves.

340. How long ago would that be? A year or two ago. Whenever there is evidence of a contract on a voucher we always call for it, and the contracting party—that is to say, the head of the department in which the contract occurs—it might be the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers—is responsible, and certifies that the work has been done according to contract. There is generally an account signed by the officer incurring the expense. These accounts are generally doubly certified.

341–2. Do you then pass the payment as correctly made? No; we are not even satisfied with that, because certificates may be signed as a matter of form. We check all the computations. I am bound to do that.

343. Take this matter to which we have referred, I think Scott was the name of the man you referred to? Yes.

344. He provided you with schedules of the contracts, did he not? Yes.

345. What did your Department do with those schedule numbers? They were nearly all for single sums. When we got the vouchers we compared them with the schedules.

346. Did you only keep the schedules by you—what did you do with the schedules? Nothing.

347. Did you not enter the expenses up? No. We did not enter expenditure. We got the voucher and checked it by the schedule entry of the contract. I just happen to remember that one of the entries he made was, say, "John Smith." £13 was the amount of the contract. He put the figure 1 before the 13 and it was entered as £113. That came before me, and if I had had the contract itself I should have at once seen that it was only £13.

348. Up till 1893 you did not have the contracts? No.

349. So far as this particular matter was concerned, you did not get the architect's certificate;—do you not ask for architects' certificates? I could not be certain as to the Education Department, but my impression is that as a general rule we do get the architect's certificates.

350. You could not have got them in Scott's case? No; but, at the same time, if he had made a false voucher we could not have found it out.

351. But that would have been an additional signature to forge? Yes. I would not like to say whether we really get the architect's certificate or not.*

352. In this case you did not? No.

353. Do you not think that, in that case, if you had had an architect's certificate it would have protected the department? It might.

354. You cannot say that the custom is to obtain architect's certificates in support of the vouchers rendered to you;—the money is paid on the vouchers signed by the person incurring the expense? I have not come across any of these vouchers of late, but in all the large contracts there are advances from time to time, and when the last advance is made there is a final voucher detailing all the particulars according to the schedule, and that is certified, in the case of a railway contract, by the Engineer-in-Chief (formerly Mr. Whitton), who states that the work has been efficiently carried out. The same method is pursued in contracts taken under the Works Department. I believe it is the Engineer-in-Chief who certifies that the work has been carried out according to the contract, and I cannot go beyond that.

355.

* NOTE (*on revision*):—I have since ascertained that the architect's certificates now accompany the vouchers for school buildings.—E.A.R.

E. A. Rennie, Esq.
10 Dec., 1894.

355. Do you not think that the Architect's certificate ought to accompany the vouchers? You might carry it a good deal further and say, "I ought to have an expert architect to look into the whole matter."
356. I do not wish you to go further than my question takes you. It is possible that a man might forge a whole voucher, is it not? Yes.
357. Have you had such a case come under your notice? Yes. Touching these large contracts a very curious thing happened a long time ago. The balance of a certain contract was £650. A final payment was made twice because there were two vouchers. The first one was supposed to be lost. A second one was made out and was taken to the Treasury and paid. In the meantime the first was found and was also paid. Of course the money was recovered. That shows that with all the precautions we may take such things may happen. You cannot possibly foresee everything. But, so far as we are concerned, we do the best we can under the Audit Act.
358. With regard to the Treasury, you said that for the purposes of economy you have always decided that it was necessary to keep your own books? Yes; certainly. I explained just now that we could not proceed with our duty except at an enormous disadvantage without these lists of payments, balancing the votes every month. That is the purpose of this method. And then, when we get the Treasurer's statement of the result of his books, we compare it with our own. We have got it all in an independent shape and form.
359. If you keep the books from the statements prepared by the Treasury, is it necessary for the books to be kept in the Treasury at all? I do not think myself they will need to keep more than a cash-book.*
360. *Mr. Humphery.*] For instance, if a mistake occurred in the Treasury, would that be repeated in your books by reason of the duplicate vouchers being sent in? If a duplicate payment were made I would have to enter it.
361. That would appear in your books just the same? Yes; but the Commission should know this. We found some years ago that double payments occurred. We only ascertained this accidentally. Then I devised a plan by which all the contingent vouchers were shown month by month like the salaries. By registering these under the heads of the various parties who got money from the Treasury, I was able to discover double payments, and, as a matter of fact, the cost of two clerks who are employed in keeping these registers is about recouped by recoveries in that way. I will just give an example. As it happened, it was when the former Civil Service Commission was sitting and Mr. Wise was on the Board, that a case occurred of which he was cognisant. There was a voucher for 4 guineas for some law book, I think it was. Some months afterwards another voucher came in for the same book, with an additional item of 17s. 6d., making £5 1s. 6d. That would have passed through the books, and nobody would have found it out, either at the Treasury or elsewhere, but owing to this registry we found that 4 guineas had been paid before; we made inquiries, and ascertained that the bookseller had failed to record the receipt of the original charge at first, somehow or another, and so he sent in a second voucher for the full sum of £5 1s. 6d. There was a recovery of 4 guineas on that voucher. Similar cases occur very frequently.
362. Would not the recovery of that amount have been possible by an examination of the Treasury books instead of by an audit done in your way? No; because the two entries were made in different months, and there was nothing to show there was any connection between the two.
363. What advantage would there be in examining the audit books over the Treasury books? The discovery to which I refer was made through the registering of the vouchers separately for the purpose of finding out these things.
364. I understand you to say that not only do you get these vouchers to show that a payment has been made, but also to show that these payments have been authorised? The Governor will not sign a warrant till I certify it as being within the Parliamentary vote, and I have to show that the Treasury does not make a payment except on the Governor's warrant.
365. *Mr. Teece.*] A warrant is a warrant to purchase, is it not? That is another kind of a warrant. The Colonial Secretary will write to the Treasury and say that such a thing is to be done. That is a warrant. It authorises the Treasury to make certain payments. That is a warrant so far, but the Treasurer cannot pay it until he gets the Governor's warrant. That is the warrant to which I refer.
366. All the warrants are got before payment is made? Yes.
367. And in this case would there have been two warrants given? No; because the warrants are issued for a round sum of £500 or £1,000, as the case may be, against the vote.
368. As a matter of fact the error occurred in the Treasury, did it not? No. The certificate was signed by the Justice Department. It might have occurred in any department.
369. It would not oocur if things were not purchased without an order, would it? But there was only one order for the purchase.
370. Suppose it was a book which the Justice Department wanted to purchase, would they not give a written order, and keep the butt of it in the office? Yes.
371. If they only gave one order, and two books were charged for they could have detected the error? Yes; it was their fault, no doubt. I was only showing how things of that kind could occur. I found it out from having queries addressed to my department from home many years ago. I never could understand how they could find out surcharges, but I subsequently learned that they abstracted the accounts that we sent home, and which we supposed to be perfectly audited. They must have taken the accounts and abstracted the information in the same way that I do now. At any rate they discovered the surcharges, and directed the Colonial Treasurer's attention to them. I am satisfied there is nothing so effective for doing this class of work as abstracting original documents in the way we are doing. The other day I was looking up some old reports of Committees of the House of Commons. There is a very elaborate report upon the Colonial accounts as far back as 1846. The Imperial Treasury devised a splendid set of books, and curiously enough the Treasurer there has to furnish a duplicate of his cash-book and his vouchers to the Auditor in each of the Colonies, and the Auditor-General was to abstract all these documents and actually make an abstract book which the Treasurer was called upon to journalise and post in his ledger so that the Treasury accounts were directed to be based upon the Auditor-General's abstract. That shows that the principle upon which we have been going for years has been upheld as the correct way of dealing with the audit.
372. *Mr. Humphery.*] You obtain from the Treasury a copy of the cash-book? Yes.
373. You copy that copy into a book in your department? No.
374. What do you do with the copy of the cash-book that you receive from the Treasury? After we have done with it we lay it aside and do not refer to it again.

375.

* NOTE (*on revision*):—I desire to add here "except for finance purposes."

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375. You do not make any use of it again? No.
376. You receive it accompanied by the vouchers during that period? Yes.
377. Do you check the copy of the book with the vouchers? Yes; the vouchers are all called in the moment they are got. They are all called in to this cash-sheet. The Inspector of Accounts keeps the cash-sheet by him and sends out the vouchers to be dealt with, and when they are dealt with for the purpose of checking the work the cash-sheet is got and compared with it.
378. When you have checked the copy of the Cash-book what do you do with it;—do you make any entries from it? No. As the Treasurer quotes all the cheques that he draws for the payments these are called into the bank-sheets which I get from the Bank every day, independently of the Treasurer. The Banks furnish me with a copy of their bank-sheet; that is to say, a copy of the entries for the day, and that contains all the numbers of the cheques. These are all called into it.
379. *President.*] Are the cheques numbered? Yes; there is a column for them. That is the only thing we do with this copy of the cash-sheet after we have abstracted the vouchers and compared the entries.
380. Then, what you call the Ledgers are compiled by posting from the vouchers themselves? Yes.
381. The actual voucher is the authority for recording the entry? Quite so. There is an independent check as to the head of the service to which it belongs, and the vouchers are examined to see that they are really chargeable upon the votes quoted in the cash-sheets.
382. *Mr. Humphery.*] As it is not necessary to keep the copy of the cash-book could you not check all the vouchers with the Treasury books, in which are entered the vouchers direct? The Treasurer might send us his cash-book, but he would want to see it. He could not well dispense with his cash-book. That was the practice many years ago. That was abandoned before this arrangement was come to by the Audit Act.
383. Touching the conditional purchases, were you to make inquiry as to the number of books used? I framed certain questions to my officers in regard to the conditional purchases. I will read them.

1. How many Conditional Purchases' Registers have we?	60.
2. What was the reduction in number on revised register for old conditional purchases?	30; *i.e.*, 38 old registers reduced to 8.
3. Are not the recent additional registers prepared on the revised and shortened form?	Yes.
4. Has the Treasury adopted our revised form?	No.
5. How many clerks are occupied in registering the year's entries of instalments and new conditional purchases?	Distributed amongst 7 officers, representing 2 officers, whole time; moreover, the interest entries are self-checking.
6. Supposing we had no registers and checked the Land Agents' vouchers with the Treasury registers; how many clerks would it take to do it?	Probably 3.
7. If we had neither registers of our own, nor checked the Treasury ones, in what way would we be able to audit effectively the Land Agents' vouchers for instalments, &c.?	No method of greater efficiency or economy than that now in operation, so far as I can see.
8. The bulk of the payments occur in March, but the posting is spread over the whole year, is it not?	Yes.
9. Other land rentals—how could they be audited effectively and economically without keeping our own registers?	No better method than that now in operation, so far as I can see.
10. (1) How many queries on conditional purchase entries, short payments, &c., for the last complete year? (2) How much actually recovered?	(1) None; (2) nothing.
11. Expense of clerks engaged in registering conditional purchases?	About £300 per annum.

I forgot to say that the number of outstanding conditional purchases, interest bearing, from 1862 to 1891, is 150,329. That is the whole of the open accounts recorded in these registers.
384. *President.*] Not in arrear? Subject to current payments.
385. *Mr. Teece.*] What about non-interest bearing payments? There are none. One reason why the Treasury have got so large a number of registers is that they make up their registers as the conditional purchases are taken up. They obtain that information from what we call weekly abstracts from the lands agents. They report every week what conditional purchases are taken up. I get a duplicate copy of that sent to the Treasury. A great number of these which are now taken up never come to anything, but are cancelled. That explains why the registry is so large.
386. Do not the conditional purchasers pay something on deposit? Yes; but that is very often refunded—always, when the purchases do not come to anything.
387. Still you have to audit that payment all the same? That is a separate thing. We do that, but it is marked on the weekly abstracts. The Treasury put it in their registers, and write up a lot of information which is of no earthly use.
388. *Mr. Humphrey.*] How do you deal with pastoral rents? They are all registered in my office the same as conditional purchases.
389. Have you any vouchers showing the amount owed by each pastoral tenant? Yes; it is published in the *Gazette.*
390. You have books containing all the entries? They are all entered in the books with the dates.
391. Are similar entries to be found in the Treasury books? They must have that information there too.
392. And would there also be similar entries in the Lands Department? No; they keep no record. They fix the rent, and it is gazetted, and their work is done so far. The Treasury and Audit Office do the rest.
393. You make no use of the copy of the cash-book beyond checking that with the vouchers;—do you not extract from the copy of the cash-book the moneys received? Yes; the cash-sheet shows both receipts and payments, and we abstract both.
394. Where do you get the entries you make in your books of the moneys received? From the vouchers.
395. Does a separate voucher accompany every entry in that copy of the cash-book? Yes.
396. A separate voucher of the moneys received, as well as of the moneys paid? Yes; and all the details are given on that. These very conditional purchases, land agents' vouchers, are all entered. A good many of them are entered twice, because the Treasury cannot post them up at once, and they put the money in suspense.
397. Would a licensee furnish a voucher to the accountant? I do not know. They have what they call counter-books. They enter that in their counter-books, and they post from that into their registers, and the

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the receiver furnishes a voucher of what he collects. There is a kind of comprehensive voucher with all the odds and ends of documents. These are all put into a schedule. The clerk receives perhaps £500 or £600 for pastoral licenses. That is the total, say, of his counter-book for that particular service.
398. Instead of a voucher you get a certificate from the Treasury receiver for certain sums received? It is a voucher signed by the receiver at the Treasury. He does not certify to anything. He simply signs the voucher, and whatever this abstract voucher shows is to be found in the counter-books with the details.
399. What evidence have you of the accuracy of the information supplied by the receipt as a voucher? The counter-books.
400. Therefore, practically, the Treasury gives, as far as you are aware, a correct account of the moneys received. You cannot make the Treasury account any better? I cannot touch the receipts as I do the payments, except where I know certain sums have to be paid. In the case of conditional purchases and land rentals I know what should be paid.
401. As far as the receipts go, your books are a copy of the Treasury books? They are a copy of the vouchers.
402. They are a copy of a copy of the Treasury books, are they not? No; they are not a copy of the vouchers, but simply a statement of what the voucher is.
403. *Mr. Teece.*] I understand with regard to these receipts, you are furnished by the receiver with a schedule of moneys he has received, which you call a voucher? Yes; over the counter.
404. It is a schedule made up by him of moneys he has received, as abstracted from his cash-book? Yes.
405. And you accept that as correct? I have to see that he pays the money to the Public Account in the Bank.
406. If he had received £1 over the counter, and had put it into his pocket and not in the cash-book, you would not detect it? Of course not.
407. *President.*] Suppose that Thomas Jones paid him £100 over the counter, and that the counter clerk who received it omitted to enter it by collusion with the next clerk who had to do with such payments, and put the money in his pocket, that would not be detected until an application was made to Thomas Jones for the money? No.
408. I suppose that the man paying money to the Treasury would get a receipt? Yes.
409. And there would be a butt? Yes.
410. And that butt would be checked by someone in the Treasury? Yes.
411. Are the butts numbered? I think they must be, because the receipts are all numbered. We call for the receipts sometimes.
412. If an officer receiving the money and giving the receipt, and also filling up the butt, were in collusion with another officer, you would not know anything about it? No; unless the transaction was something connected with the lands.
413. In that case it would be discovered by other means? Yes.
414. If it were part of your duty to examine the butts, you would discover it? Yes; always supposing the butts were correct.
415. I am assuming that? In that case we would discover it.
416. The case of a man putting a sovereign in his pocket when nobody was looking is difficult to detect, but when he gives a receipt, and that receipt is checked, your examination of the butt might detect that? I suppose it would, but we never have checked the Treasury butts.
417. *Mr. Humphery.*] Then your audit would be made more complete by checking the Treasury butts with the Treasury receipts? Yes; I could expand my audit to any length. I could very greatly enlarge it by going into all those things.
418. *Mr. Teece.*] With regard to the receipts—you accept the statements which the receiver at the Treasury gives you as to the moneys he receives over the counter? Yes.
419. *Mr. Storey.*] Moneys are paid in the Treasury only upon vouchers which are certified by the proper Departments, but after the Treasury has paid them, they come to you as a payment. Here is an item of £4. That is marked on this document dealing with the Lismore-Tweed Railway. Have you any way of checking whether that £4 is a proper charge against the Lismore-Tweed Railway? We could not go beyond the certificates. We could not tell as to the actual performance of the service.
420. Then you only certify that the £4 has been correctly paid, and that it is a charge against this particular Department? Yes; that is all.
421. The only other check you have is to see that these payments are made on certain votes? Yes; I am bound to show that the voucher has all the appearance of being a satisfactory one, and properly certified by the authorities.
422. Your duty is to show that it is a proper expenditure under the authorities? Yes.
423. If there was no vote for that railway, you would not pass it? That is so.
424. And the same thing applies to every payment that comes before you? Yes; there must be some fund to pay it from. More than that, the Treasury is not supposed to make any payment except on a warrant, by which I certify to the Governor that money is available for that particular service.
425. *President.*] The Commission would be very glad some day to go over your department to see your books? I should be glad at any time to show the Commission over the department and give them any information they require.
426. Could you prepare half a dozen schedules of the different headings of the accounts that you keep in your audit office, so that we may see the accounts to which you carry the postings? The Appropriation Act is the best thing for that. That contains all the votes and their numbers, and you may notice in the cash-sheet that the services are marked as numbers instead of as services. When a service is referred to you will find there not the name of the service but its number. I would like to add that I have had a statement made of clerks who left my office some years ago, what they received then, and what they receive now, which I will hand in to the Commission.
427. *Mr. Robertson.*] Are there any departments exempt from detailed audit? No; I would like, however, to say that when the Audit Act was passed a special examiner was appointed to deal with the railway accounts. It must, I think, have been the Commissioner who got the Government to pass the Executive Minute, exempting his department from a detailed audit. That was the only case in which a minute was passed under that clause of the Act. But since then the custom has been practically abandoned by the appointment of my own railway inspectors, so that I am correct in saying that there is

no

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no department which is now exempt from a detailed audit. That was the only case in which a minute was passed.

428. I think you said that in the case of school buildings the Education Department supplies you with a contract and a statement of the various payments made on account, and a filed settlement, so that you have the means of seeing that a proper sum is paid for the buildings? According to contract, yes.

429. Do you make in your books any record of those payments? No.

430. Then where do you get the figures for your Report to Parliament in connection with the buildings? They do not appear in the printed statement at all.

431. Do you not report to Parliament the payments made on account of various loans? In the case of loans I do.

432. Would not the public schools come under that head? No; they are all paid out of the Education Estimate, so that Parliament really does not know how much is paid for schools and how much for salaries, and I am not called upon to divide the vote.

433. You simply say whether the vote has been exceeded? Yes.

434. How do you know if it has been exceeded? Only by the sum total. I get that from the Appropriation Act and the Estimates.

435. The amount voted for the department? Yes.

436. How do you know when the vote has been exceeded? If it were exceeded they would have to get the money from some other source.

437. How would you know in your department? That would appear in the Treasurer's accounts and the cash receipts. It would come through the Treasury.

438. *Mr. Storey.*] Then you have to keep some account of how the vote has been expended? Certainly. This abstracting of the vouchers is done for the purpose of testing the condition of the votes.

439. But you do not do that with regard to the Education Department? Yes; so far as Parliament tells me what to do.

440. If £760,000 were voted for the Education Department you would go on checking the expenditure till it reached that sum, and then you would stop it? Yes.

441. *Mr. Teece.*] Then, as a matter of fact, you do report these school payments? No; the chief payments that are made are made in advance money.

442. That will come to you as one of those vouchers, will it not? Yes.

443. Do you enter that somewhere? Yes, as against the vote. All the subordinate part comes by way of the accounts current.

444. You do not enter those? No; the great bulk of the vouchers that pass through my hands are not entered anywhere. The amount of vouchers which I examine in adjustment must be at least ten times as many as the Treasury have, and none are entered in the books. The advances are entered, and I have to see that those advances are properly adjusted. If I had to enter these payments it would multiply the work enormously.

445. If you did for the Railway Department and the Education Department as you do for the Treasury it would largely increase your work, would it not? Yes.

446. *Mr. Robertson.*] Could you not make it less? I have, I think, made it as low as possible consistent with efficiency. I take credit for that, and I have tried to reduce the work in other departments in the same way.

447. *President.*] Could you suggest any change for the better? If there is to be a change in the mode of voting for moneys in the Appropriation Act, if they would make the appropriation for the payments that fell within the year, it would marvellously reduce the work in the Treasury and in my office too, because now we have to keep ledgers open for three or four years. If the accounts were to close on the 31st December it would make a vast difference.

448. *Mr. Robertson.*] Then there would have to be another vote for the next year? Yes; all charges outstanding at the end of the year would have to be paid in the next year.

449. Would not that be a very proper thing to do? I have always advocated it and tried my best to get it done.

C. H. T. Pinhey, Esq., J.P., Registrar-General, sworn and examined:—

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450. *President.*] In the list of officers in your department I see the number mentioned is seventy-four? That is upon the voted salaries.

451. The Land Titles Office has six officers engaged in it? These are the heads of the various branches. They are the principal officers of the sub-branches in the Land Titles Office. The whole of the draftsmen belong to the Land Titles Office, and a considerable number of officers.

452. Are these six principal officers of the Land Titles branch men with professional knowledge? The senior examiner of titles and the two examiners of titles are solicitors. The principal draftsman is a professional draftsman of some thirty-four years standing, thirty-two of which have been passed in the office to which he was appointed when the Real Property Act was first introduced.

453. Are the Deputy Registrars-General, of whom I see there are three, men upon whom much responsibility devolves? Yes.

454. Are they necessary to carry out the duties properly? The first deputy is absolutely necessary. The second is only termed Deputy Registrar-General. He is the next officer to the principal deputy, and he is appointed to act for him in case of my absence or death. The Act provides that in certain cases the duties of the Registrar-General shall be carried on by his deputy. That is the reason why he has been named and appointed to act in case of emergency—although that emergency has not yet arisen.

455. In sub-section four, Deeds Branch, I see there is a Deputy Registrar-General, and a Deputy Registrar of Deeds? Yes. That has been the case for very many years, and it is essentially necessary under the Act.

456. Neither is a solicitor? No.

457. Are the duties of the Correspondence and Records Branch, and the Account Branch at all onerous? In their relative positions I should say, unmistakably so. In my opinion, relatively to other institutions and Government departments, the officers in charge of these branches are unmistakably underpaid.

458. What is the special duty of the draftsmen, roughly speaking? I have prepared a paper showing the duties of the officers which I beg to hand in to the Commission. The duties of a draftsman throughout the

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the Drafting Branch of the department are only rarely approached in responsibility by those of any other branch of the Service.

459. *Mr. Storey.*] What is their work? They have a great deal of compilation to do.

460. *President.*] If they were to allow an error to slip in, it might very seriously jeopardise a title? Yes. They have to see that the titles in the deeds to be brought under the Real Propery Act exactly refer to the lands in question, and that the lands are not infringed on in any way, and that the title is clear and complete.

461. *Mr. Storey.*] That is the duty of a draftsman? Yes.

462. *President.*] Then the officers? The officers are distributed throughout the different branches. They are put in this way, and not under individual headings, in order that they may, if found necessary, the more readily be changed from one department and branch to another.

463. I see a few of them are paid on a very liberal scale;—is that through long service or from efficiency, or owing to the character of the work? Do you speak of the first officers?

464. I am speaking of the first four? Take the officer at £398 a year. He is the principal searcher. I am sure you won't misunderstand me when I say that from my experience I consider that officer is very considerably underpaid. He bears the brunt of the whole work of searching for the titles of land to be brought under the Real Property Act. He has been in his position ten and a half years, and we have never had to charge him with a single blunder. The next one has £380 a year. He is the officer who holds the position of clerk to the examiners. I confess that this office may appear a little anomalous. It is held by one who has had fifteen years and five months service. He came in to take the place of one who has raised himself by ability to this position. It was proposed that this latter officer should be disrated, and sent into another department. The present officer, who has had fifteen years service, came in in 1890, and filled his position.

465. Some of those lower down on the list are, I suppose, attendants at the counters? The one who receives £272 a year attends to the counter, and there are others. Some are clerks within the several branches, doing work between the counters and the deputies.

466. Do you think you are under or over manned? I think the officers are well disciplined and under good subordination, and I say emphatically that the department is not over manned.

467. *Mr. Storey.*] Or overpaid? Still less do I consider it is overpaid. Several officers are unmistakably being underpaid. One or two by virtue of long service having been gradually pushed up are receiving higher salaries than their work is worth. It is bound to be so by force of circumstances.

468. *President.*] You have a number of messengers, and a caretaker receiving £190 a year? There are four messengers at £52 per annum. The caretaker and printer has been over thirty years attached to that office and he has the care of the premises at night and during the daytime he acts as printer to the Land Titles Office. He is required to print in large consolidations, and his work enables us to save very much clerical labour. We frequently put sixty or seventy grants in one certificate. Each would have to be endorsed in ordinary hand-writing, if it were not for this printing machine. We give the whole of the particulars, leaving only the signature to be written. He is a very useful man.

469. How about the storekeeper? He has been there for seventeen years, and £150 a year is not excessive for the work he does. He has charge of and receives and distributes all stores, registers, forms, &c., in use in the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Branch. There are some 240 district registrars who are supplied upon requisition and whose accounts of stock are kept by him.

470. Then there is a stamper? Yes. He saves a good deal of clerical labour. A skeleton stamp is used. We do not use it in the large consolidations, but in certain work we put in all that can be printed, leaving the rest of it to be inserted by the clerks. This applies to mortgages, discharges, transfers, and so on, which have then only to be endorsed.

471. What about the junior clerks? They are a great help. When I went there we had none. It was very difficult to keep the men in their places; they were continually wandering all about the rooms on one excuse and another. Now that is all changed. All the juniors have passed the Junior University Examinations.

472. If I wanted a will, which of the officers would be the one to ask? We have only one class of wills in our department. We have nothing to do with the probate of wills. If you were to come to us for a will, you would be presented with a register.

473. I have been several times and had the wills given to me, and I was left in a room by myself and made whatever extracts I pleased? That did not happen with deposited wills. You could not take copious extracts, because the wills are all sealed up.

474. I thought it an exceedingly unsafe method; I might have mutilated a will or even walked away with it? The system with deposited wills is different.

475. *Mr. Humphery.*] I think you are speaking of wills of a different class? The wills that I have are all those of living people. The Wills Office at the time you speak of was in, but not part of, the Registrar-General's Office. All the wills of deceased persons have been sent to the Probate Office of the Supreme Court since then. They were never under the control of the Registrar-General at all.

476. *Mr. Teece.*] Then no will deposited with you can be inspected? No.

477. *President.*] The district registrars are very numerous and require considerable pay? They receive 2s. an entry, which is paid by the Government.

478. *Mr. Storey.*] Is it too much or too little? I think it is not sufficient.

479. *Mr. Humphery.*] Is it covered by a charge to the public? No.

480. *President.*] If I wanted the date of birth of a living person, what would be the charge? If you required a search to be made you would have to pay 5s., and if you wanted a certified copy, 2s. The Government pay 2s. per entry to the Registrar for his trouble.

481. *Mr. Teece.*] Have you any temporary clerks in addition to those seventy-four permanent ones? Seven.

482. How came they there? By the demands and exigencies of the business and by representations of the heads of branches, approved always by the Minister, under recommendations made by the department.

483. What is the amount of their salaries? £996 in all.

484. Have any been there for any length of time? Three have been there for periods ranging from one year to six years and five months; the last is the longest period. The two next under him have just been four years, and the next man has also been four years in the department.

485.

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485. What is the object of keeping temporary clerks? In the first place we could not probably get them at all if we had to place them on the permanent staff and had to add the amount of their salaries to the Estimates, and in the second place none of these men, with one exception, have passed the necessary examinations to enable them to come upon the staff. They are most competent in the discharge of their duty, but they could not pass University examinations.

486. Could their places be supplied and their duties performed by juniors introduced in the ordinary way? I do not see any reason why comparative juniors, not boys, should not be employed. Three are employed for indexing deeds. They would have to be accurate and know how to pick out the gist of a deed. I would not say that juniors could be well introduced to the positions occupied by the first three. Intelligent juniors of 18 years of age might be used for this class of work after six months apprenticeship.

486½. Of course juniors would be useless for the first six months? Yes. They would require instruction and aid, in this class of work, for a considerable time.

487. Might not a different arrangement be made which would lead to greater justice to the general staff? We have several very intelligent juniors. They are the more intelligent, I should think, taken as a whole, on account of the examinations they have passed. The temporary hands are, generally speaking, officers of almost middle age, who have been in other departments and have been retrenched, and have been put on at 10s. a day generally, and in three cases these elder ones have been recommended after considerable service to be paid 12s. a day and the recommendation has been approved.

488. *Mr. Robertson.*] What is the salary of the one who has been there the longest? £187 a year—that is 12s. a day—for six days in the week.

489. *Mr. Teece.*] Are they paid weekly? Monthly. They are paid out of the general contingencies. Payments out of the general contingencies in my department and in the Treasury and also in the Audit Department are accepted as a whole. We must not exceed the totals.

490. Would it come out of "Incidental Expenses"? It might come out of that or out of the item for extra clerical assistance. That estimate was struck out by the Minister. I have again and again sent memoranda to the various heads of departments calling upon them to tell me whether they could not do without some clerk or suggest some reduction in the cost of the conduct of their business. They all report that they are as hardly pressed as they can be, and that they can only get through their work by constantly remaining late.

491. *Mr. Teece.*] Have you taken any steps to verify these reports? So far as I possibly could. In the first place I have monthly reports as to attendance. These reports show what kind of discipline there is and I have from time to time had half yearly and annual reports made to show how the work is progressing. The monthly reports contain analyses in each case of every officer's attendance. This is done in every branch. These reports give the arrivals after 9 a.m. and the departures after or before 4·45 p.m. [*Reports handed in.*]

492. Then you get these reports periodically? Every month. They are abstracted from the attendance-books which are signed every day by the heads of the branches.

493. So you are kept informed of the attendance and of the manner in which the men do the work? Yes.

494. In fact you take the same steps in regard to these people as if you were running your own business? Yes. Every one of the heads of branches has to tell me the state of his work and if he has any suggestions to make with regard to any arrears.

495. Do you report that to the Under Secretary? If I had occasion to I would. But I make no reports as regards attendance.

496. You do not make a report to him? I submit to the Minister every year a report on the whole of the business conducted by the department. This shows the work done, but not the attendance.

497. You do not report as to the efficiency of the staff? No, unless it were so unsatisfactory as to demand the intervention of the Minister.

498. *President.*] Trifling cases you would deal with yourself? Assuredly.

499. *Mr. Teece.*] We hear outside that a number of officers are put into public offices who are not required, owing to political influence? I can emphatically state that that has never been my lot. I have never had an officer thrust upon me, and I have never made any endorsement of a recommendation without inquiring whether the appointment was actually requisite.

500. With reference to the certificates of birth—what is your charge? 5s. for the search, 2s. for the copy.

501. What is the difference between the two? The work of searching is more than that of copying. We are compelled to so charge under the Acts under which they come—that is, under the schedule of 19 Victoria No. 34, and other charges of less amount come under the Act 7 Vic. No. 16.

502. How long does it take to get a certificate of birth—supposing I know the date of my birth and I want a certificate? Ordinarily it would take twenty-four hours. Of course it could be done in three-quarters of an hour, as in fact was done to-day on an order of the Court, and the same would be done in an ordinary case, if reasonable representations were made that special urgency was required; but it would put the rest out of gear. There are certain formularies which have to be gone through.

503. If you know that a man was born on January 1, 1880, at a certain place? You could put your hand on the register at once.

504. And you could get it at once? I didn't say that. The clerk might have half a dozen cases to search for, and we have only two men to do it. You would have to take your turn in any institution, even at the bank counter.

505. You might have to wait half an hour at the bank, but not twenty-four hours? I have had to wait a great deal longer than that for the receipt of documents.

506. Could not the work be more expeditiously performed? No. Whereas it took three or four days some years ago it now takes only twenty-four hours.

507. Where is your office? The branch is now in Castlereagh-street.

508. *Mr. Robertson.*] Paying an additional rent of £750 a year? Yes; that is an item which was rendered necessary by the change.

509. *Mr. Teece.*] You have had a long experience of the Public Service—do you say that this office is economically and efficiently managed, and that, with the exception you have mentioned already, the salaries are not in excess of the value of the work performed, and that you cannot conscientiously recommend any reduction in the expenditure? There is an officer getting £470. He holds an honorable office with responsibility attached to it. Provided the responsibility were put on the shoulders of the right person the

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the salary would not be too much, but he has been thrust up by force of circumstances, and the class of work which he performs does not warrant the money which he receives. The question is, how is it to be mended. There are very few of these anomalies.

510. With that exception you think your office is economically and efficiently administered? I think it is efficiently administered. There can be no question that in any institution you can always get men to do work equally as well as good men who are employed, and possibly cheaper. I would say that the department is economically administered—that many of the salaries are less than officers ought to be getting. I know three or four in which it is cruelly so, and there are several among the higher officers. They do not receive as good salaries as officers doing similar work in other departments. The accountant, for instance, who is in receipt of £326 a year, is much underpaid. That is on page 18. And I would further say that the cashier is, if anything, underpaid at £272 a year. His work is a good deal more difficult than that of a bank teller who gets £300. He does not pay anything away. I do that. But he receives on a rough average about £700 a week. He receives this in infinitesimal fees, and has the preparation of important returns.

510½. *Mr. Teece.*] Your department receives a lot of fees—it is a revenue department? Yes, it is; it has something like £40,000 a year.

511. *Mr. Storey.*] In reference to these temporary clerks, were they brought in at the request of yourself or were they put in without reference to you—at the time they were brought in could any juniors have been raised to those positions? The juniors would not go out of the permanent staff on to the temporary staff; a junior with £50 a year would not go on to the temporary staff for £100 a year.

512. Were these temporary clerks brought in at your request? It was upon the representations of the heads of the branches that their officers were much overpressed that these men were brought in. The permanent hands were kept in night after night in order to get through the work before these temporary hands were appointed. I therefore made the recommendation, and the money for their salaries has been found out of the contingency fund.

513. Have the staff increased more than in proportion to the work? No.

514. *Mr. Robertson.*] Have the temporary hands a distinct advantage over the permanent hands in the way of salary? No; they will not go beyond a certain amount, while the permanent hands will gradually go up and receive higher salaries. The temporary clerks will always be temporary clerks, and nothing more.

515. Was your department called upon to submit to a 10 per cent. reduction with the others? Yes, of course.

516. How did that affect the temporary clerks? There was not one of them receiving £200 a year.

517. And the 10 per cent. did not therefore apply in their case? No; any one receiving £220 would only have a reduction of £2, that is, of 10 per cent. on the amount over £200. The reduction did not apply to salaries under £200 a year.

518. What prospect is there of coming to a finality on the employment of those temporary hands? I don't know. When I think of the temporary clerks in some of the other departments, one of whom, years ago, I had known to be there for twenty-two years, it would be difficult to say. There is a provision made in the Civil Service Act that the temporary clerk's position should cease after two years.

519. After which it is renewed, is it not? Not on paper, but tacitly. Nothing is said about it and the salary goes on.

520. And the temporary employment continues? From time to time the temporary hands drop out, but, pending good behaviour, their services would be continued, in all probability, if they were required.

521. *Mr. Humphery.*] Have you the statistics for your department for the last ten years? I think I have them for the last five or six years. Here are the printed documents.

522. Can you by looking at these statistics say whether the transactions in your department have increased or diminished? You can undoubtedly.

523. Can you say whether the transactions in your department within the last three or four years have increased? Taking the dealings under the Real Property Act I find as follows:—1890, transactions in the shape of transfers, re-transfers, mortgages, discharges, and so forth, 17,754; 1891, 19,140; 1892, 19,489; 1893, 18,467.

524. Can you prepare a statement showing the total annual transactions of your department for ten years? Do you want the statement to give the information from each branch separately, births, deaths, and marriages, Crown grants, the land titles transactions, the annual revenue, and so forth?

525. I want to form some idea of the revenue derived from your department and whether the work has been increasing or decreasing? This document will show in quinquennial periods the increases that have taken place for long periods past in the Deeds Branch alone.

526. Was this paper supplied to the Royal Commission to inquire into this matter a few years ago? No. I would like to state, as you have been speaking about salaries, that my present salary is £740 a year. I desire to draw attention to a Parliamentary paper published in 1863, in which was a letter written at the instance of the Hon. Charles Cowper by the Under Secretary in anticipation of the introduction of the Real Property Act. Mr. Cowper wrote to the Registrar-General to say that his salary would be increased to £1,000. That was in 1862. The work has been increased very considerably since then, while the salary has decreased to £740; although, in the interim, the administration of the Trade Marks Act of 1865 and the Companies Acts of 1874 and 1881 has been placed upon him. In February of the present year, the duties of the Commissioners of Titles, to whom 300 guineas per annum had previously been paid, were transferred to me without emolument. At the same time (1862) it was promised that the salaries of the Examiners of Titles should be £1,200 and £1,000 respectively. For a number of years and until the end of 1891 there were four Examiners at £860 each. There are now but three at salaries of £794 each. In accordance with the terms of the 5th section of the Real Property Act they are solicitors of this Colony.

527. *President.*] I suppose the Torrens' Title Act simplifies the work? It simplifies all transactions in land brought under its operation. The dealings under the old registration Act do not, however, decrease.

528. When overtime is required in mercantile circles, clerks do not get extra pay. If they are kept in of an evening they might get tea money, but they are expected to work extra for nothing? And the same applies in our department. Running through the whole returns you will see that one-third and frequently two-thirds of the officers work overtime through the month, but they are not paid extra for that.

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529. *Mr. Humphery.*] How much has been paid for overtime? On an average £800 per annum. But that is not for current work. It is work that cannot be performed till the expiration of the year. When the whole of the work throughout the Colony is brought to a focus an Annual Index has to be prepared. There are returns from the country, quarterly returns of births, marriages, and deaths, which cannot be received till the end of the quarter. These have all to be collated and put in order for indexing, and indexed in the general index. That is not current work. It occurs only once a year in two branches. That is a work for which overtime is charged, but, as you will see from the returns, one-third and often two-thirds of the officers work overtime without charge.

530. The heads of the branches in your department would see that nothing is thrown on extra pay that could be done by the officers? I could affirm that, but it was not so when I went there.

531. Would you like to see the system of appointments altered? The appointment of district registrars rests with myself.

532. Only with you? Yes. The 240 Registrars get in the aggregate £6,500 a year.

TUESDAY, 11 *DECEMBER*, 1894.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V., J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P., RICHARD TEECE, ESQ., F.I.A., F.F.A., F.S.S., J.P.

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

Edmund Walcott Fosbery, Esq., Inspector-General of Police, sworn and examined:—

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533. *President.*] You are Inspector-General of Police of the Colony? Yes, and I have held the appointment for more than twenty years.

534. We have met here to consider and inquire as to the changes necessary for the purpose of placing the Public Departments upon a strictly economical and efficient footing, and we have to ask you to favour us with such particulars as we think may help us in arriving at that conclusion as far as your department is concerned. In the Estimates of Expenditure you have a general establishment comprising eight individuals, that includes yourself, of course. There is a secretary at £606 per annum, a first clerk, and four other clerks, and an office-keeper. Can you tell us if they are all indispensable in their different offices? I think that my head staff is under-manned, and in some respects underpaid. In the year 1864 the expenditure of the office was only £167 less than it is thirty years afterwards, when the work has increased fivefold. I am speaking literally when I say that. The number of police thirty years ago was 1,000, and now it is 1,841; I had then 235 stations, I have now 524, and the population of the Colony is three times what it was then. The following are the additional duties which the police have now to perform:—Acting Clerks of Petty Sessions, Crown Lands Bailiffs, Acting Gaolers, Acting Forest Rangers, Inspectors of Slaughter-houses, Inspectors of Distilleries, Inspectors under Fisheries Act, Inspectors under Gunpowder and Explosives Act, Inspectors under Licensing Act, Local Authority Dairies Supervision Act, Agents for Curator of Intestate Estates, Agents for Master in Lunacy, Collectors of Electoral Roll; Collectors of returns in respect of Pastoral and Agricultural holdings, Slaughtering Establishments, Mills, Manufactories, and Private Schools; Mining Registrars, Wardens' Clerks, and Bailiffs; Issuers of Miners' Rights, Business and Mineral Licenses; Registrars of Small Debts Courts, Bailiffs of Small Debts Courts, Customs Officers, Agents for State Children's Relief Department; Agents for Superintendent, N.S.S. "Sobraon"; serving Land Board notices, Agents for Aborigines Protection Board; Agents for Society for Relief of Destitute Children, Randwick; Deputy Electoral Registrars, Agents for Public Instruction Department (Compulsory Clauses Education); Agents for Superintendent, Labour Bureau; Local Authorities, Diseased Animals and Meat Act; Local Authorities, Noxious Trades and Slaughtering Act. Those are duties the Police are called upon to perform, in addition to their ordinary duties. The work in the office is very much greater than it was in former years, and the clerks have to work over-hours to enable them to get through it. But it has been a rule in my department that there never should be any arrears. There is a clerk who receives £214 a year, and I do not hesitate to say that any gentleman at this table would be glad to get his services at a much higher rate. He is a most competent officer, and his duties would be reasonably paid at a much higher amount.

535. Is that the one who is Secretary to the Aborigines Protection Board? Yes; but he does that work after-time.

536. Are there any of the staff under the heading General Establishment who have been raised to their positions simply through seniority, and whom you find somewhat out of date for their duties;—are there any who can be characterised in that way? I have appointed the whole of them myself with the exception of the Secretary. The others are all young men and absolutely capable of performing their duties.

537. The next heading is Constabulary. There are ten superintendents mentioned; I suppose they are scattered over Sydney and the Colony? The Colony is divided into ten districts, and there is a superintendent in charge of each division.

538. Are they all active men? No; I do not say that as regards the officers of police. A good many of them have arrived at the time of life when it would be for the benefit of the Service that they should be superannuated. They are entitled to claim it, and further than that they have claimed it, but they are still performing their duties. The reason why I encourage them to remain is that they are still fit to perform their duties, and the Police Superannuation Fund is not in a position to bear the considerable charges of more retirements.

539. But you believe these superintendents are absolutely capable? They are perfectly capable. Of course an officer when he is over 60—some of them are 67—if there were any great emergency, could not get on his horse and ride 50 or 60 miles as when he was half the age. He will go about in a buggy and superintend the police. His judgment is perhaps riper, his knowledge greater, and in some respects he is more efficient than a young man, but he cannot be said to possess that physical activity that would be desirable in a superintendent of police.

540. Does the same hold good with regard to the inspectors and sub-inspectors? As you go down in rank, as a rule, you also go down in age, and some of the junior officers are young men, but some of the intermediate

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intermediate and even junior officers have come to that time of life when, in the interests of the public service, it is desirable that they should be superannuated.

541. Then we come to sergeants, first and second class, senior constables and constables? That makes the greater portion of my estimate. The country is a large one, and the Government and Parliament have often said I might have more men if I thought it necessary. These men consume the greater portion of the money voted for me. The rate of pay is settled by the Government and Parliament, and I think, considering the great extent of country, the multifarious duties that the police have to perform, and the fact that even now we do not nearly reach the proportion to the population in Sydney that the police do to the six million population of London, we cannot be said in this country, considering the emergencies which so frequently arise, to have an excessive number of police. As regards the rate of pay, that is for the Government and Parliament to settle. I think if you get a good man he is worth all the money paid him.

542. You have made an effort to keep the Estimates down by abstaining from employing fresh men which you might do by the permission of Parliament? I have always acted up to the full amount of the vote, but there has been a general understanding that there were not sufficient men, and that if I asked for more it would be cheerfully voted.

543. In the papers we see every now and then remarks passed that there are not a sufficient number of policemen to protect persons? That is generally said, but in the disturbances which have arisen from time to time in the metropolis and country I think I have given a very good answer as to the sufficiency of the police to preserve law and order, although I could make very good use of more men.

544. Of course, from personal observation, we can see the constables are men of good physique, and most of them in the prime of life. But looking at the higher grades of your staff, suppose you had the option of substituting more energetic and younger men in place of some of the older men who are now on the staff, would you yourself prefer to have the younger and more energetic men? I think the changes by retirement, promotion, and transfer are extremely beneficial for an organised force. It would be an improvement to replace some of the older men by new blood and greater vigour.

545. The contingencies run into a large sum—£60,000 about. These expenses almost all speak for themselves in the Estimates? Yes, I think you will see that some of the expenditure under these heads is absolutely fixed by the requirements. If you have a certain number of prisoners to feed or to escort from one place to another a certain number of horses are required, and a certain number of sets of shoes. The expenditure is fixed absolutely by the requirements, and is not at the will of the Inspector-General. The system of expenditure in my Department is one of the simplest as regards prompt payment in cash and simplicity of contract. If the Commission had time to investigate more closely they would see that with the minimum of labour there is the maximum of efficiency with regard to promptitude of payment. That is the first thing necessary to reduce the expenditure of this country. If a man has to wait three months before he gets paid for a set of horseshoes, he will stick on 25 per cent.; but if we pay him cash, we get the article at the lowest possible charge. In purchasing a horse, if a man thinks he has to wait two months for his money he will charge £20 for a horse which you might get for £13 if you paid cash. The system is this: Each superintendent of police has a sum of £100 or less given to him at the beginning of the year in cash, and as fast as he sends me in receipted vouchers for money paid away under authorities obtained beforehand, or under contracts accepted beforehand, or, on emergency, I instantly reimburse him the amount of these accounts, so that he is always in funds to pay cash for the smaller demands upon the department.

546. Does that apply to the payment for forage? That is by Treasury contract, and is paid at the Treasury.

547. It has been suggested to us that as you pay the wages of the constables in your own department, and I suppose send the wages book signed to the Treasury——? That is a very simple process. On the 25th of each month a superintendent sends his monthly estimate, which is checked in the office. The amounts are gathered together, and I draw on the Treasury for the total amount required—£20,000 or more. It is lodged in the bank to the credit of each superintendent, and is disbursed by him by cheque, as an additional security each man writing his name on the back of the cheque. He signs his pay abstract, and at the end of a week or two the abstracts are perfected. There may be some few shillings sent down with the adjusted abstracts. The police in Sydney are paid in cash.

548. Could the same system be followed in the payment of forage accounts? It would make very little difference, because most of the people who supply forage supply it to several stations and get the amount paid into the bank; it suits their business better. I do not think there is any delay in the Treasury.

549. We understand there are from 1,500 to 2,000 payments for forage in the Police Department? I think more than that. There are 500 stations, and even if the accounts came in only once a quarter, it would be 2,000 accounts. Of course there are a large number of accounts for forage that come in at odd times. When we have no contract we buy half a ton or a ton the best way we can; then there is a separate account for that.

550. Could paying through the offices be done with the same staff? There would be no difficulty whatever.

551. With regard to the allowance for quarters is there any principle which regulates these allowances? It is this way. The Government has spent a large sum of money in building barracks for the police, and, as a rule, single men are appointed to occupy these barracks, for obvious reasons, so that they may be together in a state of discipline, manage to have a mess man to feed them, and that they may be together in cases of emergency. But it is also a good thing the police should live among the community to a certain extent. That is, if a man has a lodging, say, in the centre of Redfern, he would naturally be employed to ask questions about certain residents in that district. And if a crime is committed in the neighbourhood the people there know where to find a constable. It is an advantage to have them living in the community, and also a certain number of them barracked together in case of fire, disturbance, or other emergency. Those living in barracks get no allowance. A certain number of quarters are provided for married men, and the single men live in the single men's quarters. But the married men in Sydney—and the majority are married—have to pay expensive rents for their houses, in their respective divisions, so the Government authorised their being paid a shilling a day as lodging money. That is also authorised to the married men who have to provide quarters for themselves in the country. That makes up the total amount. It has been said some of the married men do not get any allowance at all. That is accounted

for

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for in this way. If there are six single men in the barracks at Goulburn, for example, and one of them wishes to get married, I tell him that if he wishes to go out of doors the Government are not going to pay him £18 5s. a year to allow him the privilege of getting married. It may seem a little unfair, but if every man was permitted to get married, I would never be able to keep any men in the barracks, and they are selected for appointment as single men.

552. *Mr. Teece.*] All these constables and troopers are paid on a fixed scale, I suppose? Yes; according to the estimates.

553. How is the estimate for quarters arrived at? The officers have quarters provided for them by Government, and the estimated value of these is put down. In a few cases quarters have to be rented, and the amount is put down. It is necessary that a police officer should live in Government quarters, or where he can be found, as he must be available day and night.

554. Some of these officers, you have said, are too old to efficiently discharge their duties? I do not go quite as far as that. I said they were not so active as might be desired, but they have their wits about them. They are certainly efficient, but not so efficient as they have been.

555. You say the Police Fund will not admit of the retirement of a number of those officers entitled to retire, and that is the only fund by which they can claim? May I inquire if you want me to go into the question of the superannuation of police. I could not explain it piecemeal.

556. Perhaps it would be better? A Bill has been prepared to set the whole matter on a satisfactory footing, but nothing has been done. Successive Governments have handed it on to their successors. The fund is not solvent at the present time. The Police Reward and Superannuation Funds are practically one. They were instituted by an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1851, and very heavy charges fell on them on account of services of police before that date, who contributed only a few pounds to the fund. In one instance a man who contributed £12 to the fund drew a pension out of it to a capital amount of between £7,000 and £8,000, according to the calculation of an actuary, and a pensioner died last week who had drawn a pension for 40 years, and whose contribution to the fund was under £15. Under that Act, if the contributions to the fund fell short of the legitimate charges upon it, the balance required was to be made good from the Consolidated Revenue. When Sir Charles Cowper passed the present Act, in 1862, the provision was left out. We had then a considerable sum of money invested, but, as the revenue began to fall short of the expenditure, the whole force agreed to tax themselves by an additional 1 per cent., and every fresh man joining the force agreed to do the same. I roughly calculate that this has produced in the course of nearly thirty years a sum of about £60,000, which £60,000 has been the means of keeping the fund afloat to the present time, and there is still left £17,000 invested.

557. And are the annual pensions to be charged on that? The annual pensions amount to £20,000. They are not to be charged against the £17,000; that is capital invested. The remainder of the invested funds now amounts to £17,000. The ordinary revenue of the funds combined is not sufficient to bear the charges, and part of the invested capital has had from time to time to be realised.

558. *Mr. Humphery.*] What is there short? I should say at the present time that between £3,000 and £4,000 a year is expended in pensions above the revenue.

559. *Mr. Teece.*] Your £17,000 will soon disappear? Yes; we have just had debentures for £3,000 of it sold to enable me to clear up to the end of the year. The fund has never had a shilling from the Treasury, but in other countries such provision is made to a very large extent for the payment of police pensions from the public funds.

560. *Mr. Humphery.*] Paid by the Government? From the local funds. In Victoria the income falls short of the expenditure for the year by the sum of £30,000 although they have a fixed endowment of £2,000 per annum by Act of Parliament. Yet in Victoria the claims upon the fund should not have been as heavy as they were in New South Wales, because of the large number of police that have lost their lives in this Colony during the bushranging time, and in other ways, necessitating heavy pensions to widows and families.

561. *Mr. Teece.*] What is the amount of the capital fund in Victoria? The interest is £2,800 a year. The fund was about £75,000 when I last heard of it. Perhaps I might tell you what my proposal is: The pensions at the present time are too high. I propose that the pension, instead of being full pay for thirty years down to half-pay for fifteen years, should be altered so as to give a pension only after twenty years' service, and then at one fortieth of the amount received per annum for each year. That would be half after twenty years service. For a few years there might be a few thousand pounds wanted in addition to the invested funds, and that charge would have to be borne by the Crown so as to give security to the fund, but I believe in ten years that the fund would be self-supporting.

562. If this fund were in a solvent condition would you be able to dispense with a lot of older officers, and while improving the efficiency of the Service, reduce the cost? I could improve the efficiency of the Service to some extent, but if the same rate of salary were paid to men about to be promoted there would be no reduction in expenditure.

563. Suppose the sub-inspector were promoted to an inspectorship through the death of an inspector, is it your rule that he would receive the salary of that inspector? The increased gradation is not a very heavy one from rank to rank, and as the men wait so many years for their promotion, if the Government think the rates of pay are not too high, we adhere to them. Relatively, I do not think they are too high compared with the salaries paid in other departments.

564. Have you any temporary clerks? No.

565. Do you have any clerks sent you that you do not require; in other words, is political influence used to put men on your staff? There has never been but one that I did not appoint myself.

566. *Mr. Storey.*] All this extra work having been put on the police, I suppose it involves certain duties in the shape of reports which come to your office? Yes, all comes through my hands.

567. That involves much clerical work in Sydney? Well, it does not in reality under the system in operation. For instance, one of the heaviest portions of such work is in connection with the truant children business. I undertook that this duty should be performed by the police on the understanding that instead of making truancy a matter of constant criminal prosecution the police should on all occasions see that parents send their children to school, that they should advise parents of the great advantages the children lose in neglecting to attend school, and that only as a last resource should they prosecute for non-attendance. This, to my mind, has worked much better than having special officers to go about to summon

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summon the parents of the truants. When statements are sent to us of truant children from the Public Instruction Department they are stamped "Superintendent so-and-so, for action." This is initialled; you could do 100 of them in five minutes. When it comes back the result is forwarded to the Minister of Public Instruction for his information.

568. When you spoke of the large additions to the work of the police, I thought you mentioned that to show your officers had so much more work to do? So they have in the country, and there is also a good deal more in my office.

569. Do they get extra pay? No. Some half-dozen of them are Customs Officers, and they get a little for that.

570. Does the duty of looking after truant children interfere with their duties as policemen? To some extent.

571. Have you ever objected? Yes; I have pointed out that a man cannot be travelling through the mountains looking for cattle and sheep stealers, and at the same time hunting up truant children.

572. What reply was given? That it is in the public interest, as I think it is, the police should do the duty, because they can do it better. It is objectionable for a constable to be a Clerk of Petty Sessions. He is the prosecutor, but as Clerk of Petty Sessions he is also adviser to the Magistrate, he himself being prosecuting officer, but such appointments are unavoidable.

573. With regard to rates of pay, you say you do not think them too high relative to other departments; but if you were managing this department as your own concern, would you consider the rate of pay too high? I would not consider the rate of pay too high. If you get an educated man who is competent to do all these duties intelligently he deserves to be well paid. He would earn more in any other capacity. Although, if I required 500 men to-morrow at a less rate of salary, of course I could get them.

574. Still, you could not conscientiously reduce the rate of pay? No; I would rather have less men. You must remember that, when you pay a policeman more than the ordinary current rate of wages, the result is that he values his appointment. He strives to win my approval and his officers' approval, and he knows, if he makes a *faux pas*, he will lose something he cannot replace. The consequence is the men conduct themselves better.

575. About the forage;—is that done by tender? Yes.

576. All over the Colony? Yes.

577. You would not object to have the forage under your own control? We buy it cheaply enough where there are no contracts.

578. *Mr. Robertson.*] Can you tell us how much you spend in your department for travelling expenses? The whole vote, as a rule, is expended—£7,700.

579. What are the travelling allowances? A constable gets 4s. a night, and a superintendent of police gets £1, but he has to travel long journeys with a buggy, a pair of horses and a man.

580. Does that £1 cover the expenses of buggy, horses, and man? No; that is for his personal expenses. The sum of 30s. is given for personal expenses to heads of departments, and the sub-heads get £1 a day.

581. Is there nothing between the 4s. and the £1? Yes; a junior officer gets 12s.

582. Do you think that any reduction could be made in the matter of travelling expenses? The general impression in Parliament the other night was that 4s. a day was inadequate, but I could not explain to Parliament that it is not too small for this reason:—A constable travels and travels. If he goes through a pastoral district he must stay at a squatter's house sometimes. His horse is fed for nothing, and he himself is bedded down and fed for nothing, and he gets his 4s. The next night he may have to go to an inn where it costs him perhaps 7s. 6d., but in the long run the 4s. a night is a sufficient sum to recoup him fairly.

583. Would not the same thing apply to the sub-inspectors and inspectors? Well, an officer travelling has to spend more, although he need not absolutely do so. But there is a sort of obligation. He could not, for instance, go into the public-house and eat his meals in the kitchen with any one about. He must go into a room where there is some sort of privacy. Perhaps a person calls upon him, and he has to entertain him. You can travel in two ways—you can pay your bare expenses or be more liberal.

584. I think the usual rate is from 12s. to 30s.? Yes.

585. Do you think it a proper thing for all who travel in the various departments to take into consideration the fact that they may have to spend money in that way? No, I do not. I think there is much abuse. The country is absolutely overrun with Government officers travelling. You cannot go to any town without finding half a dozen different inspectors at hotels inspecting water tanks, police stations, public buildings, everything under the sun. As a matter of course, I do not suppose these public officials travel at a loss. I think it is likely they travel at some little advantage; in fact I know they do.

586. You said just now that in many cases inspectors meet together in one town, possibly in one hotel. I suppose you have known that from your own experience? Yes.

587. Do you not think some of these offices could be advantageously united, and the inspection of the various concerns which you have mentioned made by one person? Most undoubtedly. There is no reason, for example, why a Treasury inspector should not inspect a post-office account instead of having a postal inspector to do it. I am rather loth to give my ideas about the Public Service generally, although I may know more about it than any man in it.

588. *Mr. Robertson.*] With your knowledge could you tell the Commission what inspectorships should be united in the one person? I could not do that offhand because I should have to have before me a list of the various departments and inspectors to see what combinations might be made. I think if the Treasury inspector is inspecting accounts at the court-house he could inspect the accounts at the post-office.

589. Do you know if there is one set of inspectors for water conservation and another for artesian boring? I do not know anything about those departments. But I think as regards travelling expenses a rule should be applied that a public official must not make a profit out of his travelling expenses, that he should make a certificate on honor that he has spent all the money in necessary charges; he should also be called upon to furnish details if thought requisite.

590. *Mr. Humphery.*] Is the scale which you adopt the one which was agreed to by the Under Secretaries? It has been in operation a great many years. It is a very hard thing to deal with Government travelling expenses. I am perfectly certain that in private employment they pay men much higher than in the Public Service. I know I received a much higher rate when I was a boy in England travelling on business.

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591. *Mr. Robertson.*] You are in favour of making the allowance less? I think the higher grades might be reduced.
592. *Mr. Humphery.*] How does the scale of pay in New South Wales compare with that in Victoria? It is about the same.
593. And can you speak of the pay in England? The rate in London is very much less. It is about one-half going up to about two-thirds; that is for constables.
594. With regard to the system adopted in your department of making all payments direct instead of through the Treasury could not that be done in other departments? I do not know that any other department is constituted as mine is. I have a general expenditure spread over the entire Colony.
595. So the system you adopt could not be made to apply to any other branch of the Service? Not in its entirety. It would not be capable of application to other departments.
596. Do the audit officers examine your accounts? There is no inquisitoral audit here; it is an audit by Treasury officials only as regards revenue. I have always advocated an inquisitorial audit as they have in Victoria. I think the travelling auditor should look into the expenditure as well as into the revenue.
597. *Mr. Robertson.*] Has not that been done? The audit is only a computation audit.
598. *Mr. Teece.*] The auditor accepts the Treasury vouchers and goes no further? Yes, only to see that the expenditure is charged to the right vote, an l that the computations are correct.
599. *Mr. Humphery.*] Did you make any communication to the Treasury? No. I believe that if there were a very searching audit into expenditure throughout the Colony it would lead to the correction of many abuses in the way of lavish and unnecessary expenditure. If I may be allowed to give so large an opinion, I may say our expenditure has been based on too liberal a scale, and not on business or economical lines. The practice in the past has simply been that a certain amount of money has been asked for, and without much inquiry it has almost invariably been paid. From the highest to the lowest, from the expenditure on enormous buildings, to the few shillings on mere travelling expenses; there has not been that attention to business arrangements by the responsible officers of the Government, from one end of the Service to the other, to ensure that the Public Service should be carried on at the least possible cost.
600-1. It is your opinion that the present method of audit simply verifies the proper appropriation of votes? Yes.
602. And the correctness of the items? Yes.
603. It is, therefore, incomplete? As far as my judgment goes it is not anything like searching enough. Of course the Treasury inspectors looking after the revenue are very useful, but they would be much more useful if they had the power to go into the office of a superintendent of police, for example, and say, "We have seen your collections duly accounted for; let us see how you spend Government money in the district; show us how you pay for every single item of your expenditure." The fact of these gentlemen going round making these inquiries would have a good effect. A country officer would know he had someone looking very closely at his expenditure.
604. An audit of that nature would be the means of saving a large annual expenditure? It would detect abuses, and by so doing would correct them, thereby effecting economy.
605. *President.*] Do you see all the accounts from every district? Every voucher is signed by me. From having travelled so much in the Colony, I know what the reasonable and proper charges should be.
606. *Mr. Teece.*] On the question of audit—do you supply any vouchers to the auditor, or do they go to the Treasury? They go to the Treasury in abstract for the cash, and after adjustment are passed on to the Audit Office.
607. *President.*] And each one of the country accounts for forage passes through your hands first? It is certified by me after examination with the contract list. I pass it on to the Treasury, and it is paid into the bank almost immediately.
608. Into the man's credit? Yes.
609. Unless he calls personally? Then he can get it over the counter.
610. *Mr. Humphery.*] Is the statement of your disbursements furnished to the Treasury? Only in that way—in the adjustment of abstracts. When I send an abstract in, the money is placed to my account and I have to adjust it afterwards.
611. Are these vouchers passed on to the Audit Office? Yes.
612. Are they entered in the Treasury books? I believe so.
613. *President.*] Your payments are monthly? The payment of salaries is monthly, but of many things in the country it is quarterly, unless prompt payment is an object, in which case the claimant is paid in cash. In a general way the contractor for shoeing has to shoe three horses once a month, which would amount to, say, 12s. He does not care to draw that 12s., but at the end of the quarter or half-year he sends in for 36s. or 72s., as he may wish. But if we make a purchase of a ton of hay that costs £5 we pay it at once when required.
614. There was a good deal of talk or writing in the newspapers about the propriety of paying the Civil Servants weekly;—would you approve of such a thing in your department? I think it would give a good deal of unnecessary trouble. It might be a hard thing to resist in my department as regards the policemen, but I am unfavourable to it. If a man is moderately economical and manages his affairs prudently it is often enough to pay him once a month.

Timothy Augustine Coghlan, Esq., Government Statistician and Registrar of Friendly Societies, sworn and examined:—

T. A. Coghlan, Esq. 11 Dec., 1894.

615. *President.*] In the Estimates your department is put down as having a staff, including the messenger and housekeeper, of fourteen? There are more than that. Under the heading of contingencies there is a vote for extra clerical assistance of £2,500.
616. Is that always in existence? Yes, it is always in existence.
617. What number would be comprised within that? There are seventeen, including myself, in the Statistical, and six in the Friendly Societies and other branches.
618. I mean how many outside of those who appear in the columns? There are eleven on the contingent staff.
619. These eleven are the gentlemen employed who receive this payment of £2,500 per annum? Yes, they receive that, and some of the Friendly Societies' money.

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620. Now, to take these columns. The first mentioned is called the chief compiler at £426. Is his work very responsible? Yes. The office is divided into certain portions, and he has charge of one portion, the compilation of vital statistics.
621. Does he himself compile or does he superintend? He both compiles and superintends the others.
622. Those whom he superintends are the six compilers mentioned lower down? No; there are various persons, not necessarily those that follow him.
623. Some of them might be the extras? Yes. He superintends only two of the salaried staff. One gets £100, and one £150.
624. What are the duties of the chief clerk? The chief clerk is Mr. Tregarthen; he has charge of banking, building societies, and co-operative societies. All the others you see there are compilers.
625. Is the assistant actuary more particularly under him? He is at present in charge of Friendly Societies' work and Trades Unions.
626. Is it the case that there is one of the officers upon the Estimates here who still ranks as an officer, but has no employment, at £470 a year? It is a fact that a gentleman is on the staff nominally, but does no duty. I recommended about three months ago that the position should be abolished. I explained the reasons to the Colonial Secretary at the time, and asked his authority to give the officer leave of absence, as I could not employ him to any advantage. But I have not heard the Colonial Secretary's decision in the matter.
627. But he draws his salary regularly? He draws his salary every month.
628. And attends every morning? Yes; he signs the time-book daily. I have no work for him. In justice to him I must say he is quite willing to do work if he had it to do.
629. But you have no need of him? No.
630. You say the extra clerical assistance as required is a continuous thing? Most of the extras are continuously employed. Sometimes, when we have a press of work, we are compelled to get a man or two for a month. The same remark applies to a vote of £400, for compiling stock and agricultural returns. That lasts for about two months. When work is slack the staff is again reduced.
631. That goes with a little more flow, or gives you a little more labour at a particular season? Yes. In February, March, and April I have ten or twelve men on for a few weeks, but not all at once, compiling agricultural statistics.
632. Do the officers on your staff require to be men of rather superior ability to that possessed by ordinary clerks in an office? Yes. Ordinary clerks would not suit my office at all; men have to be above the ordinary stamp of clerk.
633. Do they require to be good mathematicians? Not exactly. They may be good compilers but not necessarily advanced in mathematics, although I have two men who are singularly advanced in mathematics; a man must be accurate in figures, but not necessarily a mathematician.
634. Are there any others you could dispense with, and still have perfect efficiency in your department? It is just possible I may be able to dispense with some hands, but until I get over the rush of work I cannot say. Perhaps next year I may be able to reduce a little.
635. That would be among the officers upon the Estimates, besides the extras? Perhaps a man or two out of the extras I may be able to dispense with,—I am not quite sure; it depends whether I can get through the work, and generally I may say it depends whether the work I have been doing hitherto shall be continued. For example, suppose the Government decided to do away with a portion of the work, with the publication of one of my books, say, that would mean I could dispense with three officers. It would depend on what work I have to get out. If I have to continue as in the past, I would perhaps require the same staff, but if any of the work is dispensed with I could dispense with a certain number of men.
636. We are put here to make inquiries as to changes necessary to make the expense of carrying on the department more economical without interfering with its efficiency, and we must endeavour to find out whether there is any excess of strength in the department which could be dispensed with? I may say at present there is not. So closely are we kept to work that I have had to refuse the ordinary leave of absence for about two years except in special cases where men have been ill. I myself have had only two weeks' leave since I took up this post.
637. How long ago is that? A little more than eight years. I attempted to go away on leave of absence twice, but had to come back. I have one man away now, but I have had to refuse all the others because I cannot spare them.
638. *Mr. Teece.*] Are you responsible for the preparation of the estimates for your department? Yes, but one prepares his estimates, and does not know what happens to them afterwards.
639. With regard to this clerk at present doing nothing, did you put this salary upon your estimates? No, I did not.
640. It has been put there since? Since they left my hands.
641. According to the Blue Book for 1893, you had at the end of that year twenty-one persons employed;—that would apparently include three temporary clerks? There is a boy messenger for the Friendly Societies as well.
642. That would reduce the temporary clerks to two? No; the temporary clerks are mixed up with the others.
643. It says, "The number of persons of each sex employed permanent and temporary";—that is twenty-one, but if I count up the names there are eighteen? They include more than you see on the Estimates. There were fourteen on the Estimates; the others are temporary clerks whose names appear in the Blue Book. A person whose name appears in the Blue Book is not necessarily a permanent officer.
644. All these twenty-one do not appear here? No; only some of them.
645. They are summarised here as twenty-one, but there are only eighteen names? Those eighteen are not all persons whose salaries are voted by Parliament.
646. But they do not include the whole twenty-one? That is so.
647. That twenty-one is now increased to twenty-five? There was a death at the end of 1893, and the position was not filled up.
648. At the end of 1893 there were twenty-one persons employed? There were more than twenty-one. There were three officers on leave without pay, the work for the year having been completed.
649. As a matter of fact, at the end of the year there were only twenty, because Mr. La Meslée died on December 17th? Yes.

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650. There would appear to have been only twenty; would this information in the Blue Book be furnished by you? It would not be compiled by me, but I think by the Civil Service Board.
651. What I want to get at is this: if that number, twenty-one at the end of 1893, is correct, and making allowance for Mr. La Meslée, assuming him to have been there —— ? I think the number should have been twenty-four, including those on leave without pay, who are now on duty.
652. It is now increased to twenty-five; there are fourteen names on the estimates, and you have told us that there are eleven extra temporary clerks? Yes; they are not all clerks; there is the housekeeper and messenger, and there is one vacancy amongst the fourteen; the numbers are the same.
653. During 1893 you were largely engaged on the Census work? No; it was practically finished. We finished it with our staff; all the temporary clerks employed on the Census had gone.
654. During 1893 they were engaged? They had all gone by the end of the year; they were engaged up to the middle of the year.
655. That entailed a lot of extra work? Oh! yes.
656. Yet you estimate the expense of running your department is as large now as in 1893? No. The Census threw so much of our work behind we had to postpone doing it. We did the Census at the expense of the year 1894.
657. Is some of 1894 going into 1895? Some of the vital statistics are bound to go over to next year.
658. We all know what an enormous work the Census is, and how it must entail a lot of extra work and extra clerks. What I want to know is whether, that work having been finished and the work which was allowed to run into 1894 overtaken, the cost of the department in 1895 can be reduced? It has been reduced. It would have been reduced if my estimates had been printed as I gave them in. But there is a little sum which throws you out. There is £400 for agricultural statistics, which occurs in the first half of the year. You would expect that to be £200. It is £400 because it is all done in the first half of the year. The clerical assistance has been reduced from £1,250 to £1,035. What I expected to save was the £500 and £470, the salary of the clerk we were speaking about.
659. Who is the actuary of the department? A gentleman named Davis.
660. He is the assistant actuary? Yes, he assists me.
661. I see there is actuarial assistance here. What is that for? That is an allowance made to Mr. Davis; he really gets £415 a year; I think he has been promoted since the vote was first taken; there were promotions, and Mr. Davis was next in succession; Mr. Davis really gets £290 as a compiler, and £125 as an actuary.
662. We have been supplied with a schedule here, showing the remuneration received by all public officers who hold more than one office. Mr. Davis' name does not appear here? It is not my fault; I did not prepare that.
663. It is a fact that this clerk or officer who is down here for £290 receives £415? Yes.
664. Have any officers been appointed to your department otherwise than on your request, that is, for political purposes or through the influence of Members of Parliament? No; that is, with the exception of Mr. Donaldson. I had the selection of most of the others. I may be permitted to say that Mr. Donaldson is a very good officer.
665. He was a temporary clerk? No; he was private secretary to Sir George Dibbs. He was a permanent officer and was transferred.
666. Where does he appear on the Estimates? He does not appear at all. I did not put him down, not having any instructions about him.
667. He is on the permanent staff? Oh, yes. The Treasurer sent for me in regard to Mr. Donaldson, and it was decided that I was to leave the matter in the hands of the Government; such being the case I did nothing about it.
668. I see in the Estimates of 1893 an officer appointed in January, 1891, at a salary of £245 a year;—is he still there? Yes.
669. I do not name him specially, but want to cite him as an example: Under what circumstances would an appointment of that kind be made? If I remember rightly I wanted an accountant to look after the Census accounts, a matter of some £30,000. I had not an accountant in the office. I think Mr. Wedderburn was recommended by Mr. Carruthers. I found him a competent man and up to his work, and he has remained in the office. The staff was quite as large then as now, but a less competent man had to go, and a rearrangement of work was made.
670. The work for which he was engaged is completed? The particular work is completed, but he is given other work.
671. When he was appointed were there already officers competent to do that work in other branches of the Service? I do not know anything about that.
672. No steps were taken to ascertain that? No. Persons in my position have no authority to seek for officers in other departments.
673. You simply say you want a clerk? I simply ask for a person. If an incompetent person were thrust upon me I would not rest until he were removed.
674. In another case here an officer entered on the first of March, 1890, at £390 a year? He was in the Service before he came to me. He entered the Service in November, 1889, a few months before he came to me. He was in the Parliamentary Standing Committee's Office.
675. What work was he appointed to do for you? To assist me in my publications. They had grown so large that it was impossible to attend to them. This gentleman had to sub-edit the publications—that is, he did the reading, passed the compilation, and made researches for me. He is now dead.
676. That work is being done by somebody else now? Yes.
677. Can you point him out among the list on the Estimates? No; he is one of the temporary staff, a man who was employed on the Census, but was found competent to do this work. When Mr. Tarplee died he took up part of the work.
678. What salary is he getting? £200. As a matter of fact, the work is distributed between two men. I have not been able to get a man of Mr. Tarplee's special capacity.
679. Generally speaking, no officers are sent to you unless you require them? Generally speaking, that is so. I can say that both Sir Henry Parkes and Sir George Dibbs have allowed me virtually the selection of my own officers. If my officers are not good it is my own fault. No one has been actually thrust upon me except in this last case, and Mr. Donaldson is a good man.

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680. You did not select Mr. Wedderburn? Oh, yes, I selected him, because I retained him.
681. You would not have an officer who was not competent? I would simply report the circumstances, and would not retain him. I have done this in many instances.
682. On the Estimates for 1895, amounts you have left off have been restored? I recommended the Government should put on the Estimates the whole of the officers who could be looked on as permanent, but their names have been omitted. That would reduce the vote for clerical assistance.
683. And put the others under their specific offices? Yes.
684. *Mr. Storey.*] How came Mr. Scott into your office? Mr. Scott was clerk to the Parliamentary Draftsman, from whom I took over the Friendly Societies. I was made Registrar solely for the purpose of having some say in the registration of societies. I would have had to do the revision of accounts and the actuarial work in my office, and I thought it much better to be Registrar at the same time. Mr. Scott was clerk to the Parliamentary Draftsman. He came over with an increase of salary.
685. How long ago? Two years ago.
686. He is in the office still? He is getting paid.
687. *Mr. Robertson.*] Is there no work you could give this clerk? I could give him work certainly, but what is the good of giving a man work who is incompetent.
688. *Mr. Storey.*] Your office being a new one there must have been a tremendous lot of work to do at first in starting, which ought now to be falling off? No; it is growing every day. There was a tremendous work to do at the beginning. The Statistics were in so poor a condition; it is only bit by bit we have been able to reform them. I have reformed the commercial and general statistics, but I have the vital statistics yet to do.
689. The method of compiling them rests with you? Yes.
690. *Mr. Robertson.*] Do you think the clerks in your branch are fairly paid? Some of them are a little overpaid, and some are underpaid. Some are just ordinary clerks, and some are very special men.
691. Have you any system at all in your branch with reference to promotion and increase of salary? A man joins at a certain salary, and that is probably what he retains unless he shows a signal aptitude. He gets probably what he is worth.
692. The officers enumerated in the Estimates—do you think their salaries are fair for the office as it is at present? I think the salaries would bear recasting—that there should be a graduated scale, from Mr. Ridley downwards, each man getting a little more that the man below him, so that there might be an incentive to work.
693. And thereby fixing a maximum for the various grades of offices in your department? I think so.
694. Which would not be increased by length of service; that is, the salary attached to an office would not be affected by length of service? The office held by a man should govern his salary, and not the time he has been holding that office.
695. Of course a man hopes to get into a higher office? Yes.
696. Do you think the salaries paid are fair? On the whole, I think they are fair. I think the young fellows get rather too much, and the senior responsible officers too little.
697. *Mr. Humphery.*] How does the annual expenditure of your branch compare with that of Victoria? It is considerably less, or was so until quite recently; and we had a good deal more work.
698. Is the work done in the Statistician's Department of both Colonies similar? I think we have a great deal more to do in Sydney. I have to work for the Government independent of statistics. Up to a certain point the work is almost the same, but I have a great deal more work to do. I am consulted by the Government on many matters apart from my ordinary work. To illustrate that, I may say that various Bills for the Government have been drawn by me or in my office. There were the Factories Bill, the Local Government Bill, and the Taxation Bill, although I am not responsible for the latter Bill in its present shape.
699. The material was supplied by you? No; the actual work was done by me, and revised by the Minister. The Local Government Bill is really the work of the office.
700. How do the salaries in your office compare with the salaries in the Victorian office? They are much the same, except the middle salaries. They have more men on about £200 a year. Where we pay £180 they pay £200.
701. The work for which you pay £180 is ordinary work? Work for a sharp clerk; work that a mediocre clerk could not do.
702. You just want a sharp clerk of ordinary talent? Just so; nothing special about him.
703. Did you say, in answer to Mr. Teece, that you recommended all the temporary officers in your department? Not quite recommended them. They were employed on temporary work. Sometimes they are sent by the Minister.
704. Are you permitted to select? Yes, I retain them.
705. What do you call them? Contingent clerks.
706. Are you permitted to select them? They were employed, and when their work ceased if they were ordinary clerks they were allowed to go. If they were good I retained them, and allowed an inferior man who was there before them to go.
707. Are all the clerks at present employed in your branch clerks that you approve of and suitable for the work they are performing? They are all clerks of very fair conduct, and with few exceptions they are above the average of mercantile clerks.
708. Did you fix the salaries of these various clerks? Of those not on the Estimates I did.
709. Have you assessed the value of the work they are doing? Yes, at the time they were employed. Occasionally they have risen above the value of the salary, and the salary is hardly adequate to their work, but I think they are fairly satisfied.
710. In your opinion could there be any economy practised in your department? Not in salaries.
711. I mean economy combined with efficiency? If you recommend economy it would be much better to economise the amount of work.
712. Is there, in your opinion, any unnecessary work performed in your branch? In my opinion there is not.
713. Is there any work that might be dispensed with? Not anything.
714. Therefore, neither in strength nor in work do you see any opening for the reduction of the annual expenditure in your branch? In my opinion there is no such opening.

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715. You cannot help the Commission in this respect? No. It would be better for the Commission to judge for themselves and see the work done. If the Government ordered a certain class of work to be abolished I could reduce the clerks.
716. *Mr. Storey.*] You would not approve of that? Well, I am biassed in the matter; I consider it is all good useful work, but, if any of it is abolished of course I could reduce.
717. *Mr. Teece.*] As an example, take "The Seven Colonies of Australasia"? If that were abolished I could dispense with two clerks, and if "Wealth and Progress" were not published I could dispense with three.
718. With regard to the comparison Mr. Humphery drew between the work of your office and that of the Government Statist of Victoria, it is only fair to say you do not perform valuating for Friendly Societies? Oh, yes, I do; I am starting to make these valuations.
719. But they have not seen the light yet? That is so.
720. But for some years that has been done in Melbourne? Yes, for more than ten years.
721. *President.*] I think you told us that with regard to some of the members of the staff, not in the higher grade, it was possible they were a little overpaid, I think you said two of them? I think two of them are overpaid.
722. They have only ordinary capacity, and you could not put important work in their hands? They have to do common work, and will probably have to do it all their lives.
723. So if they rose by seniority it would be an injury to the department? Certainly.
724. At the same time you said some of the superior men were, perhaps, underpaid? I think so, considering their talents.
725. They are thoroughly good men, upon whom you could rely to any extent? Yes; I have certain men who might well be remunerated at higher salaries.
726. Would it injure the efficiency of the department if the inferior men were discharged? Someone else would have to be appointed.
727. Would you require two? One is a lad, and gets £100 a year, and will never be worth more than that. He is just an ordinary clerk, with not an atom of brilliancy about him.
728. Has your messenger sufficient employment all the day long? Not all the day long.
729. He gets a very large salary as a messenger at £120 a year? Yes; he is not employed all day long. Somebody has to be in the place to keep the people from rushing the offices. There must be a messenger of some kind.
730. Is the office really worth £120 a year—there is a housekeeper;—could you not combine the two positions? £120 is the ordinary salary of messengers.
731. *President.*] We find comparisons are made by different departments with other departments, and each department as it is under discussion says the officers in it, as compared with other departments, are poorly remunerated. That is a universal expression? I have not said so. I said this messenger gets the same salary as other messengers.
732. We find that is a prevalent expression. If we could get a model department, based upon considerably lower lines than those which exist at present, we might be spared these comparisons. That is what we are trying to aim at? I am afraid you cannot take my department as one, because it is a department of experts, to a great extent; they are not the same sort of clerks in our office as in others; I have most efficient officers. I think it is a poor saving to save a few pounds on the messenger.
733. *Mr. Teece.*] Still I suppose a boy at 10s. a week would suit? If you have a boy, he grows, and you cannot turn him out, and 10s. a week would not do.

THURSDAY, 13 *DECEMBER*, 1894.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V., | J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P., RICHARD TEECE, ESQ., F.I.A., F.F.A., F.S.S., J.P.

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

Sydney Maxted, Esq., sworn and examined:—

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734. *President.*] What is your name? Sydney Maxted.
735. And you are Director of Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, and Boarding-out Officer of the State Relief Board? Yes; and chief officer under the Children's Protection Act; and I also act as Inspector of Charities under the Act when required.
736. You are aware, Mr. Maxted, that we are put here with a view to make inquiries as to whether greater economy cannot be exercised in conducting the departments of the Government without impairing their efficiency? Yes.
737. And I hope we shall elicit some information from you that will tend to the object in view; the Charitable Institutions generally are under your direction? Yes.
738. Under the heading of Government Asylums there are two mentioned on the staff who are yourself and the assistant Boarding-out Officer? Yes.
739. Your own duties, I suppose, are chiefly those of overseeing all the departments, and the heads of them? That is it.
740. The Assistant Boarding-out Officer has a very comfortable salary; are his duties onerous and frequent? They are onerous, frequent, and highly responsible; in fact I suppose that officer does not work less than ten or twelve hours a day.
741. Will you roughly sketch out an ordinary day's operations he has to carry out? First, he will open the correspondence and deal with that, which is very voluminous; then he will allot the work to the inspectors—first at the head office at Paddington; from there he goes to the Government Asylums office, at Redfern. That is the central depôt of the Government Asylums Division of the Charitable Institutions. He allots and supervises the work there, and sets it going. From thence he goes to the institutions at Parramatta, Liverpool, and other places. He has also charge of the money.
742. That is, he makes out the pay-sheets, or are they made out for him? They are made out under his direction.

743.

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743. But he is responsible for the money that passes through his hands? Yes; for the money that passes through the department. He is the accounting officer to the Treasury.
744. And then he acts occasionally in a certain sense as an inspector? That is it. He actually assists me with the general management.
745. There is the heading of Office for the Asylums for the Destitute, with a staff of seven, chief clerk, first clerk, and others;—are these gentlemen in attendance at your office? Yes.
746. And is there ever a cessation of work;—I do not wish you to mention them personally, but it is possible there might be a superfluity of supply of clerical hands? I honestly do not think there is. I think if three or four in the office were a little more competent their number might be reduced, but not, perhaps by more than two.
747. *Mr. Teece.*] Is that in the whole of the department? I should say not more than two, both in the State Children's Department at Paddington, and at Redfern.
748. *President.*] If those that remain were thoroughly efficient how many could you spare? If I got rid of four I would require two picked men in their places.
749. And with a thoroughly efficient staff, fewer in number, there would be more comfort in carrying on the business? It is always better to have efficient men. I could possibly do with two less.
750. Your meaning is, supposing four out of the aggregate staff were dispensed with, those who remain, being thoroughly efficient, would be sufficient for you? I do not say that; I think you misunderstood me. I should require two efficient men to do the work that these four are now doing. They would possibly have to receive a little more salary.
751-2. I do not want you to judge of the remuneration they receive by comparing it with the salaries in other departments of the Government, but I want you to tell me if you think that any of your staff are overpaid? I honestly do not think so. I fix the salaries pretty well myself, with a knowledge of the capabilities of the officers, and the character of the work they have to do.
753. The chief clerk gets £268, I see? He is an executive officer, and has been thirteen years in the service; that is Mr. Goldrick. His total salary is £290. He is the head of his branch.
754. Is the first clerk overpaid? I do not think he is overpaid at all. Mr. Thorpe is receiving £240 a year, and is doing the work of two men who were getting £450 between them. They were both incompetent. I put up with them for two and a half years, but at last I got rid of them, and had this gentleman transferred from another public department. With the assistance of a clerk at £1 a week he is doing the work which they failed to do for £454.
755. Is he a temporary clerk? No; he is an executive officer.
756. *Mr. Teece.*] What department is Mr. Thorpe in? In the Government Asylums Department.
757. *President.*] Under the heading of Parramatta there is a Medical Superintendent at £470, who also receives, according to page 19 of the Schedule, as the value of quarters, £100; rations, fuel, and light, £50; forage allowance, £50;—has he much travelling to do in the different locations? He is the Medical Superintendent of the George-street and the Macquarie-street Asylums, Parramatta, and the Visiting Medical Officer of the Rookwood Asylum. It is for visiting Rookwood Asylum he receives the forage allowance. He receives no salary for Rookwood, but a forage allowance, and keeps a horse and buggy.
758. *Mr. Robertson.*] What is there at Rookwood? There is a new asylum for old men, with at present about 400 inmates.
759. *Mr. Humphery.*] They have been removed from Parramatta? Yes. It is proposed to make that the central site for all the Government Asylums.
760. *President.*] But has he any cross-country riding? He has to go from Parramatta. I suppose the distance is 5 miles there and 5 miles back.
761-2. *Mr. Teece.*] How often does he go? Twice a week, and when it is necessary to go in special cases.
763. But there is a train to Rookwood? Then he would have to take a vehicle to the asylum, which is about 2 miles from the station.
764. *Mr. Storey.*] About what age is he? About sixty.
765. *President.*] Are his services exclusively given to his duty? Yes.
766. He has no private practice at all? None whatever.
767. Is he in the prime of life? He is a well set up, hale man, not quite 60, I should think.
768. Under the heading of Parramatta, there is a chaplain of the Church of England, and a chaplain of the Roman Catholic Church, who each get about £1 a week;—what are their duties, and where are they performed? At the asylums. They are supposed to visit the asylums, hold services, and visit the sick.
769. Do they go constantly every Sunday? Yes; each of them holds a service every Sunday. It used to be a voluntary service, but efforts were made two years ago, and the chaplains succeeded in getting them £50 a year each. The work is rather heavy, I must say; it is not ordinary parish work, and I think really the payment for it is small.
770. At Newington I see, also at Liverpool and Rookwood, there are the same entries, "Chaplain, Church of England, chaplain, Roman Catholic"; are they the professional chaplains at each of these other places? They are not the same as at the other places.
771-2. At each place there are a couple of fresh men? Yes; the same men attend Parramatta, and I think the Rookwood clergyman attends Newington. Newington and Rookwood are about 5 miles apart.
773. Then instead of eight clergymen, there are six? That is it.
774. But where they perform the different services do they receive the fee or salary for the two. When they perform at two stations do they receive the salary that is put down at each station? They are each paid £50 a year wherever they perform.
775. But the Estimates provide for eight at £50 a year, so there would be a saving in that? Yes.
776. What are the total number of patients or inmates in all the establishments you control; it seems to me to be about 6,600? That is just about it. The number of inmates in the adult division is 3,440, in the State Children's division, 3,085, and in the Children's Protection branch, 412. That makes the total number of dependents 6,837.
777. In the general contingencies, that is, under the heading Charitable Institutions, "Allowances to cooks, warders, and other servants";—these do not appear in the list of officers you have given? No; they include inmates, some of whom receive from 3d. to 6d. per day each. These are the more able-bodied of the paupers. We utilise the labour of the inmates as far as possible, with a few hospital attendants at £50 a year each.

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778. How are the rations, medical comforts, and other things obtained? By tender. The tenders are submitted to the Tender Board at the Treasury, and the lowest is usually accepted, unless there is some disqualification on the part of the tenderer.
779. Are these articles all delivered by the contractors at the institutions indicated by you? They are received by the officer in charge at the institution, checked by the samples, and accepted or rejected accordingly.
780. At each distinct institution? Yes.
781. We sometimes read in the papers of aged and decrepit old men and women being taken up by the police, and upon them have been discovered bank deposit receipts for large sums of money. About a fortnight ago one ragged old man had a bank deposit receipt for £1,000;—have you any such instances? We have occasionally, not infrequently, I am sorry to say. We get people in apparently in the last stages of destitution, and sometimes we discover a man has a bank-book. I do not mean to say the cases are frequent, but they crop up occasionally. We have two or three now at present in hand. I took the advice of the Crown Solicitor with reference to two, and I am going to test the matter in the law Courts. A previous Crown Solicitor said we had no remedy. We are obliged to maintain these people, and we do not discover they have means until they are in. That is the trouble. I made a suggestion in this matter about three years ago.
782. Do you have control of the children until they are 15 years of age? Until they are 17.
783. And then after that they may go where they like? Yes.
784. Do you find the boarding-out system satisfactory? It has proved satisfactory so far. Everything depends upon the carefulness with which it is watched. It depends upon the inspection of the homes, and the care with which the homes are selected in the first instance.
785. *Mr. Teece.*] Have you any temporary clerks in your service? Yes; a good many.
786. How many? I have made a list of them here; there are fifteen altogether.
787. Their payments would be in the contingency votes? Yes.
788. How did you come to get those? By asking for assistance when it was necessary.
789. You have asked for all those? I can hardly say from memory, without hunting up the record. I should not say, without doing so, that I have asked for every one of them.
790. Have clerks been sent to you you did not want? I must say that if ever I protested, and I have been pretty firm about that, I have never had a man forced upon me.
791. Temporary clerks have been put on at your request? Generally speaking, yes.
792. What pay do they get, roughly speaking? From £200 downwards. Sometimes they have been put on to do special work.
793. But you have no special work that would require technical knowledge, such as they would want in the Justice Department, for example? Not in that sense; but take, for example, a shorthand-writer. That is a man I was compelled to ask for and am compelled to keep; he is getting £208 a year, and I am sure he is quite worth every penny of it. I should like to point out one direction in which economy might be practised—that is, by centralising the institutions at Rookwood, and getting rid of the Parramatta properties, which are quite unsuitable for the purpose to which they are put. I suppose they have 1,400 men confined within an area of 3 acres, with no chance of employing them in any industry. Some of them, though not hearty men, would be able to do a little outdoor work.
794. When did the Children's Protection Act come into operation? About two years ago.
795. For what purpose was that Act passed? To regulate the lying-in homes, to overlook the babies placed out by their mothers, and also to see that children under a certain age were not employed in dangerous occupations. That has been a very useful measure indeed. It has been the means of saving a good deal of infant life. I judge that from the number of homes we had to break up. Then it is the means of securing some kind of respectability in connection with the lying-in homes.
796. A number of the duties of administering that Act are being discharged by gentlemen who are already officers of the branch? Yes.
797. Did they relinquish any other duties to discharge these duties, or were they able to discharge these without prejudice to the others? I do not think they were, and that is why I recommended that they should receive small emoluments. Mostly they have to do work in the evenings after office hours. I would like to state that I have prepared a list with the salary, period of service, number and nature of the duties in each case, and I venture to think if you check the work you will see there is not much idle time at the two head offices.
798. I see in the Blue Book for 1893, in the Children's Protection Branch, there were eight officers, six of whom were already engaged in discharging duties under the heading "Charitable Institutions"? That is so.
799. Would it not appear that these gentlemen were not sufficiently employed before, or that there was not any necessity for further payment for this additional work to nearly the whole establishment? Not the whole establishment.
800. Six out of eight? The duties are very heavy.
801. If they are very heavy how is it that six out of eight of the officers necessary to discharge the duties described by the Act were already employed? I have just remarked that in most of those cases the duties would be performed after 4·30. Of course I admit that as the additional work was put upon them I thought it fair they should receive the additional pay.
802. You say the inspection of the lying-in homes, and the looking after the children, and all that sort of thing, is all done after ordinary office hours? Not all done after office hours.
803. Is not the greater part of it done during the office hours? I would not like to say that. If I were to say half and half I would be nearer the mark.
804. What we understand is, that half the duties of administering this Act could have been performed by the gentlemen who were already engaged—that is, they were not sufficiently engaged in their other duties? I can hardly say that; because, I can assure you, on three nights out of the six you will find the clerks at work.
805. Does it not follow if they do half the duties in office hours they could not have been fully employed before this Act came into operation, unless the office duties have decreased? I think the answer I gave would be as near as possible correct—that is, about half the duties are done in office hours.
806. And, therefore, the time occupied in discharging half the duties under this Act was not sufficiently employed

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employed by the officers in the general branch before the Act came into operation: that necessarily follows? It logically follows, of course.

807. Now, I want to ask you this by way of information;—the question of quarters, rations, fuel and light is of frequent occurrence here. Take your own case; do you live in a Government building? I do; it is indispensable I should live there, because the greater number of the papers are dealt with by me after tea.

808. Where does the secretary live? He lives at North Shore.

809. He receives a rent allowance? Yes.

810. I see your quarters are valued at £60 a year? The value of the quarters is divided between myself and my wife: she is the matron of the place.

811. Your wife is matron of the State Children's Relief Branch? Yes.

812. Dr. Beattie is the Surgeon Superintendent at Liverpool? Yes.

813. He lives on the premises? No; he gets a rent allowance.

814. I see on page 18 of the schedule it appears as "value of quarters"? He receives £100 a year for rent.

815. That means he lives in Government property? No; he does not live on Government property.

816. Then it is wrong here. It should be "allowance for quarters"? It should be, undoubtedly.

817. He attends Glenfield Farm Home;—where is that? That is about 4 miles from Liverpool.

818. How often does he go there? Twice a week; sometimes more frequently.

819. Is that near the station? No; it is not near the station; he drives there.

820. The matron of the Liverpool Asylum lives in the place? Yes.

821. She receives a salary of £236 a year, in addition to her board and residence; do you think that is too large a salary for a position of that kind? I think that lady should be put on the same footing as the matron of the Lunacy Department. I think £160 a year would be fair in addition to the allowances.

822. You think she is getting about twice the salary she ought to get? Not twice. I may tell you a suggestion had been made that these matrons should be put upon the footing of the Lunacy matrons.

823. I will take you to the Shaftesbury Reformatory at South Head;—how many inmates are there in that place? On an average, sixty.

824. The superintendent and sub-matron, I presume, both live on the premises? Yes.

825. Can you tell why the superintendent's rations, quarters, fuel, &c., are valued at £65, and the sub-matron's at £90? The sub-matron's are not valued at £90, are they?

826. It is so in this schedule? That must be a typographical error; it should be £65.

827. You think it is a clerical error? I think it must be. They both receive £30 each for rations, and they both have quarters.

828. Oh, they are paid the £30, are they? Yes; they are paid that for the rations.

829. Is that the case throughout where we find, "value of rations, fuel, &c."? In all cases, except that of the ordinary attendants, those who receive £50 a year and are rationed. They appear on the pay-sheets, and are paid out of the Service vote.

830. Do they provision themselves? Yes; that system has just commenced at Shaftesbury only; they used formerly to draw provisions, but now they draw money instead. It is more satisfactory.

831. Take the case of fuel and light;—as a matter of fact, I suppose light is provided whether they get paid or not? They do not draw money for that; they never draw money for anything except rations when they reside on the premises. They simply get their fuel and light, and it is valued for superannuation purposes really.

832. Take any of these cases where we see, "value of rations, fuel, and light, £40"—M. Gorman, for example;—does that mean that M. Gorman is paid £40, or only £30, and £10 is put down as the estimated value of fuel and light? She draws £20 for rations.

833. Then £20 is the estimated value of fuel and light? Yes.

834. Now, as to George-street, Parramatta. There appear to be three engaged there of the name of Dennis? There are also three Burnsides at Liverpool. Mrs. Dennis, the old lady, is going out on pension, the young one is about to be married. The office does not appear on the Estimates for this year. It is not proposed to fill either of these posts. What is proposed to be done is to appoint a male superintendent there, as at the lunatic asylums, instead of having a woman over the institution.

835. I suppose the remarks you have made with regard to that salary of £236 at Liverpool will apply to Parramatta? Yes.

836. Are there any others at Liverpool, besides those three Burnsides;—in other words, have the Parramatta and Liverpool Asylums been each a family matter? It is hardly fair to ask me that question, Mr. Teece. Do not the Estimates speak for themselves?

837. That is what I am trying to get at? They do the work; the old lady has been there over thirty years.

838. They are mother and daughters? Yes.

839. Do you think it a judicious thing to have a mother and daughters in charge of the one asylum? I do not, and I am breaking up the system. Mrs. Dennis's retirement, and her succession by an officer already in the department, and the retirement of Miss Dennis, will effect a saving of nearly £400; that is, her successor will not get any additional salary, and two salaries will be saved. In my opinion the work will be more efficiently done, because there will be a man there instead of a woman in the second principal post.

840. I suppose there must be some servants in the asylums? There are servants who are paid from that other vote; £50 a year is the usual payment, and board and lodging on the premises. They are hospital wardsmen trained to attend on the sick. We prefer them to women nurses for certain duties.

841. And the ordinary household duties are discharged by the inmates? Yes.

842. How about Liverpool;—what is going to happen there with the Burnside family? Of course what is done at George-street, Parramatta, should be done at Liverpool. But I do not think there would be such a saving there, because I doubt whether I could spare another officer to take the place. I think I should have to appoint someone else to fill the post.

843. You would put somebody in the place of Mary Burnside? Assuming she takes her pension.

844. Supposing she does not take it, what happens then? It is not for me to say.

845. But it is for you to recommend;—you submit these estimates? Yes.

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846. *Mr. Storey.*] Is she eligible to retire on a pension? Oh, yes; she is nearly 70.
847. *Mr. Teece.*] If she is nearly 70, is she fit for her position? Yes; she is one of the most active women I have ever seen in my life. She is really efficient in spite of her age, but I think the system of having a woman in charge is wrong.
848. You think the duties could be more efficiently discharged, and possibly more economy effected, by supplying her place with a male superintendent? Yes.
849. *Mr. Storey.*] I see you were appointed in 1888 to the charge of these charitable institutions? Yes.
850. Were you in the Government previous to that? Yes; I was first appointed to the Government service in August, 1878, as Superintendent of the Protestant Orphanage. When the Boarding Act came into operation in May, 1881, I was appointed to administer it in conjunction with a board of advice, known as the State Children's Relief Board. In 1887, a Royal Commission sat upon these charities, and in consequence of its report the Manager of Government Asylums, who received £650 a year and allowances, retired. The Inspector of Government Charities, who received £650 a year and allowances, retired, and these two offices were amalgamated with the office I then held, the office of Boarding-out Officer. The three offices were amalgamated, and there was in consequence an actual saving on these three salaries of £1,010.
851. You have had a large experience in the control of Government institutions? I have.
852. Has there been much decrease in the expenditure of these institutions in the last eight years, or has it grown? The average cost has decreased, and that is the way to test the economy of management.
853. Can you give us any idea of the decrease? I should say it has been about £1 a head upon the inmates.
853½. What is the total expenditure under your vote? About £90,000 this year.
854. That is with a total of 6,837 inmates? That includes the whole of them. I may tell you the adult inmates cost about £15 a head, and the State children under £14 per year, and that is cheaper than it is being done in any of the other Colonies.
855. In your position you have great control over the whole thing? I have general control, subject to the Colonial Secretary.
856. To whom do you report? To Mr. Critchett Walker. He is my immediate chief.
857. You have no board? I have a Children's Relief Board in connection with the children's division, but not in connection with the Government Asylums.
858. In making up the estimates you have nobody to revise them; you simply send them to the Minister? Yes; and they are revised in the Chief Secretary's office.
859. You have drawn them up for the next year as economically as possible? Yes. It is impossible to get below that average of cost unless you deprive the old people of the necessaries of life, or impair the efficiency of the department.
860. You say you fix the salaries yourself? I say I recommended them in almost every instance, *i.e.*, the salaries of the temporary officers.
861. What is the nature of the reports you make to the Colonial Secretary, are they weekly, monthly, or half yearly? I do not report specially to the Colonial Secretary more than once a year. It is such a report as this which goes before Parliament. [*Report handed in.*]
862. You say you fix the salaries yourself;—what stand do you take? I judge from the salaries usually paid to officers of the grade and ability of those in my place. I speak only about the temporary clerks, the salaries of the others are fixed by Parliament. If I find a special officer is worthy of it I select him to be put into a special position.
863. Do you compare the salaries with those in other departments? I compare them with what officers of the same class receive in other Government departments.
864. That is about the only experience you have ever had? I was in business once.
865. A long time ago? Yes.
866. I think you mentioned that once you got rid of some men as incompetent;—how did you get rid of them? I reported them for misconduct and incompetency, and after the usual inquiry they were dismissed.
867. Dismissed from the Service altogether? Yes; an inquiry was held in the usual way.

[*At this point the President retired and Mr. Humphery presided.*]

868. *Mr. Humphery.*] You have a number of inspectors;—are they allowed travelling expenses? Yes.
869. What check have you over the expenses? The inspectors are allowed so much per day.
870. How much are they allowed? There is a regular schedule scale. They are allowed 15s. every night they are away.
871. Does that include their travelling expenses? That does not include train or buggy-hire.
872. What does the 15s. per diem cover? It covers the hotel and incidental expenses.
873. What class of men are they? They are gentlemen; they must be so, because they have to visit the boarded-out children.
874. What districts do they travel? All over the Colony.
875. Do they go to Bourke and Walgett? Yes; they also go to Wagga Wagga, Albury, right along the south coast as far as Bega, and along the Manning River. We must have nearly 1,000 apprentices scattered throughout the different districts, in addition to the boarded-out children.
876. Have you any control over the "Sobraon"? No; except to board out the boys.
877. You have nothing to do with her boys? No. I think, on grounds of economy, as well as for other reasons, that all these children's institutions should be under the one Board. It is so in the other Colonies.
878. What is the annual expense of your inspectors? It was about £1,300 this year; that is simply travelling expenses.
879. That is, to simply look after over 3,000 children? Yes; but there are the salaries besides that.
880. How many inspectors are there altogether? Nine, I think.
881. *Mr. Teece.*] Does that 3,000 include those you have in institutions here? We have none in institutions; they are all boarded out. The object of having the boarding-out system was to break up the institutions.
882. *Mr. Storey.*] As far as their travelling expenses are concerned, you have to trust these inspectors? We have to check their reports. They telegraph to us from every town, and we check their railway passes

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passes when they go and return. I do not think there is any chance of getting at us there. If a man comes back to town with his railway pass from Saturday to Monday he must use it, and he would be bowled out when his accounts were being checked and compared with the passes.

883. Suppose he went to Wagga Wagga and charged for three days instead of two, how could you control that? We check his work. We seldom send the same inspector over the same district.

884. Have you had cause to complain? Occasionally; not very frequently. I refused to pass an account the other day.

885. Have any inspectors been dismissed for not acting properly? Yes; I dismissed one some years ago.

886. There is a total amount of £26,000 for rations;—do you certify to the Minister that that is properly expended? I have to certify to every voucher. The rations are supplied to the institutions; the voucher is given to the superintendent to certify that the quantities have been received. Then it is sent on to the head office in Sydney, where it is checked as to contract prices.

887. How often do you visit the institutions yourself? On an average once a month or more. If it is necessary, two or three times a month.

888. Is the amount of £26,000 ever exceeded;—you satisfy yourself that everything is correct, you sign the vouchers, and the vouchers are paid at the Treasury? Yes.

889. Are not the medical officers' fees rather high? You see these institutions are largely hospitals. I will give you an example: Out of these 3,440 inmates, 1,445 are in the hospitals, and most of these have been taken from the metropolitan hospitals and transferred to our places, in order that they may be maintained at a cost of £15 a year, instead of over £50 a year in the general hospitals.

890. Even with all that the salaries and allowances for quarters make a good large amount for a medical man? They are professional men, sir.

891. As a rule professional men of large standing would not take these positions? They happen to be men of the best standing. Take Dr. Beatty, of Liverpool; Dr. Waugh, of Parramatta; Dr. Brown, of Newington.

892. They prefer to take these berths rather than stand their chance outside? I suppose so, as competition is keen.

893. Is that reformatory under your charge that was contemplated in the appointment of the captain of the "Himalaya"? It is under my charge, but the appointment is not made. It is proposed to transfer Captain Murray, who is at present at Newington Asylum, and his wife, to act as superintendent and matron of the Boys' Reformatory. I do not intend to fill up their places at Newington. Therefore there will be a saving there.

894. How are you going to manage at Newington? There is a good senior nurse there who may take Mrs. Murray's place at a little increase of salary, with occasional supervision from Captain and Mrs. Murray.

895. You will make a saving thereby? Yes. As a matter of fact, the place is in such good order through Captain Murray's hard work during the last five or six years that there would be no difficulty in running it as I have pointed out.

896. The second Captain Murray will not be wanted? He is out of it.

897. It was reported that the Government were paying too much rent for that place;—is that the case? I had nothing to do with the fixing of the rent, and I am not capable of determining the commercial value of the place. There is an orchard there, and there should be a large income from the fruit. Sir George Dibbs visited the place, made personal inquiries, and himself fixed the £500 a year. By taking that place we saved the rent of an establishment that was known as the Rydalmere Boys' Home, for which we were paying £125 in rent. We transferred the buildings on to a portion of the reformatory ground.

898. What amount did you spend on Eastwood? I could not quite tell you with regard to the buildings. It might probably be £1,000. The buildings could all be removed.

899. Would they be worth anything if removed? At any rate, it was indispensable to spend that much to make the place suitable for reformatory purposes. We had to erect a prison yard, a dormitory, and dining-room.

900. This affair about the Burnside family? It has been going on for a good many years, since before I was appointed, and until the system was altered it was necessary to have the people there—either the daughters or some other women.

901. But you see the allowance for the old lady and her daughters, and for fuel, &c., make up a large item, which you, as Comptroller of the institution, should have brought under the notice of the Colonial Secretary? I have made a suggestion in regard to this matter.

902. What reply did you get? No action has been taken.

903. *Mr. Robertson.*] Do you think it would be possible to reduce your clerical staff? I do not think it would be possible to reduce it beyond the point that I explained in reply to the Chairman's question.

904. Letting four go? Yes; and putting on a couple of smart ones instead.

905. At the salary of the men to be dismissed, or less? About the same. In one case I think a man ought to receive £50 a year more if he does the work better. Sometimes you will get a man who will do the work of two or three ordinary men. Take Mr. Green, for instance, and others I could mention.

906. Does Mr. Green do the work of three ordinary men? He does the work of two, certainly.

907. There is an officer marked here as clerk, at a salary of £200. It seems his duties are to register all papers passing through the office, to keep a register, and to keep an index? Who is that, may I ask?

908. Childers? Yes.

909. Does he do any other work? He has been doing inspecting work. I did not find him suitable at that, so I put him to this work. I have intimated to him it is necessary he should get an exchange, as I want a smarter man.

910. If you had a smart youth at £75 a year he could do that work? Not that work. There is a good deal to do.

911. Not the registering and indexing of papers? No.

912. A smart lad could not do it? I do not think so.

913. *Mr. Teece.*] He is a temporary clerk? Yes. He was acting as inspector outside, but he went on unsatisfactorily—not sufficiently so as to justify me in recommending him for dismissal—so I transferred him and gave him that work to do until he could get an exchange.

914. *Mr. Robertson.*] How do you deal with the correspondence? The method is this: Excepting the merely

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merely formal correspondence, every document is submitted to me, and I write a direction on it as to what is to be done with reference to matters of management, administration, and expenditure.
915. And with regard to the children? Special cases, not mere formal matters of boarding out, but all important documents, go through my hands, in all the divisions of the department.
916. And these duties that are down to Mr. Goldrick, who receives £290, are they the whole of his duties? He has charge of the office, and has to see that everybody does his work.
917. He is the head of the branch? Yes; and is responsible to me for the work of everyone in the place.
918. The first clerk attends to the duties pertaining to general accountant's work;—what accountancy work does he do? He keeps all the Government asylums accounts. That is the officer who is doing the work of the two men who were formerly there, one at £250 and one at £200. They, of course, were incompetent men. We had to get rid of them, and he was transferred from another department.
919. Besides that he prepares the financial statistics? Yes.
920. How many clerks connected with the store department are there at the Government Asylums Office? Two. Sometimes it is necessary to put on a clerk from one of the other offices to help.
921. That remark applies all round? Yes.
922. You call upon one in one department to help in another? That is it.
923. Is this staff able to keep the work in hand? It is right up to date.
924. Could they do more than they are doing?. I do not think the present staff could do more than it is doing. It is a common occurrence for the clerks to work at night without being paid for overtime.
925. The only recommendation you could make would be that four men should leave, and you should engage two to do their work? Yes.
926. Four men are at present doing two men's work? That is it. There were no books at all kept when I was appointed, no cash-books, or stock books, or commercial books of any kind. I think, Mr. President, you will see more by inspecting the books.
927. *Mr. Humphery.*] How many inmates are there at the present time at Rookwood? About 400 there, but they are being increased. We are transferring a few from the George-street Asylum. We have just completed the erection of four pavilions.
928. For how many have you accommodation? Not for more than 400.
929. The accommodation is fully taken up? Yes; fully taken up.
930. When you made a suggestion that the inmates of George-street and Macquarie-street Asylums should be removed to Rookwood, you intended to convey that it would be necessary to have additional accommodation;—is that it? That is it.
931. How many acres of land have you there? About 700 acres.
932. In Parramatta you have three only? About three.
933. What will be the annual saving, supposing the Macquarie and George Streets inmates could be removed to Rookwood? It would save quite £1,000 a year in the cost of management, I should say. It would be necessary to put up the buildings first. The economical plan would be to take £50,000 from the Loan Vote, and sell the Parramatta property. Besides, the buildings at Parramatta are utterly unsuitable. It is impossible to get the inmates outside the buildings. They are a lot of helpless old people living on five flats in a building near the river side. It is only by extreme good management and care that an outbreak of disease does not take place.
934. You have had to provide accommodation for the difference between 175 and 400? Yes.
935. What has been expended in providing that accommodation? That is in the Government Architect's Department. I should say, from memory, about £4,000.
936. You provided accommodation for 240 persons by an expenditure of £4,000? Yes.
937. In order to provide accommodation for 2,000 more, what should you say would be the cost? I should say about £1,000 for every fifty inmates.
938. According to your estimate it would cost about £40,000? Yes, from £40,000 to £50,000; £40,000 for the actual accommodation and the other £10,000 for the out offices.
939. There would not be much saving, after making provision for interest? No; but you could sell the other properties.
940. After being used as asylums they would not sell for much? No; but the land is very valuable.
941. Would you expect to save £1,000 in the management? Yes. I am providing for the probable requirements of the next six or ten years. We would require to provide for 1,500 immediately.
942. *Mr. Storey.*] Where are the 1,500? In the George and Macquarie Street Asylums, Parramatta.
943. *Mr. Humphery.*] Touching the expenditure in the State Children's Relief Department for inspectors, are the nine inspectors you have referred to in the course of your examination fully occupied with that particular work? They are fully occupied in that and the Children's Protection Branch, and the whole success of the system depends on the carefulness and extent of the inspection.
944. Are they constantly moving about? Yes.
945. *Mr. Robertson.*] Is it one of the inspectors you can spare to go to Liverpool? I propose to put one there.
946. Then there was another way by which you could save, by dispensing with an inspector whose services are not required? I could put his share of the work on to the shoulders of the others, but there would be less inspection.
947. Would it interfere with the efficiency of the inspection? I think I could make it sufficiently efficient.
948. *Mr. Humphery.*] What is the provision made for these nine inspectors, including travelling allowances—I mean the total annual provision? The average payment would be about £200 or £225 a year to each man, and, say, £100 all round for travelling expenses. One man might draw £200, and another not £50, but that would be about the average.
949. At what do you estimate your salary and quarters, Mrs. Maxted's salary, and various allowances? And the house rent too?
950. Quarters and everything included? £1,026.
951. That includes everything? Yes, excepting travelling expenses, which do not exceed £20 a year. I would like to say that if any other lady but Mrs. Maxted occupied that position she would be receiving the

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the same salary as Mrs. Burnside or any of the others. I would like to mention that, in addition to actually controlling and directing the Institutions, I have to deal with all claims from subsidised institutions; they all pass through my hands.
952. Country hospitals? Benevolent Asylums and other institutions.
953. *Mr. Humphery.*] There is no doubt you are fully occupied? Fully occupied.
954. Have you any suggestions to offer to the Commission whereby economy could be effected in the department immediately under your supervision? With regard to the salaries I have already answered you; and I don't think I could say anything else beyond recommending the removal of the Parramatta Institution, and substituting two clerks for four. I do not know whether the matter I am going to allude to would come within the scope of the inquiry of the Commission. I refer to the Randwick Institution, in which the Government has an interest to the amount of £70,000 or £80,000. The children for whom the buildings were erected are actually under the State Children's Relief Department. The place is no longer required for children. At present the buildings are occupied by about 150 children, many of whom would go to their own parents if the institution were broken up. These great buildings might be used to accommodate 500 or 600 adults, and so save expenditure in increasing general hospital accommodation. The accumulated funds come to something like £50,000, and these funds were given for the purpose of maintaining the destitute children of the Colony. If these funds could be invested in Government securities the interest might, I think, under a short Act of Parliament, fairly be devoted to the maintenance of the State children.
955. When you relieved the Randwick establishment of the children no portion of the accumulations, or of the annual interest, was transferred to you? We have not resumed the buildings.
956. You misunderstand me. No portion of the accumulated funds or the annual interest was transferred to the Government? No; none whatever.
957. How many children do you consider you have taken over from the Randwick establishment? We have not been boarding out from there for four or five years. It is difficult to say without going to the books.
958. Before you commenced the boarding-out system what was the average number in the Randwick establishment? About 600 to 800.
959. Therefore, in round figures, you have relieved the Randwick Asylum of about 500 children annually? Yes, including those who would have passed in from the Sydney Benevolent Asylum.
960. For which you have received no assistance whatever from the Randwick Asylum's funds? No assistance whatever.
961. Before you undertook the control of the children did the Government grant annual allowances to the Randwick Asylum? They used to pay them for the maintenance of these children.
962. Has this payment ceased? It has ceased. The children, instead of costing £21 a year, as in the Randwick Institution, are now costing under £14 a year.
963. *Mr. Teece.*] With regard to George-street, Parramatta, and Liverpool Asylums, and the two salaries you spoke of, you stated they were too high, and that you were responsible for the Estimates;—I see the same salaries are retained here in the Estimates for 1895;—did you put them in the Estimates? I submitted the Estimates without any alteration, but I also submitted recommendations for the general reorganisation, including the reduction of these salaries.
964. There are several clerks here;—are they still in your employ? Yes; two of them are inspectors under the Children's Protection Act.
965. They came in about the middle of 1892, or the beginning of 1893, and they are getting about £200 a year;—were there not any officers of the Government service to whom this would have been promotion? Undoubtedly there must have been.
966. What course did you pursue when you wanted these officers;—did you make inquiry to ascertain if there were Civil Servants deserving of promotion? That is not the method under which these appointments are made. I simply said I wanted two inspectors, and these two gentlemen were named as efficient. I made inquiries and found they were suitable. One of them is a magistrate.
967. They were sent to you? Yes. I would like to say something further on the question of economy. There are twenty-two cottage homes for aged and destitute married couples near the railway station, Parramatta. If that Rookwood scheme is carried out provision might be made there for these married couples, and the Parramatta property rented or disposed of. That would save something also in the cost of management.
968. You said in connection with the Randwick Asylum there were about 100 acres of land;—that is valuable property? Very valuable property. If the buildings were reclaimed they might serve for additional hospital accommodation; and about 80 acres of the land cut up and sold in building blocks.
969. You submit to the Colonial Secretary a report on the Charitable Institutions each year, but apart from that do you make any report on the conduct, efficiency, and discipline of your staff? It is sent in to the Civil Service Board.
970. *Mr. Storey.*] What do you send in to the Board? The tabulated returns, the names and statement as to efficiency of each officer in the department.
971. How often do you do that? Every year.
972. Every year? The tables are sent to us and we fill them in yearly.

E. G. W. Palmer, Esq., Secretary to the Civil Service Board, sworn and examined:—

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973. *Mr. Humphery.*] What is your name, and your position in the Public Service? Edward Gillett Worcester Palmer, Secretary to the Civil Service Board.
974. *Mr. Teece.*] You are quite familiar with the Civil Service Act? Yes.
975. In part 2, with reference to examinations, appointments, and promotions, there are a number of clauses which were intended to regulate admission to and promotion in the Civil Service? Yes.
976. Under the direction of the Civil Service Board? Yes.
977. Has that been done in the Civil Service since the Board has been established—I mean, has the Service been conducted under these regulations? It has.
978. Then you have conducted examinations for admission to the Civil Service? The examinations have been conducted by the University.

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979. And no person has been admitted under the age of 17, or above the age of 25? Not as a probationer. Under the 31st clause they have been admitted.
980. I am coming to that directly;—have there been any probationers? Yes, a large number.
981. Have vacancies in the higher ranks of the Service been filled from these probationers? Yes. The probationers have come in at £50 a year, and after passing the junior examination have received an increase to £75, and a subsequent increase to £100. Then they are considered to be on the staff, and the 4 per cent. deduction is made from them as officers.
982. Then clause 96 provides that every appointment above the class of probationers in the Service shall be made from the probationer or junior class? Or the temporary.
983. It does not say that. It says, "In the general and professional divisions every appointment to the lowest class shall be made from the probationary or junior class, or from persons who shall have been temporarily employed in the Service?" Yes.
984. "Provided that in such latter case the person to be appointed shall have been so employed for at least twelve months, and shall satisfy the Board that he possesses the prescribed qualifications?" That has been carried out, except in a few cases where Ministers have made appointments under the 28th section for special qualifications. In some cases the Board have challenged these appointments.
985. Then are we to understand that, with the exception of that special qualification clause and the temporary appointments, all appointments to, and promotions in, the Service since the existence of the Civil Service Board have been made subject to the approval of the Board? The Board have on several occasions challenged the appointments of Ministers under the 28th section.
986. But with that exception and the temporary ones? And the new appointments under section 29, where a new office has been created.
987. Is that an elastic term? Very elastic.
988. With those exceptions the Civil Service Board is responsible for the present condition of the Service? Only for the appointments to the Service made under section 27. All other appointments are made by Ministers or heads of departments without reference to the Board.
989. And promotions? Yes, but only those made under section 27.
990. Have they anything to do with fixing the salaries? No, nothing at all.
991. You also are entrusted with the power and duty of punishing officers for misconduct? Only when the cases are forwarded on by the Governor-in-Council. The Board have no power of initiation.
992. And has the Board any disciplinary power,—any right to inquire into the condition of the Service? There is no clause in the Act that gives them power to do that. All they can do is to take the reports of heads of departments in reference to the discipline of officers?
993. Do you receive reports from the heads of all departments in the Service as to the discipline and conduct of the staff? As to the efficiency of the staff, and the duties performed by them.
994. What would efficiency mean,—suppose they were not efficient? In some cases they report they are only fairly efficient. They occasionally report an officer as being inefficient, but it is a very occasional thing.
995. Do you get these reports from all the Under Secretaries? Yes; from heads of departments, verified by the Under Secretaries.
996. In case of inefficiency what is done;—is any reduction of salary made? Notice is taken of the case, and when appointments are made it guides the Board in their decision.
997. An officer reported inefficient would not be considered eligible for promotion? No.
998. Have you had many cases where there have been reductions in salary or where an officer has been disrated or dismissed over any of these reports? Yes, after being cautioned in several cases, officers have been dismissed for breaches of rules and inefficient conduct.
999. And with regard to this special clause 28, have there been many appointments of that character? There have been on an average about twelve per annum.
1000. Have they been appointments which in your view were contemplated by the Act, or has this clause been taken advantage of to make appointments which ought not to have been made? In a few cases it has been taken advantage of; that is to say, men whom the Board would not have passed without examination have been placed in positions by the Minister, simply because they have been working in the office.
1001. They did not possess special qualifications? No; they might have been useful men in the office, but the 31st section distinctly says that temporary employment shall not qualify for permanent appointment.
1002. I am dealing with the 28th section, but now with regard to the 31st—there have been a large number of temporary appointments? A very large number.
1003. Are you consulted about them? Not at all.
1004. Are you informed about them? At the end of the year, but not when the appointments are made. I may state that the great bulk of the temporary appointments that have been made since the Act has been in force have been purely temporary, that is to say, men have been taken on for the Census work, the Local Government work, the Electoral Bill, and for service in the Works Department. The bulk of the appointments although they seem so large have been shifting appointments. Perhaps men have been taken on for two or three months and not being found efficient, fresh men have been taken on in their places. That has been largely the case in the Local Government Office and the Electoral Office.
1005. Then the 31st clause provides they shall not be employed temporarily longer than two years? That has been a dead letter.
1006. Can you supply the Commission with the number since the institution of the Board of temporary appointments, and the number of those who still remain in the Service, and have been there more than the two years prescribed by the Act;—can you get that information for the Commission? I can get it, but could not give it from memory. I might state that when the Act came into force there was a very large staff of so-called temporary officers, who had been in the service then for periods ranging from five to ten years, and who are still there.
1007. Can you also tell us how many there are of these? Yes.
1008. *Mr. Robertson.*] But ten was not the limit, surely? Some were there seventeen years, and some thirty years.
1009. Then the range should be rather from five to thirty, should it not? When I said five to ten I embraced the bulk of them.
1010. *Mr. Teece.*] What I understand you to mean is this: Leaving out the temporary and coming to the regular

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regular permanent staff of the Government Departments, the condition of these departments, whatever it may be, good or bad, you hold yourselves responsible for? No; because we took over a most heterogeneous mass of officers, in which no classification whatever had been made. There were all sorts of men in the Service, and we had no power of eliminating any inefficient men, so the Board can only be held responsible for the men who have been appointed under their *régime*, under the provisions of section 27. The Civil Service Board are not concerned in appointments made under sections 7 and 8, which embrace all appointments and promotions made in departments brought under rules and regulations, and of persons who are not "officers" within the meaning of the Act. These embrace all wages men, both permanent and temporary. Teachers in the Educational Division are also appointed and promoted without reference to the Board.

1011. And promoted? Yes, and promoted.

1012. But you have the means of knowing whether there are a lot of inefficient or improper persons in the Service? Yes. I was, perhaps, indiscreet in saying a lot of persons; but the Board had no power of reorganising the Service.

1013. I am coming to that, but what I mean now is—the reports furnished to you, and the power vested in you, enable you to acquaint yourselves with the condition of the Service and the discipline existing, and you can ascertain whether there are inefficient and improper persons in the Service? Yes; to a limited extent.

1014. What is it limited by? Limited by the reports that are given to us.

1015. As a matter of fact neither the members of the Board nor yourself personally investigate any of these affairs or trouble yourselves about the organisation or discipline of the Service. Is that so? We have never had the opportunity of inquiring into the actual discipline of the departments. The Act gives us no power to do that.

1016. You will remember that just now, in replying to a question as to whether you were responsible for the present condition of the Service, you said you were? Only for the appointments and promotions made since the Act came into force. I qualified the statement.

1017. You are responsible for these? Yes.

1018. And for the present state of efficiency with regard to these, or do you lose sight of them when they are appointed, and rely solely on the reports of the heads of departments? After they are appointed we rely solely on the reports sent in to us by the heads of the department.

1019. Is your knowledge of the condition of the Service entirely based upon the reports furnished to you by the heads of departments? Yes.

1020. Entirely? Yes.

1021. Presumably, therefore, you are supposed to know by means of these reports what is the condition of the Service. I mean the reports ought to show you that, if they are honest. If they are honest and fair, they should inform you of the condition of the staff of every Government Department; if one of these reports discloses a state of inefficiency or want of discipline have you the power to remedy it? None of them ever have made such a disclosure.

1022. If they had made such a disclosure would you have the power to remedy it? I imagine the Board would have drawn the attention of the head to the report.

1023. But if the head had already made the report, his attention would have been drawn to it? But the Board would have no power except through the head of the department. The only power the Board would have would be to draw the attention of the administrator of the Act to the report.

1024. Then this is the position—correct me if I am wrong—with regard to appointments and promotions you have only a permissive power? An advisory power.

1025. With regard to punishments or dismissals you have no power? Only as cases are sent on by the Governor-in-Council.

1026. The Board cannot go into an office and dismiss a man? No.

1027. There is an actuary attached to your department? Yes.

1028. He gets an allowance of £100 a year? Yes.

1029. What work does he do for that? He has all the cases of retirement sent on to him, and he has to report to the Colonial Secretary's Department as to the rebate from the pension to be made in accordance with the 54th section.

1030. He has to advise when the proper amount of pension is to be made? Yes.

1031. *Mr. Robertson.*] What accounts do you keep in your office? We keep an account of all pensions paid to the pensioners, and of all gratuities paid month by month.

1032. Does that require any special qualification at all? It requires a man to be a good accountant.

1033. In what respect does he require to be a good accountant; it is simply a matter of record, is it not? Yes; the accounts have to be kept for each pensioner to see the actual amount of pension received.

1034. But that is a very simple process, is it not? Oh, it is simple accounts.

1035. Those are the only accounts you keep in your department? And salary accounts.

1036. Don't you think £425 per annum for that sort of work is excessive? Well, the accountant is a thoroughly efficient officer. He has the preparation of a large number of returns at different times.

1037. But don't you think that in your office you could effect a saving with regard to that salary? The salary perhaps is a little high, but I don't think it could be much reduced.

1038. Is there any way in which you think the expenses could be reduced in working the Branch? If the work of the Board has to be carried out, and information that I begin to see is becoming more and more necessary has to be furnished, I think there will have to be an extension of the staff, especially as we have the Blue Book to prepare now. Of course that is done with temporary officers.

1039. *Mr. Humphery.*] The whole of the work in connection with the preparation of the Blue Book falls upon the Civil Service Board? Only this year; we began it this year.

1040. There is a sum provided of £626;—is that specially devoted to that purpose? Yes, there are four temporary clerks engaged on that work.

1041. Would the duties of the permanent staff be irrespective of the preparation of the Blue Book? The staff is fully employed irrespective of that.

1042. How are they employed? In the registration of papers, correspondence, preparation of lists of seniority, and the writings of the Superannuation Valuation Book. Lists of appointments have to be kept.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, 17 *DECEMBER*, 1894.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V., J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P., RICHARD TEECE, ESQ., F.I.A., F.F.A., F.S.S., J.P.

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

James Powell, Esq., Collector of Customs, *called and examined:—

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1043. *President.*] Your department is a very important one. In the Estimates of Expenditure of 1895 I see your indoor branch, heading page 54 in the Estimates, comprises about thirty officers altogether, twenty-nine and yourself? Yes.

1044. Is there any over supply of officers in this list which you could dispense with? I am not aware that I could dispense with any one of them at the present time. Business fluctuates very much. Perhaps we have a slack time for one week, and for the next three weeks we may be taxed to the utmost of our strength. Vessels coming in an irregular fashion, we are obliged to be ready for any emergency, but generally I don't think that there are more persons employed than the business requires.

1045. At the present season I suppose there is rather a larger supply of shipping than at any other period of the year? Shipping is not the only business we have to attend to. We have a statistical branch which alone employs six clerks. The warehouse branch employs several. The drawback branch also has several. The registry of shipping is also included. If you will allow me to say so, I do not think that the Estimates give you a sufficient indication of the manner in which the Custom House Department is employed. This list which I now hand in will show how the work is distributed, and give you the names of all the persons employed, with their positions and duties. [*Report handed in.*]

1046. It is stated that the scale of remuneration has not been diminished, nor I suppose materially increased, since you took charge of the department? I think it has been materially reduced.

1047. In number? Not in number, but in the direction of a reduction of salaries.

1048. Taking the scale as it is given in the Estimates, has it ever occurred to you that, considering the responsibilities of many of these officers, they are more highly paid than, for instance, the chief of the Department is, that is yourself, considering the difference in responsibility and the duties of the respective positions? They are less highly paid than they were twenty-three years ago, take office for office. I mean from myself downward. I have made a statement showing the cost to the department. It is included in the report which I have just handed in. From 1880 to the present time I find that my total cost of collection in the former year was 4·20 and in 1893 it was 3·03.

1049. Would that number be affected by the larger revenue? Yes, and also it would be affected by the gradual increase of the business by the addition of other taxation.

1050. Would the extra machinery which would probably be required for obtaining a larger revenue increase the proportions of which you have spoken? I think it would, under certain conditions. In 1884 tobacco excise taxation was imposed, which required an entirely new staff, and greatly added to the work of the department. In 1887 beer excise taxation was imposed, and that also increased the staff and the cost of collection. In 1889 the distilleries and refineries were added to the Customs Department, and ceased to be a separate branch, so that there was a large saving effected. By the addition and collection generally of the tobacco duties, the distillery and refinery and breweries, the work was done at a less cost of collection than in 1880; the revenue was doubled. It was £1,203,916 in 1880; in 1893 it was £2,448,856. The proportion which I have given of 4·20 and 3·03 as the cost of collection for 1880 and 1893 is inclusive of a number of expenses in addition to salaries. Thousands of pounds are spent for other expenses equal to about £5,000 a year, for travelling, rent, telephones, repairs to offices in Sydney, Newcastle, and all the out port offices and stations throughout the country. The whole of these form part of our charges, and are included in the Estimates.

1051. Of course we are not making a microscopical examination of the duties of individuals. That would not come within the range of our inquiry. But take, for instance, the third cashier. There is a principal cashier, and a second, third, fourth, and fifth? I would like to see the Estimates.

1052. It is on page 54? This is a misunderstanding. It is not principal cashier, second cashier, and so forth, but cashier, second clerk, third clerk, and so on. It is certainly put very awkwardly.

1053. That will not make any difference in my question. One of these officers, I see, gets £350 a year. Are his duties very responsible? Yes. He gets £25 a year less than was received by a similar officer twenty years ago.

1054. I am afraid the authorities wish to make another reduction. But is that not a pretty high salary comparing it with salaries paid for similar duties in mercantile circles? If we were to put it on the footing of mercantile houses then I should be disposed to say that the salary was not so very high, and my reason is this:—The Customs Department is a large establishment, in which there are a great number of people employed in various duties. But it is one establishment, it is not a number of establishments. I quite understand if you have twenty or thirty mercantile establishments and endeavour to institute a comparison between each of them and the Customs Department, you might think at first that the salaries paid in the Customs Department are rather high, but it does not follow that £350 is a high salary if compared with a salary paid for similar duties in a similar establishment. I mean that, in endeavouring to compare the Government service with private establishments, it is too much the fashion to overlook the principals in the private establishments and to ignore them as part of the cost of working.

1055. Can you give us an idea what the duties of this particular officer are? He attends to all matters connected with the entry of ships, takes declarations, examines manifests, and such like. He also has to do with the collection of the harbour and light rates. All matters connected with pilotage, &c., and the preparation of passenger returns, and a number of similar duties in connection with the incoming of vessels are done by him.

1056. There are other clerks on the list. There are two at £250 a year each, and so on down the scale till we reach two at £75 a year each? These two latter positions are not filled up. You will observe that salaries are in gradations—£120, £130, £140, £150, and so on.

1057. Are some of these clerks somewhat aged, or are they, as a rule, young men? Mostly young men. I think we have one or two prettly well advanced—over 50. In charge of the statistics we have Mr. M'Lintock, at £310 per annum, and he has important duties to perform. 1058.

* This witness objected to being sworn, preferring to make a declaration.—P.R.M.

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1058. Have many of them attained their present stage of remuneration through having held office so long and been raised just by process of adding to the staff—by seniority? Seniority, of course, has much to do with all promotions in the Government service. It influences a man's position considerably, but still in the Customs Department I have succeeded in leaving out in this particular branch men I have thought unfit for advancement, and have put them into other positions, and let younger men come on in their places, at lower salaries as a rule. There has been a general reduction in indoor expenses extending over several years.

1059. Are the landing officers pretty well advanced in life? I do not think we have any over 50. They have generally made a position in the department in other branches, and have been promoted to this branch. Some of the salaries seem perhaps high. The duties vary. For instance, we have examining officers, gaugers, timber measurers, laboratory officers, and others. These are separate offices, and all are necessary for the special work. Examining officers weigh cigars and tobacco and general goods. It is necessary to have competent officers for such duties, who know exactly what is required. This also applies to gauging, the tasting of strength of spirits, and other operations.

1060. And you could not point to any portion of this section—the Landing Branch—where fewer in number would be efficient? I cannot say that I could reduce the number, because, as you are aware, every landing station must have an officer to look after it, and watch it, and we have fifty-five stations at which goods are discharged in Sydney Harbour. The whole of these must be overlooked. A ship can claim to land goods at any one of these stations, and an officer must be stationed there to see that all is right, and the revenue duly protected. A large staff is therefore required. I have endeavoured to reduce the salaries of the Water-side Landing Branch for years, and I have succeeded to some extent. I think the salaries are still rather higher than they should be consistently with the amount of the duties performed and the responsibility incurred. I have always regarded the indoor department as being underpaid, and the outdoor department as being overpaid.

1061. There is a sum of £8,050 down for contingencies;—that is a considerable amount;—I suppose the extra tide-waiters are paid out of that sum? The whole amount voted for tide-waiters and contingencies for the half year is £11,500. A great deal is included in that amount. In addition to the extra tide waiters, the money for occasional clerical assistance comes out of that vote. We have about sixty persons paid from the contingencies at the rate of half a guinea a day, and also included in that are all those matters I mentioned a little time back—the cost of repairs, &c. It all comes out of that amount.

1062. How many men are comprised in the extra supply as tide-waiters, on the average? Altogether the establishment consists of about 380 persons.

1063. Including permanent officers? Three hundred and eighty employed altogether. There are 269 employed at Sydney, 28 at Newcastle, and 83 at the outports and stations. At the head office in the Indoor Branch we have 27, and in the Landing Branch, 38. In the Warehouse Branch we have 34; in the Tide Branch, 11; in the Extra Branch, 17. There are 15 other officers employed as shown, and acting officers, 3. Tide-waiters are paid half a guinea per day when employed, and 60 are constantly employed. There are 27 messengers. The number of tide-waiters, paid only when employed, is 37.

1064. Does that make a total of sixty tide-waiters? Yes, constantly employed.

1065. *Mr. Teece.*] What is the grand total? Three hundred and eighty persons employed.

1066. *President.*] Does the Warehouse Branch consist of those who are in charge of the bonds? Yes.

1067. They open the doors and shut them? Yes; and receive and deliver goods, and see that they are correct according to the entries. They keep receiving and delivery books. That branch is self-supporting to this extent, that the bond licenses charged amount to £10,000 a year. Of course, the number of lockers depends entirely on the number of bonds. When we have a number of bonds we have a proportionate number of lockers, and the amount paid by the person holding the license covers the expense of our control, or very nearly. The Excise Branch expense is also covered to the extent of £5,000 a year by fees of various kinds.

1068. Of course you cannot dispense with the locker? He is paid for by the bond proprietor, therefore we do not object. Lockers cannot be dispensed with.

1069. *Mr. Humphery.*] You say the locker salaries are covered by charges at the different bonds? When any person requires to have a bonded store he takes out a license which is granted according to the extent of the accommodation required. The maximum charge is £300 a year, and the minimum is £50 a year. A licensed Bonded Store keeper can have a locker for a whole day or a part of a day according to the amount of supervision required.

1070. I see the salaries range from £180 to £281? Yes, one bond may require two or even three lockers. We send them irrespective of the amount we pay for the lockers, and according to the amount of work and the supervision required.

1071. So that the salaries are covered by the charges made? To a very large extent, to the extent of £10,000 a year.

1072. *President.*] By the license fees paid? Yes, and the same applies to the excise.

1073. Passing to page 55, I see under the head of Miscellaneous there is £100 a year for a typewriter, is that a boy? No, it is a young lady appointed by the Government; she does very good work and she has a great deal to do. I was strongly opposed to employing a typewriter at first, but I find my work better done, and the documents are printed in a clear readable manner.

1074. The next item is £155 a year for a messenger;—is he worth that. Then there is a warrant messenger. He takes out the warrants I suppose? No, he is simply an ordinary messenger, the head messenger. These salaries have come down from remote periods. Both these are men of long standing in the department.

1075. But you have it in view to substitute youths when they depart? Not entirely. In dealing with so many boys one man is required to look after them. There are only two men on the staff as messengers.

1076. Now with regard to the outports, there is an immense number of them? Yes.

1077. And I daresay a great number of the officers have difficulty in filling up their time? I am quite sure they have.

1078. Is it absolutely necessary that there should be a man at each place? Yes, at the outports. Newcastle is an extensive establishment and collected last year £151,000. In Sydney £2,051,000 was collected and the outports collected £397,000. Of the amount collected by the outport officers, all of which comes under my control in Sydney, Newcastle collected £151,000, being the largest amount collected at any outport; Broken Hill comes next with £96,000.

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1079. The expenses of Newcastle are about £3,700 odd? Yes; compare it with Willyama, on page 57. It is called Willyama on the Estimates, but it is Broken Hill. The expense for the year is about £1,200. It cost £1,200 and collected £96,500. Newcastle costs £3,700 and collects £151,000. The expense of Newcastle seems large in proportion, but at Newcastle there are a number of ships always on the berth loading, and all requiring supervision. Newcastle tonnage is large.
1080. Do not a number of ships go to Newcastle simply to load coal? Yes; but they have to be looked after all the same to see that they do not land something else.
1081. Your landing-waiters are, I suppose, sharp men, of great observation and perspicuity? If they do as they are told that is all we want them to do.
1082. They are left very much to their own devices, are they not? Yes. We have to keep men specially employed for night duty. A landing-waiter is a special officer; a tide officer is one of a lower degree. He waits for the tide, for ships coming in.
1083. The list of outport branches is an enormous one? In some places we obtain no revenue, but we must have officers. In my return I start with the sub-collecters, and give their stations and salaries. I start with Corowa on the Murray River. The sub-collector there gets £371 a year (see page 56); then there is a temporary assistant at £50, and a bridge watchman at £120. Corowa collects a reasonable amount of money—£6,600 last year. That is worth looking after, and it pays all the expenses and leaves a margin. Take Wilcannia on the Darling—that is a very important station, and a great quantity of trade goes up from South Australia. Wilcannia collected £16,555 at a cost of £371. The collector has no assistant, and it seems to me that the salary paid is not too much for the service rendered. In fact I have the greatest difficulty in the world to get efficient officers to go to these far away places.
1084. *Mr. Teece.*] Eden costs £330. At any rate, that is the salary paid to collect £51? Yes. The collector plays an important function. He has to look after each vessel arriving and departing, and to give clearances. He deals with goods coming seaward for the Victorian border. His salary is less now than it has been in past years. He has a house to live in, and does not feel himself at all overpaid. It requires a man of intelligence at Eden, because emergencies of all kinds may happen there. Vessels from all parts, with different kinds of goods, arrive, and he requires to know both what to do and how to do it. You must have a good man at Eden, although the amount he collects is nothing at all compared with the amount it costs to collect it. There are cases even apparently worse than that.
1085. *President.*] What about Wentworth? Wentworth has been a very important station. It is not now so important as it has been in the past. Still, it is at the junction of the Murray and the Darling, and all the trade passes there to Wilcannia and Bourke. The Customs officer there has the control of all trading vessels. Directly they enter this Colony he has to get a return of the goods on board and to see that they are properly accounted for and delivered. He collected £12,237 last year, and the cost amounted to about £600. It is a decaying place. The year previous the amount collected was £15,000.
1086. *Mr. Robertson.*] What is the amount collected from Swanhill? That is a station on the Victorian side of the Murray. £2,000 is the amount collected. The collector has the control of all the trading steamers. They pass and repass there on the way to and from Echuca, and he has to see that their papers are all in order. We have to look at both sides of the river. Victorian goods may be put on board a boat, and landed on our side without paying the duty. We have to keep a watch on all that,—timber, beer, and articles of that kind are shipped in Victoria, and we collect the duty on all landed on our side.
1087. *President*] Has the Board of Commissioners of Customs been of long standing? Yes; since 1879.
1088. Could you give us a return of the number of cases adjudicated on by the Board since then? I have the return for 1892 here. We had twenty-three appeals in that year.
1089. Have you the return for 1893? I have not the complete list. I have not any earlier years tabulated. I have the decisions in each case.
1090. Were the decisions invariably in favour of the Customs? No; sometimes against.
1091. There was one lately against you, was there not? They very often go against me.
1092. You could not then give us a return, say, for five years? I could not, because I have not access to the documents. You could get particulars from the Secretary to the Commissioners. Everything connected with the disputes is in my department, but I have nothing to do with the regulation of the Board.
1093. *Mr. Storey.*] The amount put down for tide-waiters and occasional help is £13,000 out of a total of £69,000? I have handed in a statement showing that the pay of sixty officers is included in the contingency charges, and that each of these officers is paid half a guinea a day.
1094. What do they do? Some of them are engaged in the *Ad valorem* Branch, and a number in the Warehouse Branch as additional locker's assistant, assistant landing-waiters, assistant gaugers, also in the Examining Branch; and in the various branches of the department where assistance has been required these men have been drawn upon.
1095. How often are they employed? Constantly, the whole year round—that is the sixty men.
1096. Would it not be as well to have them permanently employed? The *ad valorem* duties were put on in 1891. Since that time down to the present I have endeavoured to work the department with a view to the possibility of those duties being repealed. We are so constantly hearing of their being repealed that I felt it would be bad policy to ask for an increase in the number of permanent officers when we might have to retrench. They are all employed in various duties, but in the event of a change in the tariff many will have to go. We have to charge duty on all the parcels that come into the country. That has involved an additional expense. It may seem a small matter, but in parcels alone we collect duties over £6,000 a year.
1097. *President.*] They come through the post? Yes.
1098. *Mr. Storey.*] Is that contingency vote all used up? This year I have asked for £4,000 more. We have always been behindhand, and have had to ask for an additional sum at the end of each year. The more business we have, the more officers we want, but we cannot foresee precisely what business there will be.
1099. The amount of business has been falling off in 1894 in everything? There was a great falling off also in 1893. In 1892 we collected £3,000,000. This year I am afraid we shall find a greater falling off.
1100. With such a falling off ought the incidental expenses to have increased? I think they have decreased, but it is impossible to contrive matters so as to reduce the expenditure in the exact proportion

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to the amount received, because the amount of work is frequently not less, although the amount received is less. In good years, when business is brisk, people import and clear in large quantities and amounts, whereas when business is dull the imports are smaller. The larger the cargoes imported, provided they consist of only one kind, the less is the amount of work for the Customs Department. In England, for example, there would be whole cargoes of coffee or of tea, which would greatly simplify matters, but here perhaps each cargo is made up of a thousand different articles, and a number of different duties have to be charged and collected.

1101. The Estimates for the first part of 1895 are more than for the first part of 1894? That is due to the contingency expenses. I have always had to ask for more on the supplementary expenses hitherto, but this year I asked for what I want and for what I know we must positively require. These contingencies, however, also include £5,000 a year spent otherwise than in salaries and wages. I think I said that there are forty bonds at work in Sydney—that is, forty bonded warehouses.

1102. There is a steam launch belonging to the Custom House, is it used? Yes. It was almost forced upon me. I think we might have done better with something of a less expensive character.

1103. There is £150 a year for an engine-driver alone? At one time we had boats for which we paid £80. They lasted from five to seven years. Now we have an engine-driver and a lot of expenses forced upon us, both here and at Newcastle. I would have been quite content to have gone on with the boats. We are sometimes led by sentiment and not by actual necessity in these matters. Before we had the launch we had two boats to do the whole of the work.

1104. What did they cost? We had four men in each boat. The Sydney boats cost us £1,088 per annum, irrespective of the tide surveyors, for merely manning the boats. If we went back to the sailing-boat system, and got rid of the launch, it would only save £150 a year in wages. The launch does the work of going out against the wind, but it is rather an expensive toy.

1105. There would not be much saving now that the capital has been invested? No. I think two launches, at a cost of £400 or £500 each, would have been sufficient and more suitable for the work.

1106. What are the receipts from the pilotage? We collect all the pilotage.

1107. Has not that shown a great falling off? Yes; a larger amount for pilotage and harbour dues was collected formerly than now. It was about £50,000 last year.

1108. *President.*] Was that in Sydney alone? That takes in Sydney and all the outports. It takes in the whole of the Colony.

1109. *Mr. Storey.*] What are the figures for 1894? I have not got the figures for 1894.

1110. It is generally understood that the pilotage revenue has tremendously decreased, while the expenditure is just as heavy. I suppose the expense comes under the Marine Board? Yes, entirely.

1111. *Mr. Robertson.*] Were you asked if you could recommend to the Commission any way by which a saving could be effected in your department? I have endeavored to point out that I have been effecting savings for the last thirteen years.

1111½. I am speaking of the Estimates as they are before us? They were prepared very carefully. I went into every item. There are some items which I might think too high, and some men whom I might think overpaid, but it is part of the system, and we cannot alter it in a day. I think there are some men paid too much. I think there are some men paid too little. I think there are some men who, if they could be got rid of, it would be an advantage to the department.

1112. Are there any clerks in the Indoor Department who are overpaid;—you said, as a rule, the Indoor Branch was overpaid? I am speaking of past years. I said my endeavour had been to increase the salaries of the Indoor and to decrease the salaries of the Outdoor Branch, and that I had succeeded to a certain extent. The Indoor Branch salaries in some cases are somewhat excessive, but then we have this disadvantage to deal with—of promotion by order. If a man falls into the position above him he takes the salary unless there is anything very much against him.

1113. Is there any reason why he should take the salary? Unless there is anything against him, I think he should take it—unless there is anything against his conduct, I mean.

1114. *President.*] He would go up by seniority? Yes; we cannot destroy the position.

1115. *Mr. Robertson.*] But do you not think there might well be attached to an office a maximum salary which would not be affected by long service. That is to say, if a man were in one certain position that was worth £150 a year, he would not be getting £300 a year by merely stopping there twenty years? If he remained in the same position he would receive the same salary.

1116. I suppose the chief clerk, who gets £565 a year, has responsibilities? He gets £515, but he also receives £50 as Secretary to the Commissioners. That makes up the £565. £515 is his Customs' salary.

1117. Has he special responsibility? He prepares the abstracts, looks after the payments, keeps all the accounts, attends to the correspondence, &c.

1118. And does he superintend all the work of the other clerks? Not in any way.

1119. He is not connected at all with them? No, he has nothing whatever to do with them.

1120. Under whom do they work? Under the various branches; for example, under the head of the Statistical Branch.

1121. Is that an Indoor Branch? Yes. There are six persons employed in the Statistical Branch.

1122. How many Indoor Branches have you got—sub-branches, divisions? There are only nominal divisions. In the Statistical Branch I have two principal clerks, one at £310 and another at £281. Then we have four assistants, two at £175, one at £150, and one at £130. They keep the statistics of the whole of the Colony and everything relating to trade and commerce and shipping. Then there is a registry of Shipping Branch. It is an important branch. The clerk-in-charge gets £200 a year, and I don't think he is overpaid, his predecessor was paid £440.

1122½. With regard to the work of a landing-waiter, is there any difference in the kind of work done? The work is very much of a kind, but it differs according to the station. At an import station the landing-waiter has charge of all goods landed. At export stations he has to do with drawbacks. It is necessary that he should see the goods. He must be careful that the goods are exported and that drawbacks are not claimed improperly. But at various stations the business of import and export is combined. At the Grafton Wharf the greater part of the business is export, at Smith's Wharf it is an import business, at the Circular Quay it is principally import.

1123. But a landing-waiter should be able to attend to both? Yes, certainly; but of course some men are more expert than others.

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1124. Is a landing-waiter who gets £385 a year so much more expert than the man who gets £300 and who is fully qualified to do the same work? No. That £384 is a remnant of the old traditions. There is only one man who has that salary, and directly he goes that salary will no longer be given.
1125. In your opinion what should be a maximum salary to a landing officer? £300, and £225 for lockers.
1126. You have a number of lockers here? Yes.
1127. Their salaries vary from £181 to £280? Yes.
1128. You spoke of sixty lockers at half a guinea a day who were kept continually employed during the year? Yes, they are acting officers.
1129. Are they temporary or permanent men? They are temporary men, permanently employed. Out of that number twenty are employed in the Warehouse Branch as junior lockers, in addition to those shown on the sheet.
1130. What is the maximum salary paid to a locker? £281.
1131. Would you make a gradual increase in the salary for length of service until the £225 was reached? Yes. I would lower the minimum. It should not remain at £180. I would reduce those salaries.
1132. You think £180 is too high for a minimum? Yes.
1133. What is the preliminary preparation that he requires before going into that position—is there any other branch of the Service through which he has to graduate? The chances are that he will be taken from the men permanently employed, but not on the staff. Before they can be taken on as junior lockers they have to pass two examinations.
1134. What would be a fair minimum? I would commence junior lockers at £125 a year.
1135. Can you recommend to the Commission anything in the same way in any other divisions of your department? I would make a similar recommendation for the Landing Branch. I think the salary of the junior landing waiters should commence at £150 a year. I think we might commence on the landing Branch at £150 a year and let them work up.
1136. Would you make the maximum of £300 for the landing waiters? Yes.
1137. A man at £180 might be doing better work than a man at £384? That is the difficulty. He might be a smarter and more effective man than the other.
1138. That could hardly be obviated? I am sure it cannot be obviated, but it is an argument in favour of the more equal apportionment of salaries. It is a very discouraging thing for a young man to look at a long list of salaries he has to go through before he can get anything like a living amount.
1139. But it is an ordinary business prospect; when a man enters an establishment he knows that he enters at a minimum, and that he will have to go through certain intervals before he can receive an increase unless some officers above him are removed, in which case he would get more rapid promotion, but when he enters the Service he knows the minimum, and he looks forward to the maximum? Undoubtedly; and he knows that he may have to wait a long time before he reaches that.
1140–1. If he gets it sooner it is because of the removals of those above him? Just so. Coming back to the indoor department, when I took charge I found a list of ten persons receiving salaries of £175 a year. It was discouraging to a man to look to that long list before he could get any promotion. In a small establishment the chances of promotion are gradual, but in a large establishment like this you must have a number of small salaries that a man has to live down. A man might go into the Landing Branch and be grey-headed before he would get £300 a year.
1142. Are there any recommendations you can make with regard to the Outport Branch? Do you mean with regard to reductions?
1143. Yes? Not consistently with the safety of the revenue.
1144. Could you make any recommendation with regard to the Border Branch? The same thing applies to that. The salaries at most of the out ports are very small. The pay generally given to pilots, acting as Customs officers, is £50 a year in addition to their salaries as pilots.
1145. Take the case to which you referred; that of Corowa; the sub-collector has more work than the sub-collector at Wilcannia? Nothing like the work.
1146. Is there any need for him to have an assistant, which the other has not got? Yes. He has to go out, and he must leave someone in charge.
1147. And that does not apply to Wilcannia? No; there are bonds at Wilcannia. The officer at Corowa has no bond to attend to. The principal revenue at Wilcannia is derived from goods delivered from bonds, and the Customs officer there attends to all the river steamers between Wentworth and Bourke.
1148. Up to what amount can this temporary assistant go? He cannot go beyond the rate of salary voted by Parliament for the office.
1149. Now tell us something about the Tweed River officer? The Tweed River is on the borders of Queensland, and the officer there is a preventive officer whose duty it is to see that no vessels come in to discharge cargo. He has also the run of the river, for 40 or 50 miles up.
1150. What revenue comes through him? A mere nothing.
1151. Does that apply to every year? Yes.
1152. Could you not effect a saving there? Last year he collected £1,493, double what he collected the previous year. That was in consequence of the works on the railway south of the Tweed; there has been a great deal of stuff for which we have been collecting the duties.
1153. What is the revenue from Bourke? Last year it was £20,000; the previous year it was £27,000; in 1891 it was £29,000. The railway has taken away a great deal of the river trade, but there has been a good river for the last two or three years, and consequently receipts are pretty large at Bourke, but even though the receipts at Bourke continued small it would be still necessary to keep an establishment there because of the Queensland trade and the Bonded Stores.
1154. What control have you of the border branches? Full control.
1155. In what way do you exercise it? All correspondence, all receipts, everything connected with the business comes to me.
1156. Do you find it necessary to send an inspector? Occasionally. If anything is wrong I send someone up. I have been two or three times. I select a man I think fitted for it. If it is a matter of accounts I send one who has had experience of accounts. If it is a matter of examining and gauging I would send a man connected with that particular branch.
1157. *Mr. Humphery.*] How many inspectors are there in the Distillery Branch? The Distillery Branch now is incorporated with the Customs. We call it the Excise Branch. It is regulated by seventeen persons.

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persons. The extent of the excise may be judged by the amount of the revenue we collect. In 1893 speaking roundly, we received £260,000.

1158. And the cost of collection? £4,546, and of that amount we recovered in fees £3,650 for various licenses.

1159. What system have you of fixing the salaries of the various officers there? The salaries have been partly regulated by myself, with the approval of the Treasurer, since I took control. I took control of the distilleries in 1889. We saved a thousand a year by the change. The breweries and tobacco factories form part of the Excise Branch.

1160. I observe that inspectors receive respectively £425, £335, and £245;—why is there such a marked difference in their salaries? The three men are stationed at Harwood Island, on the Clarence River, at the Colonial Sugar Company's Distillery. The senior officer has the whole charge of the business. They work night and day—forty-eight hours on and ninety-six hours off, in turns. The senior inspector is an old officer in connection with the department; he was sent there to take charge when the changes were made in the department. He has a salary which I think will be reduced when opportunity offers.

1161. Then the difference in salary is accounted for only by seniority of service? Yes, and a more extended experience.

1162. The duties being in each case equally responsible? The duties are the same, but Mr. Bell, the inspector, has charge of the establishment.

1163. And you think he should get a little more? Yes; how much I am not prepared to say.

1164. Are the other two on precisely the same footing as regards responsibility? Yes.

1165. Therefore the difference in salary arises only from seniority of service? Yes.

1166. In your opinion, as soon as the present officers retire from the service or are removed, what would be a fair maximum salary for their respective positions? £250, £300, and £350.

1167. But why make any difference between the junior two? As a matter of experience, it is always better to give a man something to look forward to.

1168. *Mr. Robertson.*] But your maximum would be £350? Yes; in that position.

1169. *Mr. Humphery.*] With reference to the book-keeper in charge of the beer stamps, did you recommend that salary, and is it a fair one for the work performed? I think it is a fair salary. That officer has charge of the beer stamps issued all over the country to every brewer and postmaster requiring them. The stamps are of a great number of denominations, and it requires a man with a clear head to look after the work. The officer now in charge does his work uncommonly well. I do not think he is paid too much, but if we were reconstructing I would say £350 would be a fair salary for the office.

1170. What, in your opinion, should be the maximum salary for the Inspector of Tobacco Factories? I think £350.

1171. Have you anything to say in regard to the other inspectors? I consider the salaries of the gentlemen at the refineries are not excessive. The sub-inspectors of breweries are also paid 15s. a day additional when travelling, in addition to their railway fare. There are three employed, one for the Northern district, one for the Southern, one for the Western. They visit the breweries once a month, and see that everything is going on properly. The other two inspectors at £245 are engaged nearer to Sydney, about the coast, Parramatta, and other places handy to get at, and are also paid travelling expenses.

1172. Are you of opinion that it would be an advantage throughout the Service to have classification? I am.

1173. And to have the maximum salaries fixed for the various grades in the different departments? I am of that opinion, and that the salaries of the different officers throughout the Service should bear something approaching relation to each other.

1174. *President.*] Do you think that promotion by seniority hampers very much the efficiency of any department. Where that rule has been observed in the promotion of an aged officer over the heads, or rather in preference to the appointment of an able though younger man, does it not hamper the efficiency of the Service and increase the cost as well? I think a too slavish fashion of promotion by seniority is fraught with mischief.

1175. With regard to the appointment of temporary officers, is it not a privilege claimed by the heads of departments to appoint temporary officers? No; I have never claimed any such privilege.

1176. It is a power exercised by them, is it not? No; not a charwoman, not a messenger, has been engaged in that way during my time.

1177. You are speaking of yourself? Yes.

1178. I am speaking generally;—is it not a fact that some heads of departments appoint temporary officers at their pleasure irrespective of the Civil Service Board? The Minister appoints.

1179. And he can put in as many as he likes? I suppose he could under section 28 of the Civil Service Act, but such appointments have not been frequent.

1180. And pay them out of the votes of the country? I do not know that he could do that. I have heard of such things being done.

1181. Is it not possible for a Minister to appoint someone whom he believes to possess special qualifications to any office that he likes to establish for him, and to appoint him to this office altogether irrespective of the Civil Service Board? It has never been done in the Customs Department.

1182. The Civil Service Board allows it, does it not? Under certain conditions and restrictions.

1183. And it is possible to be acted on by the Minister? Yes; under clause 28. But these appointments have all been necessary, I presume.

1184. That is in the Minister's estimation? Yes; the Civil Service Board has to specially report such appointments every year.

1185. *Mr. Humphery.*] With regard to two or three ports, the revenue from which appears to be very small, do you see any way of reducing the cost;—take, for example, Kiama, with a revenue of £4, and Wollongong, with a revenue of £6? Kiama costs £52 a year; it is only an allowance to the pilot who is engaged to act as a preventive officer.

1186. Does he receive his salary in addition? He receives his pilot salary.

1187. What would that be? £236 a year.

1188. And in addition to that he receives? £52 a year for the Customs.

1189. The returns for which? It is not necessary on account of the returns. He is there as a preventive officer. If he saw anyone landing a case of cigars or dutiable goods of any kind he would have to protect the revenue.

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1190. Should not that be combined with his duty of pilot? The extra amount allowed him for that duty gives him an interest in his work. There are about twenty-six pilots treated in a similar way. It is a retaining fee to them to act for the Customs. A reduction has been made at some of these places; on the Richmond River we had a sub-collector and a couple of boatmen. It cost us £500 a year, and I got a pilot to do the work for £52. Then I effected a reduction on the Queensland border where there was an officer receiving £350 a year. I saved that expense by getting the work done by the Queensland officer. At another place we were paying £281 a year and £60 a year for a cottage. I have just removed that officer and am getting his work done by a Queensland officer for £30 a year. Whenever opportunity offers we remove these men with the big salaries and get someone competent to watch our interests at lower rates.

1191. Does that apply to Wollongong? That is different. There are statistics there to be compiled with reference to the coal trade. All these matters go to make Wollongong different. It is a coast station with a fair harbour; £186 is the annual amount received. A few years ago we had a sub-collector and a couple of boatmen there. We got rid of them.

1192. Port Stephens? That is a preventive station where vessels want looking after. An officer gets £186 a year; there is not much work for him to do.

1193. Could not his duties be performed by anybody else? No.

1194. Is there no available officer to do the work? No. A lighthouse keeper cannot leave his light, and I could not get the postmaster to do the work.

1195. All these matters have received your attention, and wherever you have seen it possible to economise you have done so;—is that it? I do not want to make any boast about my own work, but a comparison of the estimates for the past few years will show that there has been a gradual reduction of the expense. For some years past the salaries have been reduced, unnecessary officers have been got rid of, but even now I believe that the salaries are rather high as compared with salaries paid to officers in Customs establishments in other Colonies, and also as compared with mercantile and ordinary establishments. At the same time I am not an advocate for cutting down salaries. I would rather have good and effective service with a maximum of progress in the various classes which I think should be established.

1196. *President.*] Did you mention the average pay for each officer over the whole service of your Department? I have not endeavoured to make an average because I do not think an average would be fair. For instance, it would not be fair to place one man with a big salary against a number of others with small salaries; if you were to take an average of the clerks and an average of the temporary men and an average of the higher salaries, that would be a fairer way of looking at it. There was one point mentioned by the Commission about the Commissioners of Customs. I understood from what was said that you thought some alteration might with advantage be made. If so, I think we should go back to the purpose for which the Board was established. When it was established it was well known that there were many things continually cropping up in the Department which were harassing to the mercantile community. This Board was established at the instance of the mercantile community by the wish of the merchants, and merchants only were appointed to the Board. It was established for the purpose of enabling anyone who objected to the way in which he had been treated by the Customs to put his case before his fellow merchants with a view of getting their decision. That, I think, was the object and intention of the Government at the time when the Board was formed. The whole of the evidence taken in the Court is taken on oath, and it is not only taken on oath but it is taken in open Court in the fairest way that evidence can be taken. Then, again, after the evidence has been taken, and after the decision of the Board is given it is still subject to appeal, and in this way:—The Governor may, if he pleases, disallow the finding and ruling of the Commissioners, so that there is a continual safeguard for merchants, both against the action of the Customs and the decisions of the Board. The merchants were considered in this matter before anybody. The general idea was that the Board should be a kind of safeguard against prejudice or bias on the part of the Government officers, and really I think myself that it has operated very well. It has acted as a deterrent by making the officers of the Customs, myself included, a little careful in the decisions we give, because we know that at any time, if people are not satisfied, they can appeal to the Commissioners against us. I am inclined to think that the business of a tribunal of the kind prevents harsh and ill-considered decisions on the part of the officers. I mean by that that the number of cases decided by such a tribunal is no measure of the advantage gained by the institution of such a Board. It has a good negative influence apart from what it does. I know perfectly well, when I go before that Board, that the matter in dispute will be properly placed before the Commissioners, and will receive a careful consideration at their hands. It is a satisfaction to me, because I feel that my own judgment will be reviewed by impartial and competent men. I think the Board has played a good part so far, and that, generally speaking, it's work is appreciated. I am satisfied, as far as the Department is concerned, that we are well pleased to have our judgment reviewed and ratified or otherwise by gentlemen whose experience enables them to take a wider view of questions submitted than we perhaps can take ourselves.

TUESDAY, 18 *DECEMBER*, 1894.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., | J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P.,
JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V.

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN ESQ., PRESIDENT.

Francis Hixson, Esq., President of the Marine Board, sworn and examined:—

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1197. *President.*] I dare say you are aware that the object of our being here is to make inquiry as to whether steps can be taken or recommendations made by which the departments of the Colony can be placed upon a more efficient footing, and we trust we shall receive from you some information that will help us to make a report in accordance with the object of our inquiry. The department of which you are the head is a very important one, and you have a number of officers under you who seem to be very well paid, and you also have the Marine Board? I may say the officers are under the Marine Board. The whole of the navigation laws distinctly place these officers under the Marine Board, of which I am President.

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1198. You are the mouthpiece of the Board? Certainly.
1199. And you are the controlling power in the department? Certainly not; the Board is the controlling power. The Navigation Act puts all the responsibility on the Board.
1200. But they only meet occasionally, I presume? Always weekly, and occasionally oftener.
1201. So at all times it devolves upon you to see that the machinery of the department is properly worked? Yes; subject, as I have said, to the will of the Marine Board.
1202. They do not define or chalk out the work that is to be performed for a week at the time they meet? In such a department as the Marine Board it is impossible to do that. We are subject to all sorts of contingencies, such as the arrivals of shipping, bad weather, and so on.
1203. It must be really left to your judgment? To a certain extent.
1204. I see the wardens have fixed fees—I presume irrespective of attendance? Quite so. They have a fee of two guineas weekly, whether they meet once a week or three or four times.
1205. Then you have a secretary who receives £470 a year, and an accountant who receives £236;—what are the duties of the accountant? To keep all the accounts of the department, to receive certain pilotage fees, fees for certificates and so on, and pay them into the Treasury. He has also to keep the accounts of the department, and pay salaries. There is an expenditure of something like £50,000 a year, and all this is dealt with by this one officer.
1206. Does he pay the moneys he collects directly to the Bank? No, he pays them into the Treasury.
1207. The actual cheques? I thought you were speaking of the fees of the office. There are many fees collected under the Navigation Act; some are collected in the Marine Board Office, and paid into the Treasury itself, to the Consolidated Revenue.
1208. Engineer, surveyor, and inspector, Mr. Cruickshank;—what are his duties? His duties are to survey and supervise the survey of steamers to enable them to obtain the Marine Board certificate. He is charged, moreover, with the duties of examining the engineer candidates for certificates of competency.
1209. And he has to give certificates as to seaworthiness of vessels, and boilers and machinery? Certain steamers are required to have a Marine Board certificate, so they are surveyed by Mr. Cruickshank and others. Depositions are then sent in to the Secretary of the Board, and on these depositions a certificate is made out to show the sound condition of the steamer, and her fitness to perform the work she is guaranteed for.
1210. Is the engineer's certificate required for ocean-going steamers as well as for coasting steamers? For all. Some vessels come here with Board of Trade certificates unexpired; we do not interfere with these, but should their certificates expire before the vessel leaves port, it is necessary she should be surveyed and get a certificate in Sydney. I might say there is reciprocity between the Board of Trade and the neighbouring Colonies in this respect.
1211. There are two assistant surveyors, engineers, and inspectors, one of whom receives £371 a year, and the other £308; we are very anxious to know whether it will be practicable to condense the staff to any extent by dispensing with the services, say, of one? The work could not be efficiently performed if you were to do so.
1212. It requires the services of the three? Some six or eight years ago there was a strong protest on the part of the two to the effect that they were over-worked, and the Marine Board called for a third man. I might mention that steamers are still increasing.
1213. Especially during the wool season? Yes; not only that, but all the little crafts about the harbour come under our supervision, and they are increasing also.
1214. Even down to private launches? Private launches are not interfered with under the present Act, but the Bill before Parliament purposes to put private launches under us.
1215. That will give more work still? Yes.
1216. Do you think the officers are over or under paid for these duties? They complain they are underpaid, but I think they are reasonably well paid. At all events, they were glad enough to take the situations for the pay offered.
1217. Are they in constant work? I could not say that. Sometimes they are very busy, sometimes they are a little slack, but we could not do without the three. Surveying these steamers means the taking to pieces of the whole of their machinery, and getting into the boilers. The survey sometimes lasts six or eight days. I do not mean to say the officers are there all the time, but they have to make six or eight daily visits.
1218. Shipwright, surveyor, and inspector, do his duties go in the direction of wooden vessels? Yes; but at the same time he has the boats and sails, and all the deck appurtenances in steamers to attend to as well.
1219. The boats and the sails? Yes; and anything pertaining to shipwrights' work on board ship.
1220. There has been a great falling off in the tonnage in sailing ships, more especially in sailing ships? Quite so.
1221. Would that diminish his duties? So far as the hulls of the ships are concerned, perhaps; but he is a hard-working man. Among other things he has to attend to is the "Plimsoll mark," which you know is placed on the sides of ships to prevent overloading. His duties are multifarious, although he is called a shipwright's surveyor.
1222. The examiner in Navigation, Pilotage, and Seamanship—he examines applicants for certificates as master and officers? Quite so. There are many grades—such as master, first and second mates, foreign; master and mates, coasting; also for pilotage certificates.
1223. Has he full employment? He is in the same category as the others; sometimes very busy, at others very slack.
1224. You could not dispense with him? We certainly could not dispense with his constant attendance.
1225. Inspector and surveyor at £299;—what are his duties? To inspect all the vessels that come in and out of the port, also to supervise passenger traffic in steamers, deck cargo, and things of that sort. There are two of these men.
1226. Do his duties dovetail in with the shipwright's duties on some occasions? Scarcely. A shipwright surveyor, as I have pointed out, or intended to point out, has to do with giving vessels certificates. This inspector is employed in inspecting them after they have their certificates to see their certificates are not infringed. He has also to see that the vessels do not carry more passengers than they are entitled to carry, that the passengers have a reasonably comfortable berth, and that the decks are not crowded. The boats are also examined by these men.

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1227. There is another inspector who seems to be also a water bailiff? He is one of the two I mentioned.
1228. And are both necessary to perform the duties? Both are necessary.
1229. The clerk is a salaried officer at £150 a year;—are his duties akin to those of the accountant? No; his duties are more in the office for inquiries, and he performs clerical work for the secretary.
1230. The messenger is very well paid at £150 a year? We have Marine Board regulations, which I would like to hand in. [*Regulations handed in.*] Our officials come in at a minimum salary, which is increased. The reason the messenger's salary is so good is because of his long service.
1231. Then, do you approve of the system of increase of salary and promotion, or improvement of position, by seniority? Quite.
1232. Does it not sometimes happen that a man is forced into a position that he is not particularly well qualified to fill, either through increase of years, or perhaps defective education? There is no opening of that sort in this department; there is no string of promotion, with a lot of officials, as in many other departments of the Government service; so I have no experience in that respect.
1233. However, in this instance, this man has been an old servant, and has got increase of pay in consequence of the length of his service? Yes; the men come in at the minimum salary, and get £5 a year increase.
1234. It strikes me that £120 a year is a large salary for a messenger? It is according to the regulations, which are approved by the Executive.
1235. *Mr. Robertson.*] This man who gets now £150, if he goes on for the next ten years will receive £200 a year? I think not; a messenger joins the Marine Board at £75, and his maximum pay is £150.
1236. *President.*] Those regulations are prescribed by Parliament, and are to be adhered to? Well, they were drawn up by the Marine Board under the Act, and approved of by the Executive.
1237. I suppose the officers at the outports, such as the Clarence River, Macleay River, and Newcastle are appointed in sufficient numbers to perform the service which devolves upon them? Just so.
1238. Some of them are better paid than others—those who are paid less have less to do? I will not say that; they are bound by the same regulations. The pilots join at a minimum salary, and as their length of service increases so their pay increases. A man with a low salary might really be doing more work than a man with a higher salary.
1239. *Mr. Robertson.*] What is the minimum and the maximum? The minimum of the second class pilot is £150, and his maximum is £250.
1240. *President.*] In some cases I see the remuneration is very low; for instance, take the engineer surveyor at the Manning River, who gets £4 4s.? Those are fees in accordance with the work that is done in the district.
1241. Under the heading of Sydney, there is a harbour master, Henry Pettit, who gets £371, and the assistant harbour masters, of whom there are two, get £286 and £281 respectively; now, is the work that falls upon these officers sufficient to employ the three of them? Quite; sometimes it is difficult for a ship to get a harbour pilot on account of a press of work. Pilots all over the world are subject to the vicissitudes of the winds, weather, trade, and so on. We have had no increase in these harbour pilots for the last thirty years.
1242. The clerk to the harbour master gets £236;—are his duties so onerous as to justify such a large salary? He is in the same category as the others, having joined at a minimum salary. But he is more than a clerk to the harbour master, he is the telegraphic operator to the department. He receives "wind and weather reports," and does the telegraphic work of the office.
1243. There is a boatswain who gets £199? In accordance with the regulations and his length of servitude.
1244. And fourteen boatmen, two of whom get £144 each; nine, £143 each; and three, £132 each;—these are remarkably high salaries for boatmen? They are high, but the men come in at £8 a month, and go up to £12 after long service. I might mention they are boatmen for the steam launches—the engineers and steersmen of the steam launches.
1245. I suppose their salaries exceed in many cases the salaries of ship-masters sailing ocean-going ships? No doubt in some cases, but they only get their salaries; they are not kept in provisions.
1246. Lighthouses are a very important department. I see the superintendent, William May, gets £236 as superintendent of the Hornby Lighthouse;—is that at the entrance to the Heads? Yes.
1247. The two light-keepers I suppose are his assistants? Yes.
1248. Now, as to the "Captain Cook," pilot steamer, there is a master, first and second mate, first and second engineer, four firemen, ten A.B's. and boatmen—twenty in all? Yes.
1249. The master of the "Captain Cook" gets £416; I suppose he must have two mates and two engineers? Yes. These men have no holidays. They are on duty on Sundays, Saturdays, and all night, as well as all day. The vessel must be efficiently manned. We could not do with less than the staff we have.
1250. I suppose a certain number are always on duty night and day? Yes.
1251. They are very well paid? Yes.
1252. I see there is a pilot at Twofold Bay; I suppose that is a place of refuge in stormy weather? A place of refuge, and the pilot there maintains the light.
1253. He is absolutely indispensable when it is stormy? We could not do without him; on the other hand, he very often has a lot of slack time.
1254. The finer the weather, the more holidays he has? Yes.
1255. There is a Marine Board at Newcastle with a chairman and members, the latter of whom are paid a guinea a week? Yes; no matter how often they sit.
1256. Or how seldom? Yes; they have a weekly meeting and other meetings if necessary.
1257. From the quantity of shipping at Newcastle I suppose their duties are not light at times? No; it is necessary to have a Local Board there. The Act provides for Local Boards at certain places, and Newcastle is the only one we have at present.
1258. There is a secretary and inspector at £326, and an inspector and surveyor at £308;—are the duties of both of these officers of the same character? The duties of the secretary are to a great extent clerical, but he holds the post of inspector in order that he may be available when he is wanted.
1259. His performance of inspectorial duties is only casual? Yes.
1260. Are the services of both of them ever required simultaneously? Often; if there is a dispute (and the Act provides for disputes) it is necessary, on the side of the Marine Board, to have more than one witness.

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1261. The boatman gets £144, the messenger £130; there is no date of appointment given to these two, but the salaries are mentioned, and on a high scale too? They have been there a long time.
1262. The Harbour Master and Assistant Harbour Master and Inspector get £416 and £371 respectively;—their pay is higher than the pay of the gentlemen who occupy similar positions in Sydney? The Harbour Master in Newcastle holds a more important position than the Harbour Master in Sydney. He is really the head of the department there. In Sydney the Harbour Master is not the head of the department.
1263. The pilots are remarkably well paid in Newcastle;—I suppose their duties are rather responsible? Highly responsible. They are in the same category; they come in at £200.
1264. They have risen by seniority? Yes.
1265. I see one of them has been twenty-one years there, another thirteen, another nine, others six, six, three, and two? Yes.
1266. The carpenter gets £167; then there are twenty-four boatmen;—there is no steam launch in Newcastle? There is a small steam launch, but no pilot steamer. These boatmen do the pilotage work for all the ships that arrive and depart.
1267. Do they go outside Nobby's? Yes.
1268. No matter what the weather is? They go out in bad weather, but there are times when they could not attempt it, when the ships are directed by signal not to come in.
1269. *Mr. Storey.*] You mentioned that the accountant receives pilotage fees;—are they not collected at the Custom-house? I did not mean to say all pilotage fees—I mean certain fees.
1270. In reference to the engineer surveyors, each steamer has its certificate renewed every six months, I understand;—that, of course, devolves a good deal more work on the engineers? Yes.
1271. How comes there to be a classification scale in the Marine Board Office and not in any other department;—under the Civil Service Act classification was abolished? Before classification was abolished our scale was drawn up in accordance with the Civil Service Act, and it has been adhered to ever since.
1272. The objection to classification was that it gives an annual increment;—I would like to know how the Marine Board came to stick to it? We consider the regulations are of very great benefit to the Marine Board. We do not want employees of the Marine Board, in the first instance, put in a position to receive high salaries. We want active young men who are willing to come in at a small salary, rather than staid men, who would perhaps be tempted by the high salaries.
1273. Still, in one or two instances men are receiving higher salaries now than perhaps their duties warrant; take the messenger, for example? Yes. I think one of the objects of doing away with classification was to avoid that sort of thing. However advantageous it was to do away with classification in the general Service, we find it beneficial in the Marine Department.
1274. It is still in force there? Yes. When I say it is still in force, the men did not get their increments last year; the increments are held in abeyance. Strictly speaking, the men are entitled to the increase, but in consequence of the general depression they have not got it.
1275. Is it going to their credit? I can't say. It would scarcely tend to contentment to have some of the department reduced and others increased.
1276. One salary seems to be high—that of Examiner in Navigation, Pilotage, and Seamanship, at £380 a year; do you not think that is a big salary? No; I think a scientific man possessing the acquirements of our examiner is entitled to such a salary. Before we got this man there were two or three cases of fraud committed, partly because of the low salaries paid to the examiners. I think that above all others this is a salary which should be liberal, in order that the officer should be above suspicion. It is, perhaps, the office of all others where fraud could be committed. You know, if a man wants to get his certificate he is often ready to give a £20 note for it.
1277. Taking the pilot steamer "Captain Cook," who is responsible for these salaries; have they been revised by you;—that is, do you arrange these Estimates? They were drawn up in accordance with the regulations in 1884, and I think they have been in existence since.
1278. The same salary has been paid year after year? Yes.
1279. The master of the "Captain Cook" gets £416 per year;—does that include rations? No; there is a ration provided in addition to that. The master and the pilots and the officers of the ship are provided with rations.
1280. That is to say, they get these salaries and the rations as well? Yes.
1281. Would the position of master of the "Captain Cook" be as onerous as that of the master of one of our coasting steamers? I don't know that it would be. Of course you want a highly qualified man there, and the master of the pilot steamer is in charge of Watson's Bay. He is the head of the department there.
1282. Then he has other duties besides being master of the "Captain Cook"? Yes, he is the head of the department in Watson's Bay.
1283. Could you explain what his duties are besides being master of the "Captain Cook"? To supervise the look out, and to do all the duties in connection with the pilot service at the Heads; for instance, if a ship fails to get a pilot he is the man who is blamed for it.
1284. His salary is £460 a year; now the master of an ordinary coasting steamer running on the coast here going constantly in and out of port gets £20 per month; this man gets nearly double, is that reasonable? I quite admit he is well paid.
1285. Don't you think he is far and away too well paid? I would not say so, because he has come to his salary by the regulations.
1286. He gets this salary because he has been there a long time? Yes.
1287. The total expense of the "Captain Cook," according to the Estimates, is £3,310 per year for wages? I think this is a high expense, but it is an expense that has been going on for a number of years. I don't see my way to recommend that any of these people should be reduced, as they are working under Marine Board regulations.
1288. Did the Marine Board in Sydney suggest having this new steamer? Yes. The old steamer was obsolete, and it was necessary, in the opinion of the Marine Board, to have a really first-class steamer that would go to sea in any weather, and be available at a moment's notice for any casualties that might occur on the coast.

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1289. What did she cost? £23,000.
1290. *President.*] This is the new "Captain Cook"? Yes.
1291. *Mr. Storey.*] What was the old steamer sold for? £450, I think.
1292. What was the matter with her? She was an obsolete wooden vessel, and was worn to such a condition that it would have been wasting money if it were spent on improving her. I may state it took two or three years for the Marine Board to get the Government to grant the necessary money for building the new steamer, and therefore the old steamer when she was sold was really unsafe and unfit to be kept running.
1293. Is it not a fact she is running now as a cargo steamer? Yes, she was purchased at a very cheap rate, and is now being used as a collier.
1294. With reference to the pilots at Sydney, they have all got fixed salaries? Yes.
1295. So it does not matter to them whether they do work or not; they are not on the competitive system as in Victoria? No.
1296. Have you noticed that the amount of work done by the pilots has decreased lately? Yes.
1297. What is that owing to? Owing to the bad times which necessitates as many masters as can getting their certificates of exemption, and therefore they do not need the services of a pilot. I might mention that the Bill before Parliament deals very materially with this point. The Bill at present prevents the issue of exemption certificates to any but coastal and intercolonial vessels. Therefore if the Bill passes the work of this steamer will be largely increased. All foreign vessels will then have to take pilots.
1298. But it will not affect exemption certificates that have been issued? They will not be interfered with.
1299. *President.*] They stand good for all time? It would be a repudiation to make any other arrangement, I think.
1300. *Mr. Storey.*] But in the event of the Bill not passing, will any endeavour be made to reduce the salaries of these men? I don't think so; in fact the Marine Board Department is a paying department, and I don't think that a special tax should be made on the officers of the Marine Board. The Board really benefits the revenue considerably after all expenses are paid.
1301. Is not the revenue principally derived from pilotage? From pilotage and harbour rates and fees for services.
1302. Pilotage plays one of the most important parts of it? Yes.
1303. But if the pilotage is reduced? Then if the pilotage is reduced many captains who do not now take pilots will be glad to do so.
1304. I don't say if the rate is reduced, but if the amount is reduced through so many exemptions it will make your returns less? The present year which has been a very dull one has already brought in £56,000 odd to the Marine Board to the present time, and our expenditure is £49,000 for the year.
1305. The matter of pilotage up to the present time has fallen off to the extent of £6,000? Perhaps so.
1306. Although the number of vessels has not materially decreased? No doubt such is the case. Notwithstanding that circumstance, the revenue of the department is £56,000 odd up to the present day.
1307. What other revenues are there besides pilotage? Pilotage and masters' and mates' certificates, engineers' certificates, steamers' certificates. The Marine Board perform multifarious duties.
1308. There is another department under the control of the Marine Board, that is the pilots down at the rivers. The expense of them is very considerable and it is generally believed, I mean it is talked of, the pilot and the boats crew have very little to do. How do the Board satisfy themselves that this is a necessary expenditure, and the men are fully employed? They are not fully employed. The expenditure is forced on the Government and on the Marine Board by the people in the district. They all claim they are entitled to have a pilot to watch their interests at the mouths of the different harbours, and no doubt the pilot and boatmen are really useful. For instance, they signal to vessels coming in, they guide them in on certain occasions, they have to mark the channels right up from the mouth of the harbour to the principal town, from the Macleay Heads to Kempsey, for example; although they are not constantly employed still they are necessary at these places.
1309. Of course the revenue from these rivers is a mere nothing? Yes.
1310. And the traders are quite exempt? Not all, mostly so.
1311. Therefore the duties devolving on the pilots are principally to sound the bars, and to keep the beacons in line, is not that so? Yes.
1312. The Board have satisfied themselves there are not too many men? There are not too many men at the different stations, but the question of abolishing stations is one you are aiming at, I suppose.
1313. Oh no! I am only asking whether the Board have satisfied themselves that the expenditure at these rivers is absolutely necessary, and not too much? The Marine Board considered that as these pilot stations have been established, and as there is a good deal of work necessary for the safety of lives and shipping in connection with them, it would be injudicious and improper, as the places are growing, to abolish them. They are kept down to a minimum expenditure.
1314. There appears an item of £3,700 for subsidised tug-boats for the northern harbours and rivers, that is for subsidising tug steamers? Yes. One reason why I thought it would be unwise for the Government to own the tugs was, in the first place, the enormous expense that would be necessary in purchasing them.
1315. Have you any idea what the expense would be? No; but one of the best things I have ever done for the Government service, and I think I can claim to have done some good, was during the time Sir Alexander Stuart was in office. He told me he would put £10,000 down for a tug for the Richmond River, but I got him to reconsider the matter and adopt the subsidised system. If £10,000 had been spent on the Richmond River the same sum would have been claimed all along the coast, and the cost would have been almost ruinous.
1316. Is not the tug service at the Richmond River more expensive than at any other? Yes.
1317. You are averse altogether to the tugs being owned by Government? I do not think it would work well. I think the best plan is to subsidise the tugs. I am quite sure if a Government tug towed a vessel into one of the bar harbours and the vessel were lost, the owner would come on the Government for compensation.
1318. *Mr. Robertson.*] Are you aware of any anomalies in your department in the matter of salaries? Yes, there are anomalies subject to the regulations I have been speaking about. 1319.

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1319. The superintendent at the light-house, South Head, receives £177, the superintendent at Hornby Light-house receives £236 ;—what is the difference in the service they render? The services are almost identical; but this inconsistency is altogether due to the regulations, to which the Marine Board attach great weight.
1320. What are your opinions with regard to the regulations of the Marine Board? I drew them up, so I could scarcely say but that they are favourable, and they have been found to work remarkably well. If we were to pay high salaries to people who first join the Service we should have all the old political people in the country looking out for a berth, and these men as a rule are not suitable for our work.
1321. But if they were not suitable, you would not allow them to come into your department? Well, we have nomination; but many of these old men have great influence and persuasive powers, and the regulations have been found to be most beneficial by giving us willing young men upon a low salary. They gain their experience, and get their increases as they go on.
1322. As regards these two officers, the salary of one is £177, and of the other £236;—the man with the smaller salary was appointed eight years before the one with the larger salary;—how does that fit in with your regulations? He must have been appointed at that time in the junior grade. For instance, there are three grades of light-keepers, he must have joined the Service as second assistant.
1323. Is this man who receives £177 fairly paid? I think so. He is paid under the regulations.
1324. But, according to the work he does, and the responsibility, he is fairly well paid at £177? I think so.
1325. Would not that apply to the other man;—if he were receiving £177, he would be fairly paid? I do not think he would be unfairly paid, if his servitude were not taken into consideration.
1326. Up to what extent is servitude taken into consideration? Just according to the regulations. The principal light-keepers are appointed at £157 per year, and they get up to £250. The first assistants at £120, and they get up to £157, the second assistants at £96, and they go up to £120.
1327. Well, you have had a great deal of experience in regard to boatmen, what would you say was ordinarily a fair salary for a boatman? I think about £10 a month is a fair salary.
1328. I notice that most of the boatmen in your department receive £126? Yes.
1329. You think this is a fair salary for them to receive? I think so. Of course I am associating them with men who receive similar wages in the working class community.
1330. Do you not think a boatman who receives £154 is overpaid? I do not think a boatman gets £154—£148 perhaps.
1331. You have two boatmen at £154? The man you are speaking of is captain of the steam launch in Newcastle.
1332. Is the other a captain of the steam launch—there are two of them? One is the master, and the other is the engineer.
1333. Apply the principle to a number who are receiving £144—do you not think with regard to these officers there should be a maximum of £126. If that is a fair remuneration in mercantile circles, should it not also be fair in the Government service? Yes; I think these men are well paid. They are entitled to these high wages by the regulations.
1334. Well, then, you do not admit these regulations might be amended beneficially? I think if there is a general reduction of pay in the Government service they might be revised too; but I might say the tendency in the Government service and in the Parliament is to pay the working man more relatively than the higher branches get. There has been a reduction in the Government service, but it has not gone below the men getting £300 a year. The railway employés and employés in other departments with a working man's salary have not been touched.
1335. I notice all the boatmen are appointed by the President, and you could remove them of course? Yes.
1336. They are temporary? They have participated in the Civil Service Fund.
1337. Then they are permanent? Yes.
1338. With regard to the matter of which Mr. Storey was speaking;—the master of the "Captain Cook" receives a salary of £416 and rations; if anything were to happen to him would you appoint another man at that salary? Certainly not. We would appoint the new man at the minimum rate, according to the regulations.
1339. Would you advance him till he had received that salary? If he conducted himself efficiently and properly.
1340. That is because it is in pursuance of the regulations of the Board? Yes.
1341. *Mr. Storey.*] Will there not be a man ready to step into that position? Probably the senior pilot would step into it; but there is a minimum salary for each promotion. For instance, take the light-keepers. The minimum salary of the principal keeper is £157, so if a man was appointed from first assistant to that post he would come in at £157; and after a certain number of years' services he would get £250.
1342. *Mr. Robertson.*] It has been pointed out that the Harbour Master at Newcastle receives £416, and the Harbour Master at Sydney £371; you stated that the Harbour Master at Newcastle had extra duties in the way of supervision? I said he was the head of the department. The Harbour Master at Newcastle represents me there.
1343. Can he do without a clerk? No; his clerk is secretary for the Local Board. They hold inquiries that occupy three or four days, and this particular officer is a clerical man.
1344. He is secretary to the whole department? Yes.
1345. Speaking of the fourteen boatmen in Sydney, who, you say, are employed on steam launches, how many of these steam launches are there? There are four in Sydney.
1346. Are these in constant use? No.
1347. How frequently are they used? As in other parts of the department, sometimes they are busy and sometimes slack.
1348. Are they ever all employed at once? Yes; sometimes we have not sufficient.
1349. Do you think you can recommend to the Board any means by which a saving could be effected in your department? No. My department is worked at the minimum. We spend two or three thousand pounds less now than we did five years ago. The only way I could bring about a reduction would be by abolishing stations.

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1350. But you admitted that in ordinary marine institutions boatmen were fairly paid at (say) £10 a month? Yes.
1351. You are paying your boatmen up to £152? But you must not go to the maximum; you must take the average salary, and that is about £10, I think. If they come at £8 and go up to twelve, the average is £10.
1352. You think that is a fair way to look at it? Yes.
1353. Don't you think it would be a fair way to look at what an office is worth, and not at what it may be worth through long service? Well, I say the office is worth about the medium rate, and I think the practice of giving increments of £5 a year tends very much to the satisfaction of the employés. Although certain men are paid different rates for performing exactly the same work, I think the regulations establish an *esprit de corps*, and act most beneficially.
1354. Your way of striking an average is distinctly unfair to the man who is just entering the Service? Quite; but he knows exactly what he is doing. If a man seeks the office he is shown the regulations, and I may say the men are much in favour of them.
1355. I should think so? A man is content to come in for less than an average wage, knowing that he will benefit as he goes on.
1356. Don't you think £8 a month is a very fair thing to give to a boatman? Not as other men are paid in the Government Service. The tendency of the powers that be is really to increase the benefits to all the lower grades, and to ignore the upper ones.
1357. But you would fix a maximum beyond which the lower grades would not go, would you not? I do not quite see the force of that question; will you kindly repeat it?
1358. Would you fix a maximum for the workingmen in your department? No, I would give the average as the marketable value of the man.
1359. What is the maximum for a boatman? £12 a month.
1360. *Mr. Humphery.*] Has there been any increase in the annual expenditure of the Marine Board during the past five years? In the year 1889 the expenditure of the Marine Board was £51,291, and during 1894 it will be something under £49,456.
1361. Have you the figures of the intervening years? I did not bring them.
1362. How has the reduction been effected? In many cases through the discharge of old employés, and others coming in at the minimum salary. The contingent vote has also been reduced. We have had no fresh appointments in the Marine Board for six or eight years.
1363. What was the total number employed in 1889? It would be the same as now.
1364. There have been no reductions in numbers? No.
1365. The saving has been effected by deaths and removals? I would say by deaths and resignations.
1366. You referred I think to the cost of the "Captain Cook" in answer to a question by Mr. Storey? Yes.
1367. Is the annual expenditure in connection with the new "Captain Cook" greater or less than the expenditure with the old vessel? It is less, because the ship is more economical in coals, and she has exactly the same staff.
1368. Excepting the cost, and the interest upon the cost, there has been a saving? Yes.
1369. Do your river pilots perform services for any other department? In some cases they are inspectors of fisheries and little matters of that sort. Some, too, are Custom House officers.
1370. Will you mention in what rivers your pilots perform Custom House duties? At nearly all the principal rivers, at the Clarence, the Richmond, the Macleay, the Manning, at Port Macquarie, at Twofold Bay, and perhaps at one or two others.
1371. What duties do they perform? Duties in connection with the Custom House; they see there is no smuggling going on, and that the steamers have their clearances.
1372. Are they competent to perform the duties? Yes.
1373. They have abundance of time on their hands to do it? As a rule.
1374. Is it necessary, in your opinion, there should also be at the ports you mention a Custom House officer? The Collector of Customs is of opinion a Customs officer is necessary.
1375. You think these men are not over paid? They are really well paid, but they are paid according to the regulations.
1376. Having regard to the altered circumstances of the Colony, do you think the regulations of the Marine Board should still remain in force or be modified? The fact is they are the law. I believe if the Marine Board regulations that were framed in 1884 were to be framed now at the present time they would be less liberal, and properly so.
1377. Taking the Tweed River as one of the rivers where you have a pilot service, how many officers have you there? There are a pilot and five boatmen; the fifth man is really the light-keeper.
1378. What would be the annual expense of your service on the Tweed River? About £70 a month is the average. I dare say it is more now, because the officer there is an old officer, and receives above the average.
1379. What services do they perform? They keep all the buoys and beacons in the rivers right, sound the bars, and assist in every possible way the arrivals and departures on the river.
1380. Have you any idea of the number of vessels that arrive and depart in the course of the year? I have not the statistics. Like other rivers, the traffic is pretty well conducted by steam now, there are only three or four sailing vessels.
1381. Would the steamers require the services of a pilot? Oh, yes; they require the shoals to be marked, and the leading marks kept correct.
1382. Do you consider the dredge service is really necessary? I think the dredge service in a good many rivers is very extravagant, but it has been established through the pressure of the inhabitants on their Members, and thus on the Government. I may say the Government is driven into these expenses as a rule.
1383. Can you suggest any way of dispensing with much of the dredge service in the rivers? Under our present political system I certainly could not.
1384. *Mr. Storey.*] That is not in your department at all? No.
1385. *Mr. Humphery.*] Have you a pilot service at Wollongong? There is a pilot service there, but it was transferred from the Government to the Harbour Trust; I have nothing to do with it at the present time.
1386. Can you say whether there has been any additional expense by reason of the transfer? A large expense. As far as I can see, they have had very little benefit, if any.

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1387. Can you specify in what particular the additional expense has taken place? I could not. Since the place has been given up by me I have not been there, but I know a great expense has been incurred, and I do not think a justifiable result has been brought about.
1388. Touching the pilotage exemptions, do you see any means by which, until the Navigation Bill is dealt with, the large reduction of fees can be stopped? I cannot.
1389. Can you make any suggestion? The present system is in accordance with the law of the land, and the improvement cannot be effected till the law is altered.
1390. Are the Marine Board obliged to grant exemption? Yes.
1391. After certain examinations I suppose? Never without examination.
1392. And the Marine Board insist on certain conditions—that is to say, they will not allow an applicant to come for an exemption until he has been three times in and three times out of the port;—when you say the exemptions should continue after the Navigation Bill is passed, would that apply to ocean-going vessels? Yes.
1393. Would the master of a Messageries steamer, holding a pilotage exemption certificate under the Navigation Bill now before Parliament, be able to use that exemption certificate? If the present man has a certificate we could not repudiate his rights under it, but the new man coming on would be restricted to coasting and intercolonial voyages.
1394. Can you furnish a return showing a reduction in the income of your department during the past three years, consequent upon the issue of exemptions? I am afraid I have no means of giving an actual return in this matter, but I may say that the exemption custom has increased very largely of late in consequence of the dull times, and the competition in shipping circles, which compel owners of vessels to use every possible means to reduce expenditure. The Messagerie boats, the German boats, the P. and O. boats, the Orient boats, and many of the tramps, are commanded by men who have procured these exemptions. The pilotage rate is so high for a large ship that owners have really been forced into taking this step. I may add that several deputations representing these large vessels have waited on the different Colonial Treasurers with a view to having the pilotage rates reduced. They threatened at last that if the rates were not reduced they would make all their masters take exemption. The high rate of 4d. per ton in and 4d. per ton out for pilotage, in addition to the harbour and light rate of 4d. per ton, made the charge so high in these large vessels that one is not astonished at the action of their owners. In the Bill now before Parliament this charge has been reduced to 2d., but I am afraid the injury to the revenue has been done. No doubt if the pilotage rate had been reduced this system of exemptions would not have been brought about as at present.
1395. Are you of opinion that if the pilotage rate be reduced, as proposed by the Navigation Bill now before Parliament, masters of foreign vessels would make use of their exemption certificates still, or would they employ pilots? In many cases I think they would employ pilots. The fact is, the masters of these large vessels object to the responsibility thrown upon them of having to pilot their vessels in and out of this harbour.
1396. *President.*] I think you mentioned as your opinion that, in comparison with the scale of remuneration in other departments of the Service, it would not be fair to reduce the scale in your department? I did.
1397. But do you think that there is no room for reduction all round? In the Government service?
1398. Do you not think the scale of remuneration which is in existence now is excessive? I think it is liberal; and, as you know, a percentage has been taken off the high salaries, but the lower salaries are left intact. I think that is invidious and unfair.
1399. In the good old times, when things were better than they are now, there was no desire to make any reduction in the salaries of the officers under the Government, but circumstances have altered materially, and there is now an imperative necessity to make reductions; these reductions may take place in the diminution of the number of the officers, or in the reduction of salaries all round, or both means may be adopted to arrive at an economical arrangement; we would like very much to be helped by those who are in command of the various departments to assist us in coming to an equitable conclusion;—is there anything that you can suggest, provided it were applied all round, by which the scale of remuneration would still be equitable and yet more economical to the country than the one in existence at the present time? I can make no suggestion other than a percentage to be taken off from all the Government employés. The present reductions are invidious and ineffective.
1400. Do you not think that by the system of rising by seniority a man is sometimes forced into an office that he has no capacity to fill? I think such is often the case.
1401. You know of instances? I only say I think. In my own department, as I pointed out some time ago, we work, as it were, in units. There is no large body of officers working up towards a goal, and therefore I have no experience to speak of.
1402. You believe such to be the case? I believe many men in junior positions are better fitted to fil certain important positions than seniors who may get into them by rotation.
1403. *Mr. Storey.*] With reference to the expenses of the "Captain Cook" for wages, would it be fair to compare her with such steamers as the "Namoi" and "Gwydir"? Well, I do not know whether the Government service should be guided by the experience of mercantile vessels. I do not know that there is any comparison between the pay of the Royal Navy and the pay of large steamers on the English coast.
1404. Is it reasonable to pay a higher scale of wages in the pilot steamer "Captain Cook" than it is on coasting steamers such as I have named? I do not know that it is. As you know, the pay to seamen of coasting steamers has lately been reduced; the pay to the men on the "Captain Cook" has not been.
1405. If I were to tell you that the wages per annum of the steamer "Namoi" amounts to £2,868, without cost of passengers' stewards, and that the wages of the steamer "Gwydir" engaged in the cargo trade is £1,818 per annum, and according to the Estimates for 1895 the wages of the "Captain Cook" is £3,310 per annum—do you not think that that shows the crew of the "Captain Cook" are very much overpaid? Yes, it would appear they are more liberally paid than the crews of the vessels you mention. I may state in this respect that the seamen on board the "Captain Cook" entered at a lower minimum rate than the seamen on the "Namoi." The seamen in the "Captain Cook" enter at £8 a month and have to find themselves in provisions. It is only the cabin, where the inmates are frequently changing, that is victualled.
1406. What do the seamen get? The maximum is £12, and £8 minimum—the same as Marine Board boatmen.

1407.

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1407. The seamen of the "Namoi" get £5 a month? Is that so. The people on board the pilot steamer are always on duty.
1408. But often they have no work to do? But they are obliged to be ready.
1409. *President.*] The fires are always burning? Yes; I guarantee if I were to order the ship to get away now she would be off in less than two minutes.

WEDNESDAY, 19 *DECEMBER*, 1894.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., | J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P.,
JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V.

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

Edmund Sager, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Health and to the Medical Adviser of the Government, sworn and examined:—

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1410. *President.*] Are the two appointments which you hold separate? They are two separate departments. For a number of years past they were administered as two, and now they are administered as one, in order to save the expense of a departmental staff.
1411. Were the Estimates arranged by the administrative staff? Yes.
1412. I asked that, because the Blue Book for 1893 does not correspond with the way in which the Estimates are put? The Blue Book for 1893 is prepared in a different manner to the Estimates of the department for 1894. The Blue Book for 1894 will be on the same system as the Estimates.
1413. Are not the Estimates for your department undergoing some slight revision? For a number of years past it was customary to pay the three chief officers of the Medical Department, who were also the chief officers of the Board of Health, dual salaries, partly from one vote and partly from the other, but it has been thought better to pay for one office alone, giving the officer the salary of the two offices, and making him honorary officer for the other department.
1414. Were the amounts for the two offices added together? Yes; and the salary was paid to the officer from the Health Department instead of from both departments.
1415. *Mr. Robertson.*] The dual salaries were continued, were they? Yes, under one vote.
1416. *President.*] You have an administrative staff, consisting of the President, Secretary, chief clerk, and three other clerks, a probationer, and a housekeeper;—what are their duties? I may remark that the position of President is more that of a visiting and consulting officer.
1417. Does he give his whole time to his duties? He is not a member of the Civil Service in the ordinary sense. He does not pay any 4 per cent., and he does not give his whole time to the Service. He has his duties as Professor of the University in addition.
1418. Does he act as the Board which formerly existed did act? No; the Board is still in existence.
1419. Is the Board of Health composed of ten members? Eleven, with the President.
1420. Then the President has his fee for attending Board meetings, has he not? No.
1421. Then that is struck out? It never existed.
1422. It is down in 1893 as £109? He has not a fee for attending the Board meetings. Formerly, the President got a salary of £600 as President of the Board, and £400 a year as Medical Adviser to the Government. It was reduced by a special vote last year by a lump sum of £500 in addition to a 10 per cent. reduction. Therefore, his salary now for all offices directly under the Government is £489.
1423. Is this all he receives from the Government? Of course, he gets his salary from the University as well.
1424. Are his visits frequent? Sometimes they are. At other times there is a little lapse, when the business is slack.
1425. Have you seen him to-day? To-day I have not seen him, but if there is anything very urgent I would telephone to him, and he would come to the office, and I would consult him.
1426. How long does he stay—half an hour? There is generally something to occupy him for at least an hour or two when he comes in. He also takes papers home with him which require special consideration.
1427. Whatever is laid before him he decides and instructs? Yes; of course, the matters that he chiefly deals with are of a technical and scientific character. The business arrangements are left in my hands, as I am recognised by the Treasury, for all purposes of accounts, &c., as head of the department.
1428. Then, in the administration, you have the services of one chief clerk, at a salary of £275? That is a new appointment from the 1st of August in this year. It was made in consequence of the very large additional amount of work placed on the Board under a new Act of Parliament.
1429. What is the nature of the work and the duties performed by the other clerks? The chief clerk is practically the accountant of the department. Those are his chief duties. He assists in other work, as necessity arises.
1430. Does he keep the books? Yes.
1431. You have cash accounts, I suppose? Very few are paid by cash; payments are mostly made by cheque.
1432. If you receive little you pay away a good deal? We pay away by cheque. The chief clerk sees that the accounts are properly checked and debited against the right votes.
1433. And he writes the cheques out which you sign? Yes. I may state that the whole of the administrative staff duties are not confined to the department under review—the Board of Health—but the members of the staff are also used in connection with the Medical Department, and that particular officer has more to do with the accounts for the Medical Department, which are very numerous, and require a great deal of attention. They are chiefly for the payments of fees for medical evidence throughout the whole Colony. The doctors are proverbially not business men; and they send in their accounts two or three times, frequently wrong, and there is a great deal of work to be done in that way.
1434. You have advances made you by Government? No, excepting in the sense of an ordinary Government advance,—that is to say, an abstract is made up of payments to be made, which is sent to the Treasury, and the amount is advanced to pay those particular accounts. There is no open advance.

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1435. Everything is done to a nicety? Yes, to a halfpenny.
1436. You don't get an advance of £5,000? No. The utmost we get is a petty-cash advance of £20 at a time.
1437. You have three clerks engaged, at £223, £200, and £150? They have plenty of employment. The duty of the second clerk is chiefly in the Record Branch. There is a very large correspondence to deal with; over 10,000 papers have been received this year and dealt with.
1438. The third clerk is occupied with correspondence? Yes, chiefly. He is a very good shorthand-writer, and takes down all his letters from me the first thing in the morning and gets them ready for signature.
1439. Are they written? Yes, not type-written. Out of the four clerks three are shorthand-writers.
1440. Are they ever employed overtime? They were on one occasion, some three years ago, in getting ready particulars of information for the Diseased Animals and Meat Act, under which we had to make 700 appointments all over the Colony. These appointments are not paid.
1441. Is the inspectorial staff under your eye? Yes.
1442. The chief medical inspector gets £785 a year? Yes. He used to receive two salaries, one from the Medical Adviser's Department, and one from the Board of Health.
1443. The amount now received is the total of those two? Yes; there has been no reduction and no increases.
1444. He is a professional man? Yes. Dr. Ashburton Thompson. That officer is paid a lower salary than is paid in the other Colonies for similar work. He occupies a similar position to Dr. Gresswell in Victoria.
1445. Does he give his whole time to it? Yes; he is debarred from taking private practice. He is at present at Narrabri, where an outbreak of disease has occurred. His duties are purely of a scientific and expert character. He inquires into all country epidemics as well as those in the city.
1446. Dr. Sibley, the assistant health officer at Watson's Bay, is he permanently located there? Yes.
1447. Does he attend to ships that come in requiring to be inspected? Yes. He is allowed to do private work in that particular neighbourhood. That was acceded to at the request of the inhabitants who were too poor to keep a medical man there. Dr. Pierce, recently Medical Superintendent of the Coast Hospital, is to succeed him in January. Dr. Sibley, receives £515 a year. Formerly Dr. O'Connor was paid a fee of £200 per annum for proceeding from Sydney to the Shaftesbury Reformatory as visiting surgeon. When the department was asked to point out reductions by the late Government, they thought that the nearest medical officer should take charge of this work, and get a small amount for his services, £50 a year, chiefly to cover his expenses in connection with it. This work is now included in Dr. Sibley's present duties.
1448. I see there is a health officer at Newcastle receiving £226 a year? That office is held in conjunction with the office of Medical Superintendent to the Insane Hospital.
1449. And the salary covers that too? No; he gets a separate salary from the Lunacy Department. Formerly it was held by a private practitioner in the town, but, as it gave him a monopoly of the private shipping trade, the other practitioners objected strongly to it. It gave him the whole run of the business.
1450. *Mr. Storey.*] Who has that now? Dr. Ross.
1451. *President.*] The chief veterinary inspector gets £565;—does he travel much? No.
1452. Is he located in Sydney? Yes. Formerly he travelled a good deal, but now travelling is done by the others. He visits the Homebush sale-yards and condemns the diseased stock that is sent down there from the interior. He also visits the local markets. That is his principal work, in fact.
1453. The places of entrance into the Colony for cattle, I suppose, are few? On the contrary, they are so numerous that we cannot guard the passages. We can only attend the sales. Some travelling mobs are seen by the inspectors, but still a large number come through and are submitted to auction at Homebush. The inspector attends there and condemns the diseased animals. That is done under the Diseased Animals and Meat Act.
1454. Have you any inspectors of the lower rank who are on the watch for them; Yes. That Act is administered with very small cost to the Government in this way: The Board has power to authorise persons to exercise powers under the Act. The whole of the inspectors of stock are authorised, the Government medical officers in each town are authorised, and the senior officers of police are also authorised. They are not paid any fee for this work, with the exception of the country medical officers, who are paid a fee for work done—for giving evidence in the courts as to the character of diseases that the animals suffer from.
1455. I suppose they are bound to inform if they see any diseased animal; they cannot exercise their discretion in saying nothing about it? Not if they do their duty.
1456. There are two veterinary inspectors besides at £300 a year? They are always in the country.
1457. Are they duly qualified medical men? No. They are duly qualified veterinary men. The Board has recently decided only to employ duly qualified veterinary men, so that their evidence would be received in the courts without question.
1458. Is the quarantine staff at Manly Beach? At Sydney, Manly, and Newcastle.
1459. The superintendent and overseer of stores receives £290 a year; is he necessarily a man of such capacity that he requires a big salary? That particular man is. It is a very difficult thing to get a man to act in that capacity without friction. When a vessel with 700 people on board arrives at Quarantine he earns every penny he receives, but there are times when he does not earn his salary. We have had two or three superintendents prior to him, and they have all led the Colony and the Government into disgrace, and have besides cost the country a large sum of money. A Royal Commission was appointed in consequence of the action of one of these men.
1460. He has an allowance besides of £75 for quarters, fuel, and light? It is necessary that he should live on the station and be provided with a house and fuel valued at the rate named.
1461. What about the lazaret? That is provided under the Leprosy Act. The lepers are maintained at Little Bay. There are eight persons employed there on a portion of the reserve. The patients have been increasing of late, and it will be necessary to increase the staff. They have to be paid at rather a higher rate of wages for a lower class of duties on account of the nature of the work, and of the patients they have to mix with.
1462. The Glebe Island Abattoir has a superintendent inspector, an assistant inspector, and a number of

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of others. The superintendent has £335, with an allowance for forage, fuel, light, and so forth? With regard to that particular branch, I may say that until these last six months the Abattoir has been under the Treasury, but the Noxious Trades and Cattle Slaughtering Act places the control under the Board of Health. The Board have appointed a sub-committee to go into the whole of this matter and are not at all satisfied with the conduct of the branch. There has been a considerable loss to the Government on the working, amounting roughly to £2,000 a year on the expenditure, and of about £2,500 interest on the Loan Vote, whereas it ought to pay for itself and return a profit. These institutions are generally conducted in other countries by the municipal bodies and they always return a fair profit.

1463. Is not the Abattoir Department undergoing reorganisation? Considerably. The Board has already abolished the position of manager at £218 a year. I am not so conversant with this portion of my business as with others, it having only recently been placed under the Board. The position of manager, however, has been abolished and the question of abolishing other positions is now receiving consideration.

1464. The contingency vote seems to be made about equal to what the expenditure formerly amounted to? At the time the Estimates were called for, three months ago, we were well aware that considerable changes would have to be made, but we did not know in what direction; so we asked for a vote the same as usual. I think, however, a considerable saving will be effected in that vote.

1465. It is rather awkward for any one who is not a professional man to say anything about professional salaries, but, with regard to the administrative staff, do you think there is any room for diminution in the numbers? Of course, with the exception of the President, there are no professional men on the administrative staff.

1466. Could you make any reduction in the number of the clerks? I do not think that you could reduce the administrative staff by a single one. The fact is, they have all been there some time, they are exceptionally good clerks, and three are first-class shorthand-writers. The number is not excessive for the business there is to do. Our work has increased considerably within the last three years, and the staff has not been kept up in proportion to the work.

1467. Have the salaries been increased lately? By the appointment of a new officer, that of chief clerk, which is submitted on these Estimates, a small increase is proposed. The chief clerk has been there eleven and a half years, the second, ten, and the third, eight years. All these three write shorthand, and are of great assistance.

1468. *Mr. Robertson.*] Do you want three shorthand writers? No; they are not paid at shorthand rates.

1469. *President.*] Have you ever had occasion to make use of their services in writing shorthand? Yes; I use one of them every day, the one who attends to the correspondence.

1470. You do not think that any reduction could take place with efficiency? I am sure it could not.

1471. *Mr. Storey.*] You say the business is managed by a Board? Yes.

1472. Is it an honorary position? The members are paid two guineas each sitting.

1473. How often do they sit? They sit once a week, but occasionally a meeting lapses.

1474. Do you put all the business of the department before them? No; not all. They are an administrative and advisory Board, but they have nothing at all to do with the expenditure of moneys. They advise on public health questions.

1475. You simply put before them whatever you like? There are certain things that they have to do by Act of Parliament. You cannot put a person into the hospital as a leper without an order from the Board. There are matters in connection with the abattoirs which must be done by the Board under the Act of Parliament.

1476. Does the President always preside at the Board meetings? Yes.

1477. In so far as these figures at the abattoirs are concerned, are they not under revision? Yes; by a special committee of the Board. The revenue received by the abattoir is £10,000 a year, and the expenses have been generally about £12,000.

1478. I understood you to say that the Medical Adviser to the Government comes under your department? The departments are different, but I would suggest that they should be inquired into as if they both belonged to one department.

1479. Are you responsible for the preparation of this estimate? Yes.

1480. For the estimate of the Medical Adviser to the Government? Yes, subject to the medical adviser.

1481. Has this been prepared the same as the estimate of previous years was, or has it undergone revision? It has undergone revision to a very small extent, because it is not possible to reduce it much.

1482. Are the estimates submitted to the Board? No; the Board has nothing whatever to do with the medical adviser.

1483. Who is the head of that department? Professor Anderson Stuart.

1484. How many positions does he hold? He is President of the Board of Health with a salary of £489, and he is Medical Adviser to the Government, without salary.

1485. Without salary? Yes.

1486. What other position does he occupy? He has his professorial appointments at the University as well.

1487. Of course there are a lot of salaries here on account of professional men, but you say they have all been thoroughly revised, and that there can be no reduction? I think the payment to the visiting surgeons of the gaols of £40 is ridiculously small. It amounts to about 2s. 1d. a visit.

1488. Then there is a salary of £627 for Dr. Paton? Yes; he is the Government medical officer and vaccinator of Sydney, and, in addition, is the police surgeon. He is responsible for the medical care of persons locked up in the police stations. He goes every morning to give evidence with respect to persons charged with insanity. The Government medical officer in the Parramatta district has a slightly bigger salary, namely, £650. His duties are somewhat difficult. He does all that the other does, and something in addition. He is the police doctor, the prison doctor, and a general visiting medical officer to the district. These gentlemen are not allowed any private practice.

1488½. There is a lump sum of £5,000, I see, put down on the Estimates for payment of medical fees, &c.? Too little is estimated; we have asked for more, but it has been reduced. We have always to get a supplementary vote for what we want.

1489. To what extent? From £1,500 to £2,000.

1490. Over and above the £5,000? Yes; it is impossible to accurately apportion the amount. There are fees for *post mortems*, and evidence in inquests, evidence of doctors in Courts, where there are no regularly appointed Government medical officers in that particular town.

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1491. There is the maintenance of sick paupers? The vote for this is £10,000, for the support of paupers in the various hospitals, and it is too small. We have already spent £12,000, without reckoning the present month.
1492. How is it that this does not come under Mr. Maxted's department? Cases suffering from acute disease do not go to him. Chronic cases, and such as cannot receive any benefit by further active treatment, are passed on to him. They are paid for at a rate of 3s. a day in the Sydney and Prince Alfred Hospitals. My opinion is that the hospitals ought to take more of these patients in than they do without charge. They get an annual subsidy of £4,000 a year, each of these two hospitals, and they undertake to admit urgent cases—accidents in the streets, and so forth—but they will not take any pauper medical cases. They refer these cases to the Government for a pauper-order, which is a guarantee from the Government that they will pay £1 1s. a week for their maintenance. That system has obtained twenty or thirty years. Half the patients in both these institutions are Government paupers, paid for at the rate I have named. The hospital people say they cannot take in more cases without payment, because their funds are not sufficient to maintain the hospital.
1493. If a poor person goes to the hospital, and says he cannot pay, will they send him to the Government for an order? Yes; they would not take him in without. They refer him to the Board of Health for an order.
1494. Suppose the person did not know where to go? They direct him by printed cards.
1495. What about the Coast Hospital? It is maintained by the Government, and has been since its institution. It was built originally for a small-pox hospital at the time of the small-pox epidemic. It so remained for about two years, but it has since been opened as a Government hospital.
1496. With whom do the appointments rest—with the Board? No; with the exception of the first three, the appointments are made by the Medical Adviser to the Government. He approves of them on the nomination of the medical superintendent of the institution. There are all small pay officers, earning between £50 and £100.
1497. *Mr. Robertson.*] As secretary to the Medical Adviser to the Government and as secretary to the Board of Health, I suppose you are conversant with all the matters connected with those two departments? Yes.
1498. And you are unable to intimate to the Commission any way by which a saving could be effected? With the exception of the abattoir establishment.
1499. With regard to the abattoir establishment—how long has this Committee you mentioned been investigating the matter? About three months.
1500. *President.*] And when do you expect to have their report? They have made several recommendations but no consecutive report. One recommendation was that the position of manager should be abolished. That recommendation was carried out. The inquiry was not so much in connection with the staff as with the general internal management of the abattoir. For instance, they found the other day that the officers had been allowed fuel and light. The first accounts that came to me for payment showed that one officer had used £13 odd of gas for lighting in a single quarter. I applied for a return and found that the privilege had been abused, and it was stopped by the Board.
1500½. Have they not finished their investigations after two months? No. They have finished everything excepting the investigation into matters connected with the staff.
1501. Will you furnish to this Commission a statement embodying all the recommendations made by the Committee and the result of their inquiry during the past two months? I will, subject to the permission of the Board.
1502. Have you prepared a statement showing the particulars of the work done by the administrative staff in your department, from yourself downwards? No.
1503. Will you do that? Yes.
1504. *Mr. Humphery.*] Why is the Government veterinary paid on a higher scale than any other member of the staff? He is not paid higher than the chief medical inspector.
1504½. Who is that? Dr. Ashburton Thompson.
1505. Would the duties of the Government veterinary include inspection at Glebe Island? It has done so for some years.
1506. Would the subordinate inspectors also take duty occasionally at Glebe Island? If the chief veterinary was away for some particular business they would; for instance, the other day he had to go to Cobar to make an inquiry about horses.
1507. Is it necessary to maintain a similar staff at Glebe Island? No.
1508. There is no similar staff at Glebe Island? There is a superintendent there.
1509. What are his duties? Generally to superintend and take charge of the whole Abattoir. He was subject to the Treasury at one time, but now he is subject to the Board of Health.
1510. Is he simply in charge of the abattoir? Yes.
1511. Does he not perform veterinary duties? No, he has no knowledge of that.
1512. What about the inspector? He has no special qualifications, but he has charge of the slaughtering and condemnation of animals. If the owner will not agree with him that the animal is diseased, then it is a case of an appeal to the veterinary inspector.
1513. Then the chief inspector comes in? Yes. He decides the question. The Abattoir inspector has under him an assistant inspector and four temporary inspectors. Every animal slaughtered is examined.
1514. Are the members of the veterinary staff fully occupied? Yes. The chief veterinary inspector is the only one retained in Sydney. The others are inspecting dairy premises, slaughtering premises, and other work of a similar character in the country.
1515. How are the salaries fixed for the assistant veterinary inspectors? They were fixed by the Colonial Treasurer, on the recommendation of the Board. They got authority for the engagement of these men at a salary not to exceed £400.
1516. Has there been any increase in the annual expenditure of your staff during the past few years, or do the salaries remain at what they were fixed at in 1885 or 1886? There has been an increase.
1517. Have the increases been in consequence of the length of service or of the increase of work? In consequence of the increase of work. A number of Acts of Parliament have been passed during that period which increased the work considerably.

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1518. I want to understand how it comes about that the increases that you speak of have taken place;—was the staff in 1885 fully employed, or was additional work thrown upon them, and did an increase of salary follow? Additional work was thrown upon the staff and an increase of salary followed, and also it was necessary that the number of the staff should be increased.
1519. What have been the increases between then and the present time? The chief medical inspector had an increase of £100 a year. He got £750, he then got £850, which was afterwards reduced by the 10 per cent.
1520. Who is the next in position? The chief veterinary inspector. He was an officer partly employed by the Health Department and the Stock Department till three years ago, when the Stock Department complained that we used his services to such a large extent that they could not continue to pay him his salary. Then he was taken over wholly by the Board of Health, but his salary has not been increased since then.
1521. Where have the increases taken place? In 1885 we had not these three veterinary inspectors that we now have. That was one increase. As I explained before, there has been another increase in the appointment of a chief clerk at a salary of £275. There was no Leprosy Act in force then, and therefore the amount of £600 for the salaries of the attendants on the lepers is new. There was no Act compelling them to be segregated. Then there was this increase under the Noxious Trades and Cattle Slaughtering Act.
1522. Has there been an increase in the salaries? My own salary was increased £100 and was afterwards reduced by the 10 per cent. Before that I was receiving £505 per annum.
1523. In what year was that? Last year. I am now receiving £475 salary, and I am compelled to reside in Sydney by an order of the Board, and the Treasury makes me an allowance for lodgings of £100 a year.
1524. So that your salary with allowance would be £575? If you speak of it in that way it is; but I asked that the amount allowed for lodgings should not be looked upon as part of my salary or as part of the emoluments of my office. I did not wish to reside in Sydney. I have to attend my office every Sunday morning and after hours. A great deal of work in connection with the department, such as dealing with infectious diseases, arises, so that we cannot observe ordinary office hours.
1525. *Mr. Humphery.*] Would the increase of £100 a year that you spoke of be exclusive of this allowance for your house? Yes.
1526. Have there been no other increases in the department of the Board of Health? Yes; the Superintendent of Quarantine has £50 a year increase. His salary used to be £250 at that period.
1527. Has he been long there? About eleven years—between ten and eleven.
1528. At what salary did he enter? £212.
1529. Would the increase be the result of length of service? Yes; under the Civil Service Act there was an increase of £20 per year, which brought the salary up.
1530. Do you consider he is over paid? No.
1531. Do you think fourteen quarantine officers are necessary? I do not.
1532. How many do you think are absolutely necessary? I think the number might be reduced by one.
1533. How are they distributed? Two in Sydney, one at Newcastle, three at Watson's Bay, and the remainder at the Quarantine Station.
1534. What is the pay of each? The senior men get £120 each, and the others £108, *i.e.*, some get £10 and others £9 a month.
1535. *President.*] You said the Board was advisory? Yes; and in some points administrative too under the more recent Acts. Under the old Acts it was only advisory.
1536. Of course you have got very competent professional men on the inspectorial staff? I believe so.
1537. Could you not dispense with the Board altogether, having such men as these constantly watching the business of the department? I do not think it would be desirable to dispense with the Board altogether.
1538. In what way are their services indispensable? The Board was appointed under an Act of Parliament, and has several Acts to administer. The members are entrusted in some cases with very great power indeed; for instance, they can practically make a person a prisoner for life, and generally you want to have a number of men who are recognised in the Colony as leading men to advise on the different questions that arise. They are a corporation by Act of Parliament.
1539. When I counted the numbers forming the Board it seemed to me that the Board was a very ponderous one, and the fact of each member being paid per sitting makes it very expensive. Sometimes I daresay there is not much business to be done. Is it the case that there are three medical men who sit on the supposed cases of lunacy? No; there are two.
1540. And these are not members of the Board? No; the Board has nothing to do with it. They have power to commit a person to the lazaret who is attacked with leprosy. There are forty persons there now.
1541. Outside of that the Board could be dispensed with so far as the necessity of their professional knowledge is concerned, could it not? No; they advise the Government on a number of questions dealing with matters affecting the sanitation of the country and administer certain Acts. Epidemics in the country occur and they have reports with reference to the epidemics from their officers.
1542. Do you think that the number of members of the Board could be diminished with advantage? Yes. I think the numbers are rather large.
1543. Are they all paid fees? Until recently the official members of the Board were not paid fees.
1544. There are five medical gentlemen and five non-medical gentlemen on the Board, are there not? Yes; besides the President.
1545. Do you think that a Board of five, consisting of medical men and non-medical men, would be sufficient to fulfil the duties of the Board? I think that five would possibly be able to do the work.
1546. Equally as well as eleven? Possibly so.
1547. It would effect a saving of £500 a year, would it not? Yes, about that.
1548. You admit that one officer might be dispensed with on the staff at the Quarantine Station? Yes.
1549. Do you think that the pay is too high? The average is £114; £120 in some cases.
1550. Considering the scale of remuneration that is current now in other departments of business in the Colony, is not that a very large scale for men in that class of life? Judging from the salaries paid in other departments of the Government I should not consider the salaries too high, although they may be high in proportion to those paid by private persons; but I do not think that you could make a very large reduction.

1551.

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1551. *President.*] Circumstances alter considerably in the Colony as well as in other countries, and it is thought that an ideal scale of pay should not be allowed to regulate everything in the Government Service. It has been dispensed with in mercantile institutions where the pay is in accordance with the nature of the work done, and with the intelligence and ability required on the part of the individual doing the work? You don't want to pay more wages for the class of work referred to than you would to a handy labourer who is a little bit skilled in his particular work.
1552. Of course in certain times when there is a long period of good health the men have very little to do? Yes.
1553. But in times of emergency? They make up for it. When there is a slack time they do painting the buildings, repairing, and such like.
1554. *Mr. Robertson.*] Have you been in any other service than that of the Government? Yes.
1555. What busines were you in before? The mercantile.
1556. How long have you been in this department? Fourteen years.
1557. Since your appointment? I was first of all appointed clerk to the health officer fourteen years ago. I was then promoted to the position of secretary to the Board. There was no Board when I first joined the Service.
1558. Do you prepare the estimates? I do.
1559. You have them duly recorded in your books? Yes.
1560. Will you prepare a statement showing the votes that have been passed, and how much you have expended in each year from the time of your appointment? I cannot do that from my books, because we were a branch of the Treasury formerly, and they used to keep all the books in their office.
1561. How long have you been keeping books? Since 1884.
1562. I would like you then to make your statement from 1884? You want to know how much has been paid within the year?
1563. Yes, on account of the votes? A return made in that way would not necessarily give you the exact information that you require, because money is paid in on account of a service in one year, and is spent in another. For instance we may not pay till February a claim made for services in November.
1564. Let us know how much was expended in one year on account of the vote, and how much was spent in subsequent years on account of the same vote? I understand; it would not in any case go over a month or so.

W. O. Hopkins, Esq., Comptroller-General of Stores, sworn and examined:—

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1565. *President.*] The Stores and Stationery Department is under your control, I believe? It is.
1566. And you have a staff and system of inspectors together with a number of clerical assistants and men in the store branch? Yes.
1567. After yourself, I see there comes an inspector who is put down on the Estimates for £380 a year. What are his special duties? He has relieved me considerably of duties which I found had multiplied so much that I could not perform them; he assists me in the examination of goods delivered by contractors; he is a kind of general warehouse manager, such as they would have in most large mercantile houses; he has general supervision of the establishment; he also visits the different gaols and Government asylums, and compares stock with record books in those departments. When he finds a surplus stock it is transferred to another department; he does valuable service in that respect. His duties are to purchase goods that are not in contract; he is the up town buyer as it were; his hands are quite full of work.
1568. Is there a large proportion or a small proportion of the stores required that have to be purchased outside the contracts? A very small proportion.
1569. It just happens occasionally? Yes. Still there are lines about which he has to exercise great judgment in making purchases; it is not like placing an order with the contractor. Under the late system the contractors considered they had a right to supply all lines not in contract. We had to pay a high price for the goods not in contract under that system; now we buy in the open market at best advantage. The proportion of outside purchases has dwindled down considerably. In 1885 the total value of the drapery under contract was £18,000, and the purchases out of contract £300. That is a very small proportion.
1570. I suppose when occasion requires the inspector reports anything to you that is necessary for you to know and to give directions about? Yes.
1571. Is the clerical branch under your own eye? It is somewhat divided. The accountant has a staff more particularly belonging to the account branch, and there is a certain part of the clerical branch that comes more under my own supervision.
1572. Your accountant gets £371 per annum? Yes.
1573. Does he keep books himself or control the clerks in his department? He has the entire control of that branch, and he examines and checks nearly the whole of the work. He does not perform the clerical work, but he checks it. He is responsible for all vouchers that are sent in by him for my signature.
1574. I see you have nine employed at £236 each? Yes.
1575. I suppose their duties are to record the purchases in the books? Yes, and issues.
1576. To register deliveries? Yes.
1577. Do they register the deliveries of stores to the different departments? Yes; there is an elaborate system of double entry, and there is in addition to that a record of the goods received into stock, of every item from a packet of needles to ten thousand blankets, and the stock in hand is compared with the stock book at the end of the year, so that if a packet of pins has been extracted it is missed.
1578. You have a debit and credit side? Yes.
1579. And you can show exactly what stock you have in hand at the end of the financial year? Yes. Every month we have twelve lines promiscuously inspected; they are counted by the inspector and compared with the stock book, which is entirely under separate control.
1580. Where do you store the different articles which you have in hand? At the stores in Young-street.
1581. Does that hold all that you require? It has to do at present, because I cannot get more storage.
1582. But you admit that you can store all the goods in it? No. The place is completely crowded, and I have no accommodation for some of the purchases that I have to make. I could save the country thousands of pounds if I had sufficient storage.

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1583. In rent? No. By contracting for fixed quantities and taking them from the ship's side, we would purchase to very much greater advantage than having to buy indefinite or open quantities, where the contractor has to deliver from day to day in small or broken parcels. I have pointed that out years ago, and the system I have introduced has been acknowledged to be an improvement, but I have never been able to get the storage to carry it out in its entirety.
1584. Are you insured against fire? Yes.
1585. Is that usual in Government departments? Not usual, I think.
1586. But you always are well covered? Not quite covered. We insure for £20,000 and we carry a minimum of about £30,000.
1587. In the Store Branch I see you have fifteen men from the stock-keeper with a salary of £281, reduced to £236, down to the labourers;—have you a superfluity, or a short supply of labourers? It is a very fair standard. They fluctuate. Temporary labourers are taken on occasionally for a few hours, a few days, or weeks, when there is a rush of business, but the present standard is a fair one. I could not do with less.
1588. They would not be permanent? No; temporary men are paid 1s. an hour.
1589. With regard to the stock-keeper, he is responsible, I suppose, for the safe keeping and the good condition of the things that are under his care? Yes.
1590. Then there is a stationer;—what does he do? He has the same responsibility in connection with his flat.
1591. Then the assistant stationer, can you not dispense with him? No; he is a very valuable officer. The items issued last year from the stationer's stock were 39,000 in number. Of course, our system is a little more elaborate than that of an ordinary wholesale house. The invoices have to be made in triplicate. There is a great deal of clerical work, and we necessarily employ a larger staff to do the same kind of work that would be done in a mercantile house.
1592. When you speak of stationer and assistant stationer, their special department, I suppose, is in respect of the articles in that particular branch of business? Yes. They deal with stationery, architects' and surveyors' materials, postage papers and postal cards, miners' rights, business licenses, &c. The stationer is responsible for all those.
1593. Then there is an officer charged with the supervision of fuel and light? That is a recent appointment.
1594. What does that fuel consist of? Coal and wood.
1595. Have you supplies of those articles in the store? No; this officer is responsible for the correct reading of all the meters and the supervision of the consumption of gas. He has been instrumental in checking waste.
1596. In Government offices? Yes.
1597. You do not trust the inspector of gas whom the Gas Company sends round? Not now. I have been trying to get an officer to do this work for many years, but only got him three years ago. The cost of gas is about £12,000 a year.
1598. You think £200 a year is well spent on that work? Yes.
1599. I suppose the packer is one who packs up articles that have been requisitioned? Yes. Articles from stock are sent to his flat and are there checked, packed, and despatched. He also receives all goods from contractors, and reissues for town and country services.
1600. Then there is an assistant storekeeper at £200 a year. Does he require that assistance? Yes.
1601. The messenger, I notice, gets £120 a year besides an allowance? Yes; his allowance amounts to £30.
1602. He does not require to be a man of great clerical capacity, and his salary seems rather excessive for the work he does. Is there no room for economy? I think so. I pointed that out to the Civil Service Commission which sat some time ago, and I recommended that this messenger should be moved to the labour staff, and that a youth at half his salary should be appointed in his place. With that exception I do not know of any saving that can be effected in salaries.
1603. Then there is £140 a year for a carter; that is a good salary? Yes; but one must have a responsible man to deliver goods in town. He drives a pair of horses, and takes out heavy and assorted loads, and is responsible for their correct delivery.
1604. I should think that Mr. Shortland pays a good deal less for his trusty man, whom he has had twelve or fourteen years? Perhaps so.
1605. There are several labourers receiving £127 a year;—that is a very luxurious salary for men in that capacity? It is only about 7s. 6d. a day, I think.
1606. And knocking off Sundays it is 8s., which is paid wet or dry, little or no work? They always have work.
1607. There is a very important item here of stores and stationery for the Public Service generally, £50,000 for the half year, that means £100,000 a year;—is that for supplies for the whole of the Service? Yes, nearly so.
1608. Fuel and light for departments within the district of Sydney, £11,000 a year, and conveyance of stores £4,000;—when a requisition is sent to you from any of the Government departments have you any control over it? Yes, absolute control.
1609. You can make inquiry as to whether it is necessary? Yes.
1610. And does it often occur that you can exercise any check over any of the applications? The necessity for revising requisitions is diminishing, but that is one of my important duties. When I have a doubt I have frequently sent the inspector to examine the stock in the department applying, and ascertain if the full supply be necessary.
1611. The Commission have a strong impression that there might be an immense amount of economy exercised in watching carefully the requisitions? I fully realise that.
1612. And impressing upon the departments the value of economy? Yes.
1613. The amount expended by your department comes altogether to about £115,000? Last year the total expenditure was £127,000, and the reduction on previous years was no doubt attributable to a great extent to the directions I had to economise, and the more absolute power of control given to me to reduce the requisitions. A certain amount was voted, and my instructions were to keep within the vote. The expenditure in 1884 was £144,000. It has fluctuated since then. Sometimes it has been a little more,

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more, sometimes it has been a little less. Last year it was exceedingly low, and I estimate this year to be able to do with £100,000, notwithstanding the growth of the Service.
1614. And that is all owing to the continual exercise of care, and examination into the condition of the stores of the departments which make the requisitions? To a great extent, and to a careful supervision of the requisitions, as also to the reduced values of goods.
1615. *Mr. Robertson.*] From how many sources do you receive requisitions for stores? We supply the whole Service with stationery, and nearly the whole with stores.
1616. Through what sources do you receive the requisitions? Through the heads of departments and the Under Secretaries, but they are not always supposed to come through the Under Secretaries. There are certain provisions in the regulations that, in cases of emergency, the requisitions may be sent on direct to me.
1617. In that case what do you do with the requisitions? If I consider supply necessary it is made forthwith.
1618. Do you send them back for confirmation? They are approved at the Treasury.
1619. They are not sent for approval to the Under Secretary? No, not if they come from the head of a department, from Dr. Manning for instance, and from gentlemen who would be more conversant with the wants of their department than the Under Secretaries could be.
1620. How much comes to you as a matter of urgency? I am quite within the mark in saying that during the whole year there will not be £1,000 worth. By arrangement with Mr. Potter, the postage stamp paper and duty stamp paper, &c., that might be required at a moment's notice, and would have no value except to the Government, would be sent on at once.
1621. Are all those officers to whom the President made reference under your personal supervision? Yes; but they are more directly under the supervision of the inspector. He is the warehouseman as it were.
1622. Is the accountant under him? From the fact that the accountant has a smaller salary the inspector may be considered as his superior officer. The inspector ranks next to myself, but these officers never interfere with each other's work?
1623. Are the clerks under the accountant or under the inspector? Some under the inspector, and others under the accountant.
1624. Are they all in one place? No, not all; my corresponding clerk and the record clerks are in separate rooms.
1625. How many do they number? There are three in two rooms, the whole of the others are in one room.
1626. You spoke of your system of book-keeping as being elaborate and by double entry, so that all matters are of easy reference? Yes.
1627. Can you enumerate all the classes of books that are in your department? I do not think I could positively, but first we have the ledger and journal, secondly the record of supplies by contractors, which are all copied into another book, and third we have the issue-out day-book. Then we have a clerk to enter in detail all the requisitions as they are sent and mark off the items as they are supplied. Then we have a stock-book and a book in connection with the fuel and light, and so on.
1628. Will you prepare a statement giving the detailed work done by each officer in your department? Certainly.
1629. Enumerating all the books and the number of books that are kept in your department? Yes.
1630. Do you prepare these Estimates? Yes.
1631. Upon what basis? On the supplies of previous years. If I have a large stock at the end of 1893 I can reduce the Estimates for 1894, but the Estimates are based upon the supplies of previous years.
1632. You are entirely responsible for the Estimates? Yes, so far as regards their preparation.
1633. You do not consult the Under Secretaries of the various departments with a view of ascertaining whether the demand will be the same as in the previous year? I make no inquiries of that kind. Our stock allows a little elasticity in that respect. If the demands are less our stock is greater.
1634. What is the rule with regard to temporary clerks—for how long a time may you employ them? I am not aware of any rule. I don't think I have employed in the aggregate more than three during the last ten years.
1635. Here is one who was employed in 1881;—has he been in your department during the whole of that time? That is not my appointment. I thought you were referring to my own appointments. If the Treasury sends them to me, of course they remain till they are removed by the Treasury.
1636. Do you prepare a statement recommending the continuance of these people year after year? Yes.
1637. Do you get a written report from the inspector, or from the accountant, with reference to the work that is being done through and under them? No. I have, of course, daily interviews with the inspector and accountant.
1638. I would like to ask you to prepare a statement of the past ten years, giving the amount of the yearly vote, and the expenditure under the various heads that may be in use in your ledger? Yes. I have that in the office now, since 1884, showing the actual expenditure, and, of course, the Estimates will show what has been voted. You would, I suppose, want to be informed of the Supplementary Votes and the Addititional Estimates. It has been the almost invariable practice to vote a certain amount and say that the rest will come from the Supplementary Estimates and the Additional Supplementary Estimates. We have always been able to get through £20,000 or £30,000 in that way.
1639. Do you think that your system of estimating could be improved upon? I do not think so.
1640. Have you ever applied for the means to effect the saving of thousands that you spoke of? Yes. I made a long report to the Minister (Mr. See), and pointed out that if certain powers were entrusted to me, and certain alterations were made, a considerable saving would be effected.
1641. Will you supply the Commission with a copy? Yes.
1642. *President.*] Are the ledgers kept both for quantities and values? Yes, with the exception of stock. We do not balance our stock with regard to value, because it is quite possible that we shall have this year's goods remaining till next year, when the rates may be different, so we have all the stock entered at the current contract value.
1643. *Mr. Robertson.*] Don't you allow for depreciation? No.

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1644. Not for stock that may be three years old? There is very little loss by depreciation. The only depreciation would be from moth, because ours is not a stock that is affected by fashion. It is quite as useful to-day as it would have been three years ago. The same remark will hardly apply to most business stores.

1645. What is the amount of stock that you generally carry? About £30,000 to £40,000, but it fluctuates considerably.

1646. *Mr. Humphery.*] Is the stock purchased by tender or is it imported? The only lines we import direct are for the Post Office, watermarked papers, postal card paper, and a few lines of that kind. These are imported direct from the mills, but the rest is purchased under contract.

1647. By local contract? Yes; there are some sixty of them.

1648. Then I understand that all stores instead of being sent direct by the contractors to the various departments are sent into your care? Yes.

1649. Then they are distributed? Yes; when a contract is for a definite quantity of goods, these are delivered from the ship's side, and taken into stock, and distributed from day to day as required by requisition. These goods are sent to the stores, and compared by the inspector with the stores' standard samples, and, if found satisfactory, are accepted. We do not allow the contractors to deliver to any department direct.

1650. Do you receive requisitions from the various departments for all stores that you issue? Yes.

1651. And you issue nothing without requisition? Not a pennyworth.

1652. Does your supervision extend to all Government stores of every description? Not to those of the Railway.

1653. Excepting that? I should not interfere with the Military clothing or the Post Office clothing or with the Railway Department; but we supervise the stationery used by the Railways. We inspect that, and are responsible for the stocks in every department in the Service.

1654. You referred to stationery several times—is that the principal item in your stock? I think the stock of stationery is larger than the stock of drapery and stores; but the amounts fluctuate from year to year.

1655. What about the telegraph material? We supply the Telegraph Department with chemicals, general stores, &c.

1656. Have you the custody of all telegraph material? Not the whole of the material used by that department.

1657. Does it pass under your supervision? A great portion of it we supply, such as chemicals and some stores. Others they obtain under separate contracts.

1658. Do the contracts for telegraph material pass through your books? Not the whole of them. They take a great number of contracts outside my department.

1659. How are the stores distributed throughout the country? They are delivered from my department to Wright, Heaton, & Co., who are responsible for the goods until they reach the consignees.

1660. Do you have an annual stock-taking? Yes.

1661. When will it be completed this year? We are preparing for it. At the end of the year we always take stock. One of the most satisfactory features in the department is that we are never more than a pound or two out in our stock-taking.

1662. Please explain what you mean by that? I mean that our stock corresponds with the stock-book, the record of receipts and issues in our large stock-book shows the balance of stock that we actually find on hand.

1663. Your books then are accurately kept? Yes; and the stock is accurately kept. If there were any defalcations going on it would be apparent.

1664. I observe that the total cost of your department has increased during the past two years? Yes.

1665. To what do you attribute that? The extension of the Service is responsible for much of it. We have over a thousand more lunatics than we had ten years ago, 1,600 more destitute, and a greater number of "Vernon" boys. Then new departments have been opened. Almost every year there is some fresh development necessitating an increase of stores, but at the same time our expenditure has not increased in proportion to the increase of the Service. We are issuing now 50 per cent. more goods than we were ten years ago, and our expenditure is actually less. Ten years ago it was £144,000, and last year it was £127,000, notwithstanding all these increases.

1666. You misapprehend what I am asking. I am not speaking of the quantity and value of the goods, I am speaking of the staff? The fact of our having made 1,200 more issues this year than last year would cause an increase in the staff, as of course it entails extra work.

1667. What do you mean by 1,200 additional issues;—do you mean that you have complied with 1,200 additional requisitions? Yes.

1668. Therefore the number of requisitions has increased from year to year? Yes.

1669. That is four more each day, taking an average of each working day? Yes.

1670. *Mr. Robertson.*] With regard to the stationery supplied to the Railway department, upon whose authority do you supply that? Upon the authority of Mr. Richardson, the Comptroller of Stores in the Railway.

1671. And that is full and sufficient authority for you? Yes.

1672. Is there any necessity for your inspecting the stock of stationery kept by the Railway Department? I do not know that it is absolutely necessary, but we sometimes do so. Should I receive a requisition from the Railway Department which I might consider excessive, I should then mark it to the inspector to report.

1673. Would you do that with regard to all the departments? Yes.

1674. And do you find that there are some cases where the authority is so loosely given that you find things are ordered that are not required? I have found that.

1675. Then there is absolute necessity for a check? I find it necessary to examine the stocks to prevent misappropriation or waste. In examining the stock in one department a short time ago the inspector found some supplies laid aside for one of the officers-in-charge of a dredge, and he asked whether it was necessary that this man should have a box of pens containing a gross, and suggested that a dozen would be enough. I only mention that as an illustration.

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1676. To what extent do you inspect and check the supply to the Telegraph Department and Railway Commissioners? We satisfy ourselves that their books, in which they keep a record of the stores and stationery in their respective branches, are properly kept—that everything which is received and issued appears in the stock-book.
1677. Is that part of your duty? Yes.
1678. To inspect the stocks kept by all departments? By every department that draws stock from us. Everything that is supplied from my department I have a right to follow up.
1679. And you do it? We periodically visit all the departments.
1680. *President.*] With regard to the Railway, are you satisfied with an examination of the central part at Eveleigh—you do not go into all the country parts to see what their stock is, and whether they are using things unnecessarily? No; the inspection is made at the head office.
1681. *Mr. Robertson.*] It must be a very incomplete inspection? We satisfy ourselves that the goods are properly used. If we should find that a gross of pens, for example, is sent to a small telegraph station, we would say that that is an excessive supply, and ask for an explanation. We go through their books to see if they have only asked for what we consider is a fair quantity.
1682. And you say that one inspector is sufficient to do all that work? I think so.
1683. *Mr. Humphery.*] Who is he? Mr. Morrow.
1684. When was he appointed? About four or five years ago.
1685. Had you any inspection previous to that? I had to inspect then.
1686. You did the whole work of inspection? Yes.
1687. Throughout the entire Service? Yes.
1688. Did you inspect the country as well? Yes; I used to go on Friday night, work on Saturday and Sunday, and return on Monday. I used to visit Bathurst, Berrima, Goulburn, and various other places.
1689. *Mr. Robertson.*] To inspect the stock and check the books throughout the Service would require, I should think, the whole year? If a certain number of lines correspond with the stock book, I for one should be satisfied. A few days ago a Treasury inspector visited my department, and after comparing a number of lines in stock with the records of the stock book, was satisfied that the whole was correct. I followed the same course in my inspections.

THURSDAY, 20 *DECEMBER*, 1894.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C.,
JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V.,
J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P.,
RICHARD TEECE, ESQ., F.I.A., F.F.A., F.S.S., J.P.

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

Charles Potter, Esq., Government Printer and Inspector of Stamps, sworn and examined:—

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1690. *President.*] The object which we have in view in asking you to attend to-night is to endeavour to find out from you how we can recommend economy and not sacrifice efficiency generally in your department. Were the estimates for expenditure for your department for 1895 prepared under your supervision? Yes.
1691. I notice generally that your staff seems to consist of very old and probably very experienced men? It does.
1692. There was one appointed in the forties, thirteen in the fifties, five in the sixties, and two in the seventies. That means they are gentlemen of very old standing in your department. Were their salaries arrived at by progressive increments from a lower stage? Yes; according to length of service and ability.
1693. Were the promotions by seniority frequent? Seniority is taken into account where other qualifications fit in.
1694. Take the first officer after yourself, the Superintendent, who gets £516 per annum;—can you tell us what is the nature of his duties? I might hand in this schedule, which is similar to one prepared by me for the previous Civil Service Commission. It contains each man's duty, age, and length of service.
1695. You might roughly state to us verbally what the Superintendent's duties are? They are to distribute the work to different branches and follow it up to its completion. He gets the requisitions from me and then sees that the work is carried out.
1696. The different branches are under his hands? Yes; he sees that the men are thoroughly efficient and do their duty. There is another document I should like to hand into the Commission. It is a memorandum of what I have done, and might suggest questions to you further on. [*Document handed in.*]
1697. Mr. Chapman is the gentleman we have just been speaking of; he has been forty years in the Department? Forty-three, I think.
1698. Is his time thoroughly employed? Yes; fully employed.
1699. You could not dispense with him? I could not dispense with anyone. I have suggested in the memorandum some savings that might be made.
1700. In the Clerical and Account Branch you have eleven gentlemen; the Chief Clerk and Cashier gets £425 per annum? He was one of the officers that the previous Commissioners recommended to get an increase of salary. They did not think he was paid sufficient for the responsible duties he had to perform.
1701. He has charge of the clerical branch and general supervision of the sub-branches connected therewith? Yes; he issues stamps.
1702. Is that postage stamps? Yes; postage stamps and duty stamps.
1703. The accountant has £380;—are his duties laborious? Yes; very laborious. You will see by the schedule the number of returns he has to make out in a month. It entails a lot of work.
1704. You have a clerk of records;—what records might they be? We receive thousands and thousands of papers. I think there are 20,000 official letters to be recorded in a year.
1705. Are the letters of such consequence as to require recording? They must be recorded, as action has to be taken on a great number of them. Numbers of them contain money, for instance.
1706. But when they are laid by they are done with for ever? Many of them are official letters, giving suggestions about the departments, appointments, and other matters that are necessary to record. You do not know when a letter might be wanted; we have often to refer to the records.

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1707. Does it not strike you that is a pretty stiff salary for a gentleman performing such duties? He has been a long time in the Service.
1708. That is one reason of the high pay, no doubt; what is his name? Gilbert Johnston.
1709. He has been twenty-four years in the department? Yes.
1710. Receiving and sales clerk; the sales, I suppose, are of publications which are sold over the counter? Yes.
1711. He gets £290? Yes, he has also been a long time in the Service.
1712. Is there any check upon his entries? He gets a certain number of publications from the publisher, and has to account for the sales.
1713. Could you tell us how much a year you derive from sales over the counter of Government Acts and other publications? Our receipts are about £6,000 a year from sales of documents, subscriptions to the *Gazette*, and so on.
1714. Could you also tell us what would be the value in the same ratio of documents printed and published by you for the public departments? I hand in an annual return prepared on the motion of Mr. Hutchinson when he was a Member of the Assembly. Each department is debited with what we do for them. The total amount of work we did last year was worth £113,000.
1715. That was work alone, leaving material out of the question? Yes, absolute work.
1716. Could you roughly estimate the value of the paper? About £20,000, parchment and paper together.
1717. Do you call each issue an edition; supposing a certain document has to be printed and published, do you call the first issue an edition? If there are no alterations we should call it a reprint.
1718. But how many do you print of the first issue? Of what?
1719. Say of the Blue Book? This is a list of the numbers of the different documents we print. It gives all the Parliamentary work. Some papers are printed by command for both Houses. We then print 1,100, and for the Assembly 750.
1720. After supplying Parliament and the departments with copies of the publications that you issue, have you ever any material quantity of stock left on hand that you do not know what to do with? Sometimes we have an accumulation of stock, but it is necessary to print extra copies. The demand is very irregular, and it is impossible to foretell what it may be. We put down a certain number for stock, and that stock accumulates.
1721. So you are obliged to turn it into pulp to make fresh paper? Yes. The last Commission recommended that a lot of these documents should be sold for waste paper, and so we got rid of several tons. Every session of Parliament increases our stock by many tons I dare say.
1722. Do you consider there is too much extravagance in having documents and papers printed and published by the Government Printer? It has often struck me that the numbers are rather large. I have suggested amendment at different times, and referred that list to the officers of each House to see whether they could not reduce them. They have reduced them from time to time.
1723. You have no means of converting into pulpy matter, in your own establishment, the old books, and of making them again into paper sheets? We could not do that.
1724. There are mills in Sydney who do it? We have an arrangement with the Paper Company, who give us 10s. a ton for the waste paper.
1725. You have seven clerks, one at £263, one at £209, one at £206, and four at £200;—are these gentlemen performing ordinary clerical duties? Yes.
1726. I suppose they have been a considerable time in the department? Most of them have been there a number of years. Some are promoted from the position of compositors very often.
1727. Their duties could be performed by men of less age and experience? I dare say they could in many cases, but experience is valuable in its way.
1728. They have risen by length of service to these salaries? Many of them have grown up with the department.
1729. Are the seven all necessary? All necessary.
1730. But supposing they were to be replaced it would make a considerable reduction in the salaries? When a vacancy occurs, and it is necessary to fill it, I generally recommend a reduction.
1731. There is a large number of readers, compositors, and others—250 I think? I think the total number of the staff all told with temporary compositors is 625.
1732. The 180 improvers, apprentices, and others, are also permanent, I presume? I have here a list of the different branches and the number employed in each. [*Document handed in.*]
1733. There is a great interval between the salaries paid;—the average salaries of these 350 seems to be about £110 per annum; that includes extra hands and overtime, does it not? Yes.
1734. So the extra hands would be an addition to the 350? Yes.
1735. How many extra hands might there be? I think that information is given on the list I have just handed in.
1736. On what occasions are the extras required? During Parliamentary session. This new Electoral Act gave us a lot of work, but I had as many as 350 compositors. We had a day and a night staff to keep the work down. It is much more expensive than the old Act.
1737. The issue of the electoral rolls must have been a very severe strain on the department? It was, indeed. If it had not been for the machinery I got while I was away we could not have got out the work. We use a lot of stereotypes to save composition.
1738. There is an item down on the Supplementary Estimates for your department? Yes; £9,500.
1739. That, added to the cost of the department in other ways, which is in round numbers about £77,000, makes fully £87,000 per annum? It is more than that. Perhaps this statement might be of some use. [*Document handed in.*]
1740. That is for 1893? Yes.
1741. The expenditure to date for 1894 is £88,750 18s. 8d.? ———
1742. *Mr. Teece.*] It is put down at £72,000 in the Estimates? But there are Supplementary Estimates, and then we get paid for the railway work.
1743. *President.*] All the publications you supply to Parliament, the public departments, and the Government offices, are all delivered free of charge? Free of charge.
1744. You comply with any requisition so long as you have the documents in stock? I always scrutinise every requisition that comes in, and frequently cut down the numbers. I do not always give the departments what they ask for. If I think a requisition is excessive I refer it back to the department.

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1745. Even although you might have plenty of the paper in stock? Yes. Some requisitions I put aside altogether, and hear no more about them.

1746. Does the Railway Department pay you for the supply of tickets? Yes. I may mention, in regard to the Railway Department and its tickets, that they had a staff of about six officers to distribute the tickets to the different stations. Now we send the tickets direct from our place with the assistance of one clerk. We save the Railway Department about £1,500 a year in that way. These men used to order large stocks of tickets. Sometimes they had millions of tickets on hand. We do not keep a stock on hand, but just print them as the requisitions come in.

1747. If your staff were to be remodelled you would be able to considerably reduce the salaries, provided the older men were to be replaced by younger ones? Yes. When a vacancy falls due, I never recommend the new man to get the same salary as the older man, because a man has nothing to look forward to if he gets the maximum at once. There is no stimulus for him.

1748. Are your men who may be called seniors all thoroughly efficient? Yes; all our people are workers. We have no idle men. I ask Members of Parliament and others to come into the department suddenly, and go round the offices. They will find every man at his work.

1749. In addition to the saving that might be effected if the elderly men were replaced by younger men, could you form any estimate as to the saving that might be made if greater economy were observed, and if there were less profusion in the demands for Government publications? I have been trying to make savings all along. We have got to such a state that I cannot recommend anything further. In the *Gazette* we have widened the measure, as we call it; we have decreased the size of the type; and, as regards many notices that used to be published in full many times over, we have got them tabulated, and only insert them once. In fact, we save hundreds of pages in the *Gazette* in that way, but, notwithstanding all this, the *Gazette* still increases in size. It has now to be bound in six volumes a year instead of two. I have collected a bundle of *Gazettes* to show the Commission how the different notices have been reduced, and how space has been saved.

1750. Could you form an estimate, if greater thrift were exercised in the Government departments generally in their demands for your publications, how many thousand pounds a year you could save? I could not say.

1751. You could not approach to an estimate? No; we exercise all the vigilance we possibly can in keeping down the requisitions, and in referring back anything we think excessive. I try to manage the place as if it were my own.

1752. *Mr. Teece.*] In answer to a question by the President, you spoke of the salaries being increased from time to time according to length of service;—have you a scale in use? We have a scale for the workmen, but not for the clerks.

1752½. Does that scale provide for periodical increases in pay? Yes; I might give you a copy of the rules. The men are supposed to get an increase of £10, but I have not recommended that for years in the endeavour to keep down expenses.

1753. Does that £10 a year apply all round? Yes; to a certain class of officers.

1754. Does it include compositors? No; but readers and others. I have made a great saving in regard to the unclaimed letter list. I suggested when the new Postal Act was passed that provision should be made to do away with this list. We save £600 a year by this means.

1755. Have you compared the wages paid to your printers, machine-men, and compositors with those paid in outside establishments? At present our wages are a little higher than those in the town, as the latter have been reduced. The town minimum is £2 12s.—it used to be £3.

1756. I see in the Blue Book for 1893, under the heading "Engineer, compositors, machinists, pressmen, bookbinders, assistants and others," the rates vary from £308 per annum to 9s. per day? The engineer gets £300 a year, but that is too little instead of too much.

1757. There are not a number of them getting that? Oh, no; there is only one in that class who gets £300.

1758. Still, on the question of wages—"Improvers, apprentices, folders, and sewers"—these are largely women, I suppose? They are seventy-one women and girls, I think; but their wages are regulated by the rules. A girl comes in on probation for three months and gets nothing, the next three months she gets 1s. a day; then she goes on till she gets a guinea, and even up to 30s. a week, according to ability.

1759. Girls are not included in the 8s. a day rate? No.

1760. Who are they? I could not say by the Estimate.

1761. They are all included under the heading "Improvers, apprentices, folders, and sewers";—is not the folding and sewing generally done by girls? Yes.

1762. The improvers and apprentices would be getting still less, I suppose—you would not give an apprentice 8s. a day? We call them apprentices even if they have been eight years in the department. We have improvers who have been ten years in the place.

1763. Are they still improving? Oh, they are competent; but we call them improvers.

1764. You stated the value of the work you did for the departments was about £113,000 a year, independent of the cost of paper or parchment;—is there any provision for paper or parchment in these Estimates? No; that comes from the stores. We store it all.

1765. The Estimate for the half year of 1895 is £36,000. That is at the rate of £72,000 per annum, which was the Estimate for 1894, leaving out the Supplementary Estimate for £9,500, which brought the whole thing up to £81,500, and you have received to date £95,000;—does that £95,000 include the charge to the departments? To the railway, yes; to the railway and survey, I think.

1766. That is portion of the estimated £113,000? Yes.

1767. Are we to understand that although you give these wages, which are somewhat higher than those ruling the trade outside, and leaving out the question of interest on the cost of the building, you are making this large profit? Yes, I think so. I can safely say that. Here is a memorandum showing how the different countries of the world have come to establish their Government Printing Office. [*Document handed in*]. One of the American Governments consider they save 500,000 dollars a year by having their own printing office, and the head of the stationery branch in London stated that if the Government had printed *Hansard* they would have saved 45 per cent. Hansard himself made a fortune out of it.

1768. You adhere to your opinion that you are making this large profit? Yes.

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1769. The prices you charge the departments must be more or less arbitrary? We charge the exact cost, and we put on 50 per cent. on the composition to cover all other expenses, such as superintendence, insurance, &c.
1770. Have you ascertained how the prices charged by you would compare with prices charged by private manufacturers in the city? I have not done that, but we go by the cost of the material.
1771. But you could make that anything? Oh, no.
1772. You might double the wages of every one in your employ, and that would show a greater profit? It is explainable.
1773. Will you supply the Commission with the corresponding figures to these for the last four or five years ending 1894, showing the cost of the department, and the cost of the work you have done and charged to the other branches? Exactly.
1774. You stated that in 1894 you had a large amount of extra work in connection with the Electoral Act, I suppose that largely increased the cost of administration in your department;—you pay overtime, do you not? We had a large night staff, of nearly a couple of hundred men.
1775. Is there anything of the same kind going on now? We have not had so much trouble with the rolls.
1776. What was the necessity for making the appropriation for 1895 equal to that for 1894? Because all the type had to be reset. The arrangement of the rolls was different. They put more columns into the pages. About 34 tons of type had to be distributed and reset. Of course, now that they have got into proper shape, there is less trouble. I may mention that at one time a general election suddenly took place, and we wanted assistance. The then Government Printer sent me round the town to see how much we could get done. There were 3,000 pages to do, but all the town people could do was 150 pages, they had not the material and the appliances.
1777. On that point do you ever do work for the outside public? No.
1778. You have never done so? Never; except when perhaps a person might not be able to get a photo-lithograph done at any establishment in town, but that would be very seldom.
1779. No considerable work? No.
1780. Are you quite sure of that? Quite sure. A Member complained in the House the other day that we did not do all the Railway work. For instance, we do not do the coloured placards, because we have not the machinery to spare.
1781. Will you tell the Commission what is the course adopted in supplying the Votes and Proceedings and *Hansard* to Members of Parliament? We get the slips down from the Assembly, and print them for them.
1782. That is day by day? Yes; of course, we act on the order of the Assembly and Council, the same as with Parliamentary papers.
1783. Do you not repeat them in bound volumes later on? Yes; Members get loose copies, and afterwards a set of bound volumes. I suggested that we should bind only the first volume, that is only the Votes and Proceedings and Minutes, and that any further documents the Members should get unbound, and put in a paper wrapper.
1784. What response was made to that suggestion? There has not been a very great saving, and most of the Members, I think, want the volumes bound.
1785. Have you any idea what the yearly cost is of supplying the bound volumes? I could not say right off.
1786. Would it be just a few hundreds or would it be thousands? It would be more than a few hundred pounds; each volume costs about 8s. to bind, and they all have to be paged.
1787. In an average Session how many would there be? About seven for the Assembly and three or four for the Council. We had in one Session ten volumes for the Assembly and six for the Council.
1788. What do you do when workmen become old and inefficient in their department? I think I have recommended one or two to retire. One is retiring now. But if they are temporary men we just let them work on piece-work for charity's sake, and make what they can.
1789. In a case of permanent men, if this scale of yours is adhered to—that is, if a man gets £10 a year increase—by the time he is old he will get pretty high wages? He cannot get more than £200 a year. There are quasi overseers who get £225.
1790. You have a foreman of the postage stamps and tram tickets and another for the railway tickets? He is the foreman of the postage stamps, and has to do with the tram tickets.
1791. Are not these two offices analogous? Not at all; the railway tickets are not negotiable, but the tram tickets are.
1792. But the one who understands the one work will understand the other? The railway printing has no affinity with the other. I have suggested that the railway printing be turned over to that department, although I think it can be better done in our place.
1793. There are sixteen people in these two departments; could not the one foreman manage them all? One foreman would not do for the two branches.
1794. What is the foreman's duties? To look after the men, see they do their work, and to take care of the stamps.
1795. You have five ticket-printers and assistants, who get £830 a year, and a foreman gets £310 to look after them? That is one of those cases where men have been a long time in the service. This man has spent his whole life, and what is it after all. This is all he has to look forward to.
1796. But if the State does not want him it is not the duty of the State to keep him? Certainly, but it is better to pay a trustworthy man a liberal wage than underpay him. Otherwise he might be subject to temptation.
1797. What temptation is there in the case of railway tickets? Not so much there perhaps; still some of the tickets are worth £4 or £5 in Melbourne. I think it would be only fair that the salaries paid to the people in the Printing Office should be compared to those paid to people in other departments. Our men are skilled men, and I don't think they get overpaid.
1798. Speaking still of the foreman; the foreman of your bookbinding branch gets £358 per year, do you think that a foreman in a house like that of Sands or of Smith would get the same wages? I could not say. I do not know the rates they pay in the town. Good men in the town get fairly paid, although lately the minimum wages for compositors has been reduced to £2 12s. per week, though numbers of them get more.

1799.

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1799. I am not talking of compositors. The foreman is a man of responsibility and should get more, but you have not taken any steps to ascertain what the men in private employ are getting? No.
1800. There is an item of rent of store for printed public documents, £1,013 a year? One of the stores is a Government building, and the other is at McMahon's Bond, for which we pay £600 a year. In one we store the spare documents and in the other we keep our stock of paper. Sometimes we have 30,000 reams of paper in stock. We get the paper cheaper by storing it. At one time the contractors used to store the paper for us, and we had to pay a deal more for it.
1801. You can store a lot of paper in a £1,000 a year store? Yes; but the Government really only pay £600 a year; £1,013 is merely the estimated rental of the building. That building is at the old A.S.N. Company's Wharf.
1802. Do you want frequent access to these stores? Yes, daily. In addition to those we have a basement under the Printing Office where we keep a lot of paper for immediate work.
1803. What do you do in the way of additions to your staff, suppose you want further assistance? We have a large temporary staff, and we find that the most economical method. Of late years I have only recommended a few to be put on the permanent staff.
1804. That would be the wages men? Yes.
1805. Have you ever had men sent to you you did not want? Very few. Of course I have a good many applicants sent to me by Members of Parliament and others, but I cannot complain of great pressure being brought to bear on me. A man out of work may go to a Member of Parliament who shunts him on to me to get rid of him.
1806. You have not had anybody billeted on you you do not want? No; except in one instance. As another instance of economy, I may mention that some time back the pound-keepers were supplied with the whole of the *Gazettes* and the supplements, but I suggested they should get only the impounding notices, and this resulted in a considerable saving of paper.
1807. Do you make your payments for the department yourself, or are they made to the Treasury? We send in the abstracts as usual to the Treasury, then we get a cheque from the Treasury and pay the men.
1808. Do you do that with regard to payments for materials? That is generally done through the stores.
1809. All your abstracts go to the Treasury? Yes.
1810. *Mr. Robertson.*] You say you do not pay for what you get from the stores? No, we do not pay the stores; that comes out of a general vote for stores.
1811. *Mr. Storey.*] You have complete control of the Government Printing Office? Yes.
1812. You have no Board over you? No.
1813. To whom are you responsible? To the Treasurer.
1814. Do you make any special reports, monthly, quarterly, or yearly? No.
1815. Do you report annually? No.
1816. Do you send in no reports? Except when called upon for particular things, but no general report as to the work of the establishment.
1817. Suppose you want any extra machinery, do you get that on your own responsibility? No; I apply to the Treasury, and an indent is sent to the Agent-General.
1818. But you recommend certain things, and if the Treasury approves they are indented for? Yes, some few things we buy in the Colony.
1819. Have any recommendations of any kind ever been refused, or do you generally get what you want? We generally get what we want, if there is money. I wanted an iron safe the other day made of boiler-plate to cost about £50, as I require more room in which to store the postal notes. At present we have to put them on the floor. The reply from the Treasury was there were no funds.
1820. If you want improvements in the machinery you must apply to the Treasury? Yes.
1821. And they invariably grant what you want? Yes.
1822. The stock of paper is, I suppose, your principal stock;—how do you obtain that? By contract. The Treasury manage that. We make out the list of paper required and submit it to the Treasury. That is an annual contract and is advertised for by tender.
1823. Is that generally taken up in Sydney? Yes. Of course there are agents of London houses in Sydney.
1824. You say you do not pay for that; is not your department debited with the price of this material? I suppose the Stores Department do that, but I know nothing about it.
1825. But you do not take any notice of that in your earning power? No.
1826. I understood you to say in answer to the President that your estimate of the work done is £113,000 for the twelve months; you make that up virtually yourself by adding the cost of labour and a lump sum of 50 per cent.? Yes.
1827. Have you ever tried to verify that in any way by work done at other places? It is done by calculation. For instance we take the time it would require to do what we call a token, that is 250 at the machine, the cost of the ink, and so on.
1828. According to this estimate you have 350 men, are all those men paid day wages, that is the sub-overseers, compositors, machinists, folders, and sewers? All the permanent men are paid monthly.
1829. I am speaking of the ordinary compositor;—is it not the practice at most institutions outside to pay the men by piece-work instead of by day labour? So we do the temporary men. Our work is of that nature that it cannot all be done by piece-work. Some of it must be done on time, and some by the thousand ens.
1830. Have you ever tried in your department to work piece-work as a more economical means than day labour? Not with the permanent hands; but we keep an account of each man's earnings, whether permanent or temporary.
1831. You do not pay him according to that? No.
1832. You say the rates of pay are according to these regulations of yours, which I suppose were adopted in the year 1884? Yes.
1833. You say in terms of the Civil Service Act, but all that classification part of the Civil Service Act giving yearly rises to officers was abolished;—why was it not abolished in your department? I do not think it is exactly according to the Civil Service Act; these come under the 7th section of the Act. I do not know that there is anything in the Act by which they could get increments of £10 a year.
1834. I understood that the men had been getting it? They do not get it every year. A man may get £10 this year, but it may be five years before he gets another £10.

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1835. You do not admit the right of the men to get it? There are lots of them who do not get the maximum pay.
1836. Do they all contribute to the Superannuation Fund? Lots of the compositors do not contribute. A lot of them have lately asked to be brought under the Act.
1837. *Mr. Robertson.*] You said it was a fair thing to compare the salaries paid to the employees of the Government Printing Office with those paid to employees in other Government offices? Yes.
1838. You have done this, I suppose? I think so.
1839. How do they compare? We find we are paid less. I think you will find a man like our chief clerk in a corresponding position in another department gets more than he does.
1840. And you also say that it is fair to make a comparison with the salaries paid in printing offices such as those of John Sands, W. E. Smith, and Turner and Henderson? I do not know, I am sure. I would not like to say whether it is fair, because I do not know how long the men have been in those establishments, nor the nature of their work, and a thousand other things.
1841. But do you not think that, as a Commission, it would be fair for us to make a comparison? I think it is hardly for me to give an opinion on that point.
1842. Have you a tabulated statement showing how many compositors, machinists, and others you have whose salaries are enumerated in the Blue Book as varying from £308 a year downwards? I think the return handed to the President will show you.
1843. Has your work increased since 1885? Considerably.
1844. Do you remember how many sub-overseers you had in 1885? I could not say.
1845. You had eight? Yes.
1846. You have more work now, and yet you have only five sub-overseers; what is the explanation of that? Perhaps there are assistant sub-overseers; that would make the difference.
1847. Does the overseer superintend the work of the bookbinding branch and the press branch? Not the same man. There is one man for the press branch and another for the bookbinding branch.
1848. What is the overseer's duty? To look after the branch generally, and see that the work is carried out. I have done as many as 1,000,000 books in a year.
1849. These sub-overseers are sub to the overseer? Yes; the object of that, no doubt, was to prevent increasing the number of superior men.
1850. The responsibility of the overseer is considerably more than that of the sub-overseer? Yes.
1851. And are his duties only valued at £45 a year more than those of the sub-overseers? I do not know what the difference is.
1852. The overseer gets £380, and the sub-overseer £335? I think, in the binding branch, there are between sixty and seventy men; and it is necessary to have a reliable man in case the overseer should be sick or absent.
1853. With regard to the photographic and drafting branch—is the manager a draftsman? No.
1854. He is the manager of the department, but not a draftsman? No. It is not necessary that he should be a draftsman.
1855. Is the sub-overseer a draftsman? No.
1856. What do you usually pay the compositors? To the temporary men we pay 1s. 1d. a thousand ens.
1857. How many of the clerks have been compositors? The chief clerk is a compositor, and there are several others, but I could not tell how many.
1858. Then the work they are doing is work that a man could do without any special training? No; he could not. For instance, there is the computing branch. In making out the men's bills it is necessary to have someone who understands that sort of thing. An ordinary clerk could not cast off type; he would not understand the technicalities. It requires a man who has been a compositor to be an efficient clerk in the computing branch.
1859. Except in the way you have indicated, you could not further suggest to the Commission any way by which a saving could be effected? Yes. I think I have suggested that the rates for temporary compositors might be so reduced that there would be a saving of about £2,000 a year. By the introduction of the Linotype machines we would save over £4,000 a year, which would be equal to a saving of thirty compositors. When I was at Ottawa in 1891 the Linotype machines were just coming into use. I have written to the Government Printer there to give me his opinion with regard to them, and I expect to have his reply in a month or two.
1860. Are there any other ways? I don't know of any others.
1861. *Mr. Humphery.*] In the returns you have submitted to us, the cost of composing by the Linotype machines would be 5d. as against 1s.? Yes. I was speaking to Mr. Bennett, of the *Evening News*, the other day, and he told me he can get the work done for 4d. a thousand, but I put it at 5d. to make sure. I think that is about what it costs at the *Daily Telegraph* office. It is only certain kind of work that can be done on the machine. It could not touch the tabular work. But for reprints, a lot of *Gazette* work, and probably the *Parliamentary Debates*, it might be used.
1862. You estimated a saving of £4,000 a year could be effected? Yes.
1863. *Mr. Storey.*] On what outlay? There would be a large outlay at first, but that would soon be saved. I think the machines cost about £700 each and we would want ten of them.
1864. *Mr. Humphery.*] Are the stores you refer to under your charge or under the charge of the Comptroller of Stores? The stores belonging to my department are under my control.
1865. And contain printing material to the value of £100,000? Yes; appliances, machinery, and type.
1866. It is all under your charge? Yes.
1867. What staff have you to keep a record of your stores? Three.
1868. How do you designate them? There is a storekeeper and entry clerk; the others are merely assistant clerks.
1869. Is there any reason why the Comptroller of Stores should not have control of the stores and supply them to you? It would not answer; we could not obtain our supplies quick enough. It is necessary for us to have a paper on hand so as to get it when wanted. If we had to depend on the storekeeper we would frequently fall to the ground.
1870. I want you to explain why as there is a Comptroller of Stores with a large staff there should also be a separate store under your charge? I do not think the Comptroller of Stores has accommodation to take all our paper in.

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1871. You think it is necessary to have a separate store and a separate staff? Yes; we do not know what the demands will be from one moment to another. If we had to make a requisition to the Comptroller for every bit of paper we wanted it would be very awkward.
1872. How do you satisfy yourself that all the hands have full occupation? By personal inspection. I personally see to that myself, and not in a formal sort of way.
1873. Can you say in round figures what the cost of superintendence, clerical labour, and manual labour in connection with the stores department amounts to? I could not say, but I can send it in.
1874. That would be exclusive of rent? Yes.
1875. In 1893 and 1894 the annual expenditure was close up to £100,000 per annum? Yes.
1876. In framing the estimates for 1895, what is the total amount you consider you require? I think it is £36,000 for the half year.
1877. With the knowledge that your expenditure has not been less in 1893 than £100,000, how comes it that the expenditure in 1895 is estimated at the rate of £72,000? We reckon on getting so much from the Railways—about £10,000 or £11,000—and perhaps nearly £2,000 from the Survey Department.
1878. Do you get the money? No; it is paid into the Treasury and we are allowed to draw upon it.
1879. Is that part of the revenue? No, it is not part of the revenue; we do not view it as revenue.
1880. Is it not viewed as revenue in the Treasurer's returns for services performed? I could not say how they manage it in the Treasury. We charge the Railway for work done and they pay it into the Treasury and it is put to our credit.
1881. Although in 1893-94 the expenditure had reached the figures I mentioned yet you have a set-off against that for those moneys that have been received from the Railway for service? Yes; for printing we have done for them.
1882. And that does not appear twice—that is, to the credit of the printing-office and also in revenue? It does not appear to the credit of the printing-office.
1883. Do you not see that 1895, instead of costing only £72,000, will cost apparently nearly as much as 1893 and 1894? We are aware of that; it comes to over £90,000.
1884. That being the case why is it not shown in the estimates? I could not say. That question was asked in the House. In future it is to be altered, I believe.
1885. Are these figures not misleading? Sometimes when the Estimates are sent in so much is knocked of by the Cabinet and we have to make that good by the supplementary vote.
1886. I am aware of the system, but I want to know from you what you represent your expenditure for 1895 to be? According to what is on the Estimates, but we take into account what we get from the Railway and Survey Departments. We do not put that down in the Estimates.
1887. But you do not receive that money? We receive it.
1888. Then there is a book entry made for it? Oh, yes; you will find that in our books. We send in a monthly statement to the Railway Department and they send a voucher to the Treasury.
1889. *Mr. Storey.*] What rate of overtime do you pay compositors? Compositors get 1s. 8d. up to 12 o'clock, and 2s. 6d. after that.
1890. *President.*] There is one thing I want some explanation about: With regard to the stocks of paper you use in your department, are they stored in this rented store under your charge? That is the bulk of the paper, and the paper we want for immediate use is kept in a part of the basement of our own building so as to be at hand when wanted.
1891. But a large proportion is kept in a store at the waterside? It is.
1892. That is under your own control; you keep the keys of the doors and take the paper out as you require it? Yes.
1893. Is that paper contracted for with Home firms? Public tenders are called for.
1894. In London? No; in Sydney. The large paper mills may have agents out here. For instance, Mr. Mercy is the agent for Spicer & Co.
1895. He always tenders? Very often.
1896. That paper comes out on shipboard? Yes; we supply them with books of samples.
1897. Are stock-books kept in the store? Yes.
1898. The warehouse-keeper is bound to keep these correctly? Yes.
1899. You send requisitions to him for whatever is required, and he has to keep a record? He reports daily what has been received daily into the store.
1900. Has the comptroller of stores and stationery any supplies which are used in your Department? Yes.
1901. Of what nature are they? Things generally used, such as brooms, glue, and things of that sort, but paper is got by tender and we store it ourselves. It is only printing papers and papers for account books that we tender for.
1902. The rent that is paid for the store at M'Mahon's bond is £600 a year;—how many floors do you occupy? *Two upper floors.
1903. When was the lease dated, and for how many years? It is dated about four years ago, and I think it was for six years.
1904. I suppose you could get equal accommodation now for about £250 or £300? For £200 less than we are paying now. We have the use of the gas-engine belonging to M'Mahon.
1905. Is the entrance in Macquarie-street or from Circular Quay? From the Circular Quay only.
1906. So the paper has to be raised to a considerable height? Yes.
1907. *Mr. Storey.*] With reference to overtime, who else gets that? I may quote from our Rules and Regulations: "The overtime rates for officers or officials shall be as follows:—Sub-overseers and first reader, up to 12 o'clock p.m., 3s. per hour; after that time 4s. per hour; assistant sub-overseers and reviser, up to 12 o'clock p.m., 2s. 6d. per hour; after that time, 3s. 6d. per hour. Readers, assistant readers, and assistant revisers, and others in this classification, up to 12 o'clock p.m., 2s. per hour; after that time, 3s. per hour."
1908. Overtime is a considerable item? Yes; especially when the men are working all night.
1909. *Mr. Teece.*] Does this night work necessitate the attendance of the clerical staff? No.
1910. If the issue of *Hansard* were not required with such expedition that night-work could be avoided? A lot of it.
1911. Could you form any idea of what the saving would be? No; I could not without going into the matter.

1912.

* NOTE (*on revision*):—Five floors and basement.—C.P.

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1912. *President.*] Do you insure the stock at the building at Circular Quay? No, but we have a fire brigade of our own, and we are in communication with the Fire Brigades' Office.
1913. *Mr. Robertson.*] Is it wise to have such a large stock of paper on hand? We get it cheaper in that way.
1914. The duty of your storekeeper will be similar to that of the stock-keeper at the Store Department? Yes.
1915. You have an entry clerk and storekeeper, whose duty it is to superintend all work done in the store and to draft requisitions and schedules of contract; his work would be similar to that done by the stock-keeper in the Stores Department? I do not know what the stock-keeper does,—I presume it would be similar.
1916. I suppose you do not know the salary paid to the storekeeper? No.
1917. Well, it is £236 in the Stores Department, and you pay £335? Yes.
1918. The assistant storekeeper in the Stores Department receives £200, and you pay a person who has charge of a jobbing ledger and preparation of the daily abstract, £245? Yes.
1919. Do you not think these salaries very high? I do not think £245 is excessive; the man has spent his life in the place.
1920. And the stock is only paper? And other things.
1921. How much of the £30,000 would be other than paper? Really I could not say.
1922. Would there be £1,000 worth? There would be fully that. Our place has about fifteen trades and professions, and each of these uses some particular thing.
1923. How do you obtain your stores? By a requisition to the Comptroller-General of Stores.
1924. Through the Treasury? Yes.
1925. Do you get the paper in Macquarie-street by tender through the Treasury? Yes.
1926. And not through the Comptroller of Stores? No. We furnish quarterly statements to the Comptroller-General of Stores of the amount of stores we have on hand.
1927. *President.*] Is your system of enjoining secrecy on your officers a perfect one? I think so.
1928. They are under a bond, I suppose? No.
1929. No signature? No. There is a sort of understanding in the printing trade not to divulge secrets.
1930. You are aware that some institutions compel their employés to sign a bond of secrecy? There is nothing of that with us, nothing has been divulged.
1931. You sometimes have papers of great importance, I presume? Yes. If we have a paper of a confidential nature we do not tell the men it is confidential. The manuscript is cut up in small bits and handed round, and the compositors do not see the connection; they do the work in a mechanical way. It comes under the eye of a responsible officer, who sees that no proofs are pulled which should not be pulled, and we lock up the type in a safe place.
1932. Has it ever come to your knowledge that important information has leaked out? There have been one or two cases. A case occurred some time ago, and the man was dismissed. Many years ago a man took a copy of the *Police Gazette* out of the office and was dismissed. Those are the only two cases I can recollect.

WEDNESDAY, 2 JANUARY, 1895.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., | J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P.,
JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V., | RICHARD TEECE, ESQ., F.I.A., F.F.A., F.S.S., J.P.

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

William L. G. Drew, Esq., C.M.G., Chairman of the Queensland Civil Service Board, sworn and examined:—

W. L. G. Drew, Esq., C.M.G.
2 Jan., 1895.

1933. *President.*] What position did you hold prior to being appointed chairman of the Civil Service Board in Queensland? Before that I was about seventeen years Under Treasurer, and ten years Auditor-General, and was transferred from the latter post to the chairmanship of the Civil Service Board.
1934. What year was that? When the Board was established five years ago.
1935. Before that how were the appointments to the Civil Service made? They were always made as now by the Governor-in-Council, but without any fixed rule.
1936. Was there no nomination? No; each Minister brought up his own recommendations.
1937. Each Minister nominated to the Governor-in-Council? Yes.
1938. Was the system impartially carried out, or was it affected sometimes by personal influence? By some Ministers it was carried out in an equitable manner; in the hands of others the system was eminently unsatisfactory.
1939. Was the employment of temporary officers a frequent thing with you? No; we employed comparatively few, what we call, contingent officers, excepting extra tide-waiters, of whom a great many were taken on as needed.
1940. Were the temporary officers taken on for indefinite periods, or for fixed periods? For indefinite periods, without regulation of any kind, I think, as to payment.
1941. Were they appointed by the Cabinet Ministers? Yes; I think the Ministers had the patronage, though the names of their nominees did not go before the Governor-in-Council.
1942. But the Ministers had the power to appoint? Yes, and even the heads of departments. I always employed anyone I pleased when I was Under Secretary, or Auditor-General.
1943. At your own will? Within the Parliamentary vote for contingencies.
1944. When you were appointed chairman of the Board, was the patronage handed over to the Civil Service Board entirely? An Act was passed, which I have here, for the purpose of regulating the Civil Service generally, and one of the prominent matters necessarily dealt with was that of appointments to the Civil Service. Now no one can be appointed to the Civil Service excepting after going through a competitive examination. Examinations are held once a year. There is one going on now. Before the examinations the number of probable vacancies during the next six months is declared by the Board, and supposing the number to be twenty, the twenty candidates who get the highest number of marks are placed on the list of qualified candidates in the order of merit. When a vacancy occurs in any department it is offered to the qualified candidates in rotation. The Colony is large, and it does not always suit a youngster

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youngster (say) in Brisbane to go to Cooktown. If, therefore, he declined to accept the first vacancy on that ground, or on any other, he is passed over and the position is offered to the next in rotation. We go through the list three times, and any one who refuses three times is struck off the list. Then the Act provides that in special cases when no one in the Civil Service is qualified for any special appointment, if the Board gives a certificate to that effect, the Governor-in-Council may select any person outside the Service and appoint him, but that has only been done five times during the five years the Act has been in operation. There used to be, there is no use disguising it, considerable abuse in the temporary employment of officers. To provide for that the following regulation was framed by the Board, and approved by the Governor-in-Council:—"From and after the passing of these regulations no person shall be employed in any public office and paid from the contingent or other general vote of any department without the express sanction of the Board."

1945. *Mr. Humphery.*] Is that regulation still in force? Yes. One of our first duties as a Board was to prepare regulations. I submit a copy.

1946. *President.*] And such persons must have the nomination of the Board before they can be employed? Yes; and we make it a *sine qua non* that so long as there is any retrenched officer (we call an officer retrenched who has been put out of the Service for the purpose of economy) wanting employment he shall be employed in this casual way, supposing him to be qualified for the work.

1947. Is your Civil Service Board composed of three gentlemen—yourself and two others? Yes. It was not necessary by the Act that they should be Civil servants, but as a matter of fact they were.

1948. Is the time of the three members given exclusively to the work of the Board? Yes. We sit when in Brisbane every forenoon and every afternoon. There is always a lot of correspondence. The Board also visit the various parts of the Colony. My colleagues are going to Normanton and other northern towns on my return to inspect the various Custom-houses and other offices on the coast and inland places.

1949. Do you approve of the system that is followed by your Board, as if not perfect, at any rate, an approach to it? Yes; it is very good indeed. The first twelve months we were engaged in organising, and there was a great deal to do, but I think, speaking generally, that two members could do the work.

1950. It must be a great relief to Ministers? Yes.

1951. It must free them from the solicitations of their friends? Yes. All are united in opinion as to the advantage of the present system, with the exception of one portion of the Act, dealing with the Superannuation Fund, which has been unfortunately repealed. The Civil servants are quite satisfied with the Act, and say that they now get fair play.

1952. You said that a part of the Act with reference to superannuation has been unfortunately repealed? Yes; what we term Part IV. I said unfortunately for this reason: One sympathises very warmly with Civil servants who have worked many years in the service, and it is a very difficult thing to put such men out of the service without any gratuity or pension whatever. Our Act provided that any officer in the service, when the Act was passed, might count half his past services, not exceeding in any case ten years, towards a pension, provided he paid up 5 per cent. on the salary he received during that time. The Act has now been in operation five years, and therefore the ten years' past service prior to 1890 and the five years since make fifteen years, which period entitled a man to retire. We have some officers almost past work who have been kept in the service until they were due for a pension under this provision. What are we to do with them now that that portion of the Act is repealed. We cannot turn them out in the streets.

1953. Has Part IV of the Act been repealed altogether? Yes. I have the repealing Act, which is a very short one, here. Some of these unfortunate fellows borrowed money at 8 per cent., in order to comply with the terms of the Act and looked forward to the time when they could retire. They now get their money back with 4 per cent., interest, *nolens volens*. The juniors are glad to get their five years contributions returned, and the business men are very glad to assist in the matter; as a very large sum of money will thereby be immediately circulated.

1954. But your own opinion is decidedly in favor of the fund being established, is it not? There were not six Members in the House who voted for the repeal of the clauses who did not avow their conviction that the repeal would probably prove a mistake, but there was perpetual clamour and the superannuation clauses had to be repealed if at all before the 1st of this year, otherwise many officers would have been entitled to pensions, being 60 years of age and having 15 years' service.

1955. So that those who are now past work in the Government service may be dismissed at any period? Yes. Some of them must be.

1956. *Mr. Teece.*] You said in answer to the President there were no appointments except by competitive examination? That is so.

1957. Are we to understand that there are no appointments, except by competitive examinations, subject to the exceptions you made? I ought to have explained that we have no control over the Railways or Parliamentary Officers or Crown Prosecutors. But with those exceptions no officer can be appointed or promoted or receive an increase to his salary, or suffer any penalty without the recommendation from the Board.

1958. Then with the exception of what you have stated you have abolished political patronage? Yes.

1959. With regard to the question of special qualifications, you said in reply to the President that in the event of there being a vacancy requiring a qualified officer with special professional knowledge the Board would have to certify that there was no officer in the service specially qualified before a person not then in the service could be appointed? That is so.

1960. I ask this because there is a Civil Service Board in this Colony. There is a clause in the Act providing that anybody specially qualified may be appointed by the Minister without any reference to the Board at all. We find that this question of special qualifications is extremely elastic? Our Act is very specific.

1961. Is it carried out in its integrity? Yes; there have only been about five appointments outside the Civil Service in five years, so that the Act has not been in any way abused.

1962. The Minister could not make an appointment without the recommendation of the Board? No; a great deal depends on the Premier, and of course the Governor-in-Council has the ultimate responsibility with respect to appointments.

1963. But the Board could prevent the appointment of any improper man? No; once the Board have given a certificate that there is no officer in the Public Service competent to fill a vacancy then the selection rests with the Governor-in-Council.

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1964. You said that the members of your Board visit various parts of the Colony. In the course of those visits do you do any inspection work, or do you merely see that the offices are properly manned and not over-manned, and that the work has been properly performed? We do not examine books. We inspect, and as far as we are competent, we see that the offices are not over-manned. Personally, I generally interview the chief, and ask for the use of his office in which to see the clerks individually. I listen to what they have to say, and they are able to point out abuses in that way better than could be done perhaps by any other means. When vacancies occur in a large department like the Post and Telegraph, unless the vacancy is of a superior character, those in charge are as competent as the Board to say who is qualified for promotion, and so long as the transfer does no injustice to a senior we generally take the recommendation of the head of the department. It is intended that the Service should be worked as a whole, but there is very great jealousy amongst the officers of different departments. For instance, it was supposed that a storekeeper had been in that position long enough, and that an exchange was desirable; he was nominated for change to the Customs, whereupon many in that department took exception.
1965. I understand that you view the Service as a whole? Yes.
1966. But you do not necessarily think that vacancies in one department must be filled up from that department? No; if any officer who has been retrenched for purposes of economy is competent, he is selected to fill a vacancy. Of course those in the department who are looking for promotion naturally don't care about this, and possibly the Minister also may take exception. However it is our duty to nominate in case of any vacancy.
1967. Speaking of retrenchment, who decides what officer shall be retrenched, the Ministers or the Board? I must say that I have been a very unwilling assistant, and many of the reductions have been proposed by Ministers.
1968. With respect to superannuation, what did you pay away last year? £8,116 as gratuities for loss of office, &c.
1969. Will the contributors be entitled to any refund? Not those who receive gratuities, because the gratuity is double the amount of the contributions.
1970. Has this fund been subsidised by the Government in any way? No; but since the Act came into operation they gave us £5,600 for guaranteeing the fidelity of the officers, and a large profit has been made on that.
1971. But that is quite apart from the superannuation, is it not? No; that is made a part of the fund. The Government have thus subsidised the fund indirectly at the rate of a thousand a year.
1972. As a matter of fact the Government do not provide any subsidy? No, there is no subsidy.
1973. Then the steps which have been taken to repeal the superannuation clauses practically only resulted in the return of the contributions which the Civil servants had made to the fund? Yes; with 4 per cent. interest added.
1974. Do the Civil servants consider that they have been pecuniarly prejudiced by the repealing of the Act? One set will tell you one thing and others another.
1975. Do you consider that the beneficiaries of the fund have been pecuniarily prejudiced? Yes; there are very few public officers who have money at their command, and they have sold and mortgaged property in order to comply with the terms of the Act.
1976. In order to make up these back payments? Yes, because they had to complete their payments before the 23rd of September last.
1977. You spoke of classification. Tell the Commission on what basis you proceed? It is provided for by the Act, and is according to the salaries voted. All officers are appointed on probation for six months.
1978. At what salary? £50 a year.
1979. Then do they pass into the lower class? Yes, at the end of the six months' probation, if recommended by the head of the department, from whom they have to bring a certificate to the Board that their conduct has been satisfactory. They then pass into the fifth class, but without that certificate they retire altogether.
1980. Then having passed into the fifth class are there statutory annual increases? No, none. With us it is the other way about. The Act provides that the increase must be recommended by the Board, and must not exceed £30 or £20 for the second and other classes respectively. Officers of the first class are specially dealt with with respect to increases.
1981. Then the Board determines what increase shall be given? Practically there have been no increases since we have been a Board, except by promotions and vacancies.
1982. Were there not one or two Royal Commissions in 1877 or 1878 which inquired into the Civil Service of your Colony? Mr. Unmack was chairman of one in 1888. There was no other that I remember. If you will give me a list of what information you want, reports and so forth, I will get it for you on my return.
1983. You are aware, of course, that there is a similar sort of regulation of the public service in Victoria? Yes.
1984. You have had a very large experience of Civil Service matters in the Colonies—I suppose few have had much more;—do you think that a Civil Service controlled by a Board of the kind of which you are chairman, or by such a Board as exists in Victoria, is calculated to advance the interests of the Civil Service, and to secure the public good, or do you think it would be better to have the Service controlled and regulated by Ministers of the various departments as it is in this Colony? I do not think there can be the slightest question as to a Board being preferable in every way, both for Ministers and for the service. Whether the Board should be composed entirely of Civil servants is another question.
1985. But on the principle you think there is no question? There is no question whatever.
1986. *Mr. Storey.*] Has that Act met all the requirements since it passed, or have you found any points where it ought to be altered? We made some suggestions, and Sir Samuel Griffith had an amending Act prepared; but, practically, the Act works very well indeed.
1987. Were these regulations to which you have referred framed by the Board itself? Yes, when it was first established, as provided by the Act. The framing of regulations is, of course, a very important duty.
1988. Did the Cabinet embody these regulations in the Act? No; regulations are framed under the Act, and when approved by the Governor-in-Council have the force of law.
1989. *Mr. Humphery.*] I suppose the Act empowers you to make regulations to have all the force of law? Yes.

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1990. Were they framed as found necessary? They were practically done at once, and, as necessity arose, we got additional regulations passed, but these have been comparatively few.
1991. How often are examinations for the Civil Service held? Not more than once a year. When we see the list of qualified candidates is being used up we provide for an examination being held.
1992. And are these examinations held in Brisbane? In any part of the Colony where the candidates choose. There is an examining Board in Brisbane for the purpose, appointed by the Civil Service Board from time to time. It is at present composed of a barrister and two school inspectors. They frame the papers, which are sent under seal to the Police Magistrates, or to those who superintend the examinations.
1993. *Mr. Storey.*] Is there a regular standard of papers, or are the papers prepared according to the examiners' own idea? The subjects on which the candidates are to be examined, and the maximum number of marks for each subject, are all specified by regulations. There is a special regulation which I will furnish. Those who have entered the Service under these competitive examinations have to a man turned out splendidly. The only thing is that they trip up the heels of some of their seniors, because they must be smart fellows to go through these examinations.
1994. Do you believe in a system of examinations? I do not see any other system. Some men who have come out with high qualifications from your University have asked, as they are shown to possess similar qualifications to those provided for by the Queensland examinations, that they may enter the Service without competition, but the Board always say to them, "You must go through the examinations here, otherwise we do not know how to place you in the order of merit."
1995. Have promotions been by seniority, by length of service, or by ability? Promotion is supposed to be the result of these combined. If we pass over a senior there must be a reason for it. We are occasionally obliged to pass over some who are seniors in the service by length of time, but who are not up to the mark.
1996. Will the doing away of the superannuation fund imperil the Board? Not in the least. There were two Boards. There were associated with us two other members to form the Superannuation Board. These members might be Civil servants or outsiders. The Civil Service Board alone did not form the Superannuation Board.
1997. The Superannuation Board dealt with the investments? Yes. They recommended gratuities and inquired into any application made by the widows or relatives of deceased officers claiming assistance from the fund.
1998. I suppose you have no control over the police or military? No; nor do we interfere with the appointments of school-teachers, although they are all under the Board, and in the event of getting into trouble, or being passed over, they have a right of appeal to the Board. We hear a vast number of complaints of one kind and another in the twelve months.
1999. What is the nature of the complaints? Some are serious, but some are not. Last year there were six dismissals. We never dismiss unless it be for something very gross. There were eleven enforced resignations during the same period, that is practically the same thing, although it does not carry the stigma that a dismissal does. There were thirty-one formal inquiries on oath last year.
2000. Are these charges preferred by the heads of departments against the officers? Yes. They are all referred to us by Ministers. We do not originate anything of that kind, nor do we conduct the prosecution. We let the department do that.
2001. Have you any complaints from the officers against the departments for passing them over? Yes. The departments are so watched that there is very little complaint by the officers, as a rule.
2002. Then the Board is a check against the masters as well as against the men? A very great check. If the head of a department makes a recommendation at any time as to promotion or transfers, and we do not agree with him, we ask him to confer with the Board. The Board, through travelling, &c., sometimes sees a great deal more than the head of the department himself. We get a personal knowledge of the different officers who are in the departments.
2003. *Mr. Humphery.*] If a department asks for more clerical assistance, how do you satisfy yourselves that it is absolutely required? In a large department we go and see, as a rule, but, as a matter of fact, they seldom do ask for more clerical assistance, because they know they would not get it, the present policy being one of retrenchment.
2004–5. In what way do you carry out the provisions of the Civil Service Act in the classification of the various departments? The Act is rather faulty in that way, because under it the classifications are supposed to have been made within six months after the passing of the Act. The Act provides that if an officer was getting a higher salary than the work warranted he was to be put in the next lower class, with the highest salary of that class. We found officers getting £200 a year really doing little more than boys' work. The Act only allows us to put them in the fifth class, at the highest rate of salary of that class—say, £5 less—which would be little or no saving.
2006. Has that provision been a dead letter practically? I suppose since the Act came into operation five, six, or seven officers have been reduced from the third to the fourth class. The fact is that in the Civil Service generally there is little more than intelligence and industry wanted, and there are but few appointments that an educated and reasonably intelligent man could not fill. There has been an attempt at classification with respect to Police Magistrates and Clerks of Petty Sessions. We have provided that there shall be Police Magistrates of the first class at such and such places, and of the second class at other places. And we have done the same for the Clerks of Petty Sessions, but in the offices generally it is a difficult thing to say which is superior work and which is not.
2007. *Mr. Teece.*] Would you do the same with the Collector of Customs? Yes; we have done that; but, as a rule, we generally wait till there is a vacancy, and then we make transfers. We say that such a port is only a second-class port, and act accordingly when there is a vacancy. The collector became Under Secretary the other day, and the opportunity was taken to shift about.
2008. When a new department is brought into existence, do you make the appointment of officers necessary to operate it? Undoubtedly. Of course, there are departments connected with brands and sheep and cattle and so on, which the Chief Inspector of Stock would attend to better than the Board. He would submit the names, and we should take his recommendation, but the officers must be appointed on our certificate.
2009. In the event of a new department coming into existence, would the recommendations as to the staff of that department come from the Civil Service Board to the Government? Undoubtedly.

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2010. And the appointments would be made on the recommendation of the Civil Service Board? Yes. The Board would, of course, consult with the Minister before sending in a formal recommendation.
2011. But the responsibility would rest with you? Yes. The appointments cannot be legally made excepting upon the Board's recommendation.
2012. *Mr. Storey.*] You would naturally consult the Ministers in certain cases? Yes.
2013. *President.*] No appointment has ever been made without your recommendation? No, never.
2014. *Mr. Storey.*] Have you any control over the district in which the police magistrates are placed? No, we have no control; but we suggest.
2015. You said you were the Auditor-General for ten years? Yes.
2016. Are there any books of account kept in the Auditor-General's Office? No, none beyond summaries and what they term synopses.
2017. And you analyse accounts? Yes.
2018. The work done is purely that of audit? Yes; no vouchers are now sent to the Auditor-General as formerly. He goes to them.
2019. Can you examine the books in the department? Yes; including the customs receipts and everything. I will send you a copy of our Acts and Regulations.
2020. With regard to the officers, I understand you to say that the salaries remain without a yearly increment? Yes, there is no yearly increment. They are precisely on the same footing as any other officers in the Service.
2021. What are the travelling allowances to inspectors? 12s. 6d. a day—recently reduced from one guinea.
2022. *President.*] Besides fares? Yes; but they get 3s. a day only when on board a steamer.
2023. *Mr. Robertson.*] No man so long as he remains in one of these classes can get beyond the maximum sum of the class? That is so.
2024. Even if he remained there for thirty years? No, he would get promotion, to another class if anything.
2025. But in the case of a man whom you could not promote? If he got a sufficient rise that would put him in the class above.
2026. Of course, if a man were, in your opinion, only fit for one class, you would keep him for ever in that class? Yes.
2027. There are cases like that? Yes, where men are fit only for the duties they are now doing.
2028. Were the books in the Audit Department in a measure duplicated? Yes. Formerly a complete set of books used to be kept in the audit room.
2029. How long has that system been abolished? I think fifteen years.
2030. Was that done during the time you were Auditor-General? It was done before I was Auditor-General. The Act was passed when I was in the Treasury. At first it was worked by unwilling men, who didn't believe in it, and it was not very successful. Now, however, it is very successful.
2031. When was the Act passed? It was passed when I was Under Treasurer, and all are now of opinion that auditors should not become accountants or book-keepers, and audit, in fact, their own work.
2032. There is no necessity to duplicate the books, is there? None, whatever.
2033. It is making double entry in the wrong sense, is it not? Yes. When you get a smart man in an office he frequently dislikes to have any alteration made in the system, so that it is difficult to bring about radical changes of system with the same men.
2034. Then the first and second class officers receive their travelling expenses, 12s. 6d. a day? Yes.
2035. And the others 10s. a day? Yes.

THURSDAY, 3 JANUARY, 1895.

Present:—

Hon. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., | J. H. STOREY, Esq., J.P.,
JAMES ROBERTSON, Esq., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V.

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, Esq., President.

Dr. Frederic Norton Manning, Inspector-General of the Insane, sworn and examined:—

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2036. *President.*] Our duty is to find out for the Government how economy may be practised in the various departments without sacrificing efficiency, and we thought that you, perhaps, might help us in your special province? I shall be glad to do so if I can.
2037. There are a number of hospitals in different places, all of which, I presume, are under your care? They all come under my immediate supervision. I am responsible for preparing the Estimates for them each year.
2038. And for the general management? Yes, and for the expenditure also; that all comes through my office. There are some six or seven of them altogether—at Gladesville, Parramatta, Callan Park, Newcastle, Rydalmere, Goulburn, and Darlinghurst.
2039. Can you tell us about the system you have established for the inspection of these different hospitals, how frequent are the visits, and who it is that pays the visits of inspection? I pay the visits of inspection. I go to each of the hospitals about once a month.
2040. Individually? Yes; not, perhaps, quite so often to the more distant ones, such as Newcastle. By statute I am supposed to go once in every six months to each one of them, but I go once a month, or even oftener to the near ones, such as Callan Park, Gladesville, and Parramatta; sometimes I go twice or three times a month. To Newcastle I go, perhaps, once in two months, and to the Reception House, Darlinghurst, I go always once a month. I mean to say that is the minimum.
2041. What is the strength of the staff of the assistant inspectors? There are no assistant inspectors; there are official visitors who carry out a certain amount of inspection.
2042. But still they are under your control? No, they are not under my control at all; they are perfectly independent authorities.
2043. Appointed by Government? Yes; and the theory is, so far as inspection is concerned, that I inspect for the Government, and they inspect rather on the part of the public to see there is no lapse in the Government work.

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2044. I notice in the Blue Book "Assistant Superintendent," and I supposed that was, perhaps, a term for an assistant inspector? The assistant superintendent at each hospital occupies the position of head clerk or accountant, and in addition to that he has many duties in connection with the management of the farm, and the general supervision of the outdoor staff of the hospital. These officers are laymen—I mean to say they are not medical men. They have very many duties in connection with the admission and discharge of patients, and in handing over their property to the Master in Lunacy. They have also a great mass of correspondence with friends of the patients.
2045. The term local manager might better express their duties? Yes, or, as they are often called in England, stewards.
2046. Are there any patients who are paid for by their friends? Yes, a large number; but the majority of them only at comparatively small rates. There are a certain number who are paid for at £1 5s. per week; that is the highest rate the Government takes. The others are paid for at sums ranging from about the maintenance rate, which is about 11s. a week, down to as low as 1s. a week. But the arrangement as regards the collection of fees of that kind does not come under me, it comes under the Master in Lunacy, who is empowered by the Lunacy Statute to collect the properties, and at the same time to obtain from the friends payments for those people who have no property of their own.
2047. So the assistant superintendent does not receive any fees? He receives no fees, but very often the money is handed to him in the first instance, and he hands it to the Master in Lunacy.
2048. Are the greater number of the patients in indigent circumstances, or their friends, so that they have to be maintained? The greater number, certainly. The collections amount to about £14,000 or £15,000 a year, including a small sum still paid by the Imperial Government for the maintenance of the very few old convict patients who remain. This amounts to about £300 a year, and is decreasing annually. At the end of each year we make a return of the number we have remaining, and the Imperial Government pays at a given rate for them.
2049. The total amount involved in the maintenance of the institutions seems to me to be pretty nearly £100,000 a year? Yes, during the last three or four years.
2050. Is there any prospect of a decrease in the number of patients? None whatever; the number is increasing rapidly.
2051. Have the bad times much to do with it? Yes. For about twenty years the increase was only about 100 a year, and that was about in proportion to the increase in population. We expect about three lunatics in every thousand, that is the rate in most civilised communities. For fully twenty years we had not increased out of proportion to the population, but during the last three years there has been a considerable increase. That, I think, is almost entirely due to the bad times. In the first place, some people have been driven directly insane, and others have been obliged to get rid of their imbecile and demented relatives whom they used to maintain at home. Possibly the increase in insanity is not so great, but the increase in the number to be maintained by the Government is considerable. There are a great many idiot children and people of weak intellect, who, being unable to earn their living, were kept at home by their friends so long as their friends could afford it, but during the last three or four years they have been sent to the asylums. They are fit cases for the asylum, as they could not be maintained in the poor-houses.
2052. As you prepare the Estimates yourself, I suppose you exercise very great carefulness in seeing that none of the officials you put down on the list are in excess of the actual requirements? I don't think that I have any one in excess of the actual requirements. The staff at my own office is too small; I have only one clerk, and that ends in my having to do a great deal of clerical work myself when my time might be better employed, but I have not liked to ask for additional assistance. I don't know of any officer I could dispense with. I have one medical man for about 350 patients, and he has also to do the dispensing. Except at Callan Park we have gradually abolished the dispensers.
2053. The average number of patients each medical man has to deal with is 350? Yes, about that.
2054. That is a pretty stiff number for one man, especially as they are insane people;—that is the case at Gladesville and Parramatta, I presume? Yes; I am dividing the whole number of patients by the whole number of medical officers. At one institution it may be a little less or more, but that is about the average.
2055. Now, as to the scale of remuneration that is adopted; of course, we can all understand that professional men ought to get something more than mere clerical pay? Yes; they have expenses as regards education, and they have opportunities of gaining money outside at, perhaps, a higher rate than a mere clerical man might obtain.
2056. But all your officials are exclusively employed in the hospitals; they have no other means of obtaining emoluments? None whatever.
2057. Your clerk and accountant, you say, is rather hard worked, but he gets a very good salary? Yes; a very fair salary.
2058. What might his duties be, say, for a week? Well, he has the whole of the correspondence of my office to deal with, which is very large; then the whole of the accounts pass through his hands to be checked. Of course, they have been made up beforehand in the other offices, but he has to check them. There is a very large amount of work altogether, chiefly a matter of correspondence.
2059. The nurses and servants are, I suppose, indispensable in the numbers you have put down? They are indispensable as regards the numbers. I have a return made every half year, so that I keep down the proportion of attendants to patients as low as I can, but I do not consider it safe to have less than one attendant to every ten or eleven patients in the hospitals where there are acute cases, such as at Gladesville and Callan Park; but they run to 1 to 15 at the hospitals at Newcastle and Rydalmere, where the patients are chronic cases, and do not need so much attendance. Then with regard to the payment of the staff, I think, considering the current rate of wages, they are well and sufficiently paid, and perhaps somewhat overpaid; but I have never been in a position to reduce the salaries that have been once granted. Twice lately I have asked the Colonial Secretary to allow me to commence at a lower rate; the attendants commenced at £72 and the nurses at £44 a year about two years ago; then the attendants commenced at £66 and the nurses at £40; and in October last I asked the Government to allow me to have probationers for a year, and to commence at £60, with the nurses at £36, and this was approved. I think even that is high, but at the same time they have very long hours, much longer hours than in most services; and I have to compete to an extent with the police and the gaols, who require the same sort of people that I require. If the remuneration in my department were not as good as that in the gaols and

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police, I would have to take inferior people; but I think, considering the current rate of wages, my people are well paid, and the seniors highly paid.

2060. We must endeavour to get the other two Departments to reduce so as not to compete with you? That is the position. The artisans, such as painters, carpenters, and engineers, are, I think, decidedly too highly paid, considering the current rates of wages.

2061. Then you would not propose to remove them on account of their receiving too ample remuneration? No; but I think that people entering the Service should enter at lower rates.

2062. And that all means there would be greater economy? I have not reduced the salaries; in fact I am powerless to do so in regard to those already granted, but I have tried to economise by bringing in people at a lower rate. In addition to their salaries, they are provided with rations and lodgings which are worth about £30 a year. I have a scheme under which I work, which I will hand in.

2063. You adopt a system of an increase of remuneration after a certain number of years' service? Yes.

2064. In some of the Departments I think that has been discontinued? The increases under the Civil Service Act were discontinued, but I am not aware that any scheme that had been authorised by Ministers had been discontinued.

2065. I fancy that the tendency is to discontinue the increments as they were originally arranged, and to keep down the maximum salary to a much lower level than has hitherto been considered necessary? Yes.

2066. Then you have a maximum, I suppose, above which there is no further addition given? Yes, the maximum is £108 a year for attendants, and £64 for nurses; these salaries are only obtained after a great many years' service.

2067. Are the attendants male? All males, and the nurses are women.

2068. Take this instance of an attendant who gets £108 a year, has he his rations and lodging? Yes.

2069. Washing also? Yes, personal washing.

2070. Then, after six years' service in charge of a ward, he gets £108? Yes; and at that time he is in charge of a ward, and must have something like fifteen years' service, or twenty altogether.

2071. Have the attendants any surgical or medical knowledge at all? They are all trained specially. The first two years of their service they have to attend lectures and to pass an examination at the end of each year—first, at the ordinary ambulance course, and, second, in the nursing of insane people. At the end of each year's service they are subjected to examination, and if they do not pass they are not kept in the Service.

2072. I suppose they are all carefully selected for their patience and good common-sense in dealing with the class of patients that come under their care? They are carefully selected people. I need hardly say it is a trying service, and unless you had people of good temper and well-behaved you could not get on at all.

2073. So their scale of pay, for that reason alone, might be more liberal than usual? Yes.

2074. *Mr. Storey.*] You say you are responsible for preparing the Estimates; this Estimate-in-Chief does not give the salaries of nurses? No; they are provided for in a lump sum.

2075. Have these estimates been prepared on the basis of previous years, or have you seen your way to reduce any of the salaries, considering the reduction going on all round? I have not been able to reduce the numbers, because ——

2076. I mean the salaries? All the new-comers enter at less, but those already on the staff receive the same as they did, or perhaps a little more, according to the authorised scale.

2077. Do you class these amongst those who are well paid? Yes, I think they are well paid.

2078. Have you represented that to the Government? Yes. In going to Mr. Brunker in October last, and asking him to reduce the salaries on entering, I represented that these people were well paid, but at the same time I was not prepared to recommend a reduction in the salaries, because of there being no reduction in the Police and Gaols Departments. I also spoke in the same way to him about the artisans.

2079. Are there persons in your employ, who, by virtue of their length of service, are getting larger salaries than their position warrants? I do not think that, because they do not get beyond the scheme that was laid down.

2080. In many Departments we have evidence that a man, because he has served some twenty or thirty years, is getting a large salary simply because of his length of service? Well, my staff even of attendants is a young one, and my officers are young men.

2081. How are the medical officers appointed? They are appointed by the Government and Executive Council, but always at my recommendation.

2082. Each of these institutions, I suppose, is almost an institution of its own, subject to your general inspection? They work separately; but at the same time, should an officer be sick at one institution, if necessary, I send an officer from another to help.

2083. Where does the inspection come in? You will find there are official visitors for whom £600 a year is provided.

2084. Who are they? They are two medical men and a barrister for each institution, but some of them take two or three institutions. For instance, Dr. Cox, Sir Alfred Roberts, and Mr. Nugent Robertson go to Gladesville, Callan Park, and Cook's River; then Dr. Browne, Dr. Huxtable, and Mr. Nugent Robertson go to Parramatta. There are no official visitors for Rydalmere or for Newcastle, and none for the Reception-house at Darlinghurst; I do that entirely.

2085. Has there been any complaint from the inspectors? None, except on minor matters, and then chiefly as regards patients. They do not deal with accounts.

2086. Who is responsible for all the accounts and payments? Practically I am responsible for them.

2087. What opportunity have you for examining the accounts from all the Departments? My clerk goes over them all, and I spend a good deal of time with the accounts.

2088. Are payments made in your Department or at the Treasury? They are made from the Treasury on vouchers submitted.

2089. That would not refer to wages? Yes, wages as well. We only pay in money at Callan Park, elsewhere everything is paid by cheque.

2090. By Treasury cheque? Yes, signed by the medical superintendent in each case; but the accountant, when he sends in these vouchers, sends them to me, and I have them checked.

2091. The accounts for rations must be a considerable item—does that matter all come under you? Yes.

2092. Are rations supplied by tender? Yes, all by tenders taken annually, and the Audit Office keeps a very strict check upon our ration scale. Though we are not exactly limited to that ration scale we have to give a good reason if we go beyond it.

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2093. Do the tenderers change very much, or is it the same people year after year who get the contract? They change a good deal, and of late years the contract has been cut up much more into sections. At one time some contractors like Mr. Kidman took the whole contract, but now it has been cut up into bread and meat, groceries, forage, vegetables (although most of these are grown by ourselves), and by that arrangement there has been much more competition, and the contractors change very much more.
2094. You get no return of work from the lunatics? We do not get much return that we can show as payment to the Treasury. We do a little bookbinding for other institutions—the Sydney Museum for instance. Receipts from that source we pay into the Treasury, but most of the labour of the women patients goes in washing, mending, and making clothes, and of the men in farming and gardening.
2095. That is virtually a saving? It is a saving, undoubtedly. If it were not for that we could not maintain the institutions at the rate they are maintained at.
2096. The chief medical superintendent at each place has £600 a year and quarters? Yes; until lately they got £650.
2097. I notice that at Newcastle the salary is much less? Yes; the medical superintendent there holds in addition the position of Health Officer, which gives him £240 more.
2098. In acting as Health Officer, would not time naturally be taken up that should be given to the duties of the asylum? No; the two things work together. He has charge of a lot of idiot patients, who do not require so much care as the ordinary patients of an asylum. Besides, it is rather dreary work to be in wards all day long filled with idiot children. His duties as health officer are a relief, and are generally performed between 6 and 8 in the morning. He has also to give bills of health, which is easily done in his office any time during the day.
2099. The position of medical superintendent of the Hospital at Newcastle is not so important as that at Gladesville? No; a junior always goes there, and as vacancies occur he is promoted.
2100. Are all these salaries subject to the deduction under the Civil Service superannuation? All of them, except those of the attendants.
2101. *Mr. Robertson.*] You said just now, with reference to Newcastle, there was less for the superintendent to do? Yes; on the whole; less active work, at all events.
2102. Would there be less for the attendants to do? Yes; I have only one for fifteen patients there.
2103. I notice you pay the attendants there more than you do at Gladesville? They may have got rather higher salaries by length of service, but they are all under the same scale.
2104. That would account for the difference? Yes. You will notice that the medical superintendent at Newcastle has not the same clerical assistance.
2105. I notice you allow £100 a year for clerical assistance? Yes; a clerk comes in in the mornings.
2106. You said that possibly the attendant's salary was a little high? Yes; and those of the artisans decidedly.
2107. I notice you have eighty-nine servants, and they receive about £73 a year each;—do you not think that is rather high for servants? A good many of them are men cooks, and they have to be very well paid.
2108. What do they vary from? They get about from £108 to £130 in some cases; and then there are gatekeepers, carters, messengers, laundresses, and others.
2109. You do not pay your domestics £73 a year? Oh, dear, no. They get £30 to £36, and the laundresses get from £40 to £44 and £50.
2110. How many official visitors do you say there are? There are really only five.
2111. And do they divide the £600? Yes.
2112. That is £120 each? About that. Those at Parramatta get £50, and those visiting three places get £150 each.
2113. You say they visit on behalf of the public? Well, that is the theory.
2114. By whom are they appointed? By the Government. Independently altogether of any recommendation on my part, because they are supposed to be a check upon me to some extent.
2115. Are they permanent appointments? Yes, during good behaviour, the same as with other appointments. They are statutory officers. The statute runs that the Government may appoint for every institution two or more official visitors. If more than two, two of them must be medical men, and the other a barrister or police magistrate. It is not mandatory. I have recommended to the Government that in such places as Rydalmere it was unnecessary to have official visitors.
2116. Do you think it is necessary to have official visitors at Sydney if it is not necessary at Rydalmere? The cases are very different. At Rydalmere they are all chronic cases that have been in the Asylum a great many years, and are not curable. Part of the duty of the official visitor is to see that patients are not detained illegally, and to examine all such as may make an appeal for discharge, and that is not likely to be the case at Newcastle or Rydalmere.
2117. Do you keep a set of books in your office? Yes.
2118. And you record in them the expenditure of the contingent vote? Oh yes, very carefully. At the beginning of each year I apportion to each hospital what I consider to be sufficient, and I expect them to keep within that at all events.
2119. You apportion the whole of that to the contingent fund? Yes; keeping £1,000 or £2,000 for unforeseen expenses.
2120. Take 1894—have you expended the whole of that vote? No; I had very considerable savings this year.
2121. Will that reduce the vote for 1895? No; it has not done so; I had to take over fifty patients from Cook's River, and I shall have an increase of 150, so there will be 200 more patients to maintain next year. The Cook's River patients were maintained out of a special Vote of £3,500, and now that is reduced to £2,500.
2122. Did you effect a saving for 1893? Yes; I think so.
2123. How often do you effect a saving on the vote? I have had small savings during the last two or three years, but mainly owing to the fact that provisions have been so much cheaper.
2124. What would you have to the credit at the present time? I have possibly about £2,000 to the credit.
2125. Does the £100,000 include the £15,000 you collect from patients? Yes; it includes that sum, but does not come to me. It is paid into the Consolidated Revenue.
2126. What is the steam launch "Mabel"? All the patients are brought up from Sydney to Callan Park and Gladesville in the launch, and all the stores are brought up to these institutions. At spare times she is used to take out patients.

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2127. It belongs to your department? Yes; and is kept up at Gladesville. On the whole, it is cheaper to use the "Mabel" than to bring people by land. Even under contract the charge by land is very high. At one time the steam launch was lent to an exploring party that went to New Guinea, but we then found it was more expensive to bring our people and stores up by rail and vehicle.
2128. How many passengers can she carry? Thirty or forty, packed together.
2129. *Mr. Storey.*] Maintenance, I suppose, means wages? Yes, and ship's stores.
2130. *Mr. Robertson.*] Are your books audited? Yes, by the Treasury inspectors; but those gentlemen concern themselves chiefly with collections that I make, and these are small. They consist of moneys received for the sale of vegetables and old stores, and minor matters of that kind, and from my own office such small things as rent of land. I have, for instance, a reserve at Bega that belongs to my department, intended for an asylum in the future. I had one at Goulburn, but they are now building on that. The rent for these is paid in through my office to the Treasury.
2131. Do they audit your expenditure? They look over the books, but it is really not an audit; this is done by the Audit Office. It is chiefly collections the Treasury inspectors attend to.
2132. Beyond the ways you have suggested is there any other way by which economy could be exercised—I mean by which a saving might be made? I think not; the cost of clothing and feeding the patients has been reduced as low as can possibly be done. We are very much under the English maintenance rate as far as feeding and clothing are concerned, but our rate runs up by reason of the large salaries we pay in comparison with the English salaries.
2133. Does the clerk and accountant in your own office keep the books, or are they kept by the clerks in the hospital? The books are kept by the clerks in the hospital, and he checks them to see that the amounts have not been overrun in any way.
2134. *Mr. Humphery.*] What was the cost per head of insane persons for 1893? I am very sorry I have no paper with me to show that—thinking you would have all the printed papers here—but I think it was about 9s. 6d. per week after deducting the collections. It has been gradually coming down.
2135. And for 1894? I have not worked that out yet.
2136. Do you anticipate the cost for 1894 will be less than the previous year? Yes, but slightly only; a matter of a few pence per head.
2137. I observe that the matrons of the principal asylums receive £160 per year? Yes.
2138. In the charitable institutions the matrons apparently receive much higher salaries;—can you say whether the duties and responsibilities of the matrons of the insane asylums are less onerous? I should think the duties of mine were decidedly more onerous, and we have to trust them very much more. It is impossible to go into the wards without some sort of notice, especially at night, because all sorts of difficulties would occur, and, therefore, the matrons in our asylums have to be officers of considerable standing. I take no one who is not already a trained nurse and has not had considerable experience.
2139. We will take the Gladesville Asylum as an example. The matron there receives £160;—how many patients has she under her immediate supervision? About 350 women.
2140. That is a position of very great responsibility? Yes; the matrons are not paid too much, although I think they are sufficiently paid. The matrons have to be trained nurses, in the first place. The matron at Gladesville came out with Miss Osborne as one of the sisters to the Sydney Hospital, and then she came on to me at Gladesville, and has been there ever since.
2141. *Mr. Storey.*] How long has she been there? Possibly twelve years.
2142. *Mr. Humphery.*] During the period you were medical adviser to the Government, was it a portion of your duty to be cognisant of the management of the charitable institutions? Yes; I had then, and I have had at other times, an opportunity of judging of the duties pertaining to the office of matron at the Benevolent Asylum and the Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute.
2143. With regard to the stores supplied for the insane asylums, has the Comptroller of Stores the management of these? Yes; on requisition prepared in the department.
2144. Will you be good enough to describe the manner in which the tenders in connection with the asylum are dealt with? I am generally one of the Tender Board for opening tenders for supplies, both of provisions and clothing. Tenders are advertised for, and are opened by a Board consisting of four of my officers, generally those more immediately concerned with the supplies. They are initialled, and the lowest tender is recommended to the Treasury for acceptance, unless there should be anything against the tenderer by reason of lapses under former contracts.
2145. With the exception of perishable articles, are all the goods supplied by the contractors to the Comptroller of Stores, and afterwards distributed to the various asylums? Yes.
2146. In your opinion, is that preferable to the direct supply from the contractors to the asylum? I think, on the whole, it is, though we have very considerable difficulties as regards the quality of the supplies. I think you want an expert to examine these articles in the store. I don't think the officers of my department, as a rule, would be quite qualified to deal with the quality of woollen and linen goods, blankets, and other articles. The great difficulty arises in the contractor sending in articles decidedly inferior to sample, and then making interest with the Government to get these things accepted at lower rates. Therefore we get a great lot of rubbish in that way.
2147. Can you make any suggestion by which it would not be possible to furnish inferior supplies? I am afraid that is rather beyond me.
2148. Can you suggest any way by which greater economy might be practised in connection with supplies to the various insane asylums? No. I think, on the whole, that our supplies are fairly good, but there is the difficulty I have already referred to.
2149. How can that be remedied? It is extremely difficult.
2150. Have you given it consideration? I have given it careful consideration, but it is a personal matter with the Treasurer for the time being. We have made all sorts of regulations to try to get good articles. As I dare say you have noticed if you have visited the Stores Department, we have a red mark running through some of our goods, such as sheeting, to prevent their being stolen. That was done at my suggestion, and has effected considerable saving.
2151. *President.*] The persons received from Cook's River Asylum—were they inmates the Government provided for? Yes.
2152. What became of the other inmates who were maintained by their families? They are still there. The Government contract ceased on the 31st of December.
2153. But the institution still remains open? Yes, for private patients. The Government contract was first

first of all for 125 patients, and about three years ago seventy-five were removed. For some years past I have been fighting to get the fifty back, because I could maintain them more cheaply in the Government Asylum. Dr. F. N. Manning. 3 Jan., 1895.

2154. What was the cost at Cook's River per head? £1 2s. 6d. was the contract rate; but you must remember that in giving the Government rate I am not counting the cost of buildings nor interest, and that comes to some 4s. or 5s. more. It is cheaper to maintain the patients in the Government Asylums, than in the Cook's River Asylum, at 22s. 6d. per head.

2155. In the matter of the artisans and attendants, you think some economy might be exercised from time to time as the present occupants of the posts are removed, and others are brought in? Yes; and I should have no objection to see the reduction made at once if it could be made equitably.

2156. Even with the existing holders? Yes.

2157. Then that would be by your putting a smaller sum down on the Estimates? Yes; but I am afraid I could hardly do that without some direction from the Government that it should be a general thing.

2158. *Mr. Storey.*] With whom rests the responsibility of reducing the scale of fees paid by patients? The Master in Lunacy takes that upon himself after considerable inquiry as regards the means of patients.

2159. It is not in your province at all? No; if I get any information on the subject I inform the Master in Lunacy, but, as a rule, he works that himself, and, on the whole, works it rather hardly.

2160. Hardly? Yes. I mean I think he gets every penny he possibly can,—sometimes rather to the hardship of wives and families and of the patients themselves, whose moneys are going into his hands. They go out with very little money when they are discharged.

2161. Still he is quite right in getting as much as he can? Oh, yes.

Richard Nicholas Johnson, Esq., Commissioner of Stamp Duties, sworn and examined:—

2162. *President.*] We are sent here, as you are aware, to find out where economy can be exercised in the Government Departments without sacrificing efficiency, and to try to get it established. We see in the Estimates of Expenditure proposed for 1895 that you are provided with a Deputy Commissioner. Will you tell us the nature of his duties; your own duties of course are to control the whole of the department? The administration of the Act and the conduct of the department generally are under my control. In my absence the Deputy takes up those duties. During my attendance at the office he is more particularly engaged in doing the work in connection with the estates of deceased persons. He has two clerks with him. In his room is done the whole of the clerical work in connection with the estates of deceased persons, records are kept, correspondence is done, and other work incidental to the estates of deceased persons. For instance, the registers in connection with these estates are kept, and the accounts are examined and filed in that room. R. N. Johnson, Esq. 3 Jan., 1895.

2163. You get full particulars in the schedule of the property in each case? The inventory is a debtor and creditor statement of the deceased's effects. The Deputy examines this very minutely, and if he finds omissions they are corrected. The omissions are very general.

2164. It depends upon his instinctive watchfulness to detect anything wrong? Exactly.

2165. Has he full employment? Very full.

2166. He has two clerks to assist him? Yes; two young fellows.

2167. The accountant I see is paid somewhat less than the Deputy Commissioner? Yes; his duties are to keep the books generally in connection with the Revenue Department—the ledger, journal and cash-book, the ledger in connection with all the accounts of the postmasters, public officers, and licensed vendors. There are many hundreds of credit accounts. For instance, most of the postmasters and the public departments have credit accounts which run into large figures. The licensed vendors, such as Turner and Henderson, Penfold, Sands, and others, have credit accounts.

2168. Your office is the source from which are issued all the stamps? All duty stamps, both impressed and adhesive, the adhesive stamps being printed at the Government Printing Office.

2169. Those stamps which are called inland revenue stamps, of a drab or mauve colour, are they considered as postage stamps? They are not duty stamps.

2170. It is a twopenny stamp, and is used for receipts? Postage stamps are used for receipts, but strictly speaking they are not available for that purpose under the present Act, although the practice has been to continue the use of them. They were made available as duty stamps under the Act of 1865, but the Acts authorising their use as duty stamps had reference to that Act and the continuation Acts to that Act.

2171. The clerk in charge of the stampers—the stampers I presume are those who impress the documents? Yes; they impress all the documents requiring impressed stamps, and this clerk is in charge of the room and attends to the public. He receives documents from them, and delivers them when ready. A record has to be kept of all cheques, transfers of shares, &c.

2172. This clerk who receives the documents receives also the money? No; the money is paid downstairs on the ground floor. At the end of the counter the documents are handed in for stamping, and then passed by a lift to the stamping room, but the clerk in charge of the stampers receives all promissory notes, cheques, and bills of lading which require stamping. All deeds are left below and passed up by a lift.

2173. The cashier receives £268 per annum;—does he find security? He does.

2174. In what manner do you pay in the receipts, do you pay them to the Treasury? Into the Bank every afternoon, advising the Treasury of the amount paid in.

2175. You pay in before 3 o'clock; you do not keep the money till next morning? Every afternoon the money is paid into the Bank.

2176. The entry and issue clerk is one and the same person? Yes; he has the sale of adhesive duty stamps.

2177. You have five other clerks at various rates from £135 down to £75? Yes; they are mostly juniors.

2178. Their services are utilised in any way necessary? Yes; they all have their fixed work, but if time will admit of it they have to make themselves generally useful.

2179. The foreman of stampers receives £190 per annum; that seems rather a high salary for an artisan, for I suppose he is no more than that? You will please note that during the absence of the clerk in the stamping room he has to take up the duties. He is a very clever young fellow, I believe an engraver, and

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and his services are very valuable in connection with the presses and the dies if anything goes wrong. His name is Thornthwaite, and I believe he learnt the trade of engraving from his father. He saves a great deal of expense to the department in connection with the presses and dies.

2180. Messengers; we find they are in high estimation generally in Government departments, but we believe the rate of pay to them is considerably overdone. Your messenger gets £120; I suppose his duties are not clerical to any extent? Not beyond keeping a record of all the letters posted. He does other work; for instance, he takes the notices of the intention to apply for probate from the *Government Gazette* and keeps them.

2181. *Mr. Robertson.*] The office-keeper is his wife? No, she is his mother. The messenger is married, and does not live on the premises.

2182. *President.*] Do you not think £120 is too high a salary? I do not; I am not disposed to run the department into extravagence if I can help it, but that is a salary I would have had increased if possible.

2183. *Mr. Robertson.*] How does he receives the £50? He does not receive it, his mother receives it. His father was messenger to the department, and at his death his mother continued his duties as housekeeper. This young fellow was appointed messenger over seven years ago, and is living in Paddington. His mother occupies the quarters, but he gets no allowance for rent, he gets nothing outside the £120.

2184. *President.*] Your contingencies do not amount to much? They do not.

2185. *Mr. Storey.*] Take the Deputy Commissioner;—he has been in the service since 1880—according to the Blue Book;—was that his first entry into the Civil Service? Yes.

2186. What did he enter as? As corresponding clerk, I believe.

2187. In this department? Yes.

2188. What salary would he be getting then? That I am not prepared to say.

2189. About? I really would not like to say—I cannot think.

2190. How has he gradually crept up to £380? An increase was recommended by the late Commissioners. I believe it was according to the wish of the late Civil Service Commission that he received an increase to his salary.

2191. You do not know what he was getting then? I do not.

2192. I suppose you revise those salaries, and are responsible for the estimate? Most decidedly; but one does not keep himself prepared to say what the salaries were years ago.

2193. Have there been any reductions or increases in your department during the last two years? With the exception of one, I think not. £15 was granted to one of the junior clerks by the late Treasurer, but against that there have been reductions consequent on the dismissal of one of my officers named Fligg.

2194. What age is this man? I suppose about forty, as near as I can guess.

2195. Having been fourteen years in the Service, he was not a junior when he came in? No.

2196-7. Take the next man, Sullivan, who entered in 1881? He is the oldest man in the department.

2198. In age? Yes.

2199. Take these two men; have they got up to these salaries through their length of service, or because the work was absolutely worth the amounts which are paid? A common opinion is that the positions held by these officers is worth more money.

2200. How do you base your standard? They are positions of high responsibility and trust.

2201. Tell us what is the trust and responsibility? Take the Deputy Commissioner; if he were a careless man it would lead to the loss of thousands of pounds a year for want of proper scrutiny in connection with the estates of deceased persons.

2202. Is his work supervised by you? Yes.

2203. But if he were careless you would not have him? I cannot supervise every one.

2204. But if you have a highly paid officer you do not expect to have a careless one? Certainly not, and I would not keep him if I knew it.

2205. But his work is purely all clerical? No; it is not all clerical, it requires a great deal of legal ability.

2206. Where did he acquire this legal knowledge? Simply by making a special study of the question since he came into the department.

2207. Then you say he is not overpaid? Most decidedly not.

2208. And that the Government get full value for £380? Indeed they do.

2209. The accountant? His duties are to keep the books in connection with the revenue, which averages over £300,000 a year. I have here a comparative statement of the last seven years of the revenue collected by my predecessor, and for the seven years since the department has been under my administration.

2210. Give us the last seven years of your own? It commences in 1888. In that year it was £409,656.

2211. What were the expenses? I have not the figures, but they were more than they are now. In 1889 the revenue was £379,517, in 1890 £460,975, in 1891 £336,778, in 1892 £349,790, in 1893 £311,637, and in 1894 £297,014. Of course I might point out, although perhaps it is not necessary to do so, to you men of business, that the last three years have been disastrous to the Colony, and the revenue is not so high.

2212. But would the work in your department be much more or much less, according to the rise and fall of the revenue? At the present time the work is as great as ever, but the business is not so heavy. For instance, I can earn £500 as quickly as I could earn 5s., that is, by the impression of a stamp. There may be a little more work in scrutinising a difficult conveyance as compared with a real property transfer, but the number of instruments is almost as great as in any other year.

2213. In spite of your revenue falling off do you say there has been as much work done in your office? I think the work has been quite as great. I would like to point out that the difference in the revenue since I have had the administration of the department compared with that collected by my predecessor for his last seven years is £784,457.

2214. *President.*] In favour of you? Yes.

2215. I see 1890 was the most prosperous year you had? Yes; that was the year the Berry estate fell in; I got £65,000 for that.

2216. *Mr. Storey.*] I suppose all the stampers are mechanics? Yes; most of them are.

2217. We understand from you that you have sole control over your department, and you consider the Government gets full value in paying these salaries for the work performed? It is generally considered even in Parliament that the department is poorly paid, so much so that in 1891 I was promised my salary would be increased to £800, but it has been decreased from £650 to £605, and most of the others have suffered.

R. N. Johnson, Esq. 3 Jan., 1895.

2218. Do any inspectors go over your department? Yes; the Treasury inspectors. Mr. Brodie has just finished his inspection to November of last year.
2219. There is no economy you could suggest in your department? I would be very glad if I could. I might mention that if I take a revenue of £300,000 as the basis of my calculation, the present expenditure would only give a cost of barely 1⅓ per cent. to the department.
2220. *Mr. Robertson.*] But you must take into consideration that you received £65,000 in one estate? Not often.
2221. But in receiving that sum there would not be any more effort than in receiving £5,000 in another estate? There is a good deal of extra effort. I was for two years fighting the firm of Norton and Smith over that estate of David Berry's, and it ended in £10,000 additional duty being paid to the Government.
2222. *Mr. Humphery.*] Has your staff been increased during the past five or six years? No.
2223. Have the salaries been increased during the past five or six years? No, with the exception of the one I referred to.
2224. *Mr. Robertson.*] Did not the stampers get an increase? That is further back than six years ago.
2225. *Mr. Humphery.*] What is the total cost of administering your department? Nothing beyond what you see in the Estimates, £4,296. Sometimes I do not exhaust the contingent vote.
2226. How many probates and letters of administration were dealt with from 1881 to 1887? 9,728.
2227. And subsequently to that? From 1888 to 1894 there were 12,995. That was during my administration.
2228. Have you prepared a statement of the total collections for the whole period the Act has been in operation? Yes; the amount is £4,352,579, or an average of £300,178 per annum. During the year 1894 the following documents were stamped:—Deeds, 28,617; probates and administrations, 1,622; transfers of shares, 5,403; bills of exchange and promissory notes, 232,893; bills of lading, 104,029; cheques, 7,768,077; and receipts, 238,505.

MONDAY, 7 JANUARY, 1895.

Present:—

JAMES ROBERTSON, Esq., F.S.I.A., F.S.A.V., | J. H. STOREY, Esq., J.P.

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, Esq. (President).

Henry Turner, Esq., Branch Accountant in the Bank of New South Wales, sworn and examined:—

H. Turner, Esq. 7 Jan., 1895.

2229. *President.*] One of the matters which the Commission think you could give us some information upon is the average salaries that you pay to your officers in New South Wales? The average of the salaries paid to our officers in New South Wales is close upon £200. Of course the amounts vary in different years; but on the 30th September, 1894, the average amount paid was £199 15s. odd.
2230. That embraces the salaries of all the officers in the Colony from the general manager down to the lowest clerk? Yes; in New South Wales.
2231. Do you remember the number of officers? I think it is 474. That was the number then. Of course, it has altered since.
2232. Can you also tell us what the average of the salaries would be for the whole of the bank's officers? At the same time it was about £203—that is, including all the Colonies.
2233. Leaving out London? No, including London. We do not separate it.
2234. And what was the total number of your officers then? 953.
2235. With regard to the inspectors of the Bank, of course they are paid a salary as officers, but when they are travelling on duty as inspectors, what is the allowance you would make them? £1 a day, and their travelling expenses or railway fare.
2236. Is that a fixed allowance for every one? That is a fixed allowance for the real inspectors; but then we have relieving officers, who are sometimes sent to inspect, a sort of deputy inspection, and they get variously paid. They receive 15s. a day in this Colony, and I think it is the same in the other Colonies. They are not inspectors properly, but they are relieving officers, who are sometimes sent to inspect in a casual way, but if they are sent on a relieving tour they are variously paid; some get 12s. 6d., and others get 10s., but that is when they go to relieve and not to inspect. The seniors get 12s. 6d. and the others 10s., but after the first month they all get 6s. The inspectors always get their £1 a day when they are out.
2237. They are what you call the inspectors proper? Yes.
2238. Can you tell us something about the Superannuation Fund? I don't know how much I am entitled to tell you about that, because it is private business. It is not the bank's business strictly. I can tell you the general nature of it. Of course, if the Board of Directors were willing, I could show you the whole affair, but when we publish it to our own officers we do so for the use of the officers only.
2239. At what age does an officer become entitled to membership in the Fund? When he has paid to it for ten years.
2240. But not before? He is a member after ten years' contribution, and could then retire on a pension if 55 years of age. At 55 he can retire and claim a pension, but previously to that he can only retire on a pension on the condition of mental or physical incapacity. If he has then contributed to the fund for fifteen years, he can get a pension. The rate of contribution has been altered lately to 2½ per cent. upon the salary per annum, paid half-yearly, except that all officers having a salary under £100 contribute as if they had £100 a year. For instance, a youth going in at £25 a year does not pay 2½ on that, but as if he had £100. That is the lowest sum on which a contribution can be made. I should mention that our fund is primarily a guarantee fund, and that all defalcations on the Bank by the contributors are chargeable to it.
2241. *Mr. Storey.*] At what age do you take clerks into the Bank? As a rule we restrict it to seventeen years of age. There is no absolute rule, but it is an understood rule. We do not take in youths under 17, nor much over.
2242. Have they to undergo any examination before they are taken into the service? They have to undergo a medical examination, but nothing else.
2243. What salary do they commence with? £25 a year. They serve three months on probation.

H. Turner, Esq.
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2244. For nothing? No; for £25 a year. They usually then get £40. If it was a young man of 19 or 20 with some experience, I suppose he would get more. But none begin at less than £25 a year.
2245. After he has served three months, what happens then? After his probation, during which time he gets £25 a year, he ordinarily gets an advance to £40 a year, but this is not necessarily the case. Sometimes the period of probation is extended. Sometimes at the end of the three months he gets £30 instead of £40, but if there is an increase when he is taken on to the staff, after the period of probation is over, he generally gets £40 a year—from £30 to £40.
2246. How long does he stop at that? That depends on his qualifications and on what work he is put to. If he goes to a branch, for example.
2247. Let us suppose that he stops in Sydney? In that case he would probably have to wait for a year before he got another increase.
2248. Then what would he get? It would all depend on his quality. It would not be more than £60 or £70 a year. Beginning with £40 a year it would seldom be more than £60 after a year. I am only speaking from general recollection.
2249. I thought there would be some general rule at the bank? No; there is no rule.
2250. After three months he would get from £30 to £40 a year, and then after a year £50, what would be the next rise? At a branch he would receive a salary and an allowance which would be really a salary. Many are sent away to a branch. It does not do to keep a youngster at the head office, he learns nothing.
2251. Do you send them all away to a branch? No; but they are constantly going to branches.
2252. The reason I am asking is that Government clerks do not go away; I want to compare bank clerks with Government clerks? Ours go away. We give them an allowance, and if they return as unfit their allowance drops.
2253. After the first year, if they do not go away from Sydney, what would they get then? Not more than £20 a year increase.
2254. That would make it £60 at the commencement of the second year;—how many years will a clerk be in the Sydney office before he got £100 a year? Times are very different now from what they were, but unless he was very smart I suppose he would be four years before he got that.
2255. What would men in the position of ledger-keepers get? I should think a ledger-keeper at the Sydney office would get from £100 to £200.
2256. How long would these men have been in the service? Some might have been in the service for six or seven years.
2257. What salary would the tellers in the Sydney branch be receiving? From £225 to £450. The head teller would get the latter sum at least.
2258. What length of service would he have had? Ten or twelve, or fourteen years.
2259. It would be a special man who would get £450? The position of head teller is a very responsible one.
2260. *President.*] Would it include allowance for mistakes? No, it would not; there used to be an allowance for that, but now they bear their own losses.
2261. *Mr. Storey.*] Are you sure that £450 is the salary of the head teller? It is £450.
2262. A chief teller would have from ten to fourteen years' service? He ought to have that certainly.
2263. What is the responsibility of these tellers? A teller has to be honest, smart, quick, and intelligent enough not to pay bad cheques, and to know customers. That is the duty of the teller. There is a good deal of strain on the attention. It is pretty hard work, and he wants to be thoroughly honest.
2264. Is he liable for mistakes? Yes. If he paid away more notes than he ought to, as he might occasionally, he would be held responsible.
2265. Have you any idea what amount would pass through such a man's hand? No; I have nothing to do with the head office. It is not in my department at all.
2266. Take a country branch, say a branch manager at Goulburn or Bathurst, what would be the salary of a man like that? About £500 a year and allowances.
2267. What would his allowances be worth? A house, and a servant's allowance of £30, candles, coals, gas, and the newspaper. I suppose it is equal to another £150.
2268. You say that the average of the salaries of the bank officers, including the general manager, is £200. Of course, we know that the general manager's salary is very large, and it is hardly fair to include his salary in the average. Without his salary, what would the average be? It would not diminish it very much if you were to take that away, because it is divided among 474 people. It would diminish the average by between £4 and £5.
2269. Then the average would not, in that case, be £200? No; not if you exclude the general manager's salary. In the other Colonies the average is higher, simply because the head office here has so many youngsters; in London there are not so many, but in the country offices there are a number of juniors.
2270. What was the practice, so far as increases are concerned, before the present crisis? That lay with the Board. Once a year all the inspectors submitted lists of all their officers, and the increases they proposed. These were submitted to the Board, who took action accordingly.
2271. What would these increases generally amount to? £10, £12 10s., £15, £20, and occasionally £25, but it was very seldom, as far as I can remember, beyond that.
2272. Did the officers get those increases every year? No. Of course it depended upon the circumstances of the bank partly, and partly on the merit of the officer, as to whether he would get an increase at all. If a man had got as high a salary as his work and responsibility deserved, he would not get any more till he received promotion; but all that is out of or almost out of my knowledge. I am only speaking from general knowledge, but that was the method of doing it. The inspectors yearly reported upon all the officers they thought deserving an increase. That used to be the custom once a year, but whether the recommendations of the inspectors were carried out was purely a matter for the Board. The Board has to consider whether the bank can stand the increases being made, and how large the staff is. They have to keep the expenditure within certain limits.
2273. If a bank manager got into a country town with £250 a year salary, and he did not get promoted, would length of service entitle him to an increase? No.
2274. *Mr. Robertson.*] What are the various classes of work performed by the bank officers? The officers of the bank are a manager and a teller, whose work at a country branch is done sometimes by the accountant and sometimes by the manager.

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2275. I am speaking of the head office? There is a manager, accountant and assistants, tellers, ledger-keepers, cash-book keepers, exchange clerks, remittance-clerks, and bill clerks.
2276. Would that embrace all? Yes. Of course the inspectors belong to the general service—not especially to the head office.
2277. What do you pay your inspectors;—what is the minimum and maximum? I do not think there is one.
2278. Speaking from your general knowledge, what is the salary of the inspectors? As far as I can remember, it is from £600 to £900 in this Colony.
2279. The inspectors, of course, are both town and country officers? No; they are all in town.
2280. But their work is principally done in the country? Their office is in the town, and the returns from the country are sent to them. They frequently go to the country to inspect.
2281. How many of them are there? We have four of them in Sydney. They are called assistant inspectors, but they are really inspectors.
2282. Do these inspectors get £600? Yes; from £600 to £900.
2283. What would you pay your accountants? Various salaries, from £250 to about £600. There are only one or two at £600.
2284. Is £600 exceptional? Yes. The accountant is second officer of a branch. Taking them all round, the second officers of branches get from £225 to £275.
2285. What would you pay a ledger-keeper in the country? He is not a ledger-keeper.
2286. He is a ledger-keeper and a generally useful clerk, is he not? Such a one would be paid from £125 to £225.
2287. Have you a night watchman? Yes; a man who is always on the place at night.
2288. What do you pay your messengers? From £2 2s. to £3 10s.; I think £3 10s. is the highest per week.
2289. What do your clerks receive? From £25 up to ——.
2290. Take an Exchange clerk? He is a youth, and receives £40, £50, or £60 a year.
2291. Give us the amount of the salary of the clerks up to the time they become ledger-keepers;—you don't put juniors to be ledger-keepers? A very smart lad might be taken on the ledger. It depends so much on circumstances. I can only speak from general memory. The accountant would be the best to ask particulars from on these matters, both as to the amount of payment at the head office and as to how he ranks the men. The book is kept in my room containing the information, but I do not consult it.
2292. *President.*] I think that an average taken from so large a number of salaries will be a good guide for us? I think it will.

Frederick Adam Scrivener, Esq., Member of the Accountant's Department at the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney (Limited), sworn and examined:—

F. A. Scrivener, Esq. 7 Jan., 1895.

2293. *President.*] What is the average salary you pay in this Colony to your officers, from the highest officer in the Bank to the lowest clerk inclusive? The total number of officers in the Bank is 438, from the general manager down to the youngest junior, not including messengers.
2294. Does that include other Colonies? Yes; it includes Queensland and the London office. £250 per annum is the average salary. On the Queensland staff there are forty-three officers whose salaries average £208 per annum. On the London staff there are twelve officers whose average salary is £253 per annum. Of course the amount is brought up in the latter case by the number of the officers being so few, and the manager in London receiving a high salary. Mr. Dibbs asked me to mention that the total given above, 438, includes the general manager, the assistant manager, the heads of the departments, the inspectors, and 128 branch managers, as also the branch account auditors.
2295. It includes all officers from the general manager down to the lowest clerk? Yes.
2296. And some of your head men are very liberally paid? Yes; that is why Mr. Dibbs asked me to mention that the 128 branch managers made the average high.
2297. What do you pay the branch managers—give us the maximum and the minimum? The highest is at the London office.
2298. Leave out the London office? The maximum in that case would be about £1,000.
2299. Where would that be? At Brisbane, where the salary is exceptionally high.
2300. And the lowest would be? £250 or £275; about £275.
2301. I presume there would be a number between these two? Yes.
2302. Receiving amounts spread over between those two? Yes.
2303. And is that exclusive of house accommodation? Yes; if there are no premises owned by the Bank in the town, the officer gets a house allowance, a servant's small allowance, light and fuel.
2304. How many inspectors have you? A chief inspector; but he never travels. He is not exactly an inspector. We have three inspectors and three branch auditors. The latter check more the detail of the work. The inspectors take a general view of the business done by the Bank.
2305. The work of the branch auditors is inspectorial to a certain extent? Yes.
2306. Besides checking details, do they count the money? Yes.
2307. And make the balance? Yes; that is specially their first duty. The moment they arrive that is the first thing done.
2308. What allowance do you make the inspectors for travelling? The three inspectors get their absolute railway expenses or coach expenses.
2309. The travelling charges? Yes; and £1 a day as well. The auditors get their actual expenses.
2310. The salaries of the inspectors proper are much higher than the salaries of the auditors? Yes.
2311. What is the maximum and minimum? The three inspectors range from £650 to £800. From £650 to £750, I should say.
2312. And the branch auditors? About £400.
2313. Are not their duties highly responsible? Yes, decidedly. In fact they may be looked upon as junior inspectors.
2314. You have no superannuation fund proper in your Bank? No.
2315. So that if an officer is superannuated he depends upon the grace and goodwill of the Board for a pension? Yes.
2316. Are there many who are in receipt of pensions? No; only about six, I should say.

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2317. And could you tell us what ratio their pension bears to the salaries they gave up? About two-fifths of the salary that they were in receipt of when they retired.
2318. *Mr. Storey.*] At what age do you take juniors into your office? About 16.
2319. Is that the limit? We have occasionally taken them younger than that, but 16 is about the youngest.
2320. Do they go through an examination as to their abilities and education? They have to bring certificates from the schools they were at last, and also certificates from friends. It is proposed that some examination should be made by the Institute of Bankers.
2321. What salary do they receive? It used to be £50 per annum, but it has been reduced to £25, there having been so many applications, and circumstances having changed somewhat.
2322. How long do they stop at that? Under the old *régime*, which was two or three years ago, these juniors used to get an increase every year, provided a satisfactory report was given.
2323. How much? £25.
2324. Until they reached? £250; but now that limit has been reduced to £200.
2325. How many years did it take it to get to that? Eight years after they commenced.
2326. They used to get £25 every year? Yes.
2327. That is, if they showed any ability, I suppose? Yes.
2328. They could not get on faster than that? No.
2329. Did all the juniors go on increasing like that? No, it all depended on their report; each officer was reported on.
2330. *President.*] It was a possible thing to do, but it did not occur in every instance? Just so.
2331. When a junior reached a salary of £100 a year what would his duties be? If in Sydney there would be various positions he could fill; there would be the position of inward and outward exchange clerk, or assistant behind the counter, or cash-book keeper; almost every department in the office has its junior officers; the corresponding room has two or three junior officers; the general ledger department has also junior officers; and so on.
2332. These juniors get about £100 a year? Yes.
2333. What do your ledger keepers get? They would average from £225 to £275; one might touch £300, but that is not often.
2334. How long would these gentlemen have been in the service of the Bank before they would reach that? I think the shortest time would be twelve years.
2335. What salaries do the tellers get? Ranging from £250 to £350. The receiving tellers are paid at a slightly lower rate than the paying tellers.
2336. What would the paying tellers receive then? As high as £450. There was one paying teller in receipt of a much larger salary, but he retired on a pension on account of age.
2337. How long have these tellers been in the service? From fifteen to twenty-five years.
2338. What is the average salary of a branch manager? Of course I could tell you that exactly by consulting the books. It would be £350, or perhaps a little higher.
2339. Does that include perquisites? No; these managers live on the premises, as a rule. They have allowances for fuel and gas, and a servant. The servants, of course, keep the Bank in order.
2340. Could you give us the returns for New South Wales only, showing the number of your officers and the average salary they receive, without taking in London and Queensland;—I would like to have this information, exclusive of the general manager's salary? I could not give you that information at once. Out of the 438 officers in the Bank there are 215 receiving salaries of £225 and under, and the average salary of these 215 officers is £139 per annum.*
2341. Do the clerks pay guarantee premiums? Yes; there is a fund they pay into.
2342. The Bank's fund? Yes; the Bank's own fund. We subscribed to one of the companies, but this was ultimately done away with.
2343. What is the rate? It is graduated. The first year, on entering, the officers are supposed to be guaranteed to the extent of £500.
2344. What do the messengers receive? From £3 to £3 10s. a week. The resident messenger at the head office gets about that. His wife receives a certain allowance for cleaning, but that is apart from messengers' duties. There are about six messengers for the head Bank. There is only one resident in the Bank.
2345. What would you pay your caretaker? He gets his salary as a messenger. He has an allowance for cleaning the bank and for an assistant. He receives several allowances.
2346. What is the expense of caretaking;—what does it amount to? The caretaking of the head office, which includes all cleaning, costs about £168 per annum.

William Reid, Esq., Secretary of the Australian Joint Stock Bank (Limited), sworn and examined:—

W. Reid, Esq. 7 Jan., 1895.

2347. *President.*] What is the number of your officers all over the Colonies, and the average salaries they receive? We have branches in New South Wales and Queensland. We are not represented in any of the other Colonies. We have a branch establishment in London, and our head office is in Sydney. Of course the number of officers has varied considerably, as the business has varied. We are not employing so many officers now as we were three years ago. I can give you the figures up to the present time. We have in New South Wales and Queensland 142 branches and 514 officers. The average salaries in New South Wales, taking New South Wales by itself, would be about £184 in round figures.
2348. That is from the highest to the lowest? Yes; leaving out the messengers.
2349. I presume that is on the present basis? Yes. Some years ago the average was rather higher than that, but I am dealing with the present figures. In Queensland the average salaries are about £212 per annum. Taking both Colonies together, the average is about £187 or £188 per annum; but in Queensland there has always been a tendency to pay more on account of the expense of living and the climate, and the inconvenience generally. For instance, in some parts, where there are gold-field branches, the salaries are considerably higher than at a sea-port town, as the expense of living on the gold-fields is very much greater, and the life is altogether different to what it is in more settled parts of the country.
2350. You have a number of inspectors? Yes.

2351.

* Note (*on revision*):—The average salary in New South Wales, excluding the salaries of the general manager and the assistant general manager, is £243 per annum.

W. Reid, Esq. 7 Jan., 1895.

2351. Irrespective of the salaries which are no doubt paid to them as officers of the Bank, what allowance do you make to them when they are travelling on duty? They are allowed their actual travelling expenses—coach, or steamer, or railway, which are always paid in full. All the senior officers travel first class. It would be very rarely that an officer would travel second class. All these various kinds of conveyances would be first class, when possible, and the fares would be paid in full. Then there is an allowance to cover hotel expenses, and that varies from about 10s. to 15s. a day. At the present time we have two or three grades travelling allowances, and the highest is about 15s. per day, and the lowest about 10s. to 12s. 6d. for personal expenses.
2352. But not more than 15s.? In no case.
2353. Except, perhaps, in the case of the chief inspector? The inspectors I am alluding to are inspectors who are actually out in the field. The amount for expenses was reduced from a higher scale some time ago. In much better time—the boom times—the allowance was 15 to 20 per cent. or 25 per cent. higher than at present.
2354. It would not exceed £1 in the best of times? No. I suppose you did not contemplate in your question such a thing as the general manager or the resident inspector going round. That would be a matter of special arrangement. There are managers of branches—large branches—acting as district inspectors in places such as Grafton or Lismore, on the Richmond River, who have a number of smaller branches under them. The smaller branches are subject to the supervision of the district inspector or senior manager. South Grafton can be inspected very well at very short notice. The same thing would happen at the Richmond River and Kempsey, as also at Mudgee; and in Queensland, Rockhampton and Townsville are the centres of inspecting districts.
2355. So the inspectors from the head office would not go to the outer edge of these smaller circles? No; except under very special circumstances.
2356. What is the minimum and maximum pay of the inspectors? When an officer commences inspecting he is to some extent on his probation. He is not permitted to be a full-fledged inspector all at once. He might commence by being relieving inspector, and then acting inspector, and the salaries would vary from £250 to as much as £600 or £700.
3357. Have you any superannuation fund or guarantee fund? We have no superannuation fund, but we have an officers' fidelity guarantee fund.
2358. Managed by the Board? Yes. In former years we used to take bonds—fidelity guarantee bonds—from private friends and from guarantee companies, and we found that that did not work very well. It was, therefore, decided to guarantee the officers' fidelity within the bank itself. We not only took the bond from friends, but in some cases from a guarantee company such as the Victoria Assurance Company, or the old European Insurance Society. Since about 1867 or 1868 the bank's own fidelity guarantee fund has been in existence, and it has been found to work very well on the whole.
2359. Do the funds become too ample for use? There are occasionally, unfortunately, debits against the fund.
2360. What happens when anything goes wrong? The companies required you to prosecute the defaulter, and the whole thing was made public, but under the present system the knowledge of a fraud is confined to the Board and the Bank officers themselves.
2361. What is the rate of contribution to the guarantee fund? As a rule, 2 per cent. on the annual salary, or, say, 10s. per cent. on the amount guaranteed. It is much cheaper than it was under the companies. The company's rate was 15s. per cent. per annum to commence with on amounts up, to say, £2,000, but for larger amounts, I think, special arrangements were made. In the course of time the company reduced the rate to one-half per cent., 10s. per cent. per annum. But the Bank itself was able to undertake the risk at 10s. per cent. straight away. The various amounts were fixed according to the position the officer held, and other circumstances were taken into consideration.
2362. Have you any pensioners—retired officers? Not now. We had one officer, but he died some years ago.
2363. Then you have no pensioners at all? No.
2364. But the Board have occasionally granted pensions as a special act of grace, have they not? Yes; there is an allowance to one widow lady, but it is a very special and exceptional case.
2365. Is your guarantee fund in a comfortable position at the present time? Oh, yes.
2366. Quite good for all probable demands? Yes.
2367. *Mr. Storey.*] What is the average of your salaries in New South Wales only, omitting the general manager and the chief inspector? About £182 per annum.
2368. How do you take your juniors into your office, and what salaries do they get when they enter, and what is the system of promotion? A lad was taken in at about the age of 16 or 17. He was not to be less than 16, and not more than 18 or 20. He had to pass a junior or a senior public examination, or a Civil Service examination, or have matriculated at the Sydney University, because otherwise we found that those who presented themselves had to be examined by some of the senior officers, and oftentimes at considerable inconvenience, whereas if the candidates had passed any of these examinations mentioned they were able to show a proper certificate. Moreover, we insisted that a candidate should present himself before a medical man, and, if in Sydney, that gentleman was one selected by the Board, to whom a small fee was paid for the examination. If the applicant was admitted to the service the Bank paid half the costs of the medical examination. If the candidate did not pass at all he had to pay the whole of the fee. That had a sort of deterring effect, and prevented some unsuitable persons from presenting themselves as candidates for examination. Country applicants went through the same form. They applied to the nearest branch manager, presented their credentials, and not only were they obliged to show educational certificates but a candidate had to be presented by some one known to the Bank authorities—a shareholder or a customer—to vouch for his respectability. After passing the examination the junior commenced on probation of one, two, and sometimes three months, and then he received a small commencing salary. It was equal to £25 per annum generally.
2369. *President.*] Was that after his period of probation had expired? Yes; the junior on probation had no salary for the first month or two, sometimes for two months. Then he got his commencing salary of £25. In the ordinary course of things he was promoted, if his conduct and progress warranted it, to something better in the course of six months, and his pay was doubled. Then he remained at that increased pay for about six months longer, and after about two years' service he received about £100 per annum; and his further progress depended entirely on his merits and the exigencies of the service. At the present time we are not admitting any applicants at all. The system described was in force for many years and up to within the last two years.

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2370. When an average clerk got up to £100 a year, how long would he stop at that? For about twelve months or two years, perhaps, sometimes longer; it greatly depended on circumstances.
2371. What increase would he get after that? According to the prosperity of the Bank. If we were making substantial profits the Board dealt liberally with the officers, and where deserving the junior might get an increase of £10, £15, or £20 a year; perhaps, in some cases, £25; on the other hand he might get no increase.
2372. When does a clerk reach the maximum figure after which he does not expect any increase unless he is sent away to the country? That is a very difficult question to answer. A great deal depends on the officer's own merits and the exigencies of the service. Junior clerks sent from Sydney to country branches were and are specially dealt with.
2373. He goes through the various grades, say, up to a ledger-keeper;—what salary would he get as that? Various salaries are paid; sometimes £125, £150, or even more; it would depend greatly on his ability, age, and length of service.
2374. How long would an officer have to be in a Bank before he got that salary? To reach a salary of £150 might take six or seven years; to get £200 to £250, about ten years.
2375. What salary do branch managers get? They vary. The average salary for New South Wales is about £270 per annum.
2376. And quarters? Yes, mostly; they get a house allowance or a residence provided for them, with allowance for paying servants to clean the Bank offices, and, in addition, fuel, light, and water in economical use.
2377. How do you take youths into the office—are vacancies reported to the Board or the manager? To the general manager. No branch manager can take an officer into the service without applying to the general manager, and the general manager would have the authority of the Board before making any appointment. The appointment of juniors is left to the general manager in ordinary times, but in the case of other candidates or for any considerable appointment it is always submitted to the Board.
2378. *Mr. Robertson.*] Have you any classification by which salaries are regulated? Yes; we class according to their positions, and we deal with Queensland officers somewhat differently to New South Wales. We have grades from, say, £150 and upwards.
2379. In New South Wales? Yes, from £150 to £250, and from £250 to say £500, from £500 to £1,000, and from that upwards. We do not find these classifications are very much help to us, because there are always many special circumstances to be taken into account. The branch officers above £500 are in charge of the best or most important branches, and the emoluments of such an officer, and the consideration in which he is held, to a great extent depends on the success of his business.
2380. What do you pay your tellers? Our chief teller in Sydney is paid very much more than tellers at any branch. In some branches the tellers are accountants also—that is, they combine the two offices. In large branches these offices have to be separated. In Sydney we have several tellers, and a great deal for them to do, so that they are paid very much more than tellers at branches. The average salary of a teller would be about £170 per annum throughout the service. In Sydney the average is considerably higher. This arises from old and very highly skilled officers being kept in that position for many years, and the chief teller is paid as much as many of the branch managers.
2381. What do you pay accountants? The term accountant is somewhat misleading. The accountant of a smaller branch is the second officer. He assists the manager in the general duties of the office. He may be a raw youth knowing very little of book-keeping or, indeed, of general business matters. The average in the country for accountants or second officers is about £130 per annum. The highest of them would get not more than about £250, because when an officer gets to be an accountant at a country branch he expects to be, and is frequently, promoted to be manager at another branch.
2382. You said the accountants averaged from about £130? Yes.
2383. They would be real accountants, would they not? Yes; in the majority of cases they would have a thorough knowlege of the Bank duties.
2384. What do you pay your messengers? In Sydney we have a staff of messengers who are paid from about 30s. a week up to £2 10s.
2385. I suppose you have a caretaker at the head office? Yes.
2368. What would you pay him? He gets about £3 per week with residence, and, in addition, light and fuel in economical use.
2387. *President.*] With regard to the system of paying cheques, the cheques are first of all presented to the ledger-keeper? Yes.
2388. He, I presume, is satisfied with the signature? He is bound to be satisfied with the signature, and to make the necessary entry into the ledger. Then he initials the cheque, and it is taken to the counter.
2389. Has the teller any responsibility with regard to the genuineness of the signature;—is he bound to be satisfied himself that it is genuine, or does he act upon the ledger-keeper's initials? As a rule, he acts upon the ledger-keeper's initials. Of course, in the case of cheques in Sydney, the chief teller and the next officer would generally know as much about the signatures as the ledger-keeper himself. Perhaps the teller would be more competent to say whether a cheque was genuine or not, supposing the ledger-keeper was a new officer.
2390. If the ledger-keeper initialed a cheque, and it was a good forgery, would the teller be in any way liable or responsible if he paid it? I think not.
2391. The system of handing back the cheques initialed by the ledger-keeper to the party presenting them has been adverted to as rather a dangerous one? It may be so sometimes.
2392. Operating with a cheque after it has been initialed—you may remember rather a notable case that happened some time ago—has occurred before now;—has anything been done to revise that system? Yes; the cheques are specially stamped or marked by the ledger-keeper.
2393. I suppose the ledger-keeper is warned not to initial a cheque that might be filled in afterwards? The ledger-keepers have to be, and are, continually warned, as the warnings addressed to one might not, perhaps, be carried on to the next.
2394. You said that the average salaries of the tellers were from £150 to £200? Yes; excepting the principal tellers. To be more exact, our general average for country tellers in New South Wales is about £170 per annum.

Thomas

Thomas Buchanan, Esq., Branch Inspector of the London Bank of Australia (Limited), sworn and examined:—

T. Buchanan, Esq. 7 Jan., 1895.

2395. *President.*] What is the average of the salaries of your officers in New South Wales, from the highest to the lowest, leaving out the messengers? I should explain that there are three branches in New South Wales over which I have no control, and whose returns all go to Melbourne. They will not affect the average, however.
2396. Are they branches near the border? At Broken Hill, Wilcannia, and Deniliquin. They are nearer to Melbourne than Sydney. They will not affect the average at all. The number of officers at these branches is about three at each.
2397. Nine altogether? Yes. That will make sixty-nine officers in New South Wales, and the average salary of the whole of them is £198 10s. Excluding the manager of the George-street Branch, the average would be £179.
2398. Of course the inspectors are salaried officers, but when they travel on duty, have they any allowances? Yes. A branch inspector is allowed £1 a day travelling expenses, and the assistant branch inspector 15s. a day. The inspecting accountant, who is an officer not of the rank of the inspector, but he assists, receives 10s. a day—that is, exclusive of coach and actual travelling expenses.
2399. Actual travelling expenses are allowed in addition? Yes.
2400. Is there any superannuation fund established by the Bank? No; there is a guarantee and provident fund.
2401. But not a superannuation fund? No.
2402. What is the contribution per cent. per annum? It varies considerably. I am not a member of the guarantee and provident fund at all, so that I am not able to give you the information. I joined the bank after many years' service elsewhere, and I did not come under the fund at all.
2403. Can you supply us with the information? Yes; 10s. per cent. on every £100 assessed. The assessment is governed by the salary.
2404. *Mr. Storey.*] I should like to have the averages of the salaries of the officers of the Bank without the manager's salary. Tell me the average salaries of the juniors, the tellers, the branch managers? The juniors start from £40 to £50 a year after three months' probation. There is no fixed time for rising. They rise as their merits are displayed and opportunity offers.
2405. They do not get their rise in six months? There is no regulation time for increasing the salaries.
2406. How long is a youth getting up to £100 a year? Promotion is very slow just now.
2407. I speak of the time before things were so very bad? It varies very much. It might have taken a lad three years to reach that sum.
2408. *President.*] It might take him six months, and it might take him six years? Just so.
2409. *Mr. Storey.*] What pay do the ledger keepers get? From £100 to £175.
2410. What do the tellers receive? There is a teller getting £125 in one of the branches, doing very good work.
2411. *Mr. Robertson.*] What is the maximum? I think about £250 is the highest salary paid at present.
2412. *Mr. Storey.*] How long would the recipients of the highest salaries have been in the service? Many of them twenty years or more.
2413. How long would an ordinary smart man take to get up to the sum named? I could not fix any time; he might be only three or four years getting promotion as branch manager, but the salary depends so much on the locality, and on the man's adaptability for work.
2414. What do branch managers receive? From £200 to £375. These are suburban and country managers. Some town managers are paid better than that.
2415. They would be ten or twelve years before getting that? Yes.
2416. I suppose a country manager has had a great deal of experience, has a general knowledge of banking business, and knows that it depends on the business he makes for the branch whether he improves his position? Quite so.
2417. *Mr. Robertson.*] What do messengers receive? It varies very much according to length of service? We have a man in the Sydney office, who has been there quite thirty years. I do not know what he is getting just now, but he was getting £4 a week. He is a very useful man, and can do any clerical work that you ask him to do.
2418. I suppose the salaries of the messengers would be from £2 up to that? Yes.
2419. *Mr. Storey.*] How many bank officers are there with a salary of £500 per annum and upwards? Four.
2420. *President.*] It is on the present basis of salary you are speaking? Yes; I am speaking of the salaries as they were paid on the 31st December, our last pay-day.
2421. *Mr. Storey.*] Has there been much reduction during the last year? Yes; a very considerable reduction—a 10 per cent. reduction; and there is another 10 per cent. reduction in contemplation. It has not come into effect yet, but it will soon.
2422. All this reconstruction business would involve a deal of labour on the part of your clerks? Yes.
2423. There is no such thing as overtime? When the officers are at work at night-time, and they reside out of town, they are allowed tea money.
2424. It is not at all an unusual thing for bank clerks to work at night? No.

F. P. G. McRae, Esq., Inspector of the Bank of Australasia, sworn and examined:—

F. P. G. McRae, Esq. 7 Jan., 1895.

2425. *President.*] What is the number of your officers, from the highest manager down to the lowest clerk, leaving out the messengers? There are 124 officers in New South Wales, and the total amount of salaries is £26,305, averaging £182 per annum. The salaries and the allowances make together a total of £29,519.
2426. What are the allowances for? Various purposes, such as office cleaning, and so on.
2427. Light and fuel? Yes; for the country branches. This brings the average up to £205.
2428. How many branches have you? Twenty-nine in this Colony.
2429. You have, of course, a certain number of branch inspectors? Yes.
2430. When they are travelling on inspectorial duty, what would be their allowance? In the case of senior inspectors, 30s. a day. It is an exceptional thing for these inspectors to travel.

F. P. G. McRae, Esq. 7 Jan., 1895.

2431. Is that over and above railway charges? Yes; the sub-inspectors get 20s. to 25s. a day.
2432. How many grades of inspectors are there? Two. There are senior inspectors and sub-inspectors.
2433. These would be men of considerable standing, I suppose? Yes.
2434. Have you any superannuation fund or guarantee fund? Both.
2435. Are they distinct or amalgamated? They are amalgamated, but there is a certain amount put aside for guarantee purposes.
2436. What is the scale of contribution? £3 10s. per cent. up to £1,000, the latter being the maximum. £35 a year is the utmost that we pay.
2437. A salary of £200, or even of only £100, pays £3 10s. per cent.? Yes. Officers become subscribers to the fund after three years probation. There is a compulsory subscription. It is deducted from their salaries.
2438. At what age does an officer continue until he is superannuated? Sixty.
2439. Is it optional or compulsory at 60? It is optional on either side. If the Bank wishes you to leave, or you wish to leave, either side has only to say so.
2440. But if he is a good man he is retained? Yes; that is the experience so far. We have very few pensioners on a high scale.
2441. About what percentage of the salary that a man gives up when he retires does he receive as a pension; of course there must be a scale? There is a scale. Not exceeding five-eighths of average salary during contributorship, and the maximum pension is £600 a year.
2442. I suppose the fund is in a very satisfactory condition? I hope so.
2443. *Mr. Storey.*] What is the average of the salaries of your clerical staff—taking the juniors, you start them at a fixed rate? We have been in the habit of starting them at £40, giving them £60 for the second year, and £80 for the third year, but we have altered that and start them now at £30. After that it is £45 and £60.
2444 Is that for three years? Yes.
2445. *President.*] That, of course, is consequent on the depression of the times? Yes; and I do not believe that the youngsters often get £100 a year before they deserve it.
2446. *Mr. Storey.*] How long would it take a junior to get £100? Say four years.
2447. What is the average salary of a ledger-keeper? There is no average salary. There is no salary attached to any particular post. It frequently happens that we have a man on a small salary as ledger-keeper, or we might put on a high salary man, but there is no actual salary attaching to any special post.
2448. A junior goes in, and at the end of four years he receives £100; at the end of eight years, what would he be getting, supposing he were a fair average clerk? It varies very much.
2449. I do not mean a genius or a duffer? All things being equal, and in ordinary good times, a man may receive an advance of from £10 to £15 a year, even without promotion. In the ordinary course of events, if he were worth keeping, he would receive that until his salary reached, say, about £150 per annum. That was so before the depression.
2450. At the end of eight years he would be getting £150? Yes, about that.
2451. How quick would his promotion go on after that? It is impossible to say. It depends on the openings, and on a hundred circumstances. It depends on whether the bank are opening up branches.
2452. What do your branch managers get? I could show you one at almost £2,000 a year, and another at only £200. It is difficult to make an average.
2453. Are your branch managers' salaries much higher than other banks? On the contrary, I think they are lower in many cases.
2454. You spoke of £2,000 a year? I was speaking of Melbourne.
2455. And I was speaking of Sydney? In Sydney they would vary from £1,500 a year. A man at a large centre would receive a large salary.
2456. Then your branch managers get from £200 a year to £1,500? That would be putting it tolerably fairly. But the last-named salary would only be given in one instance to a manager in this Colony. Sydney excepted, manager's salaries range from £700 to £200.
2457. *President.*] Of course the managers get lodging and light and fuel in the country? Oh, yes.
2458. *Mr. Storey.*] How many officers are there in the Sydney office? About forty-five.
2459. How long would a man in the receipt of £400 in the Sydney office have been in the service? He may have been in the service as long as I have, who receive over three times as much. It is not a matter of length of service only.
2460. A man in receipt of £400 a year must be a practical man? Yes.
2461. What length of service must he have had? He would be a very lucky man if he got it in ten or fifteen years. One man might get it in that time, but the many would not.
2462. What is the maximum salary of a ledger-keeper? I could not give it you. There is none, and no minimum. At Sydney the salaries paid range from £175 to £145.
2463. What do the tellers receive? The highest gets £275. He is a very old servant, and the lowest, a little less than £200.

TUESDAY, 8 *JANUARY*, 1895.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., | JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V.,
J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P.

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

William Lees, Esq., Manager of the Union Bank of Sydney, sworn and examined:—

W. Lees, Esq. 8 Jan., 1895.

2464. *Chairman.*] We do not wish to subject you to an inquisitorial examination, but we think you may be able to give us some valuable information on one or two points. The Government departments are managed at a certain expenditure, and we are asked to try to find out means of reducing this expenditure without sacrificing efficiency. It has occurred to us that by ascertaining the cost of managing a financial institution such as yours we might be able to make a rough comparison that would enable us to recommend a revision of the Government expenditure. Can you tell us the average salary each clerk receives in

W. Lees, Esq. 8 Jan., 1895.

in your establishment, from the biggest general manager to the lowest clerk, not including messengers? In New South Wales we have 136 officers, and the average salary is £180 a year. I may say parenthetically there are no general managers in New South Wales; they are in Melbourne. If there were a general manager in New South Wales possibly the average would be somewhat higher.
2465. We will confine the inquiry to New South Wales solely? The number of officers in Sydney is fifty-two, and the average salary is £199, including everyone except the messengers.
2466. That includes inspectors, of course? There are no inspectors in New South Wales; they are all on the head-quarters staff.
2467. What is the allowance granted to your inspectors when on inspectorial duty? From 10s. to 30s. per diem; the average is 20s. There are some junior men, who merely audit books and count cash; they are allowed 10s. to 12s. 6d. per diem.
2468. These allowances are besides fares? Yes.
2469. There is one very important matter in your bank, the superannuation fund. Can you tell us at what age the officers become connected with it and at what age they retire? They become connected with it at the moment of joining the service. It is a condition of their joining the service that they subscribe to the guarantee and provident funds.
2470. I suppose they are two or three months on probation, and then join as officers? No; they pass an entrance examination, medical and educational, and join at once. The earliest age for retiring, except on the ground of ill-health, mental or physical, is 55.
2471. Is it optional or compulsory? Optional. It may be compulsory in some instances. A man at the age of 55 may have outlived his efficiency, and the bank may ask him to retire, but in the case of a man who is in the possession of all his faculties and is valuable they do not ask him to retire. According to statistics, the average age of retirement has been a little over 60.
2472. What is the rate of contribution to the fund? New officers joining have to pay 5¼ per cent. for five years on their salary, and after that 3½ per cent.
2473. That is invariable? Invariable.
2474. Has the bank also a guarantee fund as well as a superannuation fund? Yes.
2475. I suppose it is in a very healthy condition? Very.
2476. Do you happen to have many pensioners at the present moment? Not many; speaking from memory I should think there are under twenty.
2477. Would that be in New South Wales or on the whole? On the whole.
2478. We do not want to know microscopically what any individual gets in the bank, but you might be able to tell us roughly the minimum and maximum salaries the tellers receive? I think the maximum is £250 at the present time, and the minimum £150.
2479. This question occurs in connection with the salary of the tellers;—the cheques are handed to the ledger-keepers for initialling, and I suppose the ledger-keepers have to be satisfied that the signature is a genuine one? Yes.
2480. Has the teller any responsibility in that respect? No, not if the cheque is marked by the ledger-keeper.
2481. That is his warrant to pay? Yes.
2482. What are the minimum and maximum of the ledger-keepers' salaries? Speaking from memory, the same as the tellers', from £150 to £250.
2483. And should any vacancies occur in the higher offices in the bank, of course they are filled by meritorious men, whose capacity has been proved and well known? Yes, as a rule.
2484. There is no rising by seniority, for instance, beyond the maximum you have mentioned? All things being equal, a senior man would be preferred if competent. In all cases we would prefer to promote a senior from the top of the list, as seniority has very considerable weight.
2485. It is a prize the officers may look forward to if they show capacity? Yes.
2486. *Mr. Storey.*] What do you start the juniors with? It has lately been reduced to £30 a year. It used to be £40.
2487. And the age? Not lower than 16.
2488. They start at £30; do they go up? We have a scale of promotion, and annual increments are given to officers if they are found capable and deserving in every way. I think the salary of a junior goes to £100 by annual increments.
2489. Extending over how many years? I think about five years; but I should like to refresh my memory as to that, because it has been altered lately.
2490. From £30 to £100 in five years, and after that? It depends upon the merit of officers as to whether they can fill the posts.
2491. Tellers and ledger-keepers reaching the maximum of £250, as a rule, what length of time will they be in the service of the bank before they reach that sum? I suppose about ten years.
2492. They would have had to show themselves smart business men? Certainly.
2493. The ordinary salary of branch managers is about what? It entirely depends on the amount of business done. They may get from £250 a year up to £500 or £600.
2494. I suppose a man getting £600 has been in the service for some considerable time—fifteen or twenty years? Fully; over twenty years in most cases.
2495. *President.*] They would have residence, lighting, and fuel? Yes; they have perquisites.
2496. *Mr. Robertson.*] What is the salary generally paid to inspectors? I am afraid I could hardly answer that. It is only known to the head office, and I have not been connected with that for a great many years. I should think about £800 a year.
2497. *Mr. Humphery.*] An inspector receiving a salary as high as £800, would, I presume, have charge of a great number of the branches? Yes.
2498. How many inspectors have you for New South Wales? There is one man in the head office who attends to the New South Wales branches almost entirely.
2499. How many branches? There are twenty-two in New South Wales.
2500. These branches are spread throughout the Colony? Yes.
2501. With regard to Queensland, how many branches have you there? In Queensland there are nine.
2502. How many inspectors? There is one inspector at the head office that attends to the Queensland branches. The inspectors are all attached to the head office staff.

W. Lees, Esq. 8 Jan., 1895.

2503. In Melbourne? Yes.
2504. Have you not an inspector attached to the Sydney office? No.
2505. The inspector you refer to as having the supervision of the whole of the New South Wales branches is attached to the head office? Yes; he is a secretary for the general manager to look after the New South Wales branches. He lays before the general manager all the returns, and makes statistics from them. He has no authority over the branches except through the general manager.
2506. Have you any method of classification in your bank; that is to say, have you a certain number of clerks at a salary that is fixed for the work to be done by clerks of that class? There is no absolute classification. We very often have a man on a salary much too high for the work, simply because he has been a long time in the service, and has done something or other which has necessitated his return to the head office, but the bank has not reduced his salary in consequence. There is a sort of rough classification without any actual system, but it suits the occasion.
2507. Can you explain it in any way that may assist us? Well, we think for the ordinary run of tellers £200 a year is a fair and proper salary; for ledger-keepers £170 to £200 is sufficient to pay for the work they have to do; and £200 a year is considered the maximum for general clerks—that is for men who only make out returns and keep the detail books of the office. But there is no rule laid down for the purpose.
2508. *Mr. Storey.*] The only ones who really look forward to and are almost entitled to annual increments are the youngsters? Yes; until they reach a certain salary.
2509. *President.*] We find in our inquiries that in some of the banks where the cheques are initialled by the ledger-keeper in the first instance and approved by him, supposing there were a forgery pretty well executed that passed the discovery of that officer, the teller is also responsible for the detection of the forgery, and is held equally liable with the ledger-keeper in case of the payment of the forged cheque; but in your bank your teller is not responsible after the ledger-keeper initials? If a man had been a certain length of time, say, in Sydney, and we considered he ought to know the signatures, and if the case were a gross one and the ledger-keeper had passed what was palpably a forgery, very likely the teller would be made responsible if he paid the cheque. But as a general rule it is understood that the passing of the cheque by the ledger-keeper frees the teller from responsiblity.
2510. If there were a very well-executed forgery, the teller would be exonerated from blame? He would be exonerated.
2511. About the guarantee fund. I don't know that I understood your reply to the question I put about that. Did you say the guarantee fund is in connection with the superannuation fund? They are joined together. They are kept in one sum in the bank's books.
2512. But the guarantee fund, that is to say, the payment of a loss would be the first claim upon that? Yes.
2513. Irrespective of the superannuation section altogether? Yes, there is a clause in the rules that if defalcations occur which charge the guarantee fund with more than a certain amount in any one year it is possible for the trustees to make a call on the officers in addition to their ordinary contribution in order to make up the deficiency, but the amount of the fund is so large that there is no likelihood that any such thing would occur.
2514. When a clerk retires what ratio of pension does he get in comparison with the salary he has been receiving—50 or 60 per cent. of his salary? It runs up to three-fourths.
2515. But it is variable? It is variable according to the number of years' service. It goes by fortieths, according to the number of years a man has been contributing to the fund. If he had been contributing twenty years he would get twenty fortieths of his average salary, that is 50 per cent.
2516. *Mr. Humphery.*] In the event of the death of a clerk who has been a contributor to the fund for a considerable period is any provision made for the widow? He would be treated as having retired at the day of his death, and his widow would get the pension for five years that he would have been entitled to had he retired at the day of his death.
2517. *President.*] I think it is as satisfactory a superannuation arrangement as we have heard of? I think it is very liberal, it is the first established in the Colonies.
2518. It must be a great comfort to the officers? Yes.
2519. *Mr. Storey.*] Was it subsidised by the bank? Yes, very liberally by the Board, both in its inception and since.
2520. Has it been based upon any actuarial investigation? Yes, every five years it is investigated.
2521. *President.*] And found it to be satisfactory? Yes.
2522. *Mr. Humphery.*] Have you any fixed rule when calculating the retiring pension? I cannot say from memory; it is calculated on the average salary for the last twelve, fourteen, sixteen, eighteen, or twenty years, according to certain circumstances that arose when the person joined the fund, according to what his salary was when he became a member.
2523. What would be the shortest period for which the average would be taken? Twelve years. Our fund has been very much swollen by men leaving the service and joining other banks, when all the sums paid in by them were forfeited according to our rules.
2524. And in case of dismissals? Yes, the same with dismissals as resignations. A great many of our senior men since the fund was established have gone over to other Banks, or have left the service for their own private reasons, and in all those cases their contributions have lapsed to the fund.

Robert Sands, Esq., stationer, sworn and examined:—

R. Sands, Esq. 8 Jan., 1895.

2525. You have a great many employés—what do they number? About 200.
2526. Have you divided them into sections? I have all sorts of departments.
2527. You have a clerical staff, I suppose? I have a clerical staff and salesmen, travellers, artists, rulers, rubber-stamp manufacturers, lithographers, cigarette-box manufacturers, binders, compositors, and machinists.
2528. How many are there on the clerical staff? Seven.
2529. What is the aggregate salary you pay these seven? I have not that information with me.
2530. The head man, for instance? £350 a year, and then say four others at about £4 10s. a week each, and two juniors at 30s. and 15s. a week respectively. A junior starts at 10s., and after the first year I give him a rise.

R. Sands, Esq. 8 Jan., 1895.

2531. What is the most important department in your business? The one in which I pay most salaries is the letter-press department. If you take the litho. department, I pay my foreman £4 10s. a week.
2532. *Mr. Storey.*] Would that be similar to the photo-lithography, photography, drafting, and photo-mechanical branch at the Government Printing Office? No; my man is a foreman of lithographic printing. He takes the work as it comes from the artist's hands, puts it on the stone, and takes absolute charge of it from the time he gets the artist's proof till it is brought out a finished job. He is a specialist, but he is a lithographer pure and simple.
2533. *President.*] He does not prepare the stones? Yes, he prepares all the stones, and puts down every transfer, whether it is a photo-lithographic transfer, a process transfer, or whether it comes direct from the plate. He prepares every stone as it comes from the artist's hands, whether it has one or twenty colours on it.
2534. Then he is an artist? I do not know what you call an artist; he is a lithographer.
2535. He is the head of that department? Yes.
2536. How many are in it? Twenty-two, including boys.
2537. And the scale of wages I suppose runs down? It goes from the foreman at £4 10s. down to £2 5s.
2538. And the boys? There is an apprentice getting 25s., and the others get what they are worth, from 12s. 6d. to 10s. That is only the litho. department.
2539. *Mr. Storey.*] In the clerical and account branch, what does the chief clerk get? £350.
2540. What does the accountant have? That is my book-keeper.
2541. The receiving and sales clerk, have you such an officer? I don't think I have.
2542. Well, clerks in the clerical department altogether? There are two at £3 10s., and another at £2.
2543. Printing, bookbinding, and publishing, what does the overseer get? My overseer gets at the present time £3 10s. a week, that is in the letter-press department.
2544. Have you such an officer as foreman of the bookbinding branch? I have.
2545. What does he get? £4 a week.
2546. What would the foreman of the machine branch get; I mean the printing, bookbinding, and publishing. I am using the titles of the officers in the Government Printing Department? £3 15s. is the salary of the head of the letter-press printing department. He really gets a bigger salary than his foreman does at the present time.
2547. Clerk in charge of the publishing branch;—is there such a person in your establishment? I have not any publishing branch.
2548. What would such men as these get—compositors, machinists, pressmen, bookbinders? £2 12s. a week as a minimum.
2549. Such men as these—improvers, apprentices, folders, and sewers? That goes in with the girls' department, I think; some of the apprentices start at 7s. 6d. per week, and finish at 30s. The forewoman of the girls gets, I think, £2 a week, and other girls get from 25s. to 10s.
2550. How many people do you employ altogether? About a couple of hundred.
2551. I mean all told? Yes; men, boys, and girls.
2552. There are 604 in the Government Office; your establishment is not so big I suppose? No; it is not so big.
2553. You have not in a lump sum your annual expenditure for salaries, I suppose, including wages to compositors, printers, and everyone? I think it is about £20,000 a year as near as possible. It was more, but I think it is about that now.
2554. In the Government Printing Office there is a foreman of the electro-stereo branch;—have you any such man? No; I get all that sort of work done outside.
2555. Could the greater part of the work done at the Government Printing Office be done by tender? I am perfectly certain it could be, and infinitely cheaper.
2556. The quantity of the work done by the Government Printing Office is very extensive, and the quality very good? The quantity may be very extensive.
2557. Could an establishment like yours or others always have in stock the material and goods required in the Government Printing Office? If I could do £50,000 worth in a year I think if I got a Government contract I could do £100,000 worth. If I had the Government contract I don't think I would have any difficulty in keeping all the stocks wanted.
2558. Have you any idea of the value of the stocks kept by Government? I have not the faintest; I should think it must be gigantic.
2559. Would £20,000 worth of stock be sufficient? It would be sufficient.
2560. *President.*] That would be of every description? Yes; from thread to paper and railway tickets. Though as to railway tickets that is one thing I do not know anything at all about, but anybody would have to get a special plant laid down for them. That is nothing, if I got the Government contract I would provide the plant.
2561. That is for railway tickets and postage stamps? Everything. There is nothing in what they are doing that anybody else could not do; there is no mystery about it.
2562. In your opinion the Government could so arrange their tenders that the whole of the work of the Government Printing Office could be done outside? Yes; but I think a good deal of the work of the Government Printer should not be done outside. It is private work that really belongs to the Government; for instance, private Bills, and though it could be done outside, it would be at great expense and risk. But account books, telegraph forms, and other work that is being continually done by the Government could be done under contract.
2563. There would still have to be a Government Printing Office then? I think so.
2564. *Mr. Robertson.*] You employ in your business about 200 persons? Yes.
2565. How many overseers have you? There is one overseer.
2566. Have you any that would occupy the position say of sub-overseer? Yes, the foreman of the artists would take the position of sub-overseer, and the man who is getting £3 15s. and is in charge of the rubber stamps and all sorts of oddments is a sub-overseer.
2567. Of how many? He has two boys at £1 per week, and another boy at 10s. In the lithographic department Mr. Hands gets £4 10s. a week; he is a sub-overseer or foreman; but then there is a sub-foreman for the machine-room, in the same trade, who gets £3 5s.
2568. Is £3 5s. the general trade salary of these men? No, I pay £3 5s. to my best lithographic machinist.
2569. Three pounds five shillings is a good salary? Yes, I know he is the best machinist in Sydney, and I suppose if he were not satisfied he would not stay.

R. Sands, Esq. 8 Jan., 1895.

2570. Have you an officer that would correspond to the storekeeper in the Government Printing Office, who would look after the stock of paper? I have.
2571. What remuneration does he get? £3 10s. a week.
2572. Then you have a man who takes charge of the stock of paper? Yes, and who indents for me. I pay him £5 a week.
2573. Has he any assistants to help him? Yes; he has one man at £3 10s., and a boy,
2574. What stock of paper would be kept by these three, say at any one time? I should say about £7,000 worth, that is of stationery, pens, ink, paper and all sorts. Our stock is a very different thing from that of the Government Printing Office, because we have all sorts of things.
2575. It is a more varied stock? Oh, yes.
2576. How much do you pay your readers? £3 10s. a week.
2577. Do you pay up to £3 15s.? Yes. It is one of the most difficult things in the printing business to get a good reader. Anyone who has a good reader would not let him go for any money.
2578. Would you give more than £3 15s.? I don't know that I would stop at much if I got a good one in order to keep him, but I would not give more than £4 a week.
2579. What is a fair salary to pay to an engineer? I know we pay Mr. Toyer, the engineer of the *Daily Telegraph*, for looking after the machines there, £6 10s. a week, and he has an assistant at about £3 a week, and other men also to help. At the *Daily Telegraph* the machines are very fast running, and run under peculiar conditions at all hours of the night. I know the Government Printer has very nice machines and wants good men to look after them. Machinists range from £4 down to 25s., and then there are boys. If you get a man like Mr. Toyer he is always worth £6 10s. a week, and I suppose they have a good man at the Government Printing Office.
2580. *Mr. Humphery.*] How does the cost of work turned out by the linotype process compare with the old method? I think there is an absolute saving in the proportion of 6d. to 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. a thousand.
2581. That is to say in 15d. you would save 9d. a thousand? Yes.
2582. That would be a saving of 60 per cent.? Yes. We pay 1s. 1d. a thousand to compositors for ordinary newspaper work, for machine work we pay about 3d. a thousand, but on top of the 3d. a thousand is the sinking fund for the machinery, the wear and tear of the machinery, and the interest on the machinery, so you do not save as much as appears on the face of it.
2583. Would there be a saving of 60 per cent., after making every provision, including interest on the cost of machinery? Yes; that is to say, comparing the interest and the cost by setting at 1s. 1d., and the interest on machines and the setting at 3d., there is a saving of 60 per cent. on the transaction in favour of the machines for the same quantity of stuff that is set. There is an absolute net saving of 60 per cent.
2584. *Mr. Storey.*] What is the cost of the machines? Our twelve machines at the *Daily Telegraph* cost £8,000.
2585. How long do the machines last? I do not know any reason why they should not keep on going as long as they have a competent engineer to look after them. It is just the same as with a watch. How long will a watch last?

James Henderson, Esq., Assistant Manager and Inspector of the City Bank of Sydney, sworn and examined:—

J. Henderson, Esq. 8 Jan., 1895.

2586. *President.*] Our object is to ascertain whether we can suggest means for reducing the expenditure in Government departments without sacrificing efficiency. To that end we wish to ascertain the salaries paid in financial institutions, such as yours, and compare them with the sums paid by Government. You have branches throughout New South Wales, but in no other Colony, I believe? We are entirely a New South Wales institution.
2587. How many officers have you altogether, from the general manager in Sydney and all the other managers down to the lowest clerk, leaving out messengers? I think there are about eighty-six, all told.
2588. We do not want to individualise salaries, but we should like you to tell us the average, beginning at the very highest officer down to the lowest? Our average is somewhat low, as we have a great many boys in the place. Excluding the general manager, it is £152.
2589. I should like you to include him? It is £167 per man, including him.
2590. At what age do your juniors come in? At about 17 or 18.
2591. Do you put them on the staff at once? No; they are usually three or six months on probation.
2592. From what salary? We give them a salary of £25 a year. It used to be £40 some years ago, but in these times of retrenchment it is £25.
2593. By what increment do they progress, and until when? There is no regular rule. It depends entirely on their ability, and on their luck in some cases. At one time we looked forward to £25 a year pretty regularly, but those days have gone. If an officer is of exceptional ability he will get on much more readily.
2594. What is the minimum and maximum salary paid to ledger-keepers? I think a fair average would be from £150, say, to £225.
2595. Are your cheques shown to the ledger-keeper for initialling before they can be paid? Yes.
2596. Is the ledger-keeper exclusively responsible for the genuineness of the signature? Yes. Of course, in a case of doubt he would refer as to the signature. If he does make a mistake, and it is a very patent one, we hold him entirely responsible.
2597. What is the minimum and the maximum salary the tellers receive? I think a fair salary for a paying teller would be from £300 as a minimum to probably £500. It is a responsible position, as he has charge sometimes of £30,000 in cash, and is paid accordingly.
2598. When he pays a cheque which has the initials of the ledger-keeper is he held responsible in any measure for the genuineness of the signature? He would be if it were anything he ought to have known about, or if it were a well-known account. The ledger-keeper and the teller would be both held responsible. The teller would not be entirely void of responsibility, as he is not supposed to shut his eyes and pay a cheque simply because it is initialled by the ledger-keeper. He must exercise his own common sense.
2599. The ledger-keeper is primarily responsible? Yes.
2600. You have inspectors of the country and suburban branches? Yes.

J. Henderson, Esq. 8 Jan., 1895.

2601. When they travel on inspectorial duty what is the allowance? Our inspectors' allowance is 15s. a day. Of course there would be no allowance in the case of a suburban branch. You are not supposed to make any profit out of travelling. We do not profess to cover all the expenses; it is only supposed that a man will not be out of pocket.
2602. That allowance is exclusive of railway fares? Yes.
2603. The inspectors, of course, are men of considerable experience in the bank. What is the minimum and maximum salary paid to them? It is very difficult to say, as our staff is small. Really I am the only inspector. The branch accountant does nearly all the inspecting in our place.
2604. Have you a superannuation fund or a guarantee fund? We have a guarantee fund but not a superannuation fund. The guarantee fund might eventually merge into something of that kind, but it has only been recently established. Up to the present it is somewhat limited.
2605. Has the bank given a sum to found it? Yes.
2606. What is the ratio of contribution to the salary? Officers with salaries under £200 are to be guaranteed for £500; from £200 to £300, £750; between £300 and £500, £1,000; between £500 and £800, £1,500; between £800 and £1,200, £2,000; from £1,200 to £1,600, £2,500; £1,600 and over, £3,000; and the rate is ½ per cent.
2607. Upon the salary? Not upon the salary; upon the amount for which they are guaranteed. If you are guaranteed for £1,000 you pay ½ per cent. on the £1,000.
2608. The fund is in a satisfactory condition? Very; we have never had any loss as far as I remember. Of course, being a small establishment we exercise a considerable amount of supervision.
2609. *Mr. Storey.*] What is the average salary paid to the branch managers? Take the manager at ————, that is a fair example; he gets £325 salary, has an allowance of £25, and has a very good house to live in.
2610. A man in such a position would have been in the service some time? Yes.
2611. What length of service would a man like that have had? He was born in 1855, and he entered in December, 1876. He had some experience before he came to us.
2612. How long have the ledger-keepers been in the service? One man entered in 1888, and is getting £120; a man getting £200 entered in March, 1880; another getting £175 entered in December, 1885.
2613. The only ones who get absolute increases are the boys? Yes, up to, perhaps, £150, or in some cases £200. We revise the salaries up to £200 twice a year, and we make a rule for the present not to touch £200.
2614. How long is it before an officer gets up to £200? It varies; some men rise very rapidly. The manager at ———— entered in January, 1880, at £50, and now he gets £300. If a branch is paying, the manager looks for an increase, but if the branch does not pay you think it is a good excuse to say that when the branch pays the salary will be increased.

THURSDAY, 10 *JANUARY*, 1895.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., | J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P.

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

William Henry Hoskings, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. W. Gardiner & Co., sworn and examined:—

W. H. Hoskings, Esq. 10 Jan., 1895.

2615. *President.*] It will help us considerably in our inquiry if we can ascertain from you the cost of the clerical part of your establishment. We do not want you to tell us the individual salaries, but you might tell us how many clerks you employ, and what the average pay is? I take it that what you want is the average salaries of the ledger-keepers.
2616. Yes, that would do? We have four ledger-keepers, and the salaries range from £10 to £24 per month, or (say) from £120 to £300 a year.
2617. And their duties, of course, are? Entirely confined to the ledgers.
2618. And they are pretty stiff sometimes? You know what it is in a commercial house. For instance, some of our ledger-keepers will work back in the office till 10 o'clock at night.
2619. And they have no overtime? The only thing we allow them is 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. for tea-money. Then we have three merchandise clerks, whose salaries range from £120 to £200 per annum.
2620. You might tell us a little exactly what the duties of the merchandise clerks are? They discharge all obligations in connection with the invoice of goods. They enter up in books specially provided for them all the different invoices.
2621. Debiting the purchases? Yes; they check the invoices as to the casing, insurance, and the additions. They enter into departmental books for the various departments, and attend to the receiving and checking of goods.
2622. I suppose part of their duty would be to keep a stock-book of the special goods that are disposed of? That is one of the duties of the merchandise clerks. There are three clerks, and each has his special duty. The work is divided between the three of them.
2623. And, of course, they have to enter through what you would call the books proper to the different customers? No, that is a different branch altogether. The entering clerks enter the goods in a journal and make out the invoices as well for the customers.
2624. Showing the money value? Yes; and then we have what they call a journalising clerk, who simply posts up the total amounts to our respective customers, and they are journalised ready for the ledgers. That is a distinct duty in itself.
2625. So the first book in which goods are entered is a fully detailed account of the sales, and the others are what you call lumped? The others have to do with total amounts.
2626. Is the journalising clerk paid a good salary? His salary is about £12 per month.
2627. Of course there is no superabundance of servants in the establishment—there is no one looking about for a job? No; they have always quite enough to do; in fact sometimes they think they have a little too much to do. You know, Mr. Littlejohn, what it is in the commercial world better than I do.

Then

W. H. Hoskings, Esq. 10 Jan., 1895.

Then there are our shorthand and typewriters, of whom we have two. The salaries are £5 and £8 per month. Of course we have a confidential man who supervises the office work. His salary is about £500 per annum. Then we have a shipping clerk and two assistants, who discharge all obligations in connection with the passing of Custom entries, and as each entry has to be made out threefold there is plenty to do in that department.

2628. You are your own Custom-house agents? Yes; we pass our own entries with these clerks. Their salaries are from £120 to £220 per annum.

2629. Of course, the duties of these Custom-house clerks are certainly not sinecures? They have plenty to do, I assure you. They work very hard and have not a spare moment. They take home work about four nights in each week.

2630. To come back to the ledger-keepers. You have an account for every one of your customers? Yes, and every item has to be posted. A man may come in and buy every day in the month with the exception of Sunday, and so may have more than twenty entries during the month. We have often twenty to sixty entries to a man in a month. The statements have to be made out in a form showing every item; of course the detailed information goes with the invoices. The statement may represent twenty to sixty lines, and it is all made out by one of the ledger-keepers.

2631. Does he make out the promissory note forms? They are made out by one of the juniors. The statements pass through my hands, and I supervise them. I think that takes in pretty well all the hands in the office. Of course we have eighteen departments in the warehouse, with a different class of goods in each department, and every department is managed by a special manager with juniors under him.

2632. *Mr. Storey.*] Can you tell us about the total number of hands employed in your establishment? Do you mean in the warehouse proper?

2633. Altogether, in the clerical department and in the warehouse and the office, but not labouring men? The total number is about ninety.

2634. Could you give us the average salary of these ninety men? Yes, £130 per annum.

2635. What length of time have most of the men who are holding fairly important positions been in your service? Many of the principal men in our employ have been with us over twenty years.

2636. When you take juniors in, what salary do they get? They get nothing for the first twelve months, but of course we reserve to ourselves the right to give them a bonus at the end of the year. There are no special conditions in respect to that bonus; it is left entirely to ourselves. The juniors come into the service on the distinct understanding that they work twelve months without remuneration.

2637. When a young lad in your service has proved an efficient, smart, steady young fellow, what salary would you give him at the end of five years? That is not an easy question to answer. If a boy displays good ability, and is capable of taking up the position of a salesman in a department, he would get about £10 per month after five years' service, or he might get from £12 to £15 per month. You ask a question now that is very hard to answer, because some men are keen salesmen—they will sell goods where another could not sell. Much would depend on a man's ability as a salesman.

2638. What is about the fair average salary of the eighteen heads of the departments? I can answer that question in a general way. £18 per month.

2639. And the juniors? £6 15s. per month.

2640. What are the ordinary office hours? Nine till 1; an hour for lunch; and 2 till 5. On Saturdays, 9 till 12. Of course that does not apply to the clerks, because if they have special work to do they have to get through with it. If the special ledger-keeper has special work to do, he will remain to do it.

2641. To make a comparison with one of the Government departments. You have packers, of course;—what salary do they get? From 42s. to 50s. per week.

2642. And carters? We are not responsible for carters; we do all that work by contract. We find it much cheaper to put our work into the hands of a firm in the city, such as Sanders & Co. or Whitehead & Co.

2643. You employ a certain number of labourers in the warehouse;—what is their pay? We only employ packers.

2644. They would not come under the heading of labourers? No; we have no labourers in the warehouse; they are all supposed to be packers.

2645. Do you mind answering this: What is the maximum salary paid in your house for clerical work? £500 a year.

2646. What length of service has that man had? Twenty-four years. He supervises the office work, but has no responsibility. The next salary is £350, and the lowest is 10s. a week.

2647. *Mr. Humphery.*] What is the turnover in your business? About £400,000; and the total amount paid in salaries is £13,500.

Alfred William Meeks, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, & Company, sworn and examined:—

A. W. Meeks, Esq. 10 Jan., 1895.

2648. *President.*] You divide your establishment, I suppose, in sections; there are so many clerical offices, pure and simple—clerical in the mercantile department, and clerical in the shipping department—and there are others, I suppose, salesmen pure and simple. We do not want you to individualise anybody, but can you tell us the average salary you pay in each of these sections. You might begin with the mercantile clerical section? Taking the heads of the department first?

2649. From the head of the department to the humblest clerk in it, giving us the average or the maximum and the minimum? I pay those who have special knowledge, or are able to conduct the department, probably higher than those in the accountancy department—that is to say, the salesmen or the head of the shipping branch receive higher salaries than the officers in the purely book-keeping department. We consider the book-keeping department is one that a man with any ordinary knowledge can easily manage; in fact, it does not require much ability to become an ordinary clerk or book-keeper. When a man becomes a head, and occupies the position of accountant, he would probably get as much as, but not more than, what is paid to the principal salesman in my business. The principle which I am adopting, more particularly within the last few years, is to endeavour to pay the heads of the departments what I consider well, and the subordinates have a very much lower salary. There is a great drop from the first salary to the second. In my sales branches I pay from £400 to £425, and then there is a drop to something under £200, and so on down to £25. The practice adopted in regard to the boys is to start them at £20 or £25 a year and let them work up by gradual increases.

A. W. Meeks, Esq.

10 Jan., 1895.

2650. According to merit? According to merit. Length of service, so far as my office goes, I do not regard as a chief item.

2651. It is not a stepping stone? No; I have in the office at the present time lads who are receiving higher salaries than others who have been there a longer time. They have shown exceptional abilities, and instead of keeping them in the message or postal department I transfer them into a department where they may be of more service and will rise more rapidly. I may say that in one of the neighbouring colonies our leading shipping clerk for many years was one who stepped over a very large number of clerks, because he showed abilities the others did not possess. In the shipping branch I have a confidential manager who holds a power of promotion, but the arrangement with him as regards remuneration is on a different basis altogether. Up to a certain period he received a much higher salary than those of the other department, but of course he has been there a very long time and possesses unusual abilities.

2652. What would the salary of an ordinary entry or invoice clerk or ledger-keeper be? An ordinary entry clerk would get about £75 or £80 a year.

2653. And the ledger-keeper? From £100 to £200 a year. One possessing special qualifications who could take the place of the chief book-keeper, if he were absent, would receive probably over £200.

2654. You could tell us roughly, I suppose, the total number of your staff? Off hand I could not say, I think it is about thirty; there may be fewer now. At times we economise in this way: When a clerk receiving £300 or £400 a year obtains some other position better for himself, the lower ones work up gradually to the salary, and are not immediately put into the position at the high salary. I think it is a mistake to immediately increase a man who is getting £200 to £400 upon promotion, because his predecessor got £400. The work which a man does must be valued, and not the man himself, however good he may be; and a man should not be placed immediately at the maximum of what his work warrants. This system is one which I think should obtain in the Government service if I may say so. A third-class clerk, for example, in a Government department or a mercantile firm does work which is only worth a certain sum, and however good or valuable he may be, there is no object in increasing his salary so long as he remains at that work; when he has higher class work then he should rise gradually to the maximum of pay for that work.

2655. *Mr. Storey.*] What is the number of the specific departments in your business? We have six departments practically.

2656. What is the maximum and minimum salary of these departments, also the average salary of the whole of your staff? Excluding the confidential manager, £425 maximum, £30 minimum; average (say) under £150 per annum each. But I may say that the tendency now-a-days is to reduce expenses rather than to increase them.

2657. Have you a man called the general head of the whole establishment? The head of my shipping department is the confidential man, and is the head of the whole office. In an ordinary business like ours, putting aside the controlling chief clerk or confidential man, the highest salary at all likely to be paid would be £500, but only after years of working up.

2658. How long? I should think a boy going into the office would be fifteen or twenty years working up to that.

2659. How long usually would it take a youngster to get £100 a year? He would not get £100 a year in my office before four or five years.

2660. And before he got £200? Unless vacancies occur he would have to remain at £150 or £160.

2661. Possibly eight or ten years? Quite; eight or nine years at least.

2662. *President.*] And when he reached £100, the amount of increment, and the times when the additions were given, would depend on circumstances? Undoubtedly.

2663. *Mr. Storey.*] The only ones who look forward to annual increases are the boys? Yes; the boys are the only ones who can look forward to annual increases, and I never allow a year to go without increasing their salary by a certain amount; but when they get £80 a year I do not feel myself called upon to increase their salaries, unless vacancies occur enabling me to grant an increase.

2664. You have a storekeeper; what salary would he get? The late foreman in charge of the store department got £200 a year, but the present one gets about £150. Certain men have a special knowledge in regard to certain goods; this is really technical knowledge. They can handle certain goods, and tell my salesman what he requires.

2665. What do you pay the labourers;—you have a lot of permanent hands, I suppose? We have three permanent hands now. We pay £2 or £2.2s. a week to a storeman, but I know from my own knowledge in connection with the Bonded Stores Company that wages at the wharf stores have been reduced from 45s. down to 36s. and 40s.

2666. £100 a year would be the outside? Yes, of course I look upon £100 a year now as good as £125 some time ago, probably better.

2667. *Mr. Humphery.*] In connection with the store department have you any clerical staff? Not now, the work is done in the office. I used to have a youth in charge of the store, a clerk practically, who got about £80 a year, I think.

2668. About what value of goods annually would pass through the hands of your storekeeper? I should think over £100,000 worth.

2669. Does your storekeeper keep any books? Yes, he keeps a book to show the receipts and delivery through his store.

2670. Under whose immediate control is your storekeeper? He is under the salesman, but the control is more nominal than real. If he wants anything done he generally does it through the sales-room.

2671. What staff have you in the sales department? About ten altogether.

2672. What would the annual salaries amount to approximately? Average, about £160. The average is larger owing to the division into sections, the heads of which have special knowledge. My sales-room is divided into three sections, each of which is under separate control. I should like to say in regard to the storekeeper that he is hardly in the same position as a comptroller of stores would be.

2673. But your chief salesmen would be? Oh, yes; our head salesman is thoroughly competent to control all the stores that pass through any Government department. There is one matter in regard to the Government department I would refer to. I have an opinion that the officers generally are too much shut up in coops, there are too many small rooms in the buildings. I believe a public office, mercantile or otherwise, should consist, as much as possible, of large rooms divided off perhaps into sections, but not absolutely into close rooms, so that the head of the department or the principal passing through the main office as

through

A. W. Meeks, Esq. 10 Jan., 1895.

through the long room of the Custom-house, may see the whole business at a glance. I know some people make this out as being detrimental to the work, but we do not find it so in our own office where bookkeepers are at work and frequently have intricate calculations to go into. They get quite used to people passing through the office; besides the public have no difficulty in ascertaining from the various counters as they pass along what they want. If you go into a Government department or any other public institution you have to go into a small room, and are then ushered into another small room which you learn is perhaps the wrong room, and so the loss of time is very great. I am strongly of opinion that the open large room should be adopted in preference to the small cupboards. My firm's offices were divided into small cribs, but I opened them out later on.

2674. *President.*] You have no overtime payment? No.

2675. When the clerks have work to do they have to finish it? Yes; in fact I have abolished tea money except under exceptional circumstances. I have in some cases made special allowances to some of the clerks, but rather than give them so much per evening I give them so much per annum as compensation, so as not to allow the system of overtime to grow.

Robert John Lukey, Esq., Acting Secretary of the Australian Gas-light Company, sworn and examined:—

R. J. Lukey, Esq. 10 Jan., 1895.

2676. *President.*] You can tell us the number you have in your office as clerks? Seventy-eight, including the branches.

2677. You have different branches throughout Sydney? We have two in Sydney, one at Parramatta, one at Ryde. Seventy-eight is the number of the whole of the clerical staff, including Mr. Johnson, the secretary.

2678. You can tell us the nature of the duties of the seventy-eight clerks? There is the secretary and the assistant secretary to begin with. We have no accountant at present, as our accountant died some year or two ago, but we have an acting accountant. Then there is a chief clerk, a residual clerk, one cashier, two assistant cashiers, one bookkeeper, one counter clerk, one check clerk, and fifteen whom we term ordinary rental-keepers. Sydney and suburbs are divided into fifteen districts, and there is a ledger for each district. That is in addition to Parramatta and Ryde, they being outside the boundary of Sydney and suburbs. We have a Government rental-keeper set apart entirely for the Government work. The Municipal accounts are also included in his duties. The Municipal work and the Government work form a large ledger.

2679. The Municipal work is the street lighting? Yes.

2680. How many ledgers have you? Sixteen with the Government,

2681. What is the number of accounts in these ledgers? They average about 2,600.

2682. Are they individual accounts? There would be about 2,300 consumers and 2,600 accounts. Every meter has an account of itself and is kept accordingly. We do not give a ledger page to each account, but a line, and a few lines are left for removals and so on.

2683. But you keep the account under the names of the consumers? Yes.

2684. *Mr. Storey.*] What is the total number of accounts in all the ledgers? We have about 33,000 consumers and 38,000 accounts. That will give roughly about 2,300 consumers and 2,600 accounts for each ledger.

2685. Does one man keep a ledger? Yes, and there are sixteen ledgers, including the Government one.

2686. *President.*] How often is the gas consumption posted? We divide the accounts into daily accounts; that is, so many quarterly accounts are becoming due every day—forty to each ledger. There are 600 quarterly accounts falling due every day in addition to what we call removals; there are a few extra in consequence of that.

2687. This division of the accounts into daily maturing accounts, if we may so call it, has every convenience? Yes; it is a new idea, but a good one.

2688. It spreads the work of collecting over the whole year instead of letting it come in an enormous wave at a particular period? Quite so.

2689. Your hours of duty in the office are? From 9 to 5.

2690. Is it found the officers can do all their work in that time without working overtime? If there is overtime there is no pay for it.

2691. Tea money? Tea money is allowed at the end of each half-year for balancing only; but the day's work must be done in the day. We cannot allow a day's work to go into the next day. The cashier's cash-books are for alternate days, so that when the books are sent down from the branches to the head office they must be posted next day and returned to their various positions again.

2692. You have alternate books? Yes.

2693. Can you tell us the maximum and minimum salary of your clerks? Yes. The rental keepers range from £120 to £220. There is no fixture for the amount of salary, because the directors consider the salaries every year, and if they see fit to make an addition they do so.

2694. Have you a separate set of clerks who make out the consumption accounts? That is done by the rental keepers. Of course a gas company's accounts are different from ordinary accounts.

2695. To enable them to make out the rental accounts you have a staff of examiners of meters? Yes; they are called meter-readers.

2696. How many are there of them? Twenty-five altogether—that is, there are seventeen—one for each rental keeper, and the others are called special readers, to look after the removals between the quarters.

2697. What is about the average pay of the meter-readers? They receive from £2 2s. to £2 14s. per week.

2698. I suppose that occupation is not very arduous? No, but they are always at it.

2699. There is a good deal of stooping and getting into awkward corners? Yes.

2700. But they must be accurate men at the reading? Yes.

2701. *Mr. Storey.*] What is the maximum salary paid in the office; I do not mean your own or the manager's? £450.

2702. How long has that gentleman been in the service? I should think twenty years, roughly speaking.

2703. What is the next salary to his in amount? The cashier at £375.

2704. How long has he been there? He has been perhaps sixteen years.

2705. What is the income of the Gas Company? Roughly about £350,000.

R. J. Lukey, Esq. 10 Jan., 1895.

2706. Do you remember the amount of salaries paid for clerical work, including the clerical work in the engineers' department? About £13,000, including the engineers' clerks.
2707. What do you pay your collectors? From £150 to £250. £250 is the maximum.
2708. Do these rental men and collecting men get annual increases by right, or is it only as the directors see fit? As the directors see fit. We give a report every year, which is considered, and recommendations are made. The officers get the increases entirely on merit.
2709. Are clerks charged for any guarantee at all? They pay their 7s. 6d. per £100. They are all guaranteed in the Colonial Mutual Insurance Company.
2710. You have no scheme of pension or anything of that kind? No; it has been mooted once or twice, but nothing has come of it yet.
2711. I think you said there are 38,000 meter accounts opened? As near as I can guess there are 38,000 meter accounts, but there are 33,000 consumers. One consumer may have several meters, and every meter has an account.
2712. How often are those 38,000 accounts sent out? Once a quarter.
2713. That is, four times a year? Four times a year.
2714. *President.*] So that would make 152,000 accounts sent out in a year? Yes.
2715. *Mr. Storey.*] You say the work has to be done every day? Yes, every day, and the ledgers are balanced once a week to see the weekly consumption, and they are balanced again quarterly to ascertain the quarter's consumption. We like to find out every week the quantity of gas consumed, so we balance our ledgers weekly, and finally once a quarter.
2716. *President.*] And I suppose that is tested roughly by the appearance of the gasometers? We can judge what is going out and what the leakage is.
2717. *Mr. Storey.*] Is not the correspondence large? Yes.
2718. Have you any idea of the number of letters received every year? I think we get from eighty to ninety daily.
2719. *President.*] That will be about 24,000 a year? Yes.
2720. *Mr. Storey.*] How much of that correspondence requires written replies to it? A large number would contain cheques to pay accounts. I should think one-third of it would be in connection with the payment of accounts.
2721. That would involve the sending acknowledgment of receipts? Yes; and there would be reports and answers in many cases.
2722. What is the average number of letters you send out? 250 daily, including receipts, notices, and special accounts.
2723. Letters of complaint are not replied to; they are answered personally? Yes.
2724. And this is in addition to telephone messages? Yes.
2725. What would be the number of telephone messages in a day? We reckon about 300 in a day; we consider it takes two junior clerks to attend to the telephone, that is in consequence of having the branches.
2726. You would not receive 300 a day? No, we receive about 150, but there are the replies to them which make about 300 a day.
2727. What do you disburse in wages besides the £13,000 to the clerical staff? Last year about £93,000, including the meter-readers.
2728. What do the boys get when they begin? Twenty-five pounds a year, then a rise of £25 a year till they get £100. Afterwards it is at the discretion of the board to make further rises.
2729. According to merit? Yes.
2730. *Mr. Storey.*] There are very few of the men getting over £220? None of the clerical staff, with the exception of clerks in charge of branches.
2731. And some of the men have been there how many years? The senior collector has been under the company about forty years.
2732. The men are all satisfied with their positions? Oh, yes.
2733. Lots of applications for vacancies? There is no trouble about that.
2734. *President.*] Do you have stated periods for holidays? The officers are allowed a fortnight each year.
2735. Each one is entitled to that? Yes; we like them to have the fortnight, as we think the company benefits by it in the long run.
2736. Do you keep the accounts in alphabetical order? No, they go in streets.
2737. You find that the best plan? Yes, much the best plan.
2738. *Mr. Storey.*] Tell the Commission the system of rendering accounts—some you render monthly and some quarterly? We render large accounts monthly, as many of the larger firms like to have their accounts monthly. Theatre accounts are rendered weekly.
2739. The small shopkeepers, and people you are doubtful about, how often do you render these accounts? Generally quarterly, but we take a deposit for a quarter's gas if we think the people are doubtful.

MONDAY, 14 *JANUARY*, 1895.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V., J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P., RICHARD TEECE, ESQ., F.I.A., F.F.A., F.S.S., J.P.

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

Archibald Colquhoun Fraser, Esq., Under Secretary of Justice and Chairman of the Civil Service Board, sworn and examined:—

A. C. Fraser, Esq. 14 Jan., 1894.

2740. *President.*] I notice there are thirteen headings of Service in your Department in the Estimates. The one more particularly under your individual eye is the Department of Justice, on page 94 of the Estimates, and there you have a considerable staff, chiefly of clerks. After your own name comes the chief clerk, with a salary of £605 a year. Could you tell us what his duties are generally? His duties are to take the place of the Under Secretary during his absence, and to see to the details of the administration of the office.

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2741. When you are present how does he occupy his time? In seeing that the details of the administration of the office are properly carried out, communicating with the clerks, attending to every matter of minor importance, and collecting information before it is submitted to me either to be dealt with or to be submitted to the Minister.

2742. The next one is the accountant? You can see the amount of responsibility which he has by the total amount of the vote, viz., £141,000. He has not only to deal with the accounts of the Ministerial office, but with the accounts of all the sub-departments, excepting that of the Prisons. These are dealt with by him and checked or looked into before they are passed on to the Treasury.

2743. Does he keep sets of books? He does, the lines of which have been laid down by the Treasury. I am not responsible for the way in which he keeps his books. The Treasury is responsible for the system.

2744. Does the Treasury inspect his books periodically? I made a recommendation to the last Civil Service Inquiry Commission that the Treasury inspectors should check the accounts of expenditure as well as of revenue, and I believe they have adopted that recommendation, and that it is to be carried out in future; but for the past there has been no check whatever upon his accounts except what ultimately results from the Treasury or the Audit Office. That check would not operate till after some time had elapsed.

2745. Are the entries in these books receiving and paying? We do not collect revenue in our head department, and have nothing to do with receipts in our sub-departments; the Treasury sees to that.

2746. You merely draw cheques under the vote? Yes; cheques are drawn against accounts advanced by the Treasury.

2747. You have got rather a numerous body of clerks in charge of correspondence records;—what are the duties generally of a clerk who is in charge of the records? To connect all papers referring to the same subject, to take charge of all the papers that have been received in the office, and to give information that may be required as soon as possible on what has been done in a particular matter. That is one of the most important branches in the establishment, because, without an efficient record staff in an office like that of Justice, where everything depends so much on precedent, it would cause a great deal of delay. A complete system of keeping records so as to refer readily and promptly to any matter that crops up is indispensable to the efficient working of this department.

2748. And the chief clerk of the records is a man of considerable standing in the Service? Yes; he is a very excellent officer. His duties are very responsible.

2749. The next clerk to him receives a somewhat smaller salary? Yes.

2750. Are his duties of a general nature? He takes the place of the record clerk in the event of his absence, and I may say that, in my opinion, that branch is not over-manned in any way whatever. They are kept constantly at work, and frequently they stay over hours, and I do not think you could possibly reduce their number without impairing the efficiency of the department.

2751. There are some lower on the scale who are paid at a somewhat less rate? There are only four altogether in the Record Branch—the officer-in-charge and three clerks. It is a small staff. The Corresponding and General Branch is the largest branch in the office.

2752. There are eleven corresponding clerks, besides two temporary clerks; that is, after the clerk-in-charge;—are they writing original letters or are they merely copying instructions given to them? They compose letters for my signature, embodying minutes and verbal instructions. I have taken a great deal of pains to select efficient men for the head office as on the head office depends to a great extent the efficiency of the numerous sub-departments. The staff have to make long and laborious researches into many matters and very voluminous papers are received. These have all to be considered. It is impossible for an Under Secretary to do that himself. I have to relegate it to different clerks who get me the information required on these different matters, and I have brought about a system which was taken exception to, I believe, by the last Civil Service Commission (but the Ministers have since upheld me) of encouraging those men to be, not only copying clerks, but to be as original as they can in their work. I have placed certain men in certain positions, one to deal with licensing matters, which are very intricate, and another to deal with judicial matters, the holding of Courts and so on. Most of the clerks have a particular kind of work detailed off to each of them and the clerk next in charge is trained to take up his duties in his office, so that each of these clerks has an ntelligent idea of the work under his eyes.

2753. I see that the date of the appointment of one of these officers in the Correspondence Branch was 1882, has he been in the department since then? Yes, the oldest I think is Mr. Rainsford who was first appointed in 1875.

2754. You do not think there is any room for diminution of numbers? I am quite certain there is not in the Ministerial Branch.

2755. With regard to the salaries, looking at the rate at which so many professional men are paid, I suppose these men have not had professional training as, say, solicitors have had? No.

2756. Do you think there is any room for curtailment in their salaries? I conscientiously do not think there is. I think that some of these men have work to do which, if they had to do outside the service, would bring them in more than they now receive. It is work of a difficult nature.

2757. There are a clerk in charge of the Record Branch and three other clerks? I said already that I did not think it possible to economise there without delaying the business of the office.

2758. In the Account Branch Mr. Greene is the accountant? He is one of the most efficient and careful officers. I should suggest it would be advisable, supposing the present system continues, that the accountant of the Ministerial Branch should be placed in a more independent position than he is. It is impossible for an Under Secretary to go over his work and check it. It would almost take me as much time as it would take the accountant, so that the Under Secretary is very much in the hands of the accountant. I believe that in Victoria the accountant to the Crown Law Offices has to give a large guarantee and is held responsible for the correctness of his computations and other details, and signs the cheques himself, the Under Secretary being only responsible in that he has to see that the payments are made under the proper votes, and that the payments are correct without having any detailed responsibility, and I am quite satisfied that that would be the proper course, because it is absurd to put responsibility on a man which he cannot carry out.

2759. *Mr. Robertson.*] Would not the chief clerk relieve you of the responsibility? He deals directly with the Under Secretary, and has nothing to do with the accounts.

2760. Has he to do with any of the clerks? Yes; with all the other clerks.

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2761. Then why not with the accountant? Because I myself could not feel satisfied if anyone else has had to do with the accounts besides myself, and I think that is the same with most of the Ministeral Departments.
2762. You do not think he could undertake the superintendence of the accountant's work? I do not think he could satisfactorily.
2763. *President.*] The accountant's work then does not consist in receiving, but in paying? Entirely.
2764. And you satisfy yourself that the moneys that he pays are placed under the proper vote? I see that the charges have been properly made to the respective votes.
2765. But you do not consider that you have time or opportunity to examine the accounts? Not to properly do so. I am responsible for them. It is not, however, satisfactory, as it is impossible for me to look carefully into the accounts.
2766. You rely to a considerable extent on the inspection of the Treasury? The Treasury have not, since the present accountant's appointment, inspected the accounts.
2767. But you suggested that they should? I believe it is to be done in future. Of course I can always see that the balances at the bank agree with what the books show.
2768. But the details? As the cheques come to me for signature I examine them, I know what the general amounts should be, and I look into the matters as carefully as I can. The Treasury has to be satisfied first of all that I have accounted for one advance before they make a second. The papers go on to the Auditor-General who checks the accounts in detail, but there is no check upon embezzlements, because it would take them six months in the Audit Office to find out that one had been committed. I do not consider that the Audit Office exercises a very great check.
2769. Supposing for argument's sake there was an accountant there who was not very honest, and who drew a cheque in the name of John Brown, for a monthly salary. He might put a batch of cheques before you for signature, and this among them, and you might not be able to detect that there was a fictitious payment among the lot? That is so.
2770. At what time and in what way could this fraudulent cheque be detected? I think it could be detected at the Treasury if a cheque for a salary; if it were a contingent matter it might go on until discovered by the Auditor-General.
2771. Would it be a certain matter of detection then? I think so. The case of the accountant who was in the office when I went there about seven years ago was such a one. I looked through his books, and finding them in a confused condition, reported to the Treasury, an officer from which after examination found that the accountant had been systematically embezzling money. But no one in the Treasury, nor in the Audit Office, nor in the department, had up to that time discovered it. The Auditor-General held me personally responsible for the deficiency and asked me to refund it, putting it as a surcharge. I held that I was in no way responsible, in which view I was supported by the Treasury, and ultimately I was held not to be responsible for it.
2772. Then unless the recommendations that you made are adopted the position is somewhat unpleasant and irregular? I believe the recommendations are to be carried out, but I would like to urge upon the Commission that, if this system of accounts is to go on, the accountant should find a very large guarantee and be held responsible independently of the Under Secretary, except that the latter should be called upon to see that the money is paid under the proper votes. It is useless to throw on any officer a responsibility which he cannot bear.
2773. I see the accountant does find sureties for £500? Yes.
2774. You have temporary clerks in the Corresponding Branch;—are they employed continuously? Yes; they have been three or four years in the Service.
2775. One has been four and another has been three? And they are being trained for their work, and I do not see how I could well do without them.
2775½. You have also two temporaries in the Account Branch? Yes.
2776. They are on the same scale as the Account Branch;—are they also necessary? I think we could do with two clerks of a lower grade.
2777. The Account Branch? Yes. These men are, of course, placed there by the Minister. The appointment of these temporary men does not come under the notice of the Civil Service Board in any way. It is a difficult thing sometimes to keep the proper number on the staff.
2778. You have sometimes difficulty in finding work for the youngsters sent to you by the Ministers? I do not think that that difficulty prevails so much in the Ministerial part of the Justice Department. It may prevail to a certain extent throughout the Service.
2779. What is the Emergency Branch? That is one of the most useful offices in the whole department. We have such a large number of offices in the country.
2780. In order that you may know what they are doing you require some officer who will visit and report whether they are doing their work properly, whether any reduction can be made, and who can relieve officers absent through sickness, &c.? We require a certain staff to go up the country to take their places.
2781. But have you no inspectors? The chief emergency officer is an inspector. I may say that I have found his services most valuable as an inspector. We have been able to bring about a large measure of retrenchment through him. It is the only way of doing it by means of a responsible man. We have two or three temporary men who occasionally assist us in that way. If we are hard pressed we have a couple of men whom we could employ at any time.
2782. Are they continually on the move? Yes, they are, with the exception of the head officer who is very often retained in town to deal with urgent or important matters connected with the country offices, proposals for making alterations of any kind. Supposing a place is vacant we would employ him to report as to whether the salary could be reduced, and whether there was any necessity for filling up the position. We therefore find it convenient to keep him very often in town for actual departmental work.
2783. There are a good many heads of branches (thirteen) under your administration. There is the Prothonotary, and the Curator, the Sheriff, and so on, so that you have the administration of all those what we might term sub-heads of Service;—do they report to you, and are they responsible to you for the proper carrying out of their sub-departments? Yes; excepting in those legal offices, such as the Equity office and others. I do not interfere with these officers in carrying out the duties connected with the Administration of Justice, but I do with regard to the general administration; for instance, with regard to the appointment of transfers, increase of salary, leave of absence, and matters of that kind. The Judges deal with matters directly connected with the Administration of Justice by them.

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2784. Do these officers make reports? No, they do not make any.
2785. Then if anything goes wrong you have to find it out? Yes.
2786. Do they tell you? The head of the sub-department is supposed to bring the matter under my notice. The heads of the sub-departments are selected for their efficiency, and would be blamed if anything went wrong. There was a difficulty raised by the Judges with regard to our interference in these matters. The Chief Justice has been very desirous for some time of obtaining complete control over these departments, and a very long correspondence, and a somewhat acrimonious one, took place with regard to that, but it was ultimately settled, and the Chief Justice admitted that the Minister who was responsible for the administration of the votes, and under whom by executive arrangements the control of these departments was placed, should have the control of them, and not the Judges, provided he did not interfere with the Judges in their immediate department. That was a sore point with us and is so still, because it is clear that if the Judges had their own way, and there was no supervision, things would not be in a satisfactory state. The supervision of these officers, through the attitude of the Chief Justice, has been difficult. The matter will, however, be decided, definitely one way or the other, probably by the Cabinet.
2787. Then if there is no report adverse to the sub-heads of service, I suppose you consider that all is going on as it ought to? Yes; excepting that we did hold inquiries into some of these departments occasionally, when we thought there was any reason for it. This received the opposition of the Chief Justice very much indeed, but in one or two cases it has resulted in considerable retrenchment. That has only been done, I think, once since I took office.
2788. There is a Judge in Bankruptcy and a Registrar, under whom there is a staff of ten clerks. If they were short of a supply of officers to carry on the work would they apply to you for more? Yes.
2789. Supposing they were overmanned would they send any intimation to you? I have never known any head of a department to do that except in one or two instances of an unimportant nature in connection with the location of temporary officers.
2790. It strikes the Commission that messengers generally are not only handsomely paid but that the payments in some cases are in excess of what men in that position ought to expect. I see that you have one messenger in the Justice Department at £130, two at £95, and one at £80? The one at £130 is a very old messenger.
2791. That is about £2 10s. a week, is it not? Yes. In addition to his £130 he gets an allowance of quarters amounting to £50. He also has charge of the Attorney-Generals' and Ministers' law libraries, and altogether receives £230 a year.
2792. What might his duties be? He is in charge of the other messengers, and performs the usual duties of a messenger. He is responsible for the safe delivery of all letters, and he is in charge of old records and inquest papers, and he sees that people do not take away papers. This salary was fixed long ago, before I came to the office.
2793. Then we come to District Court Officers, Clerks of Petty Sessions, who are very numerous, Police Magistrates, and so on? The salaries of the Police Magistrates come to very nearly £30,000 a year.
2794. There are about sixty of them. I see that many of them have districts which they visit. With your knowledge of the requirements of the Colony and the various districts which these Magistrates preside over, would it not be possible to condense them very considerably? Yes, and a very large saving might be effected.
2795. Could you give us a return of the number of Magistrates throughout the Colony? Do you mean paid Magistrates?
2796. Yes; I want their individual salaries, the aggregate of their salaries, and the districts which they severally visit. In what way could you suggest alterations or changes by which a large saving in the Petty Sessions Department might be effected? I prepared such a scheme at the request of Mr. R. E. O'Connor, when Minister of Justice in 1893, and introduced it to him with a minute, from which the following is an extract:—

The system in connection with appointments throughout the country of Police Magistrates and Clerks of Petty Sessions has been hitherto carried out not so much with reference to economy as to the efficiency of the administration of Justice. It would appear to have been thought desirable to have the services of a Police Magistrate available at every Court of Petty Sessions, either by location of one at each place where a court is held, or by the attendance of one upon requisition.

During Mr. Clarke's tenure of office, as Minister of Justice, he was unfavourable to the system under which officers held the combined positions of Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions, and caused to be appointed Clerks of Petty Sessions at a large number of towns where a Police Magistrate was located, and had previously performed the duties of Clerk of Petty Sessions in addition to those of Police Magistrate.

There are, no doubt, objections to Clerks of Petty Sessions who prepare the preliminary documents upon the *ex parte* statements of persons aggrieved in cases to be brought before the Bench, sitting in judgment upon the same cases as Magistrates, and the question, therefore, is whether the interests of economy should overpower such considerations. If the Minister decides to amalgamate these offices, where possible, it would necessarily involve either the immediate retrenchment of a large number of deserving and long-service officers, or the gradual bringing about of the desired change in cases where, either through death or retirement, vacancies occur. The call upon any officer to retire in the present condition of the Superannuation Fund would, in my opinion, be unjustifiable, and enforced retirements caused by a general scheme of retrenchment would only plunge the Fund into deeper difficulties than it has been involved in through the retrenchment made on a large scale in the Works, Lands, and Railway Departments.

Assuming, therefore, that the Minister approves of gradual amalgamation of the offices mentioned taking place, it would be necessary, in the event of any vacancy where such a change can be brought about, to consider the special circumstances of each case and to deal with it accordingly.

A considerable saving might be made by the amalgamation of the offices of Clerk of Petty Sessions and Crown Land Agent, but care would require to be exercised in such cases so that the proper prestige of the position under the Justice Department would not be affected nor the patronage of that Department unfairly interfered with.

A considerable amount could be saved in the way of abolition of offices by increasing the area over which certain Police Magistrates travel to hold Courts, but in such cases it would be desirable that there should be a Clerk of Petty Sessions at headquarters, so that the principal Court in the district might not be closed during the absence of the Police Magistrate. Where it would be inadvisable to extend the area of jurisdiction as suggested, it might be arranged in some cases, for the purpose of saving travelling expenses, to call upon the services of unpaid Magistrates at the less important Courts. To secure the regular attendance of Magistrates in these instances it would, however, be necessary to insist upon each Bench fixing a roster, and to make neglect of duty by non-attendance a reason for superseding the defaulter.

With reference to the last suggestion it would be a matter for grave consideration whether the necessity for retrenchment would be so great as to render justifiable an alteration that might involve the deterioration of the administration of Justice, and, in addition, throw upon the Ministerial Office an immense amount of extra work in correcting the mistakes and dealing with the complaints which would arise in consequence of errors committed by inexperienced Justices.

My opinion is that were a system of retrenchment in the Petty Sessions Branch carried out, which would be based upon the above suggestions, an annual saving to the country of £10,000 might, I estimate, be ultimately brought about.

Before

Before submitting any scheme of retrenchment involving the retirement of certain old and valued officers, I shall be grateful if the Commission would undertake to suggest to the Government that the alterations should be carried out in a gradual way, with as little severity and as much consideration as possible to those whose services might be dispensed with. A. C. Fraser, Esq. 14 Jan., 1895.

2797. The Commission agree to make such a recommendation to the Government when presenting their report? The scheme of retrenchment with regard to Petty Sessions was embodied in three lists. List "A"—Suggestions relating to Police Magistrates over 70 years of age; List "B"—Suggestions relating to Police Magistrates in the Colony generally; List "C"—Suggestions respecting country Clerks of Petty Sessions. List "C" did not include any suggestions in cases where the offices of Clerk of Petty Sessions and Crown Land Agent were not already combined in the absence of certain information not then received from the Lands Department. I submit these lists to the Commission with memoranda thereon showing what has been done in carrying out the proposals up to date. [*Lists "A" and "B" were read by witness, and questions answered in reply to inquiries of Commissioners.*]

TUESDAY, 15 *JANUARY*, 1895.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., | JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V., J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P.

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

Archibald C. Fraser, Esq., Under Secretary of Justice and Chairman of the Civil Service Board, further examined:—

2798. *President.*] I think we may now look to you for some information in regard to the Clerks of Petty Sessions, beginning the list as we began with the Magistrates? As the Police Magistrate is to be taken away from Berrima, it is proposed to appoint a constable as acting Clerk of Petty Sessions at £10 per annum. That is quite sufficient for Berrima, as there has been an average of only twenty-five cases per year for the last five years. Then at Bombala it is proposed to combine the offices of Police Magistrate, Clerk of Petty Sessions, and Land Agent; that was portion of the retrenchment set out in List B. At Branxton and Greta I think we could do away with the Clerk of Petty Sessions, and appoint a constable as acting Clerk of Petty Sessions at £10 per annum; that would save £150 a year. At Brewarrina I think the duties of Clerk of Petty Sessions might be performed by an officer at £150. At Broken Hill there is a temporary clerk at £156 per annum. I think we might dispense with that man and send him somewhere else; that would save us £156. A. C. Fraser, Esq. 15 Jan., 1895.

2799. *Mr. Storey.*] Do you propose to leave the Clerk of Petty Sessions at Balmain at £380 per year? He has a lot to do.

2800. I should think, being so close to Sydney, he would not have so much to do. The salary is a very large one? You see he has to act as Chamber Magistrate in rather an important centre. The position of a Chamber Magistrate is a very responsible one, as he is called upon to advise in a great number of cases. In the Central and Water Police Offices the Chamber Magistrates receive high salaries. At Burrowa, as already suggested, a Police Magistrate is unnecessary. I think the Land Agent might be appointed as Clerk of Petty Sessions at £50 per annum; that would be in accordance with what has already been suggested. At Camden, we have an officer at £200 a year. The average number of cases is about 193 during the year; a police constable could easily do the work. Campbelltown is one of the most notable instances where efforts have been made to do away with the Police Magistrate. The salary is too high, there have been only 215 cases a year on an average for the last three years. The salary now stands at £175. The Clerk of Petty Sessions is also Land Agent.

2801. You propose to do away with Camden altogether? No; to have a constable as acting Clerk of Petty Sessions.

2802. *Mr. Humphery.*] You would not propose to take the same course at Campbelltown? I think as long as there are Courts of Quarter Sessions and District Courts held there a Clerk of Petty Sessions should be retained.

2803. *Mr. Robertson.*] You simply recommend a reduction? From £215 to £150; there is a Land Agent there. At Clarencetown it is proposed to abolish the position of Clerk of Petty Sessions. The duties of the Clerk of Petty Sessions might easily be performed by a constable at £10 a year.

2804. *Mr. Humphery.*] Cobar? I think that is one of the cases where a Police Magistrate might combine the duties of Clerk of Petty Sessions and Land Agent, with a slight addition to his salary, say, of £50; that would be a saving, but it would be made in connection with the suggestion made in List B.

2805. What saving would that effect? The arrangement would save £240.

2806. Crookwell? There are 180 cases during the year on an average. The duties of Clerk of Petty Sessions might easily be performed by a constable at £10 per annum; that would be a saving of £271.

2807. Eden? The duties of Clerk of Petty Sessions might be performed by a constable at £10 per annum. Eden is visited now by a Police Magistrate from Bega. There is a Clerk of Petty Sessions there at £150, who is also Land Agent, so that would be a saving. There is a District Court at Eden, and there must be someone to act as District Court registrar. This suggestion is contingent on the removal of the District Court from Eden to Bega.

2808. Emmaville? There are only 136 cases on an average there. I think the duties might be performed by a police constable, and that would save £208.

2809. Merriwa? There are eighty-seven cases on an average; the duties could easily be performed by a constable at £10 per annum; the saving would be £226.

2810. Moama? The acting Clerk of Petty Sessions gets £200 a year; there are only 112 cases. I suggest a constable should do the work at £10 per annum.

2811. Murrumburrah? There are 247 cases there. The only other appointment the Clerk of Petty Sessions holds is Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. He gets £281 per annum. A constable could do the work, and the saving would be £271.

2812. Nymagee? There are 393 cases there. The acting Clerk of Petty Sessions is the Warden's Clerk, and gets £218 a year. This is a case for a constable, and would mean a saving of £208 per year. A small saving might be made at Paterson. The Clerk of Petty Sessions gets £200 a year, and gets £25 a year for visiting Gresford. A constable could do the work at Gresford for £10 a year. This would be a saving of £15.

2813.

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2813. Then you still leave Paterson? Yes.
2814. How many cases are there? There have been only seventy-three cases on an average during the last three years, but the Clerk of Petty Sessions is Land Agent and Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. He gets £176 12s. as Clerk of Petty Sessions, and £23 8s. from the Department of Lands. I do not think it would do to take away Paterson altogether.
2815. *Mr. Storey.*] Could you not serve the Clerk of Petty Sessions there the same as you propose to do to the officer at Campbelltown, and reduce the salary to £150? Of course, that could be done.
2816. *Mr. Humphery.*] Richmond? There are only 170 cases there. The salary of the Clerk of Petty Sessions, £115, could be saved by having a police constable.
2817. Tingha? A Clerk of Petty Sessions could be dispensed with, and a constable appointed at £10. That would save £226. There are 107 cases there on an average.
2818. Tumbarumba? It is proposed that the Police Magistrate, who is also Clerk of Petty Sessions, should be transferred. A Land Agent is stationed there, who might be appointed Clerk of Petty Sessions, and given £50 per annum for the additional work. That would be a portion of the retrenchment already alluded to.
2819. Uralla? There are 233 cases there, and the Clerk of Petty Sessions gets £236 a year. I think a police constable at £10 per annum could do the work. If the proposals in List C were carried out there would be a saving of over £2,000 a year. In the case of the Police Magistrates I calculated a saving of about £8,000. If the scheme contained in these lists were carried out in its integrity, I think I might safely say over £10,000 a year would be saved altogether.
2820. What is the additional cost of holding suburban Courts at Glebe and Paddington? The cost is small, because we have transferred clerks from the City Police Offices, and they simply take their salaries with them, but as time advances the salaries will surely be increased.
2821. What is the annual cost? At Paddington it is about £330. I do not think the expense of maintenance is important, but as regards the cost of building, the Court at Paddington cost over £5,000 and at the Glebe over £4,000.
2822. Now take Redfern? A Court at Redfern is absolutely necessary.
2823. What is the cost per annum of Redfern;—I see you have a Clerk of Petty Sessions at £425, an assistant at £200, and a junior clerk? The business is very large there. The Court sits often for a long period in the day. I do not think it would be advisable to touch that Court.
2824. Take Balmain? I think there should be a Court there, as it is across the harbour; otherwise we would have to fetch prisoners over the water to the Central Police Court, and that would be very awkward. Balmain is an important place, and I think it is quite right to have a Court there.
2825. About Newtown? Newtown is a very important place.
2826. The cost at Newtown is very considerable;—this year you have an assistant Clerk of Petty Sessions and a junior clerk? I am satisfied you would never think of doing away with any of the Courts you have mentioned. You could not effect any economy at Newtown. There must be a Clerk of Petty Sessions and deposition clerk. A large revenue is received there.
2827. North Shore? North Shore is not so important, but I do not think you could dispense with a Court there.
2828. You think it necessary? I think the salary of the Clerk of Petty Sessions may be reduced, an opportunity occurring at the present time, owing to the office being vacant.
2829. Must the work be done by a Clerk of Petty Sessions there? Certainly.
2830. What do you think the salary should be; it is now £335? I could not exactly say. I think it might be reduced to, say, £250. My opinion is that neither the Glebe nor the Paddington Court-house should have been opened. The reason they were opened was because these expensive court-houses having been built it was thought necessary to utilize them. For suitors and other persons engaged in business at the Sydney Police Courts the facilities for attending are inexpensive and easy from Paddington and the Glebe. The advantages of centralisation in the administration of justice are great. It is at the City Courts attorneys congregate, and this is an advantage to those who desire to have their cases defended. Law libraries are available for reference, and there are greater facilities for consultation by the Stipendiary Magistrates with each other. The cell accommodation is larger, and, as the police are in greater numbers, information can be better gained than in the Suburban Courts. I do not know whether it is a good reason against the multiplication of unnecessary Suburban Courts, but in my opinion it is not a good thing to encourage litigation. I think people living at the Glebe and Paddington would seldom come into Sydney to go to law with each other if they had not Courts close to their own doors.
2831. With regard to Visiting Justices, do you think any economy could be effected in that direction? At the present moment I do not recollect any Visiting Justices of gaols other than police gaols who are Police Magistrates, excepting those at Darlinghurst, Biloela, and Parramatta. I think as soon as the gentlemen visiting these gaols retire, and they are both old men, one of the Stipendiary Magistrates should be appointed Visiting Justice at Darlinghurst and Biloela Gaols, and the Police Magistrate at Parramatta at the gaol there. I do not think it is worth while to disturb them now.
2832. *Mr. Storey.*] Taking your own immediate department, the Department of Justice, what hours do you devote daily to the work in your office? I generally do two or three hours' work at home, which I find absolutely necessary to enable me to deal with matters of difficulty, or requiring much consideration, because through the day I am so much interrupted, and there is so much routine work, that I could not attend to these matters. I get to the office about half-past 9 or a quarter to 10, there is the luncheon hour, and I generally leave between 5 and 6.
2833. What are the acknowledged hours of the office? Nine till half-past 4 for the staff. They do not generally come very punctually, it is about a quarter-past 9 when they come; a quarter of an hour's grace is allowed.
2834. Are the clerks overpaid? None of these men in the Ministerial Office.
2835. Do they do their work in a proper way? I think it is a most excellent staff. It has been thoroughly organised since I came into the office; I got rid of all the inefficient men. I adopt a different system from that employed in most departments. I encourage these men to do as much original work as they can, and I let them have the credit of it.
2836. Have the men been getting yearly increases to their salaries? No, but there have been a few increases; there are men, however, who are absolutely underpaid, and whose services outside the department would be recognised at a very high rate. There are several men in the department I should call first-class men.

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2837. First-class men in what respect? In intelligence and technical knowledge, and ability as correspondents and in preparing minutes on difficult matters.
2838. Take the position of accountant;—how long has he been in the Service? Eighteen years.
2839. His salary is £470? Yes, he has the responsibility of dealing with all these votes, except that of the Prisons Department, and with all the vouchers; and the payments from the other sub-departments as well as of the Ministerial Office come under his ken. He has to check them and take exception to them if there is anything at all irregular or improper about them. There has been a large retrenchment caused since the system adopted in deference to the recommendation of the last Civil Service Commission came into force. I think it has worked very well, because although anything wrong in the vouchers may ultimately be discovered, it is a long time afterwards. As the Minister is responsible for the expenditure it seems only fair he should have an opportunity at once of checking any improper expenditure, and taking steps with regard to it.
2840. *President.*] So the superintendence of this experienced man is valuable in enabling him to detect any mistake or blunder? Yes. The increase of salary is amply compensated for by the saving, as there is a repression exercised upon the sub-departments by the knowledge that anything sent in irregular or wrong would be immediately dectected.
2841. *Mr. Storey.*] What allowance do you make inspectors when travelling? We give the Chief inspector 15s. a day with cost of conveyance; that is under the new scale. But if he remains at a place over a certain time it is reduced. The others get 12s. 6d. a day, but if they remain over a certain time they suffer a similar reduction.
2842. Has the expense of your department increased or decreased since you became the permanent head of it? I joined the department in 1887, and since then the total increase of cost of the whole department under the Minister of Justice has been £10,000 per annum.
2843. What do I understand by the whole department? Taking the whole votes of the Minister of Justice. The Prisons Department has increased £16,000, so there has absolutely been a decrease on the total votes of the other departments of about £6,000 per annum. I need not tell you the staff has largely increased, and so has the business; there has therefore been in that department a system of retrenchment going on to a certain extent.
2844. I suppose a great deal of the work done by the clerks is receiving and answering letters;—what is the number of letters you receive in the course of a day, or of a year? Last year the total number of letters received was between nineteen and twenty thousand, not including replies to circulars. The number of letters, telegrams, &c., dispatched was over 14,000.
2845. What is the amount of revenue received by the department altogether? I can only state it approximately. The Treasury does not keep the items of revenue of Petty Sessions apart from other sources of collection. I estimate the amount at about £70,000 a year.
2846. What is it principally derived from? Fees of office collected by Prothonotary, Registrar of Probates, Master in Equity, Curator of Intestate Estates, Registrar in Bankruptcy, Sheriff, District Courts, and Courts of Petty Sessions, besides fees for licenses granted by Benches, fines and forfeitures, &c., and receipts for work performed by prisoners in gaol. I may mention that a sum of upwards of £7,500 is annually saved by labour of prisoners in erecting buildings, &c.
2847. All passes through your department? These funds do not pass through the head office, where expenditure only is dealt with. Revenue collections are paid direct to the Treasury.
2848. Is the system of inspection by the Treasury of any value to your department? It is of great value. It would cause the department heavy expense if it had to employ inspectors of its own to inspect accounts. I have found that the Treasury inspectors make very complete and thorough inquiries into the accounts of country and other officers.
2849. Do they attend at stated times? No, they go under instructions of the Colonial Treasurer.
2850. How often in a year on an average? I have known them go sometimes twice a year to the same man. It depends a good deal on the information received at the Treasury.
2851. Have you suggested any schemes of retrenchment in your department lately? Yes; I have suggested the amalgamation to a considerable extent of the offices of Clerk of Petty Sessions and Land Agent further than what appears in list "C", but I have had a great difficulty in securing the co-operation of the Lands Department. Where a combination could be made of the duties of the two offices the question of patronage arises as to whether the Land Agent should be made Clerk of Petty Sessions or the Clerk of Petty Sessions should be made Land Agent. I suggested some time ago that the Under Secretaries should meet and try to arrive at some principle by which this matter could be adjusted, but this has not yet been agreed to.
2852. Can you give us any idea of what your estimated savings would be if that were brought about? I could not tell you that, because it would depend upon the number of amalgamations that would be mutually agreed to, but you can see it would be considerable.
2853. *Mr. Robertson.*] Have you ever gone into the matter for the purpose of finding out where the saving could be effected? I have in individual cases frequently, and have suggested certain amalgamations. The Department of Lands has generally insisted on the Land Agent being made Clerk of Petty Sessions. There has been a difference of opinion as to which is the more important, the office of the Clerk of Petty Sessions or of Land Agent.
2854. *Mr. Humphery.*] Is it your opinion that one officer could perform the duties of both offices? In many cases, but not in all. There are centres where you must have a separate Land Agent.
2855. *Mr. Storey.*] Could any retrenchment be brought about by limiting the number of Circuit Courts which are held all over the country? I think a great deal of saving may be made in that way, as the number of Circuit Courts is, in my opinion, unnecessary. Since travelling has become so much more easy by railways we could dispense with some of the Circuit Courts, perhaps three or four of them. I did prepare a paper for the Minister on the subject. In the scheme which I submitted to the Minister for the redistribution of all the Circuit Courts I recommended that certain Courts should be abolished. That scheme is based on the supposition that the Circuit Courts would be diminished in number. For instance, I recommended that the Circuit Courts at Mudgee, Yass, Albury, and Young, should be abolished, and that one might be established at Bourke so as to meet the requirements of the north-western portion of the Colony.

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2856. *Mr. Humphery.*] What is the average cost of holding a Circuit Court? The principal cost is the expense of a jury, and of the Crown Prosecutor, and there are travelling and other incidental expenses.
2857. Approximately, what would be the cost and the number of Courts in the year? Circuit Courts sit at fifteen places, twice a year at each place. The average cost of each sitting of a Circuit Court would be about £200.
2858. *Mr. Storey.*] Are the dates of the Courts fixed by your department or by the Judges? They are fixed, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, by the Governor and Executive Council.
2859. They are not held at stated times at the various places? They are. The places and dates are proclaimed at the end of a year for the next year.
2860. Who fixes the dates? The Supreme Court Judges fix the Circuit Courts, the Quarter Sessions are fixed by the Minister of Justice, and the District Courts are fixed by the District Court Judges. I propose that Quarter Sessions should be abolished at Windsor, Cootamundra, Grenfell, Burrowa, Queanbeyan, Bombala, Wentworth, Tenterfield, Port Macquarie, Singleton, and Murrurundi, and I propose the abolition of District Courts at Balranald and Wentworth.
2861. *Mr. Storey.*] Is it possible to amalgamate the sub-departments? I think it would be worth considering whether the offices of Curator of Intestate Estates and the Registrar of Probates could not be combined.
2862. In the Prothonotary's office there are eight clerks, cashier, and an accountant;—have you any supervision over the work of this department; do you know that the work is necessary? Yes; we have complete supervision with regard to these matters. The only exception would be with regard to the execution of judgment, decrees, orders, and the process of the Court. The Minister of Justice supervises and controls the offices connected with the Supreme Court in respect to other matters than those which are immediately connected with the administration of justice. This supervision and control of the legal sub-department involves a supervision of an annual expenditure of £41,000, and the employment of a large body of Civil Servants.
2863. Are there any other amalgamations you could suggest? The office of Examiner of Patents might be amalgamated with that of the Registrar of Copyright.
2864. *Mr. Robertson.*] The work could be done with one staff? Easily. I will go further than that and say that the sub-department of Weights and Measures, which is under the Minister of Justice, and all matters connected with trades marks, patents, and copyrights should be under one head.
2865. With a very considerably reduced staff? Yes. My idea is that a Board should be appointed on account of their technical knowledge, who could advise the Minister upon any matters connected with any of these departments, and that all the business connected with these matters should be under one Minister. The trades marks are under the Colonial Secretary now.
2866. *Mr. Storey.*] Has not the Registrar-General something to do with that question? Yes; he is under the Chief Secretary. It seems to me that the Minister of Justice should hardly deal with such matters as patents and copyrights.
2867. In reference to Magistrates, is it not more desirable to have the stipendiary Bench composed of professional men? I do not think so.
2868. What are the present men;—are they not professionals? None of them. As a rule, to get a competent professional man, he would probably have to give up a good practice, and the salary would not be sufficient to tempt him. Further than that, with the occupant of the Bench as much depends upon a knowledge of the world and experience as upon a fair knowledge of law.
2869. Whom could you place in that position? I would not have police office practitioners. They are not from their training, as a rule, the class of men to put in the position of judges in the Court. Barristers you could not get, except inexperienced or inefficient men, because if they are able men they will make a good position for themselves by their practice. All the present men have been specially trained from Clerks of Petty Sessions up, and have won their position by a reputation for efficiency, and have been selected on that account.
2870. Would it be desirable to utilise the unpaid Magistrates in the country? To a certain extent. In remote or unimportant places the unpaid Magistrates might safely deal with cases of drunkenness, obscene language, and some matters under the Vagrant Act; but there is no power to limit their jurisdiction in these matters. Unpaid Magistrates can sit on the Bench out of Sydney and its suburbs and deal with any cases which Stipendiary Magistrates can deal with in Sydney.
2871. At present they have the power? Yes; but in the Metropolitan District they have only Ministerial jurisdiction.
2872. But in country places where Police Magistrates are stationed, can unpaid Magistrates go on the Bench? Yes. Police Magistrates up the country have double powers vested in them, so where to deal with an offence would require two unpaid Magistrates, one paid Magistrate can act alone. As a rule it would be most objectionable to allow unpaid Magistrates to deal with the business of a Court altogether. No doubt in England they do it to a certain extent, but they are generally a superior class of men than you have here. We have upwards of 4,000 unpaid Magistrates in this Colony, and they come from all classes. Many of them are very illiterate. A large portion are storekeepers, and it would be very unsafe for these men to sit in the Small Debts Court, and deal with cases in which their customers would be mixed up. It would destroy public confidence in the administration of justice if such a practice were allowed to exist. Take also the case of a strike, when assaults arising out of trades disputes may occur, and where one section of the community is excited against another. The only safety to the country consists in allowing the decision of such cases to be left in the hands of an independent paid officer who has no reason to fear the displeasure of either side; but it would be a very unsafe thing, in my opinion, that men living in the district, merely citizens, not in any official capacity, should be called upon to decide on such matters. I think, taking everything into consideration, the less unpaid Magistrates have to do with the administration of justice, except in trivial cases, the better for the country. As I said before, if you carry economy very far in regard to the administration of justice, you get an inferior quality of justice. It is a difficult thing to say how far economy should be allowed to interfere with the administration of justice. The suggestions I have made with regard to retrenchment are not made because I think more efficiency will be obtained, but simply because I understand the condition of the country requires a certain saving should be made, and I have pointed out the direction in which that saving could be made with the least danger, in my opinion, to the administration of justice.

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2873. How long have you been connected with the Civil Service? Forty years.
2874. Not all the time in the Justice Department? No; here is my official history:—Total service, 40 years; service in Crown Law Offices, 37 years. 1854.—Entered Public Service as clerk, Immigration Office; shortly afterwards transferred to Registrar-General's Office. 1857.—Entered Crown Law Offices as clerk to Mr. Plunkett, who then held position similar to that of Under Secretary of Justice; salary, £200. 1859.—Promoted to clerkship under Mr. Rogers, Clerk of the Peace for the County of Cumberland; salary, £260. 1860.—Promoted to Criminal Clerkship under Mr. Williams, Crown Solicitor; salary, £350. 1868.—Promoted to be Clerk of the Peace for the County of Cumberland; salary, £550. 1870.—Appointed Clerk of the Peace for the whole Colony; salary, £600. 1881.—Offered the first position of Stipendiary Magistrate on passing of the "Metropolitan Magistrates Act, 1881"; since that time passed Law Examination, and admitted as an Attorney of the Supreme Court. 1885.—Appointed a member of the first Civil Service Board of New South Wales, from which retired by rotation at end of 1887. 1887 (April).—Appointed Under Secretary of Justice; salary, £960. 1891.—Was again appointed, and still remain, a member of the Civil Service Board of which am Chairman.
2875. From your connection with the Civil Service Board, you have a good knowledge of the service altogether? I do not know any man who ought to have a better knowledge.
2876. Will you give us your opinion fully of the Civil Service on the whole, will you say whether it is overmanned and overpaid, as the public say? I should say the service generally is considerably overmanned, but that is no new condition of affairs, it has existed for a very long time. When the Civil Service Act was introduced, the service was largely overmanned, and the anomalies were very great as to rates of remuneration and positions occupied according to length of service. Instead of having a Board of Inquiry to place the service on a proper footing, an Act was introduced, which, by classification of officers according to salary, immediately confirmed all these anomalies, and made things worse. It made it a very difficult thing to get rid of officers on account of inefficiency. It was a well intended Act, if they had put the service in a proper condition before it was passed. The principal danger we have in the direction of undue increases in the number of officers lies in leaving to Ministers the appointments of probationers and temporary clerks. Nearly 2,000 temporary clerks have been appointed since the passing of the Act. A number of these have been made permanent. They get into the service without any limit as to age.
2877. *President.*] And the salary at the discretion of the Minister? At the discretion of the Minister. The selection of probationers being left to the Minister, there is no special guarantee as to the fitness of the men. No doubt there ought to be a system of competitive examination so as to ensure getting the best men as far as education is concerned, and the decision of these matters should be left with a commission of men perfectly independent of Parliament in every way—say, a commission of five men. I would like to point out another thing to the Commission. It is a very common thing, both in Parliament and out of it, to hear the Civil Service attacked because there are too many men in it to do the work, but many of the members of Parliament who attack the service are to some extent the cause of the overcrowded condition of the service. The pressure that is brought to bear upon the department by Members of Parliament who seek to get in their friends, relatives, and political supporters would astonish the public, and as I have said many of the men who do that, and are continually doing it, are the men who raise the cry that the service is overmanned, and who recommend a general reduction of the whole of the salaries. That general reduction has a most fatal effect on the tone of the service, because men who really know they deserve the salaries they receive find their salaries cut down in the same proportion as those whom they know to be inefficient.
2878. *Mr. Robertson.*] Does not that also apply to the silent members who only record their votes? Certainly. The appointment of a probationer appears to be a very small matter, because he gets only £52 a year, but it may be a very important matter. That youngster gets £75 the next six months, he is eligible to be put on the staff at £100, and having the same chances of promotion as any one else in the Service he may become, in our department for example, a Police Magistrate. So it is a very important matter to check the indiscriminate appointment of probationers to the service.
2879. *Mr. Storey.*] But the probationers have to undergo a certain examination before they can get on the staff? Yes, they have; but it is an easy examination. It would be much better to adopt the competitive system in my opinion.
2880. Is it a fact the Civil Service Board have very little power either in preventing appointments, or in controlling appointments in any way in the service? Their power is too limited. The power they have is virtually conceded to them, not by the force of the Act itself but by the Government.
2881. Even then in the case of a Minister wanting to put one officer over the head of another, have the Board any power to prevent it; in fact have the Board any power other than calling attention to it? The Minister may overpower the Board in this way: Supposing the head of the department recommends A, and the Board says B is entitled to the position, then it is left for the Minister to select between the two, and he can recommend either one or the other; so if there is a difference of opinion between the Board and the Minister, the Minister gets his way. Another great cause of inefficiency is the clause in the Act under which people can be appointed because of special qualifications.
2882. Would you be in favour of a Civil Service Board to have the whole control of the Civil Service, taking away from the Minister altogether such a power? Yes; but under recommendations from the heads of departments. I think the heads of the departments should have the power to recommend, as I do not consider the Board could have the requisite information otherwise.
2883. Should that Board consist of outside people? I think it should consist of men outside the service altogether, but it would be advantageous that one or more should have held some responsible position in the service.
2884. Are you aware of the provision of the Queensland Civil Service Board? I cannot say that I am intimately acquainted with it.
2885. Speaking under correction I think they have pretty free control over all the departments, they can say whether appointments shall be made or not; would you be in favour of that? I should; but there ought to be some provision by which they should consult the heads of departments, and there should be a power of appeal always against the decision of a Board.

WEDNESDAY, 16 *JANUARY*, 1895.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., | JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V., J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P.

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

Archibald C. Fraser, Under Secretary of Justice and Chairman of the Civil Service Board, re-examined:—

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2886. *Mr. Robertson.*] To what extent do you exercise supervision or control over the various branches of your department—take the Supreme Court? All letters which are written to the department upon administrative business by the Prothonotary, who is the head of the Supreme Court Office, are addressed to the Under Secretary, and dealt with by him in the ordinary course. As I before stated, the Under Secretary is, by the provisions of the Civil Service Act, the permanent head of the department. He has to deal with everything pertaining to the department, and with all matters of administration except those which I specially mentioned in my last evidence regarding the execution of process and matters immediately connected with the administration of justice by the Judges. He deals with all these matters excepting those named, subject, of course, to the Minister's instructions. In all other matters he has the same control in virtue of the Act under the administrative arrangements laid down by the Government as any other Under Secretary would have.

2887. Have you any control over the Registrar of Probates? I have the same control as I have already specified with regard to the Prothonotary's office.

2888. What control have you over the sheriff? The Sheriff's Branch is more under direct supervision of expenditure than the others, because his duties are so largely administrative.

2889. To what extent does the work of the Sheriff come under your supervision? The sheriff cannot take any important step beyond the ordinary routine without obtaining the sanction of the department. In that way every matter of importance that is dealt with outside the established routine is brought under notice and is liable to be controlled.

2890. Do you exercise any control over the expenditure under the heading of contingencies in that branch? Yes. Every voucher is forwarded to the Ministerial Branch, and is carefully inspected by the accountant, and before it is sent on to the Treasury. If anything requires, or appears to require, to be questioned, the matter is inquired into by the accountant.

2891. You check the expenditure? Yes; immediately before it goes to the Treasury.

2892. Is there any one in your department who authorises the payment of the amounts? Yes; the Minister. All the accounts from the sub-departments are first of all sent to the Under Secretary, who refers them to the accountant. The accountant calls attention to any matter which has no ministerial authority. There are a large number of payments which come under a general ministerial authority, and which, therefore, do not require to be submitted specially for such authority, but whenever the accountant thinks there is anything that requires to be looked into, he brings it under my notice. I examine it, and then refer it to the Minister.

2893. You say that this branch, more than any other, comes under the control of the Minister? More than any other of the legal departments. I am not speaking of Petty Sessions, but of the legal departments.

2894. Can you give us any information with regard to the duties of the Sheriff's office? Yes. It is the duty of the Sheriff to provide for the preservation of order in the Supreme Court, and Circuit Courts, and Courts of Quarter Session, and to make all necessary arrangements respecting the conduct of the business of the Courts. He must be present, personally or by deputy, at all Jury Courts throughout the Colony, excepting District Courts. He executes all process of the Supreme Court, such as writs of *fi. fa.*, *ca. sa.*, *ca. re.*, &c., and writs of attachment. He deals with fines, and recovery of fines, and matters of that kind. He has charge of all debtors in the prisons, and other prisoners, excepting such as are under sentence for indictable offences or under some other conviction. All the court-houses and the grounds connected with them are under his supervision, subject, of course, to the control at any time of the Minister of Justice—that is, where Jury Courts are held, but he has nothing to do with minor courts. Where a plan of a building for a new court-house in which a jury will sit would be required, he would be consulted, or where alterations were required in such a building or any question connected with its care or maintenance would arise. All jurors, civil and criminal, are summoned by him in the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts. He has to take all steps with regard to the execution of prisoners sentenced to death. This is a general summary of his duties. The duties connected with the execution of process are very onerous and responsible. If he makes a mistake, personally or through his officer, he is liable to be sued for damages, and might be held personally responsible.

2895. Have the officers in the Sheriff's department any special training? They gradually grow up to the business of the department. The Under Sheriff is a man of considerable experience, and conducts the business of the Sheriff during his absence. The Sheriff's officers are to a certain extent trained in the office before appointment.

2896. Then it requires nothing further than the experience they gain from the time they enter the office? No.

2897. Is there any suggestion you could make with regard to effecting economy in that branch? The Sheriff is a most zealous officer, and he is very desirous to have his department administered with the greatest efficiency, but I daresay he would not so much consider the question of expense as he would of efficiency, and, like other departments I think it wants close supervision in the matter of expenditure.

2898. What are your reasons for suggesting that—is it expensive or is it over-manned? I do not think it is over-manned so far as the head office is concerned, but there is a considerable amount of expense incurred, especially in country districts, which might possibly be curtailed. If the same economy were exercised in that sub-department as is exercised in some others it would reduce the cost to the country very considerably. Take the case of bailiffs—they are now called sheriff's officers. We know how a bailiff has hitherto been regarded; the position is not looked upon as that of a high officer. The present bailiffs have been selected by the Sheriff from a superior class, and no doubt do their work better than the old bailiffs, but the country has to pay for this advantage. Some of these men up country receive in proportion to their duties high remuneration as compared with the Police Magistrates and Clerks of Petty Sessions.

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2899. Are these the thirty-five you referred to? Yes.
2900. In what way do they increase their salaries? By fees.
2901. What are the kind of fees they receive? The fees are fixed under the Sheriff's Fees Act. I could not exactly tell you at this moment.
2902. And do the Sheriff's officers keep the fees? They do; they are paid mileage at the rate of 1s. per mile one way. The fees are for serving and executing process and work in connection therewith.
2903. Is it mentioned anywhere officially that the Sheriff's officers receive these fees? Yes—in the Schedule to the Estimates.
2904. Is it laid down by the Act? Yes.
2905. Are the fees checked? Yes; by the Sheriff.
2906. Under the old system, what did the bailiffs receive? I believe they received salaries as well as fees under the old system, but I do not think it was known what remuneration they got. Some bailiffs did remarkably well. The present system is far superior.
2907. Do you not think these men are sufficiently well paid at £160 per annum, and that the country should get the benefit of the fees? These men have responsible, unpleasant, and frequently laborious work to do, and have to keep up a travelling equipment, and receive forage for only one horse, but I think some of them receive too high a remuneration.
2908. What are the fees received by the Sheriff's officers? ———
2909. Have you entered a protest about the expenditure of the Sheriff's Branch? I have called attention to it. The Sheriff's vote for expenditure was reduced by the Minister in 1892 and in 1893 by a large sum—nearly £4,000. He was told that only a certain amount would be available, and that he would have to keep the expenditure within the reduced limit.
2910. What are his travelling expenses? They were £2 a day and a railway pass. The £2 allowance, with over £50 per annum for forage allowance, is under an old authority, but I presume he will now come under the new scale.
2911. You said the travelling expenses had recently been revised and fixed at £1 1s. a day? Yes; that is the first-class daily allowance. The Government called upon the Under Secretaries to meet together, I suppose more than a year ago, to devise a scheme of travelling expenses which should be equitable to the Service generally and more uniform in its operation than under the old system. A general principle was recognised as a basis that no officer should make a profit out of his travelling expenses or suffer a loss. It was considered that officers in the first-class division should, when travelling in the country, use private rooms. It is obvious, for instance, District Court Judges and Crown Prosecutors should not use the same sitting-room in a hotel as the general public would use.
2912. Are there others besides those you have named who would be similarly placed? Yes, Under Secretaries, heads of departments, and all officers receiving above a certain salary. It was considered that £1 1s. with the cost of conveyance, would be the proper amount to give for travelling expenses in such cases as I have mentioned.
2913. What was the minimum agreed upon? The fourth class can be paid 10s. or anything lower per day. A scheme was submitted to the Cabinet, but an amendment was made which was not considered judicious, and the scheme was virtually abandoned, but this Government has readopted it and it is now in force.
2914. In all the departments? Yes, since 1st January, this year.
2915. Do you think that the system of rendering an account for actual expenses would be advisable? I am inclined to think not. In the first place, it would be a difficult thing to check it. You would have to trust officers more than you do now. If there is to be a system of allowances to officers travelling it must be one that is practicable and easy to administer. It must not require a very large amount of supervision to ensure its being properly administered.
2916. *President.*] The system of rendering accounts would lead to a good deal of friction in the adjustment of accounts, would it not? Yes.
2917. I notice that a good many officers have given security? Yes.
2918. Who is the security of these bonds? A certain amount is deducted by the Treasury from the salaries of the officers from whom security is required. The officers are not consulted in the matter. They do not give any bonds. The Treasury deducts the amount of the premium out of the salary of the officers. I find security for £500.
2919. Then the Government are practically the insurers? Yes.
2920. *Mr. Robertson.*] Is there a guarantee fund then? I believe there is.
2921. Is the system you have mentioned followed throughout the departments? Yes.
2922-3. Is it done through the Treasury? Yes.
2924. Could not the inspectors for the Mines and the Justice Departments amalgamate their offices? At present it is probable that in many cases a police magistrate might have travelled to a town in his district and incurred considerable travelling expenses, and the mining warden might have travelled from a town in his district at a considerable expense to the same place. It might be possible to avoid the double expense in some cases. If you make the police magistrate *ex officio* a mining warden, the mining warden might not have to go to the same place. There are certain mining centres where a mining warden could be appointed irrespective of any suggestion of that kind, such as Wyalong. In very important mining centres the Mines Department should have the power of appointing mining wardens to visit areas irrespective of the police magistrates who might be located therein, where the mining wardens' work is very important and extensive, as for instance, at a mining centre like Wyalong.
2925. Could you make any recommendations with regard to inspections? There is a large number of inspectors employed throughout the various departments of the Service. I do not see how you could combine in one man the knowledge of all the duties of these inspectors so as to enable him to be effective for each department. A Treasury inspector would not be a competent man to inspect the detail work of a Petty Sessions, as we would require the report to be made by him. As far as accounts are concerned he would no doubt be efficient.
2926. There is one class of inspectors for stock, and another for tanks, and artesian bores, is there not? I know very little about these officers.
2927. You do not know sufficiently about the inspectors to see your way clear to make a recommendation to the Commission? No.

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2928. Who could give us that information? Heads of departments. The Lands inspectors could not inspect stock, nor the details of the Works Department, nor those of the Department of Public Instruction.

2929. *President.*] Could the Post Office inspectors and the Treasury inspectors be welded into one, there would be more similarity of duties in those cases? I think there would appear to be less difficulty there. The chief inspectors of the different departments would be the officers to call, or the Under Secretaries.

2930. *Mr. Robertson.*] You are a solicitor, I believe? Yes.

2931. The work done by the Ministerial Branch requires no special training, does it;—take for instance the correspondence, does it require a legal training to deal with the correspondence that comes into your department? I think that by reference to the Attorney-General and the Crown Solicitor, all legal matters could be dealt with by the department, but in my opinion it is desirable that the head of the department and some members of the staff should have knowledge of the practice of the Courts, and if possible a general knowledge of criminal law and the law coming under the notice of Coronial and Petty Sessions Courts.

2932. Do you refer to your own office? Entirely.

2933. Is it necessary that anyone else in your Ministerial Branch besides the head—that is to say, the Under Secretary—should have that knowledge? I think it is desirable.

2934. Then the work done is not of a legal character? It involves a certain knowledge of law and the practice of Courts, but it does not necessarily require a legal knowledge, because all legal points can be settled by the Attorney-General and Crown Solicitor. I should call the Justice Department a lay department.

2935. In which it is not required to have a special knowledge for the transaction of the business? It is advantageous that there should be certain legal knowledge, but it is not an absolute necessity.

2936. I suppose the officers in your department get knowledge in the course of their duties? Yes.

2937. What do you record? Nearly every paper that comes into the office; and if any previous papers on the same subject exist in the office they are connected by numbers and kept together, and where precedents are established by any particular course of action the index is prepared so as to show in a variety of ways where the information can be obtained; so that if it is required to find out what had been done in a certain case the papers connected with it would not only be indexed under one head but under several, so as to give facility of reference.

2938. But they would be all in order? They are all in absolute order.

2939. If you have one competent person to control that branch don't you think that smart youths under him would be amply sufficient to do all the rest of the work? I think it is important and responsible work, and if it is slummed over errors might not be soon discovered, and might prove very embarrassing.

2940. *Mr. Humphery.*] As chairman of the Civil Service Board I suppose you have made yourself familiar with the Civil Service Act? I have been twice a member of the Board, in all for upwards of six years; but I have only recently been chairman. As member of the Civil Service Board I have made myself familiar with the Act.

2941. Have you given any attention to the provisions of the Act with regard to the appointments to the service, and can you suggest how that Act could be improved so as to promote efficiency? The provisions of the Civil Service Act, irrespective of those relating to superannuation—that is to say, the provisions for the regulation of the service are in my opinion deficient in many respects. The Act was originally passed, as I understand, for the purpose amongst others of excluding Ministerial and political influence with regard to appointments and promotions. It has to some extent failed to achieve this end. There are certain points I would like to bring under your notice. First, the appointment of probationers lies in the hands of Ministers, so that virtually the majority of officers are in the first instance not appointed to the service by the Board, or by the Governor or Executive Council, but independently of the Board, and are selected and appointed by Ministers themselves. Secondly, temporary officers are appointed by the Ministers without reference to the Civil Service Board, irrespective of age, and at such salaries as Ministers may fix, and these men can be permanently appointed afterwards by the Government on producing evidence of sufficient educational attainments. The latter has been, in my opinion, disastrous to the service and injurious to the Superannuation Fund, as it enables those in power to put men into the service at advanced years who fall more speedily upon the Fund, and who have to contribute less in the way of rebatements. Thirdly, as the Act at present stands, supposing promotion is recommended by the head of the department, if the Board disagrees with his recommendation it can only report in favour of some other officer whom it may think more entitled to the position. The papers then go back to the Minister who can select whomever he chooses, so that virtually in the case of a Minister disagreeing with the opinion of the Board he has the power of making the appointment independently of the Board altogether. That appears to me to be contrary to the spirit of the Act as originally framed. There was another matter you spoke of. You asked me whether there was any way other than the present whereby a greater spirit of emulation to do good work could be introduced into the service. The present Act makes seniority the principal reason for promotion. Suppose there are two men who are candidates for a higher position. If one man is competent for that position and has a year's more service than the other, the Civil Service Board would be bound to approve of his appointment, whereas the other man might be very much more efficient, might have worked much harder, and it might be very much more to the interest of the service that he should be promoted to the higher position, but he would be prevented owing to the reason stated. That appears to be the most fatal point in the system at present in existence, because to a great extent it takes the life out of the service. I think that with an independent Board it would be proper that they should receive the recommendation of the head of the department as to who, in his opinion, was the more efficient man and more deserving of promotion, and that the question of seniority should not be considered paramount, except in cases where everything else is equal, in which cases the principle of seniority should govern. This would, I think, be comparatively easy to carry out, because if an independent Board were in doubt about the matter they could hold a personal inquiry, and make themselves fully acquainted with the merits of the case. If the system I have referred to were adopted in the way I have suggested, officers in the service would feel that if they worked hard and well their promotion would be proportionate, and they would not be kept back because lazy men, or men less efficient than themselves, must necessarily be kept ahead of them on account of their seniority. There is a case in point in my own department of one of the best men I ever met in the service. I have advanced him as well as I could and he now

receives

receives a salary equal to the officer ahead of him, but I cannot well advance him further, as he deserves, as the officer immediately above him is efficient to do the work of the position.

2942. From which I gather that the services of one officer could be dispensed with? No; they have different work to perform. It means that if a promotion takes place the older officer would be bound to get the position instead of the abler man.

2943. *Mr. Storey.*] You pointed out in your evidence that this might be done by a Minister? Yes, but it has been rarely done.

2944. *Mr. Humphery.*] With regard to the appointment of probationers, have any been made without reference to the Board and without any examination to test the qualifications of the persons appointed? A probationer must first of all be registered on the books of the Civil Service Board after passing the Civil Service examination. When a probationer is required the Minister looks through the list and can select anyone he chooses. There are nearly 200 probationers now on the list.

2945. Does the Minister do that whether in the opinion of the Board the services of these probationers are necessary or not? The Board is not consulted on that point.

2946. The appointments can be made, and have been made then, without reference to the Board? Yes.

2947. Have there been any objections raised by the Civil Service Board to appointments of that kind? I do not think the Board could tell whether the services of a youngster at £50 a year would be required or not in any department. It is such a very small matter at first. The Board would not be in a position to tell, as under the Act the matter rests with the Minister.

2948. I think you have explained that when once a probationer has entered the service he will be eligible in course of time for the best positions? Yes, he may be eligible.

2949. What would you suggest by way of a check upon the appointments to the service without the knowledge or approval of the Civil Service Board? I would suggest a system of competitive examination, and the selection of candidates, according to their qualifications, by an independent Board, irrespective of Ministers.

2950. According also to their characters? That would be a qualification.

2951. In what way do you think it would be possible to remove the appointments from the influence of political patronage? By passing an Act it would be possible to do so. Of course you would have to pass an Act. I would point out the great difficulty of keeping promotions and appointments outside political influence. In this country I think there would be a constant struggle to get the patronage back again under political influence. Members of Parliament would never rest satisfied so long as patronage was taken away from them entirely. That is a difficulty which stares us in the face. But although Parliament might not rest satisfied with such a system, it is the only system that I can think of by which the country could deal with the problem.

2952. In the Report of the Civil Service Board for 1893 it is mentioned there were 740 appointments made? Yes.

2953. That included 282 temporary officers, under section 31? Yes. I think that Ministers should have power to employ temporary hands on an emergency where extra work demands it, but there should be no power to appoint such men excepting under special representations to an independent Board.

2954. Have you given any consideration to the suggestion that was made as to the classification of the work of the various departments, and attaching a maximum salary to each class, that is to say, to have the work graded to some extent so that a superior officer might not be kept to the class below that for which he was receiving a salary? I am inclined to think that the suggestion was a good one, but I am of opinion that it would be somewhat difficult to carry out in detail. I think that the work might be classified. Under the Civil Service Act in the first instance salaries were classified, but I think it would be better that there should be a classification of work. It appears to me that the Civil Service in Sydney is overmanned principally by the unnecessary number of copying clerks, men who do purely clerical work, and that the expense of the service is unnecessarily increased by the large payments that these purely clerical officers receive in proportion to what their services would fetch outside. I am satisfied that the men who receive from £150 to £250 for copying work are, as a rule, more highly paid than they would be for a similar service outside; but I would further say that I think the men who have head work to do and serious responsibility are not, as a rule, paid sufficiently. I believe that the men who have the best of the service are those who enjoy moderate salaries for doing work for which they would not receive nearly as much outside the service.

2955. Are you prepared to say that there are an unnecessary number of the class you refer to in the service? In some offices there are not, as in my own office for example. But take some of the offices where there is a large staff of men doing the same kind of clerical work. There you have a body of men whose work could be easily classified. In the smaller offices it would not be so easy to classify the work. I think a man whose duties are of a purely clerical nature should endeavour to show himself worthy of doing higher work. If he were a drone he would remain at clerical work all his life. I do not think that by long service he should get an increase of salary every few years if his competency does not improve so that he cannot be placed at work of a higher value.

2956. You strongly advocate an increase of salary for merit instead of seniority? Yes, as a general rule. If a man knows that if he works hard and does good service he will, as a natural result, be promoted or get an increase of salary: he is much more likely to do his best than if he knows that so long as he does not commit any flagrant breach of discipline or gross act of misconduct he will be retained in the service and obtain the usual promotion through seniority.

2957. How would you suggest that such a scheme could be carried out? Under Secretaries if called together to confer could give valuable suggestions as to how general retrenchment and improvements in the service might be best brought about. An Under Secretary of a department might naturally have a bias in favour of his own department. That would be corrected by the other Under Secretaries, who could compare the relative work done throughout the departments. Under Secretaries have never, to my recollection, been called together for such purposes except once, and that was the Conference which I have mentioned about travelling expenses, the result of which was a large retrenchment.

2958. Are you aware of an unnecessary duplication of clerical work in the departments? I think there is frequently an unnecessary routine, but that arises from the want of business capacity in the men who are dealing with the work; it is not the result of any system.

2959. What means have you at present of insuring the discharge of their duties properly by officers in your

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your department? Unless an officer commits some flagrant breach of discipline or neglect of duty it would be difficult to deal with him.

2960. Could an independent Civil Service Board deal with cases of that kind? Certainly. If power were given to such a Board by an Act of Parliament to inquire into charges of general incompetency or neglect the Board could do what under the present state of things cannot be done.

2961. Can you say whether the spirit of the 28th section of the Civil Service Act has been ignored by appointments being made to junior clerkships, or by the promotion of officers from a lower grade of the Service instead of persons being appointed to higher positions possessing technical knowledge? Yes, I think the section has been treated in too elastic a manner.

2962. Have many appointments within your knowledge been made under that section? Not very many. All these appointments are reported in the appendices of the annual reports of the Civil Service Board.

2963. Is there any reason why appointments under that head should not be dealt with by the Civil Service Board; assuming that technical knowledge is necessary, would it not be better that the Civil Service Board should have a voice in the recommendations of the officer? As is well known, certain appointments do not come before the Board—special appointments, such as those of Under Secretaries and high professional officers; but I am not clear that appointments of a very high character should not be submitted to the Board, such as the appointment of an engineer for instance. I think if the Board is to be trusted at all it ought to be trusted with regard to the higher appointments.

2964. Should not the Board be as well qualified to pronounce as to the value of testimonials of competency as the Board of Directors of an important company? I think so.

2965. Have you given any consideration to the question of the age at which officers of the Civil Service should be permitted to retire on a pension? I think the Government should have the power to retire any man after 60 if they think through age he is incompetent to perform his duties, but it would be in the interests of the service to retain men who are of a greater age than 60 if they do not show signs of mental or bodily infirmity that would incapacitate them from performing their duties satisfactorily. For instance, I think a Stipendiary or a Police Magistrate who has not to travel any great distance would probably be a better man on the Bench between 60 and 70 than he was between 40 and 50. His judgment would be more mature. He would not be so liable to be carried away by undesirable influences as a younger man, and I think he would take a more wise and discreet view of human nature. The longer a man lives, provided his mind does not give way, the more valuable, it appears to me, is his experience. I would not, therefore, make it compulsory for every man to retire at any particular age. I would make each case stand on its individual merits, but of course the Government should have power to compel a man to retire after a certain age, say 60.

2966. Is it the case that many retirements have been permitted of officers less than 60 years of age? No man can retire under the provisions of the Civil Service Act under 60 unless he suffers from an infirmity of mind or body which would incapacitate him. There were, however, a large number of cases thrown on the Superannuation Fund which the fund was never contemplated to meet, namely, from retirements under a general system of retrenchment which was carried out in the Departments of Works, Lands, and Railways.

2967. Speaking generally, do you think it would be better that the higher officers in the various departments should have separate rooms, and that the general clerks should work in one room, where they could be supervised by the chief clerk? I think it would be much better that they should be in as few rooms as possible, excepting the head, who, of course, should have a room to himself.

2968. Speaking for your own department, could you suggest any improvement in that direction? Do you mean with regard to the buildings?

2969. I mean with regard to the grouping of the officers? There is not a more unsuitable building than that of the Department of Justice. The branch offices are mostly away from the main building, excepting two rooms in which are the chief clerk and the chief emergency officer. A sum of money has been placed on the Estimates for the purpose of building rooms by which the offices would be better consolidated.

2970. Do you know if the plans of the proposed rooms make any provision of the kind suggested? They do not.

2971. Have you made any suggestion to the Minister with a view of rearranging the office work? No suggestion of that kind has been made because I do not believe the building can be interfered with sufficiently to allow any such change. All that can be done is to add a few rooms where there is space by encroaching on the yard.

2972. In that case the scattered character of the service would be continued? Yes, but the officers could be brought somewhat closer to the Under Secretary by the proposed alterations.

2973. You require more messengers than would be necessary if the office arrangements were more convenient? Possibly so.

2974. Is there much loss of time in communicating between the offices under the present arrangements? Yes.

2975. Do you see any way to lessen that? Yes; it would involve a large expenditure in the first instance. I think the Government ought to bring departments as near together as possible, so that instead of having to send papers by messengers, a clerk could, in many cases, obtain necessary information readily by verbal inquiry.

2976. *Mr. Robertson.*] Can you give us the expenditure on the court-houses erected within the last few years? I can furnish a list of the courts erected since 1884, with the number of cases dealt with therein yearly, the cost of construction, and the name of the Ministers who were respectively responsible for their erection. [*Witness reads Return.*]

2977. Do you consider that all these courts are necessary? No.

2978. What unnecessary expenditure do you think, speaking roughly, has been entailed by their erection? Speaking roughly, I might say that some of these needless courts have absorbed more expenditure than would be met by the whole of the retrenchment of 10 per cent. that was enforced on the salaries of the Justice Department.

2979. *President.*] You said you thought the clerks of intelligence and intellect were underpaid? Yes, I do.

2980. Were you referring to other departments as well as to your own? Yes.

2981. When a clerk who is merely a recording clerk of entries, figures, either of money, items, or of storekeepings accounts and things of that kind, is receiving through length of service, perhaps, £300 to £400

£400 a year, does it occur to you that by having classification of work there would be a good deal of saving effected in the lower class, which you describe as non-intellectual, and might not means be afforded thereby not only of economising generally but of paying the men of intelligence a higher salary? I am sure of it.

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2982. It appears from certain evidence which we have received that, owing to length of service, a great many clerks whose duties were simply that of recording entries from documents or vouchers given to them, which required no power of intellect at all, had been forced up into very highly paid positions which are out of all keeping with the nature of the duties which they performed? I quite agree with you. That may be so in other departments.

2983. Can yon tell us anything about the present positions of the Superannuation Fund and the Civil Service Board? I might mention that a triennial report has been made to the Civil Service Board as to the condition of the Superannuation Fund as required under the Act. That report not having yet been forwarded to the Minister, I am not in a position to produce it, but I might state that it confirms the opinions of two previous actuaries, who each made a triennial report that there is a very large deficiency indeed, sufficient to justify the Board in considering that unless immediate steps are taken to remedy affairs the fund would break down in course of time. I am of opinion that the fund could be placed on a solvent basis without injustice to anyone, and that it could be carried on successfully. First of all the Government should make good to the fund the deficiency which they intended to meet at the first inception of the fund, that is the amount of liabilities then due. There were certain liabilities in the shape of pensions which were due at the commencement of the fund. There was a rush made on the fund for those pensions. The actuaries have calculated that the amount required to start the fund on a solvent basis was about £1,000,000. We have only received £20,000 a year for five years, or a total of £100,000 in all towards the million. My opinion is that there is a fair claim against the Government for a large contribution. The Government started this fund and led the Civil Servants to believe that the fund was commenced on a solvent basis. The Civil Servants were not consulted as to whether they would join this fund or not, it was compulsory on them. They supposed they were paying into a solvent fund. Now that it appears that the fund was started on a basis that must lead ultimately to insolvency we want the Government first of all to pay the money to the fund which we think they owe. That includes the amount which has been unjustifiably paid out of the fund by the Government for the purpose of general retrenchment in three or four departments—the Works, the Railways, the Lands, and the Public Instruction. Under that system of retrenchment men were thrown on the fund who had not attained the necessary age. In various ways this has affected the fund most seriously, so much so that half of the amount of existing pensions is paid to men who would not have been thrown on the fund had the Government not adopted this policy—pensions which it was never contemplated that the fund should bear. Gratuities were paid in certain cases where retrenchment had taken place, and the Government have recognised the principle that so far as gratuities are concerned the fund should be recouped, but they have never repaid the value of any of the pensions. The same principle, however, should operate in both cases; and by a minute which was forwarded to the Board, the Government stated that in proper time the value of these pensions would be recouped to the fund. Supposing that we had these two matters adjusted, the question arises what more is required to make the fund solvent? There have been many suggestions. I do not propose to go into them fully now because the Civil Service Board has come to no decision on the matter, but I might enumerate what may be suggestions worthy of consideration, and which, there is reason to believe, might, if carried out, put the fund on a proper basis. One is the extension of the age at which pensioners should retire. I am not now speaking as Chairman of the Civil Service Board, because the Board has as yet come to no agreement on the matter, but I am simply giving my own private opinion. I should say it would be worthy of consideration, whether deductions of 4 per cent. should not be made from the pensions as well as from the salaries. I am not at all sure whether it might not be advisable to raise the rate of the contributions of persons joining the service after the age of 35. I do not see why a man who goes in at 36 should pay simply 4 per cent., the same as would be paid by a man who went in young. It might be advisable to charge all persons who join the service under sections 7 and 8 of the Civil Service Act the 4 per cent. contribution, and also those who join in a temporary capacity; in the latter case the temporary service to be calculated in the computation of service should the temporary service become permanent. Changes in the way I have indicated would materially assist the fund.

2984. The average of the last three years of service gives a retiring officer a very much larger pension than the average of his whole time would do? Yes. An extension of the time of service upon which the computation of pension is made would also assist the fund. There may be various other suggestions which, I think, if submitted with the foregoing to one or more actuaries, who would show us the proper proportion in which the suggestions should be carried out, so that hardship should not fall too heavily in any one direction, might also very considerably assist the fund, and help to place it on a proper footing.

2985. I suppose your mind is absolutely made up that a Superannuation Fund is indispensable? I think if the Superannuation Fund is destroyed the efficiency of the service would be deteriorated. I think in a democratic country like this you are more dependent upon the uprightness and integrity of the Civil Service, which administers the affairs of the country, than in an older country with a more conservative Government. We see what has been the result in America of playing fast and loose with the Civil Service. This service has been an honest service. Ministers come and go, and it is possible that the Ministers whom we may have in the future may not all be as good as those we have had in the past, but the Civil Servants remain, and, unless they are strong in opposition to wrong-doing, and able to insist upon the good traditions and precedents of the service being carried out, the country must suffer. To have a strong service, officers must know that they will be upheld when they are in the right, that they will not be rashly dismissed, and that they will have a retiring allowance, even if it is provided for by themselves. But I will go further, and say that the Government ought to contribute as a matter of policy. In England the Civil Servants contribute nothing, and when the Imperial Government handed over the lands of this Colony to the people, it made a condition that all the Civil Servants in the Colony then existing should be provided with pensions. Many of these pensions are still being paid. The Government recognised the principle again in the late Civil Service Act, which was repealed in 1873 owing to its extravagant provisions. It again recognised the principle I refer to, and the present Act, which was unfortunately badly mangled in Parliament, and on that account has turned out to be inefficient, and it seems to me that the principle is a fair one. I think that it would be a bad thing for the country to make the

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the tenure of office of Civil Servants in any way uncertain during good behaviour, or to take away the prospect of their being provided for in their old age.

2986. *President.*] Can you let us have a copy of the report which you say the Civil Service Board had prepared? It will be ready very shortly.

2987. It would, I suppose, be impossible to establish a Superannuation Fund in a favourable condition without Government aid? I think the Government ought to provide to a certain extent towards the fund. But the fact of the Government making good the arrears, which they are honorably bound to do, would hardly be sufficient of itself to place the fund on a satisfactory basis. The extension of the age at which men could retire on a pension, the extension of the term of service upon which pensions are computed, the levying of contributions on pensioners, and the raising of the amount of the contributions of men joining after 35 years of age, and the charging contributions upon persons coming under sections 7 and 8, and upon temporary officers, could, I think, bring about such a result as to place the fund in a solvent state.

2988. That would be in addition to the Government making good the arrears? I think the Government should pay what is justly due to the fund.

2989. *Mr. Storey.*] Then your starting point is that the Government should make good the difference between the £100,000 and the million? Yes; but independently of that, I think if the suggestions made were all fully carried out, the fund would be placed on a fairly workable basis.

THURSDAY, 17 *JANUARY*, 1895.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY. M.L.C., | J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P.,
JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V.

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

Edward William Knox, Esq., Manager of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company of Sydney, sworn and examined:—

E. W. Knox, Esq. 17 Jan., 1895.

2990. *President.*] Can you tell us the number of men you have on your clerical staff in the head office and throughout the branches? The clerical staff is very small; we pay in salaries and allowances altogether between £60,000 and £70,000 a year, but the proportion of that paid to the actual clerical staff is very small.

2991. How many might there be on the clerical staff? About sixty.

2992. You can tell us what you pay to ledger-keepers or invoice clerks, per annum? From £150 to £300.

2993. Is £300 the maximum? That is about the maximum for the ledger-keepers.

2994. Those who attain the £300 payment have probably been a considerable number of years in the Company's service? About twelve or fifteen, I think.

2995. Of course the number of accounts you have must be very large? I don't think the number of accounts is anything like the number of a large soft goods house, for example.

2996. Still it is very large? I think 500 at each principal branch.

2997. How many centres or branches have you in the Colonies? Besides Sydney, we have four branches for the sale of sugar.

2998. Of course there is a staff at each branch? Yes.

2999. Have you managers at each of these branches who are responsible for the discipline and proper conduct of the affairs of the Company? Yes.

3000. Of course these managers are paid special salaries on account of their responsibility—their responsibility is very great? Yes.

3001. Is there any system of inspecting these branches? No regular system.

3002. If an inspection takes place it is only casual and not stated? We have a large inspecting staff, but it is almost entirely technical—engineering, chemical, cultivation, and so on.

3003. You might tell us something about the class of servants whom you would describe as labourers or wage-earners, but of course you will exclude from that category any engineers or men who would have technical knowledge of machinery, for instance; you would not include them in that class of wage-earners, would you? All our clerical officers and chief engineers are on the staff. All of the grade of second engineers and below are classed as wage-earners. We require a certain educational standard on the staff which we do not require with a wage-earner. A man may be quite fit to serve as a second engineer who is not fit to rise beyond that post.

3004. Up to what rate of salary might these wage-earners rise? They might rise up to £200 a year, although they are paid weekly.

3005. These men would be efficient hands, working under a skilled artisan, I suppose. They would possess a certain knowledge, say of engineering, but they could not be put in charge of any of the branches or departments of the Company? A man who stops at second engineer would be supposed not to be fit to go on as first engineer, but there is no reason why a second engineer should not be promoted to be first engineer if he had the qualifications.

3006. It might perhaps be better if we were to ask you to tell us generally the position of your wage-earners, the number of men, and the rates of remuneration, giving the minimum up to the maximum, because you will be better able from your knowledge of the position to see what would be serviceable to us than we are able to learn by putting questions to you? The Sugar Company's salaried staff includes about 250, and we pay in wages and salaries to European and coloured employés about £500,000 a year. If it is convenient to the Commission, I would suggest we take the Parliamentary estimates as they stand. With a view of giving the Commission information as to the relation which the wages paid in the Government service bear to those obtained in private employ, I have examined the estimates as submitted to Parliament recently.

3007. Will you give us the result of your examination? Take the Police Estimates, page 36. The senior constables and ordinary constables receive 8s., 7s. 6d., and 7s. a day, besides an allowance of 1s. a day to those without quarters; they are paid for seven days a week; their pay is the same as during the boom, four years

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years ago, and if it was sufficient then, it is more than sufficient now, as the cost of living has enormously decreased. Proceeding to the Lunacy Estimates, you will notice the engine-drivers are paid £3 3s. a week, the current rate of pay for such work being from £2 5s. to £2 8s. a week. In the estimate for the Botanic Gardens and Parks no particulars are given in regard to the rates of pay. Turning to the Treasurer's Estimates, on page 55, you will see, under the heading of "Miscellaneous," provision is made for a watchman at £120.

3008. *Mr. Storey.*] What do you pay your watchman? £2 2s. to £2 5s. a week. The boatmen under the Treasury receive £133, and they would be more than well paid at £109, and the coxswain gets £145, who ought to receive £117. The engine-driver has £150; he should have about £120.

3009. What are these fellows, coxswains, or what? The Customs keep a boat.

3010. *President.*] I suppose the engine-driver at Newcastle would come under the same category? Yes; the one remark applies to both. As to the Government Printer, no rates are supplied. These men are, of course, paid to a certain extent by the piece, and it would be necessary for the Commission to obtain information from someone in the trade as to the comparison between their wages and those paid in private establishments.

3011. *Mr. Humphery.*] You are speaking of the compositors, I suppose? Yes. A great portion of the work is piece-work. In the store branch, page 59, the carter receives £140; he should have at most £125. The labourers receive £127; if working eight hours they should get £94. On the same page, in the Explosives Department, it will be noted in all cases where the rates are given at per day, the calculation is carried out at 365 days for the year, although in no instance are the men employed on Sundays. It will be for those members of the mercantile community who import powder to say to what extent the cost of this article is increased by the enormous expense in this department. I would also point out that there is is a charge for rations, fuel, light, and medicines, for residence on the islands, presumably Goat Island. Proceeding then to the Marine Board Estimates on page 52, it will be seen that in the Macquarie lighthouse there are two engineers who draw salaries to the amount of £413, and three light keepers who draw £354, presumably in addition to having quarters provided for them.

3012. *Mr. Storey.*] What would you estimate they are worth; an electrical engineer, I suppose, is worth a little more than an ordinary one? I have not much experience in electricity, but I should say £4 and £3 a week would be ample pay for first and second engineers, and it is quite impossible for three other men to be profitably employed about the place.

3013. *President.*] The assistant engineer has £150 a year, that is nearly £3 a week, but the other is out of proportion, it is £5? Yes; there are only two gas engines to be attended to, there is no steam machinery there.

3014. *Mr. Storey.*] It only works at night? That is all. I would point out then that the Hornby lighthouse requires the expenditure of £513 a year, the men also being provided with quarters, while the "Bramble" lightship requires a staff costing £689 a year, whereas a pile light could be erected on the Sow and Pigs for about £200, and maintained probably for about £50 a year. The two leading lights in Port Jackson cost £60 a year to maintain. The pay of the men employed in the maintenance of the other lighthouses is in the same proportion. It will be noted that the keeper at Newcastle acts as signal master, but the signal master is also provided for elsewhere in the Estimates. The signal men in Sydney receive very high pay. Coming then to the Pilot Service, page 64, I would draw attention to the crew of the "Captain Cook." This vessel is manned by five officers and 17 men, at an annual cost of £3,510 for wages alone. Considering how seldom the steamer goes to sea, and how short are her trips, I should think an economy of £1,500 a year might be made in the cost of her staff.

3015. *Mr. Storey.*] Can you tell us the wages paid to the crew of the "Fiona," owned by the Colonial Sugar Company? The captain receives £300 a year, the mates £168, £120, and £108; the engineers £240 and £186, in all cases with board. The "Fiona" is three times the size of the "Captain Cook."

3016. What do the firemen get? The firemen get £8 a month, and the seamen £6, in both instances these rates being above those current in the port. I might state, for the information of the Commission, that during the six months ending 31st December last, 161 vessels entered the port. If the same number left, the steamer "Captain Cook" was away from her moorings twice during the twenty-four hours for a period of about an hour and a half on each occasion, while the five pilots have each taken out and brought in one ship in each six days during the half-year. The boatmen employed in the outports under the Marine Board receive from £106 to £154 a year, or about £25 a year more than the work is worth.

3017. Have you ever visited the rivers on the coast where the pilots are stationed? The Clarence very frequently.

3018. Any of the others? Not frequently.

3019. Take the Clarence River. Can you say whether there is anything like work enough to keep the pilot and his men employed there? It is twelve or fifteen years since I was on the Clarence, but I was there pretty constantly for the preceding twelve years, and I should not think there were two days' work a week for the pilot and his crew.

3020. *President.*] At that time? Yes. On page 67 provision is made for watchmen on the public wharves at £130 each, whereas night watchmen are apparently obtainable at £104 each. Proceeding, then, to the Works Department, I would draw attention to the expenditure in the Dredge Service, page 89, Schedule A. Fifteen masters and chief engineers are provided for the dredges, as against ten last year. The pay of these men is stated as from £268 to £380 a year; in private employ they would receive £175 to £240; the plant being very simple, and there being little risk or responsibility in connection with the working of it. In the dredge "Sydney" the officers comprise a master, a mate, an engine-driver, and two coxswains, the crew being two firemen, four sailors, and a boy. The pay of all these men is from 15 to 20 per cent. above that obtainable in private employ. As illustrating the economies that can be effected, I would refer to the case of the "Little Nell." In last year's Estimates this vessel was set down to cost £824 a year for wages. In March last year a letter appeared in a newspaper drawing attention to this extravagant expenditure, and the wages are now set down at £642 a year, this amount being still 15 per cent. over the fair rate for the work that is to be done by the men employed. The seamen in the dredges receive £114, and at the highest rate paid in the port they would get £98. The mate gets £125; while the second mate on an ocean steamer would receive £120 and board, or, say—£146 a year. In the "Thetis" the wages bill is £1,186, which should be reduced to about £980; and the pay of the men in the grab dredges should be cut down in the same proportion. In regard to the staff employed at Cockatoo

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Dock no details as to the wages paid are given, nor is there information about the number of men employed. The same remark applies to the men employed on the main roads, or under the Government Architect, these two branches of the Works Department absorbing between £600,000 and £700,000 a a year. Turning then to the Justice Department, page 120, the warders seem to have high pay, considering they get clothes, a house, and possibly board in addition; and the carters are again set down as working 365 days a year. In the Mines Department, page 139, the caretakers of the artesian bores or public tanks, receive £135 a year, and, I believe, house accommodation as well. Coming to the Post and Telegraph Office, page 144, it will be noticed that boys in the Telephone Exchange receive over a £1 week. Letter-carriers appear to receive up to £3 5s. a week, and to average £2 8s. 6d., receiving in addition uniforms, and having a number of holidays. Drivers of the mail-carts get £120 to £150 a year, many of them being mere boys. The wages all through this department seem exceedingly high. Then in the Railways, as to which I take my figures from the Supplementary Report of the Commissioners issued recently, the locomotive drivers average 14s. a day; they receive three weeks holiday in the year, besides lodging money when away from Sydney, so the best paid of them must thus get nearly £5 a week. Were the railways under private control the pay of drivers would be, for the slow trains £3 a week, and for the express about £4 a week. In the same way a fireman would get from £2 5s. to £2 10s. a week, instead of 10s. a day with allowances, which they get now. In the shops the fitters and turners average 10s. 6d. a day with twelve paid holidays; in most large establishments in Sydney the average is about 9s. a day with two paid holidays. So far as I have been able to ascertain the wages paid directly by the Government of New South Wales to the men working under the direction of Government officials is probably about 2½ millions, and I estimate roughly that these wages might be reduced from 10 to 20 per cent., say 15 per cent. on the average, not only without inflicting any hardship, but without bringing the men down to the level of the pay of the best services in the Colony at the present time.

3021. With reference to your own clerical staff in the Colonial Sugar Company, at what age do you take junior clerks? Between 16 and 17.

3022. What rate of pay do you give them on entering the Service? £30 a year for the first six months, £50 for the following year, and an advance of £25 a year until £150 is reached. After £150 promotion depends upon opportunity and merit.

3023. How many years is it before they get up to £100? Two and a half years.

3024. In the clerical department a man to get up to £200 a year must be in the office for five or six years? If opportunity permitted he would be in the office four and a half years before getting £200, unless there were some special reason for promoting him.

3025. *Mr. Humphery.*] Have you any provision for superannuation or retiring allowance in your Company? We have a Provident Fund, to which all members of the staff must belong, and all wage-earners who have been not less than two years in the employ may belong. The payment by the members is 2½ per cent. on their average yearly earnings, and a similar amount is contributed by the Company, the object being to provide death payments equivalent to one year's salary, and a superannuation allowance after service for a certain number of years—that is, after reaching the age of 60, or after serving ten years, if then incapacitated by physical disability.

3026. Upon what basis do you calculate the retiring allowance? We have not got as far as that, the fund has only been in existence between four and five years, and no retiring allowances are payable until after the completion of the fifth year. In framing the rules of this fund we had in view the provisions of the fund instituted by the London and North-Western Railway Company, one exception being that where, as in the case of the Railway Company, the funds were all invested on deposit, in our case half the funds are invested on deposit and half in the purchase of shares in the Company. The retiring allowances under the fund are to be calculated on the average salary of the member during the period for which he was a subscriber, in relation to the period of such subscription.

George Miller, Esq., Comptroller-General of Prisons, sworn and examined:—

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3027. *President.*] The different gaols throughout the Colony are all directly under your control? There are sixty gaols proclaimed under the Prisons Act, but twenty-three of these are what we call established gaols; the remaining thirty-seven are police gaols. The twenty-three are solely under the Prisons Department, and are directly under my statutory care and control. The police gaols, for the sake of economy, are occupied partly by the police and partly by the Prisons Department. They are, in effect, mere houses of detention for prisoners awaiting trial on the spot, and for short-sentenced local offenders. They are under acting gaolers at very small salaries, ranging from £15 to £20 per annum, which are paid by my department. All the established gaols have a governor, who is resident on the premises. The large first-class gaols have "governors," the designation of the officers in charge of the lesser gaols is gaoler.

3028. Do they render to you any report at stated times? Yes; regularly.

3029. As to the discipline and good order of the establishment? I receive bi-monthly reports from all the established gaols; and from Darlinghurst and Biloela I also receive a daily report as to the state of the gaol. From all the established gaols outside Sydney I receive bi-monthly reports, and any occurrence of a special nature is at once reported to me.

3030. Is that the case with the police gaols? The acting gaolers send to me a return of the number and particulars of prisoners in the gaols throughout the month.

3031. Are the salaries paid monthly in each of these places? Yes. As regards the police gaols, the Inspector-General pays the police salaries, but I pay the warders and the small salaries allowed to the acting gaolers by the Prisons Department. In all the established gaols we pay the salaries monthly ourselves.

3032. Are the salaries paid through your office? They are paid by me.

3033. Both in town and country? Yes; I sign the cheques.

3034. Under the vote? Yes.

3035. I see that you have a deputy-comptroller and chief clerk;—can you tell us what his duties are generally? I have prepared a statement giving an outline of my own duties, and of those of each of the officers in my department, from the Deputy-comptroller downwards. He has powers under the Prisons Act to act for me when I am away on a tour of inspection. It is necessary he should have them, because the

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the Prisons Department bristles with regulations and law. When I am away he takes my place, and has the same powers, under the Act 37 Victoria No. 14, as I have.

3036. And when you are on the spot what does he occupy himself with? There is a great deal of work done in the office. He is responsible for seeing that all my instructions as to performance of work are properly carried out. He opens the letters and sends them to the record clerk; he distributes the work in the morning; all papers received and despatched pass through his hands; and he sees the majority of the callers, and also attends to the personal representations or complaints of discharged prisoners who come to the office. [*Document handed in.*]

3037. I see you have five clerks in addition to the accountant;—the accountant's duties are? They are not confined to the head office. When I took charge of the Prisons Department the office was one of the most slovenly I have seen anywhere, and I have had a long experience in the Service. There was no proper system in the office, and there were certain necessary checks and records not kept. There was no system whatever of inspecting the gaol accounts and books. There was no one I could send off at any time to inspect the books if I suspected a gaoler was not correct in his accounts. My eyes were opened to that fact by disclosures of fraudulent conduct on the part of a gaoler at Young. His office had been visited at different times by Treasury officers, but the frauds had not been discovered, so I saw the necessity of having some officer as accountant and examiner who had been trained in the Prisons Department, and was aware of all the details of a gaoler's work, so that he might go very closely into matters which the Treasury inspectors had not looked into. I brought the matter under the notice of the Minister for Justice, and the result was the appointment of an accountant and examiner who had been chief clerk at Darlinghurst. The last Public Service Commission, in connection with their inquiries into the working of the country gaols, found some things which did not satisfy them, and they suggested this independent inspection, but I had already taken steps to have an appointment made. The officer in question is most efficient.

3038. Then this accountant is really an inspector as well? Yes, of accounts.

3039. You sometimes make visits of inspection yourself? I visit the gaols at different times, but it is impossible for me to examine all the books of the gaols. I have to see all the prisoners who wish to make any complaints or statements, and I have to see such officers as may wish to interview me. Perhaps I may have to hold an inquiry. If I had to examine the books of the various gaols throughout the Colony, my duties at head-quarters would have to be neglected. The accountant makes a searching investigation.

3040. And sees there are no bogus names put upon the list of officers drawing salary? Oh, certainly; we know exactly the staff of all the gaols, and that could not occur.

3041. So there could not be any claim to salary under an assumed name? Certainly not; a careful check is exercised. I should be glad, as the Prisons' is a department full of technicalities, if you could find time to visit the office, and see the kind of work the clerks have to do, and also visit one of the large gaols, and make inquiries on the spot. You will see that the books of a large gaol are very numerous, as each labour gaol carries on a sort of manufacturing business.

3042. Then the staff in your own special department, is it under-manned or over-manned? It is certainly not over-manned.

3043. Are the messenger's duties very onerous;—are they worth £120 a year? Well, I think they are, because he is the only messenger I have. He has to go out a good deal, and has also to keep a certain amount of watch over the place. Discharged prisoners frequently come to the office, and he has to prevent them from entering the rooms without permission. He opens telegrams, and repeats them to me at my residence after office hours, or on holidays. He is a good trustworthy man, and was ten years bedroom steward at the Australian Club.

3044. In your visits to the established gaols do you take any cognizance of the numbers of the staff, and do you make any inquiry as to the necessity for their services? Oh, yes; I go round the posts at each gaol.

3045. You see there is no superabundance on the staff? I do.

3046. As to the remuneration of the chaplains at the various established gaols, although the individual amounts in many cases are small, the total is £1,985? They are small salaries, as you observe.

3047. £120 a year in two cases in the Sydney gaols;—of course, we ought not to grudge services of this sort, they may be of great efficacy, but do you think the good that is done is worth the money? It is a very difficult matter for me to express an opinion as to the effects of religious instruction on the prisoners. I have no positive information on that point, but the religious instruction has a good effect on the general tone of the gaols. As to whether the chaplains have any permanent influence over the prisoners, I could not say. The chaplain is required under strict regulations not only to conduct services at least once a week, but he has to see the prisoners of his denomination, and endeavour to induce them to observe the regulations of the gaol. He has to exercise his influence in endeavouring to soften them, and no doubt most of the chaplains do to some extent assist in that way, but as to the permanent result of their teaching I could not speak.

3048. In appearance, at any rate, it has a beneficial affect? I am sure of it.

3049. Some receive £20, some £120? The numbers of prisoners in any gaol are of varying quantities. They vary according to the activity of the police and the seasons of the year. We have more in summer than in winter. That is the case, I think, all over the world. Darlinghurst has sometimes over 600 prisoners. So the chaplains have a good many to deal with. The chaplain at Berrima Gaol gets, perhaps, the highest pay of all the chaplains; that is what we call our separate treatment gaol. We have the same system at Goulburn, Bathurst, and Parramatta, but we send very troublesome prisoners to Berrima for coercion. The prisoners are in separate cells, and more work devolves upon the chaplain in personally interviewing the prisoners.

3050. Prisoners are obliged to declare what denomination they belong to, and a minister of that denomination is accordingly engaged to attend to them? Exactly.

3051. In some cases I see only the Roman Catholic and the Church of England mentioned? That is where the number of prisoners is so small that there is no necessity for a chaplain of Presbyterians, Wesleyans, or Congregationalists, because they attend the Church of England service.

3052. Is it possible that any of these established gaols are superfluous—could you not point to some of them that might with advantage and economy be discontinued? That is a question which has been put to me very often, and I have carefully considered it, but I do not see my way to recommend the closing of one of the gaols so long as the Government keep Circuit Courts and Quarter Sessions on the spot. The gaols have arisen out of the local demands for Criminal Courts. Where there is a Criminal Court we must

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must have a gaol. In 1886, before we had a large gaol at Bathurst, and a gaol at Biloela, the crowding at Darlinghurst was frightful. There were at times between 900 and 1,000 prisoners in the 323 cells. They were sleeping even in the school-room, and school had to be discontinued. I am speaking of my predecessor's time when accommodation was limited. The stench from the cells in the morning was sickening. The men were actually confined three and four in a cell, with a night-pan. By having the country gaols we are enabled to relieve the pressure on Darlinghurst and Parramatta, and carry out to some extent what has been the aim of the department since my predecessor visited England in 1870, that is, to give every prisoner a separate cell. Associating prisoners at night is one of the worst phases of prison life, for they not only plot and scheme, but all sorts of abominations are carried on. That is known to the prison authorities although it is not openly inquired into. We never put two men together in a cell, but always one or three or more. These practices become known through perhaps some comparatively well-behaved prisoner giving information to the Governor of the gaol. We cannot inquire into the matter, because the informer would be a marked man. He would be what is called a "dog." We simply break up the association by transferring the men to other gaols, and putting them into separate cells. If you close the country gaols it will prevent my carrying out the single-cell system. I will read from this memorandum to show how the gaols are overcrowded. At Darlinghurst with 323 cells, there were, on 31st December, 546 prisoners; Bathurst had 308 cells and 301 prisoners; Berrima 82 prisoners and 80 cells.

3053. There is association there? I might mention that there are some cases in which it is necessary to have more than one man in a cell. If a man is suffering from epilepsy or heart disease, and is likely to suffer at night, the doctor orders that two men shall sleep in his cell. We receive these men in a most shattered state from dissipation, they are constitutionally broken down, and cases have occurred where men have died in their cells at night. At Biloela there are 189 prisoners and 15 cells, but I may explain that there are two large dormitories. The gaol is chiefly used for short-sentenced town offenders of the incorrigible class, the broken down old prostitutes, petty thieves, and vagrant men about the streets. It would be too great an expense to erect a separate cell for them, so they sleep in long dormitories with iron-grill doors at each end lighted at night. There is a warder always on duty, and in the female division there is a female warder who can look through a peep-hole to see whether any mischief is going on. The 15 cells are punishment cells, and are for isolating prisoners when necessary. At Goulburn Gaol there are 310 cells and 303 prisoners. At Maitland, 114 cells and 149 prisoners. At Parramatta, 283 cells and 364 prisoners. At Trial Bay, 64 cells and 84 prisoners. But some of the men at Trial Bay are associated in huts; that is what we call a modified servitude prison. They are men approaching the end of long sentences, and they are a good deal more trusted than the ordinary prisoners in a close gaol. In the principal gaols, 2,018 prisoners were, on 31st December, confined in 1,497 cells, so you see there is still objectionable association to be overcome. Why that occurs is partly owing to this: In Darlinghurst some of the men are short-sentenced men, and I do not think it worth while to incur the expense of sending them to the country, although I do occasionally relieve the gaol by sending prisoners to Albury or other country districts where useful work can be found for them. At Albury there are 24 cells and 42 prisoners. At Armidale 26 cells and 25 prisoners, but the numbers often go beyond that.

3054. Is it ever the case that Armidale gaol is almost empty? Never in my time.

3055. *Mr. Robertson.*] How long have you been Comptroller? Five years.

3056. *Mr. Humphery.*] I suppose there is no gaol at Baker's Creek? There is none.

3057. Prisoners would be brought on to which gaol? I do not know whether it is nearer to Armidale or Tenterfield. At Broken Hill there are 34 prisoners and 18 cells; at Deniliquin there are 15 prisoners and 16 cells; at Dubbo, 58 prisoners and 15 cells; some of these may be short-sentenced men. I very often relieve Dubbo by sending to Bathurst. At Forbes there are 25 prisoners and 7 cells; Wilcannia, 34 prisoners, 8 cells; Tamworth, 40 prisoners, 14 cells. These were the numbers on the 31st December.

3058. *President.*] There are a great many warders, especially of the third class—is there no possibility of diminishing the numbers without sacrificing efficiency? There is not. I have given very careful attention to that. In Mr. O'Connor's time as Minister I made a most strict investigation, and wherever I possibly could I endeavoured to reduce the number. If I were to reduce the staffs in the gaols it would injure the efficiency, because we have to provide day and night guards. Our warders' hours are very long—from eleven to twelve hours a day. They have to work on Saturdays and Sundays, their duty is constant, they have not only to guard the walls and gate of the prison, but from posts within the gaols they must overlook the whole of the interior. They have to exercise great vigilance, as the prisoners are up to all sorts of tricks, and all sorts of malpractices would go on. I may mention a recent case at Bathurst where one prisoner took up a broom and killed another on the spot. If we had had no warder outside the yard no one would have known who committed the deed, as the prisoners would probably never inform. Each post must be where the officer can be in touch with the other and be able to signal to him if he wants assistance. A great deal depends on the construction of the gaol as to what staff is necessary. Darlinghurst Gaol is badly constructed, and some other gaols contain objectionable nooks and corners. Bathurst and Goulburn Gaols are more modern; although they contain a large number of prisoners fewer warders are required, but we are obliged to keep a large number of warders to secure a proper guard and prevent fighting amongst the prisoners. They attempt to gamble in the yards and quarrel.

3059. Inspecting is done partly by yourself? I may say wholly by myself.

3060. You look into the discipline of the gaols, but the accountancy department is attended to by your accountant? By the accountant and examiner.

3061. He is an assistant? He is the principal assistant; there are only two in my account branch.

3062. He examines the books and accounts how often in the year? Perhaps twice a year in each of the large gaols. I have no fixed time for sending him to any gaol.

3063. *Mr. Storey.*] Are the warders provided in clothing? Yes; that is, uniform, boots, and caps. The service is a partially armed one.

3064. Has there been any reduction at all in the expenses of the department under your control since you took charge? There has been a reduction indirectly, but not in my vote. I mean to say the expenses have been cut down as much as I possibly could as regards material for manufactures and for repairs, &c., to buildings.

3065. What do you estimate the savings have been the last two years? I really could not say.

3066. Has it been material? It has not. The estimate has always been kept as close as possible. My predecessor exercised strict economy on all occasions.

3067.

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3067. Take the last item—"Provisions, medical comforts, fuel, light, &c."—is that estimate exceeded, or is it well within the mark? The estimate for contingencies has been slightly exceeded as a rule, because it has always been placed at too low a figure until within the last two years. In Mr. O'Connor's time a certain sum was cut off, but the amount had to be increased afterwards. Our expenditure for 1894 was based on our expenditure for 1893, but a saving has been made by cutting off in various ways. For instance, the warders' sustenance allowance in going with prisoners on escort was 7s. 6d. a day, but when I found the police were allowed only 4s. a day, I reduced the allowance to warders. The police get quarters at night, but our warders have to provide quarters. I have power under the authority which was given to my predecessor to grant in cases of emergency a sum not exceeding £10 for any small repair that may be necessary in a gaol, but I have in every way resisted every application from gaolers, unless the work was absolutely necessary. I would like to read a circular which I issued on the 16th June, 1893, to officers. [*Document handed in.*] All matters for expenditure to which I give my sanction must, in the first instance, be passed by the visiting Justice who on the spot represents me. That circular was carried out to such an extent that a few gaolers allowed their gaols to fall into a comparatively neglected state.
3068. What is the system adopted by your department for supplies to gaols in the shape of provisions, fuel, light, &c., is it done by tender? By tender accepted by the Treasury.
3069. Yearly contracts? Yes; commencing on the 1st April of each year. We submit to the Treasury the estimated requirements of each gaol for the year, and the Treasury publishes them in a *Gazette* notice. There are nine scales of rations. The contractor has to submit a tender for supplying the different scales, and has to enter into a bond. We do not keep rations in bulk in gaols. The contractor has to supply them on requisition sent out every evening.
3070. Do the successful tenderers change yearly? Generally speaking I think it is the same man.
3071. *President.*] Of course they are all local? Not all of them, some of them are only local agents.
3072. *Mr. Storey.*] Have these tenders been reduced in prices at all during the last year or two? I do not think they have been reduced very much.
3073. It is generally supposed that everything is much cheaper now, do you not think there ought to be a reduction? The Secretary of the Tender Board at the Treasury would probably know that better than I.
3074. But it is an expense under your department, would you not have some control over it; for instance the tenderers for 1893 ought certainly not to get as much as for 1895; generally speaking everything is much cheaper? The tenders are considered at the Treasury by a Board. I do not think there has been much difference.
3075. Some contractors seem to have a grip of certain departments, and nobody opposes them; £40,000 a year is a large sum to be spent in these things? It appears a heavy vote, but I assure you the utmost effort has been made to economise in every direction in the department, which has to house, feed, control, and instruct thousands of prisoners annually. You will, no doubt, observe there has been an increase on the estimate of this department since 1886, but since then the population of the Colony has increased some 223,000, and necessarily the expense of departments like the police, lunacy, and the prisons, has also increased. The police has increased £34,000, the lunacy about £17,000, and our increase has been £15,800. All these increases hinge upon the improvements of the systems and the growth of the Colony. Our increase is due to the opening of a large prison in Bathurst, the gaol at Cockatoo, the gaol at Broken Hill, the Wilcannia Gaol, and some small local police gaols.
3076. In your opinion you could not say where any economy can be affected under the heading of gaols generally, £61,000, or under the heading of contingencies £42,000—you say they are on the strictest economical lines? They are all on the strictest lines of economy; everything has to be checked in my office, and the officers have all to know thoroughly the regulations and general orders. A good deal of the work of the clerks consists in checking returns of various kinds, and in compiling remission schedules and other information for the Minister of Justice, which must be strictly accurate.
3077. The rates of pay are 8s. to 10s. a day for the warders;—do they include provisions? The male warders do not get rations, excepting at Trial Bay.
3078. Considering the work they have to do, which is not so arduous as that of labouring people outside, who do not get such high wages, do you not think the warders are overpaid? They do not commence at 8s., they commence at 6s. 6d., then they rise to 7s., 7s. 6d., and 8s. a day. It takes four years to get to 8s. a day, the maximum pay for ordinary warders. The warders are all selected men. I select, appoint, reprimand, or disrate between four and five hundred men in the department; all the lesser grades are appointed and dealt with by me.
3079. Why does the superintendent at Trial Bay get so much more than the others? His position is one of great responsibility, and it is exceptionally dull and cheerless. The salary was fixed from the start, but I do not know why at that rate. He has a great deal of responsibility there, and the men sent down averaged 130 in 1893.
3080. But he gets £475; there is a deputy at £209, and a clerk and schoolmaster at £198? There is a good deal of anxious responsibility in the working of the prison there, and the prisoners are on varying scales of reward. In regard to the gaol warders, they are all picked men. They have to furnish certificates, generally a first-class discharge from the army or navy, the Permanent Artillery, or police. Sometimes I take good tradesmen, but they must all possess a certain degree of education. They are all men who are under disciplinary restrictions which an ordinary labourer is free from. They must not supplement their wages in any way, such as by keeping little shops; they must be men of exceptionally good character. I do not think the pay for nearly twelve hours a day, including Saturdays and Sundays, is too much. They get one day off duty a month in the large gaols, when it can be arranged, and seven days in the year.
3081. *Mr. Robertson.*] Do you mean to say that these warders and senior warders, who are paid so much by the day, are working seven days in the week? Yes.
3082. What are their hours? From 6 in the morning, the day men generally, till about a quarter to 6 in the evening. Everyone of the 500 or 600 prisoners in Darlinghurst Gaol has to be searched every night, and the cells and yards also have to be searched. In times of emergency the day men might have to remain after a quarter to 6.
3083. There is no break allowed during the week to these men who are paid by the day;—they are working twelve hours a day all the year round, except on seven days in the year and one day a month? I will not say always twelve hours, because by an arrangement of dog watches they take it in turns to go

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on at night. The hours of duty are arranged so as to have a change in the night-watch. If this was not done, the same men would always be on guard at night.
3084. Does the same thing apply to the carters? No.
3085. Do they work on Sunday? No, but they may be required to do so.
3086. But are they called upon? I believe they are called upon occasionally.
3087. They are paid 7s. a day for 365 days in the year? Yes, they are.
3088. That applies, of course, to all the other officers who are paid by the day—they are paid for 365 days? Yes. Warders work Saturdays and Sundays. The carters never go any higher, no matter how long they may be in the Service. A carter is not promoted to the position of warder as a rule.
3089. What are the travelling expenses allowed in your department over and above conveyance? I get £1 1s. a day and conveyance.
3090. Is there a second rate? Yes, the same as right through the Public Service.
3091. You are the only one getting the £1 1s.? Yes.
3092. You said you were led largely to send an inspector to the various gaols to look through the books because of frauds perpetrated? It was not exactly because of one fraud; there were a series of small pilferings.
3093. Could you tell the Commission why they escaped the notice of Treasury Inspectors. You say these officers failed to detect the frauds? I don't think I could do that.
3094. Can you tell us what the Treasury audit consists of? I can only say from what I have heard. The Treasury Inspector looks into the amount of cash received by the gaolers; the cash received by gaolers for work done is not sent through the head office, but is remitted to the Treasury direct, a statement only being sent to me. The Treasury Inspector checks the cash receipts and counts the prisoners' money, but he does not go round any of the workshops to inspect the books.
3095. He inspects only the receipts? Yes, not disbursements.
3096. What check have you over the expenditure of your department, because it is all done under your supervision? I have a complete check over it.
3097. What is the check? The ration returns are sent to me every month from the established gaols with the vouchers, which are signed also by the visiting Justice, and every single ration is checked in my office. The police gaols send in their returns quarterly.
3098. How is it, then, that you did not discover the frauds at Young? That was shortly after I took office, and they had been going on for years.
3099. Have you to accept the certificate of the gaol officials themselves? Necessarily, I have.
3100. Well, what check have you upon them? The check of my own examiner when he goes round. Every voucher is accompanied by a return showing the number of prisoners in the gaol on each day, and the number of rations issued to each prisoner, and this is signed by the visiting Justice as well as by the gaoler. In the case of medical comforts the return is also signed by the surgeon.
3101. Is it not possible the books might record the matters contained in the vouchers and yet be wrong? It is possible.
3102. *Mr. Humphery.*] Do you obtain supplies through the Comptroller of Stores? We obtain all our supplies for manufacturing purposes from the Comptroller of Stores, that is for mat-making, tinsmithing, blacksmithing, and other trades, but all material for works carried out in the gaols, such as repairs and extensions to the buildings, are obtained by contract under the Government Architect's Department.
3103. Can you say approximately the value of the supplies obtained annually through the Comptroller of Stores? I could not.
3104. Is there nothing to show? The Comptroller of Stores could show you that. We keep a copy of every requisition sent to him.
3105. *Mr. Robertson.*] But you have a record of what comes back? When I requisition for certain things they are sent to the gaol by the contractor or by the Government Storekeeper, accompanied by an invoice. The officer receiving the goods, not the officer who requisitioned, compares what is sent with the invoice, and if they correspond he takes them into stock and debits his stock-book with them. Every article issued from stock is credited in the stock-book.
3106. *Mr. Humphery.*] Would the gaol books show the receipts from the Comptroller of Stores? Everything.
3107. Have you the means of ascertaining the daily average number of prisioners? Yes; but I have not the daily average now with me. I could give you the monthly average throughout the year. My reports give the exact number of entries and discharges and of district persons. The monthly average in 1894 was 2,484.
3108. Can you say what the cost per prisoner was, and have you made any attempt to compare one year with another? It would be a difficult comparison. The prisoners vary so much in number in the different gaols. If you mean taking in rations ——
3109. I mean maintenance? I have roughly. I should say it was from £28 to £32 a year, that is including rations, clothing, and salaries of all officers, and allowing for value of work done.
3110. Would your average of £28 be spread over 1894, or for a longer period? It would be for one year.
3111. Have you any means of ascertaining the cost of maintenance for previous years? The maintenance of each gaol?
3112. No, of all the prisoners. You say £28 a year; are you confining that to Darlinghurst? I was taking that as an average of the whole of the prisons.
3113. Can you furnish similar information for previous years? The numbers of the prisoners may not vary so very much, but I will do what you ask. [*Return subsequently handed in.*]

MONDAY,

MONDAY, 21 *JANUARY*, 1895.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., | J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P.,
JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V.

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

Vivian William Williams, Esq., Superintendent of the Mercantile Explosives Department, sworn and examined:—

V. W. Williams, Esq.

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3114. *President.*] Have you a staff under you in Sydney? Yes.
3115. Consisting of an Inspector of Magazines, an analyst, two clerks, a messenger, carters, and visiting surgeon? Yes.
3116. Do you find the staff sufficiently employed in your office? Quite so.
3117. They have never any spare time? No.
3118. The Inspector of Magazines, I suppose, is pretty much on the move? Yes; but he has also work in the office as well. He checks the reports which we receive from country inspectors of magazines, which duty is performed by the police. He overlooks their reports, and also supervises and checks the books which are kept by subordinate officers connected with the registration of persons to whom licenses for the sale and keeping of explosives are issued. He also does all the metropolitan inspection, and supervises and assists in the preparation of licenses.
3119. When you give a license to anyone to store explosives do you call his place of storage a magazine? Yes. It may be only a compartment of what are called "registered premises," but the general term which we apply to all places where explosives are kept is "magazine," no matter how small or how large.
3120. Whether privately owned or whether public? Yes.
3121. How many of these may there be in Sydney and in the country? I have not statistics made up, but I should say there are more than 100 of these magazines about Sydney; but the greater part are in the country. I am not prepared to give the exact number.
3122. Your inspector does not visit the country magazines? No; he is not able to visit the country magazines. It would add considerably to my vote if he did.
3123. I suppose they consist merely of receptacles for half a dozen kegs of gunpowder? Yes. The country storekeepers would keep about that; but in the mining districts—Broken Hill, for instance—there would be very important magazines. We have to be exceedingly careful with those in which very large quantities of explosives are stored.
3124. But these important places are under Government control? They are all under Government control.
3125. I mean they are all kept by Government? No; there are very many large magazines in the Broken Hill district which are only licensed by the Government, and a supervision over them is kept by the police. They are privately owned—not public magazines.
3126. Does the inspector visit Goat Island? Yes.
3127. And Middle Harbour? Yes.
3128. And Newcastle? Yes.
3129. And I suppose Broken Bay? Yes.
3130. You have a clerical staff, an analyst, and two clerks, besides the inspector; also one clerk, appearing under "Goat Island" in Estimates, but at present employed at the office;—is there plenty of work for the clerks? Yes.
3131. Has the messenger an easy time? No. When he is not employed in delivering messages he is employed in the office in scheduling papers and in making himself generally useful; but he is never allowed to be idle, and there is never any occasion for him to be idle.
3132. You allow carters 7s. a day? Yes.
3133. And you have two? Yes.
3134. Are these the men who drive the vans? Yes.
3135. Have they constant employment? When there is anything to deliver they have to turn out early (between 5 and 6), and the delivery may take them till mid-day. After that they do not turn to till the afternoon. Then they have to look after the horses and the vans. One of the carters is fully employed in that way. The other one I sometimes cannot always find employment for in connection with the carts, but there is plenty of employment for him at the magazines.
3136. As a labourer? Yes.
3137. But you do not send him out once a day on the average? No. Lately the state of business has affected our department as it has affected others, and we have had some slack days on which there has been no delivery at all.
3138. In our business in explosives there is very little, if anything, doing? The depression has told on our department.
3139. You pay a carter 7s. a day on Saturdays and Sundays? Yes.
3140. Can you tell us the necessity for paying the carters on Sundays? No, except that it is the custom of the service? They are paid in the same manner as, I believe, other Government employees are paid.
3141. As far as you know all other Government carters are paid in the same manner? Yes.
3142. You are satisfied that there is no overmanning at the magazines? I am quite satisfied about that.
3143. I see that the warders are also paid at the rate of 7s. a day, including Sunday, are they resident at the magazines? One or two are resident, the others have to reside away from the magazines, because there are no quarters for them at the magazine. I am speaking now more with reference to Goat Island. At the Middle Harbour magazines there is a residency provided for the warders in close proximity to the magazine. At Broken Bay there are quarters close to the magazine, but at Newcastle the warders have to find their own residence.
3144. You have a steam vessel called "The Kate"? Yes.
3145. The senior master receives £160? Yes.
3146. How often per week is "The Kate" under steam doing duty? I am not prepared with particulars of that, but she is under steam every day. She has to be under steam in order to be ready for any call that may be made for her services.
3147. Does she go outside the Heads? Yes, as far as Broken Bay.

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3148. Is the master a passed master? He has a limited coasting certificate, which enables him to take charge of the vessel between Broken Bay and Port Hacking.
3149. I see that the boatmen and deck hands get 8s. a day, and two other boatmen get 8s. a day each, including Sundays? Yes.
3150. That you say is the universal custom? As far as I know.
3151. The magazine in Newcastle is next in importance to that of Sydney, I suppose? Hardly so. The magazine at Middle Harbour is next in importance, although of course the receipts and deliveries at Newcastle are more on a par with the Sydney magazine, that is the Goat Island Magazine, but there are more explosives stored at Middle Harbour.
3152. But the deliveries from Middle Harbour are under your own control, that is to say, it is a mere branch of your magazine in Sydney? Yes; the explosives are transferred to Goat Island when required for issue.
3153. Is your department a very remunerative one as regards the revenue? Our revenue for 1894 was £6,600 odd. That is derived from rents for the storage of the merchants' explosives, fees for the carriage of the merchants' explosives, fees for licenses, and the registration of premises, fees for the analyses of explosives, and sundry other items.
3154. Is lighterage included? Yes.
3155. That is a very considerable item, is it not? Yes; with the rent it is the item from which we derive most revenue.
3156. Does the revenue equal the expenditure? It does not.
3157. How much is the deficiency? £2,400 per annum was the amount of the deficiency last year. The difference has been getting greater during the last two years since the depression in trade.
3158. The expenditure has become greater? No; the expenditure has been the same for the last ten or twelve years. The same staff has to be kept up for the custody of a small quantity of explosives as for a larger quantity. We can deal with a much larger amount with the present staff, but it would not be safe to lessen the staff on account of the smaller quantity of explosives dealt with.
3159. *Mr. Robertson.*] Is there any system in your branch by which the salaries are governed? I know of none. I was only appointed at the beginning of last year. I do not know on what system my salary was fixed, but the warders, who form the greatest part of the department, are paid at the uniform rate of 7s. a day.
3160. When was the analyst appointed? He has served the Government for a number of years now. I do not know exactly when his services were first engaged, but he was appointed permanently from 1st January, 1894, at £200 per annum. Formerly the sum of £100 was set apart for fees for his work.
3161. Does he do any more work since the revenue has been diminishing? No. Of course I had not the placing of the £200 on the Estimates for him, because I was not the head of the department when the Estimates for 1894 were prepared; but I understand it was considered that the character and importance of his work was worth £200 a year if his services were retained by a salary.
3162. Is he a permanent officer? Yes.
3163. What are his duties? On the arrival in the Colony over sea of nitro-glycerine and other chemical compounds, samples are submitted to him for analysis, and he determines by analysis whether they are in a fit state to be received into the public magazines. He also makes periodical tests of all the nitro-glycerine compounds stored in the public magazines, also of any new explosives which it may be proposed to manufacture in the Colony, and he undertakes any other incidental analytical work that may be required.
3164. Is his time fully occupied? No.
3165. But is he not occupied in testing these compounds all the time;—does he render you any assistance in clerical work? That is a point in dispute. I do not know exactly on what conditions he was appointed, but he does give me assistance; still the whole of his time is not occupied.
3166. Have you charge of the department? Yes.
3167. Do you get clerical assistance from him as a matter of grace or as a matter of right? I understand that he is appointed as an analyst. I have not tested the question as to whether I have the right to demand other work from him.
3168. But you have charge of the department? Yes.
3169. What is the work of the first clerk? He has the management of the accounts in the first instance. He checks the second clerk in all his work. When I say the accounts, of course, I mean the revenue accounts and expenditure. He receives the money, and keeps the cash-books and all other books connected with the revenue, and he also checks the expenditure accounts and prepares them for my signature.
3170. What do your expenditure accounts amount to? Not very much, certainly.
3171. There would not be very many entries in the year? No; not very many.
3172. What does the second clerk do? He keeps the ledgers showing the stock of merchants' explosives at the magazine with the record of their receipts and issues. He receives applications from merchants for the delivery of explosives, issues orders to the officer-in-charge of the magazine, computes the rent and carriage due, sees that the Custom House and all other necessary documents are in order, and generally is responsible that all the clerical work appertaining to the receipt, storage, and issue of explosives is correctly done.
3173. I suppose that the messenger at £75 is a smart youth? He is half deaf. He has been in the department about thirteen or fourteen years.
3174. Does he write? Yes.
3175. Does he do any clerical work? Some; but not of much importance.
3176. In your opinion do you not think that the whole of the clerical work could be done by one clerk? I certainly do not think so.
3177. Do you think these clerks are sufficiently paid for their services? No, I do not.
3178. Do you think they are underpaid? Yes; I think the first and second clerks are underpaid, especially considering the time they have been in the service.
3179. Suppose they went out of office and you employed new clerks, what salary would you give them? I intended only to mention incidentally that they had had very long service, but I still consider that the work those two clerks do is worth more than £200 and £175 per annum as compared with the salaries given to other officers in the Service. Of course I am not acquainted with the pay given to officers in mercantile employ; I can only compare the salaries given to my officers with that given to officers in other departments holding similar positions.

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3180. I suppose the work done by the overseeing clerk in the magazine at Newcastle is similar to that done by the officer-in-charge? Yes; but he has also duties similar to those performed by the second clerk at Sydney office, only of course the volume of his work is not nearly as large.
3181. Does he combine with his other duties the office of foreman of magazines? Yes; and he is clerk besides.
3182. For which he receives £200 a year? Yes.
3183. Is there not an anomaly in that man receiving £200 and an officer at Goat Island receiving £268? I do not think so. The duties of the officer-in-charge at Goat Island are very much more important than those of the officer at Newcastle.
3184. In what way are they more important seeing that the work is similar? He has control of the whole of the traffic in explosives in Port Jackson, and the responsibility is very much greater in his case than it is in the case of Mr. Dunn, the officer at Newcastle.
3185. Would the work be much more—Newcastle is a large place? Yes; but there is very little traffic in explosives there. To my mind there is no comparison in the importance of the duties of the two posts.
3186. Do you require nine warders and magazine assistants at Goat Island? I do.
3187. I think you said that they were fully employed? Yes; they are.
3188. Are they employed on Sundays? Partly. All of them are not employed every Sunday.
3189. How many of them are employed? The night and day watchmen and a boatman.
3190. Those men are specifically provided for, are they not? Yes.
3191. As a matter of fact, you do not open the magazine on a Sunday? No.
3192. Then there is no need for the magazine assistants on a Sunday? No; not for that number. Of course, there must be a certain number. There is this, besides, to be considered: in dealing with explosives you cannot look at them in the same light as ordinary merchandise. I acknowledge—everybody will acknowledge—that these men are well paid, but they are required to be in attendance at any hour of the day and night when their services may be wanted—Sundays or any other time.
3193. *Mr. Humphery.*] Have you any statement showing the quantity and value of the explosives at various magazines? I have a statement as to the quantity but not the value at the various magazines.
3194. Tell us approximately? Here is a return of the last month. [*Document handed in.*]
3195. Does it apply now? Yes; excepting what has been issued this month, which is not material. The quantity at Goat Island on 1st January was 63 tons. I am referring to merchants' explosives only. There are other explosives. At Middle Harbour the quantity was 94 tons; at Newcastle, 46 tons; and at Broken Bay, 45 tons; making a total of 248 tons.
3196. Can you explain why the cost at Newcastle is greater than that at Middle Harbour? Yes; because we have to keep a steam launch round there.
3197. Why do you have to do that? To tow powder barges with explosives for delivery in the city and railway, and from importing vessels to the magazine.
3198. Can you suggest any means of reducing the cost of the Newcastle magazine? No; it is worked at the lowest possible figure at the present time, and has been ever since it has been built.
3199. Why is there so great a difference between the cost of the magazine at Broken Bay, where you have 45 tons, and the cost of a magazine at Middle Harbour, where you have 94 tons? At Broken Bay we need only keep three men—an officer and two men—but at Middle Harbour we have to keep two hulks, a foreman, and a cook and five warders.
3200. Why have you to keep so many more hands? On account of the watch duty.
3201. I notice that one engine-driver receives £128 a year on one boat, while another engine-driver on the "Kate" receives £160;—why is that? Because the "Kate" is an ocean-going steamer and the other is only a small harbour launch.
3202. In addition to the pay, provision is made for allowances in lieu of quarters to officers and warders;—what is the allowance in lieu of quarters? The officer in charge of Goat Island has quarters which we value at £52 per annum. The employees also have quarters provided at Goat Island, which are valued at £25 per annum, and quarters valued at the same rate are provided at Middle Harbour and Broken Bay. All the others on the magazine staff get an allowance of £25 per annum in lieu of quarters which should be provided for them at the magazines.
3203. So that, in addition to the pay, they get £25 a year for quarters? Yes.
3204. There is a provision of £578 for different things—fuel and light, and rations, &c.? That provides for an allowance of 1s. a day for rations which the warders and some of the officers are allowed, and an allowance for fuel and light which the warders and some of the officers are allowed, and for the medicines, of which a small stock is kept at the magazine in case of emergency.
3205. Approximately, what is the allowance per day for a warder? It is £20 15s. per annum.
3206. So that with the allowance for quarters the addition to the daily pay would be £45 a year? Yes.
3207. Can you suggest any method by means of which the annual cost of management of the Mercantile Explosive Department can be lessened? I think the cost of the department might be lessened by abrogating the law which at present exists, compelling the storage of different varieties of explosives in separate magazines, also by the removal of the dynamite hulk at Broken Bay to a more convenient position—say at Middle Harbour. If these two reforms were carried out I think there would be a very considerable saving to the department.
3208. Speaking generally, can you say in round figures about what saving could be effected if your suggestions were adopted? Yes; I think that £2,000 a year could be saved.
3209. What objection do you see to it? Some people have a great dread of the word dynamite, and the hulk was sent up to Broken Bay on account of that dread.
3210. How many years ago was that? It was in the latter part of 1884.
3211. Has there been any disaster in connection with that hulk? No accidents have occurred to the public magazines of this Colony since their establishment. There is no doubt that under certain conditions explosives of the class to which dynamite belong becomes very dangerous indeed, but the analyst was appointed for the purpose of exercising a strict supervision on those explosives in order to determine when they become dangerous, so that they might be destroyed or removed.
3212. *Mr. Storey.*] You have steamers belonging to your service? Yes; one at Sydney, and one at Newcastle.
3213. And does it cost £200 a year for fuel, light, and storage? More than that.

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3214. Without wages? Yes; the Newcastle boat does not cost as much as the one here.
3215. It is an expensive boat, is it not? Yes; it burns a lot of fuel.
3216. In addition to that there is the hire of tugs? That is, when the launch is laid up for half-yearly repair.
3217. You say that a saving could be effected by bringing the dynamite hulk from Broken Bay to Sydney? Yes; the conveyance of the dynamite from Broken Bay to Sydney is all under our control.
3218. What charges do you make to owners? The owners pay the charges. That is included in the general rates from which our revenue is derived.
3219. Is the expense of sending this stuff from Broken Bay to Sydney borne by the owners? Yes.
3220. But what if it does not cover the total expense of maintaining a magazine there, and sending dynamite backwards and forwards. Do you not make the owners pay the expense of sending the dynamite to Broken Bay? No; we do not make them pay anything for sending it to Broken Bay, but they pay a fee for having it brought from Broken Bay.
3221. *President.*] How much? 18s. 8d. for 100 packages, 9s. 4d. for fifty packages.
3222. What is the minimum charge? 9s. 4d.
3223. For a single package? Yes; or for fifty.
3224. *Mr. Storey.*] Why do you not make them pay for sending it up to Broken Bay? I do not know; they pay the usual lightering charges; they pay the same charges as for an explosive that goes to Goat Island or Middle Harbour.
3225. What quantity of stuff is handled in the year from Broken Bay? I have not any statistics of the quantity handled from Broken Bay.
3226. Can you give us an idea? There are 45 tons there at present, but I would rather not give an approximation of the annual amount handled. All the dynamite that is issued must come from Broken Bay, because it is all sent there.
3227. What is the relative danger of dynamite, gunpowder, and gun-cotton? That is rather a difficult question to answer, but I would say that dynamite in a perfectly sound condition is a much safer thing to handle than gunpowder, and gun-cotton is safer than either if it is kept wet.
3228. How about the other Colonies? Victoria is a model colony in this respect. She has a modern Act based on the English Act. She treats her explosives according to the latest methods. I cannot tell you in detail how the explosives are dealt with there. Victoria is the only colony worth going to as an example for information in that respect.
3229. Where do you get this information from? From their Acts of Parliament and Orders in Council.
3230. But you have no actual knowledge of the matter? No.
3231. Would it not have been worth your while to have gone down there to see? Yes; I should be very thankful for the opportunity.
3232. How do they deal with dynamite? I am not aware that dynamite is kept separate from gunpowder in Victoria.
3233. *President.*] Do you consider it would be safe and advisable to discontinue the magazine at Broken Bay, and to store the dynamite in Middle Harbour? Yes; I consider it to be quite safe to store dynamite at Middle Harbour.
3234. And you think that it would effect a saving in the expense of the Broken Bay establishment? Yes; and an alteration all through the Act would make a saving of about £2,000 a year.
3235. *Mr. Storey.*] What is the date of our Act? 1876. Dynamite was not generally known to the world in that year. There was very little dynamite in these Colonies in those days.
3236. *President.*] You said that the expense of the supervision was for overhauling the powder hulk, did you not? For the general supervision of the magazine establishment and for a special inspection of the hulks, boats, and steamer, to see that they are in efficient order.
3237. Would not ordinarily a six-monthly inspection be sufficient, and a small fee to cover it? No; I hardly think so, because, although the traffic is not so very much at Newcastle, yet the whole of it would then be under overseer and clerk Dunn, and I do not think there would be sufficient guarantee of safety if it were left entirely to him. I think the £50 a year given to the Superintendent of the Local Marine Board is well spent down there. He gives very valuable assistance.
3238. Does the item of fees for the shipwrights' surveyor apply to Sydney? Yes.
3239. Does he make a similar inspection of the "Kate"? Yes; whenever he is notified that his services are required.
3240. But surely £1 a week is high; he does not pay a visit every week, does he? No.
3241. Have you any lighters or hulks of your own, or do you hire them? They are all our own property.
3242. Because I see here "hire of lighters and horses"? We have sometimes to hire a tug when our own tug is undergoing its half-yearly overhaul, but we have never had to hire lighters. We have sometimes to hire horses in the morning, when a delivery is too much for our one horse. We have to send it with one of our vans when two or three vans have to be sent from different directions, and we should not be able to complete the deliveries in the required time if we only used our own horse, so that occasionally we have to hire horses.
3243. *Mr. Storey.*] Do the charges to the merchants cover the expenses referred to? No; not by £2,400 last year.
3244. Why was that? Owing to the decrease in trade. Trade has been gradually getting less since 1887. Of course the very large revenues between 1885 and 1887 were caused by the increase in the rates. They cannot be put down to the increase in the volume of the business.
3245. Has your expenditure been reduced in any way in proportion to the reduction in the revenue? No; not to any extent; not in proportion to the falling off in the revenue. In fact we could not do it. We want the same staff to handle the smaller quantities as we do for the larger. We could manage a very much larger quantity of explosives with our present staff, but it would not be safe to reduce it.
3246. In view of the falling off of the revenue, would it not have been advisable to reduce the staff? I do not see how we are to do it. I do not think that any reduction could be made in my department, except at the expense of efficiency.
3247. *President.*] Have you night and day watchmen? They patrol at Goat Island, and are on board the hulks.
3248. Is there constantly someone on the watch? Yes.

3249. So that no one can go on board without their knowledge? That is so.
3250. And so that nobody can land at Goat Island without being seen? That is so.
3251. *Mr. Humphery.*] What was the average revenue from your department during the last ten years? It has varied from £13,700 to £6,600 last year. The larger revenues were due to an increased rate for storage and lighterage. The decreased revenue is due to the decrease in the rate and to the decrease in the volume of trade. There have been less explosives handled during the year.

V. W. Williams, Esq. — 21 Jan., 1895.

TUESDAY, 22 *JANUARY*, 1895.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C. | JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V.

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

John Charles Maynard, Esq., Under Secretary for Public Instruction, sworn and examined:—

3252. *President.*] What are the duties of the chief clerk in your department;—I see there are mentioned in the Estimates first clerk, statistical clerk in charge of records, a number of other clerks, accountant, and assistant accountant? His duties are to superintend generally the work of the clerks. He is responsible for seeing that the whole of the correspondence that comes in and goes out is properly attended to. The first clerk is the first man in the department that actually does any writing or correspondence. He is the head of the Corresponding Branch, and takes charge individually of a good number of subjects. This document details the duties of the various officers. [*Document handed in.*]

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3253. The first clerk is fully employed? Fully employed.
3254. You do not reckon overtime in your department? No overtime at all is allowed.
3255. The cashier comes next;—I see he is paid on a higher scale than the first clerk; is that in consequence of the responsibility? The cashier ranks in the department as next to the chief clerk. He has control of the whole of the Pay Branch, every farthing that is paid is paid by him. He, with the accountant, signs all cheques paid by the department. The assistant cashier, of course, is with him.
3256. And his services are necessary in addition to those of the cashier? Absolutely necessary. The accountant keeps all records connected with expenditure and income. The accountant and cashier's books check each other.
3257. Can you tell us about the amount that the cashier disburses monthly? The average is about £55,000 a month.
3258. You make all these disbursements through the cashier? Yes.
3259. The receipts by the accountant—from what source are they obtained? The only receipts we get are fees from pupils.
3260. There is often great talk about education being free, secular, and compulsory—in cases where people are able to pay fees, of course, you expect them to pay? Where they can pay, they have to pay, otherwise they are prosecuted.
3261. If they cannot pay? They get a certificate from the teacher in the first case, and that is passed on to the inspector, who inquires into the matter. If the inspector and teacher are quite satisfied that the parent is unable to pay he gets what is called a free certificate; it is good for six months. There are no free certificates in the case of a high school or the University; they are only used for the ordinary public school.
3262. The education being of a superior kind in the high school? That is not exactly the view; the view taken by the Minister who framed the regulations was that special facilities are provided in the shape of bursaries for poor but clever boys in the public schools who desire to receive an education at a high school without cost, and to go from thence to the University. A free ticket is not granted in the case of a high school, a bursary takes its place.
3263. Can you tell us the number of pupils in public schools who pay, and the number who do not pay? Paying pupils, 187,660; free pupils, 18,605.
3264. There are a good many clerks employed in your office I see, and some of them begin at a very high rate of salary—the first is £403, and they descend till they reach £110;—what are the duties the clerks perform? The first one mentioned at £403 is Mr. Caldwell; he has been in the service twenty-four years and eleven months; his duties are fully set forth in the return I have handed in. He is a man of good literary attainments, and writes well; he also takes his share in the general correspondence.
3265. On getting general directions as to any matter that has to be written about, he can write the letter without any assistance, and it is signed, I suppose, by you? It is signed by me or by the chief inspector.
3266. The other clerks from £380 downwards, are they employed in pretty much the same way? Of the two at £380, the first one is Mr. Richards, an officer of twenty-nine years' service. The return gives his duties in full. If I wanted a paper connected with some out-of-the-way little school I should write the name of the school on a slip of paper, and in five minutes the document required would be brought to me.
3267. In our inquiries we have heard a good deal about record clerks and register clerks; now do you not think that there is a little too much stress put upon the keeping of records and registers at such a great cost of clerical labour? When I first came to the office I used to be inclined, when a paper came to me, to write "Yes" or "No" on it, and send it about its business. I soon found that system would not do. Most of the recording is the outcome of asking for papers in Parliament. Parliament frequently asks for papers connected with dismissals, returns, and other things, and they must be kept in order to meet that demand. That is the great difference between the methods of a private office and those of a Government Department. A private office can deal with a paper and get rid of it, but a department must keep all papers and be ready to produce them years afterwards if required. We keep our papers six or seven years, the period being simply limited by the room at our disposal.
3268. Then the inquisitiveness of Parliament, if I may use the word, is at the bottom of this terrible labour? There is no doubt about it.
3269. From the evidence we have had from the different departments the recording and registering of papers is simply a Herculean task? That is the reason of it, and if a question were asked and the information could not be supplied the department would be looked upon as inefficient.

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3270. *Mr. Robertson.*] But, in any case, would you not file the papers? Not to the extent we do.
3271. *President.*] Then the most paltry document is preserved by you? Every letter and all reports. The inspectors' reports on schools alone are most voluminous, as we get about 3,000 every year. We have to keep them because someone may inquire six years hence why a certain teacher was disrated, and we must turn up the reports on the subject. The keeping of these records involves a large expense.
3272. And in the present state of affairs it cannot be dispensed with? I am sure it cannot. Every officer that I know in the Government Service would very much like to dispense with it.
3273. Then this staff of clerks is required to prepare these records? The record office consists of six clerks, whose duty it is to attend to all the records, and they generally complain, and I think with justice, of being overworked. They are always busy, and are generally pushed for time.
3274. What are the salaries of the six record clerks? £380, £281, £185, £150, £125, and £75—total, £1,196.
3275. The messengers, I see, receive most remarkable salaries in your department; there is one at £175 and one at £150. The others are more reasonable—£80, £60, and £50. Can you tell us why the first two messengers receive such large salaries? The first one is the Minister's messenger; he is a man with sixteen years' service. Messengers come in at £50, then there is an annual increase—although it is not regular now—of £10 or £15 a year, and sometimes £20. His salary has grown from £50, when he entered, to its present amount, by annual increments. The next man is the Under Secretary's messenger; he has fifteen and a half years' service, and his salary has increased in that way. The next one, at £80, is a junior, a young man with eight years' service. The next one, at £60, has five years' service, and the junior comes in at the mimimum salary of £50. The three juniors are messengers for the whole of the department.
3276. Are not the offices of the two senior messengers to a great extent sinecures? No; the Minister's messenger, for example, sits all day at the Minister's door, receives all visitors, shows them in and out, and answers all questions. His post is like that of a telegraph-master in the country—there may not be much to do, but he must be there.
3277. Is he a man of any clerical capacity? No.
3278. Perhaps he has a good presence? No; but he is a very trustworthy man.
3279. The Under Secretary's messenger acts in a somewhat similar way? Yes; he is stationed there all day.
3280. Does the chief messenger hold a dual office? His wife (Mrs. Jessop) is the caretaker, and does the cleaning of the whole department. She gets £110 a year, but I don't think she makes much out of that, because she has to employ two women exclusively to do the work. No one person could clean out those offices. The second messenger's wife (Mrs. Sherlock) is responsible for keeping clean the whole of the examiners' and inspectors' offices. She gets £52 a year.
3281. I see the quarters for Mrs. Jessop are valued at £52 a year, and the quarters for Mrs. Sherlock at £20 a year? They live on the premises. They are the caretakers. Mrs. Jessop lives in the cottage at the back of the main building. Sherlock and his wife occupy rooms in the inspectors' offices. In the architect's branch there is a Mrs. MacAulay. She is the caretaker there, lives on the premises, and keeps them clean. A man named Hadwin takes care of the Church and School offices and keeps them clean.
3282. To proceed to the inspectors' section, I see you have a chief inspector, a deputy, nine district inspectors, and other inspectors, numbering twenty-five altogether; the salaries seem to be very liberal; are the duties very onerous? I might, if you like, read a report I got in connection with some revision we were making a short time ago. It is from Mr. Bridges, the Chief Inspector:—

> The inspectors of schools are, I believe, the hardest-worked officers in the Government Service. Nearly every day, after devoting the ordinary Civil Service hours to the inspection of schools, they have to spend several hours of the night in writing reports and attending to correspondence, which is heavy. The duties of these officers are of a very varied character. In addition to those which directly fall within the functions of the office, viz., to take care that the districts of which they have charge are adequately supplied with the means of education, and that the schools under their supervision are efficiently conducted, they have to select and report upon sites, arrange for and supervise the erection of small school buildings, attend to repairs and improvements, and look after water supply and sanitary matters. It is really impossible to specify in detail all the work that the inspectors of schools are called upon to perform.

Inspectors have to inspect every school, and be responsible for everything done in their district. This involves an amount of riding about and travelling that is really very heavy. They do the whole of their own correspondence; they have no clerical assistance whatever. I might mention, in connection with the duties of the inspectors, that in a district like Bourke you would find the inspector had sixty-three or sixty-four schools under his supervision. Another inspector might have 100, and another only forty. The difference is accounted for in this way: In the case of the Bourke inspector, some of his schools are hundreds of miles apart; but in a compact district like Braidwood, the travelling takes up very little time, and the inspector can get from one school to another without loss of time. In Sydney there might be sixteen big schools which would take a month each. So in regulating the work for each inspector account has to be taken of the time necessary to get to the schools and to make the inspections.
3283. The Colony then is divided into districts, over which a certain man has control? Complete control. It is divided into nine main districts, each under a district inspector, with the other inspectors assisting him.
3284. How many schools are there which they have to inspect annually? I got the returns made out to the end of December, 1894. At that date there were 2,719.
3285. How often a year do they pay an inspectorial visit? They must go once a year at least, and that is as much as they can do. As a matter of fact, whenever an inspector passes a school he gets off his horse and calls in to see whether things are going on properly. Inspectors, at the annual inspections, must spend sufficient time in schools to enable them to examine every child.
3286. Every child? Every child must be examined in every subject.
3287. They judge of the teacher's capacity to impart knowledge by the results? Yes; by the attainments of the children.
3288. Can you tell us the allowance made to inspectors when on duty? Twenty-five shillings a day, and they pay for everything themselves. There are no free passes of any kind.
3289. No railway passes? No officer in our department gets free railway passes.
3290. They pay for their travelling expenses and living? They pay everything out of the 25s.—that is, if they sleep away from home. If they go out and come home in the one day, they simply charge actual expenses.

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3291. Can you tell us the aggregate cost of travelling for 1894? £5,732.
3292. *Mr. Robertson.*] How many inspectors have you? Thirty-six.
3293. They are constantly travelling? Thirty-four are constantly travelling. The deputy and the chief only go out occasionally.
3294. *President.*] Below the list of the inspectors I see there is one who is called an examiner at a pretty high salary? There is an Examining Board for conducting examinations of all pupil-teachers and teachers, and of all candidates for high school bursaries and scholarships, and this Board has one paid officer to collate all the results as they come in. He has to keep all records, to add up the different results, and write up all the reports. That is Dr. Morris.
3295. *Mr. Robertson.*] How often in the year would you call an inspector to Sydney? Inspectors are never brought to Sydney, unless for some special purpose. They are obliged to reside in their districts, and are not allowed to come out of them except by permission.
3296. *President.*] There is one heading here—the Hurlstone Training School;—is this for female teachers? Yes.
3297. The staff consists of four, besides the servants? That is a large boarding-school, with fifty resident pupils in it.
3298. Are they self supporting? No. Admission to Hurlstone is one of the prizes given by way of scholarships to the chief pupil teachers. There is a competitive examination every year, and the first twenty-five boys and the first twenty-five girls get scholarships. The boys receive a year's training at Fort-street for nothing, and the girls go to Hurlstone, where they get free board, lodging, and education.
3299. How many girls are there? Fifty last year, but a change has been made, and only twenty-five are now taken. Formerly they were trained two years, but from the beginning of this year they will be trained one year only. This will lower the expenses, but only in regard to the rations. The expenses for the servants will be about the same.
3300. *Mr. Robertson.*] How many servants are there? There is a cook at 22s. 6d. a week, two housemaids at 14s., and two other servants at 12s. If you consider that each of the inmates has a separate bed-room, and that there are lecture-rooms, lavatories, and all conveniences connected with a large college, you will see that the servants have as much as they can do to keep the place clean and in order.
3301. *President.*] Do you consider the results obtained are ample? Yes.
3302. *Mr. Robertson.*] The cost for servants is under £200 a year, but in the Estimates you have £250? Occasionally they get extra help.
3303. The cost of the extra servants would not come out of the contingencies? It would come out of the Hurlstone vote. If they did not employ anyone extra, and no one took sick, and we had not to take a substitute, we should save on the vote. I may say in connection with this matter that the washing used to cost a great deal, but now the whole of it is done for nothing at the Parramatta Girls' Industrial School.
3304. *President.*] That is a Government institution? Yes; an account is kept of what the cost would be; the superintendent of the school sends in an account every week, showing the number of pieces washed, and what the cost would be at market rates.
3305. You have an architect specially appointed for public schools, I suppose? Yes.
3306. He has a salary of £650 a year; he does no other work on his own account? He does nothing but attend to the buildings and the repairs. There is a branch working under him; you will see there are a chief draughtsman, and three other draughtsmen, with one or two juniors. Then there are six clerks of works. As a matter of fact, we are under-staffed in clerks of works. It would be better to have more of them. The question sometimes arises whether it would not be better and cheaper if this branch were passed over to the Government Architect's branch, but we know that to do so would greatly increase expenses. That is not, however, the chief reason. We could not get the work done in the time. This officer is entirely under the control of our Minister, and we can get the work done to order, but if we sent it out we should have no control as to design and expense. We look on this branch as a very cheap affair.
3307. You can depend upon having the things done to time? Yes.
3308. What is the average aggregate annual expenditure on the Public School buildings? Last year it was about £60,000.
3309. But within the last four or five years? In 1893, £94,758; 1892, £141,204; 1891, £175,924; 1890, £135,728.
3310. *Mr. Robertson.*] Could you say how many schools have been built during the last few years? I could give you information on every school that has been built, and as to what has been spent on repairs, but not from memory.
3311. *President.*] Can you tell us how many new schools were established last year? Eighty-three.
3312. Absolutely new? Absolutely new schools.
3313. Were any discontinued? One hundred and one.
3314. So the result was? The result was a reduction of eighteen schools last year. Schools are opened (say) where a number of miners temporarily settle. They may have twenty children among them, so a wooden hut is put up good enough to last their time, and when they clear away the school is closed. There were 101 of that kind last year.
3315. Can you furnish us with a detailed statement of the number of teachers, the classification of them, their salaries, and the regulations under which the salaries are paid? Yes; I will supply it. [*Return subsequently handed in.*]
3316. In the meantime you could give us an approximate idea of the number of teachers you have? The number on the 31st December was 4,453, which is 74 fewer than the year before. In closing up the 18 schools and amalgamating others we reduced the staff by 79.
3317. It is a good deal less than an average of two to each school? Yes. Up to an attendance of 50 there is only one teacher, when we get to 50 we put in a pupil teacher till the attendance reaches 75 or 80, then the increase in the number of teachers goes by forties or fifties of the attendance.
3318. Do you consider the teachers are fully employed in their duties? Yes; fully employed.
3319. They have no opportunity of mooning away their time? Not unless they break the regulations; we have very little fault to find about that.
3320. The inspector would soon find that out? He would find it out in the results; the children would know nothing.
3321. I see there is a vote of £9,000 for the high schools;—what is that supposed to cover? Salaries, and general maintenance. The actual salaries amount to £6,092.

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3322. What is the average number of pupils attending Bathurst, Maitland, and Sydney High Schools? The average in Bathurst is 30; in Maitland (Boys), 48; Maitland (Girls), 44; Sydney (Boys), 152; Sydney (Girls), 152. The attendance has fallen off greatly during the last eight months, since the fee was raised, and since the depression. I do not think raising the fee affected the schools as much as the general depression did, but people who formerly sent their children to a high school cannot do it now, but send them to the public schools and pay 3d. per week. It is the same in private schools and colleges all over the Colony.

3323. What is the revenue from the High School? Our report for 1894 is not yet out, but this is the report for 1893, which is practically the same. The total expenditure in 1893 on High Schools was £8,230 15s. 11d., and the total income from fees was as follows—Sydney (boys), £2,057 17s.; Sydney (girls), £1,768 4s.; Maitland (boys), £297 12s. 8d.; Maitland (girls), £313 4s. 11d.; Bathurst (girls), £222 12s., making altogether £4,659 10s. 7d. The actual cost to the State per head in 1893 was £5 12s. 9d.

3324. Can you tell us the expenditure on Bathurst and Maitland separately? In 1893 it was: Bathurst, £815 16s. 7d.; Maitland (boys), £686 8s. 1d.; Maitland (girls), £820 4s. 11d.

3325. Is it the intention of the Government to carry out schools of this class at such a heavy loss? Nothing new has been started since the first opening years ago. The general feeling of the department is that they are too expensive, and practically we see and have seen that they are not very necessary. When we establish one, we get applications for others. After those at Bathurst and Maitland were established, applications came in from Grafton, Albury, and from other country towns.

3326. The cost of maintaining the buildings, the repairs and additions, is that included in the result that you have just given to us? The repairs would be, but not the interest. The buildings at Maitland belong to the department; the buildings in Sydney belong to the Government. I think the girls' High School buildings belong to the Railway Commissioners now, but we pay nothing for them. At Bathurst we pay £100 a year rent.

3327. Then it comes to this I suppose: There is a class of people who make use of these schools by sending their children to be educated at a much lower cost than they ought to pay, the Government being the loser? The Government of course is the loser on every school; it costs £3 or £4 per head to support every public school.

3328. I am speaking more especially now of the high school;—of course I can understand that the others are carried on notwithstanding the expense and loss, but high schools are supported to a certain extent by people who are in a position to pay more for the education of their children than the high schools charge? Nobody pays in the high schools anything like the cost to the State, nor do they in the Sydney Grammar School, which to the State is the most expensive school in the Colony, while those who attend the University pay only a very small fraction of the cost to the State. On the High Schools in 1893 the loss was £5 12s. 9d. per head, exclusive of interest on buildings.

3329. Seeing that it is such a universal thing for the Government to support all these classes of schools, do you consider that the principle is an erroneous one? If you subsidise the University or the Grammar School, then, I think, you should subsidise the high school on the same principle.

3330. Of course you know that when boys are sent to a private academy the cost is very much greater than at the Sydney Grammar School, for example? Yes.

3331. And it is because the Sydney Grammar School is subsidised by Government that the charge for teaching is as low as it is? It is exactly the same in the high schools.

3332. This principle must be applied in its integrity? Yes; or swept away in its integrity. As to the high schools, I may remark that we profess to take out of the public schools boys of exceptional merit who can gain scholarships. So many bursaries are given every year, and there must be some place to send these boys to. In theory and also in practice they go to the high schools, and if there were no high schools, other provision would have to be made for them. So far as the department is concerned, therefore, the high schools enable us to keep faith with these boys in the public schools.

3333. Could you give us your views as to the best methods of technical education? I could point out the difference of opinion between the two classes of thinkers on the subject; they are very distinct. Some think that State technical education should only supplement knowledge acquired during apprenticeship or individual experience, and not be given in lieu of preliminary training; that where it would be for the interest of the country to obtain better results than can now be got in the Colony—as, for instance, in making cheese or wine, in dealing with wool, in improving sanitary matters, or in perfecting any industry on which the whole Colony is to a large extent dependent—the State would be justified in employing experts of undoubted ability to give farmers, wine-makers, engineers, and others who can at present make a tolerable but not a good article, such hints, trade secrets, or instruction as would enable them, in their different lines, to turn out products equal to the best in other countries. Other people hold the view that the Technical College should teach as many trades as possible, irrespective of any consideration as to what demand there may be for workmen so taught, and without reference to the present or previous occupations of pupils. They aim at making artisans, engineers, painters, shorthand-writers, dressmakers, cooks, &c., without necessarily expecting the students to have had any practice in such occupations outside the College course. In these cases the benefit is mainly for the individual, and scarcely in any degree for the State, as it can be of no advantage to the Colony as a whole for the college to go on multiplying the number of carpenters, masons, engineers, dressmakers, &c., &c., when it is known that all those trades are generally overcrowded. There is one branch of technical education that has no reference to trades or occupations. That is the manual training for school-boys. The intention is not to teach the boys a trade, but by means of drawing and simple workings in wood or metal to train the eye and the hand.

3334. Will you furnish a return showing the annual cost of technical education, the interest upon the building, and the results, distinguishing between the day pupils and the night pupils;—you might also give their ages? No record of age is kept, but I will distinguish between boys and adults.

3335. Passing on to the Industrial Schools, page 109, we see the "Sobraon" with a staff of twenty-two altogether;—I presume that that school is well conducted? Very well conducted.

3336. There are no superfluous men about it? None; there is a great increase in the number of boys this year. There were 346 boys on board yesterday. There is now some change in the practice of sentencing boys. Formerly there was a distinction in dealing with boys who came before the police as to where they should be sent. That distinction has been done away with, and now a great many boys are sent on board the "Sobraon" who could not be sent there formerly.

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3337. The Industrial School for Girls at Parramatta? That is just a little over-staffed, but that was rectified last week. There was a matron who really could have been dispensed with—she was an applicant for the matronship of the gaol. I was consulted in the matter, and as it meant a saving of her salary, through our department she was appointed to the gaol. With that exception I think you may say the rest of them are needed. Somebody must be always on duty, it is a night and day establishment.
3338. You have a teacher of singing—is instrumental music taught, or is it only vocal? No instrumental music is taught; it would interfere with the studies of those not learning the instruments.
3339. It would be rather an absurdity to teach musical instruments to children who pay nothing? Yes.
3340. And mislead them perhaps in their future course of life? Yes.
3341. The Observatory is under your control? I don't think any change could be made there. I must say that Mr. Russell for several years past has kept everything down as much as possible. The Observatory if worked as economically as you could expect.
3342. The thirty-six meteorological observers are scattered over the Colony? Yes; all over the Colony.
3343. And they communicate their observations to Mr. Russell? Yes.
3344. They are not very highly paid; there are thirty-five of them at £12 a year? There is one at £50.
3345. I suppose he is at Sydney? He is stationed at Lake George, and has special duties in connection with the record of evaporation; but generally throughout the country an observer is someone who has control of an office, say, a station-master or a telegraph officer. It suits Mr. Russell better I suppose to have such men as observers, because with them his instruments are safe. Most of them are either telegraph-masters, station-masters, pilots, lighthouse-keepers, or harbour-masters.
3346. There is one here described as an attendant at a photographic telescope;—is this something new? He was engaged in 1890 to photograph the stars and to make a chart of the heavens. The work will take him at least another year.
3347. The Free Public Library, Reference Library, and Lending Branch? That is really not under the department; it is in exactly the same position as the University; it is under a separate trust. Our Minister simply acts as the Minister to obtain the vote, but he has no control over the detail work; it is the same with the Museum.
3348. *Mr. Robertson.*] I think you said just now, with regard to the grants in aid of Public Institutions, that you are not in a position to speak as to details;—take page 133, Grants to the Sydney University? I can get you any information, but the money is simply given in a lump sum, and the department has no control over the expenditure. They apply to the Minister to obtain a certain sum, and he can ask for that sum or a lesser sum. The amount voted is handed over to the Senate to spend.
3349. You are simply the instrument by which the money is obtained? Yes; but the department has no control over it. The Sydney Grammar School is under a trust; so are the Museum and the Free Public Library.
3350. Do you know what check is exercised by these institutions? The Senate has absolute control over the University.
3351. Does the expenditure come under the notice of the Auditor-General? Yes.
3352. What check have you upon the receipts in your department? Do you mean the fees?
3353. Yes? Each teacher has an attendance-book which we call a class-roll. He calls this roll every morning and every evening. On Monday morning as the fees are called up each boy is expected to pay his 3d., and this is entered in the class-roll; if he does not pay a blank is left. At the end of the week this column is added up; in a country district the money is banked, but in Sydney it is paid into the Cashier's Branch, the teacher getting a receipt for the amount. At the inspection of the school the books are always balanced. The checks are pretty strict and quite effective.
3354. That is, the check is through the annual inspection? And the amount sent in. For instance, say the average attendance at a school for the week is 40, out of this 40 there are two free scholars, so there would be 38 attending that week who would have to pay. The accountant in getting a return would know there were 38 threepences to be collected, and if the amount received did not tally he would make inquiries.
3355. You have a tolerably effective check? As far as we know we have never lost a penny piece for fees.
3356. That is the only source of revenue? That is the only income we get. There were never so many free scholars as during the last six months, this is on account of poverty; usually the fees amount to about £70,000 a year.
3357. What do you do with the fees? They are paid into the Treasury; for the purposes of collection all the teachers are collectors under the Treasury.
3358. What is your check upon the expenditure of the various branches of your department? Take the Inspectors' branch; an inspector recommends certain repairs at a school, and if they are small he is entrusted with the job; tenders are invited, one tender is accepted, the work is done, and it is inspected by one of the inspectors or clerks of works. It is paid for on the certificate of the inspector or clerk of works. Nobody can spend a penny in the department without the authority of the Minister or of myself.
3359. You must initial everything? The Minister or myself initials for every sixpence that is spent, except of course the salaries and allowances provided for under the Act and regulations.
3360. Do you undertake any responsibility by initialling? Some eight or ten years ago any inspector was permitted to spend up to £10 on his own responsibility. The result was that they would sometimes spend money on what we might consider not urgent things. That practice was stopped, and we adopted the principle that the inspectors should recommend expenditure. Up to £10 the Under Secretary can sanction it, but sums beyond that must be authorised by the Minister.
3361. And do you think the check you have upon the expenditure is thoroughly effective? I think so. Of course the Treasury inspector goes through all the department. He was through our department the last three weeks, and I was asking him about our books and what he thought of the checks, and he said he considered them a perfect system of keeping accounts.
3362. Do you know whether the inspectors from the Treasury examine the vouchers of expenditure? I could not say that from my personal knowledge, but the inspector referred to told me the other day that he traced every cheque that had been entered for the last three months.
3363. Can you say what the work of the inspection by the Treasury is? It is not under me at all. It is under the Treasury Department, so I should not know what the inspector does.
3364. Would you not know exactly what he does in your department? I should not know, but the accountant would know all the details.

J.C. Maynard, Esq. 22 Jan., 1895.

3365. No expenditure can take place without your authority? And the authority of the Minister.
3366. Do you remember Scott in your department? Yes.
3367. You remember some frauds that were perpetrated by him? Yes.
3368. How did they occur? He forged the accountant's initials.
3369. How long had that been going on? I could not say; I was not Under Secretary at the time.
3370. What office did you occupy at that time? I was chief inspector, and had nothing to do with it. I do not think that anyone knew exactly how far back the frauds went.
3371. Can you tell us how it had gone on without being detected? I could not tell you that; the accountant and chief clerk could tell you. The chief clerk was then the accountant. He is the only man who would know all the details.
3372. Were those frauds not perpetrated through the department of the Architect? No. I think the money taken was for bogus contracts in connection with buildings.
3373. I will ask you a general question: Can you make any recommendations to the Commission by which economy could be effected in your department without, of course, diminishing efficiency? To a very small extent, because we have been doing that year after year, trimming down our Estimates in every branch. I think we have got now as far down as we can go. The only way in which we might have further reduction would be by reducing the salaries all round. At the rate voted for the half-year, the vote for 1895 for Public Instruction under the Act is £675,000. Out of that the teachers receive £560,000, the building expenses are £60,000; so that if all the officers, the architect and the inspectors, the supplies, the travelling expenses, and all other expenditure except that on teachers and buildings, were entirely swept away, there would only then be a saving of £55,000. Of the total vote, the teachers receive 83 per cent., the buildings nearly 9 per cent., and all other expenses amount to 8 per cent.
3374. Take, for instance, the Record Branch, which costs £1,196. Do you not think that all the records could be kept at a considerably less expenditure? If you got cheaper men, of course you could. The man in charge of that branch is an old officer, who has promotion under regulations. If he died, and we started afresh, a cheaper one might be employed.
3375. Does it not appear to you these salaries are very high for that class of work? I should not think so, not the salary of the head man; it is a very responsible thing to keep all these records. He has all the secrets of the department in his keeping, and knows everything that is going on.
3376. Granting you pay the clerk in charge a big salary, those under him are receiving large salaries for that class of work? The one receiving £281 is in a very responsible position.
3377. Have you any recognised system of classification in the Ministerial Branch? You mean classification according to salary?
3378. Well, according to salary, or according to the class of work done? All the officers are graded by their service and their efficiency in the particular place in which they serve, and when there is any promotion if there is nothing to stop the next man in succession by service he is the man to get it.
3379. Will you tell us what are the grades? They begin at £50, then go to £75, £90, £95, £110, £125, £150, and £175, and so on, right up. If there is a vacancy the next man below will succeed to the position if there is nothing against him. If there should be a vacancy at £175, for instance, the next man at £150 would get that position.
3380. What is the class of work done by clerks who receive £290? It depends on what branch they are in.
3381. Well, how many branches have you—what branches have you embracing these clerks? You will find the information in the return I have handed in.
3382. *Mr. Humphery.*] Do you consider the Cadet Corps Branch, the annual cost of which is over £5,000, a necessary or useful branch of the service? It is certainly not necessary, and not very useful, but I will not say it does any harm. It does a lot of work. It superintends all the drill-work of the schools which used to be done without this staff. The teachers always did it as they did other teaching, but it was detached from the teachers and made into a separate branch, and that introduced the expense. It could all be put back, and the teachers could do the drilling without any additional cost.
3383. And a saving of £5,000 effected? Pretty nearly that; there were always one or two drill sergeants kept, but they were never expensive.
3384. Would that include rifle-firing? Under the old system there was no rifle-firing. If rifle-firing should form part of the training there must be some such branch, the teachers never went past school drill. If it is thought that the drill should extend to the use of arms, there must be something of the kind, but, personally, I do not think rifle drill advisable or necessary for such young children.
3385. With regard to the supplies of material, do you get them through the Stores Department—take for instance, the supply of books, printing, stationery, &c., £10,500? We get those through the contractor. We invite tenders for the supply for five years, and we get them through the tenderer. Everything required about the office, such as forms, envelopes, foolscap, and materials, for the use of the office or inspectors, is got through the Stores Department, but everything for schools in the way of books, maps, slates, pencils, and so on, is got through our own contractor.
3386. *Mr. Robertson.*] Do you ever find that the requisitions you send to the Stores Department are curtailed in any way? Yes.
3387. By the Stores Department? By the Stores Department.
3388. Seeing that the requisition comes with your authority, by what rule do they curtail these requirements that you say are necessary? We will say a certain officer applies for so many reams of paper. The Stores Department, from its experience, thinks a certain quantity less will do, so it cuts the requisition down and sends less. Then it may turn out that we are quite right, and that another requisition has to be made. Because the Stores Department cuts it down that does not prove that the full quantity applied for will not be needed.
3389. Seeing the requisition comes from someone who knows what is really required, and that it is confirmed by you as Under Secretary, do you think it is a right thing for the department that really cannot say what your requirements are at all to cut down your requisition? I do not.
3390. Have you taken any steps to protest against that sort of thing? Since I have been Under Secretary I do not remember a case in which anything has been cut down. There is a Board, consisting of all the Under Secretaries, and if there is a dispute between the Supply Board and an Under Secretary, they act as a kind of committee to express an opinion.
3391. But you know these things have been done? Yes.

3392. With regard to the contingencies for the Free Public Library, are you consulted at all? No; the Library is under a trust. The department knows nothing of the details of its working. It simply pays over in a cheque the amount voted by Parliament. J.C. Maynard, Esq. 22 Jan., 1895.

3393. The officer in charge of church and school lands gets £515;—what are his duties? He has full control of the whole of the church and school lands of the Colony; he recommends all gold leases, mineral leases, and pastoral leases on these lands. When required, he has to go out and survey them, and he draws all agreements.

3394. Have you control over that? Yes.

3395. And no expenditure takes place without your authority? No; that is really a receiving branch. Every lessee pays so much per annum, though it is a very small amount.

3396. Is the office in your own building? No, it is in Young-street, where we have three rented buildings—one for the inspectors, one for the church and school lands, and one for the cashier.

3397. *Mr. Humphery.*] What was the average number of pupils for 1894? Enrolled, there were 206,265 individual pupils.

3398. 1893? 210,277.

3399. There has been a large increase? The general increase, if weather or disease does not interfere, is about 7,000 or 8,000 per annum; that corresponds with the increase of population. If there is not an increase of about that number, we know there is some disturbing cause. In 1894, children under 6 were excluded. This reduced the enrolment by 4,012 below that of 1893.

3400. What was the average cost per pupil for 1893? The cost was £3 1s. 0½d. for every child enrolled.

3401. And 1894? I have not the figures for 1894, as we are making up the accounts, but the cost would be somewhere about the same.

3402. Do you know the salaries paid in the other colonies by the Public Instruction Departments? It is not a very easy matter to get at some of them; we get them out every year as well as we can. In Victoria they pay so much salary, so much for results, and so much as allowances.

3403. Can you prepare a comparative statement, showing the expenditure for salaries in Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, and New South Wales? Yes.

3404. Can you make any general suggestion by which the annual expenditure in connection with the Public Instruction Department may be reduced? I could not suggest anything, unless you make a reduction all round, and I do not think that would be a wise thing.

3405. *President.*] You spoke of having contracts for stationery material;—is that separate from the supplies you receive from the Government Stores? Yes.

3406. Have you such contracts to a great extent? The Government Stores Department only keeps what is necessary for all departments; it does not keep books, slates, maps, and things we want in schools.

3407. Do you find you can make advantageous contracts for these things as you require them? Much cheaper than we could get them through the Stores, I think.

3408. And the supplies, I presume, are spread over the year—you do not order an enormous quantity at a particular time? We just order what is required.

3409. For the twelve months? For twelve months. Each school sends in a requisition some time during the year, for a year's supply. The inspector deals with the requisition, sends it to the contractor, who packs up the things required and sends them off to the school.

3410. Are the contracts annual? Five years.

3411. When a period of five years matures, you then call for tenders for another period? Yes.

3412. You find you can do it much cheaper than through the Government Stores? We have not tried it through the Government Stores, but I think the competition among the educational houses is so keen that we could not fall upon a cheaper method for getting the things.

3413. The supplies are sent in as you forward the requisitions for them? As we order them from the contractor he sends them on to the schools, and we order only just as many in each case as we require.

3414. What are the articles that you requisition from the Government Stores? Stationery, and things of that kind, envelopes, rubber bands, ink, writing paper, and everything required in an office.

WEDNESDAY, 23 *JANUARY*, 1895.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., | JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V., J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P.

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

Charles Cowper, Esq., Sheriff, sworn and examined:—

3415. *President.*] You are, I understand, the Sheriff of New South Wales? Yes. I have prepared certain papers, and I would suggest that I should be allowed to read them, so that the Commission might ask me questions about the contents. C. Cowper, Esq. 23 Jan., 1895.

3416. We should prefer putting questions to you first. You can put the papers in afterwards. The staff in your particular department numbers altogether, according to the Estimates, 80, beginning with yourself and including the Under Sheriff, Sheriff's officers, clerks, and so on;—is the Under Sheriff absolutely essential to the conduct of the department? Certainly; because he really does a great many things that I do, and it is impossible for me to be always in the office. Therefore it is necessary to have an Under Sheriff to do those things. I attend to the administration of the department generally, while he does most of the interviewing with solicitors. He has to be in the office continuously to interview the legal profession and advise. When there is a difficulty he consults with me.

3417. What is the nature of the duties of the chief clerk and the other clerks? I have prepared a statement giving the name, age, date of appointment, length of service, salary, and duties of all the officers, &c., in my department, which I beg to hand in. [*See Appendix.*]

3418-9. Does the Under Sheriff keep the register himself? He keeps all the suitors' accounts himself—that is, accounts between plaintiff and defendant. When I came into the office there were no accounts kept, and some of the officers were attending to private business as well as Government work. I put a stop to their doing private business, and made them permanent Government officers, whose sole duty was to do Government work.

3420. Are you very particular about recording every document? Yes.

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23 Jan., 1895.

3421–2. Everything that is addressed to you in the shape of a note or a letter? Yes. We are continually receiving instructions of some kind or another, and if these are not carefully minuted and every document carefully recorded we should be apt in our department to be be involved in actions, as so much depends on the instructions we receive. We act under authority from solicitors to a great extent.

3423. Tell us generally the duties of the clerks? The chief clerk attends to the accounts, the second clerk to the records. The third clerk is head of the jury business. We have to summon all the juries in the Colony. Sometimes a precept comes in at the last moment, and we have to summon 200 extra jurors immediately. He has charge of that part of the work, preparation of requisitions, &c. This requires a very trustworthy and efficient officer.

3424. What are the duties of the fourth clerk? He generally deals with writs and prepares warrants. People are coming all day long to search, and he is there to enter their inquiries, see papers, and see that the search fees are paid.

3425. What are the duties of the fifth clerk? He is in the jury room. When I became Sheriff there was an item of £500 put down for the delivery of jurors' summonses. Half-a-crown a summons was paid for each delivery. I thought it better to select the jurors by ballot and serve summonses by post. Say there are 4,000 cards all numbered, they are put into the ballot-box, which is turned round and round; one clerk draws a card with a number, another clerk at the table enters that number on a sheet of paper. Afterwards the name attached to that number is copied on a list taken from the jurors' register. Summonses are prepared and sent through the post.

3426. The Sheriff's officers, or at any rate two of them, are paid £209 a year each;—are their duties very important and essential? They are very important. There is no way of recovering debts except through the Sheriff's officers. They are obliged to execute all processes of that sort. People complained a great deal that they could not recover their just debts, and the number of these officers was consequently increased. It was specially pointed out to me by Sir Wigram Allen when I was made Sheriff that more officers must be appointed throughout the Colony. There is a considerable difference between the salaries of the two I have just named and most of the others. There are thirty at £160. The chief officer is responsible for the Sydney business. A higher salary is always paid for that. The next officer is a very good accountant, and he helps the Under Sheriff when he is not busy.

3427. Another one after him has £180, so that there are four officers with higher salaries than the rest? The one you refer to is at Muswellbrook; he is not in the Sydney office. He is an old officer.

3428. What about the messenger? He is employed all day between the banks, lawyers, and the various offices. A great deal of money is carried by the messenger. It is rather a heavy office, but my messenger is paid on the lowest scale in the service.

3429. Do your court-keepers live on the premises? They have the care of the premises. There is a court-keeper at the Supreme Court, a second at Chancery-square, King-street, and another at Darlinghurst.

3430. What about contingencies? There is a vote for services generally, including jurors' fees, meals for jurors, &c. Jurors' expenses is a large item. The purveyors ask 3s. 6d. and 4s. in the country for hot meals sometimes. At Bourke they asked me 5s. the other day. There is a difficulty in getting meals supplied, because no Judge will order them till they are required. They never know whether a case is going to last or not. The hotel-keeper, having his hotel full of visitors, has a difficulty in providing at a moment's notice. Sometimes at the last moment the hotel-keepers decline to send any meals at all.

3431. There are allowances mentioned for quarters and forage? The allowance for quarters is to myself.

3432. On page 51 your quarters are valued at £150? They are not of that value. I have lost £150 a year by having to take the quarters. [*See Appendix.*] When I was about taking this office I was advised not to take it by Sir John Robertson and Sir Alexander Stuart, the latter of whom afterwards advised me to take it. I had a right to the house built for the Water Police Magistrate as Superintendent of Water Police. [*See Appendix.*] As to forage, I was promised by Sir Wigram Allen forage, and although I have no written arrangement I produce copy of my letter to him when the question was brought up in the House, and I was on circuit, and I should have been Senior Stipendiary. [*See Appendix.*] Since 1881, comparing my salary with that of the Stipendiary Magistrates, I have lost £700.

3433. Throughout the department I see there are a very considerable number of allowances for forage at the rate of 12s. a day;—there is an allowance to the officer at Grafton, at Glen Innes, and so on? All country officers, except at Newcastle, get it. There is only one allowance for Sydney, which is given to me, and I find a horse for the officer when one is required.

3434. Is this allowance of 12s. for forage necessary? Some ask for more; they have a good deal of difficulty in keeping their horses on that in some districts, and have been allowed a special rate extra. In a cheap district they can do it. A reduction of £1,300 a year has been effected by my officers doing the duties of District Court bailiff and Small Debts' Court bailiff without salary. They also do other duties for which no charge is made, such as serving estreats.

3435. Are the horses their own property? They have to pay for horses, as also for buggy and harness, and keep the latter in repair. They have to take a possession man wherever they go. I have tried to do away with that, as it is a great expense, and to get a local man to do the work, but I find by experience that it does not work well. The Sheriff's officer is liable for the due execution of the processes, and if he puts a man in possession of a house who goes away and does not keep possession, the Sheriff's officer is liable for the whole amount of the writ; he enters into a guarantee for the due performance of the work. In an instance where the Sheriff's officer put a District Court bailiff in possession for greater security he had to pay the whole amount of the writ through the neglect of the possession man.

3436. *Mr. Robertson.*] But he would not be a man of business if he did not do that part of his work properly? The Sheriff's officer has to trust these men, and he took special caution in this case of appointing an officer of the Court, still he was deceived. The officer cannot bestow all his attention on one writ; he may have several writs and several men in possession at the same time. It is necessary to have a reliable man because, if not, the Sheriff's officer might be sold at any moment. I had a case at Robertson, where the services of a local man were utilised. He was put in possession; he was a very respectable man, but he lost the writ, and the Sheriff's officer was made liable.

3437. You have been all over the Colony? Yes.

3438. Has it ever occurred to you that the Court-houses are built upon too lavish a scale, and that they are inconvenient in their arrangements? There is no question about that, particularly some that were built many years ago. They were built hurriedly without any conference with those who understood the requirements of the Court-houses. The architect attended more to architectural beauty than to the real comfort

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comfort and necessities of the Court. At Bathurst and Goulburn the jurors' rooms are not large enough to bed down twelve jurymen. The Minister saved a large sum at Newcastle by altering the plans at my suggestion. As it was, £2,000 or £3,000 more than was necessary was spent for purposes of adornment. A general plan was subsequently adopted, which was afterwards approved and recommended by the late Civil Service Commission. It provides, in the first instance, for a room long and broad, with two rooms partitioned off at the end, like an auction mart. These might be used by the Police Magistrate and the Clerk of Petty Sessions. At Broken Hill this plan was adopted. It provides for the Police Magistrate and staff on one side, for the witnesses, barristers, and the Crown Prosecutor on the other, and for the Judge and jury at the end, with passages all round the Court-room, enabling anyone to approach any room in the building without interfering with the business of the Court. This plan can be extended, so that there would be no extraordinary expense subsequently incurred in the erection of other buildings for public offices.

3439. *Mr. Storey.*] Do the Sheriff's officers, who get £160 a year, receive fees? Yes.

3440. What are these fees for? For work performed. When I became Sheriff the officers charged what they liked, and entered into private business. Since then an Act of Parliament has been passed, under which certain fees are charged for executing a warrant.

3441. Is your department aware of what these fees amount to, and what these men earn? Yes.

3442. What is it on the average? I append a statement showing roughly the fees, but there are expenses which cannot be accounted for. [*See Appendix.*] The fees of the chief officer seem large, but his duties are responsible. He must be well up in Sheriff's law, and he trains all officers who have to pass an examination before appointment.

3443. Is he a professional man? No; he has been trained in the office.

3444. Have you any way of checking the £114 to see that it is a legitimate charge? Yes; there is a book of regulations, and there are reports every day showing exactly what these men do and what they charge, and if any officer makes an illegal charge he can be dismissed at once.

3445. Has it ever occurred to you that £250 a year, and what he makes in addition, is too high? I have reduced it considerably. [*See Appendix.*] At Bathurst, Dubbo, and Sydney the officers get over £300 a year.

3446. *Mr. Humphery.*] Is that exclusive of fees? No; it includes fees. The fees in these districts are greater owing to the officers being specially good, I think.

3447. *Mr. Storey.*] Do these men give their whole time to the Public Service? Yes. I saved £1,300 a year in the District Court alone by making these men do the work without salary. They also act for the Small Debts Court without salary. £175 is paid to the tipstaff attached to the Chief Justice, £162 to the tipstaff attached to Sir George Innes, and £150 to the five tipstaves attached to the Supreme Court Judges. I have nothing to do with them. They are on my Estimates, but are entered under the Judges'.

3448. What are the duties of the tipstaves? They have to wait on the Judges. The Judges require men who can find them any law book at a moment's notice. A man of more than ordinary intelligence is required for the work. They do all the cleaning of the Judges' rooms. They objected to that, but I could not relieve them, because I have not sufficient cleaners for the increased work in the Court-house.

3449. *President.*] With regard to their procuring any book the Judge wants, of course there is a librarian? He is not always there. He is only paid a small salary to see that no books are taken out and not returned.

3450. Then these men must know how to find the books themselves? Yes.

3451. Has there been any reduction in the expenses of your department of late years? Yes, a great deal. The total for the past year was £19,707.

3452. How does that compare with previous years? [*See Appendix.*] I have tried to cut down on more than one occasion, and I found that I could not do it. We had to borrow from the Advance Account in order to make up the deficiency.

3453. Do you keep within the figures on the Estimates? I have to do what I can. I send in an estimate, and I don't spend any more than I am obliged, but last year I had to ask for £2,047 more from the Advance Account. £29,548 is the amount voted for salaries and contingencies.

3454. The amount of contingencies depends very much on the character of the work done, which is a variable quantity? That is so. For instance, suppose there is a noise in the Court and I am ordered to keep silence; it is necessary to have enough assistance to enable me to carry out the Judge's instructions. If I do not I am liable to a fine of £50. And I am obliged to have ten qualified men always ready to take charge of Courts. The amount paid for jurors fluctuates.

3455. *Mr. Storey.*] Have you any knowledge of the work done by the different officers, such as the Prothonotary, the Curator, &c.;—could any of these offices be amalgamated? It is possible. In former days, when I became Sheriff, the Prothonotary had all the work of these two departments under him, but ultimately these two branches were separated.

3456. Each department, I suppose, was under its special head? Yes; I don't think the Probate Office was started then. Some of the wills were getting quite decayed, at least I have been told so by the Judges. When they start a separate department they require all the usual officers, such as messengers and office-cleaners.

3457. I suppose that the office of Prothonotary and the Probate Offices are the only ones that could be amalgamated? The Bankruptcy Court is a separate department, and was in another building altogether, under the head of insolvency. In looking over the Estimates the other day I found that they are about the only ones that have not been increased, the others have increased. They require a special department now for divorce. There is no doubt that the multiplication of departments increases the expenditure of Government. It ought to be done away with as much as possible. The great secret of keeping down expenditure is not to increase the clerical staff. The Chief Justice is very strong on the necessity of having these departments, and their importance.

3458. There is no other way of retrenchment by which you can save in your department? I have tried to do more. I have done a good deal. I have always carried out the principle of not having more people upon salary than is necessary. The Chief Justice objects to any decrease at King-street. I have the same number of permanent officers in my office now, and at Darlinghurst, as I had in 1878. [*See Appendix.*] There are ten courts in Sydney which may sit any day. I am responsible to the Judge for the proper conduct of every one of these courts. I do not say that I should be often called on to open ten courts at once, but I have eight courts sitting regularly.

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3459. You have nothing to do with the Police Courts, have you? No; I have the Supreme Court, King-street, the court at Chancery-square, the Criminal Court, Darlinghurst, and all Jury Courts throughout the Colony. [*See Appendix.*] There has been no increase in the clerical staff of my department since I became Sheriff, except for certain new work. I have only increased, at the instance of the Minister, the number of the Sheriff's officers where they were asked for, and where I believe they were required, and where they were not required I have discontinued their services. Since 1891 I have reduced the salaries and fees.

3460. *Mr. Robertson.*] What amount of fees did you receive last year? None at all that I know of. I have only received six guineas as fees since I have been Sheriff in twenty years.

3461. It says in the Estimates that the fees are divided by the Sheriff? Yes; they are divided by the Sheriff among the officers. I never take any myself.

3462. Do you think it a wise provision that the fees should be taken by the officers? I am not exactly prepared to say that it is unwise.

3463. Are not the officers paid sufficient salary? The officers who get the fees do not receive high salaries, and the fees paid in other colonies to Sheriff's officers are quite as high as those paid here. The fees paid to the staff are for work done out of office hours, and the work cannot be delayed but must be done by experienced men. If I had increased my staff like other departments it would not be necessary. If you come with a writ, and want the office kept open after hours, the fee is £1 1s. I believe I could claim this fee myself, but I never have. Copying jurors' panels entails a fee of 5s. The work is done out of office hours. [*See Appendix.*]

3464. How much did the Under Sheriff receive for fees last year? They may be considered high, because he gets a larger sum than anybody else; but when I first became a Sheriff the office was in a very disorganised state. I found that I must get a good man to do the class of work required, and in order to obtain one I gave up my fees. I got Mr. Thurlow, at the Water Police Court, to take up the work on the understanding that he should receive my fees in addition to the salary, and the officer now holding the position is doing the work on the same terms. The fees are principally for transfers of land. It requires a good deal of legal and official knowledge. He has to carefully examine documents. It has been simplified since the Land Titles' Act came into force, but it requires a good deal of work on the part of the Under Sheriff out of office hours. The present holder of the office, Mr. Maybury, would probably by this time have become a Stipendiary Magistrate if he had not accepted the position in my department. Mr. Johnson, who was succeeded in my department by my chief clerk, Mr. Morgan, has since been promoted to the head of the Stamp Office.

3465. The sum you have received in fees over and above your salary has not amounted to £10 since you have been Sheriff? I have not received above £6.

3466. What is your opinion as to this practice of Civil Servants receiving fees? I think it is better to give them good salaries. I think allowances are objectionable. I get an allowance in lieu of salary.

3467. Do you live in a Government house, or do you draw £150? I live in a Government house, but it is not worth the £150 set down for it. I took the house because I was offered £800 a year, and the salary on the estimates was put down by mistake at £650.

3468. Sheriff's officers are the bailiffs in the country, are they not? They are called Sheriff's officers. It gives them a better position. There were such accusations of bribery and corruption, and so much talk of "bumbailiffs," that I changed the name and obtained the services of superior officers, almost any one of whom could take the position of Clerk of Petty Sessions.

3469. What was the total amount received in fees in 1894? The amount of fees has averaged about £56 per annum per man. We considered the matter of paying salaries instead of fees, but Mr. John Williams, the then Crown Solicitor, who was considered a great authority, disapproved of making any change. There is a good deal of difficulty in getting Government fees when they are paid to the Government instead of to the Sheriff's officer. The lawyers say they are willing to pay the officer, but they object to pay the Government.

3470. Do you inspect the statement of fees received by those officers? Yes, every day.

3471. Can you tell me why one officer, drawing a salary of £160 in Sydney in 1894, received £73 for fees, while another officer, drawing a similar salary, only received £5 5s. 9d. in fees? Because the latter is a new man, who is being trained in court duty.

3472. These new men who are being trained in court duty would be sent to different parts of the Colony? There are three men who do the active work outside; the others are men training. I have always to have certain officers ready to take charge of the courts. These men do that work. The Darlinghurst officers have sometimes to work from 5 in the morning to midnight for a fortnight at a time in Criminal Courts.

3473. Do the officers pay their own travelling expenses? Yes; they keep their buggies, horses, and harness, and everything.

3474. *Mr. Robertson.*] Are you obliged to be in attendance at all the jury courts throughout the Colony? Yes, either personally or by my deputy.

3475. Who is your Deputy, as a rule? If I can get a Police Magistrate on whom I can rely I like to appoint him, but sometimes a Police Magistrate has to go to the gold-fields as Warden, or to visit other Courts where there is more work to be done. In that case I have to make other arrangements.

3476. Are the Police Magistrates in the country not fit to fill the position of Deputy Sheriff? Certainly they are, but in cases such as those I have named I am unable to avail myself of their services.

3477. When you do not appoint a Magistrate to act as your deputy whom do you appoint? The best man I can. There are two or three who are willing to take the duty regularly. Mr. Taylor, of Dubbo, is one.

3478. Does that not mean so much more expense? No. They do the duty for nothing, but you cannot always get them. You cannot be sure that they will be disengaged.

3479. How often were you out of town last year? I could not say exactly.

3480. Could you tell how much you drew in travelling expenses? The usual travelling expenses came to about £70, but I had some special trips extra; for instance, in reference to the execution of Lee and Cummings.

3481. How are those securities that you have to give affected? We are all guaranteed by the Society.

3482. What Society? The R.M.I. Co. (Limited).

3483. Where are the policies? In the safe in the office.

3484. Who has charge of the safe? The Under Sheriff.

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3485. Has he got charge of his own bonds? Yes, I think so. I have made a mistake. The Government have got our bonds, but the Sheriff's officers being made responsible to me, their policies are lodged with the Under Sheriff in the safe.
3486. Are these officers liable to you? Yes.
3487. What departments come under you—I suppose all the Courts come under you? All Courts where there are juries.
3488. Do all the Clerks of Petty Sessions come under you? No. The officers do not, but most of the courthouses do. I will read you Sir James Martin's letter to the Government. [*See Appendix.*]
3489. *Mr. Robertson.*] Who has control over the contingencies, amounting to £8,400? I have. Formerly I paid the contingencies without sending my vouchers to the Minister, but now the vouchers have to be approved by the Minister before they are paid.
3490. These vouchers have to be always submitted to a Minister, have they? Every voucher, except urgent matters which are paid by me, and then submitted to the Minister.
3491. What system have you in your department with reference to the increase of salary? None; I cannot get any increases. I see a good many elsewhere get increases, but I can't get any for my department.
3492. Have there been considerable increases in your department since 1885—I see that Mr. Maybury received £470 in 1885, and that he receives £515 now? I think he got one increase, as well as under the Civil Service Act, which provided for annual increases.
3493. Then your chief clerk received £320 in 1885, and receives £358 now? I think he received an advance because other people received one in other departments, as also the Civil Service Board. [*See Appendix.*] These are small increases compared with other departments.
3494. I suppose you keep books in your department? Yes; there were none kept when I became Sheriff.
3495. And you have a complete record of all the receipts and expenditure? Yes; we have a record of everything done in the office.
3496. Can the Commission see it? Yes; I shall be only too glad to show it to the Commission.
3497. What is the system of audit? The books are audited by the Treasury, and the accounts by the Auditor-General.
3498. What do they audit? They go through every receipt and every account in the books.
3499. Do they go through the expenditure as well? No; only through the receipts. The Auditor-General audits expenditure.
3500. Is all the expenditure incurred on your authority? Yes; and approved by the Minister.
3501. *Mr. Humphery.*] Can you tell this Commission why there is so great a difference between the annual payment for the District Court officers and the payment for the Sheriff's officers? The District Court officer in the country engages in private business, and is supposed to get more money. The fees for the District Court are higher than those for my officers. In the country districts the fees payable to Small Debt Court bailiffs are settled by the Magistrates.
3502. Is the scale of fees for the District Court bailiffs similar to the scale of fees paid to your officers? Yes.
3503. In the metropolis as well as in the country? Yes. I don't know how it stands now. I don't think the fees paid to my officers are as high as the fees paid to the officers of the District Court. District Court bailiffs charge what they like. There is no control over them.
3504. Has the scale of fees been altered since you became Sheriff? There was no scale at all when I became Sheriff? The first thing I did was to get the solicitors to agree to a scale of fees. It was years before I could get it authorised by Parliament.
3505. Was the scale similar to the scale of fees previously charged by the country officers? It was similar to what we thought they charged. They could have charged fees which we knew nothing about. We were told a good deal about them, but we don't know what was paid. The lawyers paid them what they liked, but the officers are not now allowed to accept anything but the fees provided by law.
3506. What was the payment made to country officers previous to the change giving them salaries? Their salaries have not been increased much. I made the salary at Newcastle equal to that of Maitland, because it is a seaport. I put a very superior officer as an inspector at Dubbo, and these three officers were paid a salary respectively of £200. The others were paid £150. Each have now increases under the Civil Service Act.
3507. Although the Sheriff's bailiffs became the Sheriff's officers, the fixed salary was not increased in consequence of the alteration of status? No. The salaries have not been increased except under the provisions of the Civil Service Act, but I have got a superior class of men, although, as a matter of fact, there has been no increase in the expenditure.
3508. What is the total revenue of your department from all sources? For last year it was £1,882 15s. 10d. [*See Appendix.*]
3509. Why is the revenue less now than formerly? Because there has been a dispute about the poundage, and we don't now get the amount of fees that we used to.
3510. Explain the falling off in revenue? There has been a general falling off under the various heads, but the principal falling off is in the matter of poundage.
3511. Why is there a falling off in that particular item? Because they interpret the law differently now to the way in which it was interpreted before 1891.
3512. *President.*] Was the poundage levied upon the amount of the judgment? It is levied upon the amount actually recovered.
3513. The poundage has been discontinued as a charge altogether, has it not? No, not altogether. There was a difficulty as to how far we ought to go in levying before we charged poundage. We are not now allowed to charge it except we can ascertain that plaintiff has benefited.
3514. *Mr. Humphery.*] When was the decision given under which you at present act? In 1891.
3515. What was the revenue in 1892, 1893, and 1894, and give me also the reasons for the decrease that has taken place? The revenue in 1892 was as follows—fees, £2,256 5s.; fines, £592 12s. 11d.; total, £2,848 17s. 11d. In 1893 the revenue was—fees, £1,974 7s. 1d.; fines, £754 9s. 7d.; total, £2,728 16s. 8d. In 1894 the revenue was—fees, £1,553 6s. 2d.; fines, £329 7s. 8d.; total, £1,882 13s. 10d.; thus showing a decrease for 1894 on fines, £263 5s. 3d.; fees, £702 18s. 10d.; making a total of £966 4s. 1d. The largest falling off has been in "fines" and "poundage," the loss being on fines, £263 5s. 3d.; and on poundage, £520 18s. 1d. From their nature these sources of revenue are of an extremely fluctuating character—the fines imposed by the courts naturally varying very much in number and amount.

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3516. In your opinion would £4 be an excessive charge when a case is set down for trial? I do not think so.
3517. Do you consider that it would be a fair charge? I think so.
3518. Would you have a scale in proportion to the amount involved? Perhaps that would be fairer, with a minimum of two guineas for the smallest cases.
3519. You think that would be fairer than the present system? I think so.
3520. Is there any other way by which you can suggest that an increase could be shown in the revenue of your department? I do not see any other way except by making the law clearer as regards these legal charges, and making the payment of fees compulsory. I think a short Act might be brought in. I could only suggest that the law should be made clearer as to payment of poundage. Now there is a doubt about it, although the Court have come to a decision on the matter. I acted under the advice of able lawyers in making the charges that I did before the present decision was arrived at. It is difficult to ascertain what amount has really been paid by the parties.
3521. In what cases do you get full poundage? Where we have actually sold and recovered, or the plaintiff can be shown to have benefited.
3522. What is the rate of poundage charged? 5 per cent. on £100 and under; 2½ per cent. on all sums over. It is charged under the rules of court.
3523. Is it your opinion that the charge should be continued as before? I do not like to give an opinion; but if it was made clear as to what should be charged our revenue might be increased.
3524. Are you of opinion that poundage should be charged in all cases of money recovered? No; but in all cases where money is received by the Sheriff, or the plaintiff benefits; but it is so difficult to prove this that I believe we lose. If the money actually passes through the sheriff's office the poundage is easily collected.
3525. Is there any other suggestion you can make? No, not for increasing the revenue, except by making payment of fees in advance, and insisting on all services being made by sheriff's officers.
3526-7. Have you considered how it is possible to decrease the cost of your department, and can you suggest where it is possible generally to effect retrenchment in branches of the Public Service with which it is connected, or of which you have had experience? The Chief Justice does not approve of reduction at the Supreme Court. I have reduced the expenditure authorised by the Minister at Chancery Square; but I have only the same staff I had at Darlinghurst twenty years ago, although the work has increased fourfold. I have been asked by the Commission to recommend a reduction in expenditure. While fully aware that retrenchment is necessary, I submit that I have done more than could have been expected in keeping down the clerical staff, but while doing this I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that increases still are obtainable in other departments chiefly by a rearrangement of officers. During the retrenchment of 1892 while I was ordered to retrench, other departments were not retrenched in a similar degree. I have had a large amount of work added. I have reduced the expense of the District Court work by £1,300, and my contingencies are £2,125 less than they were in 1885, notwithstanding the increased work in the Courts, while the vote for salaries this year is £80 less than in 1885, although the work of the department has largely increased. When I was appointed Sheriff twenty years ago it was specially pointed out to me that more Sheriff's officers were required, and it was agreed that if they were appointed to distant parts I should have a free hand to travel and visit them periodically, also that I should have the power to remove and dismiss the latter, subject to the approval of the executive. No one could manage such a Shrievalty, extending from Broken Hill to Tenterfield, satisfactorily, without such large powers. By travelling I have saved thousands of pounds in actions alone. With reference to Sheriff's officers' fees it is to be remembered that their salaries were fixed at a low rate—only about equal to that of a messenger—in view of these fees, which it was intended should form part of the emoluments of the office. Their life is often in danger in making arrests. They have to incur large expenditure and wait for their money. I produce an account for £80 due by solicitors to one Sheriff's officer. They have to purchase an equipment consisting of buggy, harness, and horses, which at times entail great loss by wear and tear, breakage, and death. Every officer must have money at command, and a city officer, although not subject to travelling expenses to so great an extent as those in the country, has his hand always in his pocket for expenses which cannot be avoided in executing warrants. Sometimes they are days trying to obtain possession of property or to arrest a debtor, and this necessitates payment for information in many different ways. I would rather take the opinion of a man like the late Crown Solicitor, Mr. John Williams, than my own in these matters, and I acted on his advice in establishing the system I have adopted, and in not doing away with fees which would necessitate the payment of a higher salary as once proposed, providing equipment and paying all travelling expenses when absent on duty. Formerly, the officers received salaries, forage allowance, charged what they liked, and carried on private business, so that I have already considerably reduced their incomes. As to Court-keepers, I attempted to retrench by employing only females as cleaners. It was found, however, unworkable, as women could not clean public closets, which are often in a disgusting state, or clear the gutters of the buildings of leaves, attend in Court, or act as messengers, and the payment of extras for these services was found to amount to more than the original salary, which, in most cases, was not more than the rate paid in private families, and when higher they have to employ and pay assistants. At the suggestion of the Member for the district, it was agreed to re-open the question of the re-instatement of the Court-keeper at Armidale, which was the weakest case I had; and at Tamworth a salary of £1 per week is now paid to a clerk for assisting the Clerk of Petty Sessions, which was done by the Court-keeper in a satisfactory manner previously. The Sheriff's Officer and Court-keeper might often assist the C.P.S., and prevent the necessity of employing an assistant. The only difficulty is I should lose a certain amount of control over my officers, which is essential in the Sheriff's Department to prevent actions. At Deniliquin, no sooner had I knocked off the Court-keeper, in obedience to the call for retrenchment, than the Minister, at the instance of the Police Magistrate, who had previously accused me of extravagance and said the Court-keeper was necessary, asked that he should be reappointed, and as the grounds are large as well as the building, it no doubt requires a man and wife to keep them in proper order. Public property must be looked after, and if expenditure is cut off in one way it will be put on in another, as the work must be done. With regard to special assistants, the item appears large, but it must be recollected that the Chancery-square Courts have been established, and the expense comes principally under this head. By employing specials, who only receive pay for the days they are actually employed, I get the services of three men for the amount of money paid to two permanent men in other departments working alongside of them. In one instance

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a man receives a higher permanent salary and is allowed to wait at Parliament House, for which he receives five shillings an evening. At one time I tried to reduce the number of specials and employ the police in the Courts, but found it impossible to get police, as they are otherwise fully employed, and if I require a constable for an hour or so sometimes when I am short-handed I have great difficulty in getting one. If the police were employed the Force would have to be increased and more expense incurred in permanent salaries. My men not only attend in Court, but one acts as tipstaff to the Judge at Quarter Sessions, while the others attend to Jurors' luncheons and other duties which the police could not perform, and are only paid for actual work done. My travelling expenses have been alluded to, but while the rate per day has been higher than others, as specially arranged when I accepted the appointment, I have not exceeded the amount voted for my predecessor annually, twenty years ago, when he seldom went beyond Bathurst and Goulburn, while I travel all over the Colony. A large reduction in expenditure might be made by decreasing the number of Assize Courts and Courts of Quarter Sessions. More cases might be tried in Sydney, which would save travelling and other expenses. The jury system if not done away with might be modified, and all civil cases tried by a Judge, unless a jury was especially demanded by the parties. The Sheriff should have a Court of his own for revising jury lists, and might have the power, with the approval of the Judge, of excusing jurors on affidavit, which affidavit should be produced to the Court, the Sheriff being held responsible. Cases often happen where jurors have made important business arrangements which cannot be delayed. By waiting until the Court sits to be excused they are sometimes heavy losers. This might be avoided. If the Sheriff had the summoning and paying of all Jurors, with the power to excuse, a great deal of the existing friction would be avoided. At present the duties connected with jurors are divided between the Sheriff, the Clerk of the Peace, and the police. I think the office of Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions could be combined in many instances, but the same difficulty would arise that I have in appointing Police Magistrates my deputies. They have other Courts to attend to, and who is to do their duty in their absence. They act as Wardens and Coroners, and are continually called away on these duties. Where police act as Clerks of Petty Sessions a Police Magistrate is necessary, as the depositions should always be taken by a Magistrate, the police being very often the prosecutors in the case. If a Police Magistrate is appointed to do the duty of Clerk of Petty Sessions he could not visit any other place, and this would necessitate the appointment of more Police Magistrates, and might add to rather than decrease the expenditure. Neither would he be available for the position of Deputy Sheriff as he would, in his capacity of Clerk of Petty Sessions, have to act for the Clerk of the Peace. At present, as far as possible, I avail myself of the services of Police Magistrates as Deputy Sheriffs, and, when otherwise, arrange for the service without expense to the Government. The great secret of retrenchment is to fill up all vacancies from the Service, and gradually decrease the number employed. If every officer had set his face against increasing his clerical staff, as I have done, there would be no need for retrenchment. It has been accomplished in my case by the Minister refusing to interfere, and allowing no one else to do so. I have carefully gone through the Estimates with the idea of giving my views upon retrenchment, but the more I consider it the more difficult I find it to deal with. At first sight the amounts seem to have increased so much that one fancies he can see a way of proposing retrenchment, but, upon consideration, I have come to the conclusion that the best and most effectual way to meet the difficulty would be to appoint an independent permanent Board, who would make gradual and systematic retrenchment. I believe that such a Board would get rid of the anomalies which now exist, where a man in a branch of a department is paid £500 a year while another man in another branch is paid £400 a year for performing a much more important duty.

William Henry Burton, Esq., Chief Clerk in the Customs Department and Secretary to the Board of Commissioners of Customs, sworn and examined:—

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3528. *President.*] As chief clerk in the Customs Department will you tell us shortly what is the nature of your duties? I have charge of the correspondence, records, payments of salaries and accounts, and I also keep what is called the deposit account. I superintend the preparation of refund certificates, refunds to merchants.

3529. Drawbacks? No; refunds of money erroneously paid, and I receive overtime for the officers and pay it out again. I receive payments from the public for the services of officers superintending the repack of goods for drawback. These are my principal duties. They embrace a lot of work such as the preparation of returns.

3530. What is the nature of the papers you receive which are called records? All the letters received by the Collector which are of any importance, and especially any letters from the Treasury and other Government departments, are recorded in the register and numbered consecutively.

3531. So that you can refer to them at a moment's notice? Yes.

3532. How many of the staff do you employ to assist you? One clerk and one probationer.

3533. Do you think that the service rendered by having records kept in that way is worth the cost? Yes; decidedly.

3534. How often do you refer to the records? Pretty nearly every day, on an average every day.

3535. Are the occasions very important or just casual when the reference has been made? Of course the Collector often calls for information as to letters received, and generally the only place that we can find a record of it is in the record register. We find particulars there, the contents of the letter and the Collector's reply all condensed, and of course we can trace where the letters have gone to. If we did not keep a record of the letters it would be impossible at any time to say whether any given letter had been received or where it had gone to.

3536. Have you ever requisitions for information on account of questions put in Parliament? Yes, often, through the Collector.

3537. You have nothing to do with the receipt of money? Except receiving money for superintendence of repacks, money for officer's overtime, and money for deposit account, as I have already mentioned. They are the only moneys I receive.

3538. Would you approve of overtime being done away with? No.

3539. I suppose you know that in mercantile establishments it is not known? I am not aware.

3540. In your establishment overtime exists? Yes.

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3541. Strictly? Yes. The landing-waiter has often to be in attendance all night.
3542. *Mr. Storey.*] But there is no overtime for the clerical staff in the office? Yes, there is some paid by the Government for the preparation of annual returns, and there is also a little paid for other services. The clearing clerks also receive overtime fees from shipowners. The clerks remain behind till 9 p.m., for instance.
3543. The rates vary, of course, with the status of the officer? Yes.
3544. Can you tell us the aggregate amount paid for overtime during 1894? Not exactly.
3545. But could you ascertain and furnish us with the amount afterwards? Yes.
3546. In the case of repacks, of course the officer has to be in attendance whenever a package of bonded goods is broken—that is to say, if it is opened and a portion of the goods removed, the officer has to be in attendance, and is paid for that? There would not be any charge for attendance for that. If the goods are in bond of course there is no duty paid.
3547. When an officer attends at a merchant's store to superintend the repacking of duty-paid goods that would be known technically in the department as a repack attendance, would it not? Yes; it would be an attendance at merchants' stores at any hour of the day to superintend the repacking of goods on which duty had been paid, and which they wished to export for drawback.
3548. I suppose a fee is paid for attendance on a repackage of goods that had been duty-paid and which were in a merchant's store? Yes.
3549. *President.*] You are also Secretary to the Board of Commissioners for Customs;—how long has that Board been in existence? Since 1st July, 1879. It came into force with the present Customs Act.
3550. How many Commissioners have been on the Board at a time;—how many have constituted the Board? Three.
3551. Could you tell us how many times a year the Board meets? I could give you the attendance for three years, because I had occasion recently to prepare a return.
3552. What years are they? The three years ending the 30th November last.
3553. You mean the years 1892, 1893, and 1894? Yes.
3554. Three calendar years? Yes.
3555. Has the Board a stated day for meeting? Yes; it meets on Thursdays, according to the printed rules.
3556. Does the Board meet every Thursday? Yes.
3557. Could you also tell us how many cases of appeal came before the Board in those years? The return was made up to the 30th November.
3558. Call it a fiscal year—a year of twelve months? It begins with one month in 1891, and includes, for the first year, eleven months in 1892. There were sixty-one cases altogether in the three years.
3559. Give us the number separately for each year? I cannot without reference to the records.
3560. I understand that the Board did business on sixty-one occasions in the three years? The business of the Board often extends over three or four sittings, and the Commissioners meet more than once a week. They meet whenever there is business to do.
3561. Could you tell from your records the amount of money, in the aggregate, involved in the cases brought before the Board? I think so; but a particular case dealt with may be a portion of a shipment, and the decision on the case would guide the Collector of Customs as to the whole shipment.
3562. Of course, but we only want to get what business comes before the Board, in order to see whether the Board has sufficient employment;—do you keep the minute-book? Yes.
3563. And there is a minute for every meeting? Yes.
3564. If we want to see that could we do so? I suppose there would be no objection. Of course I should have to ask the Commissioners' permission.
3565. You might send it here on Monday, and it will be returned on Tuesday morning? I will do so.
3566. What proportion of cases was in favour of the appellants and what proportion in favour of the appellees? I could tell that from the records.
3567. As chief clerk of the Customs you have no control over the clerical branch, have you? No; I have control of nothing outside my own office.
3568. How many clerks have you under you? A young man and a boy—a clerk and a probationer.
3569. *Mr. Robertson.*] Then what does the term "chief clerk" mean? I do not know. The Government appointed me chief clerk.
3570. But you have nothing to do with the other clerks? I pay them.
3571. But you have no oversight of their work? No.
3572. Can you make any recommendations to this Commission whereby any saving could be effected in the Customs? No.
3573. *Mr. Storey.*] Who is the responsible head of all the indoor part;—is it the Collector? There is an inspector of the indoor branch.
3574. Has he control over all those clerks? Yes, under the Collector.
3575. *Mr. Robertson.*] Does he inspect your work? No.
3576. Who inspects your work? No one inspects my work, except when it is finished, and it goes into the Collector for signature, and the Collector, of course, looks at it.
3577. Who is the inspector of all those twenty-six clerks? Mr. Baxter.
3578. *Mr. Storey.*] The salaries and positions of all those clerks are under the immediate control of the Collector, are they not? Yes.
3579. And he is the only one who could speak with reference to them? Yes, certainly.
3580. *President.*] But the Collector does not go through the office and see that every man is at his post? No.
3581. Who is the officer who directs and controls the great staff of clerks that you have here and is responsible for the due execution of their duties;—is there anyone? I could not say that Mr. Baxter is responsible for the due execution of the duties by all the clerks. The clerks are placed in different rooms and under different branches, having different work to do. The head of the different rooms is directly responsible for those under him. There is the Jerquer's Branch, and the Long-room Branch, and others.
3582. There is a head over all those rooms? The principal clerk in each of those rooms is responsible for the work that is done in it.
3583. Supposing one of the inferior clerks were guilty of some dereliction of duty, does the head of that room report to anyone? Yes; if it came to his knowledge he should do so.

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3584. To whom would he report? Perhaps to Mr. Baxter, or perhaps to the collector.
3585. Either of them? Yes.
3586. And then measures would be taken to remedy the trouble? Certainly.
3587. There is a warehouse branch with a warehouse-keeper and several clerks;—who is directly responsible for the work done by the clerks in that branch? The warehouse-keeper.
3588. Are the lockers under his control? Yes.
3589. And guidance? Yes.
3590. And are they responsible in the first instance to him? Yes.
3591. If anyone commits a fault has he to report it? Yes.
3592. What is the present warehouse-keeper's name;—is it Bethune? Yes.
3593. I see many clerks have had long service, some from 1864? They are not all there now; some are out of the Service.
3594. These are the senior clerks, I suppose? Mr. Madden has retired, Mr. Coates is dead, and Mr. Hill has had a long service, but his services have not been continuous as a clerk all through.
3595. So they have risen by seniority to these well paid posts? Yes.
3595½. I think you said that you could not suggest any way by which economy could be introduced into the department? I am not aware of any way.
3596. *Mr. Robertson.*] Have you given the matter any consideration at all? I do not think I have particularly.

THURSDAY, 24 *JANUARY*, 1895.

Present:—

JAMES ROBERTSON, Esq., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V., | J. H. STOREY, Esq., J.P.,

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, Esq., President.

Stephen Harbord Lambton, Esq., Deputy Postmaster-General, sworn and examined:—

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3597. *President.*] I notice there was a considerable step in the direction of economy in your department some time ago on the occasion of the death of Mr. Cracknell; the office of Superintendent of Telegraphs as so designated was discontinued? Yes.
3598. And a saving of salary effected, I presume? Yes.
3599. I suppose we could hardly have before us an older Civil Servant than yourself? I think I have been nearly as long as anybody else in the Service. I have completed forty-two years.
3600. After the heads of the department the first division is that of the Ministerial, in which there are sixty-five officers, beginning with the Secretary and going down to the temporary and probationary clerks; can you tell us what the duties of the Secretary of the Postal Service are generally? They are generally to distribute to the various branches the correspondence as opened in the morning—we get about 240 letters every morning. He supervises the work of the office generally, interviews the public, which occupies a large portion of his time, and assists me generally in the work of the Postal Service; his duties are practically the same as stated in the report of the previous Civil Service Commission on page 19. Since the amalgamation of course the work falls more heavily upon those who remain.
3601. Have you a system of registering and recording papers? Yes; to a certain extent.
3602. No matter what the communication is about, however trivial or however important, is it registered? Not always; we use our discretion—we do not register everything.
3603. Those which are of trivial moment or of only passing interest are simply docketed away, and no record is kept? Or in some cases torn up after being answered. To-day our mail lines are upside down on account of the floods, and I suppose I have received twenty-five telegrams on the subject giving the state of the river at West Maitland and so on, but none of these will be recorded.
3604. You do not consider the service suffers any detriment by that course? None at all; anything we think likely to be useful for future reference we record, but not otherwise.
3605. Upon whose shoulders rests the responsibility of exercising the option in preserving or destroying papers? There are two principal records clerks who confer with Mr. Dalgarno when they are in doubt, and he decides for them.
3606. Your inspectors number nine, including the chief inspector? Much too small a number to do our work properly.
3607. Do the duties of the chief inspector keep him constantly in Sydney? No.
3608. He visits anywhere? He takes his turn anywhere when he can be spared. He was at Blackheath from Friday till Monday inspecting the new building there, and making inquiries on his way.
3609. His duties are also to inspect the clerical work? More particularly in the country; he regulates the duties of the other inspectors when he is in town; he looks after the stabling of the horses; and he goes to the country when he can spare time.
3610. Then the other inspectors act under his supervision;—are they inspectors of the clerical establishments in the country? Their duties are to inspect country post-offices, mail lines, and so on. Our inspection in this respect is weak, because we have a number of post and telegraph offices which should be inspected two or three times a year, but with a staff of only nine inspectors it is impossible to have a thorough inspection.
3611. Is there any inspection of the books of the country offices? The inspectors do that as well.
3612. I need not ask if they are thoroughly competent accountants? They are all picked men from the other staffs.
3613. They are in constant employment? Constant employment; but we could do with more of them in order to do the inspection of this large country properly. We have 1,445 post-offices, about 600 of which I suppose are official post and telegraph offices; we have also 450 receiving offices, which are something less than a post-office, no stamps are sold at them nor accounts kept, and we give the person in charge about £5 a year.
3614. Do you consider your inspectors overpaid or underpaid. I see they begin at £470 after the chief inspector who gets £560? Considering everything the pay is about fair; I have no doubt inspectors in banks would get more, but, on the whole, I consider the pay fair. I would like to see the juniors brought up a bit, but I have not proposed an increase of any kind.

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3615. You have two senior clerks less than in 1894;—what are the duties of the senior clerks? The senior clerk at £398 is a most valuable officer. He has the regulation of all the appointments—the appointments of every one of the 1,445 post-offices and the 450 receiving offices; the numerous letter carriers are also regulated by him. All the bonds and statistics of the Department are under his charge. He is one of the most valuable officers in the Department, and he is a man who I believe would get in private employ £500 or £600 a year without trouble. His name is Arndell. He is a man of ability although he gets less remuneration than some who are in the same classification with him.
3615½. *Mr. Storey.*] Does he not get £425? The £425 man is Mr. Joseph Clarke. He is also one of our most valuable officers. His work is to look after the whole of the mail contractors, to examine their time bills, arrange the time-tables, and he is editor of the Postal Guide.
3616. *President.*] The fact is, Mr. Arndell has got promotion since 1893 in consequence of his ability? Yes.
3617. He is now on a level with Mr. Clarke? He gets £398.
3618. In promoting officers is seniority closely adhered to as a rule? As a rule it is, if the men are competent. Practically it is so up to about £200 a year; but we have a sort of unwritten law that promotion by seniority should not be claimed after a man gets to £200 a year. As an instance of that I may say I incurred great displeasure recently from some of the staff and their friends because I pressed for the appointment of a Mr. Templeton, who has grown with our Postal Union question, and is most fitted for the work. I recommended his appointment over the heads of his seniors. Where a man shows undoubted ability for a particular position I do not consider seniority.
3619. And in the case of a man of very poor or moderate ability, but of senior rank, you would decidedly object to give him promotion if you had a man of superior attainments, who could fill the office better, but was at the time junior to the other man? Yes; I have done that for a good many years past. Mr. Dalgarno himself was originally not the senior; he was promoted over the heads of others because of his superior ability. I may say that was the case with myself; I do not say because of superior ability on my part, but I was not the senior officer in Major Christie's time.
3620. If promotion by seniority were slavishly adhered to the Service would be disorganised? I am sure it would; at the same time it is a very invidious task to pass over a man. When I have had occasion to do so I have had to meet the friends of those passed over, and have found it an unpleasant task to explain that what I have done has been in the public interest.
3621. You have forty-four clerks, ranging from two at £326 down to three at £100;—what are the duties of the forty-four generally? They are distributed amongst the B and C divisions, for recording papers and writing letters in reply. I could not say exactly what their duties are, but would refer you to the Report of the last Commission, pages 19 to 22, in which their duties are fully set forth. Their work is all more or less clerical. They are fully employed with two exceptions, but I have since found employment for these two men. A death took place in the Telegraph Office, and I put one there; and I put the other in the Dead Letter Office, to replace a man who was arrested. That is the way we try to retrench. These two men were provided for elsewhere, but they take their salaries with them, which are a little more than the other men got.
3622. Have you heads over the different sections of the office to see that the duties are properly performed? Quite so.
3623. Do they make reports at intervals? No; because they are under Mr. Dalgarno, who exercises a general supervision over the whole branch. Every section has its own clerk in charge. The record clerk is Mr. Richardson, the Appointment Branch is under Mr. Arndell, and the inland mail service is under Mr. Joseph Clarke. These are all men we can depend upon. The time-book is examined by Mr. Dalgarno every morning, and by me once a week.
3624. If everything goes without a hitch, he has no occasion to report to you? No. If an officer is not at his post within a reasonable time after 9 o'clock, a report comes to the head of the branch, and if the absence is extended a report comes to me, but unless an irregularity is of a serious character no report is made to me.
3625. How often would you allow irregularities without making a man suffer? Two or three times, but we punish him each time. One man lost £100 a year of his salary. Another man I recommended to be reinstated, fined a £1, and warned that this was the last chance. We do not allow anything like drunkenness while on duty. Dr. Marsden is employed by the department to give certificates when people are ill, and if we have any doubt as to the cause of a man's absence we send Dr. Marsden to report.
3626. His examination is without a fee to the patient? We pay Dr. Marsden.
3627. Passing on to the financial division, that is also under your control? Yes.
3628. There is a staff of eighty-two;—what is the nature of the transactions that come under the eye of the chief accountant and the comptroller? The chief accountant and comptroller is also in charge of the important branch called the Money Order and Savings Bank. I look upon him as one of the worst paid men in the Public Service. That is Mr. Doak. His salary is £740 a year. The enormous transactions he has to deal with seem to me to warrant a salary of, if not double that amount, at any rate of £1,200 a year. I am told that in the Barrack-street Savings Bank the officer in command gets about £1,500 a year, but I do not know how true it is. Mr. Doak's personal responsibilities in connection with the Savings Bank are enormous.
3629. *Mr. Robertson.*] If Mr. Lambton thinks, Mr. President, that Mr. Doak ought to get at least £1,200 a year, I would like to know what he thinks the Deputy Postmaster-General ought to get? I would rather not give any opinion as to what I ought to get. When the offices were amalgamated I got no increase of salary, and did not ask for any, and although the work of amalgamation took up a lot of my time I received no bonus. I would not object if a man in Mr. Doak's position got even a higher salary than myself, because the office he occupies is a most important one, and is of great pecuniary responsibility.
3630. *President.*] I understand there is no one to whom Mr. Doak is responsible between him and you; he is directly responsible to you? Yes.
3631. Of course all the clerks of this section, numbering 82, give security? Every one in the Post Office gives security.
3632. According to the extent of their responsibility? Yes; Mr. Doak gives security to the extent of £2,000, I £1,000, and Mr. Walker £1,000.
3633. What is the nature of the bond? We give security to the Treasury.

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3634. They charge you the premium? They are going to reduce it this year from 5s. to 3s. I suggested we should have a departmental guarantee, but they did not consider it desirable. They receive £4,000, but our losses have only been £400 in four years.
3635. You lost only £400 in four years? £416, I think.
3636. You consider that satisfactory? I think it speaks volumes for our check.
3637. The check is as perfect as you can devise? It is absolutely perfect as regards postage stamps, but no check in the world will be able to prevent frauds in the Savings Bank Department; that is why we must get good men and have the offices properly inspected. We cannot have perfect checks in regard to telegraph money orders, Savings Bank transactions, as there may be collusion with the officers, as was shown in the case of the Healy frauds.
3638. As to the remuneration of the clerks in that division, I see they begin at £335? The chief clerk gets £560.
3639. What are his duties? You will find them detailed in the report of the previous Commission. He is under Mr. Doak, and assists him in the work of the Money Order and Savings Bank Branch. Mr. Docker's duties now are to check chief office tellers' accounts; he counts the cash occasionally, writes out all cheques, and despatches debit remittances to postmasters, assists in checking the daily Savings Bank accounts and the receipts from country offices, keeps the cash-book, debit remittances, intercolonial and foreign account current book, &c.
3640. Are the duties of the teller actually those of a teller—does he receive moneys solely, or does he receive and pay? There are several tellers. Sometimes we have a dozen men doing tellers' work. Mr. Doak preferred not to call them tellers, I do not know for what reason, but he prefers one chief teller over the rest, and they are just ordinary clerks.
3641. Those who are found to be adapted to the handling of money in times of pressure? Yes.
3642. You have increased the number of clerks very considerably in 1895, compared with the number that were in office in 1894? I think by three, and they are not yet appointed. We asked for three at a minimum salary of £100, mainly on account of the postal note business. That has increased our work, but not our profit; it cuts into the money order trade.
3643. Is there quite full employment for all these clerks? So far as I know there is; but I have to leave the Money Order and Savings Bank almost entirely to Mr. Doak. So far as my observation extends they are all fully employed. In fact my instructions, not only to heads of branches, but to everyone in authority, are, not to have a man more than is wanted.
3644. Proceeding to the Account Branch, the accountant gets £560; in what way do his duties differ from those in the financial division? The financial division is solely confined to the Money Order and Savings Bank business. The accountant in the Account and Cash Branch deals only with postal matters; the Money Order Branch is a branch of its own. We are more amalgamated here than in most other places. In Great Britain the Money Order Savings Bank is entirely separate. They do not attempt to merge the two into one, as we do here. It works well with us, because under the new system which the Commission recommended we save a good deal of clerical labour. At one time I used to have about 3,000 cheques to sign during the first fortnight of the quarter. That labour has been considerably reduced, and I do not suppose I now sign more than 500 or 600. A large country office, say, like Goulburn, pays its staff from the funds and sends the voucher down as cash. That saves a lot of circumlocution. That is really the principal benefit of having the thing so completely amalgamated under Mr. Doak's charge. The Treasury Inspector, when he last reported on our accounts, advised that Mr. Doak should be relieved of the supervision of the accounts of the Post Office.
3645. By that system of utilising the cash in the country, and thereby sparing you the trouble of drawing so many cheques, is there any possibility of any irregularities? I think not. I do not see how there can be. Towards the end of the month we send the abstract up to the Postmaster, and he has to return it to us representing the cash he has paid away.
3646. Perfected by signatures? Exactly; there has not been the slightest irregularity since the system was adopted two years ago.
3647. How often does the Treasury examine your accounts? I think they have no particular time, but about once a year; they sometimes check the Money Order and Savings Bank only, at other times the Post Office only.
3648. Do they make a complete investigation? A thorough overhaul. The inspectors are in the office for weeks.
3649. The mail division is also under your supervision? Yes.
3650. In what direction do the duties of the superintendent of the mail division lie? He has to supervise 95 letter-carriers, and an army of stampers and sorters, in addition to the clerical staff. He is also in attendance all day to answer inquiries from the public. His position is somewhat analagous to that of the Traffic Manager of the Railways. He has to keep the thing going; to see that everyone is at his post and to personally look after the 200 or 300 people under him. Our Mail Branch is open practically throughout the twenty-four hours. We are at work at 5 in the morning, and I do not think we finish before midnight. When Mr. Asher Day is not on duty Mr. M'Mahon takes his place.
3651. He is the assistant superintendent? Yes; his duties are practically the same as in 1889.
3652. There is no overtime? In the mail branch?
3653. Yes? We have considerably reduced it of late years. When I did recommend a reduction I got into bad odour, but the system of overtime was originated years ago in the Mail Branch, when the English mails came in at all hours of the day and night. I have been called up at 2 in the morning to sort the mails. The overtime has gone on ever since, although our English mails now come, in nine cases out of ten, by the express train. The only ones that come in at night are those by the Vancouver or San Francisco lines. With the large staff we have, I think this overtime might be reduced. It has been reduced from £3,500 to £3,200.
3654. Are the letter-carriers required to attend when the mail comes in? If a mail comes in by the early train they are required to come earlier in the morning, and when it comes by the express at a quarter to 12 they return half an hour earlier. Sometimes they return in the evenings to sort the newspapers, and that means a little overtime, but the necessity for overtime does not exist now as it did formerly. I do not think the average of any carrier's attendance after hours in connection with the English mails would be more than an hour and a half once a week.

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3655. You think further saving might be effected in the future in this matter? I propose reducing it gradually.

3656. Considering the time when the clerks have to be prepared to attend, you do not think they are over paid? I do not think they are. You mean the clerks generally?

3657. In the Mail Division? I do not think they are overpaid as a rule, but it is a very difficult question to answer. If you ask if none of the clerks are overpaid, I should say some of them are overpaid, but the fault is not mine. The fault, I consider, lies with the Civil Service Act, which was passed in 1884, and which provided for increments of £20 per year for two years to every clerk that went on. I am quite certain the effect of that was to give many clerks more than they were worth, and it has been difficult to take away from them what has been given.

3658. You do not believe in the system of continuing to give increments to clerks, simply because they have been so many years in the service? I do to a certain extent, but the increment was too large. If it had been perhaps £5 or £10, the system would work very well. I do not think the Government on the whole would lose, because you would give the staff an incentive to work well; a man likes to look forward to some progression.

3659. You believe in the system of classification? I think so. We have it in regard to our telegraph operators, those who come under section 7 of the Civil Service Act; they do not get the annual increments, but every man as he reaches the top of his grade, if deserving, gets promotion to a higher grade as a vacancy occurs.

3660. We come next to the Electric Telegraph Division, that is the one Mr. Walker is in charge of? Only as regards the technical part, the other is merged in the Post Office; Mr. Walker has no correspondence clerks.

3661. What are his clerks? They are merely the checking clerks, who check the stamps on the telegraph messages, but they are not correspondents.

3662. They examine the actual messages given in by the public, which are stamped? Yes; and those that come from the country are examined in the Head Office to see that they all bear the proper stamps, and that the stamps are defaced.

3663. And they have to count the words? Quite so.

3664. That is a tremendous labour? Yes; but we think it necessary in order to protect the revenue, it was done before stamping was introduced. If we had not this check there might be collusion between the operator and the person handing in the message. The operator might accept 1s. for a 5s. message, and divide the difference with the person handing in the message.

3665. I suppose you have thought over every means of minimising the labour? Yes.

3666. And this is the shortest way? Yes; a Treasury inspector has gone into the matter thoroughly. He advises that the check branch be taken from Mr. Walker and put under the account branch, but I cannot see that would make much difference, because he does not suggest a reduced staff. Mr. Walker objects, because he says the operators are under him, and the check clerks must also work under him; he fears a division of authority.

3667. As a matter of fact have any frauds been detected? Yes; we detected one about twelve months ago, in a small place on the Western line called Hampton. The offender was a non-official postmistress who made use of stamps that had been used before.

3668. It costs a lot to keep up this check, £8,600? But these clerks are not all employed in checking messages; if I remember rightly I think there are only seventeen or eighteen employed in the check branch. There are two clerks in charge of the telegraph messengers, and others are employed in sorting away messages after they are examined.

3669. The messengers' overseers? The messengers are mostly boys, and are on duty the whole of the twenty-four hours; they want an overseer constantly to keep them in order.

3670. It takes four people to look after them at a cost of £600 a year? They want it.

3671. The horses and accoutrements belong to the department? Yes; but the horses are kept away from the building; they are stabled in Castlereagh-street; the overseers have nothing to do with the horses.

3672. How may boys are employed by the telegraph division? I think the number of messengers in the head office is about 100.

3673. Monitors is a term I do not exactly understand;—what are they? They are really clerks—something above a messenger; I think they address envelopes and put up the messages. They also supervise the switch attendants. Mr. Walker suggested the change of designation, but I don't know why.

3674. If a boy is not a good decipherer of writing? The boy would not decipher; we take by sound. The operator takes the message, and it is passed on to be folded up and addressed by somebody. Instead of giving it to senior messengers, Mr. Walker, I think, preferred to promote some of the best messengers to do the work, and called them monitors.

3675. The Telephone Branch, of course, is quite a new thing comparatively? Yes.

3676. At the same time there are a good many employed there? Yes; and it is growing by leaps and bounds since we introduced the renting system.

3677. The switch-board attendants, I suppose they are? The men who put you on to the person you want. In other Colonies—especially in South Australia—they have women for this work. The Adelaide Exchange is worked entirely by girls, with a matron at their head, but we have never introduced into this Colony the system of employing women, although, no doubt, they would work cheaper than men. Still we have always held that it is not right to take bread out of men's mouths.

3678. *Mr. Storey.*] Who is the manager of that department? Mr. Watson.

3679. *President.*] Stopping at the bottom of page 143, the amount is £73,000 per annum? But included in that sum are the salaries of Mr. Walker himself, his assistant manager, and three assistant station managers.

3680. Still they are essential to the conduct of the department, just the same as a Bank manager who is paid £3,000 or £3,500 a year, is necessary to the bank, and whose salary is included in the average expenditure of the bank? Yes.

3681. Supposing we call it £70,000 per annum, do you think, in addition to the small savings you mention, any more could be saved in such a large amount? I am not in a position to say it could. This is the technical division under Mr. Walker. I have not personally gone into the various technical branches to see whether we could retrench, and Mr. Walker assures me that all the men are fully employed.

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I admit this amount looks high, but there is an amount for line repairing which I think could be reduced.
3682. The total of your department is a very large one; indeed it is about three-quarters of a million per annum? Yes; but it was less in 1894 than in 1893 by £10,000. Although you point out there is a large expenditure there is also a large revenue. In 1894 this was £626,864.
3683. Is that net? Just the gross revenue. You can imagine the amount of work involved in collecting that sum, for the most part, in penny and twopenny stamps.
3684. *Mr. Storey.*] That is from all sources? Yes.
3685. *President.*] Do you receive your supplies of stationery and necessaries for the department from the Government Stores? Most of them we do. In the Annual Report we endeavour to show what our earnings are. On page 4 of our Report for 1894 we give exactly the items of expenditure.
3686. You do not actually pay it? No; but we show it as an out-go.
3687. *Mr. Storey.*] Your department was reorganised some two or three years ago? Yes; after Mr. Cracknell's death.
3688. Can you tell us whether any savings were effected by that reorganisation? We effected immediate savings to the extent of £5,293 per annum.
3689. With all these subdivisions, although nominally you are responsible, you have to trust, I presume, to the heads of the department? A very great deal.
3690. Are you in any way responsible for the Estimates and for these salaries? Certainly.
3691. Do you prepare the Estimates? I have to satisfy myself the various items of expenditure are necessary. When Estimates are called for, I ask the heads of the different branches to let me know what reductions they can make. I go through these, and before they reach the Minister I knock off, perhaps, several thousands of pounds. The Minister cuts them down more, and when they go to the Cabinet they are still further cut down.
3692. Then we understand the whole of these salaries under the subdivisions are examined critically by you before being sent to the Minister? As far as possible.
3693. You take that responsibility? Of course I cannot go into the duties of every one of our numerous staff, but I satisfy myself every shilling is required before I submit the Estimates to the Minister.
3694. What salary do you begin the clerks at? The staff salary at £100. We take on probationers, according to their age, at 10s., 15s., and £1 a week.
3695. When would they get £100 a year? Not till they pass the junior examination. If they do not pass they do not go on the staff. A good clerk, who joins at £1 a week, and passes the examination, ought to get on the staff in two years' time.
3696. A junior clerk would get £100 at the end of two years? Yes; unless promotion happened to be very slow. We would not provide £100 for him unless we required another staff clerk.
3697. Take the low grades, four at £100, they do not get annual increases until there is a vacancy to step into? No; unless Parliament votes increases for them, or a vacancy occurs, and they step into it.
3698. There is one department, the Electric Light Branch, at an expenditure of £2,900;—what is that for? We do a lot of work we get nothing for. We light up Parliament House and Circular Quay, besides our own establishment, but we get no payments from the other departments for what we do.
3699. There is a chief engineer, also two other engineers, and two assistant engineers? They are all, I believe, fully employed. I know that the other day when an engineer got into trouble through drunkenness we had to find some one to supply his place.
3700. The expenditure is not confined only to lighting the Post Office itself? Oh, no.
3701. There is a large sum expended in wages for letter-carriers, stampers, carriers, and sorters; you have had a long experience in the Post Office, and you know that in every line of business during the last few years the wages have come down;—has any reduction been made in the Post Office in any shape or form during the last three years? None whatever; the salaries over £200 were reduced, but the wages have not been reduced.
3702. Is it not a reasonable thing to suppose that, in keeping with everything else outside, the wages of these men should come down;—in your opinion is a letter-carrier overpaid or underpaid at £170 a year; that seems to be the maximum? There is one thing to be said; a letter-carrier, to get £170, must have had to work a long time. I would not like to commit myself, but I should think none of these men receiving from £150 and upwards have been less than fifteen years in the department. I think letter-carriers are men above the cut of ordinary labouring men. They require to be men of more education, sober, steady, and trustworthy. I confess I would not like to see their pay reduced.
3703. There is nothing in the position of a letter-carrier requiring ability? Honesty and intelligence, and some little education. A man must be able to read and write; he has to enter up the receipt forms for registered letters, and must be able to decipher bad addresses. He must be a trusted officer, because a dishonest man would open letters, and purloin the contents. We never think of bringing in a carrier at £170 or £150. If a man at £150 or £170 died or retired, the man at the next grade would go up, and so on, till we got in a mail-boy at 10s. a week.
3704. The lowest letter-carrier gets £100 a year? He has to go through the routine from telegraph boy, and is, perhaps, two or three years a temporary letter-carrier at £91 a year, before he gets £100. I do not think we have one at £100 who has been with us less than five years. Twenty years ago it was a common thing for a Minister to appoint a man at £120 year, but that is not done now. If a post at £120 is vacant, a man at £110 gets it. I have no doubt, however, that we could get plenty of men outside willing to do the work for less, but they would not have had the training and experience.
3705. We gather, then, that in your opinion the rates of wages paid to these men are high, you could get the work done for less now, but these men have all earned their position from length of service? Yes, by long and faithful service.
3706. Has not the increase in the number of letter-boxes diminished the letter-carriers? I do not think so. We take care to give every man his day's work. We have not appointed additional letter-carriers in the city for many years, but in the principal business centres, where many private boxes are taken, we extend the carrier's beat.
3707. These mechanical estimates in the telegraph office—you have not had time to go into them? No; Mr Walker has to do with them.
3708. It might be advisable to have Mr. Walker here? I certainly suggest that. The complete amalgamation was only effected about fifteen months ago.

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3709. There is an item of £215,000 per annum paid to postmasters and others;—has there been any reduction in that, or has it grown? It has grown according to the requirements. If a new post-office or telephone is wanted that means another man to work it. We have not increased the rates of salaries, much to the disappointment of many concerned. We have a number of married men paid out of this vote who have had no increase for years. A lot of pressure was brought to bear on the Postmaster-General for the purpose of getting him to spare £500 or £600 to increase the pay of the junior post and telegraph masters.

3710. When the reorganisation took place, how did you manage in the country districts where there was a postmaster and telegraph master? The amalgamation helped us. Previously, if a man wanted a day's leave, he had to write to Mr. Cracknell and to me.

3711. But the one man filled the two positions before reorganisation? Sometimes yes, sometimes no.

3712. What is the average rate of salary to country postmasters? I could not say without calculating.

3713. Take a place like Bathurst, Goulburn, or Wagga, where you have a post-office of your own? I do not think the average would be £200.

3714. It is £371 at Wagga? That is an exceptional case. Wagga is one of the best. On page 56 of this report you will see that Bathurst, West Maitland, the Haymarket, Newcastle, and Goulburn get each £380, and there is Bourke at £371. Those are the first class.

3715. What extras do those salaries include? Quarters, or allowance in lieu thereof.

3716. They get house-rent? Quarters, or an allowance in lieu thereof. We have abolished that also; at one time if a man did not get quarters he expected an allowance.

3717. But in the large centres there will be a house? Yes.

3718. Does that include firing and lighting? To a limited amount only, something very trivial.

3719. *President.*] The quarters would be in addition to the salary? Yes; they are allowed quarters.

3720. *Mr. Storey.*] Tell us candidly your opinion; do you consider the position of a post and telegraph master at a place like Bathurst equal to that of the manager of a branch Bank in Bathurst—should he have the same salary? I think his work is greater than that of a manager, but his responsibility is not so great. A Bank manager has to exercise care in the matter of overdrafts, for instance, and so on, but the postmaster is the harder worked man of the two. He has to live on the premises, has to be in attendance at all hours, and has sometimes to get up at 2 or 3 in the morning to dispatch mails.

3721. Still he has to carry out the work that comes to him—he has not to seek for work? Yes.

3722. You would think the manager of a Bank should have a higher salary? I think, all things considered, his position should be a more remunerative one.

3723. Do I understand the salaries of post and telegraph masters are all graded? All graded, but without the increments.

3724. There has been no reduction in the last three years? They shared in the general reduction of 10 per cent. over the £200. The only people who get overtime are some of the operators in the country.

3725. What check have you over the travelling expenses, £8,350 a year? Every inspector has his route mapped out by the chief inspector, and he has to keep a diary, which he submits to me on his return; it is the best check I have been able to suggest. I see that the voucher tallies with the diary, the voucher goes on to the accountant, who checks it, and it is paid.

3726. What are the allowances? They have been reduced of late. Under the recommendation of the Board appointed for the purpose, the inspectors only get 15s. a day, but the Government would pay cost of carriage. Formerly they got 30s. a day, and paid everything.

3727. Are all the disbursements in the Post-office paid by the Post-office department or through the Treasury? The abstracts go to the Treasury, who pay the money to our credit, and we draw the cheques.

3728. The Audit Office verifies the expenditure? Yes.

3729. Is there any system of leave of absence? I think the Government is unduly liberal in this respect, but it is the fault of the Civil Service Act; that Act provides that every officer may get three weeks' leave in the year, and extended leave under certain conditions, such as sickness. It provides, inferentially, for a man to get a day in lieu of any public holiday that may come within his period of three weeks. If he comes down on a public holiday for an hour he is entitled to a day. In fairness, as we bring the telegraph operators under the disabilities of the Act, we thought it fair to extend to them the leave operations of the Civil Service Act, except as regards the holiday; but the leave provisions are too liberal in my opinion.

3730. Have you ever made any estimate of the loss to the Government involved in granting this leave? I have not. Some twenty years ago, before the Civil Service Act came into operation, there was a move in the department to get an annual leave for every officer. I prepared for the Minister of the day an estimate of the additional hands we would require, and I know it came to something considerable. At that time I think in the head office alone we would have required from twenty to twenty-five fresh hands. If the leave provisions were not so liberal we could do with a less number of hands. Under the law a man could claim three weeks in December, and after returning to work for a few days he could take another three weeks in January, but I have stopped that. I do not recommend a further leave of absence until after an interval of twelve months from the previous leave. I think in an office where the hours are liberal, where the men come at 9, get an hour for luncheon, leave at half-past 4, get a half holiday on Saturdays, and all the numerous public holidays, an annual leave of three weeks is too liberal.

3731. If the leave of absence were abolished in your department, and only an ordinary leave given as in mercantile houses, there would be a great saving? Yes; I believe the principle of giving a little holiday is a good one.

3732. You find the bulk of the staff claim the three weeks? Oh, yes. In the country it is a heavy matter for us, as we have often to send a man to take the place of the officer on leave. We keep relieving officers.

3733. That is a big tax on your department? Yes; we do not give letter-carriers three weeks' leave because we consider their work is of a more healthy character, and we allow them only a fortnight, provided they can be spared.

3734. Have you ever estimated what the cost to the department is of the free newspaper postage? Yes; but we have not made an estimate lately; but I calculate if we were to put a half-penny postage on newspapers we would receive £40,000 a year additional.

3735. You could not give us any idea of the extra cost to the department for handling the newspapers? I could not say.

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3736. You have to pay a large amount for carriage? But still we would have the mails running. The mail-bags would have to go, and the same people would have to be employed as now, so I do not think you could form an estimate of the value of the work.

3737. *President.*] The newspapers are greater in bulk than the letters? Of course they are, but the postal machinery would still exist. Post-offices would still have to be maintained, and a certain staff appointed.

3737½. *Mr. Storey.*] This large item of £100,000 per annum for inland conveyance of mails;—what is the system adopted to get this done at the cheapest possible rates? We are blamed for doing it too cheaply. We call for tenders every year, for one or three years according to the option of the tenderers. About a third of these tenders are renewed every year. We accept the lowest tender. It was argued in the House lately that before we called for tenders we ought to value the work, and not accept a tender for a less valuation than our estimate, but such a thing would be impracticable. We are expected to accept the lowest tender, although we do not always do it. We have a sort of unwritten law that if a man has served the district well, it is to our advantage and that of the public to give him the preference in the new contract to the extent of about 1 or 1½ per cent. In one case we had a tender for £100 10s. from a man who had served us well, and we gave him the contract in preference to one who tendered at £100. The lowest man consequently accused us of bribery and corruption. As a rule we are bound to accept the lowest tender. As one check we require a deposit of 20 per cent. so as to secure good men. That was objected to last year by several Members of Parliament who called on me and pointed out that some poor men could not stand a 20 per cent. deposit. In order to meet them we waived the 20 per cent. deposit. The consequence was a man put in at too low a price, threw up the contract, and we had to call for fresh tenders and pay a much higher price. We have very strict conditions in this matter. We require that all tenders should have the name of two men as sureties, certified to by a J.P. The tender must be signed by all parties in the presence of a J.P. It is a legal document, and if the contractor does not fulfil his obligation he is liable to £200 penalty. We have recovered under it. We contend that with all these precautions we are justified in accepting the lowest tender.

3738. You are aware of the present Civil Service Act; I presume you know its weakness;—how would you, as an old Civil Servant, propose to deal with the Civil Service of this Colony? It should be free from political influence—political patronage of every kind should be done away with. I would make every position competitive, even the smallest, and give it to the best man.

3739. Should there be a Civil Service Board? Yes, or what they call in Victoria a Public Service Board. Appointments are made absolutely by the Board, I believe.

3740. Should Boards consist of the heads of the Service or of outside people? I have not given much consideration to the composition of the Board. I should say a mixture of both would be advantageous, but it would not matter what the composition of the Board was if the examinations were competitive. You could not extend that system to messengers of course; they would still have to be appointed by the Minister. I do not think the Victoria Public Service Board goes so low as to interfere with minor appointments of that kind, and we have a great many in our establishment—letter-carriers for instance. I think any position above the grade of letter-carrier or messenger should be competitive in the first instance, and then promotion would depend on the reports as at present. I am bound to say the Minister invariably promotes on my recommendation, and I base my recommendation on the reports I get from the officers.

3741. All these appointments should be dealt with by a Board, do you think? Yes.

3742. *Mr. Robertson.*] I suppose there are classes of work in your department the same as ten years ago? Oh, yes.

3743. What is your opinion with regard to limiting the salary paid to any specific office;—should there be a limit to it? If possible, but it is so very hard to value the particular work done.

3744. Suppose that in the class of work the value of which can always be estimated a man had been employed for twenty-five years, do not you think that by that time he would have reached the maximum attached to the particular work he was doing? Yes; that is why I believe in the increments to a certain extent.

3745. In the particular work that man was doing, after that length of service do you think anybody doing the same class of work ought to get more salary? No; he ought to get less, because he has not had the experience of the older man. He ought to begin at the minimum.

3746. Then I understand you to say that if a man has been on a certain class of work for twenty-five years, and reaches, say, the sum of £235, he will have reached what you would consider the maximum for that particular office? Oh, yes; if he were doing the same work all the time, certainly.

3747. Having that in view, do you think a man who receives £235 in 1885 should be receiving £308 to-day? Not if he is doing precisely the same work. It sometimes happens we put a man of smaller pay to do more responsible work because he is better fitted for it. You cannot altogether cure anomalies.

3748. The work of an operator is the same to-day as it was ten or twenty years ago? Yes; but there are operators and operators. There are what we call sound readers, and those who take the tape. I may say that Mr. O'Connor was exceptionally liberal to the operators. In one year's Estimates he provided £5,000 as increases to their salary. I will not say it was too much, but it was a fact.

3749. This is the case: In 1885 an operator received the sum of £235 per annum after twenty-seven years of service? As operator?

3750. I will not say, but after twenty-seven years of Civil Service he received £235? I should think he ought to be worth more than that after twenty-seven years' service. This man may have been thirteen years a messenger. I am only speaking in general terms; there are several cases over twenty years. I know Mr. O'Connor was very liberal to telegraph operators.

3751. What maximum would you put to the office of operator? I think the present maximum is very liberal. I adopt this plan: When a vacancy occurs at a higher grade, unless it is clearly wanted, I do not recommend that it be filled up.

3752. In your opinion, is that matter the result of the system obtaining in the Civil Service? The result of what system?

3753. Evidently of annual increments? But these people do not get annual increments.

3754. Can you tell us how they get them? I do not know how this £235 man got up to £308. Our first class comprises officers from £380 to £236; our second class comprises officers, whether post and telegraph masters or operators, from £308 down to £254, which means that these people in their turn are entitled

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entitled to go up to any position. If a man with £281 died, one at £254 would take his place, so if a £308 man died, a £299 man would take his place. The third class ranges from £236 down to about £180 I think.

3755. What is the difference in the work? The difference in the work of operating is not very great but in regard to the post and telegraph masters it is great.

3756. *President.*] A post and telegraph master in the country must be a good telegraph operator himself? Yes; as far as a first-class officer is concerned, you can see that a man in charge of the post and telegraph office at Goulburn would require to be a man of greater ability than the one in charge at Nyngan; he has a larger staff under him and his transactions are heavier.

3757. Take the general body of clerks, what is the nature of their work? Their work in our office is very varied, the time of one class of clerks is occupied in recording and connecting papers.

3758. Looking at the Blue Book for 1893, could you say how many of these clerks were employed in correspondence? They would all be more or less.

3759. What do you think is the salary to award to the office of corresponding clerk? Perhaps I am not much of a judge, but I think a man who is able to do the class of correspondence required in our department ought to be well paid. Some of our correspondence is of a very intricate character, and requires a very able man to deal with it. Matters like the cable guarantee or ocean mail service, &c., are most complicated affairs, and a man who is able to deal with them properly would be well worth £300 a year. A man who is able to analyse a case, take out all the points, and write a letter grammatically deserves to be well paid.

3760. Do you mean to say that if a man can merely draft a letter grammatically he is worth £300 a year? He must be able to do more than that, he must understand the case, and be able to make a *précis* of it. I should think in our B Correspondence Branch there ought to be at least two really good corresponding clerks. Looking at the intricacies of some cases I do not think that two at £300 would be too much.

3761. What would the others get? The others might get anything from £100 to £200. The officer in charge of our inland mail service and the one in charge of the B Corresponding Branch are men who are worth £500 a year to any establishment.

3762. Are you aware of the salaries paid to corresponding clerks in mercantile houses? Would you include insurance offices?

3763. Yes, merchants' offices and insurance offices—fire and life? What is the nature of the correspondence, may I ask?

3764–5. Just general correspondence such as you have described, the writing of neat letters, and attending to matters on which they write? I attach great importance to précis writing. In an office like ours it is a necessity. I had a Minister who would not look at an important case unless there was a précis of it. Our corresponding clerks do that work; I could get copyists by the score at £2 a week, but not good grammatical writers.

3766. Have you experience outside the Service? Not much experience of the salaries paid for that work.

3767. You are not speaking comparatively, but simply from your connection with the Civil Service? We get a good deal of correspondence from mercantile people, but my experience is that it is not to be compared with the correspondence we have to do with the London Post Office and other postal administrations on all sorts of complicated matters. I do not see the class of correspondence such as we have to do emanating anywhere from private establishments.

3768. But you do not see the important correspondence of mercantile houses; the matters that come under your notice would only have reference to postal matters? But I have had to do with insurance and other offices in my private capacity; I fancy the class of correspondence they send to me is similar to what they send to other people, and I am not much impressed by its intricate nature.

MONDAY, 28 *JANUARY*, 1895.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., | JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V.,

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

James Dalgarno, Esq., Secretary of the Postal Service, sworn and examined:—

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3769. *President.*] In the estimates of expenditure you are next to the Deputy Postmaster-General? I am.

3770. Your duties are closely allied to those of that officer? Yes. I largely assist the Deputy Postmaster-General in carrying out duties which are far more onerous than he can possibly undertake.

3771. You are his right-hand man? I endeavour to be so.

3772. In the case of his absence you act for him? In that case I take charge, as I shall do to-morrow, when he goes to Hobart. I shall then conduct his duties for him.

3773. So that you are thoroughly conversant with the whole routine of the department? I am.

3774. The department in the estimates is divided into different heads—first, there is the Ministerial division? Yes.

3775. You have, I see, eight inspectors? There are nine, I think.

3776. Including the chief? Yes.

3777. Their duties take them all over the Colony, I suppose? They have to go throughout the Colony as often as we can send them forth, not only to inquire into the necessity for increased expenditure involved in extension or changes in the Service, but to see that everything is right in connection with the office, including financial matters, the telegraphic arrangements, the cleanliness of the offices generally, also the personal conduct of the officers themselves. Of course when an inspector goes to a town he places himself in contact with the people in the town, and he will learn much more readily than we at a distance can how things are going on. People will often put up with a grievance sooner than report it, but by sending inspectors to the districts we are able to place ourselves in touch with the people and find out in that way what is going on, and to perfect the Service as far as is practicable.

3778. You have a considerable staff of clerks in the Ministerial Division? Yes; forty-seven.

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3779. What is the nature of their duties? If I may be permitted to explain what is the system, that will give you an idea of what the duties are: We, first of all, have a Record Branch, in which all letters addressed to the department are opened by a staff of two or three officers belonging to the Record Branches, and after they are opened all the new matters that have not been shown to the superior officer before are brought to me, after which they are entered in the register, in which particulars of these letters are given. I can only run through these letters very hurriedly. From my long training at this kind of work I can catch the subject quickly. After I have run through these letters, I select out of them any which are remarkably urgent. I take these out of the rest of the letters, and see that they have that prompt attention given them which they deserve in the public interest. The breakdown of a mail, for instance, would require immediate attention. When this is done the work is passed into the Record Branches to be recorded. It would then be distributed among various branches. First of all there is the Inland Mail Branch, consisting of an officer receiving £425 a year. He is the officer in charge, and has four gentlemen under him, receiving respectively £245, £200, £110, and there is an extra clerk at £3 10s. a week. In the case of the irregularity of a mail these gentlemen would have to set to work immediately to put it right, and the officer in charge of that branch must, therefore, be an officer of experience, who could, at a moment's notice, be able to devise a method in the case of the breakdown of a mail by which the service would be continued. He must be in touch with the methods of putting the service right by knowing the kind of people to send telegrams to in the country, or from whom to get offers to run a special mail. He is, therefore, somewhat out of the line of an ordinary clerk. He is one on whom you must place some reliance, and to whom you must look to see that that work is done correctly. In cases of difficulty he would consult higher officers. The other clerk is bound to be fully in touch with the movements of his senior in that room, embracing changes of time-tables and regulations of exchanges of mails. There is enough to occupy both at this superior class of work. The third officer at £200 is also entrusted with the duties of framing and revising the time-tables, which requires some amount of ingenuity, and certainly some great care, in considering the various interests affected by the time-tables. For instance, a time-table may be suggested in any part of the country. If injudiciously carried out it may possibly disturb a great number of what we may call latent interests, such as market days, the days of the publication of the local newspaper, &c., each of which interests will be up in arms against the department for making a time-table without consulting the general interest of the locality.

3780. And the press would object to such a thing although their papers are carried free? Yes. That is one of the weak points of the service. This gentleman at £200 has to act as a sort of editor to the Postal Guide. After the senior officers, myself, and others have settled what alterations shall be made in the Postal Guide, the papers are handed over to the officers of the Inland Mail Branch to see that the directions are properly carried out, and that whatever fresh action is taken is consistent with the past action relating to the numerous phases of business regulated by the Postal Guide. Senior officers like myself would not be able to go over hundreds of pages to see if they were consistent or otherwise with previous action. The work done by this clerk receiving a salary of £200 a year may be said to be more valuable than that which an ordinary clerk would be expected to perform. Then we have a junior clerk receiving £110 a year who looks after the time-bills. Six hundred of these came in this morning. There was a disturbance with the mails in the country, and through that the accumulation of time-bills to-day has been somewhat heavy, but this officer has to go through them to see that the mail engagements have been properly carried out. That is what we call our Inland Mail Branch. The B Correspondence Branch is a branch which is in charge of an officer getting £371 a year. He has to see, generally, to the carrying out of any instructions that may be given in regard to the obtaining of information or granting or refusing requests by the public for mail, telephonic, or telegraphic communication, or any other work that may come under the cognisance of the department. He is expected to see these instructions properly carried out. He has to keep the record books, the statistics of the branch, and so on, and, generally, to make himself useful in that department. The B Correspondence Branch has a head with £326 a year, clerks at £326, £290, two at £200, one at £120. I might mention, with regard to this branch, that I made a report some weeks ago in which I recommended that it be reduced by two officers —by one officer at £326, and another at £200. This, of course, would materially reduce the expenditure of that branch. It has been brought about in this way: When the amalgamation of offices took place some two years ago—when two large departments possessing separate branches very much alike were thrown together—we had to take into our branch, so as to make it one, certain officers of the other branch, viz., the telegraphic branch. In doing that we had to take certain salaries which were rather higher than we would have put them down at if we had originally arranged the salaries of the branch. Then again, one of the officers, Mr. Fry, who is a very expert shorthand-writer, was used very largely by the late and other Ministers, who would take him about the country and use him generally more as a ministerial private secretary than anything else. That, of course, impaired his usefulness to the branch. We now have Mr. Fry's services more at command, and we are therefore able to effect some reduction in the branch.

3781–2. The Postal Department has a very considerable staff as regards number. We understand that a good deal of the work consists in recording, in registering, and answering letters. Of course each department must have a good man at the head. There ought to be a thoroughly competent man to control the different sections, but the inferior men appear to us to be exceedingly well paid at salaries ranging from £100 to £200. The object of this Commission is to endeavour if possible to find out ways and means to economise very considerably in each department of the Public Service. So far as we can at present judge every department is excessively liberal in paying mere clerical work, work, I mean to say, which is not highly intellectual, which just requires ordinary care and a fair education to be discharged efficiently. As you have mentioned that two members of the staff could be dispensed with, perhaps you could tell us something more in the same direction? The Post Office Department has been considerably retrenched in the past. Whenever the Estimates have come on an effort has always been made to cut down expenses and we have cut the expenditure down very finely indeed. The late Royal Commission that inquired into the Civil Service devoted some months to the Post Office itself; they went into the actual work performed. It is almost impossible in a few words to explain the difference between what might appear to be ordinary routine clerical work (which I quite think ought to have its limit in payment), and work of a higher kind. One of the great difficulties of the Public Service seems to be that some men who are not worth very much manage, under the present system, to be able to get high salaries which they would not perhaps attain if they were outside.

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3783. Through seniority? Yes; and through the general rules of the service.
3784. They get paid beyond their abilities in many cases? In some cases. I have no doubt that they do in some cases in our office as in others.
3785. So that instead of seniority and length of service being considered a pass to promotion you think that it should be more on account of merit? I believe the public interest itself would derive advantage by having merit made the pass to promotion. The public are the main people to be served in this matter. Seniority should only be called in to settle between candidates of equal merit. Where two men are absolutely equal as regards merit seniority should be applied to settle the difference. There has been no standard in the Service as to what might be called a fair rate of payment for an ordinary routine clerk. If that could be settled not as regards one department but as regards the Service generally, something like a system could be introduced, provided that somebody would be at the back of it to see that it was properly carried out, and that it was not left in the hands of a political administration to work it in the way it pleased.
3786. In your opinion would that be accomplished by the creation of an independent Board? I do not believe that any real reform will ever be effected till the whole of the Service has passed out of the hands of all political control; until, in fact, it is governed by such a Board.
3787. An impartial Board? In England they have encountered precisely the same difficulties that we are encountering here, and the remedy they applied, and which has worked so successfully, is the one suggested. They are now, I believe, working under a plan which regulates the service by a Commission with open competitive examination.
3788. Do you think it would be a good thing to establish a classification of salaries, to classify the salaries commencing from a certain amount and increasing them to a higher amount, ranged in classes such as A, B, C, D, and so on. Of course we are quite aware there must be good men at the head of each department. This classification would not affect them, but it would affect the great bulk of the staff in each department, so that those who are merely called upon to discharge ordinary clerical duties, such as simply copying that which is given to them—no doubt good handwriting is essential in that case, but where a great demand is not made upon them for intellect or for a very liberal education—should not be paid such a sum as many of them are receiving at the present time. Many clerks, who are called upon to discharge very plain and ordinary duties, are really paid salaries which men of intelligence and intellect would be glad to receive outside the Service? There is no doubt that the whole service would require to be classified into something like two grades, the first only embracing men of the routine type, of the purely clerical character, whose salaries might be limited to a rate which should be settled by a Commission as a fair thing in comparison with the market rates.
3789. For example, the maximum salary for such a position might be fixed at £200? Quite so.
3790. Beginning, of course, considerably lower? Yes, £50 or £100, or whatever might be decided.
3791. In that case merit would have a chance of rising, because if it were found that a man could do duties of a much higher grade than that in which he was placed he would be promoted to a position commensurate with his abilities? Quite so.
3792. What is the financial division? That division is more within the scope of Mr. Doak. We were obliged to divide the work up when the amalgamation took place. I was placed in charge of the postal division, which embraces the whole arrangements for the Circulation and Correspondence and Appointment Branches. Mr. Doak was placed in the position of carrying out the Money Order and Savings Bank duties combined with the postal acccounts and telegraph revenues, &c., and Mr. Walker was left in charge of the Technical Branch relating to telegraphs and electric lighting, so that while assisting generally in the whole administration each of us had more especially under his charge the separate branches which I have mentioned.
3793. The superintendent of the mail division is Mr. Day? Yes.
3794. Are you intimately acquainted with that division? Yes, that comes fairly under my scope; Mr. Day has the general management of the Mail Branch.
3795. I see he has an assistant superintendent, who I suppose performs the duties of the office when Mr. Day happens to be absent? You will bear in mind that we are obliged to work night and day, and therefore we have to have relieving staffs, so that where we appear to have two highly paid officers the one is constantly relieving the other.
3796. Is there any overtime? There is a system of overtime for sorting English newspapers which the Mail Branch officials and letter-carriers generally get. The idea is to get the newspapers out without delay, but we are trying to do away with the system if possible altogether; but it has been found imperative to grant it for very special work where expedition or other advantage is gained in the public interest.
3797. I see there are 261 letter-carriers; their amount of remuneration seems very high for persons who have only to distribute letters? The highest paid will get at the rate of £170 a year. They have to do a considerable amount of physical exercise, so that if you compare the highest class carrier with a skilled mechanic (who would be satisfied with his £3 a week) you would have to consider the loss which the postman suffers by the wear and tear of his boots, &c., in making several deliveries a day. A postman must also possess the personal characteristics of civility and tact in dealing with the public, who are not always the most easy to deal with. They have to use considerable tact in dealing with the public, and they have to possess enough education to be able to write an explanation in decent terms when called upon, which explanation might be sent to a court of law, and perhaps be roughly handled in the Press. While, therefore, a skilled mechanic would not be thought too well paid at £3 a week, probably the letter-carrier, with an extra expenditure entailed by the extra wear and tear in all weather, and possessing these extra qualifications, might not be thought to be overpaid at a few pounds more. Of course that applies to the higher class of letter-carriers. Their wages range from less than £100 a year to £170.
3798. There are twenty-three at £100 a year? We have ninety-five in Sydney, and 365 in the suburbs and country.
3799. The income of the Post Office is about £70,000 or £80,000 below its outgoings? It is more than that. The expenditure of the combined departments is about £125,000 in excess of revenue, not taking into account the interest on the cost of public buildings, and on the cost of construction of telegraphs, &c.
3800. Could you devise any plan by which it could be made to meet its own disbursements? That is the question that we have been considering for I cannot tell you how many years. We have this difficulty to contend with: We are given the elements of what might appear to be a commercial concern to manage, and

and we are told, "You must not charge more than this rate of postage—you must carry on this service for nothing, and you must be animated by certain sentiments with regard to incurring postal losses where the development of the land and other features of the country is concerned." For instance, in spending money for a mail service like the Vancouver service, the Government tell us that it is going to confer great international trade benefits. We are told to take account of this and to make our charges accordingly. I would defy any commercial combination in the world, having to contend with such conditions, to bring a profit out of a concern like ours. In England it was a very long time before they made the Postal Service pay a profit. They make a profit now of £3,000,000 a year, but they have a population as against ours of 38 or 40 millions to 1. We have a big machine capable of doing a very much larger amount of work which could not be run at very much less expenditure, and if we had better opportunities and better conditions we might turn out better financial results.

3801. With regard to the non-payment of newspapers, although it might not be popular, do you not think it would be equitable to make a charge for carrying them? Certainly. At a half-penny rate newspapers would bring in from £35,000 to £40,000 a year. The free carriage of newspapers has been justified from an educational point of view. All the newspapers of the country are almost indiscriminately carried about without cost, while the permanent literature of the magazine type, the articles which are thoughtfully written, are charged a fairly high rate of postage.

3802. And there is a heavy charge on books? Yes.

3803. The Education Department should pay the Post-office to carry newspapers? I am afraid the Minister for Public Instruction would not see the justice of that.

3804. It might bring home the equity of the case? I think the equity has been very largely admitted by some of the Ministers, but it is a big thing to make a change in the way you suggest. You run right against the whole of the press of the country immediately you put any charge on newspapers. They call it a tax. We call it a payment for services performed.

3805. Did the reduction of the letter rate between this Colony and Europe diminish the Post-office revenue? Very largely.

3806–7. Has that been made up? No. We make a loss now on the federal service of £12,000 a year, and when the change was made we were very nearly covering the expenditure.

3808. That, added to the loss on the carriage of newspapers, would make up between £50,000 and £60,000? Yes. Another question is whether we get as much as we ought out of our telephone system. When you consider the enormous advantages to the mercantile houses (I do not refer to telephones at private houses) that the use of the telephone confers, it would hardly appear that sufficient money is paid for the use of it. By the present system of telephonic communication, the large hotel proprietors and merchants of the city save a deal of money in the cost of city telegrams and also in the cost of messengers. We only charge £12 a year for the use of the telephone. When you come to look at its enormous value to commercial business, it certainly ought to be worth very much more than that to the individual merchants using it.

3809. Is it remunerative to you at £12 a year? It is supposed to be remunerative on the basis of the cost of the plant up to the present time. I am not sure that we have a proper estimate of the plant. That is, however, one of the matters that properly falls within Mr. Walker's administration.

3810. The operators on the telephone are called switch-board attendants, are they not? Yes.

3811. They need not be persons of very pronounced education? No.

3812. They must be smart? Yes; quick at hearing, and civil in speaking.

3813. There are 100 of them at £4,000 a year? Yes.

3814. *Mr. Robertson.*] Tell us something more about the Record Branch? It is at present in charge of an officer getting £313 a year. It is the duty of this man to see that all the matter that is recorded is properly summarised and headed, so that anyone reading it can see what the subject is without having to wade through the many pages of a communication. And he is responsible for the distribution among the branches of the papers that are minuted by myself, or Mr. Lambton, or the Postmaster-General, or any other officer. He has also to watch the career of each of these papers, to see that they are not unduly delayed elsewhere, that officers are not delaying any public business through omission to report, and then, finally, he has to receive these papers back after all the necessary action has been taken on them, and finally to keep the records and be answerable for them whenever they are asked for.

3815. What assistance has he got? He has a gentleman at £299 to assist him, who has not only to assist in the same kind of work, but to make entries in the books themselves. He has another officer at £227, he has one at £180, another at £160, one at £150, and one at £140, and one at £100. These matters have to be very carefully and very promptly indexed, as it occasionally happens that, when any interviews take place, either with the Postmaster-General or the Deputy Postmaster-General, instructions come out concerning some subject of which the record clerk has no recollection, but he will be told that a particular set of papers is required, it may be a month or a year or more old, and he has to produce these papers without delay. People may be in the Postmaster-General's room waiting for information, and it is necessary for the record clerk to be a fairly smart officer, methodical and careful, and to have men under him capable of the same methods as himself, in order to be able to carry out the work of his department.

3816. Do you not think that the Correspondence Branch and the Record Branch might be amalgamated? I do not think it would work well at all. I am sure it would not as regards this particular record office.

3817. Would it not work under one chief clerk? The functions of the chief correspondence clerk are so entirely different and distinct from those of the record clerk, who is merely the observer of papers and of the course the papers are taking. He has to keep them in view. The other is a reflective man. He has to deal with the facts themselves, and place them before the public or the department. One is a reflective officer, while the other requires great care and memory.

3818. But the memory is aided by the indices? Yes. They have a very good system. Some people think it is too elaborate, but that is explained by the fact of our constantly having to find papers quickly.

3819. So you do not trust to the memory of the record man? Yes, to some extent. Sometimes we get the vaguest kind of clues to what is wanted. Perhaps the messenger of the Postmaster-General or of the deputy will come out and say that somebody has written a letter from some station in the country that wants to have mail communication. There is no ready means of identifying it with what we have in the records, except by analysing whatever this writer has communicated to the department in the past, and referring to all previous communications on the subject, among which we may come across some clue which will guide us in the matter.

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3820. Have you given us the full staff of the Record Branch? Yes, connected with this division.
3821. I mean the full staff in connection with the General Post Office? No; this division only comprises all improvements, alterations, and extensions of the existing service. All that affects the existing service, or any proposals for extending it, are attended to in this Record Branch.
3822. Is there a second Record Branch? Yes; it is what we call the C Branch. It is intended to deal with all irregularities that occur in the service. One set of men is dealing with propositions for appointments to and extensions of the existing service; the other lot is dealing with the irregularities in the existing service, so that we may be keeping the one up to the mark while we are doing our best to improve and to extend the other.
3823. What is the cost of that? The Record Branch C embraces the Missing Letter Branch and the Dead Letter Office, which is a very important office, dealing with 250,000 returned letters, not including packets, &c. The officer-in-charge receives a salary of £371. He combines as well as he can the features which you presented just now in reference to combining the offices of record clerk and corresponding clerk. He supervises and is responsible for the records of his division. He has next to him an officer at £371.
3824. That is the same salary, is it not? Yes. He is the officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office. Then there is another officer at £308, who assists in the Dead Letter Department. His duties pertain to the reading of letters for the purpose of ascertaining addresses. In the Dead Letter Office letters are opened by confidential officers who might have to read the whole of the contents; therefore it is necessary to have in connection with that office gentlemen whose probity is apparent, otherwise you might have valuable enclosures appropriated or private affairs of people talked about.
3825. But you expect that, I suppose, throughout all the departments? Yes; but in this particular branch we find it is necessary to make doubly sure by making all officers who perform any work in this office swear a special declaration. Then we have another gentleman at £290, who works under the clerk of the C Branch. Then there are two clerks at £268, one at £263, one at £254, one at £245, one at £227, one at £200, one at £190, one at £160, two at £150, two at £120, and one at £100. Then in the Dead Letter Office there is an extra clerk at £188, and another at £207, and a temporary clerk at £2 a week. Then there is another at £91, and one in the Dead Letter Office at £26. I hand in a return showing the staff of the department, and also of the officers employed in the various branches in the Ministerial Division.
3826. Is there a third Record Branch? Yes. It is called the Stores Branch, where the whole of the material of the Telegraph, Post-office and Money Order, and Savings Bank is kept and distributed, not only to the head office but to all the country branches, so that they may have a proper supply of mailbags, &c., and telegraphic instruments and all forms and material necessary to carry on the service. The stock there would be worth probably between £25,000 and £30,000. There is an officer in the Mail Branch with a salary of £340, who is assisted by another officer who has a salary of about £200. I am not sure of the exact amount. The former is in charge of the division that deals with changes of address and certain matters relating to the circulation of letters and inquiries regarding letters.
3827. How is it that the clerk in charge of the Record Branch gets £313 and two clerks in the C Branch are getting £271? He may be senior in service. In the case of the gentleman who now holds an office in the Mail Branch, he used to be the officer in charge of B Record Branch, and he is the senior. He has a longer service than the officer at present in charge of the B Records. It was found that the gentleman previously in charge was not efficient, and as a consequence he was shifted from the branch, but he took his salary with him. That is one of the evils of the Service that sometimes you cannot get over. The only way to get over it would be the strong one of having the best man to the front, and by providing that seniority should not always entitle a man to a rise. A man is sometimes allowed to carry his salary with him to another branch who is not found equal to the position he previously occupied, but I think that this is neither fair to the service nor equitable to the public.
3828. I suppose you have a very decided opinion as to advancement by ability? I have a very strong opinion on that subject. I certainly would give routine clerks a salary not exceeding £250, and in cases of promotion the next man should go to the front, seniority only settling it where two men are equal in merit.
3829. Do you think it a wise thing, after the office of Deputy Postmaster-General, to have in the service a division necessitating two secretaries holding equal positions? It is more a question of title than of anything else. The appearance of two secretaries seems to give rise to some anomaly, but really we are practically officers in charge of three different divisions working up to the one head, that is the Deputy Postmaster-General.
3830. What is the third division? The financial division. The manager of that is called the chief accountant and controller of the Government Savings Bank and of Money Orders. There are three separate divisions, and we work just as under a military system, in three companies. I take charge of one company, but I am supposed in addition to that to work as an assistant to Mr. Lambton. Mr. Walker takes charge of the second company, and Mr. Doak of the third.
3831. Do you think these three officers should receive an equal salary? Yes. I may say that while we each have charge of a separate branch we come into communion with regard to our different operations, and if we differ Mr. Lambton adjusts the differences.
3832. Are there any recommendations with regard to the management of post-office matters outside Sydney that you could make to the Commission? No. We have been making very vigorous efforts of late to curtail expenses in every direction. In some cases I am afraid we have gone a little too far. We have made mistakes, perhaps, in some instances.
3833. Could there not be in the country towns a greater amalgamation of post and telegraph masters? We have amalgamated throughout the country with the exception of seven offices. It is part of our policy to do that whenever we can.
3834. Take Goulburn? That is a very large place. Newcastle is another. Where these large places have two separate buildings, and where the work at present is enough to occupy each staff with its head in a fairly full manner, we think that the public money would not be wasted in keeping that amount of supervising strength going. We have not seen the opportunity yet of amalgamating the offices I have named.
3835. Is not the Goulburn building one? Yes, it is a large building. I am not quite sure whether the offices are so conveniently arranged there as to allow of amalgamation or no.
3836. It is one building, is it not? Yes; but unless you have the offices together there might be a difficulty in carrying out the work under one head.

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3837. Have you got a guarantee fund? Yes; the guarantee fund is a general Public Service fund worked by the Treasury.
3838. Is it effected in the case of all the clerks? Yes.
3839–40. And the charge? Is 5s. per cent.
3841. What is the state of that guarantee fund now? So far as the Post Office contributions to it are concerned, it leaves a very large margin over the Post Office defaults upon it; so much so that we have been in communication with the Treasury, pointing out that we do not think we ought to contribute to guarantee the whole of the Service, and that we ought to get some consideration at their hands.
3842. Have they made any change? The Treasury say they will reduce the 5s. to 3s., which rather shows they admit the justice of the complaint.
3843. What is your opinion with regard to the Superannuation Fund? A superannuation fund is absolutely necessary in the Service. To get rid of your decrepit people you must have a superannuation fund, based on something like reasonable lines. We are not in favour of the present Act. The present Act seems to be drawn up on somewhat liberal lines, and the way it has been administered is almost like a breach of faith.
3844. Are you of opinion that there should be competitive examinations before entering the Civil Service? Undoubtedly; unless a proper competitive system operates, for every good man you get in the service you have two others who are not so good.
3845. Do you also think that a medical certificate should be furnished by the candidate? Undoubtedly, and more especially where the superannuation comes in. Unless you have, at all events, a fair chance of having a good life you may probably saddle the fund with disabilities before its time.
3846. Do you not think that the Civil Servants might effect policies upon their own lives outside the Superannuation Fund—let the salaries be such as would enable them to provide for their own old age? There is no doubt that a system of compulsory insurance, which is what you propose, would to a certain extent meet the difficulty, but not altogether, because the public interest itself demands that you should have the means of getting rid, in the interests of the public, of decrepit people, and if you have no direct fund to put them on many would, no doubt, be kept in the Service, simply because they will not go out themselves and no one, under existing circumstances of the Public Service, would put them out.
3847. Do you not think that there ought to be some plan by which a person who becomes quite incapacitated might be removed from the Service? Suppose there is no fund when you order him out. Perhaps he has been serving forty years, and during that time he may have been getting no great remuneration. The prize positions of the service are few, while the majority are getting but moderate incomes. If you do not pay a man enough to provide for himself, and after thirty or forty years' service you turn him out after squeezing as much as you can out of him, you create an amount of public sympathy which will react on your department, and you will find that a very unpleasant state of feeling will arise, painful in itself, and which will to a certain extent impair and stop the operation of squeezing the sponge too soon by the people who have to administer it.
3848. I do not refer to men who have grown up in the Service, but more to those who are entering the service, because of course they enter knowing what is before them, just as they enter into a life assurance office or into a merchant's office? Yes, I admit that there has been strong argument on both sides of the question—that is, on the question of an agreement or contract. Where a man makes a contract without any stipulation, or with a stipulation that when he is worn out he is simply to be cast off, then that is in the bond, and to that extent of course there would be no injustice in carrying the contract out; but public sentiment has not always endorsed that. Pension systems have been sometimes abolished, but they have been generally reintroduced, showing that they are necessary.
3849. *Mr. Humphery.*] I notice that in the financial division there is an increase;—can you explain that? That would have been through the expansion of the Service—the annual growth. Mr. Doak would be able to explain the particular details of this increase.
3850. Take the Account and Cash Branch—you have a decrease of eleven officers? That was owing to a certain number of officers being transferred from the Account and Cash Branch to what we call the Check Branch in the Telegraph Branch under Mr. Walker.
3851. Can you point out in the Estimates where that increase in the Check Branch is shown? There are thirty-three clerks in the Electric Telegraph Division, and against that there are forty-one clerks, which would make about the number. You will see it on page 143. They passed these check clerks into the Electric Telegraph Division, as it was considered that Mr. Walker should be able to exercise the best control over the staff. Mr. Doak will know about that.
3852. What is the nature of the work done by the clerks? They take the telegrams as they come in which have the revenue stamps on them, and they have to see that all the stamps are properly there, and that they represent the number of words that the telegram shows should be charged, and so on.
3853. What check is there upon the country telegraph offices? They send those messages in which have to be checked at the head office.
3854. *Mr. Robertson.*] The check is in the head office? Yes.
3855. How is that compared with the books in the country office or the records? They send in statements, which are checked.
3856. *Mr. Humphery.*] What check do you keep between offices other than the head office? That is going into details which I would rather leave to Mr. Doak.
3857. In the mail division you have an increase of nineteen clerks, principally in the Parcel Post Branch? Yes.
3858. When was that branch inaugurated? About twelve months ago. It has added an enormous amount of work to the Mail Branch. From January to December, 1894, the revenue was £12,344 for the postage of 212,964 parcels posted at the head office. An enormous department has thus been suddenly opened by us without any great increase of staff.
3859. Is the branch self-supporting? Yes.
3860. How does it happen that there is a provision of £1,500 for the Parcels Post Branch for the half-year of 1895 in excess of 1894? The Parcels Post Division was not included specifically in the Estimates for the previous year. This has been placed on the Estimates for this year as a separate branch. We are formulating it in this way; so it appears in 1895 in a definite form for the first time on the Estimates. In the year 1893 the branch had only been in operation for three months.

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3861. I see you have added nineteen to your staff for 1895 for the Parcel Post Division;—were these officers transferred from other branches or were new appointments made? All except three new appointments were transferred from other positions in the service.

3862. In the Electric Telegraph Division I see you have an addition of eighteen officers for 1895 over those employed for 1894? Mr. Walker could better explain that. I believe it was owing to the transfer of check clerks.

3863. Have you the whole of the returns from your country post and telegraph offices showing the total annual cost and the revenue for 1894? No, it is not yet ready. Probably it will not be ready for another few weeks. I have already given instructions that in view of what is going on, and in order to expedite other matters, this 1894 return should be got out with the least possible delay.

3864. Will you furnish a return showing the total revenue from all the post and telegraph offices and the cost of maintenance irrespective of the cost of conveyance of mails? Yes, that is really what we prepare annually. (*Return subsequently handed in.*)

3865. Are your office arrangements convenient for the clerical staff? If I had the arrangement I would like to alter the shape of the General Post Office, but we cannot help the shape we have. I think, under the circumstances, we have now as good an arrangement of offices as we could get in regard to the economy of supervision, which is one of the essentials of administration in a large department like the General Post Office.

3866. Can you make any suggestion by which the efficiency of the supervision might be increased? I do not think I can. It has been a subject which Mr. Lambton and his immediate assistants have considered. We have given some time to thinking out what is the best system for working purposes, and I do not know that our efforts have been altogether unfruitful of results, judging by public comments upon the matter.

3867. Upon whose recommendation are appointments made in the Postal and Telegraph services? The original appointments are generally made on the nomination of the Minister. We have so far succeeded by our classification arrangements as really to place a check on the Minister's power of putting anyone in the office at a big remuneration. The consequence is that all the appointments the Minister has are the initiatory ones—clerks I mean, at £50 or £100 a year; and it is here that a beneficial reform can take place by absolutely removing the appointments to an independent Board, or to some Board that will consolidate the whole service and introduce a competitive system with, I think, a probationary system in connection with it. A youth may pass an examination and yet not be found up to the mark when he is placed in a department. If a probationary period were attached to the competitive system it would enable the head of a department to know whether an officer was worth keeping, and if not, it would enable him to send him away and to put the next youth on in his place, treating him as a probationer in the same manner.

3868. Are the junior appointments usually made upon the recommendation of the head of the department? As a rule they are, but the vacant appointments would be filled up by the nomination of the Minister.

3869. What salaries do these juniors usually get? Generally £50; sometimes less on first appointment.

3870. And by what stages are they advanced? They go along until they have been twelve months in the Service or so on, and then, if they have passed the Junior Examination, they are allowed the first opportunity of getting on the staff at £100 a year. A good many of them do not succeed so early as they would like in passing the Junior Examination and they have to wait, so that a certificated man may step in and get passed over their heads in that way.

3871. *Mr. Robertson.*] What is the greatest length of time you have had a temporary clerk in your employ? I suppose we must have had a temporary clerk at least nineteen or twenty years.

3872. *President.*] There is one here who was appointed in 1877, eighteen years ago, and another in 1879? What are their names?

3873. Joshua Clarke is one; the other is a storekeeper named Joseph Law Stokes? Stokes has been a rather useful man.

3874. He has a salary of £245? Yes, and he is, perhaps, worth that at his present duties.

3875. *Mr. Humphery.*] How does it happen that you have been able to dispense with twenty-one letter-carriers this year—it is on page 144 of the Estimates? I expect that has been owing to the fact of the appointments voted not having been actually filled up; probably we have had a few more appointments than were filled up, and in the efforts to retrench it is thus shown in the Estimates. It does not follow that because we have so many letter-carriers voted that that number has been always filled up.

3876. *President.*] The diminution consists in those employed at £100 a year; there were forty-four in 1894, and twenty-three in 1895; all the others are exactly the same, so that it was those who were paid least who were removed or discarded? I have no doubt there has been some alteration in connection with the retrenchment. Mr. Lambton had this matter particularly under his direction when the Estimates were brought up,

3877. *Mr. Humphery.*] In your opinion, is the present system of appointments to the Post Office unsatisfactory? Yes; that is to say, if appointments were made more on the competitive system and less under the influence of politics a better result would accrue to the public.

3878. Would higher qualifications and greater efficiency be ensured if the clerical appointments were entirely free from political patronage? I am satisfied that they would if appointments were based upon the competitive system.

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 29 *JANUARY*, 1895.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., | JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V.,
J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P.,

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

Professor Thomas Peter Anderson Stuart, M.D., Medical Adviser to the Government, President of the Board of Health, and Health Officer for Port Jackson, sworn and examined:—

Professor T. P. Anderson Stuart, M.D. 29 Jan., 1895.

3879. *President.*] The Department of the Board of Health has been undergoing reorganisation recently? Yes; but ever since I took office, wherever I have seen a chance of making an economy, I have done so.
3880. We have here the estimates of expenditure for 1895 as passed? I do not really know the minute details of the department's work, because I am not a Civil Servant in the ordinary course at all. I do not give all my time to the Board; I only go when wanted, and deal with specific matters.
3881. Are the estimates of that department prepared under your cognizance? Yes; the secretary consults me, then prepares the estimates, and submits them to me. I go through them, and talk the matter over with him again, and vary them or not, as may seem desirable.
3882. The Board consists of eleven members, you being the President? Yes; and one of the members. I have been gazetted as a member of the Board, and was a member of the Board before I was President, so my being President does not supersede my membership.
3883. How often do you meet? Practically every week. Occasionally there is not sufficient work, in my opinion, for the Board, and I do not have a Board meeting. On the other hand, there are emergency meetings—for instance, when small-pox breaks out. So if you take the emergency meetings in place of those which fall out, there is practically one meeting a week.
3884. It is a very large Board;—is it your opinion that the number of members on the Board is in excess of what is necessary for efficiency? Well, it is much a matter of opinion, because every man brings some special knowledge to the question. The original Act said six members, and it might be taken that that should be the number, but every man beyond that number brings some qualification or other.
3885. The most necessary, of course, are the members of the medical profession? Well, yes; I think I might say that, but I would like the Commission to understand that members of the community, such as mercantile men are of extreme value on the Board. I should be sorry to see a Board of Health composed solely of medical men.
3886. Without individualising, do you think, if the Board were limited to six, composed of an equal number of professional gentlemen and of representatives of the general community, it would be able to efficiently fulfil the duties? Yes; if you could select the men.
3887. I should fancy that the greater number you have upon the Board the greater chance there is of having some individual who might not contribute very much to the furtherance of the business? Of course, but that just cuts the other way too.
3888. You think, then, that if three professional men of the right sort and three men right members of the general community, were to be obtained, the duties would not suffer at all; they would be carried on satisfactorily? This matter has been engaging my thoughts for some time past, and I have come to the conclusion that about seven or eight would form an efficient Board. The Act mentions six, but that was the minimum number, because the Act says not less than six. I think six, including the President, is rather small.
3889. Are they nominated by the Government? Every one of them.
3890. To come now to the staff the secretary gets a salary of £425? ——
3891. *Mr. Humphery.*] I think it is nearer £600? In fairness it should be mentioned that £100 is an allowance for house-rent, the secretary having been compelled to relinquish his own house at Ashfield and to come to town to live. The reason for that is perfectly plain. I know it, because I see what work he does. He works every Sunday, and is often at the Board office until long after Government hours. He comes punctually in the morning. He is sometimes in the office till 4, 5, and 6 in the afternoon even on Saturdays, and, indeed, is practically always on duty. His residence is connected with the Board office by telephone, and he is called up frequently, sometimes right into the night. I consider therefore that the £100, which he gets by way of house allowance, is fully earned.
3892. *President.*] He would otherwise live in his own house at his own cost? Yes; and he would be free from all the bother, because if he lived at Ashfield he would not be worried.
3893. After him comes the chief clerk at £275; but perhaps you may not be thoroughly cognisant of the duties of the chief clerk? I may say this generally about the staff: I am out and in at all times; in fact, daily. I pay, as it were, surprise visits to the office, and they are always at work.
3894. Besides the chief clerk there are three clerks—one at £223, one at £200, and one at £100;—I suppose their work principally consists of registering correspondence and writing letters? Yes; our office pays all the medical fees throughout the whole Colony, and there is an extraordinary amount of correspondence to be done in that way. Every doctor who gives evidence at an inquest is entitled to a fee; it might be only a guinea, but that involves the writing of letters and filling in of vouchers.
3895. The cheques for these fees are all signed in the office, after having been passed as satisfactory? Yes; I think I might add that the chief Treasury inspector has been spending a good many days in the office, and has come to the conclusion that our staff is not sufficient for the work. He is recommending certain changes in the mode of keeping the books, and in order that these may be carried into effect he has recommended that an extra clerk should be employed, and we are asking for this additional assistance.
3896. Are the books kept by double entry? I do not know that.
3897. Are the duties of the chief veterinary inspector very onerous, requiring his attendance in very distant parts of the Colony at times? Yes; he is sent all over the Colony.
3898. He has two veterinary inspectors? They are chiefly employed in the dairy inspection, and they are not nearly able to cope with the work. I could employ two more easily, but we do the best we can with the staff we have. Instead of going round the dairies every year we select certain districts, but our staff is not adequate to make a complete investigation.
3899. I suppose the southern railway leads to a number of the dairies? It leads to very big districts. The Berrima district for instance takes one man nearly three months to inspect.

3900.

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3900. The next heading is Quarantine staff;—the superintendent and overseer of stores gets £290 a year; does he control the whole station? Yes; of course I go down, and so does the secretary every now and then, to see that things are right.

3901. He has an assistant storekeeper; I presume the stores require to be pretty fully supplied? Yes, and they are very well kept; everything is in very good order there.

3902. They have of course quarters and rations also? Yes; there are certain rations when the station is in quarantine. The officers must live there, and they must be rationed to a certain extent, when quarantined.

3902½. There is a staff of fourteen quarantine officers and boatmen stationed at Sydney, Watson's Bay, North Head, and Newcastle? They are distributed a good deal.

3903. They are also rationed, and provided with quarters? I do not think the Watson's Bay people are provided with rations, but they have quarters.

3904. Nor perhaps Newcastle? They get their wages and quarters.

3905. It is a lump sum in the Estimates, so we cannot say whether it is equally distributed or not? I can supply the information if you like. I have laid up the Quarantine launch within the last few days; the coxswain had to go, and I did not fill his place. I am going to see whether I can do without a constant steamer; if so it will be a saving.

3906. The fourteen men must on many occasions have great difficulty in filling up their time? No; because it is a very extensive place. When you take away a man for Newcastle, three men from Watson's Bay, and two from Sydney, that leaves eight, which is not so many men for the Quarantine Station. They are constantly occupied in painting, doing small repairs, and keeping the grounds in order. I believe they are fairly busy. It has often been said that the Quarantine staff was too large, but I do not know that it could be reduced much.

3907. How much saving will be effected by laying up the launch? As intended, at least £140 a year.

3908. If the same course could be followed in one or two other directions it would be a matter of some moment? But I have been doing that. At the Coast Hospital we have reduced the staff, and we have also made large savings at the Abattoirs.

3909. In the Estimates, as reorganised under the Board of Health, there are at the Abattoirs a superintendent, an inspector, and an assistant inspector;—I suppose they have their appointments given them under the new system? They are the old officers.

3910. But under a different régime? Quite so; we have not changed the men at all.

3911. Do you consider the office of superintendent necessary at the Glebe Island Abattoirs? The Board has recommended within the last few days that this office should be abolished.

3912. Does the Board consider the retention of the inspector as necessary? You must have an officer of that sort.

3913. And also an assistant inspector? Yes; the office of manager is abolished.

3914. Ten men, under the 1894 arrangement, have been dispensed with, and three have been appointed to do their duties? I do not know what the numbers are.

3915. And one of these three—the superintendent—you can afford to part with, so that would leave two performing the duties I have mentioned? I do not know what the numbers are, but the same report recommending the abolition of the superintendent's office recommended the dismissal of two labourers and the submission of two others to medical examination as to whether they were fit for their work. The medical report was that one was fit and the other was not.

3916. The saving effected by that change is considerable? Yes.

3917. Did you estimate it? I do not know what the separate item for that is, but I reckon we have saved £1,500 a year since we have taken over the Abattoirs, and if we add to that the superintendent's salary the saving will be greater. We discovered that they had been getting coal—a great many tons a year—at the ordinary schedule rate; they never took a contract. When we found that out we called for tenders, and the result is a saving of £500 a year in that one item.

3918. What was the number of days per year the temporary inspectors were paid for; were Sundays struck off? The only detail of that kind I can tell you without the papers before me is this: We have looked into that matter and have made considerable reduction, for the amount of overtime paid for labour was, as we thought, absurd, and that has been entirely cut off. An absolute order has been given that there shall be no overtime. Various rates per week have been reduced to other rates, and, in fact, retrenchment has been carried on wherever we thought it possible.

3919. There is an item: "Wages to men temporarily employed, £2,266"? That arises from a misuse of words. A great many officers have been called temporary, although they have been in the service for many years, but in the new arrangement we are not going to miscall people. If they are permanent we are not going to call them temporary. There are temporary officers who have been in the Service twenty years. We found that in spite of all the money which had been invested by the Government in the Abattoirs, and in spite of the fees they were getting, there was an actual money loss of about £3,000 on that establishment alone. Municipal slaughter-houses can be carried on at a handsome profit, but the Government Abattoirs were actually carried on at a loss.

3920. The changes which have been effected will perhaps turn the scale? There are two modes of dealing with the matter, by cutting down the expenditure and by increasing income. We thought it not right to impose new fees on the people using the Abattoirs until we had done our duty in reducing expenditure. That is what we are doing now, and if after that we cannot produce a satisfactory balance-sheet we shall require to increase the fees.

3921. *Mr. Storey.*] Can you give us any idea of the amount of savings that have been effected in the last few years under the Board of Health? I could not.

3922. I gather from what you say that you have been, and are now, studying economy in every shape and form, and wherever you have a chance you take advantage of it? I have only been in office about two years, but my attention during the whole of that time has been concentrated upon economy, because of the events of the day, and particularly so because the Government of Sir George Dibbs sent me a letter asking me to recommend retrenchment. I went into the whole matter, and sent my report in to the Government, though my recommendations have not all been carried out. Sir George Dibbs asked me not only to review the medical services in my own department but also in the Charities Department under Mr. Maxted.

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3923. Do the Lunacy Department and the Charitable Department come under your control in any way? No. At that time I was asked to review the Charitable Department, but not the Lunacy.
3924. Were any reductions made in the Charitable Institutions at your suggestion? They were all approved by the Colonial Secretary, but that is the last I heard of them.
3925. Did you not find it difficult to get rid of the officers you have spoken of? The manager had not an executive appointment, and the labourers had only ordinary appointments, so we could tell them to go. The Act transferred to the Board of Health all the powers residing in the Governor, and we could, if we chose, of our own motion, abolish the superintendent's office, but we have not done that. We recognised that after all we are under the Treasury, and, therefore, instead of on our own motion telling him to go we have recommended that it be carried out in the ordinary Government way.
3926. Officers would have their rights under the Civil Service Act? No doubt, if they have been paying the contribution.
3927. You spoke of the large amount of fees that had to be paid away, what are the fees for? Medical evidence and medical work throughout the whole Colony. Supposing a dead body is found the Coroner wants to hold an inquest, a medical man has to view the body, make a *post mortem*, attend and give evidence. He receives a fee for this work. Fees have to be taxed in our office to see there is no overcharge, and frequently they are called in question. Or suppose an inquest has to be held 30 miles away, the doctor has to receive a special fee for travelling that distance. There is correspondence as to what he did or how long he was away. After receipt of all these particulars I adjudicate and fix the additional fee. Or suppose again a man were taken up by the police for lunacy a doctor must give evidence. For medical services generally the money is disbursed by the Board of Health, and they are nearly all small matters, such as a fee of a guinea, two guineas, three guineas, and so on. The amount of work in connection with these matters is very considerable indeed.
3928. The salaries of these medical officers, medical advisers to the Government, has there been any reduction in these of late years; are they in your opinion sufficiently low? There has been a tremendous reduction in mine.
3929. The Government vaccinator at Sydney? He works for his money.
3930. The Government medical officer at Parramatta? I think he works for his money now, but he did not for years, after the medical charge of the asylums was taken from him. There was a continual struggle on the part of the Medical Adviser to get him more work, and the office made frequent recommendations, which were in one way or another not carried into effect, but eventually more work was attached to his office, instead of employing outside practitioners to do it.
3931. Why should he get more than the man in Sydney;—he gets £650, and the officer in Sydney only £628? It is more historical than rational; but I cannot say too much about that, because all this took place before my assumption of office. Of the two men, the Government officer at Sydney has the more important work, and does the most of it, but if you are going to make a comparison it might be argued that you should level up the Government officer in Sydney to the Parramatta salary.
3932. *Mr. Humphery.*] In connection with the Coast Hospital, I observe the provision for 1895 is £3,565, in addition to the cost of maintenance of patients,—some £5,500 more. What changes do you contemplate, and what economy do you hope to effect? Changes have been going on mainly since the accession to office of the present Medical Superintendent. These consist in the reduction of the number of male officers employed. I think it is not unlikely that, although a considerable reduction has been effected, a further reduction may still be effected.
3933. Does the reduction already effected apply to the Estimates for 1895? I do not think so—not the main portion of it—because he only took office at the end of the year.
3934. Can you say what economy will be effected by the reductions you have in contemplation? I could not say that.
3935. Can you say approximately? I can say definitely there will be economy, but how much I could not say.
3936. Do you intend making any change in the salary of the Medical Superintendent? No; the only change I could suggest would be to raise it. He gives the whole of his time to the work.
3937. Provision is made for twenty-four nurses, and last year there were twenty? I think we shall require to have more still. The present nurses are complaining bitterly about the amount of work they have to do. The result is, we cannot get nurses to go there.
3938. Will there be any reduction in the staff? Yes, chiefly on the side of the male attendants; we will have fewer male attendants, but more female attendants.
3939. How many patients had you in 1894? I cannot remember.
3940. What was the average cost for 1893? About £55.
3941. And for 1894? About the same; this year we will perhaps get it down to £53; at all events we will reduce it somewhat. The ambulance charges are very high; the hospital is 10 miles from Sydney and we have to cart everybody and everything to and from it. These charges are included in the £55, so it is really a very cheap hospital,
3942. Can you make any suggestion by which the cost of maintenance can be reduced? I cannot.
3943. In what way do you obtain your stores? By contract with Kidman; he is the chief contractor.
3944. Is the contract controlled by the Stores Department? I could not tell you, but I do not think so.
3945. *Mr. Robertson.*] Is it, in your opinion, necessary to have the branch of Medical Adviser to the Government in one department of the service and the Board of Health in another? It is not necessary, but to amalgamate them under one department would not make one farthing's difference in the cost.
3946. Would you not recommend that, notwithstanding it would make no difference as far as the cost is concerned, these two divisions should be in one department? No, I would not. At first when I began it was a little bit confusing, but now that I know how things are done it saves a good deal of circumlocution to be able to deal directly with each department. At first I thought it was nonsense, but when you come to see the working of the system you find it is all right.
3947. Would it not work equally well if it were in one department? No; because so many things must go to the Colonial Secretary and so many things to the Colonial Treasurer. If you were in one department only your work would be constantly filtering through Under Secretaries.
3948. We want to avoid circumlocution? And that is what we do avoid by having it as it is.
3949. It certainly does seem an anomaly; you are actually Medical Adviser to the Government in one department,

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Department, and President of the Board of Health, and Health and Immigration Officer under another department? Yes; I frankly confess it took me some time to understand, but it works out all right in practice.

3950. *President.*] I suppose there must be forty buildings on the block of land at quarantine station;—are they all tenanted, or in occupation? Of course there are no persons in them, but they are occupied by beds and bedding. Everything is kept ready for small-pox.

3951. *Mr. Storey.*] There have been times when the buildings have been quite full? They have been quite full.

3952. *President.*] The proposal to have an initiatory quarantine station for the whole of the Colonies at Thursday Island on the one side, and Albany or King George's Sound on the other;—is that feasible, and likely to make progress? It is feasible, and it is likely to make progress, but it would not diminish our expenditure here. It is a common error that if you had a quarantine station on the two sides of Australia you would not require a local station. The local quarantine station would still be required.

3953. The tendency would be to diminish the cases in the nearer places? Certainly; but the necessity for having our own quarantine station would still exist. To have these distant quarantine stations would tend to protect us as to frequency of invasion.

3954. It would not altogether do away with the existence of small-pox in our own place, or in vessels approaching Sydney, which have no occasion to touch at these other places; for instance, sailing vessels with cases of small-pox on board would not touch at Torres Straits or King George's Sound, but would come straight to Melbourne or Sydney? Of course part of the idea was to direct sailing vessels that had disease on board not to come to Sydney, but to repair to King George's Sound, but that is not always possible, and the captain could always plead ignorance.

3955. Then the saving would be immaterial? There would be increased safety, but increased expenditure.

Hon. Charles Kinnaird Mackellar, M.B., Ch.M., M.L.C., sworn and examined:—

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3956. *President.*] You were first President of the Board of Health? Yes; and I am still a member.

3957. You were at one time a member of the Government? I was Representative for the Government in the Upper House for a considerable period and for a short time Minister for Mines.

3958. Including the President there are eleven members on the Board of Health? Yes.

3959. Do you think such a number is requisite to carry out the duties? No.

3960. Supposing you were to have (say) six members besides the President, what selection would you make of the six or seven? I may state in the first place that I think seven members, including the President, would be sufficient.

3961. You would have a certain number of professional gentlemen? Of a necessity there would be some representation of sanitary science in the shape of medical men.

3962. And some members representing the community generally? Yes; representing the community generally, and also the interests with which the Board of Health is called upon to deal.

3963. But seven could efficiently perform the duties? I think so.

3964. So that would be a saving of a certain amount in the fees that are at present paid;—does the Board require to meet every week? The Board meets only when called upon by the President, but it usually happens that it meets once a week. Occasionally a meeting may be omitted, but in the event of any emergency arising, such for instance as the introduction of infectious diseases seaward, or the occurrence of virulent disease on shore, the Board of Health would be called together.

3965. Then, does the President keep himself *au courant* with the duties that have to be discharged by the department, or does it rest with the secretary principally to keep everything well up to the mark? It rests both with the secretary and President. The secretary is an officer who is always at his post, and he has the ordinary routine of the Board under his supervision, but he would not feel himself called upon to undertake any responsibility. The President would decide upon what questions the opinion of the Board was required.

3966. Then the President, of course, keeps himself very closely in touch with the secretary? He must.

3967. And the secretary appeals to him on all occasions? On all occasions when necessary.

3968. A good deal of responsibility rests upon the President? The whole responsibility rests upon the President. Practically, it is only routine work that the secretary would be responsible for.

3969. And the Board, when they meet as a Board, discuss the matters that are laid before them? Yes.

3970. So they are what you might call an advisory Board, the President taking the initiative, and the control generally? Subject to the revision of the Board. In cases of emergency he might take the initiative, but the President would not deal with any great question without taking the opinion of the Board.

3971. As a rule, could you say from memory what the attendance at the Board is—whether there is what is called a full Board? Usually there is a good attendance. The Mayor of the City is a member of the Board *ex officio*, but his attendance has been rather rare. His civic duties, I suppose, will not admit of his attending regularly.

3972. The secretary, of course, has very constant duties to perform;—are they very responsible and very onerous? They are both responsible and onerous.

3973. He was required to live in town, instead of being allowed to live in his own house somewhere on the line, and an allowance was given to him for the residence he had to take up in town? It is necessary he should live in town. Emergencies have frequently arisen in the past, especially during the time when small-pox was prevalent. Small-pox occurred several times in the city between the years 1883 and 1886, and it was necessary during that time, and always will be necessary, to deal with such cases immediately in order that those suffering from the disease shall be immediately isolated. That is always done under the immediate directions of the secretary.

3974. So he must always be at hand? He must always be within hail.

3975. Has the secretary any professional or medical knowledge? None; all the knowledge he has of this subject, which is now considerable, has been acquired since he took office with the Board, or rather with the department. Prior to my holding office as Health Officer and Medical Adviser to the Government, Dr. Alleyne held the position, and the man who at present occupies the position as secretary to the Board was a clerk with Dr. Alleyne.

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3976. So he has acquired a very considerable practical knowledge and skill in the fulfilment of his duties, in consequence of his long experience? I should say a considerable amount of practical knowledge.
3977. Can you tell us whether, comparing the duties that are required from secretaries in ordinary business walks, it is necessary to pay him the amount of salary he receives? I am not aware of the amount of salary he does receive.
3978. £575, including the allowance of £100 for residence? Well I would say the salary was by no means too great, considering the amount of responsibility, and the amount of knowledge, which might be called technical knowledge, involved in the secretary's position—that is, comparing it with salaries which are given to men occupying somewhat similar positions in various mercantile institutions.
3979. At the Glebe Island Abattoirs the old arrangement for 1894 has been discontinued, and instead of about ten officers being employed they have been dispensed with, and three appointed under the re-organised system: these three are called superintendent, inspector, and assistant inspector;—now, if there were ten that fulfilled certain duties and could be dispensed with in that particular direction, could you suggest any other department where some of the offices might be abolished—under the Board of Health? Not under the Board of Health. The Abattoirs are now being administered by the Board of Health, and from my knowledge of that department in former days, and my knowledge of it now, I feel convinced that it will be more economically and more efficiently managed than it has ever been.
3980. Even with a smaller number of officers? Yes.
3981. Taking the administrative staff of the Board of Health, there is a chief clerk at £275, and three other clerks below him at £223, £200, and £100, and a probationer;—is such a clerical staff necessary, as far as you are aware? I can only say that I think it is, my knowledge of the duties of the office not being sufficiently great to enable me to give a definite opinion, but when I consider the number of departments, and the number of Acts that are being administered by that office, and the difficulty of administering those Acts, I should say the staff was not too great. For instance, I may cite the Quarantine Laws: The regulation of the Quarantine establishment at North Head, which during times of emergency is a most difficult institution to manage, I can assure you; the management of the Coast Hospital, which has about 220 beds, if my memory serves me rightly, being about as large as the Prince Alfred Hospital as regards numbers; the Leper Lazarette, the administration of the Dairies Supervision Act, the Diseased Animals and Meat Act, the Cattle Slaughtering, and the administration of the Abattoirs. These are very serious matters to tackle with a small staff. It must not be forgotten that these Acts have been passed recently, and the difficulty of bringing them into operation has been considerable.
3982. *Mr. Storey.*] Involving a lot of clerical work? Yes, a great deal of clerical work; because beginning with the Dairies' Supervision Act, a number of what may be said to be vested interests were interfered with, and it was with considerable difficulty, and by the use of a great deal of tact and forbearance at times, that this Act was brought into force efficiently. To a certain extent the same may be said of these recent Acts—the Diseased Meat Act and the Noxious Trades Act. Of course persons who had been conducting these businesses conducted them just in a manner that pleased themselves, to their own advantage and not to the advantage of the general public, and when stringent rules and regulations were brought in to bring them into line, they naturally resented it. A good deal of correspondence has been entailed in that way, and will always be entailed by it.
3983. *President.*] There is a division of the administration of some of these Acts that you have just mentioned;—does not that complicate the work of the Board of Health, or of the officers rather, in having the different Ministers administering the different Acts? I think it does.
3984. Would it not ease the labour to some extent and simplify matters considerably if they were all brought under the administration of one department of Government? Perhaps it might, but I do not think that would materially affect the case at all.
3985. The scare, if we may so call it, which has recently arisen about milk, and its proper sanitary management, has that given much more work to the Board of Health now than formerly? Not to my knowledge.
3986. Inspecting of the dairies is done now as it has been done hitherto, I suppose? Just exactly in the same manner. What you call this scare is perhaps something which is easily accounted for. There is not much in it. These dairies have been efficiently inspected, and on the whole as efficiently managed as we had reason to expect they would be.
3987. Can you tell us how many temporary inspectors are ordinarily employed at the Abattoirs? I could not say.
3988. There is a line here, in the cost of the temporary inspectors at 10s. a day; that was in 1894, but that of course has been reorganised? Reorganisation has always been directly carried out, or rather the recommendations for reorganisation have come from the sub-committee.
3989. A sub-committee of the Board? Yes.
3990. *Mr. Storey.*] Under the heading, Medical Adviser to the Government, the Estimates provide for an expenditure of £31,833; under the Board of Health the Estimates provide for the expenditure of £25,144;—now, have the Board the direct control of the whole expenditure of this money, or who has the responsibility of this expenditure? The items of expenditure are not brought before the Board; the employment of officers would be a matter for the consideration of the Board, but the rendering of accounts to the Government, vouchers for expenditure, and other documents would not be the duty of the Board.
3991. Do I understand the Board have no control over the estimates, or the appointments, or the salaries, or the expenses? Some of the appointments are upon the recommendation of the Board.
3992. Who prepares the estimates;—do they ever come before the Board? No.
3993. The Board is not responsible? No.
3994. Who is really responsible for this large expenditure;—does it rest with the President and the secretary? The President and the secretary, I should say. Under the heading Medical Adviser to the Government, you have the surgeons to the gaols, the dispensers for the gaols and the Government asylums. They come under Medical Adviser to the Government, but the Board of Health has no relation whatever to them.
3995. No relation as far as the £31,000 is concerned? Yes; that is all directly under the care of the Medical Adviser to the Government and he is responsible.
3996. Has the Board of Health as a Board any control over this expenditure of £25,000? As a Board no.
3997. Then is the Board simply an advisory Board to the President? To the Government. The secretary of the Board is the channel through which the advice of the Board would reach the Government unless it were given privately by the President, but the official channel would be the Secretary.

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3998. I understand the Board does not deal with matters where retrenchment is necessary, or where economy can be exercised or salaries reduced or appointments made? Yes, that is a thing which might reasonably come within the cognizance of the Board—such salaries as have been apportioned to the various members of the staff, who have been appointed by the Board, or I should say have been suggested by the Board.

3999. Have there been any attempts at reductions of late years under the Board of Health? I do not see how any reduction could be made. For instance, the President of the Board of Health receives £489 per annum. When I was President of the Board I received £1,030 per annum, and the Government offered, if I would retain the office, to increase it to £1,500 per annum, but I declined.

4000. Who is responsible for this big expenditure under the Medical Adviser to the Government? The Medical Adviser to the Government is Professor Anderson Stuart; he is also President to the Board of Health. The duties which are performed under the Medical Adviser to the Government and the subjects which come under his consideration are so apt to come also more or less under the consideration of the Board of Health, I think it would be almost impossible to carry on the work efficiently unless both offices were held by the same man.

4001. Professor Stuart gave us the reasons why the two departments are under separate Ministerial control; he says himself that he thought it was a curious arrangement at first, but when he came to inquire into the working of it he found it far better to leave it so? While I was occupying the position of President of the Board of Health I thought it would be better to have the two departments under one Ministerial head, but after consideration I did not think it was a matter of so much importance as to justify me in pushing it further. As you are aware the quarantine law has always been administered by the Treasurer because of its interfering to so large an extent with the mercantile interest, whereas the Medical Adviser's Department has always been administered by the Colonial Secretary. The Medical Adviser deals with hospitals and medical matters generally throughout the Colony, and outbreaks of diseases in remote districts which could scarcely be dealt with except through the police, and as the Police Department is under the Colonial Secretary, the Medical Adviser's Department must of necessity be under the Colonial Secretary.

4002. *Mr. Humphery.*] Can you say how the salaries and duties of the medical officers under the immediate control of the Board of Health compare with those of the medical officers connected with the Charitable Institutions? The Charitable Institutions are under the Medical Adviser to the Government.

4003. Not under the Board of Health? No; the salaries are on a par, as far as my memory serves me, with those of the medical officers of the Charitable Institutions.

4004. And the duties? The duties are very much on a par. You will understand that in this connection you cannot compare the duties or the salaries of a medical officer under the Government in such positions as those now under discussion with those of the medical officers in public hospitals. The positions are not analogous at all. In regard to the comparison of the salaries of the various medical officers employed, I should say that the technical knowledge which is necessary in the Chief Inspector of the Board of Health is such as to entitle him to a larger salary than the other gentlemen receive. Public health matters have assumed a more scientific character altogether of late years, so much so that most of the Universities now grant a special diploma in public health which is given after an examination upon public health matters. And the gentleman who occupies that position here ought to have that diploma, and in fact does hold it. Dr. Ashburton Thompson has a diploma from the University of Cambridge, I believe, as a public health expert. That is something over and above his medical qualification entirely. He must, in the first place, be a qualified medical practitioner, and, after being that, he must submit himself to another examination for the acquisition of this public health diploma.

4005. Are you of opinion that the Public Health Department should embrace branches of the Public Service at present not under its control? I think it should be administered by a Minister for Health as has been advocated in England and elsewhere. All subjects relating to the general health of the community, such as those which have recently been added to the duties of the Board of Health, should be under this Minister. The notification of infectious diseases should also be placed under him; this will be a very important department when the Act for the Notification of Disease is passed, which I trust will be at an early date. My opinion is that the registration of disease would clearly be better administered in conjunction with the registration of deaths, if not, indeed, of births, and other statistics of that character, by this Minister of Public Health. Of course this would need some consideration, because, as you can easily see, the duties that we propose to perform by this office might, to a certain extent, overlap those of two other offices, that of the Registrar-General and the Government Statistician, but the difficulties which that would present are not, I think, insuperable. Besides, I do not think that should form any reason for preventing the change, because it is clear that the public health officers are those more immediately concerned not alone with the births, but with the sickness and the deaths in the community. There are several other departments that could be administered from the same office with advantage; I could not give you the names at the moment, but in the past I have thought them over.

4006. Would your suggestion lead to the lessening of the numbers of officers in other branches, and a reduction in the cost of administration? I should say, probably, it would.

4007. You cannot specify in what direction? I cannot say positively it would be a less expensive, but I am perfectly certain it would be a more efficient, method of dealing with these questions.

4008. *President.*] Do you not think that the system of registering and recording communications, letters, and despatches, of all kinds is overdone in the Government departments generally; we find that there is a slavish adherence to the system of notifying the receipt of all letters, even the most trivial; so much has that been the case, that I believe one of the members of the late Commission followed a document which was of an ordinary nature through all its wanderings in the department until it had passed through twenty-one hands before it was finally put into a pigeon-hole? That would seem to be an unnecessary circumlocution, but I would not be prepared to say it was advisable not to carry that out. On the face of it it seems to be an unnecessary waste of power.

4009. Of course you saw how documents were dealt with in the Mines Department—generally, do you think a good deal of the correspondence could be dealt with summarily, without having to go through so many hands as at present? I have no doubt of that.

4010. There might be a great deal excised, leaving the more important letters to be recorded and dealt with? I have no doubt of it; but anything of that sort would need to be done with very great judgment,

because

because some very important matters might slip by, and papers which ought to be recorded might be done away with; they might be wilfully or carelessly lost. Hon. C. K. Mackellar, M.L.C.

4011. Or by mistaken judgment? Yes.

4012. However, if the papers were to pass through the hands of one of the heads of a department or sub-department for his decision, there might be a great deal of labour saved by throwing aside really unimportant and trivial papers? Probably, I should say. 29 Jan., 1895.

WEDNESDAY, 30 *JANUARY*, 1895.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., | JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V.,
J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P.

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

A. J. Doak, Esq., J.P., Chief Accountant and Comptroller, Money Order Office and Government Savings Bank, sworn and examined:—

4013. *President.*] You have a very important branch under your care. Referring to the estimate of expenditure, I see the principal officer under you is called the chief clerk? Yes, Mr. Docker. A. J. Doak, Esq., J.P.

4014. And his salary is £560;—could you tell us generally what his duties are? He is at the present time in charge of what we call the check-room, Money Order and Savings Bank. He has the supervision of that room. He takes my place at any time when I am away, and acts for me. The exact nature of the duties would be very hard to explain, unless you saw the forms. I have a copy of the Postmaster's account, which I should be very glad to explain. 30 Jan., 1895.

4015. Do so in as short a manner as you can? Every money order postmaster is obliged to send in a statement daily of the money order transactions, and also of the Savings Bank transactions. All the Savings Bank accounts are kept in the chief office. The postmaster simply records from day to day the transactions, and forwards them to the chief office.

4016. You have a ledger account of each deposit? Yes.

4017. In your office? Yes; I may say that there are three separate branches in connection with my department—the Savings Bank, the Money Order Office, and the Postal Note Department, each of which is entirely separate from the others. They are distinct systems in connection with the offices over which I have charge. Mr. Docker is in charge of the room to check the whole of the transactions in connection with the postmasters' accounts.

4018. Have you a separate staff of clerks in each of these three sections? Yes.

4019. They do not interfere with each other? No.

4020. Each sticks to his own last? The duties are pretty well classed out, as it were.

4021. And you receive daily returns from every post-office in New South Wales of the money order transactions? That is from each money order post-office.

4022. And these are separately dealt with by the staff set apart to take care of them? Yes; the first duties after the letters are opened in the morning are to check the accounts, to see if the proper charges have been made for commission on money orders issued, and to compare the vouchers with the entries on the credit side. A similar course is pursued with reference to the Savings Bank accounts.

4023. We will suppose that the returns from Goulburn come to you in the morning with the names of the depositors and the amounts;—what is done with these returns? After they have been checked in Mr. Docker's room, as to the credits, &c. (both the credits and debits are entered on the same statement), they are sent in to the ledger-keeper's room, where they are summarised and then posted directly into the books.

4024. Each depositor has a distinct account? Exactly.

4025. Then you said there was a third section devoted to postal orders? Yes.

4026. Does that refer to those printed orders that are in use now? Yes.

4027. They are payable anywhere? Yes; according to the wishes of the purchaser.

4028. But if they are issued generally they can be made payable anywhere? Yes, at all money order offices.

4029. The country postmasters have supplies of these from you? Yes; through the distributor of stamps.

4030. Do you mean Mr. Johnson? No; I mean the distributor of postage stamps in our own office.

4031. You debit the offices which receive the supplies with the amounts, and see that they are properly accounted for? Yes, and we credit the paying office with the amount when they are paid.

4032. You debit the issuing office and credit the paying office? That is so.

4033. How do you know that the notes are properly dealt with;—in what way do they check the supplies that you send, and the use that is made of them? I do not quite grasp the question.

4034. The head office of the New South Wales Savings Bank sends to the country branch 100 notes; how do you know that they are properly made use of;—in what way do you check them? The postmaster has to account for every penny he receives. He receives these just in the same manner as he receives cash.

4035. Supposing you send him 100 five-shilling postal notes, 80 of which are used, and you send an inspector to inquire—the postmaster would have to show what was in stock? Yes; and show an equivalent in value for the notes disposed of.

4036. How often do you send inspectors? They are not under my control. I suppose they visit periodically. If I suspected something radically wrong I would suggest to the proper quarter that one should be sent.

4037. The title of examiner means an examiner into documents that come to your department? Yes, that title is used in the English system. When the Savings Bank was first introduced we used the same titles that they have in England.

4038. The examiner will check the statements and vouchers from country postmasters? Yes. I would like to explain our system of accounts as it stands now, and what it was prior to the amalgamation. Prior to the amalgamation there were three separate account branches—the Telegraph Account Branch, the Post

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Post Office Account Branch, and the Money Order Account Branch. At the time of Mr. Cracknell's decease I was asked to amalgamate the accounts, being the senior officer, and I undertook it. In going through the accounts I found that postmasters requiring postage-stamps, for instance, would send their requisition and their remittance to the cashier of the Post Office, and the postmaster would be debited with the amount of the stamps, and also be credited if there was a remittance, which nearly always occurred, in the ledger account in the Post Office. I saw that this was a work of supererogation, simply a debit and credit to no purpose, so I suggested that the whole of these ledger accounts in connection with postmasters in the Post Office department should be abolished. Almost precisely similar action was taken in connection with the telegraph accounts. The telegraph masters would report weekly to the Telegraph Office their receipts, and they would also forward remittances in adjustment of their receipts.

4039. Of the precise amount? Supposed to be. There were ledger accounts in the Telegraph Office in connection with all these. There were 600 or 700 of them. I suggested the abolition of these accounts, and that postmasters requiring stamps should simply send their requisitions to the distributor, and that their money order account should be charged with the value of the stamps; so that at present there is only occasion for one remittance on the general account, which covers the Money Order, Savings Bank, Postal Note, Post Office, and Telegraph Office business. All these transactions pass through the money-order cash-book. In this manner I did away with the whole of the ledger accounts connected with postmasters, postage-stamp, and telegraph message accounts.

4040. So that instead of having ledger accounts with each of these postmasters you do a cash transaction? Scarcely so. The items are debited or credited, as the case may be, to their money-order account; instead of having three ledger accounts there is one only.

4041. You keep the postmasters' ledger account? His money-order account is charged with all his collections, including stamps and telegraph collections. A great saving was effected by the improvement which I introduced. Instead of three accounts there is now only one, and one cashier and one distributor of stamps.

4042. How many clerks in each of these three sections that you mention are required to do the work of checking and attending to the remittances and advices in connection with the Money Order, Post Office, and Savings Bank? I would have to turn to the Estimates to get the exact number. In the Money Order Office we have at the present time seventy-nine officers.

4043. There are three less than we have estimates for? Yes. According to the Civil Service Act the probationers are supposed to be promoted. They get £50, and then £75, and then, I think, £100, which is the minimum salary for a permanent appointment. The case you are referring to was simply that of a transfer. We provided for the transfer of three men from the temporary class to the permanent class at £100 a year, the minimum rate. The positions have not been filled so far; but it is just possible that we shall require this extra help before the end of the year to provide for the increase that goes on in the postal note business, which is increasing very fast.

4044. You keep the three sections of clerks distinct; their duties are distinct? As nearly as possible; but the work is so interwoven that the money-order ledger-keepers keep the postmasters' ledgers, in which all the credits and all the debits occur. I have a copy of the ledger accounts here. It would be very difficult to explain the system unless you saw it. The postmasters are debited for postage-stamps, money-orders, Savings Bank deposits, and postal notes, and the money they receive in connection with it from the chief office. That work is combined. We may call these ledgers agents' ledgers. Postmasters are simply agents.

4045. Is your system of checking these accounts efficient; does it prevent fraud to a great extent? I think it is as efficient as it is possible to make it.

4046. Do instances of fraud frequently occur in your experience? Not in the chief office. It is impossible to prevent fraud in the country; but we have been particularly fortunate in connection with frauds. We have only had one large one.

4047. What was the amount of fraud for 1894 in the country? About £300; but it was nearly all covered by the fidelity bonds.

4048. Have all given security? Yes.

4049. So that the Post Office lost nothing? Very little. I think £100 would cover the whole loss.

4050. Considering the nature of the work of the ledger keepers and the clerks, do you consider that they are over or underpaid? I think in some cases they are underpaid. In the Money Order Office and Savings Bank the clerks are worse paid than in any other branch, comparing the duties.

4051. For instance, take the ledger-keepers? There are two classes.

4052. They are not divided here? No, they are not.

4053. In the column for 1894, those who are specially named ledger-keepers do not appear in the column for 1895. I am speaking of the Estimates. The ledger-keepers seem to be thrown altogether among the clerks, of whom the number put down is fifty-six. The two highest on the list receive £335, and so on? I can give you the duties of these two. One is in the Checking Branch, under Mr. Docker, and the other is in the Money Order Branch. The first has almost similar duties to Mr. Docker. Mr. Docker takes charge of the room, and Mr. Lumsden, the officer in question, comes next.

4054. What about the other? He is the head of the ledger-keeper's room, of the Money Order Office. He is the senior officer upstairs.

4055. What are the duties of the others? The bulk of the work is nothing but checking. They have to check all the accounts received from these 616 Money Order Offices, and 450 Savings' Banks.

4056. There is a constant stream of these coming in every day? They are supposed to come in every day from each office.

4057. Have these clerks any spare time? No, the work is continuous. The southern mail comes in at noon and has to be picked up after the morning work is done.

4058. Is any overtime charged? No, except in connection with the Savings' Bank at the beginning of each year. Interest on the Savings' Bank accounts is then calculated. That is the only claim we have made for overtime in the branch.

4059. What rate is charged? The two seniors have been getting 3s., and clerks who have had five years' service 2s. 6d., and others are paid 2s. per hour.

4060. Is tea money charged in addition? No.

4061. What is the total amount of overtime for 1894? I think it is about £450, distributed between forty clerks. They make about £10 on an average each for six weeks' work.

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4062. In calculating interest do you take the monthly credits? No. The interest is added to the accounts when our annual summing up is made. If, for instance, I make a deposit in the Bank to-day of (say) £20, an entry in the ledger would credit me with £20. They would multiply interest on £20 for eleven months. The interest would not be added to the principal, but it stands as a record in the interest column. If that account is not operated on the interest is added at the end of the year.
4063. You don't enter the interest in decimal figures? No. We simply take the monthly rate of interest—eleven months interest upon £20.
4064. How do you manage with your clerks? Whenever I see one with special qualifications I place him where I think he is best fitted to display his abilities to the best advantage. Of course I am obliged to take whatever clerks are given to me and to make the best of them.
4065. What is the system of nomination to a position in your office? Do you mean if there is a vacancy?
4066. First of all, on entering, who exercises the patronage? The Minister.
4067. Do you ever make requisitions for additional men? Yes, if I find I am short. I made a requisition for those three of whom you were speaking just now. I thought it was necessary to meet the requirements in the postal note system for the coming year. It is a new system.
4068. Is it increasing fast? Very rapidly.
4069. Do you think it will supersede post office orders to a great extent? Yes, to a very great extent, but not altogether.
4070. Are you ever asked to receive into your department by the Minister any clerks for whom you have no occupation? No; I have never been asked that.
4071. You have never had any clerks sent to you to be employed anyhow? No. I have been asked if there was a vacancy, but I have never been asked to take clerks. I would not take any unless there was a vacancy.
4072. Is your department limited to the Money Order, Postal Notes, and the Savings Bank Branches? I am supposed to be the chief accountant. I have the supervision over the whole of the duties of the Post Office accounts. I have an accountant, Mr. Gregory, who has entire charge of the expenditure accounts. All the revenues pass through the money-order books. The expenditure in connection with the Post Office is very great now. Mr. Gregory has supervision of all vouchers of expenditure.
4073. He is called the accountant? Yes.
4074. Does he work under your control, or is he in a manner independent? He is under my control. I might explain that when the departments were amalgamated it was the Deputy Postmaster-General's idea that I should certify all the vouchers in connection with the Post Office and telegraph services, but I found it was rather too much, and that I had to certify to lots of accounts that I knew nothing at all about—contingent accounts, travelling expenses, some in connection with telegraph service, and some in connection with postal service,—so I asked Mr. Lambton to relieve me of those duties, which he did. He now signs those vouchers in connection with the Post Office, and Mr. Walker signs those in connection with the Telegraph Department, so that I am relieved of that duty.
4075. Would Mr. Gregory be more versed in the details of these disbursements than you are? Yes.
4076. You have to take his word? Yes; he initials everything. There are thousands of vouchers.
4077. You took them on the responsibility of Mr. Gregory saying that they were correct? I did for a period on Mr. Gregory's initials, but I asked Mr. Lambton to relieve me. I thought it was an anomaly signing vouchers that I knew nothing at all about.
4078. Are the country post officers paid by cheque? In numbers of cases they are, but in most cases it passes through my books. I credit all the postmasters through the money-order books with their salaries, and they pay the officers under them. That has been done to reduce the labour of writing cheques. Formerly we had to send cheques to all of them.
4079. How many postmasters have you? There are 616 money order postmasters. There are perhaps ten or a dozen officers in some of these offices. In Bathurst there would be eight or twelve to pay, including letter-carriers and so forth.
4080. So that if you had to send cheques to each of these you would have to draw several thousands? Yes.
4081. You have dispensed with all that? To a very great extent we have.
4082. Are the officers paid by cheque? No; principally in cash by the cashier.
4083. That also saves the writing of cheques? Yes; there are half a dozen exceptional cases in which cheques are drawn.
4084. Incidentally, you may have seen in the newspapers a proposal to pay the officers of the Government weekly. Do you think that would be expedient? No; I do not. It would be a very laborious work.
4085. There is a good deal of time necessarily taken up in the payment of salaries, is there not? Yes; that is done by the cashier, and the greater part of his staff. The cashier, I may say, is underpaid. He is a very zealous officer, working from early in the morning to get through his remittances from the country. He gets through these pretty well before 9 o'clock. His name is Mr. Coote.
4086. Would you consider it very inexpedient to increase the performance of that task to four times the present amount? Yes.
4087. Would it be a great waste of time, in your opinion? Yes.
4088. Could Mr. Gregory give us any particular details with reference to the management of this sub-section? Yes; he has been in charge of that for years. Before the amalgamation took place he was the accountant to the telegraph service.
4089. Taking your staff all round, numbering seventy-nine, you do not consider you have any superfluous hands? No.
4090. You could not dispense with any? No; they are fully occupied. The Money Order Office, the Savings Bank, and the Postal Note Branch are always growing.
4091. You do not think that the nature of the duties would justify the employment of men at less salaries? No; I think it is the other way. The Savings Bank is such a large institution that I think the salaries are scarcely equal to the responsibilities.
4092. To a mercantile eye the salaries seem exceedingly liberal. We do not look at the remuneration of the officers in the service from the ideal basis or platform that officers in the department do. They draw comparisons between each other, and the heads of the different departments say, "My department is not overpaid compared with another department," but the platform that has been ideally fixed by the service is considerably higher than the platform outside? That is just possible, but the late Civil Service Commission—

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Commission—Mr. Dibbs, and several of the Commissioners, visited the office frequently, and had me under examination all the time—came to the conclusion that we were not overpaid. I do not think there is any commercial institution that will fairly compare with the Money Order and Savings Bank. I do not know of any institution that you could name.

4093. In importance? In similarity of work. A banking institution would be more like it. I compared the Government Savings Bank with the Savings Bank in Barrack-street, and I found that the latter does not do half the work, while it costs nearly as much as our Savings Bank, Money Order Office, and Postal Note service put together.

4094. Do you think that trustworthiness of the officers in the Post Office is required to a greater extent than in one of the banking institutions of the Colony? Certainly not. I say that the only comparison that can be made with the Government Savings Bank is with a Bank. We resemble a banking institution more than anything else.

4095. Yes, of course, that is so? The Barrack-street Bank issued a return in 1892 which showed that the charges—including, I suppose, printing and advertising and postage stamps—amounted to £16,103.

4096. *Mr. Humphery.*] That is too general for comparison? They have no rent to pay. I do not know what they include in the sum I have named. Our salaries come to £12,600. That leaves a margin of £4,000 compared with ours. I am including the Money Order, the Savings Bank, and the Postal Note salaries in ours. The number of transactions in the Barrack-street institution is 147,000 odd, while in the Government Savings Bank it is 278,000 odd. The number of accounts that remain open at the end of the year is 66,000 in the Barrack-street institution, and 114,000 in the Government Savings Bank.

4097. *Mr. Storey.*] The department of which you are the head takes pretty well all your time? Yes.

4098. Do you know personally that the whole of the clerks under your charge are fully employed or do you take it from the reports of the accountant? I know it pretty well of my own knowlege, but I am dependent a great deal on the reports of others; still I have a supervision.

4099. Within the last two years retrenchment has been the order of the day, especially in Banks;—has there been any retrenchment in your department? Only the 10 per cent.

4100. Were not all the heads of departments told by Sir George Dibbs to exercise retrenchment—did you not receive a circular to that effect? Yes; but I do not think it was to reduce salaries. That does not rest with the permanent head of the office.

4101. You made no recommendations of any kind? None whatever. I did not feel justified.

4102. Are the clerks in your department worth the money they are receiving? With one or two exceptions I think they are underpaid.

4103. What standard have you for comparison—have you had any experience outside the Government service? Scarcely experience—hearsay.

4104. In stating that the officers in your department are mostly underpaid, what is your standard? I think a Savings Bank ledger-keeper in my department is worth £200 a year.

4105. What is a teller worth? I should think the senior teller would be worth from £250 to £300, but I would not pay all tellers alike. The receiving teller has very much simpler duties than the paying teller.

4106. How many years' service should they have had before reaching £300? Fifteen to twenty years.

4107. Have any reductions been made in the Estimates during the last three years? I think not. It is easy to see. I think the amalgamation happened within the three years. If so there would be some alterations. Under that amalgamation three or four officers were done away with. Mr. Lambton's suggestion was that the three seniors in the Post Office, Mr. Dalgarno, Mr. Walker, and myself, should receive £100 a year increase.

4108. Do I understand you to say that the salary of the ledger-keeper should be £200? Yes, of Savings Bank ledger-keepers.

4109. But £304 and £232 are the salaries paid to the ledger-keepers in your department? They are money order ledger-keepers.

4110. Is that work more onerous? Yes.

4111. In what way? A money order ledger-keeper keeps agents' accounts. He keeps a section of the accounts of these 616 agents scattered throughout the country. These accounts include all money order, savings bank, postal notes. and postage stamps transactions, and all the credits and debits for remittances.

4112. Does not he enter these credits and debits in the ledger from papers put before him? Yes.

4113. It is purely clerical work? It is more than clerical work. There is clerical work and clerical work.

4114. How does it differ from ordinary clerical work? He has to exercise a great deal of judgment in regard to the state of each account. He has to see that the postmaster does not retain more money than he should. He has to see that the postmaster is properly supplied with cash to carry on the business.

4115. *Mr. Robertson.*] Would not the postmaster see to that himself? No; that would be too late in the day.

4116. When a country postmaster makes his application for money does it go to the ledger-keeper? Yes.

4117. Is he responsible whether he shall execute that order? Yes.

4118. He is something more than a ledger-keeper? Yes; he keeps the agents' accounts.

4119. Then the ledger-keeper has the responsibility of executing these orders, and of seeing whether the agents' accounts are correct? Yes.

4120. The ledger-keeper is surely not the name for such an officer? I do not know that you can find a better name. He has the ledger. There are three or four of these ledger-keepers.

4121. And these other twenty-six clerks, with salaries ranging from £335 downwards;—do they have special duties? Yes.

4122. Does the Checking Branch simply take the documents and vouchers and check them? These are the forms that are checked. [*Witness shows forms.*]

4123. At what salary do the juveniles commence? At £50.

4124. At the end of six months you give them £75? Not always.

4125. I thought you always did that under the Civil Service Act? Some are taken on as temporary clerks. The Minister might appoint a clerk who was not qualified as a probationer under the Act, in which case he would go on as a temporary clerk.

4126. Then you cannot suggest any reductions in your staff; at all events except the one officer referred to? No; and I do not suggest that.

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4127. Have there been many increases in the number of the clerks last year? Very few.
4128. You said that you thought a fair salary for the discharge of the duties in connection with a certain office was £250? Yes.
4129. And you subsequently said that there might possibly be a maximum of £300? Yes.
4130. Can you tell the Commission what reason there is for a person holding that office and discharging those duties receiving £371 salary? Yes; he is responsible for the whole of the cash in that branch. From the 1st January to the 24th January this year the transactions at the head office were as follows:—For commission on money orders, £129; amount of money orders issued, £8,090; for savings bank deposits, £43,897; remittances received, £85,419; received for sale of postal notes, £741. The amount of money orders paid was £36,503; savings bank withdrawals, £59,702; postal notes paid, £5,527; cash remitted to comptroller, £39.087. All these amounts passed through that senior teller's cash-book.
4131. But why does he receive £371? He receives that by virtue of long service. He formerly held the position of postmaster at Oxford-street.
4132. When he was transferred to the head office did he carry his salary with him? Yes; it was an exchange.
4133. Is not the position of postmaster at Oxford-street more responsible than the position of teller in the head office? No.
4134. Are not the duties far more varied in the Oxford-street office? They may be more varied, but they are certainly not as responsible.
4135. Do you think that man is fairly paid at £371? I think he is well paid.
4136. Do you think he is overpaid? I think he has more than the position is worth.
4137. Are the books in your branch kept by double entry? The principal ledger accounts are.
4138. What books have you in use? They are very numerous.
4139. I just want the class of books? I think you would have to separate the departments to get at them.
4140. The class of books would be the same in every department—journals, cash-books, and ledgers? There is only one journal in connection with the principal ledger.
4141. Then you do keep the accounts by double entry? Yes.
4142. Was this system introduced after the Report of the last Civil Service Commission? No.
4143. Did it exist before? Yes, almost from the beginning.
4144. Did you carry out the recommendations of the last Commission? I scarcely know what they were. They made no recommendations in regard to the Money Order Office and Savings' Bank.
4145. Did you keep a copy of the Report? Yes, I have it here—*i.e.*, the Money Order and Savings' Bank report.
4146. Can you say whether the recommendations made by the last Commission were given effect to? No, they were not. No alteration was made in either the Post Office or Telegraph Office system of accounts until the offices were amalgamated under my suggestions—that is, after Mr. Cracknell's death. They are not consolidated now as suggested by the Commission.
4147. You have charge of the financial division, and the accountant has charge of the Cash Branch? Yes. The Accountant has charge of all expenditure; the cashier has charge of the cash.
4148. Have you charge of any other division; is there any other immediately under your control? No.
4149. What is the difference between a financial division and an Account and Cash Branch? I am not responsible for the subdivisions or headings of the Estimates. That is a matter which rests with the Deputy Postmaster-General's Department. I did not give the title to the office.
4150. Is it necessary to have two divisions separately recorded? I have nothing to do with that. It was a subdivision of the financial division.
4151. Is it under you? Yes.
4152. You said because of the anomaly created by your certifying to expenditure about which you knew nothing you had asked Mr. Lambton to relieve you of work, which he did? That is correct.
4153. Why should you pass matters in connection with the Account and Cash Branch on to Mr. Lambton? Because it is required by the Audit Act that the head of the department should sign vouchers.
4154. Are not you the responsible head of this department? Not according to the Audit Act.
4155. Does Mr. Lambton sign all the documents in connection with the financial division—all the vouchers and receipts? Yes; everything in connection with the Estimates or expenditure, but not revenue; I sign all revenue vouchers.
4156. Then what is the nature of the accounts that you said you could not sign because you knew nothing about them, and you passed them on to Mr. Lambton? Travelling expenses, contingent expenses in connection with the contingent vote which you will find on the Estimates.
4157. But you said you did sign these for a time? Yes.
4158. Was not that contrary to the Act? I was speaking of sub-vouchers. I was wrong in saying that the Audit Act required the head of the department to sign sub-vouchers. There was some trouble in the matter and the Auditor-General allowed some of the sub-vouchers to pass. He did not require Mr. Lambton to sign them. The head of the department is required by the Audit Act to sign all acquittance vouchers.
4159. Where is the check-room? It is in the Money Order Office.
4160. How many clerks are employed in the check-room? There is the chief clerk at £560, and other clerks receiving salaries of £335, £277, £268, £259, £236, and £232. That is the number checking.
4161. What is the nature of the work checked? The money order agents' daily returns, also the Savings Bank returns, and the postal notes.
4162. Is there any check upon these people before they send their statements down to the head office? None whatever.
4163. Do you not send inspectors to examine the Money Order offices? Inspectors are under the chief inspector. It is only in special cases that I personally request that an inspector should be sent. Inspectors inspect the offices periodically.
4164. All the offices? I believe so.
4165. Do you not know it? I could not say positively.
4166. Is there an outside check upon these money order agents' work? Not in the daily returns. They could not possibly check the officer without the vouchers and the vouchers come to the head office.

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4167. What is the nature of the inspection by the inspectors, if they cannot check the work done? Before leaving the head office the inspector gets the last certified balance of the office he has to inspect; he then proceeds on his inspection, and sees that the balance on hand corresponds with the books.
4168. Did you find any discrepancies in 1894—any embezzlements, or any deficiencies? Yes; several.
4169. What did they amount to? Most of them were covered by the fidelity bond.
4170. Could the inspection be done more economically if it is a case of checking statements; it does not require very great ability; an honest sort of clerk could check these vouchers and trace any discrepancy under an able chief clerk? I think not. Nearly six millions sterling per annum passed through those checks.
4171. *Mr. Humphery.*] When was the postal note system introduced? At the end of 1893.
4172. What was the additional cost per annum to the department? I think the initial cost was only for clerical work.
4173. Did the introduction of the postal note system lead to an increase in the staff? Yes; to three.
4174. What did their united salaries amount to? The item placed upon the Estimates is £500. The appointments were distributed amongst some of the clerks. We did not make a fresh appointment. One of the juniors was given in charge of a portion of the work. Provision was made for two clerks at £100 a year and one at £150 a year extra.
4175. What was the number of money orders issued in 1893? 530,546; and in 1894 there were 430,588.
4176. Has the annual cost been in any way lessened? No.
4177. Although the business done in 1894 was apparently only four-fifths of that done the preceding year? No; the cost has not been lessened. The work was distributed among 616 offices.
4178. What was the work done at the head office in 1894? I have not the returns with me.
4179. How many of these money orders were issued at the head office? About 3,000 a month.
4180. That would be, approximately, between £35,000 and £40,000 a year? Yes.
4181. That is the issue in Sydney? Yes; at the chief office.
4182. Were there more or fewer issued in 1894 than in 1893? I fancy there were fewer in 1894 than in 1893, on account of the postal notes. The postal notes have assumed very large proportions.
4183. How do you deal with the cross-country money orders? The vouchers are forwarded from the paying office down to the chief office, and, after they have been compared with the credit side of the postmaster's returns, they are forwarded to the paid order room. The vouchers are then compared with the debit side of the issuing office, to see that the debits correspond with the vouchers themselves.
4184. Do you keep at the head office a copy of the country records? We keep the original record. I wish to explain that each postmaster forwards a daily return of his transactions, and that that is what I mean by the original record.
4185. Is that the only voucher you receive from country postmasters? We receive the original application from every intercolonial and foreign order.
4186. Is every money order, after payment, sent to the head office? Yes.
4187. What is then done with it? It is first of all compared with the credit side of the account rendered by the paying office. It is afterwards forwarded to the paid order room, and then compared with the debit side of the issuing account.
4188. Is that the work done by the checking branch of your establishment? Only the credit side is checked.
4189. *Mr. Storey.*] Not the debit? No; those orders would be issued at the different offices throughout the Colony, and the accounts would therefore be too numerous to be kept in the check-room.
4190. *Mr. Humphery.*] How many officers in your department are engaged in examining and checking country orders with the daily returns? Ten. They are not all engaged in this work alone—checking postmasters' accounts and orders.
4191. Is this their principal work? Yes; there are three only engaged in checking paid orders.
4192. Would special qualifications be necessary for that duty? It requires very great carefulness.
4193. What, in your opinion, would be the value of services in connection with the checking of vouchers, such as the Money Order, Savings Bank, and Postal Note returns? I think £250 would be about an average.
4194. Have you considered if it would be possible to reduce the work of checking in any way, so as to lessen the cost of that branch of your department? I think it has been reduced to a minimum. I do not think you could do away with any of the checks.
4195. You think all the checks are necessary? Yes; that branch of the department has very recently been reorganised. The whole system in connection with the ledger work and the checking work has been reorganised within the last eighteen months.
4196. With the exception of the ten clerks employed in checking the country business, would the remainder of the officers of your department be fully engaged in connection with the Money Order and Postal Notes and Savings Bank business of the head office? With the exception of two, who are in charge of the correspondence and of deceased accounts.
4197. That would be of course in connection with it? Yes.
4198. *President.*] Could you supply us with a statement of the members of your staff and their respective duties? I have it with me. [*Return handed in.*]
4198½. Is the revenue derived from the postal notes as remunerative as from the post office orders? No.

THURSDAY, 31 *JANUARY*, 1895.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., | JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ., F.S.I.A, F.I.A.V.,
J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P.,

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

Philip Billingsley Walker, Esq., Secretary of the Telegraph Service, sworn and examined:—

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4199. *President.*] There was a change recently in your position through the death of Mr. Cracknell, and the abolition of the office that he filled? Yes; I was Assistant Superintendent under Mr. Cracknell, and on his death the two departments were amalgamated. I was then made Secretary of the Telegraph Service, with duties of Chief Electrical Engineer, under the Deputy Postmaster-General. 4200.

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4200. The one next to yourself on the staff is called the station manager;—what is the nature of his duties? He has sole charge of the Operating Branch, and the general management of the business of the lines and stations.
4201. Does the fulfilment of his duties require him to travel much in the country? He does not travel at all, he has nothing at all to do with the lines, his duties are entirely confined to the traffic.
4202. He has three assistants—one at £446 and two at £326? Yes.
4203. Is the full time of the assistants necessary in the discharge of their duties? The manager has to have one assistant on duty with him. Two assistants come on in the afternoon, and two in the morning.
4204. Are they always present? There are always two present; the chief assistant comes on at 3 and stops till 8 p.m. or later, according to the state of the business; he stops till it is all cleared away; every day's business is cleared off before they leave.
4205. I suppose your own duties require your constant attendance in Sydney? Yes. My duties occasionally take me away from Sydney if there is anything particular to do with the lines.
4206. In such cases does the station manager act for you? Yes; he acts for me in my absence.
4207. Do you consider the station manager and his assistant manager are over or under paid? I do not consider the station manager is overpaid—I think he is rather underpaid; but I think the chief assistant manager—that is, the one at £448, is overpaid.
4208. And the two at £326? I think they are not overpaid.
4209. The next in order is the clerk in charge of the check branch; he gets a very high salary—£403 per annum? The check branch requires a good many clerks to fulfil its duties.
4210. I suppose these forty-one clerks are principally employed in checking? The whole of these forty-one clerks are not employed in the check branch; there are only twenty-five of them so employed.
4211. There is the senior clerk? The senior clerk has nothing to do with the checks—he is the receiving clerk downstairs, and has very heavy responsibilities in the receipt of cash. He is the principal clerk in the receiving-room at the George-street entrance.
4212. *Mr. Storey.*] What is his salary? £371; he is worth £450 or £500 per annum for the duties he performs.
4213. *President.*] Of course he has an assistant? Yes; he has several assistants.
4214. But he is responsible? Yes; he has nine hands in his branch.
4215. And they are under his control? They are all under his control.
4216. Are those nine hands mentioned in the forty-one? Those would be a portion of the forty-one.
4217. Then are the remaining twenty-five employed as check clerks? There are twenty-five clerks in the check branch and five messengers, and these twenty-five clerks form a portion of the forty-one; so also do the nine clerks in the receiving office. The others are distributed in other branches of the department.
4218. You could tell us shortly what the duties of the check clerks are? The duties are to check all the statements that come in daily from the country, to see that all messages have stamps on them under the stamp system, to see that all the returns from the different cross stations agree—that is, the different statements showing what messages have been sent from one station across the Colony to another. They make up the monthly statement and the quarterly returns, showing the revenue received during the year at all the stations throughout the Colony.
4219. It requires great accurracy, but not a great amount of genius, however, to fulfil the duties of check clerk? It does not require any great genius to do it, but great care, and of course there is a heavy responsibility in regard to the stamp system. These stamps all represent cash, and therefore the officers who have to handle them must be very careful to see that there is no loss.
4220. Do the check clerks take down the values? They simply see that all the stamps received are obliterated. The messages are carefully put away, and at the end of twelve months they are burned.
4221. They do not take down the amounts? No.
4222. They simply see that each telegram has a sufficient number of stamps for the words it contains? Quite so. Every day's statement that comes in has attached to it the messages from each station throughout the Colony, and that is checked to see that the messages are properly stamped. The statement is then passed to the chief check clerk, and the messages put away in a pigeon-hole.
4223. Is the remuneration of these clerks in excess of the duties they perform? I do not think it is.
4224. They require to be accurate, but there is no further responsibility? Yes; I hand in this statement of their duties. [*Return handed in.*]
4225. The typewriter, I see, is paid £125 per annum;—I suppose he has full occupation? Yes; he is very well occupied.
4226. The chief mechanician? I recommended his office to be abolished at the end of the year, and the Postmaster-General has approved of it, and has superannuated him. That is a saving of £515 per annum. I think he gets a pension of £300. He has been about thirty-three years in the Service.
4227. To come to the assistant mechanician at £300 a year—has he been retained? He has been retained. He was getting £290 a year, but I suggested he should get £300 a year, and that he should be called foreman of the workshop.
4228. That is a very excellent salary for a foreman, but I suppose he has expert professional knowledge? He is very well up in his work; he has been trained in the department, and has been there some fifteen years.
4229. The electrician gets £403 a year? And very badly paid at that; the position is worth £500 a year.
4230. Is he constantly employed? Constantly employed.
4231. And he has an assistant? He has an assistant too; both of these men are well worth their money and more.
4232. Both indispensable? Both indispensable. I recommended that the office of telegraph instructor should be abolished on the resignation of the instructor, and now the duties, instead of being performed by an instructor who was receiving £250, and was costing the Government £500 a year, are being performed by an operator under the electrician. That saving was effected last year.
4233. The inspector of lines, city and suburbs, £350 a year;—is he constantly employed inspecting? A very hard-working officer.
4234. Does he wait for flaws and breakages to happen? No. He is at work from 8 in the morning till 8 and 9 at night very frequently; he has a large gang under him.

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4235. Examining the condition of the wires? Constantly looking after the wires in the city, and erecting new telegraph and telephone wires. He has complete control of all that work under me.
4236. Messengers' overseers—one at £236 and three at 8s. per diem, Sundays excepted;—you do not pay for Sunday work—there is no Sunday work? Yes, there is Sunday work; but we do not allow anything extra for that; we allow them a spare night off. We used to pay them 10s. a night, but I objected to it. There was an officer recently appointed to the position of night overseer; he did the Sunday night work, and he gets a night off occasionally for that.
4237. You have a good many officers you class as monitors—two at £120, one at £110, and eight at £65;—what are the duties of the monitors? Their duties are mostly in connection with the clerical work; they do a lot of clerical work connected with the booking up of messengers' work; we call them monitors instead of junior clerks.
4238. The booking up of messengers' work? They book up the returns of the messengers and other matters in connection with the messengers' branch. We always have double staffs in this place, because there is a lot of night-work with us; we work all night in the head office.
4239. The messengers are those who deliver telegrams all over the town? Yes.
4240. In the Telephone Branch you have a manager at £450 a year;—is he a scientific man? No, he is not; he is a telegraphist, well acquainted with his duties as principal officer in connection with the Telephone Exchange, and is a very good officer. He has been thirty-seven years in the Service.
4241. Then the mechanician, of course, is a scientific man? The mechanician is a mechanic.
4242. Does he do actual mechanical work? He does most of the mechanical work in connection with the Telephone Exchange.
4243. And probably the fitters are under his care? The fitters are all under his care.
4244. Then the mechanician at £300 a year is very well paid? I think he is very well paid at that, but it is not too much for him. He is well worth it, because he has the supervision of 3,382 telephones. He has to keep these in order, besides having to fit up all new telephones. Applications for new telephones have all to go to him.
4245. The foreman of lines;—is he indispensable? He is a very good man, very necessary too.
4246. These two offices could not be amalgamated? You could not dispense with these officers; the telephone business is a very large one.
4247. It is more than self-supporting? Yes; there is a large profit on it.
4248. The fitters are those who set up the instruments? They fit up all the telephones, and attend to them when they are fitted up.
4249. They seem to be remarkably well paid for persons in that position; there is one at £223, two at £200, three at £175, three at £135, four at £125, nine at £100; now a storeman in a store in town, for example, in the mercantile world, is remarkably well paid at £150, and he has the responsibility of storing goods and accounting for them properly, and of seeing that he delivers all that he receives? There is no comparison between the work of a storeman and the work of a fitter of a telephone exchange; no comparison whatever.
4250. Well, no; the duties are certainly very different; but, while a fitter must be, to a considerable extent, a good mechanic, a storeman requires knowledge and ability in some respects superior to that of a fitter? I think a fitter holds a very responsible position, because he has to fit up these telephones, and see that they do not interrupt the circuits. If he interrupted a circuit he would interrupt the whole exchange work on that circuit. He has to be responsible for all that, so a storekeeper would be in quite a different position from that of a fitter. If we had not good reliable men we should get into no end of trouble with our customers.
4251. The Estimates provide for 100 switchboard attendants; that is a considerable increase, and shows expansion of business? Yes; that shows an increase in the business. Last year we put up between 500 and 600 telephones. This necessitated an increase in the staff. We had to put about 200 odd numbers on our shutter-board in the main exchange, and we have now to enlarge it. I had to apply for 600 more numbers in order to provide for further business. To show the increase in the business, I may say the year before last we had only 400 telephones for the year; last year we had 600; this year I have been obliged to get the Postmaster-General's sanction for tenders for 800.
4251½. The electric light branch is also under your control—that is, for the lighting of Circular Quay? And the Post Office, Parliament House, and Cowper Wharf.
4252. There is no revenue from that? No; that is a loss to the department. When the last Commission was sitting I strongly recommended that each department should pay the cost of lighting under their own branch. At present it is a dead loss to us of over £3,000. The Parliament House lights cost about £580, Circular Quay about £1,000, Cowper Wharf about £616, and the Post Office, £1,500. We have 650 lights in Parliament House, 28 lamps on Circular Quay, 380 lights in the Post Office, 6 outside cluster lamps in Martin-place, and 12 lights on Cowper Wharf.
4253. You have some highly paid officers in the operating branch. The manager has £515 a year, and there are two assistant managers, one at £447 10s. and one at £336;—are these all fully occupied, and are they indispensable? They are all fully occupied.
4254. The ordinary operators seem to be paid on a very high scale of salary; there is a telegraphic instructor, then the electrician? The telegraphic instructor is abolished, and the electrician has nothing to do with the operating branch. He is a technical officer like myself, and is not to be put on the same plane as an operator. He has to do with all the testing, and so has his assistant. They are both technical officers.
4255. I see the operators begin at £308 per annum;—are these ordinary operators? These are superior operators, sound readers, men who work quadruplex and duplex instruments. We have ten quadruplex, three duplex, and forty-seven Morse instruments, making ninety-three circuits altogether. Eighty operators are required to work the quadruplex instruments, ten for the duplex, and forty-seven for the Morse. These men are supposed to be able to adjust their instruments if they go out of adjustment, supposing there were no electrician or higher officer by at the time; therefore they are paid in proportion to their responsibility and capacity as operators.
4256. Is it the case that more than one message can be despatched along the same wire at the same moment? Yes; you can send four messages on the same wire by the quadruplex—you send two and receive two on the one wire at the same moment. We have ten quadruplex instruments; they represent forty circuits and eighty operators, because there is a morning staff and an afternoon staff.

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4257. Could each message be sent to a different place of destination? We generally work them on the Melbourne and Brisbane lines. We have a quadruplex working to Wagga, and we branch off a duplex to South Australia, and work a single line to Deniliquin and a single line to Hay, so we work four circuits on that one line off the branch at Wagga.
4258. What are the hours of duty of the operators? Their regular hours are from 8·30 a.m. to 3 p.m., and from 3 p.m. to 8 p.m.; there are two staffs.
4259. They relieve each other? Yes; sometimes it is 10 o'clock before they get away, but they take turns at the night work; the staff that is on this month in the morning comes on next month in the afternoon. During the recent floods it was 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning before they finished.
4260. Do you consider these higher salaried men are overpaid, or only well paid? I do not think they are at all overpaid; I think they are rather underpaid.
4261. Is their remuneration at all affected by the length of their service, or is it entirely owing to their capacity? So far as I am concerned I have endeavoured to deal with all the officers in regard to their capacity, but many of them were handed over to me at the time of Mr. Cracknell's death, and their salaries have remained intact; but in the newer appointments I have made alterations in the salaries and have reduced them; in some cases I have not advised the filling up of the appointments. For instance, an officer was sent from the head office to Bega. I recommended that his office be abolished altogether, and a junior was put to do his work at £100 a year. This officer had been merely working a suburban circuit, and was not worth the salary he was getting, so I took the opportunity of placing him at Bega.
4262. In this manner large savings would be effected in the course of time? Yes. In another case one of the receiving clerks died who was receiving £320 a year; instead of filling up his position, I simply advised that a messenger be added to the office at £50 a year, and the position of assistant receiving clerk was abolished altogether. Although it created a great deal of stir in the office, I fought the matter out, as I saw it was the most economical way of doing the work, and the Minister and Deputy Postmaster-General supported me.
4263. Could you estimate the probable saving that you could effect in this way, taking the chapter of accidents into consideration through the retirement of aged officers? That is a thing you could not estimate at all.
4264. I do not expect you to estimate it closely? You do not know when a man is going to die or retire. You would have to go through the staff and take the ages of the different officers.
4265. Still it is a point you have constantly before you? My plan has been in all cases where vacancies occur not to advise that they be filled up if it is possible to do without them, but I make the staff that is doing the work perform the duties, with a little extra salary. If I do not think so I make the staff do the work without extra help. I find that system has worked very successfully in all cases where it has been tried.
4266. You have a manager of the Telephone Branch, who receives £402 10s.;—is that absolutely necessary in addition to the head man in the Electrical Department? Yes, absolutely necessary.
4267. And there is a mechanician who is getting £290? Yes. To give you some idea of the work in the Exchange, I may mention that there are 28,000 calls made during the day, the total number of hands employed is 121, the number of telephones 3,382, and the revenue produced last year £20,290 10s. 4d.
4268. That is the gross revenue? The gross revenue.
4269. Could you tell us the profit? I could not tell you the profit; that is more a matter for the accountant.
4270. You receive rent for the instruments you hire out? Yes. The number of miles of line is 601. To show you what the Exchange foreman has to do, I may mention that in three hours, from 2 till 5, at one telephone number, one boy had to return 387 calls in one hour, in another case 306, in another 295, in another 240, in another 300, in another 269, and in another 224.
4271. Do those who receive the messages come under the designation of switch attendants? Yes.
4272. There were forty-two, I see, in 1893;—of course you have more now? Yes; we have 121 altogether now on the Telephone Exchange.
4273. *Mr. Storey.*] The electrical business in New South Wales—is it a paying concern, or is it a loss to the Colony? Under the present system I could not tell you anything about it; I have nothing to do with the accounts; mine is all technical work.
4274. How long is it since the amalgamation took place in the Post Office? It took place on the 1st of February, 1893.
4275. Since that time the staff of the Electric Telegraph Department has been more immediately under your control? Quite under my control.
4276. How much more under your control than under the previous system? It has been always under my control.
4277. It was under your control previous to this? It was under my control under Mr. Cracknell, but I had not the supreme control, as he was head of the department; now I have complete control of the whole staff, as Secretary of the Telegraph Service under Mr. Lambton.
4278. Can you give us an idea, perhaps roughly, of the savings effected, or have any savings been effected since 1893? Some very large savings have been effected in the working of the Telegraph Service. At the time of Mr. Cracknell's death the Estimates had been framed according to his ideas, and they were approved of and ready to be submitted to Parliament. Upon their being handed to me for revision I struck off £14,500, which I considered unnecessary. At the end of the year, after working the Telegraph Service for twelve months, I was about £6,000 or £7,000 within my Estimates. I thus saved over £20,000 by this transaction. If Mr. Cracknell had carried out the Estimates as he submitted them he would have spent about £21,000 more than I did.
4279. Where were the savings principally effected? The amount was simply struck off, mostly in working expenses, repairs to lines, and general contingencies.
4280. That was the first year? Yes; and in addition to that I saved £4,000 for instruments during the last two years. £2,000 a year was usually spent for telegraphic instruments, but when the instrument mechanician put before me a requisition for £2,000 worth of instruments I struck it out, simply because I went through his stock and found that he had enough instruments to last for six or seven years. A great deal of extravagance was practised in former times, over which I had no control. I was always in antagonism with my chief, and was always trying to get the expenditure cut down. When I was placed in charge of the branch I cut down wherever it was practicable.

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4281. This year the savings have not been in the same proportion? Of course not, because they had already been effected. Then there was another case: Prior to Mr. Cracknell's death 400 telephones were ordered from England. There was always the bogey that they could not be bought here because of the patent rights. The 400 telephones cost the Government between £6 15s. and £7, laid down in England. They were bought through the Agent-General, paid for in London, and shipped out here, so if anything happened to them on the way out, the Government would have lost, as they were not insured. Prior to their arrival I was short of telephones, and found we could not get any of this make—"Hunnings" they were—unless we paid £6 13s. I refused to pay this price, as I was well aware there was another telephone in the market, the "Berthon-Ader," which could be worked just as well as the other. On my recommendation the Minister bought 150 of these, and thus we effected a saving of £252 10s. Then I recommended the Minister to call for tenders for 600 last year, which we got at £4 a piece, so we got 200 telephones more, and effected a saving of £700, making a total saving of £1,500.

4282. *President.*] And for the 800 required this year. We have got them for £3 9s. 6d. I declined to notice the patent rights, as I contended that under the Patents Act the Government could use any patent whatever without payment. The agents for the telephones tried to bluff the matter out by saying they would prosecute the Government for using the "Berthon-Ader" telephone, but they could not do it. Last year I obtained the Ericsson telephone which is equal, if not far superior, to the one these people had patented. Last August the patent rights expired, so there is now no difficulty in that respect.

4283. *Mr. Storey.*] Is the whole of the staff, both clerical and mechanical, entirely under your supervision? The whole staff is under my supervision. There is one other point I would like to call attention to in reference to the savings: I was always trying to get the lines tested, because the electro-motive force we were using was considerably in excess, that is the generating power was in excess of what was required for working the lines. I never could get the late Mr. Cracknell to have the lines tested with a view to effecting economy in the working of them. Immediately after the late Superintendent died I set to work, had the lines tested, and found, as I had expected, that we were using a great deal more current than there was any necessity for. I made a calculation, and the result was that I took off a considerable number of cells. On one line alone there were 350 cells in excess. By this means a saving was effected in 1893 of 35 tons of copper, worth about £1,000; we were paying £28 per ton for the copper under contract. This last year we saved 35 tons, so instead of using 70 tons of sulphate of copper per annum we are using 40 tons, which means a saving of £1,500 per annum. There has also been a saving of £450 on general battery material, so the annual saving in these items alone has been £2,000 a year.

4284. In preparing the Estimates, as I presume you do, of the salaries according to the Blue Book——? I have nothing to do with the preparation of the Estimates, and I never see them till they are in print; they are prepared by the accountant and placed before the Deputy Postmaster-General.

4285. You have no say in the salaries of your subordinates? Nothing to do with the salaries put on the Estimates; I simply make recommendations as regards the appointments when they come before me. Mine is the technical portion of the department, and I do not interfere with the administrative portion.

4286. I am speaking of the salaries, not only of the clerical department but of the operators, electricians, and all? I never see the Estimates. Of course if there is any alteration or increase then I am consulted.

4287. In view of the continual demand for economy and retrenchment don't you think you ought to have been consulted about the salaries received by the large staff under your control? That is a matter more for the head of the department. The Deputy Postmaster-General is the administrative head of the department. I have the right to recommend that an officer's salary should be increased, but he would not think of increasing or reducing a salary without referring to me.

4288. I will put it this way: Some years ago the business of an electrician was more of a profession than it is now, and you had to pay very much higher for electricians than now;—am I right in saying so? I don't think so.

4289. Say fourteen or fifteen years ago? Not electricians.

4290. Is not the supply of people engaged in the electrical world far in excess of what it was years ago? But you cannot get expert electricians or operators unless you pay them good salaries. An expert operator has to read by sound, and to take something like 300 and 400 messages a day by sound, as I have done myself; there is a great strain upon his mind, and after seven years he generally breaks down. The average life of an operator is not considered to be more than seven years, just as a telephone boy will not last more than four years. You cannot expect a man to knock under in seven years, and to get him for a small salary. Of course if he is doing light work he might stand for fourteen years, but that would be considered the outside for heavy work. The men doing heavy work get either writers' cramp or mental paralysis, and they have to be shifted about. We then sort them into the country stations and give them light duties.

4291. The salaries of these innumerable people have been in existence for some years? They have been in existence for many years. We have given very few increases since Mr. Cracknell died. We have set our faces right against all increases, and have endeavoured in every way to economise in order to meet the exigencies of the times.

4292. Not being responsible for the salaries of these officers I suppose you can hardly give an opinion as to whether these men are under or overpaid? If you will pick out any particular officer I can tell you.

4293. Speaking generally of the whole Service; here is a line of operators whose salaries go from £190 to £281? I do not think any of those are overpaid.

4294. You would not be disposed to put down any less if you prepared the Estimates? Certainly not.

4295. In spite of the general depression? Certainly not.

4296. Supposing any of the men left, could you replace them at a lesser salary, do you think? That, of course, is a matter I would have to consider. I might propose a reduction of the salaries if the men had to be replaced.

4297. There are temporary clerks here receiving salaries from £200 down to £100. How come they to be temporary—why are not they put on the staff—and in the Estimates as passed for 1895 there are twenty-three temporary clerks, at a salary of £2,500—how comes there to be such a lot of temporary clerks? Most of those are engaged in booking up messages, doing different work in various ways throughout the department, making out the wind and weather reports, and so on.

4298. Yes, but why temporary clerks;—why are they not put on the staff? I do not know why they are not

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not put on the staff. They ought to be made permanent clerks. They were appointed prior to my taking charge of the Telegraph Service.
4299. By whom are these temporary clerks appointed? They are all appointed by the Minister, but the appointments were all made prior to my taking charge of the Telegraph Service. I have not altered the staff at all, except to advise a reduction of it whenever I had a chance.
4300. Will you take into consideration whether you should not have some control over both the clerical and mechanical staff under your department? Of course I have complete control as regards their work.
4301. Should you not have control as regards their pay? That is a matter which rests with the Deputy Postmaster-General.
4302. You said there is one person who is overpaid, the assistant manager in the Operating Branch, at £448 a year? I recommended to the last Commission that that office should be abolished, and that the officer should be pensioned off. He is not vigorous enough for the work. Somehow, the matter has remained in abeyance, and my suggestion has not been adopted. He has been a very long time in the service, though he is not 60 years old yet.
4303. Are there any others, except the one at £448? That is the only one I can single out.
4304. In the clerical department under your control there are a lot of clerks, some twenty-five, engaged in checking, which costs a lot of money;—has it ever been tried to dispense with such a lot of almost extra work; could this work not be done by inspecting the different telegraph offices in the country, that is, could not the inspectors do the work, instead of having everything checked in the head office? It could not be done by inspectors; it is absolutely impossible. The system we have in force now is one that requires every message that is stamped to be checked. Every message that comes in is stamped, and all the messages are sent into the Check Branch with the daily statements. All the statements have to be checked. The Treasury insists upon this being done, in order to prevent frauds on the revenue.
4305. It seems to cost such a lot of money;—is there no way of avoiding such a large expenditure as that? I don't see any way, unless you abolish the Check Branch altogether.
4306. How long has the system been in use? Since October, 1893.
4307. Has it resulted in any saving? It has resulted in a large saving.
4308. In the Electric Light Branch you have a chief engineer, four other engineers, and seven assistant engineers;—you do not require all that staff, surely, to run an establishment to light up four or five different places? You must have a staff at the Legislative Assembly; there is a 28-h.-p. engine in the Domain to work the electric lighting of Parliament.
4309. Are the engines scattered about the city? They are all scattered about. There are different installations; there is an engine at Cowper Wharf, another at Circular Quay, and another at the Post Office; you must have a staff at each of the places. There is no installation worked so economically as my installations are worked; as a matter of fact, we are effecting a large saving annually by lighting the Post Office with electricity.
4310. If you have to keep a separate engineer and staff at Cowper Wharf, Circular Quay, and Parliament House, why does the expenditure come under your department? That is exactly what I want to know. I think it is an expenditure we ought to get rid of. I tried very hard to do so, and the last Civil Service Commission adopted a recommendation of mine on the subject. On page 16 of their Report they say:—

> This branch, (*i.e.* the Electric Light branch) though under the control and superintendence of the head of the Telegraph Department, has nothing in common with postal or telegraphic business, and is not a source of revenue. It should, therefore, not appear as a charge against the Telegraph Department in the Estimates. There are at present installations at Parliament House, Circular Quay, and Cowper's Wharf, and the cost incurred should be made a charge against the departments benefited,—

but under my control.
4311. That accounts for such a big staff of engineers? We could not do with less than our present staff.
4312. You are an old Civil Servant;—what, in your opinion, should be the constitution of a body to control the service—what would you suggest to get rid of political influence, which I understand is your bane; should the work be entrusted to a Board—you know the limited powers of the present Board? I have always thought that the present Civil Service Act is quite a mistake. When they were bringing this Act into operation they ought to have adopted some such plan as they have in Victoria, that is, they should have framed an Act empowering three Commissioners to deal with everything in connection with the service. That plan works very well in Victoria, and also in Queensland; I do not know what arrangement exists in South Australia. I am quite satisfied the Service could be more efficiently worked by such a Board than under the present system of ministerial and political influence. Such a Board would not be subject to influence, but would simply be guided by certain rules and regulations laid down. It would give general satisfaction to the officers of the service, and would be productive of economy.
4313. Who do you suggest should compose a Board of that kind? I should say there should be at least one officer on the Board thoroughly conversant with the working of the Service, one good business man, and one good accountant.
4314. Would you have them devote the whole of their time to the Service? Certainly, as in Victoria.
4315. Should they be nominated by the Government? They would have to be nominated by the Government. The Government would have the selecting of them in the first instance, the same as with the Railway Commissioners. There would be one officer who would be the Chairman of the Board, as in Melbourne, and the other two Commissioners would co-operate with him.
4316. You think that all appointments and promotions should be regulated by them? Everything. A proper system of working the Service would obtain, instead of the present system. Now, when a vacancy occurs in one department, it is considered that no officer in another department has a right to fill it. That is a mistake, because there are men in other departments, outside the one in which the vacancy occurs, much better qualified to fill the vacancy. It is very disheartening to old officers to find themselves treated in this way.
4317. How would a Board of that kind regulate appointments without having a recommendation from the heads of the departments? I presume the system would be somewhat similar to what it is at the present time as regards recommendations. In Victoria the Board generally consult the head of the department in the matter of appointments, but they do not always adopt his recommendation. They have set it aside frequently, and have taken the matter into their own hands by appointing the man they considered most suitable.

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4318. How would an outside Board know better than the head of a department which man would make the best officer? Of course in the Telegraph Service they could not judge well of a man's abilities, because they would require to be technical men; but in another department any man with a good business capacity could, I fancy, fill almost any position. We have had instances of this. Take for instance the late Mr. Eagar, a man who had had no experience whatever in the Service; he was put into a most important position in the Service, that of Under Secretary for the Treasury, and although it was considered the position could not be filled by anybody outside the Service, he proved to be one of the best Under Secretaries for the Treasury we ever had. Then take the case of the Principal Under Secretary. When Mr. Elyard died many years ago, Sir Charles Cowper (then Mr. Cowper) appointed Mr. Owen, the present Judge Owen, to the position of Principal Under Secretary. He was not considered to be a man with any knowledge of official affairs, and yet he was thought to be fit for a position like that. Subsequent events have proved that he was a very able man, as he is now occupying a high position on the Bench.
4319. Are you in favour of a superannuation fund in the Civil Service? I think that the Superannuation Fund is a very good fund indeed, the only difficulty in connection with it being the large number of persons who have been foisted on the fund who had no business to be there at all.
4320. Speaking generally, you are in favour of such a fund? Decidedly.
4321. You would not leave officers to insure their lives and look out for themselves? I think not. I think if the officers are willing to allow a certain deduction from their salaries to provide for their old age they ought to be allowed to do so, and the Government should assist them in doing so. There is an idea that Civil servants get their pensions for nothing, but that is a huge mistake, as of course you are aware, as we all contribute our quota towards the fund. The only thing is, in the present position of the fund, the percentage ought to be increased. For myself I would not object to pay an extra percentage with the view of securing my pension in a few years when I am ready to retire.
4322. *Mr. Robertson.*] When was the amalgamation of offices effected? On the 1st February, 1893.
4323. In most towns now the postmaster and telegraph-master are one and the same person? Yes, they are. There are 449 Morse telegraphic stations worked by post and telegraph masters, 219 railway telegraph stations, some under the charge of railway officials and some under our own officials, and 162 telephone stations, that is, telephone stations acting as feeders to the main lines, making a total of 830 stations altogether.
4324. How many towns are there where the offices are held by different people? I could tell you some of them. There are Goulburn, Albury, Deniliquin, Maitland, Newcastle, and Bathurst. There were only 18 offices of our department, when the last Commission was sitting, that were not amalgamated, but since their report was issued several have been amalgamated, for instance Armidale, Wagga Wagga, and some station out west. Newcastle and West Maitland are separate, as they are places which you could not well amalgamate. For the last Board I prepared a statement showing that a saving of £32,000 could have been effected if the whole of the 18 offices that were unamalgamated could be amalgamated with the post offices. In this way, the buildings which were occupied for the post and telegraph offices could have been sold or made use of in other ways. At Armidale, for instance, the buildings were worth about £3,000, and since we left them they have been taken up for land offices, and by this means a saving, I believe, of about £500 or £600 a year for rent effected. There is a difficulty in the way of amalgamation in some large towns. Albury, for example, is a border station, and the wires to Victoria pass through there. We have to keep a first-class man there, with a good staff, so that when an interruption takes place they may be able to repeat all the business; otherwise there would be complaints of the delay in the traffic. It is a question whether it would be advisable to amalgamate in a place like that. In Bathurst we have the same difficulty, we have quadruplex and duplex instruments there which require an expert to deal with. A postmaster could not deal with them. At Maitland I do not see so much difficulty in the way, unless it be that the postmaster is a very old man and will be retiring in the course of a few years.
4325. And in that event? I certainly should say that the amalgamation should take place.
4326. Has the amalgamation of the offices been found to work satisfactorily? Very satisfactorily.
4327. Well, that being so, could it not be arranged that all branches could be amalgamated in the same way? They are all pretty well amalgamated, with the exception of about ten.
4328. Would it not complete the work and effect a further saving? Yes; it would effect a saving in this way. The expensive buildings the officers are living in might be utilised for other purposes.
4329. With regard to the boys who are messengers, how are they appointed? They are appointed by the Minister, under his patronage.
4330. Without examination? Yes; without examination.
4331. How are they promoted, and where to? They are generally promoted to be mail-boys. Sometimes, if they were very smart, they used to get on as operators, but they have to serve as cadets first now and pay their £1 a quarter, go through a training, and pass an examination prior to being appointed operators.
4332. What check is there upon the time occupied in taking the messages, and upon the work done by these messengers? Do you mean in the delivery of the messages or in the receipt of the messages on the line?
4333. I am speaking only of the messengers? In the delivery-room there is a clerk who is specially charged with the work of seeing that all the messages entrusted to the boys are delivered without delay. After the boys are gone there is another messenger who goes round and searches the bags to see that no messages are left in them.
4334. With regard to the operators, at what salary do they commence? They commence from £52 and go up to £78, £91, then from £78 to £100; then they work their way up in grades from £110 up to £308.
4335. In grades? They go from £110 by increases of £10 up to £308.
4336. Is that a yearly increment of £10? Not a yearly increment, but it goes by grades. Sometimes an operator might die, and that would perhaps make a hundred changes in all the different grades. It might make a lift up for each operator. That is how they get their increases.
4337. If a man had been in the Service say for twenty-five years, and at the end of that period he was an operator receiving £235 a year, would you consider he was fairly paid? No, I should not. I should consider he was worth £300 a year, if he was any good at all. If he was a first-class operator and had been twenty-five years in the Service, he was only getting £235, I should think there was something wrong, or that he had been very unfortunate.

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4338. There was a man who, in 1885, had been twenty-seven years in the Service, and was receiving then as operator a salary of £235; in 1893 he was receiving £308;—how can you account for the increase? That I cannot account for, because I have had no control over it. I think length of service should count in his favour.
4339. Would you count it beyond the grade that you would fix a certain post at? No, I would not. I think £300 a year for the work he is doing is not out of the way. If he were to go away I would not give the next man £300 a year.
4340. In saying you have no control over that, does that apply to the operators? I have no control over the salaries fixed. I have control over the officials.
4341. Did I understand you to say in reply to Mr. Storey that you never see the Estimates until they are in print? I do not see them until they are in print. I am merely asked what additions to the staff I have to recommend.
4342. By virtue of the important office you occupy would you not probably be the greatest authority in the department as to the Estimates? I should think I ought to be.
4343. And you say the Estimates are prepared without you? They are prepared by the accountant but not sent to me for revision. I may say my duties are as follows:—Maintenance and working of 27,450 miles 15 chains of telegraph wire and 12,165 miles of line, 601 miles of telephone wire working 3,382 telephones; the maintenance and working of all telegraph and telephone lines. I am responsible for the whole of the construction of telegraph and telephone lines; also for the construction and maintenance of all railway telegraphs, for the maintenance and working of the electric light system at Parliament House, Circular Quay, Cowper's Wharf, and General Post Office; for the working of the telegraph stamp system and the general expenditure of the telegraph service, as well as for all construction expenditure for telegraphs and telephones. I give security for £1,000. All recommendations for leave of absence for the telegraph branch as well as complaints and other clerical work involved in the working of the branch are also discharged by me as well as correspondence pertaining to work of the branch done in the name of the Deputy Postmaster-General.
4344. Then, although you have to do with telegraph stores and material, you are not consulted with regard to the Estimates? No.
4345. Where are your telegraphic stores and materials warehoused? Our telegraph stores are all in the postal stores in George-street, under my control. We have some outside stores at Finnigan's Siding, Parramatta.
4346. You are under no expense for warehousing your stores? The premises are considered a part of the Post Office.
4347. Have you a system of fines? Yes, fines are inflicted in accordance with the offence from 1s. up to 10s. Beyond 10s. the matter is referred to the Minister.
4348. What is the nature of the offences? Complaints in regard to missing messages, misdirecting messages, misdating messages, putting messages on the wrong file, and making mistakes in copying them.
4349. What system of correspondence and record have you? As far as I am concerned I have no records. The records are kept by the Post Office, and all the papers referring to my branch are sent on to me. All correspondence in regard to line repairing is done under me in the electric branch, through the electrician. That is a matter that is purely technical. I have no records beyond that.
4350. But you have a great deal of correspondence? Yes.
4351. Do the duties of the inspectors include the complete inspection of postal, money order, and telegraphic business, as well as the inspection of telegraph lines? The inspectors have nothing to do with the inspection of lines and instruments. A postal inspector need not necessarily be an expert in telegraphy. All that is required of him is that he should thoroughly understand the checking and receiving of revenue. The telegraphic work is done by my own line repairers, of whom I have forty-five; inspectors are not required for that work.
4352. Seeing the inspectors are highly paid officers, and that they inspect on behalf of the amalgamated offices in the Post Office Department, don't you think they ought to be able to inspect in matters of telegraphy as well as in postal matters? I do not think it is necessary. Of course they could do so; there are two or three of them who are telegraphists.
4353. But if they were qualified, would not that be a saving by avoiding the necessity of your sending line repairers? No saving at all, because at present the inspectorial branch is none too large for the department.
4354. In your opinion do you think there is a necessity for two secretaries in the department? I have nothing to do with postal matters; I know there must be a head to my branch, an officer well versed in all technical work connected with the branch, but so far as the Post Office is concerned I would not venture an opinion. So far as my position is concerned, I think the designation of secretary is a misnomer; my proper designation should be—engineer-in-chief and chief electrician.
4355. How do you and your co-secretary arrange with regard to matters that come from post and telegraph masters? The matters are kept distinct. We are, as it were, two channels communicating with the Deputy Postmaster-General.
4356. But the correspondence is under the control of the Secretary to the Post Office? The Correspondence Branch is under his control, but he has nothing to do with my correspondence; he never sees it.
4357. Although the record is kept out of your department? It is really all one department; the whole of the correspondence is opened in the Record Room by the two record clerks, and they sort it out, sending to the Secretary of the Post Office all papers concerning him, and to me all papers pertaining to my branch.
4358. *Mr. Humphery.*] What is the value of the stores connected with your department? When Mr. Cracknell died it was £21,000 at Finnigan's Siding, and £20,000 in the main store.
4359. And now? I should say it was between £30,000 and £40,000, including the heavy stores at Finnigan's Siding.
4360. *President.*] Is it insured? Yes.
4361. *Mr. Humphery.*] Where is the record kept of the stores on hand? In the head office, that is under the Secretary for the Postal Service.
4362. How do you obtain your stores? By requisition.
4363. From whom? We send to the storekeeper direct.

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4364. Are any contracts entered into? We call for tenders for stores, and they are put into our general store.
4365. Under whose control? Under the control of the storekeeper for the whole department.
4366. Has the Comptroller of Stores anything to do with the telegraphic material? Nothing whatever.
4367. Are all your contracts independent of him? Not all of them; there are certain things, such as ironwork, paints, oils, and acids, we get through him.
4368. Of considerable value? Not very great value.
4369. Have you any statement showing how the revenue compares with the expenditure? I cannot give a statement like that; that must come from the accountant.
4370. Who is the accountant? Mr. Gregory.
4371. *President.*] As to checking telegrams from country stations,—of course if the public will not themselves see that every telegram they give in for despatch is stamped it would be possible for the telegraph clerk to receive the money and send the telegram away without stamping it at all, and unless you got this telegram to examine there might be a big open door for fraud and theft;—is that so? Quite so. If the telegram were put in and the public did not see it stamped, the officer receiving it could put an old postage stamp on, but he could not get that telegram through anywhere unless it was stamped. The moment it went to the operating room the manager's attention would be called to it, and it would be returned to know why it was not stamped.
4372. That is, supposing the system of checking is carried out; but in the country if there were only one receiver he might receive telegrams and money, pocket the money and not stamp the telegrams—he would send the messages away, keeping the money for himself, and, unless you had this system of checking in operation, fraud to a considerable extent might be committed? Yes, all over the Colony.
4372½. And you do not see any other way of preventing that fraud than that of checking the telegrams? I do not see how it is to be rectified unless you have the system of checking that we have.

TUESDAY, 5 *FEBRUARY*, 1895.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., | JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V.,
J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P.,

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

Francis Henry Wilson, Esq., Chief Clerk and Acting Under Secretary, Department of Lands, sworn and examined:—

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4373. *President.*] Taking the Estimates of Expenditure for 1895, next to you there is the accountant;—have you control of all the sub-sections of the Department of Lands? When the Under Secretary is here he controls the accountant, and I control the other departments. The Under Secretary is at present absent on leave.
4374. I may explain that I am speaking to you now as the Under Secretary's substitute, so you will please to put yourself in his place during our examination;—does your department control and receive reports from all the other sub-sections of the department? Yes.
4375. Do they render reports to you at stated times or casually? The accountant furnishes a monthly report, showing how far the revenue has come up to the estimate, and this is laid before the Minister.
4376. That revenue consists of——? Deposits on conditional purchases, interest and instalments on conditional purchases, rents on conditional leases, sales by auction, rents on pastoral occupation, and special leases, &c.
4377. And that all comes under the care of the accountant? Every month he has to submit to the Minister a statement showing how the revenue as received tallies with the revenue as estimated.
4378. Is any statement rendered of the arrears that exist? We do not know anything about arrears now; that is a Treasury matter entirely.
4379. Have you in your department an account against each person who has a selection upon which he pays annually? Not as regards the money. We have nothing at all to do with the money except the first deposit paid and the survey fees; the Treasury keep all the accounts.
4380. But as regard the area? Yes; we have some 400 or 500 books of them.
4381. Ledgers, you mean? The books show all the transactions which have taken place with regard to the conditional purchases from the first time they were taken up, transfers, alterations in areas, survey fees, the amount of the deposit paid, and any action taken by the Land Board in dealing with the applications; in the remarks column there is shown the registered number of every letter that has been addressed to the department with respect to any particular conditional purchase.
4382. So each conditional purchase has its own history? Has its own history.
4383. But you take no cognizance of payments of money? No.
4384. Do they come before you at all? No; they are paid to the Land Agent or to the Treasury. When paid to the Land Agent, he reports to the Treasury. The only time when we deal with them is when the Treasury report that certain conditional purchasers are in arrears with their payments. We then call upon them by notice to pay up the arrears; and if they do not pay, we gazette the selections as liable to forfeiture.
4385. Then when the last payment has been made by a conditional purchaser, and he is free from all further liability to pay, are you notified to that effect? The Treasury then notify the department that the balance of purchase-money has been paid, and we then prepare the deed.
4386. And that is issued to the purchaser? That is issued to the holder of the conditional purchase at the time of the payment of the balance.
4387. You have a very large staff of clerks; I see there are clerks in charge of divisions;—these are the subdivisions of your department I suppose? I will explain. In 1887 there was a Board of Inquiry appointed by Mr. Garrett for the purpose of ascertaining whether there were too many clerks in the department or not. The Board consisted of Mr. Traill, Mr. Fitzgerald, Deputy Surveyor-General, and Mr. Houston, the present Under Secretary, and they decided that a large number should be removed from the Service as being no longer required. After that had been done as regards the head office, another

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another Board, consisting of Mr. Conder (now dead), Mr. Houston, and Mr. Macdonald, one of the district surveyors, went through all the country offices, and in 1890 they sent in a report, recommending certain changes in the country offices, and that certain officers should be dispensed with. Then in 1892, when Mr. Houston took the office of Under Secretary, or soon afterwards, he thought it would be better to improve on the system that had been fixed on by the Board of Inquiry. He said it would be a good thing to divide the department into three—one head of division to look after the leases,—that is, the pastoral runs, the reserves, special leases, and the homestead leases; another head of division to look after the sales, conditional purchases and leases, sales by auction, reclamations, rescission of reservations, or unnecessary roads; and the chief clerk, to whom these two heads of division were to send in their papers, should also look after the Ministerial Branch, the Roads Branch, and anything else that the others did not deal with, including now the Rabbit Branch, the Labour Settlements, and so forth. All the papers from the two heads of division come to the chief clerk.

4388. What is the nature of the duties of these clerks in charge of branches; they get pretty large salaries? The first one is, I think, Mr. Landers, who deals with pastoral occupation—that is, the runs in the country, and the occupation licenses—that is, the half of the run that is open to selection, and homestead leases. He has, I think, four or five clerks, or more. It is very responsible work, for a very large revenue comes from it.

4389. Are there many applications in that branch for leases? Oh yes; every run-holder who has asked for an extension of his lease has had to do it through that branch. In 1885 they were up night after night all night preparing for the division of runs. Of the two at £380, one is Mr. Salway. He takes charge under Mr. Capper of the conditional sales division. The two heads of the division are Mr. Capper, the head of the sales division, and Mr. De Low, the head of the lease division. Mr. Salway is the sub-head of one of these divisions, and he submits all new cases to Mr. Capper requiring Ministerial approval. He has to prepare a *précis* of every case, and some of them are very difficult indeed. Legal points arise which make the work very difficult. As no doubt you are aware, even Judges say they do not know how we are able to deal with these cases, as the Acts are so very vague. This *précis* is sent into the head of the sales division, who, after writing on it what he may think advisable, sends it on to me to be submitted to the Minister. Then there is Mr. Williams, who is the head of the conditional lease division. The conditional leases are the leases attached to the conditional purchases. In the Eastern Division you take up 640 acres of a selection, and 640 acres of a conditional lease, and you have power under the Act to apply to have that conditional lease made into a conditional purchase. You can take up altogether 1,280 acres. In the Central Division you can take up to 2,560 acres. You can take up three times the area of the conditional purchase as a conditional lease, provided the whole area taken up does not exceed 4 square miles. Mr. Williams deals with the whole of these leases. He sees that the rent is appraised by the Land Board, and that records are kept of what the rent is. Then there is Mr. Thomson; he is the head of the Ministerial Branch, and deals with all questions of promotion and leave of absence.

4390. You have a staff of seventy-five clerks besides the clerks in charge, beginning at £358 and descending to £100;—what are the duties of these seventy-five? It will be better to begin at the bottom. There is a number of clerks in the office whose duty it is to enter in these registers all the conditional purchases that have been received in the department. They do not receive very large salaries. All that is required of them is that they shall be perfectly reliable and be able to spell correctly. The head of the branch goes round to see that their work is done properly.

4391. *Mr. Robertson.*] Are you beginning with the probationers? The clerks at about £100 a year; the probationers as a rule fill up forms. Then there are others who after they have entered these things send them on for succeeding action to a higher officer. He reads the paper and makes any remark on it he may consider necessary and sends it on to a still higher officer. Other clerks, when the papers come in, find all the former papers connected with each particular case, and connect them together. Suppose a man asks for leave of absence, they collect all the papers with respect to similar applications from that man in times past for years, attach them to this last paper, and send them on to an officer who knows how much leave the applicant is entitled to. It then goes on to the head of the branch, who gives him the leave that is coming to him. Then in the Lease Branch, a conditional purchase is 480 acres. If the conditional lease is more than three times that area, there is a clerk who puts a memorandum on the paper saying that the lease is too much. That has to be inquired into, and has to be sent off very likely to the Board. Another man's duty is to see what the amount of rent is to be, and he enters that into a rent register. The head of the branch, after having got all this information from the under officers, makes some recommendation which goes on to the head of the division. There is one officer whose time is spent in attending to transfers of conditional purchases. There are some 20,000 a year of these. Notwithstanding that the land agents know the law as well as I do, they will pass some little mistake they ought not to pass. This officer acts really as a lawyer, and has to discover little legal quibbles in these different transfers, and see that they are all made perfectly right before the transfer is passed, and the parchment copy sent on to the Registrar-General.

4392. *President.*] Is he a professional lawyer? He was brought up as a lawyer. He was four and a half years, I believe, in Richard Driver's office. Although he is not a professional, I do not think any professional lawyer would know much more than he does about these particular points.

4393. This staff of clerks is necessary to carry out all the details? I think every one of them is.

4394. Are they fully employed? Yes. During the time I have been chief clerk, now some years, I have made it a practice to go round the offices among the clerks, to some rooms four and five times a day, and to every room every other day at least, so I know myself personally how much work each man does.

4395. I suppose there is a senior clerk in each room who is supposed to exercise a little control over the juniors? Yes; that is what we call a head of the branch.

4396. And if anything goes wrong which they cannot rectify themselves they report to you? No, they report to the head of the division. The head of the division is really the overseer.

4397. If necessary, he reports to you? Yes, if necessary. There is Mr. O'Dwyer, in charge of the reserves, Mr. Sherring in charge of the special leases, Mr. M'Guanne in charge of the Inquiry Branch, Mr. Taylor in charge of the Rabbit Branch and the Labour Settlement; and Mr. Wilkinson in charge of the records of the Conditional Purchase Branch; also Mr. M'Kern in charge of the Deeds Branch.

4398. You have a great many communications every day, I suppose;—are they all recorded? Every one; we often have from 800 to 1,000 letters in a day.

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4399. They are all connected with leases or selections in one stage or another? Yes; and there are also a number of letters from people seeking information as to what land is available.
4400. Are they all recorded and laid by? They are dealt with as quickly as possible.
4401. You have applications for land that may be available for lease or purchase;—have you any maps that are easily accessible to the public, showing land that is available? When people write to us asking what land is available, we usually tell them there is a great quantity of available land in the Colony, in different parts of it, and that, if they will say whereabouts they would like to settle, we should recommend them to go to the district surveyor or land agent in that particular neighbourhood, and find out from him what land is available. Land is taken up every Thursday under the law, and the district surveyors have charted on their maps the land that is taken up. We do not know in Sydney for six months afterwards what land has been taken up, as the district surveyors only chart it in pencil on their maps till the land has been surveyed, and then they inform the Lands Department. Mr. Carruthers has given instructions to have an information bureau to enable us to give all the information that possibly can be required to anybody who wants land. There is £1,000 on the Estimates this year for this purpose. He has delegated to a Board the work of formulating some scheme; he wants to have a room covered with maps showing what land is available. We also hope to be able to show on the maps the reports of the district surveyors giving information as to the quality of land that is available.
4402. Do you think that scheme will be a successful one in securing applications? I do not think it will be much good in Sydney, but up the country I think it will be. People come to Sydney, and they really do not know what kind of land they want. If they want land, for example, in a cool climate, it is better for them to go and see it first than it is for them to make up their minds before inspecting it.
4403. In addition to the clerks we have been speaking of, there are also thirty-four others? They are temporary clerks. It is proposed by Mr. Carruthers to put the best of the men on the staff; a great many of them have been ten and twelve years in the service, and are very good men. He thinks they ought to be put on the staff, but the question is how it is to be done; there is, unfortunately, the Civil Service Act in the way.
4404. Although called temporary they are permanently employed? Yes.
4405. They are efficient? Very efficient.
4406. Do the numbers fluctuate at all? We are trying to cut them down as fast as we can.
4407. There is sometimes more and sometimes less? Yes.
4408. We come to the messengers. I see your principal messenger gets £175;—is he a messenger only? He is a messenger, and is watchman here in the building; he lives in the building.
4409. Is he supposed to attend to the Minister? Yes; there are always three messengers attending on the Minister, and very often that is not enough.
4410. They are remarkably well paid for the office of messenger, but I suppose this one, at any rate, is provided with quarters? He lives underground, at the front of the building.
4411. Are there more than one on the premises? He is the only one that has quarters.
4412. The others have their salaries only? Yes.
4413. *Mr. Robertson.*] And he is allowed £50 as the watchman? Yes.
4414. *Mr. Storey.*] Is he the watchman at night and the messenger in the day? He has to go round the building the last thing at night. There are also three constables employed outside to watch the building.
4415. *President.*] Are all the messengers really necessary? We have had an inquiry during the last three weeks on the subject, and it was reported to the Minister that all the messengers were necessary at present. There is a great deal of work to be done at times, especially when the House is sitting, then we really want more messengers.
4416. You see there are eighteen? But that includes some of those who are up the country; these are not all at the head office.
4417. *Mr. Robertson.*] In the Blue Book for 1893 it says 18 messengers engaged at the head office, 8 office cleaners, 3 corridor cleaners. These are at the head office? I suppose they must be.
4418. That is, the 18 do belong to the head office? I suppose they do; however we do not find we have one too many. Mr. Carruthers thought there were too many, but on inquiry it was found there was work for every one of them.
4419. *Mr. Storey.*] What was the nature of the inquiry? It was held by the chief inspector, Mr. Saunders, who found out what each messenger had to do. There are a great many letters to be delivered every day, and the messengers have to go to the post, I think, four or five times a day.
4420. *President.*] They seem to be really lavishly paid as messengers. Besides the principal messenger, there are 11—1 at £160, 1 at £150, 2 at £140, 1 at £135, 1 at £130, 1 at £120, 1 at £106, 1 at £75, and 2 at £60. £160 for a messenger really seems excessive considering the nature of his service? One of those at £140 was at Goulburn, a man named Hill, but he is dead now.
4421. How do they get their increases; how do they come up to £160? Those who get over £120 have been here for a great many years.
4422. Has there been any increase of remuneration within the last year or two? Small increases have been granted to those under £100, but nothing beyond that so far as I know.
4423. Neither in respect to messengers nor to the clerical staff? I am not aware of any increases to the messengers at all, except that two got £20 a year, making their salaries up to £90, and two more got £12 10s., making theirs up to £72 10s. Those are the only increases I know of for years among the messengers.
4424. *Mr. Storey.*] If one man who is getting £150 died would the next man at £140 get the increased salary? That is the only way to get promotion, but messengers, as a rule, do not die.
4425. The great number of offices in this big building entails a lot of messengers? A great many papers have to be sent to the Mines Department and other departments. At the Mines Department they are always wanting plans and papers from us.
4426. These men have nothing to do but carry papers; they have no head work? None.
4427. *President.*] That being the case, one would think an active youth would be the best messenger? That is what we are doing now; when there is a vacancy we put on a boy at £52 a year. Of the last three taken on one gets £60 a year, and the other two £52 a year.
4428. And by this means there will be a great saving eventually? Yes; Mr. Carruthers' idea is that there should be no large salaries for the messengers.
4429. The corridor cleaners I see get £100 a year? And they earn it.

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4430. They have no quarters? No; they are at work the whole day long, one on each floor; the accumulation of dust is something frightful.
4431. This department has more visitors relatively than the other departments? I think it has; there is a tremendous traffic, and the formation of the department is such that wherever the wind blows from we have plenty of dust.
4432. You have only one office-keeper? The office-keeper is the widow of Kendall, the poet. Her business is to look after the women who clean the place. There are eight office-cleaners. Mr. Dalley got her that appointment. She receives £75 a year, and about £30 for a house.
4433. Has she quarters? She gets something for a house.
4434. But she does not sleep on the premises? No.
4435. The next heading is Local Land Board Offices; are these in the country? One of them is in Sydney, and the others in the country.
4436. There is a chairman? There are fourteen chairmen—one at £740, and thirteen at £650.
4437. *Mr. Storey.*] Are any of them in Sydney? One, Mr. Harriott. His duties take him all round the county of Cumberland, as far south as Nowra. Mr. Moriarty gets £740; he used to be the Chief Commissioner of Conditional Sales, receiving £800 a year. When the reorganisation of the department took place, and the chairmen were all appointed, they gave him his salary of £300 to take up to Goulburn, where he was appointed to. The 10 per cent. reduction accounts for his getting only £740.
4438. Are their duties continuous? The chairmen act almost as chairmen of Quarter Sessions, with two members of the Board, to hear all the cases that come before them. They wait till they get a lot of cases in one neighbourhood, and then they hold a court there. They are always moving about holding courts within their district.
4439. Who compose the Board? The chairman and two local men.
4440. What is the full composition? That is all, three.
4441. *President.*] The other members are paid by fees? Yes, and the chairman is paid by salary.
4442. *Mr. Robertson.*] Do the members travel round the district with the chairman? Yes.
4443. *President.*] The chairman cannot pick up two members of the Board in his district wherever he sits? No. The Land Act provides there shall be a Land Board for each land district, consisting of two members. I represented to Mr. Carruthers it would be a very good thing if that could be amended so that the chairman could have as many Lands Boards as there were places that he held courts at, and thus do away with the expenses of travelling.
4444. How much does the chairman of the Land Board get for his maintenance when away from home? £1 1s. a day.
4445. And how much does a deposition clerk receive? He gets 12s. 6d.
4446. Do the other two members of the Board receive any maintenance allowance? Yes; they get 1s. an hour for travelling allowance up to 15s. a day. Then they get the cost of their conveyances to take them to the Board meetings besides.
4447. The 15s. a day is for their maintenance? Yes.. And then they get £2 2s. for a whole day, or £1 1s. for a half a day, as their fee for attending the Board on the day of sitting, and they are also entitled to from half a guinea to a guinea a day for loss of time. I think that is a thing that should be most tremendously reduced.
4448. What do they get when travelling? Fifteen shillings a day, and the cost of their conveyances.
4449. They get no fee? Only when they are sitting in the court. As to loss of time, if a man is in business in Sydney, and has to go to Windsor, he would claim a guinea a day for the number of days he is absent from town.
4450. *Mr. Humphery.*] He gets compensated, in addition to his travelling expenses from the start to the return, at the rate of a guinea a day? Yes. There are instances, I am sorry to say, where a man, who was perhaps at the time of his appointment living in the centre of the land district, has removed to the far corner of it, and has to go from one end to the other to attend a meeting. This involves a tremendous expense.
4451. *President.*] He is paid for that? Yes. There is one man who lives at Ryde and goes to Windsor. He charges a guinea a day for loss of time, although he does nothing. According to the Report of the Department of Lands for 1893, page 28, the following sums were paid in that year on this account:—Chairmen's and clerks' travelling expenses, £5,860 16s.; members' travelling expenses, £1,938 8s. 3d.; members' fees, £5,255; fees and travelling expenses of surveyors, witnesses, and others, £540 18s. 3d.—total, £13,595 2s. 6d. I think the loss of time ought to be done away with. The Act ought to be amended so that the Land Board members should live at or near the places where the Land Board sittings are held, and that the fees should be reduced to a guinea a day. At present it is one guinea for half a day, and two guineas for a whole day. Suppose a case lasted till lunch, and the Board adjourned till after lunch, and then sat only half an hour, they would get two guineas.
4452. If the men were got locally, you would do away with travelling expenses altogether? Yes; I think there would be a saving of over £4,000 in that item alone.
4453. You think that efficient men could be found locally to sit on Land Boards;—would there be no risk of little local jealousies intervening to interfere with the administration of the Board? I do not think there ought to be. I think you could find somebody you could rely on to sit on the Board. Besides the man who lives at Ryde and has to travel to Windsor, there is another member who lives at Wollongong. He comes all the way from Wollongong to Sydney, and then goes from Sydney to the place where the Board has to sit. Certainly he does not charge for the loss of time from Wollongong to Sydney, but he could do so. That shows one of the anomalies of the present system, and we cannot do anything, because the law is involved. Now that the country is getting more peopled, and there are more intelligent men in the different towns—such as storekeepers, auctioneers, &c., there are different people who ought to be fit to sit on the Land Board.
4454. With regard to the payment of temporary persons who are engaged at so much a day;—is a year counted as a year of 365 days? They are paid for 313 days, or 314 in leap year.
4455. Are they paid for Sundays? No.
4456. On page 80 of the Estimates there are inspectors of conditional purchasers, twenty at £290; they are paid so much per annum, but they are not in constant employment, are they? Yes, they are. Here is a map of the Tamworth district, showing where the three different inspectors have been during the year 1894. [*Map handed in.*]

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4457. What compensation do the inspectors of conditional purchases receive when they go on a tour of inspection? £1 a day to cover the expense of carriage.
4458. And their maintenance? Nothing more.
4459. Is the result of their inspection communicated to your department by the local Land Board? We get in the whole of the reports. In 1893 they sent in 17,000 reports to the chairman; he sends them on to the head office ultimately.
4460. They send them to the central chairman? They send them to the head office if there is any necessity. So long as a conditional purchase is all right the chairman keeps the papers till the end of the five years, when he issues a certificate that the man has conformed to the provisions of the law, and then the papers are sent to the head office to be kept there.
4461. And thereupon you issue a certificate? The certificate issues, which is virtually a title, provided that the whole of the instalments are subsequently paid.
4462. It is a merchantable affair? Yes; the Banks have lent on these certificates.
4463. I suppose the inspectors are constantly on the move? Almost always. I think they are about twenty-five days a month on the move.
4464. *Mr. Storey.*] How often do they inspect each person's selection? I do not think they go to the place very often; it is only in case they hear anything about the man, or if the place happens to be on their road.
4465. *President.*] But their movements are directed by the chairman? Yes.
4466. Except when they hear of anything on the road? Then they just quietly look in to see how things are going on. They get £1 a day to cover the cost of horse feed or of finding horses; some of them have to keep three or four horses.
4467. Is any supervision exercised over the time they take on a particular journey? When the chairman sends in their voucher he has to satisfy himself that the service has been satisfactorily performed. If he thinks they have made a false charge or an exorbitant charge, he strikes it out or refers it to the head office to have it struck out, or if he thinks they have been longer on the way than is necessary he will ask them for an explanation.
4468. In the contingencies the preparation of deeds is set down at £700. Is that for the parchment and printing? We prepare all the deeds ourselves; the work is almost all done by contract; there are a few clerks in the Deeds Branch, and the rest are all contractors. So much is paid for the diagram put on the deed, and so much for the engrossing.
4469. The diagram is done in your own establishment? Yes; in the office.
4470. There is an item in the contingencies towards the erection and maintenance of rabbit-proof fencing; this, I suppose, is only a temporary outlay, and is obtained finally from the land-owner or squatter? No. In this case, out of the £3,000 voted for the six months there is a sum of £2,000 that is voted for the following reasons: The Government of Queensland wrote to this Government offering to pay £4,000 towards the cost of a fence from the Queensland border down to Gunnedah, on condition that the Government here would pay the other £4,000. They wanted to have a second barrier line to stop the influx of rabbits into Queensland. This Government agreed to find £2,000 of the £4,000 on condition that the squatters who would be benefited by the erection of the fence paid £2,000 towards it, so we put £2,000 on the Estimates. Then £1,000 remains for the Government to pay as their contribution towards the erection of rabbit-proof fences in the infested districts, which we have to pay if our lands adjoin private lands.
4471. What about land agents, appraisers, and others? Those are what we call land agents; there are some who do not get anything from us at all.
4472. But the others are paid pretty high salaries? Yes.
4473. Albury for instance, £335? Of course some of them have a tremendous amount of work to do.
4474. Are they authorised to sell selections? They are authorised to accept on every Thursday an application for a selection; they do not sell it.
4475. Which application they transmit to—? To the chairman of the local Land Board, and they send a copy of the description to the head office, which is entered in our registers every week.
4476. And the final decision upon that application? That has to go to the Land Board, and has to be dealt with.
4477. Are these offices open only on Thursdays? They are open every day, but Thursday is the day the public can make applications for conditional purchases; then there are other things they can apply for only on a Wednesday. Their work is divided over a whole week. They have to answer any inquiries that may be made as to what land is available.
4478. The chief inspector, who is at the head of the subsection, is he resident in Sydney? Yes.
4479. And travels occasionally? Wherever the Under Secretary wants him to go.
4480. What is his allowance? That is all he gets—£605, and his allowance under the new system is 15s. a day, besides what the bare expenses of his coach fare may be. Then there is the inspector of local Land Board and District Survey Offices; at present that is vacant. It is intended to be filled up, but we are waiting until Mr. Houston comes back.
4481. The relieving officers; who are relieved? Where land agents are taken ill, or want leave of absence, or when a man is being shifted, the relieving officers take their places. They are really land agents, and have the whole work at their fingers' ends. The inspector of land offices is almost always in the country, and has a travelling allowance. He goes to one place for about a week or ten days, and off he goes again. Very often he is away for five months at a time.
4482. That is a large item of £10,000 under the heading of contingencies? If the law could be altered so as to allow the members of the local Land Boards to be taken from among the people who live in the places where the Land Boards hold their meetings we could do away with a large proportion of that sum.
4483. Is it your opinion that the expenses of the inspectors of conditional purchases could be considerably curtailed? No; we have reduced them to the extent of £50 a year; they used to get £350, and we cut them down to £300, and 10 per cent. reduction off all sums above £200, brought it to £290.
4484. But with respect to their travelling expenses? I don't think you could do it any cheaper; we have tried to do it as economically as possible. A case came in to-day which I may cite. A man who was away for four weeks sent in a claim for £6, being at the rate of 30s. a week, but under the new arrangement, as determined on by the Governor and the Executive Council, we shall have to pay him 9s. 4½d. per day.

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day. Here is another case of a man, a draftsman from Maitland, who was sent up to Tamworth for three months. Under the old system we would have allowed him 10s. a day for two weeks, and 30s. a week afterwards, but under the new arrangement we shall have to give him 12s. 6d. a day for the first ten days, and 9s. 4d. afterwards. We shall have to pay more than we used to pay in by-gone times.

4485. *Mr. Storey.*] Coming back to the head office, am I right in saying that the duties of all the seventy-five clerks are clerical? Yes.

4486. And you have satisfied yourself that their time is fully occupied;—there is a popular impression that they rush away at 4 o'clock? I am perfectly satisfied that is not true. Somewhere about twenty-five minutes past 4 they will begin to go out, but not before. The railway tram leaves at 4·30, and they make a rush to catch that.

4487. You keep an attendance-book? Yes, and every man that is away more than twenty minutes late in the month, or goes too soon, has to make it up. We have a return furnished by every head of a branch every month, and any clerk who is twenty minutes late in the month has to make up the time.

4488. What check have you over the seventy-five clerks that they cannot leave their offices on private business during the day? No clerk is allowed to leave unless he gets permission from the head of the branch.

4489. How many rooms do the head of the branch have control over? There is a head of the branch in each room.

4490. Would it not have been better if you had had larger rooms, and the clerks had been more under complete supervision instead of being shut up in these small rooms? The Colonial Architect made the building for the sake of appearance and not for the clerks, and there is an immense amount of room lost in the corridors and the little balconies. We really have not the rooms to enable us to exercise complete supervision. We endeavour to have the clerks as much as possible under the supervision of the head of the room.

4491. Have there been any complaints at all about clerks being absent from the office? I have not heard any.

4492. Do you prepare the estimates for the salaries of these gentlemen? The estimates come to me from the accountant.

4493. Do you fix the salary for any particular office, or is the salary for the man? The salaries were fixed by the Board of Inquiry held here, of which Mr. Houston was one of the members.

4494. That was in 1892? Yes; they fixed the salaries, and nobody interfered with them since.

4495. Have you any idea what standard he took at that time? I cannot say. They examined everybody in the office and fixed what they considered to be a fair equivalent for the service performed by each man.

4496. What length of service would men have who are getting (say) £350? From fifteen to twenty years, I think.

4497. What do you start with? A great many begin at the bottom at £100.

4498. What do the juniors start with? The probationers come in at £50, and at the end of two years they get £75, and then £100.

4499. Is it not at the end of six months they get £75? No. The first lot only got it a few months ago. I think they were there for two years before they got it, although it was intended they should get it at the end of a year.

4500. You say Mr. Carruthers proposes to put the temporary clerks on the staff? He wants to put the best of them on, and a Board has been inquiring into the qualifications of each one of the temporary clerks. It has a recommendation to make to Mr. Carruthers on the subject. Some sixty or seventy are not recommended to be put on the staff; that is taking in the Survey Office also.

4501. What is to be done with these? They will remain on the temporary staff. The temporary staff can be dispensed with at any time, as they are only appointed for two years, in accordance with the Civil Service Act. At the end of every two years we have to get the authority of the Governor and the Executive to employ them again; but you can get rid of them at any time.

4502. Is that ever done, asking for permission to employ them again after two years? Every two years it is done. We are doing it now. The Auditor-General will not pay them unless we do it.

4503. What system have you of leave of absence? Every man is entitled to three weeks' leave in the course of the year.

4504. Do they all avail themselves of it? No.

4505. Cannot they claim it; do you not recognise their claim? They have a right to it, and if we can spare them we always grant the leave. For myself, since 1876, I have not had more than three weeks altogether.

4506. Is not this leave of absence business a great tax on the department? Generally the clerks in a branch combine to do the work of the man who is absent, knowing that when they go away for their leave he will assist with their work.

4507. Does not the same thing apply up the country? Oh, yes; they get leave, and generally try to do the work in the office; if they will not do it we cannot give them leave. Either the district surveyor or the Chairman recommends a man for leave, saying that arrangements can be made to let him go.

4508. I understood you to say that one of your clerks was principally engaged with promotions and leaves of absence? Well, he has to deal with all the ministerial cases, of which there is a tremendous lot. There are promotions, leaves of absence, regulations under the law, and appointments of land agents. Some of our officers are also clerks of petty sessions, and the Justice Department is shifting them every month, which causes us no end of trouble.

4509. Are the clerks in the local Land Board under your control in any way? They are more immediately under the control of the chairman of the Land Board, and if there is anything wrong he at once reports it at the head office, and we call on the man to explain, or if he has misbehaved himself very seriously we suspend him, and refer the matter to the Executive.

4510. The alterations in 1884 of appointing the Land Board have not resulted in any saving to the country, or have they tended to work the business of the country in a better way? No.

4511. What is your opinion in reference to the salaries of the chairmen of the local Land Board;—do you not consider them extraordinarily high? I think they are rather high.

4512. Is there any particular reason why the salaries were fixed so high? It was merely thought that as the Chairmen occupied a kind of judicial position they ought to be well paid. They are just like judges in their little courts, and they have a constable to call order.

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4513. Take a fairly busy district, Wagga Wagga for example;—of your own knowledge, how many days a year would the chairman of that Board be really actively employed? I know the chairman at Wagga Wagga has a lot to do. In 1893 there were altogether 673 courts held by the chairman, occupying 1,449 days, being an average of about two and a-half days to a court, and there were 33,000 cases dealt with.
4514. These cases would require some judicial handling, would they not? Yes, it is all on oath. They ask a man if he has resided on a selection, he swears he has, and they put an inspector in the box who swears he has not, and perhaps brings evidence to show that he has not, or *vice versa*, as the case may be.
4515. These gentlemen who are appointed as chairmen to the Land Board, were they not officers holding positions in Sydney? Yes; all of them; many of them were heads of branches in the Survey Branch.
4516. Some of the land agents are very well paid, and some do not appear to get much? Their salaries are fixed according to the amount of work they have to do.
4517. There are eleven at £50; I suppose they have some other occupation? They are clerks of petty sessions as a rule, who have very little to do as land agents.
4518. Are there any offices that could be amalgamated with that of the land agents? I do not know that there are. We have great trouble sometimes in the case where a man who is both police magistrate and clerk of petty sessions is appointed to the position of land agent. He may be summoned to some distant place, perhaps he may be a Coroner, and so the Land Office must be shut up, unless he telegraphs and gets permission for the constable to attend while he is absent. We find also, when Quarter Sessions are being held, that the clerk of petty sessions, who also fills the position of land agent, may have to attend to the criminal cases, and so the work of the Land Office has to remain in abeyance. Our men might do some forest inspecting, but I am afraid the Mines Department would not agree to it, as they say sometimes that our men will not recommend certain land to be proclaimed forest reserves. When the Mines Department want a particular portion of land declared a forest reserve our surveyor has to meet the forest ranger, so that the two may come to a decision on the ground, and not give two adverse opinions to the different departments.
4519. As far as the office of the local Land Board in Sydney is concerned is there any suggestion you could make by which a saving could be made? I do not think so. In the travelling expenses I think there could be a large saving, and in the next item, the President and the members of the Land Appeal Court. The Court might be got rid of and the work done by a District Court Judge; that is my opinion, and that would save £4,000 a year at once. Of course you would have to keep the officers, but you would save all the travelling expenses and £4,000.
4520. What are the duties of the Court? The Court only deals with cases that come by appeal from the Land Board, or are sent by the Minister on some legal point. They have had a lot of work to do, but it has now nearly come to an end. Mr. Oliver can go away for a couple of months.
4521. Under the heading of Survey of Lands, would you be able to speak about that matter? I think it would be better if you had the chief surveyor, Mr. Twynam.
4522. Is it more immediately under him? It is immediately under him. I have here, for the information of the Commission, a statement of the expenditure of the Department of Lands from 1886 to 1894 included, showing how our expenditure has gradually come down, and also a statement of the land revenue for the same time. [*Return handed in.*]
4523. *Mr. Robertson.*] With regard to the Land Boards, are the chairmen all surveyors? No.
4524. How many of them are not surveyors? Those at Goulburn, Orange, Sydney, Forbes, Wagga Wagga, Bourke, Hay, and Tamworth are not, and those at Grafton, Maitland, Dubbo, Moree, Armidale, and Cooma are. Mr. Finch was head of one of the Charting Divisions in the Lands Office, Mr. Harriott was head of the Occupation Branch, Mr. Edwards used to be a land agent, and afterwards was an inspector, Mr. Watt was head of the Charting Branch, Mr. Thompson used to be a clerk in the head office, Mr. Trollope was an inspector of conditional purchases, and Mr. Freeman was head of the Charting Branch in the head office.
4525. These chairmen who are not surveyors, are they qualified to inspect the leases and make surveys? No; but they have nothing to do with the surveys. What the chairman does is to instruct the surveyor. When an application comes in and goes to the chairman he sends it off to the surveyor to see whether the land is available, and if the land is available the surveyor has to survey it or order it to be surveyed. The chairman does nothing with the survey, even if he is a surveyor. He instructs the district surveyor to do all that work, so it does not make any difference whether he is a surveyor or not. The chairman's work is judicial. A great many of the chairmen have been heads of the Charting Branches here, and have had to deal with surveys for a great many years. In the olden times they used to be able to tell whether mistakes had been made. They really knew as much about surveys as surveyors themselves. They had very great technical knowledge of surveying. If they had not had this knowledge they could not have done as they did as heads of the Charting Branches.
4526. Are not the district surveyors men of considerable ability and integrity? Yes.
4527. And would not the chairmen of the Land Board be influenced very largely, if not almost entirely, by the advice tendered by the district surveyer? I suppose he would, in the same way that the Minister is influenced by the advice given by his Under Secretary.
4528. Do you not think that the district surveyor could undertake the duties of the chairman of the Land Board? On two or three occasions we carried out that idea by appointing district surveyors to vacant chairmanships. Mr. Betts at Cooma succeeded Mr. Conder. Mr. M'Master, at Moree, was district surveyor, and became chairman, and Mr. Finley, who was district surveyor at Armidale, became chairman. We have endeavoured to do that wherever vacancies have arisen. We really believe that is the best thing to do. But even these chairmen have their district surveyors, who make the surveys.
4529. Is it, in your opinion, necessary to have two colleagues—what do you call them, Boards of Advice—the members of the local Land Board? No. There have been several cases where the two members of the Board have gone against the chairman, and the cases have come down to Sydney with the chairman dissenting.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 8 *FEBRUARY*, 1895.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., | JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V.,

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

Francis Henry Wilson, Esq., Acting Under Secretary for Lands, further examined:—

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4530. *Mr. Robertson.*] Is it necessary in your opinion for the Chairman of a Land Board to have two colleagues as at present? No.

4531. Then economy could be effected by dispensing with these officers? I think so, but of course you would have to amend the Land Act to do it.

4532. In what way would there be a saving? There would be the saving of fees and travelling expenses.

4533. Can you give us an idea how much that would be? Roughly speaking, there would be a saving of about £7,000.

4534. With regard to detail surveys, could not these be conducted by the district surveyors? There is almost work enough for one surveyor to look after the whole of these. You would have to take a district surveyor away from his own work in order to look after a survey of this kind; it requires constant attention.

4535. But if a district surveyor were on the spot could he not give the necessary supervision? They are very seldom on the spot.

4536. Is not that practically the work of the district surveyors? It is always handed over to a special surveyor to do. He is under the chief surveyor. The chief surveyor, who is also the district surveyor in Sydney, has this surveyor, Mr. Maitland and his staff, immediately under him.

4537. But where a survey is being made of some town in which there is a district surveyor, you still send members of this special staff? We send members of this staff, as district surveyors have no surveyors to put on to the work.

4538. But is it not work for which they have been duly trained and qualified? It is more particular work perhaps than any we have, that and the trigonometrical survey.

4539. Could not any of your district surveyors undertake this particular work? I dare say they could, but they have no time.

4540. With regard to the disposal of lands stated to be infested with prickly-pears, do they come under your department? Not now. Some years ago when the Forest Branch was first under the Mines Department, the Secretary for Mines brought in a Bill for the eradication of the prickly-pear. I do not know why they did it, but it was always believed they had not enough work to do in the Mines Department in those days. Then the Forest Branch and the Prickly-pear Branch, which was supposed to be attached to it, were transferred to this department. Some few years ago, without any notice being given to this department at all, Sir Henry Parkes had an Executive Minute prepared removing the Forest Branch and the Prickly-pear Branch to the Colonial Secretary's Office, and he then appointed Mr. Ednie Brown to be chief of the Forest Department; and about two years ago the Forest Branch was transferred back to the Mines Department.

4541. Should not these branches be connected with the Lands Department? I think so; but they were removed by the Minister for the time being, and, of course, we can say nothing about it.

4542. When application is made with regard to this prickly-pear land, does not the Mines Department refer to you? No; we have nothing to do with it, except that they get our maps to see whether the land is vacant.

4543. Still then they have to refer to you? In that way, yes; they have to ascertain whether the land is vacant or a reserve.

4544. Could you say whether any saving would be effected by bringing the question back to your department? Of course there would be the saving of the constant traffic to and from between this department and the Mines.

4545. Will you explain to the Commission how the leases of the prickly-pear land are effected, and how they are affected by application for conditional leases? The prickly-pear leases are dealt with entirely by the Mines Department, so we do not know anything about what they do. We have annual leases with a yearly tenure, leases of inferior lands going up to twenty years, residential leases up to fifteen years (they are for miners), scrub leases with a tenure up to twenty-one years, snow leases up to seven years (that is the land up on the Snowy Mountains), special leases up to fifteen years, pastoral leases and homestead leases up to fifteen or twenty-one years, and occupation licenses. Counting from 1885, the pastoral leases in the Central Division have ten years tenure, with a possible extension of five years further; and in the Western Division they have twenty-one years tenure, from the division of the run in 1885, with a possible extension of seven years more. Those are all the leases we have of Crown lands. Conditional leases are attached to, and considered to be part of, a conditional purchase; because if a man takes up a conditional purchase he is allowed three times the area of it up to 1,280 acres in all in the Eastern Division, and 2,560 acres in all in the Central Division. He can take the whole of a conditional lease up at any time as a conditional purchase if he likes.

4546. Do you not think that all Crown lands should be dealt with through the Lands Office? I do.

4547. Are there any other anomalies of this kind you could point out? Not that I know of.

4548. Under what department are the Botanic Gardens? At present that happens to be a matter in dispute. Some years ago we considered they were wholly under the Department of Lands; but when Sir Alexander Stuart was Premier he proposed to place them under the control of the Colonial Secretary, and, I believe, had an Executive Minute prepared to that effect. Ever since that time the Colonial Secretary has dealt with the Botanic Gardens in his department, but I believe Mr. Brunker is going to introduce a Bill to settle who is to have charge of them.

4549. At present they are not under your department? No.

4550. Do you not think they ought to be? We always used to think that the Park was under us, but as to the Botanic Gardens we do not know whether they should be under us or not.

4551. Can you make any suggestion to the Commission for the amalgamation of offices in the country districts by which economy could be effected? I do not know how we can effect further economy. If the Forest Branch were put under us again we might do the forest rangers' work.

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4552. What about the agents for the sale of Crown lands? I do not think we can do anything more with them.
4553. But already a great many—most of the agents in fact—are acting clerks of petty sessions? Yes; most of them.
4554. Could not the district surveyors perform all the duties that are now being discharged by the chairmen of the Land Board? I do not think so. I have made inquiries as to what the district surveyors do with regard to the Land Board. The only thing they do is, when an application comes to them, to look in their maps and direct their surveyor, who may be in the neighbourhood concerned, to make the survey if there is no objection. The district surveyor never appears again in the matter, except to report that the survey has been made, unless it should turn out that there are some valuable Crown improvements on the land, in which case the district surveyor generally appears before the Board to give evidence as to their value, so that the Board may be able to determine how much the selector has to pay for the improvements. The chairman of the Land Board is a judicial officer.
4555. What are his duties? The applicant is summoned by the chairman to attend the meeting. He comes before the chairman and members of the Board to prove his *bonâ fides*, and then he is informed that the land is available and that he can enter into possession. Then the chairman instructs the inspector at the end of three months, or a little later, to visit the selection to see whether the man is residing on it, and whether he is improving it. If it comes to the knowledge of the chairman that he is not residing on it, he sends the inspector to report on the matter. There were fourteen chairmen in 1893, and they dealt with 33,000 cases at the different courts. A chairman holds one court in this town, and goes off perhaps 30 miles to hold another court. He holds the courts as much as possible in the centre of the groups of selections. That takes up almost all his time.
4556. If the district surveyor were granted the assistance that would be required in the event of his undertaking the duties that are now discharged by the chairman, could not the work be done satisfactorily? That plan has been tried, but it has not been a success. We tried it in two or three places, and found it would not answer.
4557. *President.*] There are a number of draftsmen at different places—fourteen, I see? There are fourteen district surveyors, and each district surveyor has a staff of his own. There is a draftsman in charge, and on an average there are about six draftsmen to each district survey office.
4558. These draftsmen are paid very ample salaries; are they men requiring much technical or scientific knowledge; are they responsible, for instance, in defining the sections and portions of land in the districts where they are located? The plans, when they come in, pass through the hands of the different draftsmen. The higher officers are men of great technical knowledge, and they are able to see whether the survey is a correct one. They have to check the area of every selection, after the surveyor sends the plan in, to see whether it is right. After the plan has been passed it has to be transferred to the parish map and the county map in order to show that that land is not available for anybody else. When the application is first received this is done in pencil on the maps, but the survey, when it has been received, is charted on the parish map and the county map. There is also noted on the map what conditional purchase it is, the number of the portion, and any other information which it is necessary to note.
4559. Has it ever been found that the charting or sketching has been so inaccurate that a certain portion has been made to overlap another? Not in late years, I think; but in the old surveys there is a good deal of overlapping. The old surveys were very badly done. I myself know of instances where a block of 640 acres has only one marked tree in the whole length of line. Now they are very particular, and insist on everything being correctly charted.
4560. But you require intelligent, skilful men in that position, and that is why they are so well paid? That is so; and the qualifications of each of these draftsmen were inquired into by the second Board that went out, and they fixed their salaries according to their qualifications.
4561. Would local government diminish your work to a very large extent? I have never seen the Local Government Bill so I cannot tell.
4562. Looking at the question broadly, there would be certain portions of land in the country that would be taken under local management; the Government would be relieved, we would say, of the parks and public cemeteries;—all the parks at a distance from Sydney would be taken charge of by the local authorities, would they not? Well, we have very little to do with the parks. We appoint trustees for them, and hand over to them the parks to look after when we have measured them or dedicated them. All that we do then is to make a small grant out of the total sum voted for the improvement of parks. It is a mere matter of account-keeping with us. The accountant takes the list to the Minister, who allots so much to each park. Formerly we used to give large sums, but it has been reduced to £20 or £50.
4563. But the parks require looking after? They are all in the hands of trustees.
4564. The trustees have the management of the parks, and are responsible for the disbursement of the money? Yes; and they have to satisfy the Auditor-General that they have disbursed the money received from the Government according to law; in fact, till they furnish us with a voucher from the Auditor-General, or till we know from him that the accounts have been adjusted for last year, we will not give any money for this.
4565. You have a great many draftsmen in this building under your control under the heading "Survey of Lands," page 82 of the Estimates;—are these men all constantly employed? Every one of them.
4566. Each room, I believe, is under the control of the head draftsman? Yes; sometimes one draftsman may have two rooms, but then he has a sub. to look after the other room.
4567. Part of his duties is to see that all those under him are always properly occupied? Yes. For instance, the chief draftsman has the supervision of the work in the whole of the branches of the Survey Office in the main building—that is, the Miscellaneous Charting Branch, the Miscellaneous Compiling Branch, the Parish Map Compiling Branch, the Lithographic and Printing Branch, the Miscellaneous Contract Branch, the Occupation Drafting Branch, the Plan Sales Branch, the Plan Records Branch, the Plan Mounting Branch, and the Roads Branch. He has to deal with all the submissions from the chief surveyor to the Under Secretary, and he is responsible to the chief surveyor for all the work done in all the branches. Then there is Mr. Stopps, in charge of the Roads Branch, who has seventeen officers under him. They deal with all the applications for surveys of roads, surveyors' reports, road plans, alignment plans, applications for public gates, applications for the purchase of unnecessary roads, and objections and claims

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claims in respect to the same. Then we have the officer-in-charge of the Lithographic and Printing Branch, who has twenty officers under him. During 1893 the Lithographic Branch printed 3,300 copies of county maps, 5,950 copies of town maps, 29,921 parish maps, 23,334 plans of auction sales, 17,045 copies of miscellaneous plans, 68,120 maps for other departments, and they also lithographed 67,525 official forms for the Survey Office. Then we have others. We have one draftsman at £371, Mr. McMinn, the officer-in-charge of the Occupation Drafting Branch, who deals with the charting of all lands held under lease throughout the Colony, and miscellaneous returns. He has ten officers. Then there are three officers at £358, Mr. Vautin, Mr. Ireland, and Mr. R. McLean. They are in charge of the Miscellaneous Compiling Branch, the Parish Maps Compiling Branch, and the Miscellaneous Charting, having twenty-three, and twenty-six officers under them respectively.

4568. Can you see ahead of the present time so far as to fix about the time when a considerable portion of the work that is done in the Lands Department would as a matter of course be disposed of, and less clerical and other work required in the department? When the Act of 1884 came in we were under the impression that the work would fall off, and we looked forward to be able to reduce the amount of work in the department in ten years, but it has absolutely increased. We have more work to do than ever we had in the head office, and we have had a large number of men removed, dismissed, and sent to the country.

4569. Does that arise from the increase of the number of selections? Not only from an increase in the number of selections but all the papers have eventually to come to this office. The local Land Board may recommend the forfeiture of a conditional purchase, and yet, under an Act lately passed, the Minister can, if he thinks fit, waive that forfeiture on certain conditions. Many of the advantages of the Land Board are thus done away with. We certainly get the Boards to take evidence, but it rests with the Minister whether he will carry out their recommendation or not. So there is absolutely more work now than ten years ago.

4570. Do you consider that want of finality in the payment for selections is the cause of a great deal of work? Yes; we had over 4,000 applications for extension of time in the payments on conditional purchases last year, really owing to the bad times, floods, or drought, and the Minister in almost every case had to grant the application. That gives a large amount of work to the officers of the Department. A Member of Parliament called on me to-day to say he wishes to see the Minister to-morrow to ask that ten or twelve homestead leases in the Western Division may not be declared forfeited. He says the men cannot pay, that the wool only fetched 2½d. or 3d. per lb., and almost the whole of the receipts were swallowed up in the expenses of bringing it to town. These lessees represent some 120,000 acres of land in the Western Division.

4571. In the Contingencies, page 85, the fees to licensed surveyors for the year 1894 are stated to be £90,000, but for the six months to the 30th June, 1895, they are put down as £25,000? The Minister was under the impression that a large area of the Central Division leases would have expired in July next, and that, therefore, he might have to put on a lot of surveyors to survey the land; but the Supreme Court decided that the lessees were entitled to extension of their leases, and, therefore, there are very few areas on which you can employ the surveyors.

4572. You have diminished the amount? We have put it at £25,000, but it will not come to that. That sum was only to provide for what might have happened if there had been extension of leases, because it was thought there might have been some millions of acres more open to selection in July next than there will be.

4573. Taking generally the rate of remuneration to the Civil Servants who are employed as draftsmen, or to the district surveyors and other surveyors, the draftsmen in charge in the different heads, and also to their assistants, do you not consider that these rates of remuneration are very liberal? I can only say what I said before, that they were fixed by a board consisting of Mr. Houston, Mr. M'Donald, the present district surveyor at Armidale, and Mr. Conder, who was chairman of the Land Board at Cooma, and who laid out the trigonometrical base line at Windsor. These three officers held a technical examination of every man, and it was on their report that these rates were fixed; of course they have since been reduced by 10 per cent. off all sums above £200.

4574. With all respect to the opinions of these gentlemen, we must not forget that in boom times there is room for the exercise of more liberality than in ordinary or dull times, and seeing that the cost of living, house-rent, clothing, and other things is so very much reduced, that the income of the Colony has suffered most severely with the bad times, and that every section of the community engaged in business is getting very little in spite of all the exertions it can employ, I think it is only reasonable that the officers in the service of the Government should share, along with their fellows, the infliction of some diminution of their income; at any rate, as things are now, the country is not able to support the expenditure on the scale that has been in existence for some considerable time, and we are put here to point out to the Government wherever it is possible to make a reduction? I do not know what reductions could be made. An attempt was made in Parliament at the instance of Mr. Miller to reduce the district surveyors by £100 a year each, but the Government restored the amounts on the Supplementary Estimates.

4575. We find that almost all the departments draw comparisons between themselves and other departments, but that is altogether an ideal basis? We have always this to say in the Department of Lands, that we have been reduced. I myself have been reduced twice, besides the 10 per cent. With every Board that came, somehow I was one that came to grief. The first Board cut me down by £50, because they said I was no longer Registrar of the Appeal Court; Mr. Garrett cut me down £25 more, and afterwards there was the 10 per cent. reduction. At one time I was getting £750 a year, now I am getting only £605. A great many of the officers in the department have suffered in the same way, so it would be utterly impossible for me to say how further reductions could be made. I could not say what standard you could fix in dealing with the draftsmen.

4576. Is it your opinion that there could be classification in the duties that are performed by the officers in your department—that there could be, for example, four classes in the general staff, without of course touching the heads of departments and superior officers; could there be (say) a class A which would contain clerks able to do work of an inferior description, but not qualified to go into a higher grade, the salary for which would be fixed at a certain maximum, and could not be increased because of length of service on the part of the clerks? That was the system adopted when the Civil Service Act was first introduced.

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4577. But it has been dispensed with? Yes, I know.
4578. The second class would be a stage higher with a higher maximum salary, but the duties of clerks in that class would not require the exercise of very superior ability; then there would be a third class of a still higher grade, and, say, a fourth class, to which the best men could aspire; but there would be no increments of salary beyond the amount fixed in each of these classes. We find in many departments of the service that there are men who, through seniority and by the retirement of officers above them, have been pushed up into positions which they are quite unfit to fill; while there are men of much greater ability that are junior to them, but who cannot get into the positions that their capacity fits them for because these inferior men stand in the way? The system adopted in our department is this: When a vacancy occurs, we ascertain whether the next man below is possessed of sufficient qualifications to fill the vacancy; but if not, and there is a better man below him, we give the position to the better man. There would be no difficulty that I could see in dividing the whole staff into four or five classes; of course there would have to be some above the highest class, such as the Under Secretary or very superior officers, but as regards the general bulk of the clerks there would be no objection to their being classified into four or five sections.
4579. And you think in time it would work well? I am certain it would. It would be adopting the old system of the Civil Service Act, only without the increment.
4580. Then any of the officers who showed special ability and vigour of intellect could be selected for the superior positions? They are picked now; I know Mr. Houston has been very particular always to investigate every man's claims, and the character he holds.
4581. With regard to appointments, instead of the present system do you think a Board of Commissioners, specially set apart and all experienced men, with at least one of their number practically acquainted with the Government Service, should be appointed to make all recommendations for appointment, dispensing altogether with Ministerial and political influence? The only appointment we have had under the present Minister has been that of one probationer. Mr. Copeland only made, I think, two or three temporary officers permanent, and the other appointments were only temporary ones.
4582. I was wanting your opinion? I think it would be a good thing to take the matter out of the hands of Ministers generally.
4583. And get rid of political influence? Yes.
4584. *Mr. Humphery.*] Have you with you, and, if not, will you prepare, a return of all the officers and persons employed by the Lands Department, specifying the duties performed by each, and the salary of each, showing also the total remuneration where more than one office is held, and all fees and allowances of every description in addition to salary? Yes; it is being prepared now, with the addition of the age of each one and the length of service. [*Return subsequently handed in.*]
4585. What are the duties of the chief inspector? The chief inspector's work at the present is almost that of Assistant Under Secretary. He has attended the Minister on the new Land Bill, and I can assure you that has been no easy job. During that time I have been doing all his work, or a great deal of it. He looks after recommendations for leave; in fact all the papers of the department have to go through his hands before they come to me; this work is multifarious.
4586. The next position is that of inspector of local Land Board and district survey offices, for which there is a salary of £470;—is that officer's time fully occupied? There is no appointment made.
4587. That is vacant? It has been vacant about nine months.
4588. In your opinion is it necessary? I think it could be done away with.
4589. In that case how would the duties be performed? The chief inspector might do the work on the return of the Under Secretary to the office.
4590. Do the land agents keep registers showing the instalments paid by selectors? Yes.
4591. Does each selector's account show every amount paid by him on account of his selection? Yes.
4592. Are you aware that similar information to that contained in the Treasury registers with regard to selections is contained in the books of the Auditor-General, and is this duplication necessary? I believe that similar information is contained in the books of the Auditor-General, but I do not think the duplication necessary, unless a fire should take place in the Treasury, and then we could fall back on the local land agent for the information.
4593. *President.*] You do not receive any money in this department? We receive a little by post. Last year we received, I think, £20,000, but you cannot stop it. We tell people not to send money to the Lands Office, but they will do so. When the letters come in of a morning all the money letters are entered in a book by the two openers of letters, who are locked up in a room while the sorting of the letters takes place. The cheques and all papers connected with them are taken up to the accountant, who sends them to the Treasury, from whom we get a receipt in our book.
4594. In the case of a selector not paying his instalment on a proper date, does the local land agent send him notice, or do you? The land agent sends first notices, and we usually send a final notice before we are going to non-forfeit.
4595. But the local land agent? The local land agent sends a notice to begin with.
4596. Is it an invariable rule? Yes, he sends them.
4597. Does the inspector of land offices inspect the books? Every book.
4598. And ascertains whether all moneys have been duly accounted for? No; the Treasury look after the money, and our inspector looks through the books to see that every entry is correct; that the hour at which the application for land is received is properly entered in the book; that the man's name is correctly spelled, and, in fact, he looks after every technical point.
4599. But the Treasury inspector only concerns himself with the money? He sees what money the man has received, what he received it for, and whether he has accounted for it.
4600. How do you arrange the payment of your salaries? The accountant has to do that. Generally the accountant, the assistant accountant, and the examiner of accounts here have to initial the vouchers, which are then sent by the Under Secretary up to the Treasury.
4601. Who signs the cheques? The cheques are signed by the accountant, and countersigned by the assistant accountant.
4602. The cheques are given to the officers? Yes, who signs the salary abstract, as we call it.
4603. On your first attendance you gave us evidence about the expenses of the travelling Land Board—I see the amount put down in the contingencies column for the half-year is £10,000—there will be a very considerable

considerable saving effected in that? If the Land Board were reduced that would be one very large item. F. H. Wilson, Esq. 8 Feb., 1895.
4604. Even the fees to licensed surveyors, £50,000, have been reduced considerably? It was £90,000 voted for 1894, but we have put it down at only £25,000, as I explained to you.
4605. You do not think that would be capable of still further reduction? It is one of those things you have to put on the Estimates, but you only pay what amount is earned by the surveyors. They get so much for each portion they measure, according to the length of the lines; of course if there is a small amount of surveying so much of that will be saved.
4606. *Mr. Humphery.*] The district surveyor has a scale of fees? Yes.
4607. *President.*] They are paid by fees? Yes, the licensed surveyors are, and the fees are according to the work they do.
4608. Which is carefully checked, I suppose? Yes, by the district surveyor. A great many of them, if it is a large survey, do it by contract. They are called on to send in a tender, and they do the work for something less than what our schedule rates are.
4609. There are four altogether, I see, who get over £1,000? One of those licensed surveyors received £2,300 a year some few years ago. If a man gets into a good district he has plenty to do.

TUESDAY, 12 *FEBRUARY*, 1895.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., | JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V., J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P.,

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

Edward Twynam, Esq., Chief Surveyor, Metropolitan District Surveyor, and Director of the Trigonometrical Survey, sworn and examined:—

4610. *President.*] You have control of the sub-department of the Survey of Lands? Only so far as regards the particular branches under my control. As district surveyor, I have charge of the surveyors who are employed in the Metropolitan district; in the trigonometrical survey, of those who are employed on the work, and as chief surveyor I am the professional adviser of the Minister for Lands. As to the office here, I am considered to be the professional head of the office staff—the draftsmen. E. Twynam, Esq. 12 Feb., 1895.
4611. And also of the surveyors? In the Metropolitan Land Board District and the trigonometrical surveyors.
4612. Have you any control over the surveyors who go into the country? I have no control over them.
4613. Who is their head? The district surveyors in the various districts where they are employed, and the Under Secretary, of course.
4614. Then who is the head of all these district surveyors? The Under Secretary, I apprehend.
4615. Not through you? I am not the head. The duties of the Surveyor-General's Office have altogether been abolished and altered. I was appointed Acting Surveyor-General in 1887, and after that the office of Surveyor-General was abolished by the Cabinet, and I was created chief surveyor, with certain duties attached to the office, as I have already explained to you.
4616. On page 106 of the Blue Book for 1893 there are a great many draftsmen;—are all these under your control? Yes, to a certain extent; that is to say, I am held to be the professional head of this office, but that is all.
4617. Then who superintends the proper performance of their duties? The chief draftsman.
4618. But he is your second in command? Yes, he is.
4619. What is the routine of your own special duties? As chief surveyor, all matters connected with disputes over land come before me—disputes touching boundaries to land or claims to land. All cases where claims are made by surveyors for payment which may be disputed as not being in accordance with the regulations I have to advise upon, also upon all promotions to the office staff. I am considered to be the head of the professional branch of the department in Sydney in this office; therefore the draftsmen are under me to a certain extent. I have to be answerable for their work to a certain extent, but the Under Secretary is virtually the head of the department under the present arrangements.
4620. Supposing that a report should come to the chief draftsman of a dereliction of duty on the part of any draftsman of the staff, would he decide on that matter or would he refer it to you? He should refer to me, and, as a general rule, I believe he does.
4621. And do you decide—are you the ultimate? No, I am not; I have to submit the case.
4622. Do you invariably carry it on to the Under Secretary? Always; I am not aware of any instance to the contrary.
4623. Do you make a report at stated periods to the Under Secretary of the working of your department? I have here the annual report of the department for 1893, which contains my report; the one for 1894 is not printed yet, although it is ready for printing.
4624. Do you take any part in recommending increases of salary to the officers? In this office, yes.
4625. Do you see the Estimates? As to the draftsmen of this office, but not with regard to the surveyors in the country.
4626. Your views are taken as to the desirableness of increasing their emoluments? Yes.
4627. Or as to dismissing an officer in case he should commit a dereliction of duty? Yes.
4628–9. I suppose you are very nearly the eldest officer in this department? I think I am; I was appointed in 1855.
4630. In the fifties there were two appointed; in the sixties, five; in the seventies, fifty-four; and in the eighties, nine; that is, more than two-thirds of the number were appointed in the seventies;—now seeing that you have something to say in the matter of recommending the salaries of these gentlemen, can you give us an idea of the increments they get? I have nothing to say with regard to the adjustment of the salaries, that was all done by a Board of Inquiry which sat here during the year 1889. There was a Board in 1886 and another in 1889, and the salaries were all adjusted by the latter Board. It also defined the duties of each officer, and my own as well.
4631. So you cannot tell us the steps by which these officers arrived at the present stage of their salaries? No; I am not able to tell you. I was away for years in the country, and only came to Sydney in 1887. I was in charge of the Goulburn district for twenty-five years.

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4632. After the chief draftsman, who receives £515, there is an array of draftsmen getting from £461 down to £175, there being an immense number at £245. We are here to endeavour to find out where economy can be exercised, and, looking at the rates of salaries paid to these officers, we are anxious to know whether some modification could not be reasonably made in their remuneration. Most of them are men who have been a considerable time in the Service; we might say two-thirds of them have been more than 20 years in the service; do you think, considering there must have been increments of remuneration from time to time, probably on account of seniority or something else, that some modification in the scale of remuneration could be exercised now? As I said to you just now these salaries were all adjusted by a Board after careful inquiry into the whole of the circumstances. I may point out that the chief draftsman's salary was fixed at £600, but he has never got it, which is an injustice to say the least of it. As to many of the highest salaried men you will find they have been in the department many years, over an average of a working lifetime, and their salaries to some extent accrued under the old Civil Service Act, in which if you remember there was a provision for increments. Of course, after many years good service in the department it would have been very hard and very arbitrary and unjust too to have cut down their salaries. If they were young men it would be different.

4633. Supposing some of these gentlemen were removed from their present position, or died, or resigned, or were superannuated, you would fill their places with officers at a very much less rate of remuneration, would you not? Probably there would be a diminution in the salaries. For instance, I hold that a good draftsman should not be worth (say) more than £400 a year; but I know several of them get more than that.

4634. Would that be a very superior man? That would be a high class man.

4635. Now, take a draftsman going into the position at a comparatively youthful age, not a genius, but one possessed of sufficient ability for the post, how much would he be worth? Of course you must take age into consideration. A young man will enter on a business and accept a reasonable salary to start with in the hope of being raised afterwards. An efficient draftsman should be paid at the rate of £200 a year when he starts, with the prospect of increases afterwards. That was about the rate paid in England when I was articled to my business.

4636. Do you look with favour on the establishment of classification in the Service; that is to say, would you consider it desirable to have, for example, four classes, the first, the lowermost, to be confined to juniors, the next a scale higher and better paid, the third still higher and better paid, and the fourth to be the best of the four, there being the possibility that men of unusual ability in the discharge of their duties would rise to superior offices? I think it would be preferable to the system of arbitrary increases. As things are now, the Minister will sometimes increase a salary by a half rate from one step to another. It would be better for everyone if there were such a classification, and if it were strictly adhered to.

4637. Where merit would have a chance of rising? Yes.

4638. And accompanied by that, do you consider that appointments to the Service would be better made by a Board of Commissioners who would be beyond political influence or influence of any kind except that which the merit of the applicants would cause? There are very few appointments made. The practice now is to accept probationers from the public schools. The headmaster of a school is asked whether there are a number of scholars fitted for employment. Those accepted are put on by the Minister as probationers, and then afterwards they must trust to their merits as to how they rise.

4639. They have all to pass the junior examination? Yes; in accordance with the requirements of the Civil Service Board.

4640. Do I understand that you have not found political influence an interference? There has not been an opportunity for any because ever since I have been here a gradual reduction of the staff has been going on, for the reason chiefly that the demand for land has fallen off so much that the necessity for survey has ceased also to a certain extent, and, consequently, we have had to reduce the staff as far as we could do so.

4641. Are the draftsmen put to work which is all of a homogeneous character; are the duties similar that each of them has to perform? No, they are not—not in the several branches of this office. For instance, there is the Compiling Branch in which the best draftsmen are employed, you may say. They are engaged in compiling maps and drawing. Then there is the Miscellaneous Charting Branch, in which a good deal of administrative business is done.

4642. Your best men would be employed in these branches? Our best men are employed on the best work—the compilation work—that is, the getting up of territorial maps. All our best men are there, and properly so, because that is where we want the best drawing done.

4643. Would you classify your men into sections, putting the best men at the most arduous work, and so on down to the common duties of a draftsman? I think it may be said that generally they are so classified, and that was done by the late Board of Inquiry, who went to the trouble of classifying all the branches, fixing those who were to be employed in it, and their salaries as well.

4644. Were they classified under letters of the alphabet? Oh, no.

4645. It was done in a practical way? Those who were considered best suited for any particular work were put into a particular branch.

4646. Do you think that, by having special platforms of classification, it would be an inducement to the officers to show their best ability through being able to rise from the lowest grade to the highest, instead of having a merely understood scale of gradation;—would you have the classification defined in classes A, B, C, and D, for instance? We are able to find out the capabilities of a man here as we go along, and so we place them.

4647. You practically do that, though you do not put them under specific numbers or letters? Quite so.

4648. Would you approve of that principle if it were established? The principle of classification by merit?

4649. Yes? That is what we do now, practically.

4650. On page 107 there is what I suppose you call the clerical staff, that is, the corresponding clerk and the clerks under him;—what are their duties? The chief clerk attends to the papers for me, records them, and gets information for me in the office to enable me to to deal with the different matters; the other clerks are copying clerks, and attend to the writing of the books and the dispatching of letters.

4651. Engrossing letters that are drafted for them? Two of them do the copying for me.

4652. I see they are paid moderately,—Mr. Briscoe gets £267 10s., and the two below him get £207 4s. and

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and £200 respectively? I have advised frequently that Mr. Briscoe's salary should be increased, but it has not been increased.
4653. Is he a good man? Very good indeed. He has a wide acquaintance with the whole office, and is able to find any information when it is wanted. He is a very useful man indeed in that way.
4654. The number of office-keepers in the Lands Department seems to be very great? I really cannot tell you anything about them.
4655. You have a number of temporary clerks; are they all necessary in the Corresponding Branch—there are ten of them? There is a clerk attached to each branch, just to keep the record of plans received and issued and instructions received and issued. They are all juniors, I believe.
4656. The correspondence that you have to attend to is connected with the Survey Department, and is not general correspondence? We have no general correspondence at all; our correspondence all relates to survey, and as a general rule you may say that nine-tenths of it consists of reports from myself to the Under Secretary.
4657. What would be the nature of these reports? They would be on all possible subjects.
4658. Disputed matters or ordinary business? With regard to survey business generally; that is to say, disputes over land, trigonometrical survey work, and promotions in the office.
4659. Do you carefully register and report every communication you receive from outside and from everybody? I receive very little indeed from outside, inasmuch as the papers come to me through the Under Secretary. As district surveyor, I have to report to the Under Secretary all the business incidental to the Land Board District of Sydney.
4660. Is your correspondence with the Under Secretary bulky? I think, according to the report for 1893, there must have been 900 or 1,000 reports, of which not more than 200 I apprehend are merely formal endorsements. They are all my own reports, which have to go into the history of the various cases. You understand I have to advise on all professional matters, and these have a pretty wide scope in such a department as this, embracing as it does such a great lot of things.
4661. Temporary draftsmen and miscellaneous officers; there are forty-nine of them;—do they all belong to your department? Some of the temporary draftsmen do, and there is a Board now sitting in the office to consider the question of the transfer of all the temporary employés on to the permanent staff. Mr. Allworth, the district surveyor at Maitland, is the Chairman of the Board, and there are associated with him Mr. Palmer and the chief draftsman.
4662. Does that mean that these temporary draftsmen are all necessary to the department? They are all necessary now, and for some years to come we could employ a great many more on useful work if we got them.
4663. But you do not intend to take any more temporary men on? Certainly not. I believe there will be an end to the temporary employment, because it was found to be rather embarrassing.
4664. Would you approve of the abolition of temporary employment? My own opinion is that for probationers it is a very good thing to have them temporarily, because there is not much difficulty then in getting rid of them if they are not suitable, but otherwise I think it is a mistake. It has caused a great deal of embarrassment in this department.
4665. *Mr. Robertson.*] In what way? In the claims which are urged by the temporary draftsmen as if they were permanent, and you cannot ignore claims which are put forward by a man who has been (say) over eighteen years in the service. He begins to look upon himself as a permanent employé, and has certainly some grounds for doing so.
4666. *Mr. Storey.*] Did I understand you to say, in answer to the President, that although you are down on the Estimates as Chief of the Survey Branch, you are not in any way responsible for all these subordinates under you, or for this large expenditure of money under the head of the Survey of Land? I am responsible so far that I have to see they do their work, that is the employés under me.
4667. Whom do you consider to be the employés under you? It is difficult to define. I am not allowed to communicate with the district surveyor except through the Under Secretary; therefore how can it be said for a moment that I have any control over them?
4668. Who has the control over the thirteen district surveyors? The Under Secretary is the only official who has. I am not allowed to communicate with them in any way.
4669. How many have you under your charge in the Metropolitan District? Five or six surveyors besides the detail city surveyors and some contract surveyors.
4670. What work are they engaged on? On survey work under the Crown Lands Acts for the Metropolitan Land District, the survey of free selections, conditional leases, reclamations, rescission of reservations, roads, feature surveys; in fact all the survey work that goes on in a Land Board District.
4671. Are there not too many district surveyors and too many paid Government surveyors over the Colony of New South Wales? As to the paid staff that is another thing altogether. You have to look at it in this way. We employ a contract staff and a salaried staff. If the work diminishes for one we can apply the other to it. For many years the staff in Sydney was too small for the work, and the Government was put to a good deal of trouble and expense in consequence. As the work diminishes the contract surveyors get less employment, but the salaried men always get the same employment, they are kept employed all the year round.
4672. Could the system of having salaried surveyors be improved upon? You cannot improve upon it I think.
4673. You have not more salaried surveyors than are necessary? Quite so. In fact we can foresee that the time will come when the salaried staff will have to do a great deal of work that is now done by the contract staff, that is in remote parts of the country where it would not be remunerative for a contract man to undertake the work.
4674. Is there any return for all this work done by the surveyors? The return for it is in the settlement of the country. Someone must survey the land, the roads, and the features of the country.
4675. I gather from what you have said that of late years the demand for land has not been so great? It has fallen off very much, and the demand for survey has also fallen off.
4676. Have any of the surveyors been got rid of? As to the contract staff, I do not suppose that one-fourth of the number employed seven years ago is now employed; and as to the salaried staff a good many of them have been retired or have resigned from time to time.
4677. Is the work of the surveyors sent down to the head office in Sydney for checking purposes? No; it

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it is the district surveyor of the Board district who is responsible for all the surveys conducted in that district, and all that work is examined and passed by him in his office. He approves of the plans.

4678. Where are these plans made? In the district office.

4679. What are all these draftsmen employed at in Sydney? The compiling draftsmen are employed in compiling maps for publication, territorial maps, parish maps, county maps, Land Board district maps, the Colony map, and so forth.

4680. Is there an everlasting preparation of maps going on? Certainly, and it will go on as long as the Survey Department continues, and as long as the settlement of the country requires it to go on. We have had a branch exclusively employed for many years past in the matter of opening roads alone, and it is still so employed. It is a very intricate branch of the business and a very costly one.

4681. Well, under the heading, "Engaged at Head Office,"—do I understand from you that the chief draftsman and all these other draftsmen are absolutely necessary, or have we to get the evidence from the chief draftsman? I think you might, with advantage, call upon the chief draftsman to give you some evidence in the matter. I can give you general information on the subject, but he can enter into particulars more fully than I can.

4682. So you cannot answer me as to whether all these men are required? Certainly, I can answer that.

4683. How do you satisfy yourself on that point? I understand the business of the office; I know the men, and I know the work they do.

4684. It is a big staff? But there is an immense business here to conduct.

4685. Do you see the work that is to be done before it goes to these people? No; I do not, I am sorry to say. It is wrong, but I do not. The Under Secretary is responsible for sending the work out.

4686. But if you do not see the work before it goes to these people——? I see the results.

4687. I gather from you that you ought to see the work before it goes to the draftsmen? Certainly, but not all, as there are some branches of the office—for instance, the Compiling Branch—where there is nothing to see first. The maps are compiled from data in this office, and of course there is nothing for me to see there. I am not in the position of the Surveyor-General; I am simply subordinate to the Under Secretary.

4688. Under the heading of Contingencies in the Estimates, there is a matter of £35,000, beyond the fees to the surveyors, that you have no control over, I understand? I have no control over it with regard to country expenditure. When I was Acting Surveyor-General, I used to have to prepare the estimates for the Survey Branch, but I do not do so now. I have nothing to do with it, except with regard to the officers who are immediately under me.

4689. There is a department under the Registrar-General called the Lands Titles Department;—could not that work be done in the Lands Office? A great deal of it is of legal character, and would hardly come within the scope of survey work.

4690. There is a lot of drafting there? I believe there is a lot of drafting work done in the way of drawing diagrams on deeds, but that is a very simple sort of drafting. It would be an advantage if there were a more intimate connection between the Lands Titles Office and the Lands Department, but it would involve a good deal of consideration to advise upon such a subject as that.

4691. In the Registrar-General's Office there is a principal draftsman at £628 a year, and then there is £3,300 per year paid for draftsmen; a hint was given to me that a good deal of this work could be done by the draftsmen of the Lands Office;—I would like to know if such is the case? If so, we should have to increase the staff; we should have to import men to do it. Every one of our draftsmen is fully employed, and there is work in view for years to come.

4692. Is that in spite of the falling off in taking up lands? Yes, because it is the compilation of maps which involves a great deal of our time. There are two branches engaged in the work of compiling parish maps, county maps, Land Board district maps, the Colony map, and other incidental maps which have to be made sometime. And if the Local Government Bill is passed the income to be derived under that Bill must be based on an assessment, and an assessment cannot be made without maps. If that Bill should become law we shall have to increase our staff considerably in order to keep pace with the demand for maps.

4693. You made a remark that you thought it very hard that salaries should be cut down in any shape or form;—have you considered the altered state of the Colony within the last few years and the fact that everybody's salary has been cut down? I have thought about it enough, I assure you.

4694. Do you not think it a good thing that the Government officials should bear their share in the general depression? I do not see why. You must remember that in the good times the salaried staff did not flourish like other people, and they have to take the good times with the bad. A few years ago contract surveyors who had ability, industry, and intelligence could earn easily £1,000 a year, but the salaried men at the best were never getting more than £400.

4695. It was quite optional to turn contract men if they liked? It would have been a great loss to this office if they had done so. The surveyors are not overpaid; on the contrary, they are underpaid. As to the draftsmen, they lead a different life from the surveyors.

4696. It was more in connection with draftsmen's salaries that you made the remark? Yes, as to old servants of the State who, as I said, had spent the whole of a working lifetime in the Service, surely it would be hard to deprive them of their salaries.

4697. But if the circumstances of the Colony require it, why should they not suffer as well as anybody else? They have suffered already, as you are aware; their salaries have been cut down 10 per cent.

4698. What did you mean in speaking of the claims of temporary officers? Claims to all the benefits which accrue under the Civil Service Act.

4699. Is it not a complete answer to that to point out that they have never paid anything into the Civil Service Fund? Notwithstanding that, a man after many years' service has claims, and it is very difficult indeed to ignore them. In fact the Minister has not ignored them, and he has allowed these men to have all the privileges which accrue to Civil Servants, except the pension.

4700. Surely you do not mean to tell this Commission that the man who has allowed himself to be a temporary officer, and has not contributed one iota to the Civil Service Fund, should have privileges at the end of his time? Surely I did not say anything of the sort. I said the claims of the temporary employé were very embarrassing to the department, and have been so.

4701. And you say these claims should not be ignored? Of course these men cannot get a pension.

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4702. How can they have claims under the Civil Service Act? No; but still they are employed here in common with others to do like work, and they consider themselves entitled to the same privileges. It is very hard to refuse them, and the Minister has not refused them. They are not entitled to any pension, but still when a temporary employé has been retired from the service the Minister has always authorised a gratuity.
4703. He must pay it out of the department's money; the Civil Service Board does not pay it? It has been paid.
4704. Has there been any reduction of the staff within the last two years? With regard to the surveyors or draftsmen?
4705. In any department which you have under your control? Yes; there has been, most decidedly.
4706. Can you give the Commission any idea to what extent? During the last six or seven years there must have been a good deal of reduction.
4707. I will limit it to three years? I am afraid I could not give you that information in a moment's notice. Years ago when a demand for retrenchment in the department was made, the Trigonometrical Branch was retrenched by removing two surveyors and one piling party, and for the last two years or so the surveyor in charge has been the only surveyor employed on the trigonometrical survey.
4708. I see there is £3,400 a year spent on this trigonometrical survey;—is that money well spent? Certainly it is. It is a very great pity there is no more to spend on that work; it is the foundation of all the surveys in the Colony. It is the survey on which the compilation of maps is based; it is a survey that is carried on in all the civilised countries of the globe.
4709. *Mr. Robertson.*] What are the classifications of the surveyors? I understand there are four classes besides district surveyors, but that is all I can tell you.
4710. Who can give us this information? The Under Secretary.
4711. Is he the only person who can give it to us? Unless you can send for members of the Board who made a report to the department.
4712. Is it a Board that still exists? No.
4713. Is any member of the Board in the Lands Office? The late Board which had to deal with the matter comprised Mr. M'Donald, district surveyor of Armidale, Mr. Allworth, district surveyor of Maitland, and Mr. Houston, the Under Secretary.
4714. Do your duties keep you in the city? Yes.
4715. Do you ever travel? I undertake any work in the way of inspecting applications for roads and so forth which I can conveniently get at.
4716. What arrangement is made then with regard to your travelling expenses? Where I expend money I get it refunded.
4717. I find in the Estimates that you have an equipment allowance of £100? There is an allowance of that kind.
4718. What equipment have you? I do not keep any equipment in the ordinary way.
4719. Then you have no equipment? No; I do not keep any at all.
4720. Can you tell us how many chairmen of the Land Boards have been surveyors? The chairmen at Armidale, Maitland, Grafton, Moree, Cooma, and Sydney have been surveyors; the chairmen at Orange, Tamworth, and Wagga Wagga were draftsmen; and the chairmen at Dubbo and Hay had not been in the Survey Branch of this department.
4721. Is it necessary that a chairman of the Land Board should be a surveyor? Certainly not.
4722. What are the duties of the chairman? To adjudicate very often on land questions. The duties are rather more of a judicial character than those which appertain to district surveyors.
4723. There are two other members connected with the chairmen on the Land Board; is it necessary to have these members? I think for the satisfaction of the public it may be desirable, but it is not necessary as far as the conduct of the business goes.
4724. Could the services of these members be dispensed with? Yes, without any detriment to the conduct of the business.
4725. Could you tell us what the saving would be? I am not able to tell you off hand, because I do not know how many courts the members attend. They are paid according to their attendances.
4726. Do you know whether the chairman is accompanied by a deposition clerk? He is.
4727. Is it necessary that a deposition clerk should accompany the Chairman wherever he goes? I think so.
4728. Could the duties be discharged by the clerk of petty sessions, or the land agents of the different towns that the Board visits? I do not think that the clerk of petty sessions could undertake the work, simply on account of the interference with his other duties which it would involve. Very often a Land Board holds a sitting while the magisterial court is going on; but it is very possible that the Crown Lands Agents might undertake some of the work, for the reason that when the Crown Lands agency is not held in connection with some other office the Crown Lands agent may not have all his time occupied, but as a rule the Crown Lands agency is held by the clerk of petty sessions.
4729. Could the district surveyor discharge the duties of chairman of the Land Board? Could he do so, or would it be advisable?
4730. I will ask could he do so? He is certainly qualified to do so.
4731. Well, given extra assistance, do you think it would be advisable to appoint district surveyors to the office of chairman of the Land Board? I do not think so at all.
4732. If the district surveyor stated he could discharge the duties in conjunction with his own? Still I should hold the same opinion as I do now, because the duties of one office or the other would be sacrificed, and that we have already had experience of.
4733. Are the district surveyors competent to undertake detail surveys? With one exception I do not think any of them has had any experience on detail survey work.
4734. But, being surveyors, do not you think they could undertake the work; are they not qualified to do so? Like all other businesses there are many branches in surveying, and some of them require special study and aptitude. Of course any surveyor could soon pick up the business.
4735. I am not asking that question; I am asking whether the district surveyors throughout the Colony could undertake the work? They have not had experience in that particular class of work, and it is quite a special class.

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4736. I dare say the district surveyors could give us evidence as to what they could perform? Certainly.
4737. What is meant by the term detail survey? The term detail survey applies to surveys of cities and towns for the Water and Sewerage Board.
4738. *Mr. Humphery.*] How many draftsmen are there engaged in the head office under your immediate supervision? About 107 with the chief draftsman.
4739. In answer to a question I understood you to convey that the duties of the draftsmen in your department are of a more important character than those performed at the Registrar-General's Office? Yes, I think they are.
4740. Is that correct? I am not an officer of the Registrar-General's Office.
4741. Have you any idea of the nature of the work performed by the draftsmen in the Registrar-General's Office? The principal draftsman has to investigate a good deal of the business relating to titles, boundaries, plans, and so forth; he gets up information for the Registrar-General and for the examiners of titles.
4742. Are you of opinion that the duties of a draftsman engaged in the Registrar-General's Office are of a more responsible and important character than those of the draftsmen engaged in your department? I don't think they are more important, but it is a matter of opinion. As to the draftsmen under the principal draftsman, a good many of them simply draw diagrams.
4743. How would you classify the draftsmen engaged in your department;—would you divide them into four grades? Four grades would not be sufficient.
4744. Give the Commission your views? I should think seven grades would be more nearly what there should be.
4745. Will you specify what, in your opinion, should be the salary attached to each grade? The highest officers would be those engaged in compiling, and they should receive a maximum of £400 a year. The salaries for each of the other six grades should be as follows: £350, £300, £250, £200, £150, and £125, which last would be the minimum.*
4746. What description of work would be done by the draftsmen of the lowest grade? I suppose at first they would be put upon tracings, possibly the lowest form of compilation. I may explain to you, first of all, that it is difficult to get men who are able to draw well. Out of the draftsmen of this office you cannot say that even half of them can draw well. The art of drawing plans is acquired only after many years of hard work.
4747. Tell me how many draftsmen there are in your office engaged in compilation work? I should have to give you that information in a return.
4748. Are there salaried surveyors attached to each district office? Yes.
4749. What are the duties of the salaried surveyors? To act under the direction of the district surveyors in road surveys, inspections of all sorts, feature surveys, designs of subdivisions, selection of sites for towns, and of reserves for public purposes, and in the examination of contract work.
4750. Does the examination of the contract surveyors' work include a re-survey? It includes a resurvey of such lines as are necessary for the purpose of acertaining whether the work is done in accordance with the regulations. A contract surveyor's work should be examined twice in a year, or a sufficient number of times to satisfy this department that the contract surveyor is doing his work properly.
4751. In reply to a question, you said the work in connection with the alienation of land had been diminishing? It has certainly.
4752 What suggestion can you make, having regard to the fewer surveying operations, and with a view to lessening expenditure in connection with the working of the Land Acts? It is no secret that the Minister intends to merge two districts into one, that is, the Cooma and the Goulburn. There is very little doing at Goulburn; there has been a very great deal to do in the years gone by, but as the Crown lands have become alienated and occupied, so the business has diminished at the Survey Office at Goulburn.
4753. Are there other districts that can be similarly treated? If there are not now there will be shortly.
4754. Speaking approximately, can you say how many? As another instance I might mention Tamworth and Armidale. I have no facts to adduce in support of what I say, but I think the business in the Tamworth district must be rapidly diminishing, for I suppose in the course of a short time that district will have been merged into some other district, probably the Armidale. At present it would not be advisable to make any other alterations within the next two or three years.
4755. What about Albury? It is part of the Wagga district now.
4756. And Bourke? Bourke is an immense district with a sparse population; in fact it ought to be diminished if anything.
4757. What about Dubbo? Dubbo has lately been enlarged considerably. I think a part of it was taken out of the Tamworth district.
4758. What about Forbes? That is a district where there is a good deal of Crown lands still remaining.
4759. And Grafton? Grafton is one of the old settled districts, and I should say in three or four years some alteration might be made with advantage. I wish to point out with regard to the settled districts that there is a good deal of miscellaneous business which arises as settlement takes place in the older parts of the country. The only changes which I consider practicable are those in regard to Goulburn and Cooma, and Tamworth and Armidale.
4760. *President.*] What is the reason that so much was paid in fees to licensed surveyors in 1893? It is not likely that half the sum was expended. Probably a sum was put on the Estimates, but not half of it expended. That has happened sometimes.

* NOTE (*on revision*):—In accordance with the request of the President, I have sent to him a sketch of a scheme of a drafting staff which more nearly represents my ideas on the subject after consideration.—E. T.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 13 *FEBRUARY*, 1895.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., | JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V.,
J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P.,

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

James W. Boultbee, Esq., J.P., Superintendent of Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring, sworn and examined:—

J. W. Boultbee, Esq., J.P.
13 Feb., 1895

4761. *President.*] Have you exclusive charge over this department? Yes.
4762. Are you consulted when the salaries are placed on the Estimates? Yes.
4763. You are consulted as to the remuneration that the officers receive? Yes.
4764. Has there been any increase lately? No.
4765. For how long has there not been an increase? The only increase has been that of a probationer, who has been increased from £50 to £75. The salaries are pretty well as they were originally fixed.
4766. Tell us generally what your own duties are? The supervision of the entire branch, and the arrangement of all the details in connection with the working and maintenance and construction of the artesian bores, tanks, and wells.
4767. Is there much correspondence? A good deal.
4768. Does it all come before you? Yes.
4769. Do your duties ever require you to leave town? I leave town occasionally.
4770. For what purpose? I like to satisfy myself how things are in the country, especially with regard to artesian boring.
4771. When anything attracts your notice, you like to see it? I like to see all the artesian bores. I have seen them all with two exceptions, and I was proposing to see the remainder this week.
4772. Have you anything to do with the coal bores? No; only with the bores for water.
4773. Do you lease the boring machinery out? No. Our work is entirely contract work. We do not employ any Government employés at all for the actual work of boring; it is all done by contract. We have no machinery.
4774. What are the duties of the chief inspector? He is mostly in the field inspecting the tanks and the work as he goes along. He is the outside officer, reporting to me.
4775. Is he much away? He is entirely away.
4776. All over the Colony? Yes; he is really the superviser over the inspectors.
4777. Do you attach more importance to the artesian boring than to the watering places? I do personally. I think it is one of the biggest questions in the Colony. I think that in a few years time we shall practically revolutionise the western country. People say I take a very rosy view of matters, but I think that artesian boring is the coming thing for the west. The importance of watering the stock routes is also very great. It has enabled the settlers to get to market in seasons when otherwise they could not.
4778. Besides the chief inspector, you have six inspectors? Yes.
4779. At salaries of £245 each? Yes.
4780. Are they always on the move? Yes.
4781. Do they frequently send reports to you as to their movements? Every fourteen days they send me notice of their movements; we call it a "route plan."
4782. Sketched beforehand? Yes, so that I can communicate with them at any place.
4783. Do you know from the plan they send you that on a particular day they will be at or about a certain place? Yes.
4784. What are their allowances? They get £1 a day when absent from head quarters, finding their own conveyance, buggy and horses, and 12s. 6d. per diem if we provide transit for them.
4785. When they are on railway routes would 12s. 6d. a day cover their expenses? Yes.
4786. Are the chief inspector and others in any sense scientific men? Two of them are trained engineers; the rest are men who have had long experience in the western country as station managers, men who can use a level and do all the work that is required, and are thoroughly conversant with all the requirements of stock.
4787. Describe a typical public watering-place? The general run of them are large excavations of 4,000,000 gallons capacity. The water is carried into them by catch-water drains. Their supply is, of course, dependent on the rainfall, and is precarious, according to the season, but for all that their size will enable them to stand any ordinary drought. There is always water for stock or for the travelling public. We do not let the stock into the excavation. The water is pumped into an iron supply tank, which holds about 25,000 gallons, and thence delivered in troughing to the stock. The area of land attached to one of these tanks is 640 acres, used either for cultivation, agistment, or for whatever purpose the tenant likes to put it to. We fence it in and put up a cottage and the tenant pays a yearly rental. He is allowed to retain the charges that are levied for watering stock. These charges are fixed by regulation.
4788. What are these charges? A penny a head for horses and bullocks, 10s. a thousand for sheep, 4d. a head for camels, and ¼d. a head for pigs and goats.
4789. How many artesian bores are there? Twenty-two flowing wells.
4790. I see there are eighty-five caretakers;—does that mean that there are eighty-five wells? No; we have about eighty-five of the tanks not leased where caretakers are required, but there are over two hundred watering places altogether.
4791. I see you have mechanical and administrative draftsmen;—are they required? Yes; the mechanical draftsmen attend to all the machinery and plans for the same, and the administrative draftsmen attend to all the matters of survey and also to the boring sections.
4792. Have they constant employment? Yes.
4793. You have a chief clerk and two other clerks? Yes.
4794. Are they kept exclusively at clerical work? Entirely.
4795. Are their services absolutely essential? Yes.
4796. There is a chief clerk and three other clerks, making four? Yes.
4797. Are the probationers engaged at clerical work? Yes; entirely. I have a statement showing the exact nature of the duties of each of these officers. [*Witness hands in document.*]
4798. Do you open the correspondence, or the chief clerk? Both.

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4799. And you sort it out and give directions? Yes. I should like to hand in this list. It is a weekly list we publish and hand to all the inspectors; it shows the state of the feed and water at each public watering place on each road. It is greatly appreciated by the stock people. The caretakers of the tanks send us a report at the end of each week showing how the feed is, and the tenants do the same thing. It is published in some of the country papers, and it is exhibited in every stock office in the Colony. [*Return handed in.*]
4799½. Is it a weekly publication? Yes.
4800. Do you require a messenger? Yes.
4801. I suppose he just runs messages? Yes, and helps generally; he is a very useful man.
4802. It is rather an easy billet? No, there is a good deal of broken machinery to be brought from the station, waters are constantly coming for analysis, and he has to look after all that, and deliver them to the analyst.
4803. What is the revenue of your department? I do not think that our revenue averages more than £4,000 a year.
4804. And the outgoings are £18,000? Yes. The outgoings have increased every year by reason of the increase in the number of watering places.
4805. Leaving out the staff expenses, the managing of the department, the wages alone amount to three times the revenue? Yes.
4806. Is there no way of remedying that? I think by having a larger area of land at the watering places we could more readily get tenants.
4807. I suppose the Government have the control of the lands round about? Yes; but it is provided by the Lands Department that we cannot get more than 640 acres. They cannot declare more than that for the purpose I have named. We have had a little trouble about that.
4808. If you had the control of the lands in the immediate locality of each tank or bore, would you then give a greater portion to the lessee? That is what I would try to do. I think our Minister shares that idea as well.
4809. Then it is almost a pity that you have not got the power? Yes. I think we shall be able to arrange it. I think the Minister means to see Mr. Carruthers about it to ascertain if it cannot be done. The question of granting these areas has to go before the local Land Board, and each case has to be thrashed out in open court.
4810. *Mr. Storey.*] How long has the department been in existence altogether? Since 1883 or 1884, or before that. I joined the Service in 1886, and it had then been in existence a number of years. The tanks were first constructed by the Survey Branch of the Lands Department. I think they started them early in the seventies.
4811. Who authorised those tanks to be made? The Government. The Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, authorises the use of the land for public watering places.
4812. On whose recommendation are the tanks made? On the recommendation of the local people and of our inspectors and inspectors of stock, &c. The petitions that come in from the local residents are often supported by Members of Parliament. When we receive a petition it is sent to the local officer to investigate and report. If his report is sufficiently favorable, we go a step further and furnish a plan and an estimate, and send it to the Minister, who approves or otherwise.
4813. Seeing that the revenue for the department is very much less than the expenditure, would it not be advisable to increase the fees for the stock? We have really reduced them this last year. We used to charge 2d. a head for the horses, but even now I think the fees are a little high. If a man has a team of fourteen bullocks, he has to pay 14d. for a drink at night, and 14d. in the morning; and if there are a large number of these tanks on his way it would eat up his profit for carriage.
4814. Seeing that your department is a losing one, what propositions can you make by which more revenue can be obtained from it? By increasing the area of the land we should be able to do away almost entirely with the caretakers. Under the present system we are absolutely obliged to retain the caretakers, and there is no doubt that their wages are most liberal.
4815. Who has the appointment of these caretakers? The Minister.
4815½. Are you consulted in any way about these appointments? No; I submit the applications and the Minister appoints. Sometimes the local officers will in an emergency appoint a man and then we submit his action for approval.
4816. Who fixed the remuneration for these caretakers? It was originally fixed by Mr. Gilliat, the then chief inspector, with the Minister's approval.
4817. Since your accession to office have you ever suggested the reduction of wages? Yes.
4818. What was done? Nothing.
4819. Was your suggestion made in writing? Yes.
4820. How long ago? About eighteen months or a couple of years.
4821. *Mr. Robertson.*] Will you name the districts into which the Colony is divided for watering-places and artesian bores? It is divided into six districts—Bourke, Wilcannia, Hay, Narrandera, Condobolin, and Narrabri.
4822. And each district is worked by one inspector? Yes.
4823. Do they ever visit each other's districts or are they confined to their own districts? They are confined to their own districts.
4824. You said that two of these inspectors were trained engineers? Yes.
4825. And that the other four had long experience in the western country as station managers? Yes.
4826. Is it necessary that these inspectors should be engineers? No. He must know how to use the level and to do a little bit of surveying.
4827. Are they surveyors besides being station managers? No; they are not professional men at all.
4828. In the letter accompanying your map it is stated that part of the business of the inspectors is taking the levels and making such surveys as are required;—are these men competent to make surveys? Such as we require they are.
4829. They do not require further training than any ordinary station manager might have? No.
4830. Are not these tanks established on travelling-stock routes? Yes.
4831. Are you aware that there are stock inspectors? Yes.
4832. Constantly travelling these routes inspecting stock? Yes; but they are only supposed to travel their district once in twelve months. They do not travel anything like our men. We sometimes make use of them when our own man is away.

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4833. Do you know how many stock inspectors there are? About fifty.
4834. And you say that these fifty men only go over the routes once a year, but your inspectors go over four times a year? Yes; the stock inspectors are required to visit the whole of their district once a year if possible.
4835. Could not the inspection of tanks be conducted by the stock inspectors? We tried that originally. That was the original idea. Stock inspectors were employed, but it was found not to work. Stock inspectors are under a board of directors, and we found that they did not give that nice attention to the work which we require.
4836. Are these stock inspectors fully competent to inspect the tanks? Some of them are. Two or three are really good men.
4837. Is it not necessary that every stock inspector should be thoroughly conversant with stock—just as conversant as the four inspectors to whom you have already referred? Yes.
4838. As their experience has been gained on station properties as managers, they are able, I suppose, to discharge the duties of that office? Yes. The stock inspectors are men who are more acquainted with the diseases of stock than with the outside working.
4839. In their visits they must pass by the watering tanks? They do, and whenever they do we get a report from them.
4840. You said that the inspectors receive 20s. a day travelling expenses if they provided their own conveyance, or 12s. 6d. a day if the Government provided the conveyance? Yes.
4841. Has it generally been the case for them to provide their own conveyance, or have they asked you to provide them with a conveyance? They all provide their own, but sometimes it may happen we want a very hurried trip made, in which case we might send a man by coach and by train.
4842. Then the travelling expenses given to these men amount to 20s. a day? Yes.
4843. Are there any other allowances? No; not from which they derive any pecuniary benefit.
4844. No forage allowances? No. The inspector of the Wilcannia district was allowed 25s. a day for his travelling during the drought, owing to the difficulty at that time of getting about.
4845. *Mr. Humphery.*] When did you commence duty as superintendent? In February, 1890.
4846. Previous to that how were you connected with this department? I was then chief inspector for a few months, and previously I was inspector. I was first appointed inspector in February, 1886.
4847. Who was superintendent previously to that? Mr. Harry Gilliat was chief inspector. That was his title.
4848. You were not so familiar with the working of this branch before 1890 as you have become since 1890? No.
4849. Can you furnish the Commission with a return showing the total annual expenditure and receipts in connection with each watering place since 1890 inclusive? Yes.
4850. Will you furnish a similar return in connection with flowing artesian wells; also with a return showing the annual expenditure and revenue of your branch, and the number of persons employed for the last five years; also with a return for the same period showing the total sums paid to inspectors for travelling, &c.? Yes. [*Return subsequently furnished.*]
4851. *Mr. Robertson.*] Have the draftsmen to visit the tanks? No. The engineer goes only when there is anything specially wrong with the machinery.
4852. *Mr. Storey.*] You are not in favour of increasing the charges to stock? No.

Harrie Wood, Esq., J.P., Under Secretary, Department of Mines, sworn and examined:—

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4853. *President.*] Am I right in supposing that the position of the Assistant Under Secretary has been abolished? Yes.
4854. So that Mr. Ormiston, the chief clerk, is the next one under you? Yes; there is a chief clerk in Mines, and a chief clerk in Agriculture.
4855. What are the duties of the chief clerk, who, I see, has been in office since 1871? Generally speaking his duties are to assist me. I can furnish you with a statement, giving the names, salaries, and duties of each officer. [*Return subsequently furnished.*]
4856. The Commission will be glad if you will supply it. I see Mr. Ormiston has been accountant, and was promoted to the office of chief clerk, so that he has had considerable experience? Yes.
4857. You have a staff of clerks totalling very nearly thirty? Yes; more than that I think.
4858. Are they employed in a clerical sense? Yes; I presume that under the head of clerical you would include work done by the registrar and the accountant?
4859. Yes? In that sense all are engaged in clerical work.
4860. What does the registrar do? He registers leases and transfers, issues miners' rights, mineral licenses, and so on. He has charge of all revenue that comes in. Of course when he issues miners' rights or mineral licenses he receives money and fees on the leases that are issued, and for transfers. Money for stamp duty is received on behalf of the Commissioner for Stamps. It saves time and is a convenience to have the stamp duty paid in the office.
4861. Does the accountant have anything to do with the receipt of money? No; nothing.
4862. What are his duties? Keeping all the accounts of expenditure, preparing cheques for payment.
4863. Cheques for salaries? Yes, for every kind of expenditure.
4864. He does not actually handle money, does he? Only in this sense: It was found that in paying salaries by cheques we gave the banks a lot of unnecessary trouble, and at their request it was ordered by the Government that whenever possible one cheque should be drawn for as many officers as possible in Sydney, and that they should be paid from the cheque in cash. In that sense he handles cash.
4865. So that instead of paying your staff by cheque you cash a large cheque and pay them the money? Yes. That does not include the whole of the staff, because some of the officers have a banking account, and in that case a cheque is paid into their credit. In other cases we include a number of salaries in one large cheque and pay them in cash.
4866. Does it involve much waste of time? We reckon it is a saving of time. It was always a part of the unwritten law of the Service that on pay-day when an officer got a cheque he was at liberty to go to the bank to get it cashed.
4867. And you have what they call a pay-sheet which they sign? Yes.
4868. There is a clerk in charge of the record and stores? Yes.

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4869. What do you mean by records in your case? All papers connected with the department.
4870. Do you religiously preserve every communication, no matter how trifling the subject matter? Yes; we may be called upon by Parliament at any time to make a return.
4871. How many of your staff are occupied in the strictly record department? You are speaking now of the records in the Mines. We are not able, on account of our accommodation, to bring all the records into one room as we have long desired to do, and consequently we have to have two or three—four—sets of records in the department. We ought to have only one.
4872. Do you think that there is unnecessary labour bestowed on the preservation and recording of any considerable portion of the correspondence? No; not in view of the conditions under which we live.
4873. The necessity of being able at a moment's notice to produce them to Parliament is a sufficient justification? Yes. That is, it is a necessity. I am not sure it is a justification, but it is a necessity.
4874. If Parliament were not so inquisitive over trifling matters there is a great deal that could be laid aside for ever? Yes, and a large number of letters which are now required might very well go to the waste-paper basket.
4875. After the matters had been attended to? Yes.
4876. But under the present system you have to record them? Yes.
4877. At a very considerable expense? Of course it is an expense. I could not say at this moment what reduction in staff we could make if we could cast aside letters that we do not consider of importance without registration.
4878. Of course you have had large experience, and know what ought to be preserved and what could be laid aside? Yes. I could tell that in a great number of cases.
4879. Taking the salaries of the clerical department—I will refer first to the clerk, Mr. Tunks, who heads the list, whose salary is £326;—what would be the nature of his duties, as an example? The duties of the record clerk are very important. You really want a good man there. If you have an indifferent man at the head of your records you are always in trouble. When anyone comes in about a particular case, I have to send to the record clerk for the papers. Unless he is really a man well experienced in his work, he would not know where these papers are. He is supposed to know where they are even when they are not in his possession. In that way we are able to get the papers. A gentleman comes in to see me about a case. I cannot discuss it with him without the papers; I send for them. If I had not a good record clerk who could get the record papers speedily, the loss of time would be very considerable in comparison with the salary paid to the officer.
4880. When the salaries are put on the Estimates the whole list is submitted after being prepared by you, is it not? The draft Estimates are either prepared by me or by the accountant for the Mines, and by the heads of each branch for his own branch. They are then submitted to the Minister, and, if he approves of them they go on to the Treasurer and the Cabinet, and the Cabinet revises them finally.
4881. Has there been any increase recommended of late years? No; officers may have obtained increases in this way: If an officer dies or retires from the Service, and there are other officers subordinate to him, they may get a rise by reason of his retirement or death, but I think I am safe in saying that no increase has been put on the Estimates for some time past.
4882. I presume that some of those gentlemen who are in the clerical department have been some years in office? Yes.
4883. Have they benefited by increments of late years? Yes.
4884. That was according to the Act, was it not? Yes; and before that the increments were by recommendations of myself, say, approved by the Minister. That was before the increments were provided under the Civil Service Act. Any increment that an officer got he got in that way. If I found an officer was worthy of an increase I should make the recommendation to the Minister. If he approved, it could be inserted on the draft Estimate.
4885. In the case of a vacancy occurring through the death of a superior or higher officer, those below him, as a matter of course, would get a step? Yes.
4886. Whether they were capable or not? No; that is not strictly so, for this reason: If the officer below the officer who had so retired were, in my opinion, not competent to fill the position, I should recommend in some cases that he should be passed over, and that a more meritorious officer should get the promotion, while the other stood still.
4887. So that merit would be an element in the promotion? Yes.
4888. But usually if there were nothing very great against an officer of less capacity, if he were just fit to do the work, probably he would get the position? Yes.
4889. But there might be officers under him of greater ability who would not get it? Just so.
4890. Would you approve of appointments and patronage being exercised by an independent Board instead of by Ministerial or Parliamentary influence? No, I cannot say that I would. Where that is in operation I do not think it gives altogether complete satisfaction, and as far as I can see I would just as soon trust to Ministers as to a Board or Commission.
4891. Such a Board is in Queensland? Yes, and in Victoria.
4892. Is your opinion founded upon any experience? It is the result of conversations with members of the Civil Service—with superior officers in the Civil Service.
4893. I suppose that Parliamentary influence (political influence) is not a desirable influence to bring to bear upon the Civil Service? No. I think that influence outside the Minister is not desirable, but so far as the so-called political patronage that is exercised by the Minister is concerned I think there is very little to find fault with.
4894. Of course, Ministers sometimes vary in their ways of action and disposition? Yes, they do, no doubt; but my experience has been that, with a very few exceptions, the Minister takes the recommendation of the head of the department if he has confidence in him.
4895. In the case of temporary officers, a Minister has the entire responsibility of appointment? That is no doubt so, and, generally speaking, a Minister does not appoint even a temporary officer unless the appointment is recommended, either by the head of the department or the head of the branch.
4896. Generally? Yes.
4897. But not always? I am not sure that I could name an instance where that rule has not been observed, so far as my department is concerned. On the other hand, I am not prepared to say that such a thing has never happened. I cannot charge my memory with all the appointments that have been made

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made during the last twenty-one years, but the feeling that I have on the subject is that as an invariable practice the Minister does not appoint even a temporary officer unless the appointment is recommended either by the head of the department or by the head of the branch in which the officer is said to be required.

4898. A good deal has been talked lately about the advisableness of arranging the Service of the Government departments in classes? Yes.

4899. What do you think of that; there may be four, six, or even seven classes, as has been suggested in some instances, each class with its minimum and maximum salary, so that the officers of merit and capacity may look forward to obtaining a position in, perhaps, the highest class without having to wait for their chance by seniority;—how do you think that would work? It might work very well. Do I understand you to mean that the Service could be divided into classes without reference to the department?

4900. Yes, according to the nature of the work; some work would be performed by officers of ordinary intelligence, and the highest officers in that case would consist of men of intellect and ability, with capacity sufficient to do justice to the work? Something of the same nature was introduced under the Civil Service Act. Officers were all classified.

4901. Yes, but things are all adrift again? That was a classification of departments and not of the service. There is a great difference between the two. The Victorian Service is divided into classes as applied to the whole Service, and not as to departments, I think. That system is good, no doubt, in some respects, but it has its defects in this way: Suppose a vacancy occurs in department A. This appointment has to be filled by the person next in that class without reference to whether he is in department A or some other department. It is quite possible, and I think I may venture to say that it is almost the practice in Victoria, that a man who would be next entitled to that position might be a man who was good enough for the work in his department, but would be of no value in the other. He has been in a different department engaged on work entirely different from that which would be given him in department A. The work of the departments differs very much from each other. Take two warehouses. One deals entirely in tea and another in cloth. A man taken from the warehouse dealing altogether in cloth would be quite out of his element in the warehouse dealing altogether in tea. The same applies to the departments.

4902. If this classification according to ability were to be established, the appointments to be under the control of an independent Board, who could choose anyone in or out of the Service if necessary, that difficulty could be overcome, could it not? I am not sure; but from what I have heard some of the head officers in Victoria say, I am inclined to think that that is really the defect of the practice there—that they get men unsuitable to the work.

4903. That must be through want of discrimination on the part of those who make the appointments? I do not think so. The man who is next entitled to promotion may have been engaged in a class of work entirely different from the class of work he would get if he obtained promotion. That is where the difficulty comes in. If the classification is made to apply to departments, which is only a matter of detail, then you get away from that difficulty to a very large extent.

4904. Of course, the principle could be broken up into sections, so that each department could be worked in that way? Yes.

4905. Instead of having a great Service it might be split up into sections and worked so? Yes. All the same, I am not in favour of an independent Board.

4906. Your department is cut up into so many sub-sections that it takes a long time to overtake them all? Yes. If we had a suitable building for the department we should economise; for example, by having all the correspondence for all the branches done in one room, by having all the records for all the branches kept in one room, instead of having them spread over the various branches. In that way we could effect a considerable saving, but we are occupying rented buildings, and the consequence is, we have to employ more hands than are absolutely necessary. If we were to attempt to carry out the arrangement I have suggested, some of the branches would be so far away from the records and correspondence that it would create a considerable loss of time in passing to and fro. We have, therefore, come to look upon it as impracticable to carry out the arrangement suggested under present provisions. With a suitable building it could be done to advantage, and will enable us to dispense with a number of our officers.

4907. I suppose you might save five or six sets of salaries by condensing the work into one or two rooms? It certainly would reduce the number of officers considerably, because there would only be one man in charge of the records. There would be only one set of records to deal with, and the same would apply with regard to the correspondence.

4908. Under the present arrangement all that work has to be done for each section? Yes.

4909. You would be favourable then to having a very large building with big rooms in which a group of the clerks would be located, under supervision? Yes. I am quite opposed to these small rooms, and to one or two officers being shut up by themselves.

4910. It causes a great waste of time, does it not? Yes; and the supervision is inefficient where the men are not under your eye.

4911. I see you have a number of draftsmen? Yes.

4912. They are rather highly paid officers;—what is the nature of their duties? To make and check the plans of surveys of leases, and to chart them on to maps. Occasionally we prepare and publish maps. When we get a sufficient amount of new information from any parish we publish a new map, so that the public may know what land is available and what land is not.

4913. What is Mr. W. S. Campbell? He is chief clerk in agriculture. The office which he previously held of chief draftsman has been abolished. Mr. Sullivan is chief draftsman and surveyor in one.

4914. He has the draftsmen under his control and supervision? Yes.

4915. Is the Government metallurgist under your wing? Yes.

4916. He gets a very ample salary, does he not? Yes. From our standpoint it does seem so, but, I believe if you were to consult anyone in that profession they would say it is a very small salary, and they are surprised he would accept it.

4917. He would not accept if he could make three or four times that amount outside the service? One at Broken Hill has, I think, two or three times that amount. Personally, I think the salary is a good one.

4918. There is a long list of surveyors;—how are they paid? By salary and fees. I do not think we have any long list of mining surveyors on salaries. I presume in the Blue Book they put down every man who is appointed a mining surveyor.

4919.

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4919. Yes, that appears to be so? There are four surveyors on salary in my department, but any surveyor who has passed the Surveyor-General's examination, or the chief surveyor's examination, is entitled to ask us to appoint him mining surveyor. We refer to the Lands Department to know if there is any objection, and if there is none we appoint him. The surveyors ask that, I suppose, in order that we may give them occasional work. We occasionally do so, giving them fees and district allowances.
4920. What sort of mines is it they are supposed to inspect? They do not inspect mines. They survey lands for leasing and for claims under the Act.
4921. On the surface? Yes; not underground. Occasions do arise in which we have to make underground surveys. One of our salaried surveyors has been occupied for a considerable time at this work. In consequence of the surveys he has made we have found that the owners of collieries have in some cases gone outside their boundaries, and have taken coal to which they were not entitled, and we have recovered money from them, which will, I daresay, cover the expense we have been put to by having these surveys made. The pay is not of so much consequence, but it is very important that the owners should know what land they are entitled to work.
4922. I was not aware of the distinction between the surface surveyors and the inspectors of mines? They are distinct officers.
4923. The inspectors of mines are men who go down into the mines? Yes.
4924. Are there different inspectors for the coal-mines and the gold-mines? Yes; there is one staff for the coal-mines and another for the metalliferous. The latter comes under Mr. Slee.
4925. The chief inspector of mines gives his attention to metalliferous mines, does he? Yes.
4926. And the inspectors under him, of whom there are four, work under his supervision? Yes.
4927. Do they travel everywhere? Yes. There is always one stationed in the Albert Mining District, at Broken Hill, which is so remote from any other mining district in the Colony that it would not be advantageous for the whole of the inspectors to travel there to inspect the mines. It was found more economical and more efficient to have one man stationed in that district.
4928. So that he is thoroughly acquainted with all that is going on? Yes.
4929. It is a very extensive place? Yes; and requires pretty frequent inspection sometimes. Some of their works are—I won't say dangerous—but there is an element of danger involved that requires, comparatively speaking, frequency of inspection.
4930. And he is constantly in the mines, seeing that all the regulations are carried out? Yes.
4931. I suppose the Broken Hill mines are more dangerous owing to their size? The workings there are certainly on a very large scale. In the Proprietary Company there is a description of working not to be found in any other mines in the Colony. No doubt, what with the peculiarity in the methods of working, and the difficulty in connection with the provision of ventilation, there is a necessity for a pretty constant supervision.
4932. Do they allow the fumes to ascend the chimneys in the air, or do they intercept them? They intercept them as far as possible, but there is no doubt that particles are carried through the flues into the air and round about, but everything is done to reduce it to a minimum.
4933. The presence of the inspector helps considerably, does it not? Yes. He sees that the regulations are carried out as far as possible. These regulations are based on the reports of experts sent out there to investigate the matter.
4934. The salary of the officer who is stationed there is, I suppose, on a higher scale than that of the others? No, that would not be so, as a matter of necessity. I am inclined to think that his salary is much the same as that of the officers who go about the other portions of the Colony. He has to devote a good deal of attention to those matters that require so much supervision, but he has not so much travelling to do as the other men, who take all the rest of the Colony.
4935. But I suppose they get their travelling allowances in addition? Yes.
4936. Besides the surveyors, you have a Government geologist? Yes.
4937. Is he constantly in Sydney? No; his head-quarters are here, but he goes into the country whenever required. For example, it is not very long since he returned from a very long tour, tracing the boundaries of the cretaceous formation from the borders of Queensland and South Australia, and a little time before he was doing the same sort of work in the direction of Bourke. He has a good deal of travelling to do.
4938. His office is more scientific? Yes; it is more scientific.
4939. For the credit of the Colony, you do not think that such an office should be discontinued? I do not think it should. I do not see very well how we could do without it. It could be done without, no doubt, but we should lack information which is very useful to us. There is no other way of getting the information without a staff of geological surveyors.
4940. It would be only haphazard work? Yes.
4941. What about the curator and the mineralogist? He has charge of the Museum.
4942. That is a scientific office, too? Yes; he is a good mineralogist, who has been trained in this kind of work.
4943. The assayer and the analyst are something similar? Yes.
4944. Could you not dispense with the palæontologist? As a matter of fact, we have none at this moment. Mr. Etheridge, who occupied that position, was engaged by the Agent-General as palæontologist to the Department of Mines and the Australian Museum. He gave part of his time to the one and part of his time to the other, month and month about. That was carried out up to last year. We paid half his salary and the Museum paid half. Then Mr. Ramsay retired from the Service and the Trustees appointed Mr. Etheridge to the position of Curator of the Museum. He is no longer an officer of the Mines Department, except that, being an enthusiast, he has agreed to act as consulting palæontologist.
4945. The superintendent of caves gets £245? Yes.
4946. That is somewhat of an ornamental position, is it not? I think the position is very important; that is, if we are to conduct the caves as we have done in the past. There are continual improvements to be made in opening out the caves to facilitate their inspection, and this involves a certain amount of skill. Mr. Lee is the officer to whom we have entrusted that part of the work. There may be differences of opinion as to what should be done with these caves; they are not a direct source of revenue.
4947. I think the visitors would only be too willing to pay a fee to go into them. If these caves could be made self-supporting it would be a great saving? It is quite possible. It is open to question whether they

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they should not be put on a better footing. The only charge made in connection with the caves is for sleeping accommodation and refreshments, and these are supplied by the man in charge of the caves.
4948. A small charge would not be objected to? Perhaps not.
4949. The Coal-fields Examiner is assisted by four inspectors? Yes.
4950. They have to visit periodically every coal mine? Yes; under the present Act they are supposed to visit once every eight weeks. The Act provides that they shall visit every mine once in eight weeks, but as a matter of fact they make more visits than that to some collieries, according to circumstances.
4951. Considering the nature of the work, do you think they are under or overpaid? They are not overpaid; I should say they were underpaid. I consider their duties to be quite as important as those of a colliery manager, and the salaries paid to colliery managers are very much larger than we pay to inspectors.
4952. Are the inspectors men of scientific attainments? Most of the inspectors of collieries hold the certificates granted under the Imperial Act to colliery managers. As far as you can ascertain by examination, the inspectors are on an equality with colliery managers.
4953. They are practically acquainted with all that is necessary? Yes, they are men who have been brought up in collieries.
4954. Who has charge of the diamond drills? Mr. Slee.
4955. Are the diamond drills lent out to promoters of new mines? It is scarcely correct to say we lend them out; we hire them out; we do work for pay; we never let anybody but our own men work the drills; otherwise it might involve a heavy loss, as the machines are very expensive, and the diamonds are very easily fractured or knocked out and lost. When you knock a diamond out of the drill in the bore—that is, down on the bottom—the drill grinds the diamond which, in its turn, cuts the drill. We, therefore, never allow our diamond drills to be worked except by our own men. We charge £10 a week for the use of the drill including the supply of the diamonds, and the people who hire the machines have to pay the wages and to find the wood and water necessary for working the drill. Difficulties arise in connection with the working of the drills which can only be overcome with experience. Another plan, by which we do the work, is: we first estimate the cost of boring, and then make a contract with the mine-owner to bore at so much per foot for a certain depth.
4956. Supposing you want to go below that depth? Then we increase the rate.
4257. It is a self-supporting branch, I suppose? It has been all through until quite recently, but of late years there has been very little work for the drills.
4958. The cost of the coal-fields examination and inspecting is entirely outlay, is it not? Yes.
4959. There is no assessment? No, there is no direct revenue from that service.
4960. I see you have two clerks for the Diamond Drill Branch? All the clerical work connected with the administration of the prospecting vote is done in Mr. Slee's branch. For some years past we have been having a vote, some years of £20,000, one year of £40,000, one year of £15,000, but as a rule there is a sum of £20,000 voted every year for assistance to prospectors.
4961. That is in the contingencies, is it not? Yes; there is a considerable amount of clerical work connected with that, and that is all done by the clerks who are under Mr. Slee.
4962. You have a good deal of apparatus not exclusively employed in being hired out to mine projectors, but which you employ to enable you to discover strata;—is that so? We have not sent out our machines except in those cases where we have been paid for the use of them; but it has happened, when it is made to appear that prospecting is to some extent in the public interest, that aid is granted out of the prospecting vote towards the cost of boring, but under the regulations made in connection with the prospecting vote the Minister has no power to grant aid in such cases in excess of 50 per cent. of the cost of the works. In some cases where the drill has been used half the cost of working has been borne out of the prospecting vote, the other half being contributed by the persons who have the use of the machine; but that 50 per cent. has been computed upon the cost per foot of boring, and in addition to contributing the 50 per cent. the people who use the drill have also to bear the cost of supplying the fuel and water.
4963. Is all the clerical work in connection with that done by the clerks in Mr. Slee's branch? Yes; there are three.
4964. Mr. Bruce is chief inspector of stock; his duties take him abroad constantly in all parts of the world? He has been sent about a good deal of late years, but that is not usual. Until quite recently it was very seldom that he left the Colony, except to attend the conferences of chief inspectors of stock of the different Colonies held for the purpose of regulating the quarantine of stock; and it is very important that all the Colonies should act together in matters of quarantine.
4965. Is the large clerical staff there, consisting of four clerks, necessary to do the work? It would be difficult, rather, to deal with the clerical staff in the way in which it is arranged there. There are a number of branches under Mr. Bruce, and there is no doubt that the work is distributed among the clerks in the whole branch without reference so much to the way they are placed on the Estimates. For example, Mr. Bruce is charged with the prevention of scab in sheep, imported stock, and brands, and the clerical work of the whole branch is distributed amongst the clerks.
4966. How does the revenue of your department, as a whole, stand now as compared with the outgoings? Our revenue is not anything like our expenditure. The revenue from mining would possibly exceed the expenditure if it were not for such votes as the prospecting vote. The administration of that prospecting vote is a loss to the department, because we have to spend a lot of time and trouble over it to see that it is properly administered; but there is no revenue direct to us from it. Then take the Stock Branch. Although the revenue that comes in pays the officers connected with the diseases in sheep, there are other portions of it where the revenue we get will not at all equal the expenditure. Then we get a certain amount of revenue from the public watering-places, but not nearly equal to the expense. Then there is practically no revenue from the Agricultural Department. Take it altogether, therefore, the revenue from the department would not equal the cost of administration. The Forestry Department is another where the cost is greater than the revenue. In fact we do not really regard ourselves as a revenue-producing department—that is, not in the sense of producing revenue in excess of our expenditure.
4967. You mentioned the public watering-places and the artesian bores? They are administered together.
4968. There seems to be an enormous sum spent in paying caretakers? No doubt.

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4969. There are eighty-five caretakers, who receive wages ranging from 3s. to 10s. a day, making an average of 7s. 8d. a day for each, which brings it up altogether to £145 10s. at the end of the year for each salary, averaging them all round? Yes.

4969½. Could not these public watering-places and artesian bores be leased out to men who would cultivate a piece of land, and save all this tremendous expenditure of £4,000 a year? Yes; some are let, and we try to let them all. We try to let all the tanks and wells. We have not tried to let all the bores. The reason is that we are trying to devise a scheme under which we shall be able to let the land attached to the bores to advantage by supplying water for the purposes of irrigation, but this is a matter that requires some little time to work out. It is possible, if we can work out a scheme, we may be able to get a very fair revenue.

4970. You said you had portions of land in your control;—have you the areas of land surrounding these watering-places under your control which you could lease to the caretakers? Yes.

4971. Could you not succeed in giving them enough land on which they could live? We always try to lease the tanks and wells, but we do not always succeed. Some are in places where there would be very little market for produce, and, for various reasons, people do not care to lease them, and yet they are necessary in order to provide means for travelling stock from one part of the Colony to another. If it were not for these tanks and wells, the owners of runs could not get their stock from one part of the Colony to another, or to market.

4972. The watering-places and bores are put there to satisfy the wants of travelling stock? Yes.

4973. They are not selected for the utility of the locality? No; a piece of land might be very poor in some respects, but that would not influence us. We select the site most convenient to water the stock that would travel along the routes. The tanks or wells should be at such a distance apart that stock could travel from one to the other.

4974. Of course, that is everything; but you could get respectable men and careful men at a great deal less than £145 a year, even to take care of places which, from their position, are not likely to be run after by lessees? It is possible that we could get them at a less rate, but that might involve a question of minimum wages.

THURSDAY, 14 *FEBRUARY*, 1895.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., | JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V., J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P.

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

Harrie Wood, Esq., J.P., Under Secretary, Department of Mines, further examined:—

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4975. *Mr. Storey.*] How long have you been in the service of this Colony? Something over twenty-one years.

4976. How long have you held the position of Under Secretary? I have never held but the one position. I came here to take charge of the Department of Mining when it was first formed.

4977. That was when you first joined the service? In this Colony, yes.

4978. What were you previous to that? Immediately previous to my coming here I held the positions of district mining registrar for the mining district of Ballarat and secretary to the Mining Board.

4979. You were in the Civil Service of Victoria? Yes; I was really only in the service of Victoria for a few years before I came here. I did hold office under the Government before, but I always refused to go into the Service.

4980. Have you sole control of the sub-branches of this large department of which you are really the permanent head? Yes; they are all subordinate to me.

4981. Do you exercise a continual supervision over the whole of them? Yes; that is, continuous supervision over the general operations, but not the details. The details of each branch I leave to the officer in charge of the branch, but all matters affecting the branch are submitted to me, and usually the head of the branch consults with me before making a submission in any matter of importance.

4982. Have all these sub-branches been made branches since you took charge? There have been a variety of changes. At one time I had the occupation of Crown lands in the Mines Department—that is, all the squattages in the Colony. I also had minor roads and the administration of the Rabbit Act and Public Parks Act. Continual changes have been made, something has been taken away and something else added. The Forests were with me some time ago, but that branch was transferred to the Lands Department, and from the Lands Department to the Chief Secretary's Department, and then it came back to me again. These changes are always going on.

4983. You occupy offices belonging to the Government? Our offices are all rented.

4984. What is the aggregate rental you pay? At the present time we are paying £2,800 a year for the offices; then we have a store where we keep the diamond drills and machinery connected with them. I cannot tell you the exact rent we pay for that, but it is not large.

4985. Have there been any reductions in rental within the last few years? Yes, in this sense: We had four houses in Macquarie-street, and when we reorganised the Department of Agriculture and Forests we gave up two of them.

4986. Are all these houses held under a long lease that you cannot get rid of them? No; the lease has very nearly expired in Macquarie-street. The lease of the main building in Phillip-street has expired, and we are now holding under an annual tenancy. We have given notice to quit on the 30th June, in the hope that we will be able to get another place to go to.

4987. You know that rentals have come down very much, and you are alive to the fact that you can get reduced rentals when an opportunity occurs? We tried to get the rental of our main building reduced, for which we are paying £2,000 a year. I made an offer of £1,500 a year, but it was refused, and the owners offered to accept £1,750, on condition that we would take the building upon another lease.

4988. Which building is that? It belongs to the Commercial Building Society.

4989. How long ago is it since it was taken at £2,000 a year rental? It was taken on a lease of ten years in 1883 or 1884.

4990. You would almost think if it brought £2,000 a year in 1883, it would not be worth more than £1,000 in 1895? They would not take £1,500 a year.

4991.

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4991. But you are alive to the fact that rentals have come down? Oh, no doubt.
4992. Beginning with your clerical staff;—there is an amount on the Estimates of £6,200 per annum in your own particular office—all these salaries come under your supervision when the Estimates are made? Yes.
4993. Was there any attempt at all this year to make any reduction in the salaries? Do you mean in the salaries of individuals?
4994. Taking the whole of the clerical staff, embracing as it does a gross expenditure of £6,200 a year, was there any attempt to make a reduction this year? Not this year; there was in 1893.
4995. What was the reduction? In 1893 I had an assistant Under Secretary at £700 a year, and his services were dispensed with.
4996. In view of the general depression, and the reductions and retrenchment all round, was it not reasonable that some reductions should have been made in the salaries of your staff for the years 1894 and 1895? The salaries were all reduced by 10 per cent.
4997. That was last year? You could not go on doing that every year.
4998. But if the altered circumstances of the Colony require it, why not? Of course there is no reason you should not if you think it would be just.
4999. I gather from a remark you made to the President, that you consider all these salaries are fair and not excessive? That is my opinion.
5000. Upon what do you base that opinion? Upon the salaries that have hitherto been paid for similar duties in the Service.
5001. But you have never in any way attempted to compare them with salaries paid outside the service? I won't say that, because in my own mind I have no doubt that I frequently compare some of the salaries with salaries paid outside.
5002. With what result? With the result that I consider we are underpaid; that is, some of us, not all.
5003. Have you ever considered that, although the contributions to the Superannuation Fund come out of the salaries paid to Civil Servants, yet there is a pension ahead for them, which is not for the outside men? No doubt one has to keep that in view, but it really does not amount to much in very many cases. Take my own case for example; the probability is that if my health continues as good as it is at present, I shall never get anything out of the Superannuation Fund, and yet I have paid a good deal in. As regards comparing salaries in the Service with salaries outside, I may state that Mr. Hordern informed me, in the presence of my Minister, that in his establishment he has six gentlemen to whom he pays each £3,000 a year, and one gentleman in London to whom he pays £6,000. I do not know, but I believe I do as good work for my £900 odd as these gentlemen probably do for their £3,000.
5004. Hwoever you have no hesitation in saying that your staff is not overpaid or overmanned? It is not overmanned, and the salaries are not excessive, according to the rates that have been paid in the other departments.
5005. Have you any temporaries among all these? We have some temporaries, and we have recently reduced the number of them.
5006. The temporaries would appear under the heading of clerks? The salaries of temporary clerks do not appear in the Estimates. They are paid out of contingencies. As soon as a salary appears in the Estimates it is taken to mean that the officer receiving the salary is on the staff.
5007. How many temporary clerks have you? In the Mines proper I should think probably eight or ten.
5008. They have been a long time there? Some of them have been a long time.
5009. Is there any particular reason why they remain temporaries all this time? The difficulty of bringing them on to the staff is this: There are so many young people in the department who have come in as probationers, and to bring these men off the temporary staff on to the permanent staff one is bound to put them over the heads of these young people, and that is a thing I have always tried to avoid as much as possible. I have recognised, and in fact have recommended from time to time that some of the best temporary men should be put on the staff.
5010. In dispensing with the services of the temporary men you have the advantage that they have no claim upon you? They have no claim upon us.
5011. You do not recognise any claim? No; I think it is always a good thing to have a certain proportion of temporary men on the staff. When you have a rush of work, instead of increasing your staff you put on a certain number of temporary men, for when the rush subsides you may get rid of them without making a charge on the Superannuation Fund.
5012. That is if you do get rid of them? As a rule we do get rid of them, if we can spare them.
5013. You seem to have plenty of messengers, and the general opinion of the Commission is that messengers are paid exorbitant rates for people in their position in life? Yes.
5014. I suppose you cannot make any reduction in their salaries? I think you will find the salaries paid them are quite as low as, if not lower than, the salaries to messengers in other departments.
5015. That is the standard you take—other departments? You see the position really is this: A messenger in my department will come to me and say that the messenger in another department is getting so much more than he is, and that as the work of the other is not more than his he thinks I ought to recommend him for an increase. I may say to him that I am not prepared to recommend an increase; but at the same time there is something in what the man says.
5016. But if all the heads of the department would reduce the rates of pay for the messengers to what they would be outside, that would get over that difficulty; I do not suppose a man at £150 would leave you if you knocked £50 off his salary? I do not know, I am sure; he might.
5017. Survey staff, with a chief mining surveyor at £605 a year;—seeing that we have a Survey Office, with a large staff, could not any of that work be done in the Survey Office? There is no doubt that the draftsmen in the Survey Office do a very similar kind of work to what our men do, but my own impression is that if the staff in the Lands Office had to do the work of our office as well as their own it would be necessary to increase the staff to a number that would equal the two staffs. I am frequently asking the chief mining surveyor whether he cannot see his way to reduce the staff, and he always assures me they are so fully employed that he cannot do so.
5018. Do I understand you take it for granted when the chief mining surveyor tells you, or do you use your own judgment in seeing that his report is correct? It would be impossible for me to see for myself. I should have to spend a great part of my time in seeing what work they do.

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5019. You are of opinion that if that work were done in the Survey Office there would be no economy, as extra hands would have to be employed in the Survey Office? That is my impression. It certainly must be so if what the chief mining surveyor assures me in regard to his men is correct, and if the men in the Lands Department are also fully employed in the work they have in hand now.
5020. Will you explain to the Commission what is the difference between the chief mining surveyor who gets £605 a year, and the chief inspector of mines and superintendent of drills, who gets £560;—could these two offices be amalgamated? No, not very well, seeing that the chief mining surveyor is not only chief mining surveyor but also chief draftsman, and a great deal of his time is necessarily occupied in the office. The duties of the chief inspector of mines and superintendent of drills are chiefly outdoor.
5021. The chief mining surveyor's duties are chiefly indoors? As chief draftsman wholly indoors, and as chief mining surveyor sometimes outdoors.
5022. Chief mining surveyor is not a proper title to call him, is it? Quite proper, because he is in charge of the surveyors, and issues instructions for the work to be done by them, and he sees that the work is properly done.
5023. Is he in charge of your surveyors? Of all the men who make surveys. We have some four salaried surveyors who are immediately under him, but there are a number of surveyors who are really surveyors in the Lands Department who are also appointed Mining Surveyors, and when it is convenient to do so we give mining work to them for which they get paid fees.
5024. *Mr. Robertson.*] Would not that be an additional reason why the survey should be done entirely by one department? We have had some experience of that in times past, and we had to alter it.
5025. *Mr. Storey.*] Has that question been in your mind? Yes. Formerly we had no salaried surveyors in the department, and as the Deputy Surveyor-General was chief mining surveyor the work was done entirely through the Lands Department, but the delays were so great that we found it would be more economical, notwithstanding the expense, to have a separate staff—for this reason. The rent under a mining lease does not commence to run until the lease is issued. If the survey of the land should occupy as it did in some cases under the old system twelve months or even two years, it is clear that we lost one or two years' rent of the land. If you apply that to a large number of leases spread over the Colony, you will see that the loss of revenue would be something very serious, and that is altogether in addition to this important fact that until the lease is issued the persons applying to lease are under no obligation to work. Now the object is, of course, to get people to work and to develop the resources.
5026. Under the two departments, is there any revenue derived from the work of all these surveyors? There is a revenue derived from the rent of leases.
5027. But all the plans, which I presume the draftsmen do, are done for nothing? No; the applicants to lease pay fees for the survey. The work of these men consists in checking the surveys that are made as well as in charting them. For example, a surveyor may go on to the land, and owing to the length of time that a survey has been made the bench marks may be obliterated, the old plans may be defective, and in making his survey he may make it in such a manner that he encroaches on land that has been alienated from the Crown. It is quite clear that if we were to grant a lease of land that had been alienated from the Crown, and persons had gone on to it, we might be liable for heavy compensation.
5028. No reduction can be made in these two departments? As far as shown on the Estimates, no. I explained to you that we have some temporary officers whose salaries do not appear on the Estimates, and I also stated that we have recently dispensed with some of the temporary clerks.
5029. There is another item of £2,964 for the Geological Staff, with the Government geologist at £785; will you explain in what way the Government gets value for that money? By the assistance they give to the development of the resources of the country.
5030. Is their time fully occupied? Yes.
5031. Of course they are all scientific people? Yes.
5032. Are they stationed in Sydney? Oh, no; invariably they are in the field.
5033. What occasion takes them into the field? I will give you an example: You know we are boring for artesian water in the back country, and it is important for us before we go to the expense of putting down the bores to know whether we are likely to be boring in a particular strata in which water may be expected. We have to invoke the assistance of the geological staff to advise us upon that point. Then again, we have had to get the geological surveyor to trace the boundaries of this formation, and only recently the Government geologist while on a tour was able to indicate that this formation extended in a certain direction in a back part of the country where we did not previously think it existed. If that should prove to be true by experience it will make a very important difference to the Colony, inasmuch as it will enable us to get artesian water in portions of the Colony where we did not expect to get it. Then again, our geologists have indicated extensions of our coal-fields, and they have also given information that has led to the opening up no doubt of metalliferous mines.
5034. Do I understand that these gentlemen are always at work? Oh, yes; except when they are on leave. Every officer is entitled to a certain amount of leave each year. Some take it and some do not.
5035. What is the extent of their leave? Three weeks is the ordinary leave.
5036. But there is sufficient public work to keep these men absolutely employed? Yes; a great deal of their time is taken up, too, in inspecting land with a view to prevent the sale of land that is required for mining purposes, and to prevent land being locked up for mining purposes which can be spared for alienation for settlement.
5037. Under whose control are these men—do they select their duties themselves, or is that done by the Minister or yourself? They are all under the Government geologist, and the Government geologist is under my direction, subject to the Minister, of course.
5038. Who maps out the geologist's particular work;—does he do it himself? Whenever I see that anything is necessary to be done, I send for him and require him to despatch a surveyor to the place. There is always a certain amount of general work that they would take in hand without any specific directions. In matters affecting the sale of land that might be required for mining purposes the papers come to me from the Lands Department, and I forward them on to the Government geologist to see them attended to.
5039. Is that department in any way revenue producing? Not in the direct sense.
5040. There is the assayer and analyst at £335? The assays that are made are mainly for the purpose of assisting prospectors. If any person out prospecting should find something he thinks likely to contain gold, or other metal of value, he sends it to us and we make the assay free of charge. The effect of that is

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is that sometimes it leads to the opening up of valuable deposits, and on the other hand prevents the expenditure of money upon worthless deposits.
5041. Would it be possible to make a charge for that sort of thing? Quite possible, but not desirable, I think.
5042. Is there any reason why the position of inspector of coal-fields should not be filled by the chief inspector of mines? Yes; there is the very good reason that the chief inspector of mines has never had any experience in coal-mining, and the practice of coal-mining is so different from that of metalliferous mining that it would be very difficult to get a man who could combine the two.
5043. There is no saving in the Geological Branch? It is quite possible to cut down the staff, but the work could not be done as efficiently as it is done now.
5044. £785 a year is a very fair salary for a man, even a professional man? Yes; it is very fair.
5045. In fact it is pretty high? Yes; it is quite possible to get a cheaper man, who would be very much dearer. Take for example my case: In one single instance I saved the Government thirty odd thousand pounds; that more than covered all they paid me since I came to the Colony, and more than they will have paid me when I retire.
5046. Take some of these contingencies: Allowance to mining surveyors to supplement applicants' fees, £4,500; allowance for surveys, reports, locality maps, &c., £2,000; rent of offices, £2,100; travelling expenses of officers when specially sanctioned, £5,000;—under whose supervision is all this; are you responsible for it? I am responsible for everything in the department, subject to my Minister.
5047. You satisfy yourself that all these amounts are not overcharges? If you will permit me to say so, they are not charges, they are simply sums of money set apart for certain purposes.
5048. But I presume that at the end of the year there is not much left? Sometimes there is.
5049. Is that allowance to mining surveyors paid? I think four are paid salaries, and then there is a rule in the Lands Department that, according to the character of the district, a surveyor is allowed a certain percentage over and above the scale fees. This is called a district allowance, and is supposed to be regulated by the character of the country. If it is very rough troublesome country to work in the percentage is so much more. We allow to any of the lands surveyors we employ the district allowance in addition to the fees that are paid by the applicant, and that is paid out of that item.
5050. Are the travelling expenses on a scale? Yes.
5051. Are they under the new scale? At present the new scale is in force.
5052. Diamond Drill Branch;—do I understand that you contract with private people to do work for them? Yes.
5053. Has that in all cases proved remunerative? Until, I think, last year, the diamond drill work has been a little more than self-supporting. We make our estimates so as not to make a profit; we do not seek to make a profit, but simply to clear expenses, so that the public may have the full benefit of the drills, yet be no cost to the State.
5054. This expenditure of £20,000, under the head of Prevention of Scab in Sheep;—I understand that is recouped to the country? Yes; you will find in the summary they always strike that off.
5055. Has there been any attempt to reduce that; it is at present rather hard upon many squatters, I understand? The trouble is to keep it from increasing. The squatters are always wanting us to subdivide districts and create new districts, which means appointing additional inspectors; we ought really to have two more inspectors than we have. Our desire is always to keep down the number of the districts, and consequently the number of inspectors, but the Boards, or the persons who are the contributors to the fund, press us to increase the number. We never increase the number of the districts on our own motion.
5056. Then how do you estimate the amount that is required to tax the squatters; do you do that at the end of the year when you know your expenditure? At the end of one year we fix the rate for the next year, and if we have somewhat exceeded our estimates at the end of this year we increase the assessment so as to recoup the Treasury what they may have paid on behalf of the funds. If on the other hand we have a surplus we decrease the amount and so work out the surplus.
5057. In all cases that expenditure is recouped? Always to the Treasury; that is provided for in the Act.
5058. Some inspectors are receiving £160 per annum, and, with et-ceteras, £188 10s.; now others are receiving up to £397 10s. inclusive of the extras, how is the difference accounted for? That is explained in this way: These officers who get a small salary—I think there are only one or two in the whole lot—are inspectors who are stationed at some place where there is a very large quantity of stock trucked by the railway, and it is necessary to have these stock inspected before they are sent away. Their duties are different from those of the ordinary inspectors, that is to say, they do not have to travel about to the same extent.
5059. What about the inspector at Hay? The inspector there has both to inspect the stock that is being trucked and to travel as well.
5060. You pay them for the whole of their time? Yes; but you must bear in mind it will cost them a great deal of money to keep horses.
5061. Could not these inspectors do the inspecting of watering-places and boring? These inspectors do assist in that work whenever we require them to do it. We avail ourselves of their services to a great extent, but they could not undertake the whole of the work, as it would take them away from their head-quarters too much, and the boards would not stand it.
5062. I suppose the chief inspector of stock is more immediately responsible than you are for all these people under his charge? Oh, yes.
5063. Does he report annually to you? He inspects all the officers; whenever he can get away he goes on a tour, takes a section of the Colony, and reports to me on the officers.
5064. During his absence who does his work;—he was away a long time, was he not? Mr. Jones, metropolitan inspector.
5065. The public watering-places and artesian boring are a dead loss to the country? Yes, directly. Of course we claim that they are a great benefit to the country in affording means to the settlers, both squatters and selectors, of getting their produce to market.
5066. Could you make that a self-supporting branch? I think we can; we are trying to do it, but the difficulty is mainly that we have to construct a tank or well where it would be required for the purposes of stock without regarding the character of the country. Say that these watering-places are 15 miles apart,

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apart; if instead of 15 miles we could go 20, we might get on to a good bit of land which would let, but to do that we should destroy the value of the system of watering. The main object is to provide water for stock along all the routes, so that the pastoralists and others who own stock and require to move them about, or take them to market, may be supplied with water. For example, the squatter may have no water or no feed on his run, so he must shift his stock and travel along the stock routes, and he cannot travel unless he can get water at certain distances apart for his stock.

5067. Is it not reasonable that these people who benefit should pay something more towards it? The probability is they do pay indirectly. If they could not get their stock to market the rents for the runs would possibly be much lower than they are.

5068. There is a large outlay for caretakers? That is a thing we are always trying to reduce. We are always trying to let the tanks, even at very low rents, but where we cannot succeed in letting them we must put a man in charge to protect them till we can let.

5069. Is it not a fact that the salaries paid to these men are greatly in excess of what men in the country really do get? I suppose, taking them as a whole, they would be rather high; but you must bear in mind that in many cases a man has to keep his own horse, and we allow him nothing for that.

5070. Who fixed the salaries of the caretakers originally? The salaries are generally recommended by Mr. Boultbee, and either approved or modified by the Minister. Sometimes I may recommend either an increase or a decrease when the appointment is being made, but I have very seldom done that. In some cases the Minister may have either increased or decreased the rate recommended.

5071. Do you find the appointments are principally made by Ministerial influence? No; of course these men must have been appointed by some one originally, but the rule we follow is that wherever a caretaker is required for a tank we first of all make a choice from among the men who have been caretakers of the tanks, and whose tanks have been let. We keep a list of these men, and select from them. But in the first instance they must have been selected from outside, and I think a large proportion of them will have been employed on the recommendation of the local inspector. The local inspector, generally speaking, when reporting that a tank or well has been completed by the contractor, recommends that a caretaker should be appointed, and if he knows of a suitable man in the locality he recommends him.

5072. What about this very big item which has been tacked on to your department—agriculture and forestry? You will find that in 1893 we effected a very large reduction in both of these departments. In the Department of Agriculture we dispensed with the director of agriculture, the chief clerk, and the first clerk, and in the Department of Forests we dispensed with the director-general, the secretary, and the chief clerk. In place of all these people we appointed Mr. Campbell as chief clerk of agriculture and forests.

5073. The whole of that department is principally under his supervision? His immediate supervision; he is head of that department under me.

5074. What about the scientific staff at £3,000 a year? I do not think there could be any reduction made in the scientific staff. For example, take the pathologist, Dr. Cobb. In the scheme of retrenchment I not only recommended that we should get rid of most of these officers I have named, but also that the other salaries should be cut down. They were all cut down upon my recommendation, including Dr. Cobb's, but he told me that if the reduction were adhered to he would retire, as he could always have a position in America at a higher salary than we proposed to give him.

5075. What are his particular duties? He is a very able man. You could not replace him, I suppose. He takes both animal and vegetable pathology. I do not think you could find his equal in the colonies.

5076. *President.*] That is another name for the science of diseases? Yes, diseases both in animals and vegetables. He has rendered us most valuable services. He is an enthusiast, and works both night and day.

5077. *Mr. Storey.*] How long has this department been in existence? It was formed in 1890 or 1891.

5078. Has the result been satisfactory to the Government? Oh, yes.

5079. What is the ultimate gain derived from it? The introduction of improved processes of agriculture.

5080. Has that been tested in any way? Yes; it is tested in a variety of ways by the correspondence we have from people who say that owing to their having adopted recommendations made by the department they have benefited.

5081. How is that information disseminated among the people? We have officers who travel through the country, and we have publications which we distribute free of cost.

5082. The officers travelling through the country;—are they the foresters? The foresters have to travel within their respective districts, but the officers I spoke of in connection with the Agricultural Department are officers who travel whenever their services are required. For example, we have officers who travel about to give instructions and advice in the treatment of orchards, as to the best kinds of fruits to grow, and how to deal with and eradicate pests that affect orchards.

5083. How are these people paid? By salary.

5084. And travelling allowances? Yes. Then we have an officer who gives advice upon subjects relating to dairying, and the introduction of the factory system of butter making.

5085. £7,000 a year is paid for foresters;—it is a common remark to hear that these men are too highly paid for their services? Of course I know it is not an uncommon thing for people outside to say that Civil Servants are too highly paid.

5086. But particularly the foresters? I do not think they are too highly paid, but I think it is quite possible the number might be decreased. In fact we have got rid of several since the reorganisation, and we are still getting rid of some. I hope in the course of a little time to bring the number down considerably, but I do not know that it is quite wise to rush the retrenchment.

5087. There are thirty-two here? Of course there are some we must keep; that is to say, we must if we want to do what we are hoping to do in our forests. For sometime past we have been labouring to introduce our hardwoods into other countries, and I believe before long we shall be doing a large export trade in timber; but in order to do that we must protect our forests, and endeavour to get as far as we can some permanent tenure of them, so that we can afford to improve them.

5088. What are the particular duties of the foresters? To prevent the cutting of timber wastefully—that is to say, cutting timber before it is matured. That is one source of waste, while another is to cut down trees and leave them on the ground to rot, because they do not come up to the expectation of a timber cutter. Another of their duties is to measure up timber that is taken to the sawmill—timber that is subject to royalty—in order that the royalty may be collected upon it. Until quite recently they have had the

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the charge of supervising the ringbarking of trees where the Lands Department have granted to owners the permission to ringbark. The conditions would probably be that no valuable timber should be ringbarked, and it would be the duty of the foresters to visit the place periodically and see that the conditions were observed. Quite recently we have arranged with the Lands Department that they shall get that duty performed by some of their officers.

5089. How is it that the salaries vary? They vary according to the importance of the district. For example, the districts on the Murray are very important, as there are forests there both of pine and gum. Down on the South Coast, and at Narrandera also, we have some very important districts. In some districts the revenue is considerable, and we require to have a very good man, otherwise we should lose a lot of revenue. In these cases we employ the best men on the staff, and they get somewhat higher salaries than the others.

5090. Salaries irrespective of travelling allowance? Well, as a matter of fact we do not give them any travelling allowance now, but we give them a forage allowance. The sum of money we had voted was insufficient to pay them anything like the daily rate for travelling, so we have divided up the amount voted in order to give each one so much in the shape of forage allowance, and he has to do his travelling for this fixed amount which he gets per month. If they were paid travelling expenses on the prescribed scale it would come to a very much larger sum.

5091. You said yesterday, in answer to the President, with reference to the Civil Service of the Colony, that you would not approve of being under a Civil Service Board? Pardon me, I do not think I said that. At any rate that is not what I desired to convey. What I wish to convey is this: I do not think that giving the patronage, so to speak, or the right of making appointments, to a Board would be any improvement on the present system.

5092. *President.*] I think you said you would as soon rely upon the judgment of a Minister as upon the judgment of a Commissioner? Yes, or a Board.

5093. *Mr. Storey.*] With your twenty-one years experience in New South Wales, and previous experience in other Colonies, will you admit that any improvement can be made in the management of the Civil Service of this Colony? I think an improvement can be made in the system of appointments.

5094. Appointments only? Well, that is a very important feature. It would be very much better if the permanent heads of the departments were made responsible for the number of officers that are employed and for the work they do. I am not sure that it would be advisable to give effect to such an idea, but I am inclined to think it would.

5095. In what way made responsible? So that they would have the power of saying so-and-so's services should be dispensed with, and they would be dispensed with as a matter of course.

5096. Putting the power in the hands of the heads of the department? Yes; much as you have in a large business house, or, rather, I do not know about business houses here, but that is what they did in London.

5097. If there were a Board in existence, composed of people outside the service—a Board that would take suggestions from the heads of the departments in dealing with appointments—do you not think that would work? I do not think it would. Of course you can only judge of that from what you see elsewhere. That would depend very much upon whether the classification of the officers—supposing you had a classification—applied to all the Service or only to departments of the Civil Service; that is to say, if you had a first, a second, and a third class as applied to one department, whether the officers of the lower classes could rise into the higher class in that department, but not in any other department.

5098. At all events, do you not think it would be better to have the control of the Civil Service beyond the power of the Minister or political patronage altogether? It may be that it would. My experience does not show that, so far as patronage is left with the Minister, there is great ground for complaint. If the patronage is exercised by people who are not Ministers, then, of course, there is a danger.

5099. But is not that so? No doubt it is so in some cases.

5100. Is it your experience that it is so in many cases? No, as far as my department is concerned I may say we have been very free from that sort of thing.

5101. As an old Civil Servant, and one whose opinions we respect, do you not think it would be better that the Civil Service should be so managed that Ministerial or political influence could be done away with—for example, if you had to run the Service on your own account could you not do it on much better lines? I think if my department were left in my hands I could have prevented from time to time some men from being appointed that we could have done better without. My own impression is that the present system is not the best, no matter who administers it.

5102. *Mr. Robertson.*] In that case who appointed the inferior men? In all probability it would be the Minister, but the cases of that kind which have occurred in my department are very rare.

5103. *Mr. Humphery.*] In what respect is the system defective? In this way: No one can enter the Service on the permanent staff except as a probationer. A very large number of youths qualified are registered with the Civil Service Board, and plenty of them, I believe, remain on the list until they pass the age when they can come in. On the other hand, take a lad who has just qualified. If he has influential friends they will move to get him introduced into one or other of the departments. That is, no doubt, scarcely fair to others who are on the list, and it seems to me it would be better, whenever a vacancy occurs, if the law were such that you could take a fair number from the list of those who are registered—of course you could not take the whole list, because it is much too voluminous—and require the head of the department to make a recommendation as to which of these candidates would be best suited for the work. And in order that he might arrive at his judgment he should cause a competitive examination to be made as between this number of candidates upon the class of work that the probationer would be required to do if he were appointed. That would reduce patronage to something quite nominal, and nobody could be injured. Then there is another way in which you enter the Service—that is, by special qualifications; and that, no doubt, is the most dangerous element in our present system. My opinion is this: Suppose a vacancy occurs for an officer, a specialist, the appointment should be filled only temporarily on probation, say for a certain period, and there should be some means of reviewing the appointment during the probation, perhaps by having the man's name laid on the table of Parliament with all papers connected with the appointment, or in some other way which would be open to challenge during the term of probation. And if it could be shown that this man had not been fairly appointed to the position or was not qualified for it, then at the end of his time he would go and another appointment would be made. That would prevent anything like an abuse of the Service with regard to special qualifications. You see these

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these are men who are put over the heads of others, and it is a very important thing that the greatest care should be taken in selecting them. There is only one other thing, and that is the temporary appointments. It would be quite possible, I think, to arrange that a temporary appointment should not last more than six months, and that unless a vacancy could be found for the officer on the staff his services should terminate at the end of six months in any case.

5104. *President.*] And not be renewable? I would not like to say that; but suppose a temporary clerk had served his six months in the Department of Mines, and a temporary clerk were required in the Lands Department, I do not think the temporary clerk from the Mines Department should be debarred from going into the Lands Department; but if you mean that he should not be reappointed in the Mines Department for another six months, I agree with you.

5105. *Mr. Storey.*] I gather you are not altogether opposed to the Civil Service Board, but you would have it on somewhat the lines you lay down? If entry into the Civil Service were arranged something like that it seems to me it does not matter who has the patronage. I would just as soon trust a Minister as the Board.

5106. Competitive examination would stop patronage? Yes.

5107. In making appointments to your department do you consider nationality at all? Never; I never know a man's nationality or his religion.

5108. *Mr. Robertson.*] In an early part of your examination you were asked if you thought that a Civil Service Commission might be judiciously formed to control the appointments and classifications in the Civil Service, and you said it had been tried in other places and had not been found, you thought, to work satisfactorily? That is as to the appointments.

5109. In how many Colonies are there Commissions of this kind? The only Colonies I know of are Victoria and Queensland, although there may be others.

5110. Have you read the reports of these Commissions? No; I may, perhaps, have glanced at some of them occasionally, but not with any idea of studying the contents.

5111. I think you said further that you came to that conclusion after talking the matter over with others in the service? Yes, quite so.

5112. But you have not read anything in any of the reports indicating that these Commissions have failed in the objects for which they were established? I am afraid they would hardly report the fact if they had failed.

5113. That is true: but you have not read the reports? Certainly not with a view to forming an opinion on the matter.

5114. Did you state that, in your opinion, the Service could be best conducted by allowing the authority vested in a Commission of that kind to be vested in the Under Secretary? Yes; I believe it would be better for the service, especially if the making of appointments were arranged as I was suggesting just now. I think the power could be quite as well left in the hands of the Under Secretary as in a Board, and of course at less expense.

5115. Do you advocate a classification throughout the Service? Yes; I think classification is an advantage if the classification does not involve the transfer of officers from one department to another. I don't know whether I make myself quite clear. In this Colony we had a classification under the Civil Service Act; but that classification was only supposed to apply to the departments each within itself; that is to say, an officer could rise from the lowest class to the highest class in that department, but he could not go from a low class in the one department to the next class in another department because there happened to be vacancy in the higher class in the other department.

5116. Although he might be qualified for the higher class in his own department? Yes.

5117. Where there would not be a vacancy? Of course he could not rise in his own department unless there were a vacancy.

5118. Is there not throughout the various departments of the Civil Service work similar in nature? Yes; no doubt there is within certain limitations. For example, take the Mining Department. It is quite true that we write letters, and that other departments write letters too—so far you might say that it is the same kind of work. Now, as a matter of fact, it is so up to a certain point, but unless a man charged with the correspondence of the Mines Department knew something about the mining laws he might very easily, in his correspondence, make very serious blunders.

5119. Take another batch of clerks, say accountants, of whom there are a very great number in the Civil Service;—your scheme would not permit the accountant in one department to be transferred under any conditions to the Accountancy Branch of another department? Pardon me, that is not so. Even now, you know, without any classification at all, transfers are made from time to time, and there is no reason why they should not be under any scheme you might devise. But what I say is this, that a man in one department, because he is senior on the list for promotion, should not be entitled to claim a vacancy in another department over the heads of the men who are in that department.

5120. Although the men in that department to which he might be removed are in a lower class? Pardon me: What I mean is this: Suppose a man at the head of the lowest class in the Mines Department and the oldest man in the service at the head of that class, and a vacancy occurs at the foot of the second-class in another department ——

5121 *President.*] Immediately above him? Yes, but in another department. I say that this man who is at the head of the third-class in the Mines Department, and the senior of that class all throughout the service, should not be entitled to claim the position in this other department simply because he is the senior at the head of that class.

5122. *Mr. Robertson.*] In what way would you recognise ability? I would recognise ability in this way: Supposing there were two men who had served the same length of time in the Service, and an opening occurred for the promotion of one from one class to another in any given department, I would recommend that the better man of the two should get the promotion in preference to the other man, although in point of seniority they were both equal.

5123. Now, suppose that one man has been appointed some years before the other, and the man more recently appointed is the abler of the two;—what would you do in that case? I should do what I have done occasionally in my own department. I should recommend the abler man for promotion over the head of the inferior man. I have done that in the matter of increases of salaries more than once. I have told a man that he was not doing as well as he should do, that he must stand aside and another would be promoted above his head.

5124.

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5124. Is that the general practice throughout the service? I don't know; it has been the practice in my department. It is a practice you do not often have the chance to carry into effect because we do not get promotions as often as we like. Promotions have recently only occurred in the Mines Department through the death or retirement of some men.
5125. In the list of the Survey staff which you have handed in there is added a note saying, "'Experienced draftsmen' is written against the names of those officers who are capable of performing all general duties expected from a draftsman in this department"—I would like to ask whether Mr. Drummond is a draftsman? Yes.
5126. Is he not an experienced draftsman? Yes.
5127. It does not state so here? The fact of his occupying the position of examining draftsman would indicate his qualifications. We should not be likely to put an inferior man to examine the work of superiors, but I think you are quite right in view of that note in suggesting there should have been something put there to indicate that. I simply mention the fact that Mr. Drummond is the examining draftsman by reason of his long service and qualifications.
5128. Are the draftsmen in this department paid any additional sums besides the salaries stated here? No.
5129. Do the temporary draftsmen who are engaged at 12s. 10d. a day receive pay for six days a week or seven? They are paid for six days per week.
5130. Do the surveyors who are temporarily employed in your department prepare plans also, or do they send their field-books into your department? The staff surveyors send their field notes into the department, and the plans are made there.
5131. Is there any work done by contract now in the preparation of plans? Yes.
5132. Who are the contractors? You have the names on that list.
5133. Is there any contract work done by the permanent staff? Not now.
5134. When did that cease? I am not sure that it was not in 1889. During the mining boom, the work was so heavy that it could not be done within the office hours by the staff, and I devised a scheme by which it could be done by the staff working overtime, so that the cost to the department would be less than by increasing the staff, and of course it would be a great deal better for the draftsmen themselves; that is to say, they would be able to earn more money than they would have done but for this. However, exception was taken to the scheme as it was supposed to have been abused, and possibly was abused.
5135. Are you a member of the Civil Service Board? No.
5136. You know the Act? Yes, somewhat.
5137. I suppose you have read it through? From time to time.
5138. You have studied it? I have studied portions of it from time to time, but I do not think I could quote from any one of the clauses.
5139. But you could state your opinion as to the results of the operations since the Act came into force? The operations under the Act have been so altered by Amending Acts. There is so much of the Act that is now inoperative, and has been inoperative for some length of time.
5140. In your opinion, is this Act performing the purposes for which it was enacted? Certainly not, because the principal part of the powers has been taken away.
5141. It is practically a dead letter? Not absolutely that, because under that Act the Civil Service Board are no doubt doing very valuable service in connection with the Superannuation Fund, but there is no question the Act has been emasculated to such an extent that I suppose the Board has scarcely any useful powers outside of their powers in relation to the Superannuation Fund.
5142. Then, excepting as to the Superannuation Fund, it has failed? No, pardon me, I don't think that is so. It has been altered, but I am not at all sure that very good service was not being done by the Board in regard to matters, power to deal with which has been taken from them. But of course it is by the will of Parliament that it has been altered, and I think it would be hardly fair to the Board to say the Act has failed.
5143. The Act has failed—I don't say the members of the Board have failed? Well, the Act has failed in this way,—that Parliament in its wisdom has seen fit to alter the law.
5144. So far as relates to the appointments to the Service it is practically inoperative? Yes, no doubt that is so.
5145. Generally speaking, what are the duties of a sheep inspector? His duties are to inspect sheep going from one part of the Colony to another, as to the state of their health; to prevent the stealing of sheep by the alteration of brands, and so forth; to prevent loafing, so that one man's sheep shall not live on the grass belonging to another man; to protect the travelling stock routes so that they may be available for the travelling stock; to report upon diseases of any kind in cattle and sheep, and as far as possible to get those sheep and cattle destroyed that are diseased. I may say the law is somewhat defective, and in some cases we do by our inspectors destroy cattle that we have no right to destroy, but we do destroy them, and chance having to pay compensation.
5146. Are the inspectors constantly on the stock routes? I could not say that. For example, an inspector of stock is supposed to attend the meetings of the Stock Board.
5147. I will put it in this way: are they frequently on the stock routes? Yes.
5148. They frequently traverse the whole of the stock routes in their district? I don't know whether it would be quite correct to say that each inspector frequently traverses every stock route in his district.
5149. How would you describe his visits? I should say he as nearly as possible traverses periodically the main stock routes of his district.
5150. But what about the branch stock routes? He would traverse them less frequently unless there were a special reason for it.
5151. Are all the watering tanks upon the stock routes? Yes.
5152. Would it not be possible for the sheep inspectors to inspect those tanks? It would be possible for them to inspect those tanks sometimes, but, of course, there are plenty of stock routes where there are no watering-places, because of the existence of natural water, and therefore we do not need to construct watering-places on some of the stock routes.
5153. But in that case you would not require an inspector of public watering-places to visit those lagoons? That is quite so, but the time that would be occupied in inspecting these public watering places, including the bores, would, I believe, be more than the Stock Boards would consent to the inspectors giving. We have to bear in mind that these inspectors of stock are under the control of the

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Board of the district, and inasmuch as the Board represent the people who contribute the money that pays the salaries of these men they have certainly a right to some voice in the matter as to how the men shall be employed.

5154. Do they not, as a matter of fact, see that the watering-places are in order? Whenever required.

5155. Would they not see that the tanks were in order as portion of their duty in protecting the sheep and the sheep-producers? I do not think they would do that. Sometimes that would involve a delay of some days at a particular watering-place, while in very many cases an inspector of stock could not afford the time to stay; he would have to be moving on.

5156. The staff of inspectors, I think, are preventive in their work? Yes.

5157. When was the last case of scab reported to the department? The last case of scab was when those American sheep were admitted into the Colony.

5158. How many years ago? I fancy it would be about ten years ago.

5159. *President.*] Some Vermont rams were admitted to the sales, I think, some three or four years ago? Those were Vermont sheep I am speaking of. A very large claim was set up by the owner. The matter was brought under the notice of the Government of the United States, who put themselves in communication with the Imperial Government, and there was a great to-do about it because we resisted this man's claim for compensation.

5160. *Mr. Robertson.*] Seeing that for many years there has been no case of scab reported, don't you think the expenses could be very much reduced? As I have said before, the owners of stock, as represented by the Stock Boards, are the people that are always trying to increase the number of stock inspectors. Of course there is no doubt Parliament could repeal the Act under which these people work, and so abolish the whole of them, but the country would save nothing if that were done.

5161. But still to the station-owners who produce stock it would be a considerable saving? It would, no doubt; and that is why it appears strange these are the very people who want us to increase the number, unless upon the assumption that they consider these inspectors do good service.

5162. Are those people the people urging the expenditure? Certainly.

5163. Of course we can say nothing to that? Oh, no.

5164. How many watering-tanks have been constructed since 1889? I could not tell that from memory.

5165. Could you make any suggestions to the Commission as to the transference of branches of one department to another that might be effected with economy? I must confess that that is a subject I have never thought about. I have always had so much to do in looking after my own department that I have never thought about what is done in other departments, but it is possible something of the kind might be done.

5166. You deal in your department with the prickly-pear? Yes.

5167. Is that a matter that should be dealt with by the Department of Mines, and not by the Department of Lands? It really is very difficult to say whether the Lands Department could deal with it less expensively than we do. We deal with it by our foresters, and it is possible that the Lands Department may have some officers who could look after the work as well as our foresters. As long as we have to keep the foresters, I do not know that the work could be done more economically.

5168. Have you recently discharged any forest rangers? Yes.

5169. How many? I think since 1893 we must have got rid of six or eight.

5170. Who are performing the duties of the forest rangers who were dismissed? We re-arranged the districts some little time back, increased the area under one man, and so dispensed with the services of another.

5171. Could you make any suggestions by which the work of one class of inspectors could be done by another class travelling over the same country; have you ever given that a thought? Yes; I have thought that over to some extent, but I do not mean to say that I have by any means thought the question out. The difficulty that would present itself in regard to that would be that the man belonging to another department, who travels over the same ground, might not have the requisite qualifications for performing the duties.

5172. Is it part of the duty of the Under Secretary to watch the expenditure of his department with a view to the necessary work being done as economically as possible? Oh, yes.

5173. What other dismissals have there been besides the forest rangers in your department, say within the last year? I do not know that we had any dismissals last year; we had in 1893. There were a great many officers dispensed with in 1893. I could give you a return if you like.

5174. Had you recommended these retrenchments? Yes; many of them.

5175. You might furnish the Commission with a list of the retrenchments you have suggested since 1889? Certainly.

5176. What steps are taken to bring the mineral wealth of this Colony under the notice of the nations of the world? The only way in which that is done is by publications.

5177. What publications? There is an annual report always, and there are publications in connection with the geological survey. These are sent to all the scientific societies of the world practically, and are more or less commented upon.

5178. *President.*] Are they also supplied to the newspapers? The scientific papers are not so much supplied to the newspapers, but the annual reports are, and they are very frequently commented upon by the newspapers in various parts of the world.

5179. *Mr. Robertson.*] That is your letter [*handing letter to witness*]? Yes.

5180. You hand that in together with the other documents? Yes.

5181. It refers to inspectors of watering-tanks and artesian boring? Yes.

5182. Are these men supposed to have any special knowledge or training for this work? Yes. What we aim at in getting these men are such qualifications as would fit a man for the position of manager of a station. Our desire has been always to have these tanks and wells constructed as much as possible on the lines adopted by station-holders, and not to go in for expensive engineering works. But as a matter of fact two of our men are engineers.

5183. But the other four? The other four are men who have had considerable station experience.

5184. So it is not necessary that they should be surveyors? They require to be able to use some of the instruments used by surveyors, for example, a level.

5185. I suppose any man on a station can use a level? Not any man

5186. Any manager? Any manager, yes.

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5187. One would think from this description that they were surveyors, because you say, "taking the necessary levels and making such surveys as are required"? That requires a little explanation. What is known in this Colony as a surveyor is a man who holds his certificate under the chief surveyor, but these are men who can make such a survey as is necessary to lay out the work and make a design for calling tenders for the construction of the tank. They can also lay out the lines of races or ditches for conveying water into the tank.
5188. And do your surveyors never superintend the making of these tanks? No.
5189. The surveying that is required is simply the surveying that any station manager could do? Yes, as nearly as possible that.
5190. Any gardener would have the same knowledge? That may be true, but my knowledge of gardeners would not justify me in expressing an opinion.
5191. You have no knowledge outside your department? The whole of my attention is taken up in my department.
5192. What is the duty of these officers in "supervising the construction and investigating questions in connection with artesian bores"? Well, there are a variety of questions that arise in connection with artesian bores. We let a contract to a man to bore, say 2,000 feet deep. When he gets down a certain depth and comes upon hard rock his desire is to knock off his contract, because when he gets on to hard rock the price he receives for boring does not pay him. But it sometimes happens in the sinking of a bore you may come across very solid rock which is supposed to be, and appears to be, bed-rock, that is to say, something below which you will not get rock of a different character likely to contain artesian water. It is the object of the contractor to make the officer who inspects believe that the hard rock is bed-rock, in order that his contract may be declared finished, and he may draw his money and go, and it is the duty of the officer to satisfy himself, before he recommends that the contract be given up, that it is really solid rock, and not merely a block of hard rock that occurs in another formation. This really requires very great care.
5193. It does not require that he should be a geologist, does it? Of course it does not for this reason, that whenever a difficulty arises as to the nature of the rock a sample is submitted to one of the geological staff for an opinion; but even for a geologist it is sometimes very difficult to give a definite opinion as to whether the rock which is being bored in is the solid bed-rock, or simply a piece of rock in another formation.
5194. How does the inspector satisfy himself? If he has any doubt he refers it to the Geological staff, and we depend upon the opinion given by our geologist.
5195. Well, that is work that could be done by almost any man? Oh, no; I beg your pardon.
5196. What knowledge does an inspector of boring have that a sheep inspector would not have? Of course I do not mean to say that there is anything he does that a sheep inspector could not learn in a little time. He has to understand something about the shutting off of water after it has been struck, and so forth, and the construction of troughs into which the water is conveyed for the purpose of supplying stock.
5197. Has it ever been recommended to you that the staff of inspectors of watering-places could be abolished? Yes, it has.
5198. And what is your opinion? My opinion is that probably there would be no saving.
5199. Upon what account would there be no saving? In the first place, we could not make sure of having the services of the sheep inspectors, because it would be in the power of any of the Boards to object, and that would probably result in this: that we should have to say to these Boards, "Well, gentlemen, if you will allow us your inspector to act also as inspector of watering-places within your district we will allow so much money towards his salary." And inasmuch as the district under the charge of a sheep inspector is, in some cases, very small, as compared with a district under the charge of an inspector of stock, possibly these allowances would exceed the salary we pay to the inspectors of watering-places.
5200. Suppose you withdrew the inspectors of watering-places, would that break any contract that you have with these sheep-owners? No.
5201. In that case would they not see that the men they have working for them would inspect the tanks? I do not think so; they would expect us to look after our own work.
5202. Very well, if that was not done and the tanks ran dry, who would suffer, the Civil Service or the sheep-owners? The country would suffer, inasmuch as the money expended by the department on these works might be lost.
5203. *President.*] Would not the possible loss they might sustain in a droughty season be an inducement to them to provide for the care of the tanks? I am not at all sure that it would. Of course the position of affairs is this, that in some sheep districts there may be no public watering-places at all, while in another sheep district there may be several, perhaps a considerable number, and the inspection of them would involve a very large amount of travelling which the inspector would otherwise not have to undertake, and this would occupy a very large portion of his time. Of course the Board of that district might reasonably say—why should our inspector in this district undertake all this work, seeing that we have no more benefit from the stock routes than another district where there are no watering-places to inspect?

MONDAY,

MONDAY, 18 *FEBRUARY*, 1895.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., | JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V.,
J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P.,

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., J.P., PRESIDENT.

Harrie Wood, Esq., J.P., Under-Secretary, Department of Mines, further examined:—

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Witness.] Before answering questions, I would like to state, in continuation of my former evidence, that Mr. Pittman, the Government geologist, is also employed as lecturer on mining in the University, for which, I believe, he receives an honorarium. I was also asked with regard to my Victorian services. My position was kept open for me for something over twelve months, till I had quite decided to remain here. I wish to say that because a Member of the Upper House here made a statement in the Council, to the effect that I was one of the officers who were dispensed with on Black Wednesday. That occurred some five years after I came to this Colony. In regard to the return I handed in of the officers in the Mines Department the name of the metallurgist is included under the head of the Geological Survey Branch. The inclusion of that officer under that branch was a mistake on the part of the clerk. That officer is quite distinct from the Geological Branch. [*Return handed in.*] They omitted to put in it the officers of the Water Conservation Branch. This branch is still occupying rooms in the Works Department. It belongs to the Mines Department, though it is worked down there.

5204. *Mr. Humphery.*] Have you read the report of the Royal Commission on the Public Service which inquired into your Department, and reported on the 27th September, 1889? Yes.

5204½. Have all, or many, of the recommendations contained in that report been carried out? Certainly not all. Some had been carried out before we received the report.

5205. Referring to the Mines proper, has the discontent referred to in that portion of the report ceased with reference to the Leasing Branch? Yes. That is the matter referred to in the Auditor-General's report. The registrar of that date has been dispensed with.

5206. There is a recommendation that the services of the registrar, who is over 60 years of age, should be dispensed with? Yes.

5207. And that the accountant be appointed registrar;—has he been appointed registrar? No.

5208. Has the vacancy caused by the removal of the registrar been filled? Yes; but not by the accountant.

5209. How has it been filled? By the appointment of Mr. Ray, who was record clerk.

5210. Why did you not carry out the recommendation made by the Royal Commission? Because we had a better man for the work. As a matter of fact, Mr. Ray was well suited for the registrar's position, and we wanted the accountant to remain the accountant.

5211. Was any economy effected by appointing Mr. Ray? No; and there would not have been any economy effected by carrying out the recommendation of the Commission. So far as economy is concerned it came to the same thing.

5212. There was also a recommendation that the services of Messrs. Burcher and Nash, of the Registrar's Branch, should be dispensed with? Yes.

5213. Was that recommendation carried out? Mr. Burcher was not dispensed with, but he was fined. Mr. Nash was dispensed with, but that was not by reason of the recommendation of the Commission. As a matter of fact, Mr. Nash was injured in a railway accident, and the result of that was that he practically lost his sight. That was why we got rid of him. He has recently been appointed caretaker.

5214. *Mr. Robertson.*] Was Mr. Burcher suspended? Yes.

5215. And disrated? Yes.

5216. *Mr. Humphery.*] Did you give effect to the recommendation of the Commission that the Correspondence Branch should be transferred from the Account Branch and amalgamated with the Record Branch? No, we did not, for the reason that the officer who was in charge of the accounts was a much better man for conducting the correspondence than the record clerk. Since then changes have again been made. The Assistant Under Secretary's office was abolished, and Mr. Ormiston, who was then in charge of the accounts, has been made chief clerk. We had no chief clerk when we had an Assistant Under Secretary. Then the officer who had charge of the records would have been next in rank for the position of accountant, but he was not a good accountant, and for that reason he was, with his concurrence, passed over and left in the Record Branch, and the officer who had charge of the Lease Branch was made accountant, and is so still.

5217. What is the salary of the officer who was incompetent for the position? That gentleman had no experience in accounts, but he is a good record clerk, and his salary is £326 a year.

5218. The Commission also recommended that the services of three clerks should be dispensed with as unnecessary in consequence of the reduction of work;—what was done to give effect to that recommendation? The services of one officer were dispensed with; the services of the other two were retained.

5219. Why? Because we considered their services necessary. Both these officers are still in the department.

5220. The Commission recommended that the services of four of the clerks should be dispensed with at the close of the year;—were they dispensed with? No; we considered them necessary.

5221. In the Leasing Branch the Commission appear to have been of opinion that two officers were not required;—were their services dispensed with? No; but one of the two died.

5222. Has his position been filled? Not actually that position, but the vacancy created has been filled by a probationer. We brought in a probationer, and the other officers moved up. For some time before the death of the officer in question I got the Minister's consent to not giving him any increase of salary. The man who died was an elderly man but a good clerk.

5223. The services of one temporary clerk were apparently considered unnecessary;—were his services dispensed with? No; but one temporary clerk left.

5224. Was his position filled? I do not think so.

5225. Did you follow the suggestion that the Inquiry Branch should be discontinued? No; but we placed it under the registrar, instead of having a separate officer to take charge of it.

5226. Was any economy effected? Yes; in so far as we did not keep an officer simply in charge of the inquiry office. We put the officer elsewhere.

5227. Was a vacancy created by the transfer of the chief mining surveyor to the Geological Department? Yes.

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5228. Has that vacancy been filled? Yes; by the appointment of Mr. Sullivan, who was the senior salaried surveyor.
5229. At what increase of salary? I am not quite sure what salary he was receiving as a surveyor, but his salary as chief mining surveyor was £600. In order to bring that up to date, I would say that since then we have abolished the office of chief draftsman, to which a salary of £600 was attached, and Mr. Sullivan performs the double duty of chief mining surveyor and chief draftsman.
5230. In addition to salary, is there any equipment allowance? No; that is abolished.
5231. You did not give full effect to the recommendation of the Commission that the position of chief mining surveyor should be dispensed with? No.
5232. You combined that office with another? Yes; the Commission recommended us to do away with the chief mining surveyor, and to retain the chief draftsman. The salary in either case was the same. We abolished the chief draftsman, and we retained the chief mining surveyor, with the advantage that the chief mining surveyor can have the control of the surveyors as well as of the draftsmen, he being both a surveyor and a draftsman.
5233. There was a recommendation that as the pressure of business in the department at the time this report was presented had ceased, five temporary officers should be dispensed with;—what was done with respect to that? Some of them were dispensed with, and some are still there. I think two are still in the branch.
5234. Are their services necessary? Yes.
5235. Has any improvement been made in the method of dealing with leases, with a view of facilitating their issue, as suggested by the Royal Commission? Not as suggested by the Commission. They proposed a system of decentralisation which, if carried out, would have involved a very heavy increase in the expenditure. They thought it would lead to economy, but it would have done nothing of the kind.
5236. Would it have led to more expense in the country? Yes; we should have been obliged to have a staff in every centre instead of having one staff in Sydney.
5237. As a matter of fact, you say there has been a very considerable saving of time in dealing with leases? Yes; we have always aimed at reducing the time that elapses between the date of application and the date of issue of a lease, but not on the plan recommended by the Commission.
5238. Does the practice in the department still obtain of entering overtime work to the credit of the various draftsmen? No; that is the matter that is dealt with in the report of Mr. Saunders. The system that they no doubt are referring to there is the system that I introduced, and I am free to admit it was a failure; it ought not to have been a failure, but it was. The fact is, it was abused, and you will see by the report of Mr. Saunders how the abuse crept in and what was the effect of it. But from the time of that report it was abolished.
5239. A suggestion was made that an inquiry should be held to ascertain the methods by which officers could expedite their work;—was any attention paid to it? We are continually making inquiries into that.
5240. With what result? I think we have reduced the time of doing work of various kinds.
5241. Can you make any suggestions with regard to the Lease Branch? I have urged the chief mining surveyor to reduce the staff in any way consistent with efficiency, and he assures me that it is not possible.
5242. Have you made any recommendation with regard to the temporary officers? Yes.
5243. In consequence of there being less work to do in the department? Yes. Every now and then I look into things and see if there is a possibility of reducing the staff, especially the temporary men. I get reports from the heads of the branches, and if they say that they can do with less men than they have, I at once recommend the Minister to dispense with them.
5244. You have certain mining surveyors paid by fixed salaries? Yes.
5245. Would you recommend any change with a view to economising in that direction? No; I would not recommend the abolition of the offices of paid surveyors for the reason that we find that, especially with regard to scattered work, we can get it done more expeditiously under the existing method than in any other way. Surveyors who are paid simply by fees won't take up scattered work; it does not pay them; they would be out of pocket.
5246. The Commission of 1889 recommended that there should be no mining surveyors paid by fixed salaries? I think so.
5247. And that the preparation of the surveyors' accounts should be their own work and not done by the draftsmen in the head office;—did you give effect to that? No; we still have salaried surveyors.
5248. And are the accounts prepared in the head office as formerly? I think so.
5249. Why did you not see your way clear to falling in with the view expressed by the Commissioners? I do not think they could have quite understood the nature of the case. A surveyor sends in an account, which, of course, we never pass till we are quite satisfied that the survey has been properly performed. We might be able to pass a number of items and there might be a number of others that we could not pass. If we had to keep that account hanging up till we could satisfy ourselves as to every item, we should be keeping the men without their money for a very long time. The rule, therefore, has been for some time past for the surveyor to forward a voucher signed, and we fill in the work as it is passed, and in that way a great deal of complication in the accounts is saved.
5250. With a view to localize the administration of mineral lands, the Commissioners in their report recommended that the distinction between mining and ordinary Lands Department surveyors be abolished, and that all surveys should be made under the direction of the district surveyors in each district;—what was the result? That recommendation was not acted upon. Of course, as regards the distinction, that was made by Act of Parliament, and we cannot get rid of the distinction without repealing the Act. The Mining Act of 1874 requires mining surveys to be made by mining surveyors. The reason why we have not adopted the recommendation made there to place the mining surveys under the district surveyors is that by the present system we can get scattered surveys made more expeditiously than by the plan recommended. As a matter of fact, we do get a good many surveys made through the district surveyors, but the Commission recommended that all should be made.
5251. Is much of the time of the Geological Branch occupied in connection with the prospecting vote? Yes, but not always. We utilise the services of geological surveyors in connection with the prospecting vote, when they have something to do in the particular locality where aid is applied for, and, if there is anything that requires a special knowledge of geology in dealing with an application for aid out of a prospecting vote we avail ourselves of the services of the Geological Branch.

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5252. Have many payable discoveries resulted from the prospecting votes? Yes; we publish every year the number reported, but the difficulty is that the discoveries are not followed up.
5253. I am speaking of payable discoveries? Yes, even payable. We have had a number of reports of payable discoveries, but for want of means in some cases I think the discoveries have not been followed up.
5254. In what way have you apportioned the vote? Application is made by a party of men for aid to enable them to do a certain work, sometimes to sink a shaft, at other times to construct a tunnel, with a view of reaching some reef or lead, and we then make an inspection, unless it is in country that we know. If we know the locality sufficiently, we deal with the application without an inspection; but where we do not know the country, someone makes an inspection and reports to the Board, and the Board consider the application, and we make a recommendation to the Minister.
5255. What fields are now being worked as the result of the prospecting vote? I do not think I could answer that. There are claims being worked.
5256. What claims? I could not tell you from memory.
5257. Are many claims being worked? I think there are. A good many discoveries have been made that are not being worked.
5258. Can you specify an instance in which a substantial success has followed the expenditure from the prospecting vote? I am inclined to think that perhaps the most substantial would be Mount Drysdale. That mine is paying very good dividends now.
5259. Was that discovery the result of the prospecting vote? They had aid from the prospecting vote.
5260. Was it discovered before aid was granted? I do not think they had any payable stone when aid was granted to them. For the last few years there has been a certain amount of revival at Hill End. That was the result, to a certain extent, of the prospecting vote.
5261. In what manner do you ascertain that the money granted for prospecting purposes is properly applied? Upon receipt of an application for aid, unless the mine or the immediate locality of the mine is known to one or more members of the Prospecting Board, an inspection is made of the mine both above and below ground, and an estimate is made of the cost of doing the work proposed to be done, and, according to the judgment of the Board, the Minister is recommended to grant or refuse aid to the applicants. If aid is granted, no payments are made until work is done, and certified to as done by an officer of the department. Then if, in the course of the operations, it is discovered that the estimate made by the Board as to the value of the work is too low, we increase the rate. If, on the other hand, it is found that the estimate is too high, we reduce the rate. The Minister, in granting aid, reserves the right to vary or stop the work at any time.
5262. Have there been many instances of the abandonment of claims after receipt by the prospecting parties of money granted by the department? Sometimes mines are abandoned before the money granted in aid has been expended; but mostly the abandonment would take place after the whole of the aid granted has been expended without a discovery. Most of the abandonments occur in that way.
5263. The men go on working as long as they can get any money? There are many cases where they would not go on working even if we gave them further aid.
5264. Are there numerous instances of that? Yes; a good many. It is supposed that the work thus carried on is to the advantage of the people round about, who live upon the miners, and who are benefited by the opening up of the mine, while the country generally is benefited by the development of its mineral resources and by the employment of labour.
5265. Is much of the time of the scientific staff occupied in connection with the expenditure of the prospecting vote? I could not say that much of the time of the whole staff is occupied, but very frequently one or other of the members of the geological staff may be engaged on work in connection with the prospecting vote.
5266. Has the cost of the branch been reduced as recommended by the former Commission? No; they recommended that some of the people should be dispensed with, and these people have been dispensed with; but I think the staff is quite as large now as it was then, but not larger; so that practically there has been no reduction. The work done by the staff is sufficient to occupy them and to keep them fully employed.
5267. It was recommended that the services of three temporary officers should be dispensed with;—was that recommendation carried out? No; we could not reduce the staff.
5268. Do you agree with the recommendation of the former Commission that the position of examiner of coal-fields should be abolished? Yes.
5269. And the services of the present examiner dispensed with? Yes; of course the one follows from the other.
5270. A recommendation was made with respect to the Inspector of Mines and the Diamond Drill Branch, that an officer of 60 years of age should be dispensed with? He has been dispensed with.
5271. Is there any other economy that can be effected? A temporary clerk has been dispensed with quite recently, but I do not think we could reduce the staff very much more.
5272. Is this branch a necessary one? There is very little doing now. Whether there will be a revival it is difficult to say, but we have a large sum of money invested in these drills and I suppose we shall have to keep them. We cannot sell them.
5273. How many officers have you on the staff of the Diamond Drill Branch and the Chief Inspector of Mines? Four—the superintendent and three clerks.
5274. Is any work now being done by the diamond drills? No.
5275. Is it necessary to maintain the staff in connection with the branch, having regard to the fact that there is no work at present being done by the drills? It would be necessary to continue some of the men, such as the chief inspector of mines, even if you got rid of the branch. The two things are worked together. They are both under the same officer, and worked in the same room. The two clerks who appear on the Estimates under the head of Diamond Drills are employed also in connection with the inspection of mines and the prospecting vote.
5276. Is their time fully occupied? Yes.
5277. There was a very strong recommendation by the late Commission with reference to the public watering places and the conservation of water? Yes.
5278. Was that recommendation fully considered, and has any change been made? Yes; a change has been made, but not in the direction recommended by the Commission. Of course the report was not considered

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considered in the sense of a report of a Commission. We never recognised that report, because we could not get the evidence. In saying that the recommendation has been carried out I am only telling you what has occurred; I am not saying that our action was the result of the recommendations of the Commission.

5279. It was a change considered by the head of the department as desirable? Yes.

5280. The recommendations of the Commission contained reference also to the construction of watering-places? These watering-places were then being constructed by the Public Works Department, and as a matter of fact another Royal Commission was inquiring into that matter, and recommended that the works connected with the public watering-places should be constructed by the Public Works Department. We held that they should not, because their mode of dealing with them was too costly. They employed engineers to carry out these works. We said they were works which anyone who was used to station work could carry out, because we only wanted a tank or a well such as would be used on a station. We did not want an engineer to do the work. Eventually the question was referred, after the Commission's report was received, to the Under Secretary of Works and myself, and we made a report recommending that these works should be carried out by the Mines Department. Our report was dealt with by the two Ministers at the head of our respective departments who practically concurred. The matter was then brought before the Cabinet and was settled in the way we recommended.

5281. Is it a fact that there are inspectors of conditional purchases and various other inspectors covering each others routes? Quite possibly. Yes, I think so. That is the case more or less. I do not mean to say that they have all precisely the same districts to travel.

5282. Would it not be possible for some of these officers to perform the duties of inspector of public watering-places instead of the inspectors specially appointed? The most suitable men to make these inspections would be the inspectors of stock; but I doubt very much whether the inspectors of stock could undertake this work, or whether the Board would permit them to.

5283. You think the Boards would not permit this additional duty to be performed even if it led to the expenditure of the branch for the prevention of scab in sheep being reduced to some extent? No, I think not; because if the inspectors of stock undertook this work they would probably have to neglect important duties under the Sheep Act.

5284. What about the superintendents and road overseers;—would it be possible for these officers to make an inspection? That was in dispute between the two departments. We say that the cost of constructing works under these road superintendents is so great that it would not be a matter of economy to place these works in their charge instead of in that of the inspectors.

5285. Now that these watering-places have been made, could not the road superintendents and road overseers inspect them? We are still going on constructing the works.

5286. Is there any reason why the work should not be carried out under the inspection of these officers? When these works were constructed by the Works Department under the district engineers the cost was much greater than it is now that they are being constructed under our inspectors.

5287. Would the conditional purchase inspectors be qualified to supervise? I should doubt it very much. There might be a man among them, there might be two men or half-a-dozen men who are qualified, but the duties of a conditional purchase inspector would not qualify him to perform this work.

5288. You are aware that the former Commission recommended that the caretakers and the inspectors should, to a large extent, be dispensed with? Yes.

5289. What is your view of that recommendation? My own view is that the caretakers cannot be dispensed with, unless we can lease the watering-places, because if we have neither a tenant nor a caretaker in charge the work may be destroyed.

5290. The saving suggested by the former Commission would have been from £10,000 to £12,000 a year, but instead of there having been any economy enforced since the date of that report I see that there has been an increase in the salary of the Superintendent of the Public Watering Places from £250 to £515; he was then an inspector, now he is a superintendent;—do you consider the salary he receives, together with travelling expenses, a fair or a liberal one? I do not consider it particularly liberal. I think it a very fair salary.

5291. Has he not a very small staff under him? He does very important work and he does it very well. He works very hard. He is a very good officer. All the artesian boring is done by contract, and unless you have a very good man you could easily lose some money over these contracts.

5292. In your opinion would it be possible to make the Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring Branch self supporting? I think it is quite possible.

5293. In what way? At the present time the Minister has under consideration a scheme for cutting up land connected with the bores into farms that would be worked by irrigation, and I am in hopes that the revenue from these will very nearly if not quite equal our expenditure.

5294. Have you large quantities of stores in connection with your department? No, except in the matter of casing for the artesian bores. We have to keep a fair stock of that on hand. It has to come from home; we cannot get it from anywhere else. Sometimes our stock is very low.

5295. Where is the casing stored? Some of it in Sydney, some in Bourke, and some in Wilcannia.

5296. Do you require any large amount of stores from the Comptroller? We take a good deal altogether. We use a considerable quantity of stores.

5297. In the Service ordinarily promotion follows on long service and seniority? Yes.

5298. Do you approve of that system or can you make any suggestion as to classification or grading that would lead to greater efficiency and to appointments being due to merit rather than to long service? The classification that is contemplated in that question I take to be a classification of work and not of men. We have never had anything but a classification of men. It is possible that a saving might be effected if there was a classification based upon the work performed by the officers. Of course that is quite a different classification to that spoken of before. Such a classification as you propose would cause quite a revolution in the Service.

5299. Do you think it would be a better system, and give vitality to the Service, if work were graded and officers paid according to the value of their services and their responsibilities? Yes; I think it would be an improvement.

5300. Do you think it would lead to greater efficiency and economy? Well, it would if fairly applied. Of course the difficulty is about the application. I think it is quite possible; if the obtaining a position was the result of a competitive examination fairly carried out it would be an improvement.

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5301. Have you in your department ever encountered the difficulty of recommending an officer for a higher position who is not otherwise eligible than by long service? No; I do not think I have had that difficulty to contend with.

5302. Are there any high-salaried officers in your department doing merely ordinary clerical work? No. Of course a great deal depends upon what you consider ordinary clerical work. They are not doing what I consider ordinary clerical work.

5303. *Mr. Storey.*] What sort of work are the two clerks doing who receive £280 a year? One has charge of the branch that deals with the applications for leasing, both on Crown lands and private property, and also with applications for all titles under the Mining Act, Crown Lands, or Private Property. He is a very efficient officer, and well worth from £350 to £400 a year. The other is employed under him; and although they are both getting the same salary, the first one I have named is worth considerably more than the other.

5304. How come they to be getting the same salary? By seniority.

5305. *Mr. Humphery.*] Is there any duplication of work in your department that might be dispensed with? I do not think so.

5306. Is there any unnecessary detail that you think might be got rid of? I do not think there is any practice in the department that could be abolished with a view to a greater economy, but I think, as I said before, that economy would be obtained by bringing all the records and all the correspondence into one room.

5307. Have you any observations to make with regard to the practice that obtains under the Civil Service Act of granting leaves of absence to all officers in the Public Service for three weeks in the year? No; I am not prepared to say that they should not have three weeks leave. In some cases I do not think it is absolutely necessary that they should have it. In other cases, I think, in the public interest, it is a fair thing if the officer has a great deal of responsibility and is heavily worked as many of our men are. It is discretionary with the permanent heads of the departments, for no man has a right to obtain leave unless he can be spared.

5308. You very rarely refuse applications for leave? Yes; but I have had to refuse them. That is distinctly understood, that no man can claim leave as a right, only if he can be spared. But no doubt in computing the number of men required to do the work of a given branch, the necessity for granting leave of absence would be taken into account. As a matter of fact we do not put on men to perform the duties of those who get leave of absence. The work is generally done by the officers of the branch to which the officer who gets leave belongs.

5309. *Mr. Storey.*] Are the country clerks entitled to a leave? Yes.

5310. Do you not have to send clerks there? Most of our country officers are only paid a sort of nominal salary by us, and hold office in other departments. In some cases there is provision in those departments for relieving the officers. Most of our country offices are filled either by clerks of petty sessions or by constables. There are relieving clerks of petty sessions. We do not have any relieving officers.

5311. What officers are paid out of the vote for the School of Mines and Assay Branch? The temporary men in the Assay Branch are paid out of that. The metallurgist is also paid out of that vote.

5312. What are his duties and what salary does he receive? He commenced at £1,000 with an increase of £100 a year. He was engaged for three years through the Agent-General.

5313. Has a school of mines been established? Yes, in connection with the University. The metallurgist has nothing to do with that school of mines except this, that as soon as we have metallurgical works erected and in operation the students of the school of mines at the University will have the privilege of going there to witness all the operations.

5314. In what way has the time of the metallurgist been employed since he arrived? In inspecting the mines, where difficulty is found in treating the ore and advising owners of mines as to the best methods of treating such ore. Then he has been inspecting and reporting on new inventions in connection with mining and in the selection of a site for the metallurgical works.

5315. Has the metallurgist yet entered upon the special work for which his services were secured? No, because we have not for want of a site been able to erect the necessary works for him to carry on metallurgical operations.

5316. Would not the site of land be the least expensive part of it? The difficulty is that we cannot carry on these metallurgical works wherever we like. One cause of the delay in this matter was this. Until quite recently it was the intention of the Government to have a noxious trade site where all noxious trades could be carried on. We were waiting for that site to be decided on before having our works erected. In the meantime I understand Professor Anderson Stuart advised the Government that it would be unwise to have a noxious trade site because the fumes from that particular site would be so very injurious that it would be better to allow these trades to be carried on on sites distributed about. Then it was that the Government abandoned the idea of having a site for all the noxious trades and it was not until then that we were at liberty to select a site for the works. We have practically obtained a site now, but it is not at all surprising that there has been some delay. We must have a tramway, and the works must be connected with the railway either by a tramway or a siding. That involves crossing a road, and a lot of difficulties have to be surmounted. Everything now is practically ready, and there is no doubt that in a very short time the works will be commenced. The delay has been serious.

5317. Would not the proper course have been to have put the machinery up before you engaged a man to control the machinery? I think not. It was by my recommendation that the course I have named was taken. If we had erected all the building and appliances there is nothing more likely than that the metallurgist would have condemned everything that we had done, and said that was not what he wanted. In such a case we should have saved nothing by not having engaged the officer beforehand.

5318. *Mr. Robertson.*] Are you aware of any cases in the Civil Service of servants being retrenched and shortly after of their being appointed to an office in another department? Yes; some time ago I made a recommendation to my Minister that in any case where an officer is retrenched from any department he should be the first on the list for appointment in any other departments where a suitable vacancy occurred, and that was approved by the Cabinet.

5319. Have you in your own department any who have been retrenched from other departments? I think so.

5320. Will you furnish the Commission with a list of these? Yes; I do not think there are many. [*Return subsequently handed in.*]

TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, 19 *FEBRUARY*, 1895.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., | JAMES ROBERTSON, F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V.,
J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P.

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

Harrie Wood, Esq., Under Secretary, Department of Mines, further examined:—

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5321. *Mr. Robertson.*] Did you receive a communication in January, 1890, from the Auditor-General with reference to unpaid mining lease rentals? Yes.
5322. In which it was pointed out that there were overdue on mineral leases £12,582 16s., and on gold leases £1,828 9s.? Yes.
5323. Will you tell the Commission how it was that these arrears were allowed to accumulate? The arrears were allowed to accumulate through the neglect of the registrar to see that the rents were demanded periodically, as they should have been, and his excuse was that he had given instructions to one of his officers to perform this duty, and the officer had neglected to do it. In consequence of this the registrar's services were dispensed with, and the clerk who he said was to blame was disrated and fined.
5324. Were these two clerks in the one branch? Yes. It was the registrar, and one of the clerks in his branch.
5325. And was it their duty to send out the notices? Yes.
5326. Did not the Royal Commission that was sitting in 1890 suggest the dismissal of Burcher, the clerk concerned? I think so; but I do not know that it was in connection with this transaction. I am not sure, but, as far as I know, that Commission was not aware of the fact that this neglect had occurred. I am inclined to think that they visited the department and completed their labours in it before this communication was received from the Auditor-General.
5327. So besides this matter there was another matter entirely different upon which that Commission recommended his dismissal? Yes; I say that with the reservation I made previously. We did not recognise that report, because it was not accompanied by evidence.
5328. In this case this is the evidence, is it not? Not the evidence upon which they worked, because their investigation closed before this occurred.
5329. But this is the evidence of the neglect? It was the evidence upon which Mr. Farr was dispensed with.
5330. And upon matters in which he was assisted by Mr. Burcher? Yes.
5331. Did the Treasury inspectors report upon this matter? I do not think so; the Treasury inspectors really only examine our books with reference to revenue that we receive. This is revenue we do not receive; it is not payable to us but to the Treasury.
5332. But because of the omission to send out notices has there not been a considerable loss of revenue to the country? It is possible that some loss did accrue from this neglect that we are referring to now, but I do not wish it to be understood that that neglect is still going on.
5333. What was the amount of revenue overdue at the time this matter was pointed out on the 31st of January, 1890, which was lost through the neglect of the two clerks? As I stated before, I do not know that we will be able to fix that quite accurately, but I will do the best I can to give it.
5334. Was there any friction in the Lease Department at the time? That did not occur in the Lease Department, it was in the Registrar's Department. The Lease Branch is a distinct branch altogether. The Lease Branch is where they deal with the applications to lease, and go through all the forms leading up to a lease. After the lease is issued it is registered by the registrar, and he keeps the records in connection with all transactions afterwards.
5335. Were the notices prepared and not sent out? Yes, in a number of cases; but I could not say in every case named in that list.
5336. Who was the clerk who withheld the notices from being sent out? Burcher was the clerk who was charged by the registrar with this omission.
5337. This man is still in the Service? Yes.
5338. Upon what grounds did you keep him in the Service after that? We considered it was the duty of the registrar to see this work done, and that the main fault rested with him.
5339. He was to see that it was done, and it was the duty of the other man to do it? No doubt, to carry out the instructions he got from the registrar.
5340. Is there anything about this man that would lead you to keep him in the Service although he had so utterly failed in his duty? Well, the opinion, I think, of the Minister at the time was that if he were fined and disrated he would be sufficiently punished.
5341. What was your opinion? I could not think myself that he deserved the same punishment as was inflicted upon the officer whose duty it was to see the thing done. The registrar was dispensed with, but if the other man had been dismissed that would have been equivalent to saying that he was equally guilty with his chief.
5342. I hardly follow you in that, Mr. Wood. If a man utterly fails in discharging his duty, surely he is equally guilty with a man who fails to point out that he had not fulfilled his duty? That may appear so to you, and perhaps that is the correct view of it, but in the Service we always regard the officer who is responsible for the performance of the work of a branch as more guilty than his subordinates if the work of that branch is not carried out.
5343. I will ask you one general question: If a man in a branch failed to do the work which he was employed to do and paid to do, and his neglect were condoned or overlooked by his superior officer, would you simply discharge the superior officer and fine the junior officer? Well, I should think that would depend very much upon the special circumstances of the case.
5344. We will deal with it just as this case is before us? I really could not tell you at the present moment what my recommendation was in regard to Burcher in that particular case. I believe he was suspended the same as the registrar, and was called upon to show cause why he should not be dismissed. He did show cause, and I presume he must have shown cause to the satisfaction of the Minister, so that instead of his being dismissed he was fined and disrated.

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5345. Am I wrong, then, in thinking that there was friction between some of the sub-branches in your department which directly or indirectly led to this loss of revenue? I cannot conceive how friction in another branch could affect this question.
5346. Was there friction, then, between the two men in one branch? In that branch?
5347. Yes? As far as my memory serves me, there was no friction between these two men until this discovery was made, and then, of course, there was friction, because each tried to put the blame on the other.
5348. Has there been any friction in any of the branches, or is there any existing to-day? I cannot say there is any at the present time. There was a good deal of friction for some length of time in the Charting Branch.
5349. Is there any friction between the chief inspector of mines and the Government geologist? I do not think they are very friendly, but that does not affect either of their branches, I believe. The difference is something purely personal to the two men.
5350. It does not affect the working of the branches? I do not think so.
5351. Will you enumerate the various Record Branches in the Mines Department? The principal record-room is connected with the Mines proper, and in addition to that there is a record-room in connection with agriculture and forests, a room in connection with the Stock Branch, a room in connection with the watering-places, and one in connection with the prospecting vote.
5352-3. Is there a Record Branch in connection with the conservation of water? I think not; we deal with the papers in connection with the Mines.
5354. In the cases of drunkenness that may be brought under your notice, what steps do you usually take? In some cases, if it is nothing very serious, I request the head of the branch to send the officer to me, and I give him a good talking to. If that has the desired effect, and there is no more drinking, nothing more happens. If after I have given an officer a warning of that kind it is reported again that he is drinking, then I recommend the head of the branch to bring the matter under my notice officially, with a view of calling upon the officer to show cause why he should not be dismissed.
5355. Have you had many cases reported to you? Not a great many. The case of one officer was brought under my notice, and I gave him a pretty severe lecture. I am informed since then he has not indulged. To-day a case was reported to me verbally, and I instructed the head of the branch to report the matter to me officially, so that I might call upon the officer to show cause why he should not be dismissed.
5356. Have you an officer in the Public Watering-places Branch who was retrenched from the Lands Department on the 31st December, 1888, received a gratuity of £381 11s., and is now on the permanent staff in the Mines Department at a salary of £245? He is one of some two or three in the department who have previously been employed in other departments, and who were retrenched. Some time elapsed between the retrenchment and re-appointment.
5357. Is there a man in the Forestry Branch getting 15s. a day, less 10 per cent., in excess of £200 per annum, who was retired from the Trigonometrical Branch in 1890, and received a gratuity on retiring of £207 15s. 6d.? There is such a man; whether he was previously employed I do not know. When he was appointed to the Forest Branch the branch must have been either under the Lands Department or the Chief Secretary. He was in the branch when it came back to the Mines.
5358. In addition to these lease rentals, have there been any other reports made in connection with money that has been embezzled in your department? Yes.
5359. In more than one department? In more than one.
5360. What were the departments? The Public Watering-places and the Forests.
5361. Can you explain how that occurred in these two departments? In regard to one case I think you have the papers here, and without reference to them I could not give you details. It happened some time ago, and I have not seen the papers for a long time.
5362. Was the cause of these embezzlements want of oversight as in the loss of revenue in the other case? I am inclined to think it was so; there was not as much care taken, I am afraid, as there might have been; but I rather think that in the case of the watering-places there were some grounds for excusing the head of the branch.
5363. Through letters having been withheld from him? Yes.
5364. This report shows that £207 5s. 8d. was embezzled? I think it was something about that.
5365. What action was taken in that matter? The man was dismissed, and it was intended to prosecute him, but he cleared out
5366. With regard to the case in the Forests? There is no doubt there was want of supervision there; but the officers who were responsible for the supervision were all retrenched, and it was after the retrenchment that we discovered this deficiency.
5367. What was about the amount in that case? If I recollect rightly it was not very large. In point of fact this officer himself was being retrenched, and it was while we were considering the question of leave of absence for him that we discovered the defalcations, and then instead of retrenching him we dismissed him. I am inclined to think that in that case his friends paid the money. I could get the papers if you would like to have them.
5368. You might hand them in. [*Papers subsequently handed in.*] Was Mr. Slee appointed acting mining warden during last year? He has been appointed Warden for various districts for quite a good many years back; but what we do with Mr. Slee is this: when a new field is opened requiring special attention more than the warden of the district can give it, we send Mr. Slee to take charge until things have shaken down a bit.
5369. Do you know how long he was away travelling last year? He would be travelling a very large part of the year, but he would be stationed at Wyalong for some months.
5370. Have you a museum in the Domain? Yes.
5371. Could that museum be connected with the general museum in College-street? Not with advantage. I doubt whether there would be room supposing it were desirable to put the exhibits there. There would not be room in the Australian Museum building to put the exhibits.
5372. Have you not a great many exhibits that are duplicates of the exhibits that are in the Museum already? It is very likely that they have duplicates of some of our exhibits, but they would very likely be the palæontological exhibits, which we class as scientific exhibits.
5373. Do you make a personal supervision of the branches in your department? I have a general supervision, but I do not inspect the rooms. I leave that to the chief clerk and heads of branches. 5374.

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5374. Have you ever been in the Prospecting Vote Branch and the Watering-places Branch, with a view of inspecting their books? No.
5375. You really could not say what their books are? I have a general knowledge, but not an exact knowledge.

William Henry John Slee, Esq., F.G.S., Chief Inspector of Mines and Superintendent of Drills, sworn and examined:—

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5376. *President.*] You have a staff of two inspectors? I have a staff of three inspectors.
5377. I see there is a clerk in addition? There are three clerks altogether under me.
5378. I suppose the other two are those mentioned under the head of Diamond Drills on page 137 of the Estimates? Yes; I have three altogether.
5379. Can you tell the reason why the Diamond Drill Branch is separately stated from the other? The Diamond Drill Branch was established in 1882 as a separate branch to the inspection of mines, and a superintendent of drills was appointed at £490 a year, I think. In 1885 I was asked to take over the diamond drills for the sake of economy, and the then superintendent of drills resigned.
5380. You are chief inspector of mines;—are these mines of a metalliferous character? Yes.
5381. But not coal or shale mines? No.
5382. Do your duties as inspector call you away from town frequently? Yes.
5383. How long have you to be away on a trip? At times I have been away for two or three months; but a general trip takes me from a week to a fortnight.
5384. That would be visiting the different mining districts? Yes.
5385. That would be an ordinary part of your duty? Yes.
5386. What would your three assistant inspectors be doing while you are away? They are mostly away; one is stationed at Broken Hill, and the others have to go round like myself inspecting the mines as to their safety.
5387. That is, to see whether the mines are carried on properly? Yes.
5388. Whether the shafting is properly made? Whether the mines are properly timbered. At Broken Hill, for instance, the inspector has to see that the open cuts are put in such a way that they shall not injure the life or limb of any person employed.
5389. I suppose there is constant employment at Broken Hill for one person? There is one man constantly there fully employed.
5390. Then the three clerks on the staff are often left alone? No; I have the controlling power over them; I direct them what to do.
5391. When you are away? Even if I am away all the papers I attend to in my office are sent after me, and I do my office work in the place where I am located.
5392. You return the papers with directions? I instruct the inspectors in which direction they have to inspect.
5393. Do they have sufficient employment always? Always.
5394. Because you are not working the diamond drills just now? No; but the fact is we have hardly sufficient inspectors to go round.
5395. I am speaking of the clerks? I think the clerks have quite sufficient to do even now because a great deal of work has been put on to me only lately; for instance, these men called fossickers come to me twice a week and I have to examine them.
5396. The fossickers? The men who receive free passes to go on to the gold-fields and fossick for gold. A former Minister adopted a plan by which they might receive free passes provided the Mines Department should approve of them. They come to me and I generally examine them, and if I think they are fit they go out.
5397. Fit as regards their physical ability? Or in any other way. I satisfy myself that they would be good workers; if they are downright bad characters I would not assist them. Last year I recommended 9,700 odd to receive free passes.
5398. Then you give them the best of advice as regards the district they should go to? As far as my knowledge goes.
5399. The diamond drill is hired out, is it not, when it is in operation;—you do not do any work for the benefit of the Government? None whatever. The diamond drills since I have had charge of them have been considered as revenue producing.
5400. Have they paid themselves? They have paid themselves all along.
5401. Did you execute the work at Cremorne? Yes. In hiring a diamond drill the mode of procedure is this: An application is sent into the Minister for Mines, asking that the use of a diamond drill may be given to such a party. On my recommendation that application is granted, the use of the drill to be paid for at so much per foot. A fee of 2 guineas, called the inspection fee, is paid, and that goes to the revenue. I inspect the site, and fix the spot where the bore should be put down. I send my men to start the work, and I visit the work as often as possible. The whole of the Cremorne bore was done under my supervision.
5402. The people who employ you find the fuel? Yes; they find water and fuel, and pay a certain amount towards the expenses. The Cremorne bore, I think, paid 14s. per foot for the first thousand feet, and after that, more.
5403. What is recorded in your books? We record the applications; all expenditure in connection with the drills; and also the earnings.
5404. They are in the nature of account books, as well as registers? Yes.
5405. Are they all mixed up together? No, they are separate.
5406. How long have the clerks been with you? Two of the clerks were in the department when I took charge of the drills in 1885; I think they must have been there ever since the drills branch was established in 1882.
5407. Have they had any increases to their salaries of late years? They had some increase to their salaries, but not within the last four years, I think.
5408. Do you think the services they render—I am not speaking of the men themselves—are well enough paid at the salaries they receive? I think they do not receive too much salary for the amount of work they perform.

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5409. I should think they cannot have much to do just now? They are at work all day long; there is a good deal of work done in connection with the prospecting vote, the compiling of our annual reports and statistics, fossicking, and the inspection of miners' papers. Every day a large number of papers come from miners and the mining community, asking questions that have to be answered.
5410. In the contingencies voted on the Estimates I see the item, "Expenses of working and repair of diamond and other drills for the purpose of developing the mineral and other resources of the Colony, £4,500 a year";—is that all spent? No, it is not; last year, I think, we did not spend one-half of it. Since 1885 we have always had more revenue coming in than expenditure going out.
5411. Since 1885 down to the end of last year? Down to the end of 1893.
5412. Last year it was not so? Last year we received more than we spent, but some of the revenue really belongs to the year previous.
5413. If that had not been the case you would have been short? Yes; but not all the £4,000, because the Government has saved £2,500 at least.
5414. *Mr. Storey.*] Out of that £4,500? Yes.
5415. You only spent £2,000? At the very outside.
5416. *President.*] That is to say, you are not spending anything at all? So far not; but the Minister intends to pursue a different policy in connection with diamond drills.
5417. Have you any voice in the spending of this £20,000, which is said to be for the promotion of prospecting for gold and other minerals? Yes; the Under Secretary for Mines, the Government geologist, and myself compose the Prospecting Board.
5418. The Government geologist is Mr. Pittman? Yes; but the Minister may, if he chooses, appoint other members to act as well as us.
5419. Is it your opinion that money spent in this way is for the advantage of the Colony? I think so. In 1892 there were thirty-five cases in which payable gold had been obtained; in 1893 something like thirty cases, and last year we had only about twenty. Mount Drysdale field was discovered through the prospecting vote on my recommendation. A great deal of gold has been found at Hill End and Hargraves through the prospecting vote, and at Tenterfield we have several cases to show in which it has done good. If one lease obtains gold other leases are taken up alongside it, and thereby a large number of persons is employed.
5420. Was the product of gold greater or less in 1894 than in 1893? It was greater in 1894 than in 1893. Our statistics are barely complete, but so far they show we are ahead of 1893.
5421. What allowance do you receive when travelling? At one time I received 30s. a day, out of which I paid railway fare and all other expenditure, but since the new regulations have come into force it is 15s. a day.
5422. But your fares are allowed as well? Yes.
5423. Is it 15s. a day, including Sunday? Yes, when absent from head-quarters.
5424. You find that to be sufficient? Well, yes.
5425. You have nothing to do with the geological staff? Nothing whatever; but I have frequently to report on new discoveries, or even on tracts of land which I think sufficiently auriferous to make into reserves.
5426. *Mr. Robertson.*] As a geologist, do you make any reports to the Mines Department? I make a great many reports. At one time there was only one geologist, Mr. Wilkinson, and he and I made a lot of reports.
5427. *Mr. Storey.*] How long have you been in the Civil Service? I entered the Civil Service on the 7th August, 1876.
5428. Who is your superior officer? The Under Secretary for Mines. He is the only one superior to me, and the Minister for the time being.
5429. Could you not fulfil the duties of inspecting the coal-mines as well as your present duties? I would not say that.
5430. But I ask you that? I have had no experience in coal-mines; I have had forty years' experience in other mines.
5431. I think you said just now that you used to make the geological reports? No; I said that I gave reports to the Mining Department on the mineral resources of the Colony. That is what I meant to say.
5432. Up to when? I do it now at all times.
5433. What are the particular duties of the geological staff? I could not say.
5434. Do you know how long the geological staff has been in existence? About twenty years, I think.
5435. The diamond drill is not at work now I understand;—can you give us an idea of what you received at the Cremorne bore? We charge 14s. per foot for the first 1,000 feet, but the Government allowed the Cremorne bore a certain amount out of the prospecting vote, as it was considered to be of a prospecting character, if for nothing else for scientific purposes; that is, to determine whether payable coal could be found on the shores of Sydney Harbour.
5436. But was not the idea of the prospecting vote to give facilities to those who were not able to prospect without assistance? It does not say so in the regulations. It says we may, as a Board, recommend 50 per cent., but it is very seldom indeed that assistance is given to any companies or syndicates if we know they have lots of money; but sometimes syndicates are very poor. The Cremorne Bore Syndicate was one of these, I am afraid.
5437. How much was allowed out of the prospecting vote for the Cremorne bore? I could not say exactly, but I think it was £1,600.
5438. Was that the first one or the second? The first bore was not assisted, but the second one was, as the Government considered it was not advisable to leave the question undecided as to the existence or otherwise of coal at Cremorne.
5439. When you say that the drills have been self-supporting, how do you estimate the cost and the revenue; do you take your expenses into account? Yes; everything is taken into account, salaries and all.
5440. *Mr. Robertson.*] You said part of your duties was to attend to fossickers who came in large numbers twice a week to your office;—can you give us the number who visited you during last year? From the 1st of January, 1894, up to this date, 10,934 men have been assisted by the Mines Department.
5441. Did these men all visit the office? They all visited the office; they cannot get a letter without doing so.

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5442. What is the nature of the letter they get? It is a printed form, on which I put down where the men want to go to or where I think they ought to go, after questioning them.
5443. One would think from the evidence you have just given that you yourself interviewed these fossickers throughout the year? Not throughout the year.
5444. In your evidence you said you did it twice a week? Whenever I am in Sydney.
5445. Of course that makes all the difference? My clerks attend to them at all times.
5446. How long were you absent from Sydney last year? I could not tell you exactly.
5447. Were you appointed acting mining warden? Yes; I was a warden at Mount Browne in 1881.
5448. At what places were you acting warden in 1894? In the Temora district, which includes, of course, Wyalong, and I was acting warden at Adelong in the Gundagai district.
5449. Will you furnish the Commission with a return of your duties as acting warden during 1894? Yes.*
5450. Can you tell us the date when the last bore was put down? It was put down at Bingera in September, 1894.
5451. Was that the only bore you put down last year? The only bore.
5452. How many bores were put down in 1893? A bore was put down at Bulli, one at Cremorne, and one at Cowabbie.
5453. How many in 1892? Nine.
5454. You are acquainted with the books that are kept by your department, are you not? Yes.
5455. What are the books in use at the present time? There is the record book, the ledger, the entrance book, and the diamond book, in which we keep an account of all the diamonds we use.
5456. Would the operations in that book be very extensive? No.
5457. Well, having the knowledge you have of these books, do you say there is ample employment for these three clerks drawing together £757 per annum? I think there is. Of course they have not as much to do as they formerly had, but there is plenty of work coming in, and I think there is enough for them to do, especially if the new process is to come in.
5458. We do not speak of anything that may come to pass; it is what exists to-day;—I think you said in evidence that these clerks were fully occupied? Yes.
5459. In what way would their time be occupied, because from the inspection of the books I made yesterday I must confess I am utterly at a loss to see what possibly can keep them occupied? There is a large number of letters in connection with the prospecting vote to begin with.
5460. It appears from a statement supplied to the Commission that the papers registered in connection with the prospecting vote number 4,356, and that assistance has been granted in 1,008 cases in 1894;—would the balance of the letters refer to the 1,008 cases? They would refer to the cases which have not been dealt with.
5461. You give it as your opinion, and with all your years of experience, that with the work these men do they are certainly not over-paid? I do not think they are over-paid; I do not think I am over-paid.
5462. When do you have your portion of the report ready to hand completed to the Under Secretary? As a rule, about the end of February.

Henry Bede Sullivan, Esq., Chief Mining Surveyor, sworn and examined:—

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5463. *President.*] Including yourself, you have a staff of eighteen? Yes.
5464. Can you tell us generally what your duties are? I direct the work of the draftsmen, issue all their work to them, and generally supervise the work of the Charting Branch, and also of the mining surveyors in the field.
5465. Are coal-mines and all other mines included in your department? Yes.
5466. The principal members of the staff, I see, are draftsmen, of whom you have fourteen and one assistant draftsman;—what are their duties? Some draftsmen deal with the applications that come in to lease; I think at present only three are dealing with applications to lease, that is, on Crown lands; two and sometimes three deal with application to lease private lands under the recent Mining on Private Lands Act, and two deal with the applications for permits to mine under reserves. One keeps a register of all applications to lease, and notes on plans and papers the state of all leases; others are engaged in the preparation of new maps and various kinds of drafting. One draftsman is constantly employed in charting up our mining maps for the use of mining wardens, mining surveyors, wardens' clerks, and district surveyors. He has to be assisted sometimes, and even then he can scarcely keep up with the work.
5467. The draftsmen define the superficial areas of the mines;—is not that so? If there is an application made to lease a piece of Crown land, the land is either a surveyed or an unsurveyed portion; in each case the surveyor defines the area, which is afterwards checked by a draftsman.
5468. Would that be for a coal-mine? Either for coal, mineral, or gold. If the land is not already surveyed I issue instructions to a mining surveyor, who carries out the survey. He sends in his plan to me, which I issue, with the application attached to it, to one of the charting draftsmen, who examines it, checks the area, and checks the boundaries, to see that the portion will close, as we term it. He has to examine the maps also, to see that it does not encroach on any other portion already leased or alienated, or any land held under a miner's right. If he has any doubt as to the latter, I refer the matter to the warden. We get his report, and also a report from the district surveyor, as to whether the land is or is not available for mining purposes, so far as the Lands Department is concerned, and he informs us whether it encroaches on any land which has already been applied for under the Lands Act. Then, if all that is found to be right, and there are no objections, we prepare diagrams of the lease, and send the matter on to the Lease Branch, where the lease is engrossed. It then goes to the Minister, and afterwards to the Executive Council for approval. That is the procedure in a case where a new survey is required. If the portion has already been measured, almost the same course is carried out, except that we use the original plan of the survey. In some cases we find that it is a very old survey, and perhaps so badly made that we have to call upon an applicant to pay a fresh survey fee. We have a fresh survey made, and the same course is gone through as I have already described.
5469. You mentioned that they had also duties to do in connection with applications to mine on private lands; in what way does their duty differ in that case from their ordinary duties? At present we have had very little experience with the Act; but so far the routine is very much the same. When the Act first

* "I inadvertently promised more than I am in a position to fulfil, owing to the fact that I have not kept a complete diary, and my note books do not supply me with the required information." Extract from a letter by the witness to the Secretary, dated 28/2/95.

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first came into force a great many applications were made by owners who, under the Act, are empowered to apply for the lease of the whole area they hold. I have copies made of the original plans which are kept in the Lands Office, and we retain those in order to avoid the loss of time in referring to the Lands Department for their plans, and we note such application on our copies. That is about all we can do with these cases at present, because, until the lease forms are prepared by the Crown Solicitor we cannot investigate the title. When we are able to investigate the title there is nothing to prevent the lease from going on, or being refused. For smaller areas the process is almost identical with that for Crown lands, except that we have to have appraisements of the land by the surveyor at the time he makes the survey. The surveyor assesses the amount of damages that have to be paid by the applicant to the owner or occupier; but at present we have done very little with that Act beyond the initial stages. About the most complicated work we have to do is in connection with applications for permits, under the 28th section, to mine under roads, rivers, and reserves. It is really very difficult to tell at times whether land is available under the 28th section. For instance, it may appear as a reserve, and when we examine the plans we find it is only a reserve in contemplation. Sometimes we have tried to state, immediately after receiving an application whether the land has been available under the 28th section or not; but we found it so risky that we could not do it. Sometime ago our Minister directed me to expedite the work, as some applicants complained they were not informed quickly enough as to whether the land was available or not; but we have found in most cases that we had to refer matters to the Lands Department; and we then discovered that, although it was proposed to reserve certain lands, those reserves had not yet been made, so we had to hold the applications over until the reserves were made or deemed unnecessary; and some lands are reserved in such terms that it is difficult to say if they are embraced by the 28th section of the Mining Act.

5470. Has the last Mining Act given more work to your department? Yes. In some of the settled districts, where nearly all the Crown lands have been alienated, there are very few applications under the Crown Lands Act for mineral lands, but a great many applications have been made since the Private Lands Act came into force.

5471. You said your draftsmen had plenty to do? I think I can conscientiously say that.

5472. Do you consider that they are sufficiently paid; they get very liberal salaries; I see the first one gets £396, the next £335, there are two at £303 10s., two at £281, three at £258 10s., three at £236, one at £200, and two at £100;—beyond possessing accuracy and carefulness, I suppose the draftsman does not require to be a very superior man? No; but the position requires a considerable amount of training on the part of the draftsman; it is very different from ordinary clerical work, as there is more danger of error in drafting work, and it is quite different from the work performed by draftsmen outside the department. A draftsman has also to be a fairly good arithmetician; that is to say, he must be very careful in his computations, otherwise very serious mistakes might arise. Long experience is required to make our draftsmen thoroughly efficient, and the actual drafting or plan-drawing is one of their least important duties. I do not think some of them are sufficiently paid, considering the number of years they have been in the Service.

5473. Their duties, I suppose, are entirely in the office? Entirely in the office.

5474. In fact all your staff are occupied in the office? Yes.

5475. Have they been a long time in the department? I can hardly say from memory, but I think some of them have been fifteen or sixteen years. This is a mistake on my part, as four have been in the Mines Department for twenty-one years, two for eighteen years, and five for eleven years, and all of these had previously been in other branches of the Service for periods varying from five to ten years.

5476. You have not been so very long in that particular department yourself—about three years, haven't you? I entered that department about seventeen years ago, the same branch that I am in now, the Charting Branch, but I was only there two years; then I was sent into the field as mining surveyor.

5477. You have been acquainted with the department for seventeen years? Yes.

5478. You have a messenger;—are his duties very onerous, do they call for a great exercise of intellect? Oh, no; it only wants a smart active man to do the duties of messenger.

5479. Comparing his salary with the salary of a storeman, and of those who have a hard day's work to perform every day in the week, and who do not get so much money, it seems to me he is paid in a very extravagant manner, £130 a year? I may mention one thing that does not show on the surface at present. The messenger you refer to now is, I presume, marked as messenger in the Blue Book.

5480. *Mr. Robertson.*] No; he is marked as messenger in the expenditure for 1895? I will explain: The messenger for a great number of years for that Branch was a man named Joseph Clark. His duties as messenger did not call for great intelligence, but he understood the draftsmen's requirements, and knowing his way about the different offices, could collect plans and maps very quickly. The department had for several years a succession of lads taking care of our plans and maps, which are very valuable. I do not know how it was before I took charge, but when I went there I found the arrangement was not at all satisfactory. We had a lad who took no interest in his work, the plans were never properly recorded nor easily obtainable, and some of them were half eaten by rats. I had to recommend that he be dispensed with. In order to save his salary I tried to get the work done by one of the assistant draftsmen, the lowest on the ladder, but he was so constantly called away that the draftsmen were continually complaining that they did not know where to find the draftsman in charge of the records. So I asked the Under Secretary whether he would have any objection to my employing Clark, who had been in the habit of assisting the lad to take care of the plans, and the Under Secretary consented. For the last twelve months Clark has taken the part of custodian of plans and maps, and has done it most satisfactorily.

5481 In reality he is not a messenger? He is not a messenger now.

5482. *President.*] Do you render reports at stated periods to the Under Secretary? Every month.

5483. As to the nature of the work that has been done, and if there is anything to notice in the routine of the duties? Yes; if there is anything calling for special notice.

5484. Is there any occasion to work overtime? There is no overtime amongst the draftsmen; but I go back to the office sometimes after office-hours to deal with any work I have been unable to deal with during the day through people coming in for information.

5485. As we are here to try to find out means of economising without sacrificing the utility of the department, can you make any suggestions to that end, either by reducing the number of hands or by diminishing the salaries? I must say that I cannot see my way to do so, because our Under Secretary has

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has so often asked me the same question, and I really think that if we got rid of any of the officers in the Charting Branch, though we might be able to do without them, some work would be likely to fall into arrear.

5486. Of course we all know that there must be a good deal less doing in the mining part of the community. Most of them are selling coal at a loss, and there is no temptation to open up fresh country;—would not that diminish very much the necessity for all your staff? I may explain that some time ago, when mining matters were brisk and there was a rush of work, nearly all the available draftsmen in the Charting Branch were put on to the lease work. There was an enormous number of applications for leases, and the draftsmen managed by doing overtime to get through the lease applications, but it was only at the cost of miscellaneous work which most decidedly fell into arrear, and we are only catching up with the arrears of work now. Several men have been retired from that branch within the last three or four years, and, if we had another rush of work I doubt very much whether the men here could keep up with it. I am afraid we should have to drop some of the miscellaneous work as before, or else work longer hours.

5487. Do you anticipate another revival; it is not within sight of most of us outside? I cannot say I do anticipate it, but my experience in mining is that we do not know from one week to another when a mining boom may set in. I would not suggest that the men be kept on for a prospective mining boom, but so long as they have work to keep them employed, and the work they are engaged on is valuable, I do not think they ought to be dispensed with.

5488. The rooms you occupy are in the main building in Phillip-street? Yes; on the top floor.

5489. Have you any part in recommending the employment of the prospecting vote? Yes; I am a member of the Board.

5490. You join in recommending or in refusing any applications just as may seem proper? Yes; I do not have much to do with it, because as a rule I have no time. I have only attended very few meetings.

5491. Can you say whether the recommendations for assistance in prospecting are more in the direction of mineral mines than coal mines? I think the far greater number are for gold.

5492. But you cannot say very particularly; you do not attend every meeting? Not every meeting, but I do not remember one application for assistance for a coal mine.

5493. You do not know anything about the diamond drill? Nothing whatever.

5494. Mr. Slee has care of the diamonds when they are not employed in the drills? Yes.

5495. *Mr. Storey.*] You have been three years in charge of the department? Yes.

5496. In which department were you before? I was a mining surveyor out in the field.

5497. Was this a new branch made, or had anybody filled the position before you? The position I hold now was held by Mr. Pittman, who is the present Geologist, or rather part of the position I hold, because now I do the work which was done by the chief mining surveyor and by the chief draftsman.

5498. Could not any of this surveying work be done in the Lands Office by the Survey staff? Some of it could, but I know the idea of forming a salaried staff for the Mines was to get the work done quickly. Some years ago licensed surveyors under the Lands Department were busier than they are now, and they simply would not do the work unless it came in large batches. This caused such delay that the Minister for Mines sent myself and another surveyor out, and that was the start of the salaried mining surveyors. I have repeated applications now for work from the surveyors under the Lands Department, and wherever it is practicable I give them work; but of course they cannot afford to survey small isolated portions in rough outlying places, as they are unremunerative, and it is for surveys of this kind that our salaried surveyors are particularly required.

5499. You think a separate department in your branch is better? I feel satisfied in my own mind that it is better for the public, because even now when survey work is very scarce surveyors will not do it till they have a lot in hand; they hang on to it until the applications accumulate, so that the issue of leases is delayed. On one occasion in Hillgrove, even during the rush, there were three surveyors in the district who had no work, and I had far more than I could do. I was told I could transfer the Hillgrove work, which was exceedingly rough, to any surveyor for whom I could be responsible, and though I offered it to three they all refused because it was too rough. At that time I had £400 worth of work that I could have transferred. My experience of some surveyors is that they will not do the work in rough places even when it will pay well. The issue of leases is very much expedited by employing our own surveyors.

5500. Are these surveyors paid by salaries from the Lands Office or for work they do? They are simply paid by results.

5501. Considering the altered circumstances of the Colony, have you compared the salaries of your draftsmen with those of draftsmen doing work for ordinary surveyors in the city? I do not know what is paid in the city. I think our men are paid fairly well. I suppose some cognizance should be taken of length of service. I think it would be hardly fair to give a man, say £200 a year, and let him know he was not to expect any increase if he stopped there for twenty years.

5502. Here is a man getting £394 a year;—could that man make such a salary outside the Service? I am pretty sure he would not make that much in a dull time, like the present, as there are so many draftsmen outside now, and he would not obtain work similar to what he has been engaged upon here for over twenty years. Moreover, it would take years to work up a payable business outside.*

5503. Has there been any reduction in these salaries during the last three years? Only the 10 per cent. reduction which took place all round some time ago.

5504. *Mr. Robertson.*] You said you were a member of the Prospecting Vote Board? Yes.

5505. How often does it meet? I do not think there are any fixed dates for the meetings, but the secretary comes up at odd times and asks me whether I can attend, and occasionally I go down.

5506. Do you not recognise the important responsiblity thrown upon you with regard to this expenditure of £20,000? I think it is a very serious one.

5507.

* NOTE (*on revision*):—The duties of the draftsman referred to are of a very responsible nature, which can only be efficiently performed by a man of ability and long experience. A fair comparison cannot be made between his duties and those of an outside draftsman as the two are entirely different, those of the latter consisting of little more than plan drawing; and while my draftsman, if sent to the outside market to earn his living at a time like the present, and being without a business connection, might not earn so much as is now paid to him, I have no doubt that the same officer, if he had spent as many years outside the department as he has in it, would be earning more. To make my meaning more clear I may say that I believe that very few of the men who are earning £400 and £500 a year outside the Service could efficiently perform the duties of the draftsman under notice without long experience; nor could they be expected to do so. The same remarks apply with equal force to all my senior staff draftsmen.

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5507. Why do you not insist upon taking part, even at inconvenience, in the voting away of this large sum? It is not the inconvenience to myself; I do not mind that.
5508. Has any good resulted to the Colony from this prospecting vote? I am almost certain that out of the hundreds of mines that have been assisted not a half per cent. have turned out any good at all, so I think the money is only being wasted by most of those who get it. We distribute the aid impartially, and with a view to obtain the best results.
5509. And would you advise its continuance? Conscientiously I would not. I have even gone so far as to tell some Members of Parliament for the mining districts, when questioned upon the subject, that I thought the money could be well saved.
5510. And of course if the vote were not made, that would mean a further saving with reference to the staff which administers it now, would it not? Yes certainly, unless they did other work not in connection with this prospecting vote.
5511. Do you know how many bores have been put down during last year? I do not know.
5512. Your own branch has been reconstructed during the last few years, has it not? Yes.
5513. In your opinion your branch is doing good service? Yes, I think it is doing very good service now; there is no doubt about the state of disorganisation that existed some years ago, but all that was changed, and I found the branch in an excellent state when I took charge.

THURSDAY, 21 *FEBRUARY*, 1895.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C.,
JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V.,
J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P.,
RICHARD TEECE, ESQ., F.I.A., F.F.A., F.S.S., J.P.

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

Alexander Bruce, Esq., Chief Inspector of Stock and Registrar of Brands, sworn and examined:—

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5514. *President.*] Under the heading of "Prevention of Scab in Sheep," in the Estimates, you have under you sixty-one clerks, inspectors, and others. Is it the case that all the expenditure in this particular section is repaid to the Government by the stock-owners? There are some of the Acts under which the expenditure comes out of the Consolidated Revenue, the Imported Stock Act, for instance. All the expenditure under the heading of "Scab in Sheep" comes from the stock-owners by special contribution, at so much per 1,000 sheep.
5515. You have an inspector of imported stock, two quarantine keepers, a steam-launch master, and an engineer;—could that section of the department not be conducted by your staff? That is my staff.
5516. I mean by the other staff, without expense to the Consolidated Revenue? The whole of the expenditure is apportioned under the different Acts, according to the amount of work that is done. It has been proposed to put the whole of the expenditure on stock-owners, and a Bill has been in type since 1886, providing that the whole expense of my department should be chargeable to this contribution fund. It is a large Bill, consolidating all the Acts with which we have to deal; but the Government has never had an opportunity of bringing it in. It was referred to the different Stock Boards, and a conference was held in Sydney in which they went through it clause by clause, and approved of it. Under this Bill the whole expenditure would be levied on stock.
5516½. Would that principle have your approval? Certainly; and stock-owners themselves approved of it through delegates from the different Stock Boards.
5517. It would save nearly £3,000 to the Consolidated Revenue? It would save the whole of the amount, except that which is paid under scab in sheep.
5518. But until the Bill becomes law the expenditure under the heading of Imported Stock and Registration of Brands will have to continue as at present? I think it must.
5519. Does the registration of brands continue to be a very frequent thing? Yes; but it is not expensive; the time of one clerk and half the time of another are occupied in this work.
5520. But I see there are forty-nine deputy registrars? I am forgetting these deputy registrars. It is necessary they should be paid, because a good deal of their time is taken up with this work, and in connection with different clauses in the Act which have to be carried out. They do a great deal in the prevention of stock-stealing, and in tracing stolen sheep.
5521. If they had merely to register brands their services would not be worth £22 10s. a year? No; but suppose sheep are missed on a station the first person who has to trace the sheep is the inspector, because he can go on any run and demand examination of the sheep.
5522. Could not a police constable do it? A constable could do it; but he is not so well acquainted with stock matters; besides he must get a warrant before he can go on the station; while under the Sheep Act an inspector can at any time demand an examination of the sheep. He can go on a station without saying why he goes, and the owner does not know that he is looking for stolen sheep.
5523. Well, should the cost of that man's services not be paid by those who get the benefit of them? Yes, and we intend to do it under the Bill referred to. In another respect the passing of the Bill is a very necessary thing, for at present we lack the power to deal sufficiently with diseases.
5524. We have had some mention before us of the public watering places and the artesian bores;—the public watering places are constructed, I suppose, for the accommodation exclusively of travelling stock? Yes.
5525. Now this is a very expensive department, and it would be very desirable if we could find out if there were any means of obtaining a fee from the travelling stock which would meet the cost of the construction and maintenance of these tanks; in your opinion, would it be possible to impose such a thing so as to lessen, at any rate, the cost of the places? There is a fee charged now for watering, but the question has been raised whether there should not be a fee for the grass as well as the water, so as to provide sufficient funds to defray the cost of supervision of the watering places and travelling stock reserves. It has also been suggested that in order to confine their use to *bona fide* travelling stock, the drovers should take out travelling permits and pay a fee, which would be a very light one, for the use of the grass and water on the route. It was not comtemplated that any revenue should be derived from these places more than was necessary to pay the expenses of them. I think it would be a very good thing if such a system could be initiated for protecting the reserves, besides making these places self sustaining. 5526.

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5526. The caretakers alone cost the country £11,000? At one time I had charge of the tanks and wells, from 1880 to 1883 or 1884, but since then I do not know personally much about them.
5527. But ought not the management of these places naturally to belong to you? When I was in charge of the tanks and wells I had nothing to do with the construction of them—that was done by the Works Department, but now the construction has been transferred to the Public Watering Places Department. The supervision of the boring of the artesian wells and the construction of the tanks and wells would require more time than our men could spare from their other duties, because their districts in many cases—especially where tanks and wells are wanted—are very large. It would require a great deal of supervision to look after the contracts that are let for boring and the making of tanks and wells.
5528. But after the tanks were completed and ready for use, and the borings too, could not your inspectors exercise supervision over them,—you have about sixty of them? Sixteen inspectors out of the forty-five do assist now in the supervision of tanks and wells to a limited extent. When anything is very urgent, and the inspector under the Public Watering Places Act cannot attend to it, they see to it; besides, they always inspect these places whenever they are in the neighbourhood.
5529. You do not think they would have time as a body to give to the supervision? I think it would require special men with special qualifications to see to the construction of these tanks and wells, and to look after the boring. I do not know how many inspectors of public watering-places there are, but as they would have to be frequently where the works are going on I should fancy a reasonable number would be required.
5530. *Mr. Teece.*] You have told us that the cost of this prevention of scab in sheep is borne by the squatters, and that the expenditure under the imported stock and registration of brands is borne by the Consolidated Revenue? Yes.
5531. And you say that the squatters are anxious to take the whole charge of this upon themselves? They are quite willing to take the charge; they revised the Bill under which the whole expenditure is charged to contribution on stock.
5532. You say that advisedly? I have the Bill here.
5533. Can you tell us what is the reason for the marked difference in the salaries of the inspectors;—take Moama for example, which, being a border town, is presumably an important place; the salary of the inspector there is £160, while the inspectors at Wentworth and Wilcannia receive £344? The inspector at Moama resides there, and has no travelling to do; he is only stationed there to examine the stock which are about to cross.
5534. But the others have a special allowance for travelling? It is a small allowance—4d. a mile, and does not exceed £50 a year. The inspector at Moama has no responsibility beyond a very limited area around his crossing. He is supposed never to be away from it, but the other inspectors have other duties also.
5535. What other duties have the other inspectors to perform? They have to protect the travelling stock reserves—to see that they are not trespassed upon by adjoining owners, and that travelling stock do not loaf upon them, but go a regular distance; to prevent the introduction or spread of diseases in stock; to enforce the Sheep Brands, Public Watering Places, Pastures and Stock, and Diseased Animals' and Meat Acts; to advise owners as to the treatment of diseases in stock; to inspect pounds, and to report on matters connected with commons.
5536. By whom are the appointments of the inspectors made? They are under the Sheep Act nominated by the Boards for the district, and appointed by the Minister. They first have to obtain a certificate before they can apply to the Board for the appointment; there is a Board of Examiners which tests their qualifications for the position.
5537. And does the Board fix the salary? No; the Board is practically a Board of Advice at present. Under the present Act the administration lies with the Minister.
5538. And he fixes the salary? He fixes the salary. Some of these high salaries were fixed for border inspectors when Victoria had scab in sheep; we put the best men we had on to the work, and we had to give them more salary. At one time there were five or six millions of scabby sheep in Victoria, and we had to have not only good inspectors, but boundary riders riding along the river.
5539. Your Sydney inspector is also inspector under the Imported Stock Act? Yes; that is one of his principal duties.
5540. Is he located in your office? Yes.
5541. Is it a Government building? No; it is a portion of the building rented by the department.
5542. Then what does he want with £65 allowance a year for rent? I tried to get the best man I had on the staff for appointment in Sydney, because that Act was one of the most important ones we had to administer. He had a larger salary and allowances combined with his remuneration under the Pastures and Stock Act where he was than we could offer him to come to Sydney, and this allowance is made to him to make up his salary.
5543. Then he does not pay any office-rent? It is not for office-rent;—it is an allowance for house-rent.
5544. Then it tends to create a wrong impression? Yes—without explanation.
5545. You thought the salary was not large enough, and in order to make it large enough you got him an allowance for rent? Yes.
5546. Do you think that a proper thing to do? That induced him to come to Sydney.
5547. But do you think it was a proper thing to do? I wanted to get the man, and the Minister sanctioned it.
5548. I suppose you are responsible for these Estimates? Yes; and with the house-rent he was not getting more than he was worth.
5549. Of course that is a matter of opinion; the salaries are settled by Parliament;—in the salaries paid to this gentleman as submitted to Parliament that £65 a year does not appear? But it is within the sum over which the Minister has power.
5550. I am not talking about the Minister, I am talking about the knowledge of Parliament in this matter. As a matter of fact this sum of £65 would be passed without the knowledge of Parliament? But it appears afterwards.
5551. In contingencies—in a general sum? Yes; in the Schedule to the Estimates.
5552. But when Parliament passed a salary of £254 for this officer it was not aware that there was to be an allowance of £65 for rent? But the Parliament put a certain amount of money in the power of the Minister, under the heading of contingencies, to act upon, and out of that he decided to pay this as he did other sums, until an opportunity occurred of putting an increase of salary on the Estimates—which was done in submitting the Estimates for 1894.

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5553. But what I want to point out is this: A Minister must depend upon the principal officers of his department for the chief items in the Estimates; he cannot be cognizant of everything that passes in his department, but Parliament expects him to submit an accurate statement of the salaries that he wishes to be voted. Now, when this particular case comes before Parliament, the Members are not aware that the same officer who is getting the salary put down on the Estimates is also getting an allowance for house-rent? You see, next year they voted him an increase.
5554. But I am talking about these Estimates which you supply to the Minister, and for which you hold yourself responsible;—what I want to know is: Do you think it was fair to Parliament to present the matter in this way? If I thought there was anything wrong I would not have done it.
5555. But you admit you got the extra amount by this side wind because you believed you could not get it in a direct manner? Well no, there was a vote open to the Minister to act upon, and he decided to give this allowance.
5556. I suppose because you recommended it? Because he thought it was the proper thing to do.
5557. You must recognise, Mr. Bruce, that a Minister cannot go through every item? No item is passed without his seeing it, and his approval was given to that item as to every other item; no sum is paid without his sanction.
5558. We are aware of that, but that is not the question we are trying to elucidate; I want you to tell me whether you think it is fair the Minister should submit it to Parliament in such a way that Parliament could not know what this particular gentleman was going to get? I could not answer in any way but what I have done. I might say that Parliament voted him a larger salary when he was inspector at Condobolin.
5559. What did he get at Condobolin? I think £350; he came to Sydney to a much lower salary, and it had to be made up to him. It was the year before I went away that the £65 was given to him, but while I was away they gave him an advance of £100.
5560. Was he not inspector under the Stock Act when he came to Sydney? He was inspector at Condobolin, and he was moved to Sydney, but his Sydney salary as inspector of sheep was smaller than what he had been receiving at Condobolin, and there was no salary for him under the Imported Stock Act.
5561. At Condobolin he was an inspector under the Act for the Prevention of Scab in Sheep, and he got then £344 a year? No, it was different in 1892.
5562. What was it in 1892? I think it was £250.
5563. He was removed from Condobolin? When he came to Sydney.
5564. I am speaking of Condobolin;—what did he get there? £350, and he came to a salary of £250, on condition that it was to be made up to him.
5565. How was it made up? By the £65; but next year he not only got the £65 but £100 advance besides.
5566. What did he get the £100 advance for? That was voted while I was away.
5567. As an addition to his salary? Yes.
5568. When did he get the £100 as inspector under the Imported Stock Act? That was when I was away.
5569. Was that when he came to Sydney? No; he came to take Mr. Stanley's place, and he did my work while I was away.
5570. Was he brought specially to take your place? No, he was brought to be inspector under the Imported Stock Act; that was the principal object, because there is not much work as a sheep inspector in Sydney.
5571. When he came to Sydney he got £254 as sheep inspector? Yes.
5572. And he got at the same time, as inspector under the Imported Stock Act, £100;—is that so? No, not then but afterwards.
5573. Is he doing the same work now as he did while you were away? No; he has his own work to do now.
5574. When was he appointed inspector under the Imported Stock Act? When he came to Sydney.
5575. He got £100 a year for that? No, not then but afterwards.
5576. Has that £100 additional been discontinued? I do not know that it is paid, but it is voted. I think he had a special allowance for doing my work while I was away, and did not draw the £100.
5577. When did he get the £100 a year as inspector under the Imported Stock Act? I believe it is a question when he would begin to get paid; he would get it because his salary was intended to be raised when he came to Sydney. It was proposed to put it on a proper footing, and instead of house-rent he was to get an increase to his salary. Then he had a special allowance when I was away for doing my work, but, though the amount of £100 as increase of salary was voted, I do not think it has been paid yet.
5578. When did he become inspector under the Imported Stock Act? Immediately he came to Sydney.
5579. And he got £100 for that? No, not then, but, as I have explained, afterwards.
5580. When he was at Condobolin he got £344. You say he was brought to Sydney at a lower salary, and that the office-rent was given him to increase it? I will explain how the salary was lower: It was not because the place was not worth more, but Mr. Stanley, who was acting as sheep inspector and veterinarian, was paid so much as veterinarian, and so much under the Sheep Act, making up a salary of £610 a year. When Mr. Jones came to Sydney there was only the small sheep salary, and as he had to do responsible work, the only way in which we could make matters fit was to give him this allowance for house-rent, because we could not give him anything as salary that was not voted, except from the Contingency Vote.
5581. According to this schedule he is now in receipt of £441 10s., instead of the £350 he got at Condobolin? There was the allowance to him at Condobolin as Deputy Registrar of Brands.
5582. But he had no such allowance at Condobolin? All the inspectors get this allowance for brands; and besides that, he was paid as Secretary to the Pastures and Stock Board.
5583. You say all the country inspectors get an allowance for brands? Yes; they all get £22 10s.
5584. Who is responsible for the preparation of this Schedule—the Estimates-in-Chief for 1895? If anybody is responsible, I am.
5585. You say all the deputy registrars of brands get £22 10s.; but I find no such provision made for the inspectors at Cobar, Condobolin, Narrandera, or Urana? I am making a mistake about Condobolin. The allowance was included in his salary; there are a few cases in which that has been done.
5586. Then he did not get an extra allowance? No.
5587. I come back to the original point;—he got £344? That includes the brands allowance.
5588. And he now gets at the rate of £441 10s., including the brands; how do you reconcile that with the statement that the £65 is to make up his salary to what it was when he came to Sydney? I said that was the origin of the £65. His office is the most important, next to mine, in the Colony. He frequently does duty for me when I go away visiting the country offices.

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5589. Do you not see that that is not the reason you gave me; you said the reason was to make the salary up to what he got at Condobolin? That was in the first instance; I did not know you were alluding to the present Estimates; I thought you were speaking of the 1894 Estimates.
5590. 1894 and 1895 are exactly the same; what existed in 1894 exists now? It was understood the salaries would stand the same as in 1894.
5591. *Mr. Storey.*] Has the expenditure on the prevention of scab been increasing or decreasing of late years? It has been rather increasing, because there have been additional inspectors appointed.
5592. The term "prevention of scab in sheep" is hardly a proper one;—your inspectors are for the inspection of all diseases in animals? Yes.
5593. Have those who have to pay this expenditure made any complaints that the expenses are too high? Not in an official way.
5594. Have any complaints come to you? Not from any of the Boards. There are sixty Boards of sheep directors.
5595. Are these Boards paid? They get an allowance of £1 a meeting if the distance is within 20 miles.
5596. What is that paid out of? It is paid out of the funds raised under the Diseases in Sheep Act. In the Contingencies you will see an item of £300 for the travelling expenses of sheep directors.
5597. And no complaints have been made as to the salaries of these officers? No.
5598. Do you consider any of them overpaid? No. A rearrangement of salaries I think is necessary, as on account of the way in which the Act is framed there is no proper system under which we can give a deserving man promotion.
5599. But the Act does not provide for the salaries; the salaries are fixed by yourself and the Minister? They are fixed by the Minister, but we cannot change an inspector from one district to a more important one, and give him a higher salary. The Board of Directors have practically control over the appointments, as the nomination lies with them.
5600. Under the Imported Stock Act, which is paid by the Consolidated Revenue, there is an item of £2,350 for expenses connected with investigations of outbreaks of diseases amongst live stock, including expenses of temporary Stock Institute;—how much of that sum is spent during the year? There is not much spent.
5601. Why is it put on the Estimates; it is a good lump sum? There was a proposal made to have a Stock Institute for all the Colonies and the site was fixed at Sydney. A vote was put on to establish it, but the other Colonies did not agree to the proposal, and the thing never came about.
5602. Will that money be used for any other purposes? The investigation of diseases is going on now. For instance, we have had a report with respect to a disease in horses on the Darling River which makes them go blind. A veterinary surgeon has been there for nearly a month. Another veterinary surgeon at Albury has just made a report with respect to a disease in sheep, and a short time ago we sent another veterinary surgeon to the Bogan district to inspect the disease there. These men get about three guineas a day.
5603. Will that be paid out of the £2,350? Yes.
5604. Why should it not be paid out of the other item—Prevention of Scab in Sheep? There is not a vote for it.
5605. Under the Imported Stock Act there is one item, steam-launch master;—have you your own steam-launch? Yes.
5606. How often is it employed? Pretty frequently. It is employed not only by our own department but by others. It does regular carrying work for other departments.
5607. Which departments? Any department that requires it gets the use of it.
5608. Do they bear any of the expense of it? No; they have not borne any of the expense as yet. There is a good deal of expense under the Imported Stock Act, but a portion of it comes back again. We charge the owners for conveying their stock from the ship to the quarantine and back again.
5609. There is an expenditure of £264 for a steam-launch master and engineer;—how many times a week are these men employed? Sometimes it would be every day, sometimes two or three times a day, and sometimes not all. They have to carry the fodder to the stock at Bradley's Head and Shark Island; and to take inspectors to vessels in the stream.
5610. Have you always stock there? Generally.
5611. Is there any stock at present? Yes.
5612. Do you not think that is an expenditure that might be done away with? It could not be done away with as long as we have quarantine.
5613. Could you not make a contract with some steam-launch owner? We did not find that a safe thing, as we were not sure that there might not be contamination; besides we had to pay a good large sum for the work. I could work the question out and show how it stands.
5614. Just for the sake of information, could you let us have a return showing how often the launch is employed? Yes.
5615. There is a deputy registrar of brands and clerk-in-charge at £358 a year;—what are his duties? He is chief clerk in the office.
5616. He has a clerk under him at £250 a year;—where is his office? He is on the staff.
5617. Has he any occupation at all? Oh, yes; he is the chief clerk, and looks after the whole of the clerical work in my office.
5618. Why should the Government pay him; you have a staff of clerks for the prevention of scab in sheep; you have another clerk, the deputy registrar of brands, and he has a clerk; is there work enough for these people? It would take a clerk all his time, and another clerk half his time, to do the work of the brands. We have 80,000 brands registered, and there are continual transfers and fresh applications for brands.
5619. How many transfers and applications do you receive in a day? We might have on an average eight or ten a day. It is a rather tedious process getting them through under the Act, as a search has to be made to see that they do not clash with other brands, and they have to be advertised two or three times in the *Gazette* to allow objections to be brought against them.
5620. Do you tell the Commission that the clerical work of the registering of brands is worth £600 a year? Owing to the way in which the salaries are arranged I could not help putting it in that way; but at the same time you can get at what the brands cost by taking a lower salary and a clerk's salary.
5621. I am taking the deputy registrar and clerk-in-charge who gets £358, and has a clerk at £259; that is over £600 a year for clerical work in connection with the office of registrar of brands, and you say you get from eight to ten a day? But that is new brands.
5622. If you were managing the concern yourself how much would you pay for clerical work? The men are fully employed. It is no light matter to look after so many brands.
5623. Would you mind telling me the name of the officer who came from Condobolin to fill the position in Sydney? R. D. Jones.

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5624. He had a salary of £344 a year up there? Yes.
5625. How long was he in Sydney before you left for England? About six months.
5626. When he came to Sydney did he understand he was to have your position when you were leaving? Yes.
5627. Did he draw any extra salary for filling that position when you were away? I believe he did.
5628. Was it not understood he was to get it? It was not understood. When I left it was understood that the salary was to be made up for him to a higher rate than what we could give him when he came down when the first Estimates were put forward.
5629. The position in Sydney was to be better than the one he had in Condobolin? No; because he had a salary as secretary to the Pastures Board.
5630. What is he doing now? He is inspector for the Sydney district, and as such has charge of the quarantines and the inspection of vessels. He boards the vessels when they come in and examines the stock, and he has to see that the stock are properly attended to in quarantine.
5631. What salary is he getting for that? He is getting the salary on the Estimates.
5632. You are the head of the department, and I ask what salary is he drawing? I did not bring a copy of the Estimates with me, and I have not the memory to recollect the salary of each officer.
5633. You do not know what salary he is getting? Not at the present moment.
5634. Has he anything to do at all;—does he come to the office every day? He is fully employed.
5635. Prior to his coming to Sydney who did the work? Mr. Stanley.
5636. You do not know what salary he is getting, and you say his time is fully occupied? His time is fully occupied.
5637. *Mr. Robertson.*] Have you ever had any complaints from the stockowners of this tax upon them to the extent of £20,000? Not officially.
5638. Has it come under your notice in any way whatever? Now and then, but very seldom, I have seen some remarks in the papers about the expense of the department.
5639. Are you aware that the squatters are urging for more inspectors? In some cases they have. Since I went away, two additional inspectors have been appointed to districts for which appointments had been refused.
5640. Have there been recently any urgent requests on the part of squatters that you should appoint more inspectors? There have been some. A new appointment was made for Moree and one for Jerilderie, while I was away.
5641. If we were informed that the squatters are always wanting the districts subdivided, and new additional inspectors appointed, would you be able to endorse that statement? No; not a broad statement like that.
5642. You are not aware that the squatters are anxious for additional inspectors to be appointed? I cannot recollect; but there are requests made in that way through the members.
5643. Are you aware that it is at the instance of the squatters? Yes; it is at the instance of the squatters.
5644. It seems rather an unreasonable thing, does it not, that these people should be anxious for additional taxation to be put upon them? I do not think they look at it in that light. They look to get as big a share as possible of the contribution fund for their own district.
5645. Can you tell us when the last case of scab was reported? The last case of scab in imported sheep was in 1883. The last case of scab among sheep in the Colony was in 1868.
5646. During all that time the producers of sheep and cattle have gone on paying this tax, and have expressed a desire for further appointments? Yes; because there are other diseases in sheep, and the inspectors have a good many other duties with respect to brands, stock-stealing, supervision of travelling stock reserves, looking after drovers, and so on.
5647. What have your inspectors to do with stock-stealing? I think I already explained that they had a good deal to do in enforcing the Sheep Brands Act, which is a great means of preventing sheep-stealing. Brands are altered, and though an inspector may not be able to bring home a case of stock-stealing against a man, he may secure a conviction against him for altering brands.
5648. You are the head of the registration of brands? Yes; I am registrar of brands.
5649. Have you ever been struck by the enormous number of sub-branches that are in the various public departments? As far as my department is concerned, I have been doing my best to put an end to that by consolidating all our Acts into one Act.
5650. Would there be any economy effected by that amalgamation? Certainly; the expenses would come wholly on the stockowners.
5651. You said that the work of inspectors of watering places required a great deal of inspection because of contracts for boring and the construction of tanks? Yes.
5652. Can you tell us the number of bores that were put down last year? I cannot.
5653. If I told you that only one was put down last year, would that surprise you? But then there are the tanks and wells of which there are something like 100 all over the Colony.
5654. How many tanks were constructed last year? I do not know.
5655. What especial qualifications are required for the inspection of bores and watering tanks? So far as boring is concerned some engineering knowledge is required, and that would be of use in the construction of tanks, as at some of them the water is raised by steam-pumps and horse-whims
5656. Then, in your opinion, it is necessary for these inspectors of watering places to be engineers in order to inspect these works? They should have some engineering knowledge. Some of the men, though they are really not professional engineers, have been so long out in the back country that they have acquired a considerable amount of engineering knowledge.
5657. Is the engineering knowledge of which you speak to be acquired by simply living on a station property in the back blocks? No; but situated as they were they had in many cases to master engineering matters.
5658. If we were told by a previous witness that it was not necessary these men should be engineers, do you think that would be correct or incorrect; do you know, as a matter of fact, that four out of the six are not engineers? I do not know.
5659. *Mr. Humphery.*] Was the present deputy registrar of brands formerly chief clerk in the branch for the Prevention of Scab in Sheep? Yes.
5660. When he was chief clerk, did you charge his salary to that branch? Yes, when he only held that appointment, but the two offices of Chief Clerk and Deputy Registrar were combined when the previous Deputy Registrar left, and his salary was then paid to Mr. Weller, who did the double duty.
5661. Is he still doing duty in the Prevention of Scab in Sheep Branch? Yes.

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5662. Do you charge any portion of his salary against the assessment upon sheep? No.
5663. Do you charge the whole of his salary to the Government? Yes.
5664. What was the result in actual cost as against the Consolidated Revenue in the change of bringing Mr. Jones to Sydney, and Mr. Stanley going to the Board of Health? This outlay was caused by the fresh appointments made by the Board of Health of veterinary surgeons.
5665. What additional duties are cast upon the inspectors of sheep by reason of their acting as deputy registrars of brands? They have to see that the branding is properly carried out.
5666. But do they not do that as inspectors of sheep? Not as regards horse and cattle brands, as inspectors of sheep, but as deputy registrars under the Brands Act. As regards sheep brands and marks, they inspect under the Sheep Act. They have to examine the way-bills of drovers, and see that they have not more cattle or sheep in their lot than is mentioned in the way-bill.
5667. Is that a duty of the deputy registrar of brands? Yes, it is under the Brands and Sheep Acts that that is done.
5668. You expressed the opinion in conversation that some of the salaries are too low while others are excessive;—what do you consider should be the average salary paid to the inspectors of sheep, including the allowances as deputy registrar of brands? £300, and £50 for travelling allowances. I think the Commission will see that in Sydney, where the imported stock have to be dealt with and where there is a danger of introducing disease, the salary should be higher.
5669. *Mr. Robertson.*] What would be the minimum salary? I could not tell you unless you told me the place;—there are places on the border where the responsibility is greater; it is specially greater at the ports were foreign stock come in.
5670. *President.*] You told us that the sheep inspectors were of great use in assisting the police to ferret out cases of sheep-stealing, because the Act gives them the power to go on any station without stating the object of their visit; I suppose one of their duties is, where a squatter has a fresh brand to register, to see that the brand does not bear too close a resemblance to any other brand? We have a register of all the brands, and we also plot them on maps of the several sheep districts to see that we are not giving brands or marks which are at all similar to those of neighbouring owners.
5671. Do they send the application to you? Yes.
5672. What number of applications might there be in the year to one of the least employed inspectors—say Moama? He would not take applications; they would come to the inspector for the district.
5673. Well, what would be the minimum number of applications in any of the districts? I could not say; we have usually an increase of two or three thousand a year.
5674. You have a good deal of employment in the transferring of brands from sellers to purchasers? Yes.
5675. *Mr. Teece.*] In answer to Mr. Humphery you detailed some of the important duties the deputy registrars of brands have to perform; on the whole are they overworked, or have they plenty of time on their hands? It is the inspectors who are deputy registrars of brands.
5676. Taking all the work they have to do, are they overworked? They complain of overwork, and of having a great deal of writing to do besides outdoor work. They do 60 miles of travelling a week, and they send in a weekly report showing where they have been, which we check. They must do their 60 miles a week before they can get their £50 allowance at 4d. a mile.
5677. So you have the means of knowing whether they are fully occupied? Yes.
5678. If these duties as deputy registrars of brands had imposed a great deal of extra work upon them would it not follow that they were not fully employed as inspectors? The Brands Act was passed in 1886, and the Sheep Act about the same time, so that they have been deputy registrars of brands from the time they were inspectors.
5679. With regard to the deputy registrars in Sydney, you are the registrar? Yes.
5680. Have you any deputy registrars? The only real deputy registrar is the one mentioned in the Estimates, because he actually registers the brands and prepares the list for publication.
5681. He is really the one who does the work? Yes.
5682. If he does the work why does Mr. Jones get £22 10s. as deputy registrar? There is a good deal of registration of brands about Sydney and in the Sydney district, which extends from Appin to Wiseman's Ferry.
5683. You have just told me that the deputy registrar does the work? He is a different man; he is an office-man altogether. Mr. Jones is an inspector of stock, and as inspector looks after the ot door work.
5684. In the country districts if a man wants to register a brand he sends the application to the local deputy, does he not? Yes, in the first instance, but it afterwards comes to Sydney.
5685. Do the people in Sydney send it to Mr. Jones? No; Mr. Jones' district extends from Camden to Broken Bay; he has a good many stock in that part of the country.
5686. And he travels about doing this? Yes; it is his duty to do so, but owing to my absence he has not been much out during the last eighteen months.
5687. Did he do that travelling when acting for you? No; there is another inspector in Sydney. I would like to hand in this document with respect to my own duties and my own work. [*Document handed in.*]

Hugh Giffen McKinney, Esq., M.E., M. Inst. C.E., Chief Engineer for Water Conservation, Irrigation and Drainage, sworn and examined:—

H. G. McKinney, Esq., M.E., M.I.C.E.

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5688. *President.*] You have been over the greater part of the Colony, I suppose, and are acquainted with its different districts? Yes; well acquainted.
5689. We have been a good deal interested in a department under the Mines and Agriculture, that is, the Public Watering Places and Artesian Boring; have you taken much notice of that section of the Public Works? Yes, necessarily.
5690. These watering-places require the supervision of about eighty-five men as caretakers; the wages of these men are said to vary from 3s. to 10s. per day, and taking their number, and the amount put down as the yearly expenditure, the average wage of each man is £140 8s. Now, I dare say you are well acquainted with a great many of these watering places and tanks? I cannot say that I am. When I first joined the Department of Mines, after the expiration of the Water Conservation Commission, I was directed to get up type drawings of dams, tanks, and wells for the use of that branch, but afterwards when these were completed I was requested to transfer them to the officers of that branch, and from that time I had nothing to do with them.
5691. But, still, you know a great deal about them? Merely from passing them by. As a rule they are on the stock routes, and the work I have to deal with has principally been along the rivers, so it is only occasionally I have come across these places. I am, therefore, really not intimately acquainted with their management.

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5692. You have not in fact examined them professionally? No.
5693. Your acquaintance with them would be that of a casual passer by? Quite so.
5694. Have you seen enough of them to say whether irrigation could be profitably employed on the land round about them? Not in regard to the tanks, but there is no doubt there are cases in which irrigation could be profitably employed at the artesian bores. In fact about three years ago I was called on specially to report on that matter, and to suggest the best crops to irrigate, and the best way to utilise the water, but I never had anything to do with carrying out any work. My work was simply made over to the Watering Places Branch, and I had no opportunity to carry out my own ideas on the matter.
5695. It has been suggested to us that if the caretakers were provided with a fair portion of the land in the immediate vicinity of the tanks and bores they might become the lessees, instead of being paid a pretty considerable wage to take care of the tanks, that is, provided they had the means to irrigate the land? Well there are certainly cases in which an industrious man should be able to make a very good living at some of the artesian bores in particular, because these bores are situated in very dry parts of the country, and it very often happens that a stock of fodder stored at a place of that kind would be very valuable to the man who had it.
5696. In the Blue Book for 1893 I see there are a number of temporary men who do not appear on the Estimate for the present year. Your present staff consists, in addition to yourself, of three assistant engineers, and two engineering draftsmen, and you have discontinued one assistant engineer, a record draftsman, and a probationer? Yes, the staff altogether is reduced to very small dimensions now.
5697. I suppose you are your own inspector to a very great extent; you see everything with your own eyes? Yes, everything that is of considerable importance. For instance, the other day, in connection with fixing a lock site on the River Darling, I went up specially to see that myself.
5698. In the course of your journeys do you come across any of the different classes of inspectors in the Government service? Occasionally I do.
5699. Could you tell us whether they are very fully employed with their duties, or the contrary? I could not say from my own knowledge.
5700. *Mr. Teece.*] Your department is in the unique position of not having any clerks? As a matter of fact there are two, both temporary men, but that is all the clerical establishment I have, except that a messenger boy is very often used at indexing work.
5701. Your work is principally of an advisory character? Well, in a large measure, it is that; since we gave up the artesian bores we have had no actual construction going on except a small work at Wyalong, and another that is being started.
5702. This artesian boring is a matter quite cognate with water conservation, is it not? Undoubtedly.
5703. And in a less degree, the question of public watering-places? Yes, certainly.
5704. That is a question of water conservation? In fact, as I have explained, I really got out a series of type drawings and specifications for work of that kind.
5705. Do you not think that more effective supervision and more economical administration could be secured by placing the public watering-places and artesian boring under the Department of Water Conservation and Irrigation? I certainly think it would be advantageous. Of course I should not care to have the management of them once they were constructed, but as far as the construction of any of these works is concerned I think it should fairly come under the branch I have charge of.
5706. Do you not think that the man who constructs is likely to take a greater interest in the preservation of his work than the man who does not? Yes; but I think these works should be got off the hands of the Government altogether if possible to do so, but if not possible it would probably be best to place them in the hands of those who have the construction of them.
5707. I do not mean to suggest that if you constructed all these places you should constantly exercise supervision of them;—that could be done by means of an inspector under you, and if anything required attention your services could be called into requisition? Yes.
5708. *Mr. Storey.*] Have the salaries of the assistant engineers in your department been reduced of late? They were reduced by 10 per cent.
5709. That is, the ordinary reduction? Yes.
5710. How long have these gentlemen been in the Service? The senior assistant in the field has been, I think, about twelve or thirteen years in the Service.
5711. How long has this separate department been in existence? It was formally organised at the beginning of 1890. I should perhaps explain that the origin of it was really in the Water Commission. The Water Commission was appointed at a time when the Colony was passing through a dry period, and irrigation was looked on as a burning question. The Commission carried on its work for about three years. I was the engineer, and had to do the work of taking levels, river discharges, or any projects that commended themselves to the Commission. When the Commission concluded its labours it was recommended that the officers who had served it all through should be retained in the service of the Government to carry on the work. I may mention that before I joined the Commission I was an officer in the Harbours and Rivers Department.
5712. When this was made a branch had you the fixing of the salaries of the subordinates under you? I was in a position to recommend in some cases, but only to a moderate extent; it would not be correct to say I fixed them.
5713. Are the salaries fair or too high? The men are certainly not overpaid. The small staff I have I consider are men who are above their class as far as abilities are concerned, and their abilities cannot be reckoned by their salaries.
5714. But, taking the present state of the Colony, do you think they could earn these salaries outside the Government? No, they could not; but there is another way of looking at it: Ten years ago Mr. Wade would have been told he was extremely foolish for staying in the Government service, now he would probably be told he was very fortunate, and possibly the first statement would have been true.
5715. You say the salaries at present are fair, but still they are more than what the men might get outside? Undoubtedly; things are greatly depressed. When I was in the Harbours and Rivers Department from 1880 to 1884 there were very few of the officers then in the Public Works Department who were really good at their work who would not have done better outside. I know friends thought I was foolish to remain with the Government then, but what I wish to state is that I do not think it is a fair thing to take a period of depression as a rule. Twelve years ago people spoke very contemptuously of the Government service, and said it was a place that no man of energy would remain in, but now they speak of the princely salaries of the Civil servants.

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5716. Are all your staff fully occupied? Yes, they are.
5717. And excepting some work at Wyalong you have no construction work going on? I can tell you exactly the duties they are on: Mr. Wade has a couple of tanks in hand at Wyalong; as soon as I can spare him for three weeks I have to send him to the Lachlan to make a survey for a proposed weir, so there is plenty of work to go on with. Mr. Poole is on the river Darling, and has completed the survey for a lock and weir a short distance above Bourke. He is taking the river discharges now, and I have recommended he should take soundings from Brewarrina down to determine the positions the weirs should occupy. Mr. Bloomfield, the third assistant engineer, has just gone to Mount Drysdale.
5718. I suppose there is no direct revenue from your department? There is a nominal revenue. For instance, the caretaker at Wyalong is, I think, getting in rates for the water something over his own pay; of course, it is only a very small affair, and the object is as much as anything else to keep the tanks under control.
5719. *Mr. Robertson.*] In the Estimates of Expenditure there is no evidence that you have a clerical staff, but you have stated you have temporary clerks doing clerical work? Yes, I have two.
5720. There is no evidence either that there are any contingent expenses in connection with your department. Are there any such contingent expenses? They are very slight.
5721–2. What provision is made for them? I do not know what would come under contingent expenses, but to cover any small expense in connection with the office there is a sum allowed for petty cash.
5723. Do you know where in the Estimates that is provided for? I really forget under what heading; but the whole of the contingent expenses of that kind would amount perhaps to about £30 a year.
5724. Does that include all your travelling expenses? Oh, no; the travelling expenses are paid out of the Water Conservation Vote.
5725. *Mr. Storey.*] What about the temporary clerks' salaries? They are paid out of the Water Conservation Vote too.
5726. *Mr. Teece.*] Is that a loan vote? Yes.
5727. *Mr. Robertson.*] Your travelling expenses are paid out of a loan vote? I believe so. My travelling expenses last year amounted to £35 5s.
5728. *Mr. Teece.*] What about the travelling expenses of these engineers in the field? As far as I am aware they are charged to the Loan Vote.
5729. What are the allowances for travelling expenses? A new scale was approved lately. These three officers rank in the third class, the rate for which is 12s. a day if they are at the same place for a period not over ten days; if they are at one place for over ten days they receive 8s. a day. My own travelling allowance is 15s. a day, in addition to the cost of conveyance.
5730. What are the duties of your branch? The greater part of our work has been preliminary. It is to do the whole of the preliminary work required for a scheme of irrigation throughout the western part of the country. We have carried out the greater part of this preliminary work, and we are quite ready, as far as the information is concerned, to go on with the works. We have the information that will be necessary, and which, under any circumstances, must form the basis of any irrigation schemes carried out in the western districts.
5731. If your work is carried out in the way you indicate what will be the additional cost of your branch, estimated of course? That is a very difficult thing to answer. If the matter had been taken up as it should have been this branch should not cost the country anything.
5732. You say the work has been preliminary;—how long has this department been in existence? It was regularly organised and gazetted at the beginning of 1890.
5733. Have you been doing preliminary work only during the past five years? Not altogether; we have got the levels taken over an area, I should say, of 66,600 square miles, 36,100 square miles in the western division, and 30,500 square miles in the central division. Of these areas 29,000 square miles in the western, and 13,600 square miles in the central division are Crown lands.*
5734. Were any levels taken in 1894? Not many, they were all advanced in 1894.
5735. What were the expenses in connection with the taking of the level in the last five years, have they been charged to the Loan Fund also? Certainly. Our surveys are undoubtedly the cheapest that have been carried out anywhere in these Colonies so far as I have been able to ascertain. The preliminary surveys of the Sydney water supply works cost one-third more than the whole of our surveys over the western district.† If the question of legislation had been taken up some years ago, and a system of permissive dams and permissive pumping establishments had been started, the people who had these would gladly have paid a certain amount for licenses and for having definite rights. It would have been part of the work of the department to see that the public interests were protected in connection with the question of water rights, and as we have the discharge observations taken in all the rivers tabulated up to date, we could tell what rights might be granted without detriment to the public interest.
5736. When were the Public Watering Places removed from your department to the Mines? They were always in the Mines.‡ That branch originally belonged to the Stock Department, and some time after Mr. Gilliat got charge of the Watering Places under Mr. Bruce they were made a separate branch.

5737.

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* NOTE (*on revision*):—Notwithstanding the fact that there is no law in existence under which the Government can levy rates on account of works constructed for water conservation, irrigation, or drainage, some useful works have been carried out. The works for diverting a supply of water from the River Lachlan into the Willandra Billabong, consisting of (*a*) an earthen dam carried to 3 feet above the highest flood levels, (*b*) a cribwork weir (the first of its kind constructed in this colony), and (*c*) improvements in the channel of the Willandra Billabong to a distance of about 8 miles from its head, have been constructed with a total outlay of about £10,000. The effect of these works has been to give a permanent supply of water throughout a length of considerably over 200 miles of creek in one of the driest parts of the Colony. The weir, though founded in a quicksand, has stood the test of a series of the highest floods. The improvement of the Yanko Creek has resulted in turning the Yanko and Colombo Creeks into permanent running streams, the length of the former being about 160 miles, and the length of the latter about 80 miles. The outlay was about £5,000. Before the improvements these creeks did not run throughout their whole length for more than a few weeks annually. The flood-gate constructed at Lake Cudgellico, with an outlay of less than £1,000, maintains automatically a permanent supply of water in that lake, which has an area of over 4,000 acres. In addition to these works several small town supplies were carried out, and a number of water supply and irrigation Bills which have been before Parliament were prepared.—H. G. McK.

† NOTE (*on revision*):—The actual cost of the water conservation surveys has been about £33,000, while the cost of surveys in connection with the Sydney Water Supply works has been nearly £35,000.—H. G. McK.

‡ NOTE (*on revision*):—The charge of management of the Public Watering Places always was in the Mines; the charge of construction and repair of the works was till 1889 under the Works Department.—H. G. McK.

H. G. McKinney, Esq., M.E., M.I.C.E.

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5737. Did you put down the bores? We completed only two—those at Coonamble and Bourbah.
5738. What year were they completed in? Last year.
5739. *Mr. Humphery.*] Can you suggest any changes in the departments that would tend to economy without impairing efficiency? I think if a distinct line were drawn between the duties of each department it would be advantageous to all. It seems to me it would be a logical way of dealing with the question to have harbours, navigation, and all matters connected with dredging and docks under one department, river conservancy and water supply to country towns and drainage under another, roads and bridges under another, and the railways under another. Then there would be a broad line between every two departments. At the present time you will find questions of water supply often dealt with by the Harbours and Rivers Branch, drainage by the Roads and Bridges, and occasionally water supply by the Roads and Bridges. In these days when people are supposed to make a study of certain subjects it seems reasonable to think that you would get more good out of a man by employing him solely in the direction in which his special training lies.
5740. In what manner would the expenditure be lessened, supposing your suggestions were practicable? I think a great deal could be done in connection with the Harbours and Rivers Department, but I understand that this department is being reorganised at the present time. I fancy it would not be difficult to show there might be a very considerable economy effected.*
5741. Can you particularise? To go into the details would necessitate my going into the duties of the different members of the Harbours and Rivers Department, and I am afraid that would scarcely be considered a proper thing to do.
5742. *President.*] Although the work you have done in your department is not at present of a revenue-producing character, still the effect of the survey of these 50,000 square miles of country will be seen eventually in the increased prices which the land will realise, and places that are now not suitable for population will become suitable for a large population on account of the advantages afforded by irrigation? Undoubtedly, and of course independent of the direct revenue that the Government may obtain there will be the indirect revenue due to increased settlement.
5743. Your experience in India is of great value to you in coming to these conclusions? Undoubtedly.
5744. I suppose the scientific skill acquired in India is of a more superior character than can be acquired here? The irrigation works are on a greater scale, and are of a much more complicated nature than any that have been contemplated here or are likely to be constructed. In India they have much finer rivers with a far larger supply of water, and the works, necessarily, must be larger. In addition to that, they are much more complicated owing to the circumstances of the case. For instance, in the Ganges Canal they have had to provide for rivers flowing over the canal, for some flowing under it, and in one case for a river flowing across on a level.
5745. *Mr. Humphery.*] Were you in the Civil Service in India? I passed the competitive examination at the India Office in 1868.
5746. How many years' service had you? About ten and three-quarter years'.
5747. What was your position? I entered as assistant engineer, and I was acting executive engineer at the time I left.
5748. Have you given any consideration to the system of appointments and promotions to the Civil Service of this colony? Certainly; I could not help comparing them with what I had seen before and knew to be in existence in England.
5749. With what result? I certainly considered the system here was very much behind the systems in either England or India.
5750. Are you familiar with the systems in England and India? Yes.
5751. In what respect, generally, do they differ from the systems of appointment and preferment here? There the general rule is that appointments are made by open competition, and there is a special examination held for each branch of the Service, the subjects being those that would be useful in the after career of a successful candidate.
5752 By whom are the appointments recommended in the Indian Service? They are made by competition, as in the English Service.
5753. By a Board? They are made by the Civil Service Commission in London.
5754. In your opinion would it be better to have Civil Service Commissioners here to regulate all appointments and promotions in the Service? I think so, decidedly.
5755. Would it, in your opinion, be better to have a Board of that kind comprised of high officials in the Service, or composed wholly of persons outside the Civil Service? Well, I have not thought out that matter carefully, but the impression I have is that it would be better to have the Board composed altogether of persons outside the Service.
5756. What are your reasons for that conclusion? I am inclined to think that a Board so composed would be in a position to judge from an entirely impartial standpoint.
5757. *Mr. Teece.*] In the event of the Service being regulated as you suggest, would you have promotions to follow a classification, or would you have each individual case dealt with by the Board—each individual increase in salary? There certainly should be a classification for each particular branch of the Service. They work on that system in England and India. Where there is any considerable number of men in any branch they are regularly classified under different grades.
5758. And you think it would be desirable under such a system to fix the minimum and maximum age for entering into the Service? Undoubtedly.
5759. At about what age, roughly speaking? In both the Indian and English Services they vary the age according to the nature of the employment. There are some branches of the Public Service in which they insist that candidates shall have outside experience before they come into the Service, and their limit of the age is placed high. For instance, in the appointments of Irish county surveyors—I don't know whether it is the same in England—they won't take men under 26, but they will take them up to 36 or 40.
5760. Then they would be already competent men? Yes; it is insisted on they shall have practical experience on works.

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* NOTE (*on revision*):—The form of the answer here given is due to a remark of a member of the Commission that amalgamation of the Water Conservation Branch with another branch dealing with cognate subjects might be productive of economy.—H. G. McK.

MONDAY,

MONDAY, 25 *FEBRUARY*, 1895.

Present:—

Hon. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., | J. H. STOREY, Esq., J.P.,
JAMES ROBERTSON, Esq., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V., | RICHARD TEECE, Esq., F.I.A., F.F.A., F.S.S., J.P.

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, Esq., President.

Joseph Barling, Esq., Under Secretary for Public Works, sworn and examined:—

J. Barling, Esq. 25 Feb., 1895.

5761. *President.*] We hear that you have been reorganising your department? Our reorganisation scheme is nothing like complete yet. A statement was put in the papers recently showing the lines on which we are proceeding. Mr. Young has given me instructions to reorganise the department on certain well-defined lines—first, by amalgamating the staffs as much as possible. We have different branches of the Public Works Department. First, there is the Ministerial office, which, of course, controls the whole establishment. That department is headed by the Minister. Then there is the Land Valuation Branch, the Harbours and Rivers Branch, the Roads and Bridges Branch, the Architect's Branch, and the Railway Construction Branch. These are our branches. It has been the practice until the present time for each head of a branch to manage his own accounts. He is a public accountant under the Audit Act, the money is placed to his credit, and he deals directly with the accounts. One of the propositions in connection with our reorganisation scheme is to completely amalgamate the whole of the accounts. We have now an accountant in each branch, with the exception of the Land Valuation—one in the Harbours and Rivers, one in the Architect's Branch, and an accountant in each of the other branches. The Minister directed that these branches should be amalgamated, thus doing away with the necessity of having a number of accountants, and putting all the accounts under the control of one accountant.

5762. The staff would not be increased by the proposed scheme? On the contrary, it would be decreased.

5763. The different staffs would be welded into one? Entirely.

5764. And there would be a number of officers whose services would be discontinued? Yes; and this will apply to some of the more highly paid officers. It applies to the paymasters and to the examiners of accounts, and there are other ramifications besides which will tend to produce economy.

5765. Have you been able to find out roughly what economy is likely to be effected by this scheme of organisation? Only to a very rough extent. After the Minister gave me these instructions, the first thing I did was to examine every member of the staff myself. Some I did not know—they had not come in contact with me. I had every officer before me and his work, so that when the reports came before me I should have an accurate knowledge of the staff myself. I then appointed a sub-board, consisting of the accountant, the assistant accountant, the paymaster, the examiner of accounts, and the officer in charge of the statistical work, being the officers I proposed for these positions. I appointed them a sub-board to advise me in the matter, and I gave them very specific instructions, based on the lines laid down by the Minister. They were first to consider what office was required, and then to select from the staff the officers whom they thought best fitted for the positions. I told them not to take into account length of service or any other consideration, but fitness for the work, and least of all the salaries at present obtaining, but to allocate the salaries according to the value of the respective duties to be performed. That sub-board has met a good many times, and the report is in my hands, but it has not yet been considered. I then appointed another sub-board to deal with the clerical branch of the Service on matters outside of the accounts, and I gave similar instructions to this sub-board that I gave to the first. I selected the present chief clerk, whom I proposed to recommend for the new office of accountant, to go through the clerical branch, together with the chief clerk of the Harbours and Rivers Branch (Mr. John Portus), who is the best man for the position of chief clerk, and Mr. Selkirk. These three gentlemen I gave the same instructions to as I did to the others, and I told them to go through the office and report on the lines I have indicated. They have done so, and their report is now ready. I have not yet had time to look at it. When I have considered both the reports, I will then call the Board of Reference. This Board was appointed some years ago. It consists of the heads of branches—the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, the Engineer-in-Chief for Railway Construction, the Commissioner for Roads and Bridges, the Government Architect, and myself. I am chairman of the Board.

5766. There are five altogether on it, are there not? Yes. We were to deal with these reports this afternoon, but my coming here has prevented it. After we have dealt with the reports we shall then make our recommendations to the Minister.

5767. The new salaries will be readjusted? Yes, and a very considerable reduction will, I think, be the result. I have found very great discrepancies in the salaries, of which I will give you instances. The record clerk who is in the Roads Branch was examined by me, and I found that his salary was £267 10s. When his assistant came in I asked him what his salary and his duties were, and he said, "I am the assistant of the record clerk, and act under his instructions, and my salary is £281." The head of the division was getting considerably less than his assistant. This arose out of the fact that the assistant had been a permanent officer in the department for nearly thirty years, while his chief had been only fifteen years in the department as a temporary officer. It was a sort of survival from an ancient past. Owing to the department being divided up into branches, these things did not come directly under my attention. Another case was that of a book-keeper who was getting £290 a year, while another equally good, if not better, man was getting £150. All these anomalies will be adjusted under our scheme.

5768. You disapprove of salaries being increased solely by length of service? Yes, I do. I think it is an utter mistake.

5769. And you disapprove of seniority being the chief claim for vacant positions? Entirely so, unless the conditions be equal. If there are two claimants of equal merit, the case would be different. I consider merit to be the prime thing, and I think that promotion based on seniority only would be likely to work most disastrous results.

5770. If you had occasion to reduce salaries, has it occurred to you that it would be a good thing to have salaries adjusted in classes? Yes; I have drawn up a list of draft regulations for the department. Under the Civil Service Act each department is at liberty to draw up its own regulations. The 7th section provides for regulations to be made by any department. [*Witness reads regulations.*] The same operation is going on in the professional branch. We are reorganising the professional branch as well as the clerical branch.

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5771. Do you consider that the duties of registering and recording clerks are exceedingly onerous? I consider that a record clerk requires more intelligence than an ordinary book-keeper. I am not referring to accountants. A man who keeps records, to be efficient, ought to have in his mind the whole subject of the papers. He should have a good memory and take an interest in his work. It is difficult sometimes to know, when you want a paper, what particular paper answers your requirement. The record clerk should be able to suggest what is wanted. I consider that it requires a man of higher powers to make a good record clerk than to make a book-keeper.

5772. *Mr. Teece.*] You do not expect a man to remember all there is on the papers, I suppose? Certainly not, but our records are kept in such a way that it is a very necessary thing for a record clerk to have a good memory. It is not possible for him to remember the contents of thousands of papers, but it is possible for him to remember where information is contained, so that he may readily find it.

5773. Do you record everything? Yes, practically everything.

5774. Do you think it is worth the trouble? It is difficult to say what we should record and what we should not. . I have sometimes noticed that very important things have arisen out of very unimportant matters. It would be rather dangerous to lay down the rule that an officer should record this and not that, and so on. You will see, I think, if you visit the Works Department, that we ought to record all these papers.

5775. Could you form an estimate how many inquiries are made with regard to the papers that are recorded, either by Parliament or by any other source? I could hardly form an estimate, but the inquiries made are simply innumerable by Members of Parliament or others.

5776. How many communications on an average do you receive every day? In 1894 we despatched documents amounting to 44,350. We received 73,796. Then there were also 45,349 vouchers, making a total of 119,145 documents received, and 44,350 documents despatched. That makes a grand total of 163,495. I do not reckon the vouchers sent out of the office in this number.

5777. These require certain expressions proper to each, do they not? Yes, and the vouchers require special care in drawing up.

5778. Are these documents typewritten? We use typewriting a good deal; sometimes they are typewritten and sometimes not.

5779. Are they on an orthodox sheet of foolscap? Yes, generally. It is more convenient for registration. Little slips of paper are more apt to get displaced. Letters are generally sent away on single sheets of foolscap. Most of our letters are written on foolscap. . Anything that only requires one sheet has only one.

5780. I see that the clerical division has been rearranged, so that you have been at work on reorganisation for some years? Yes. When I first became Under Secretary I rearranged the Record Branch, because I found papers were being recorded two or three times quite unnecessarily. We saved something like £1,100 a year at once.

5781. In the reconstructed column of the Estimates I see there are twenty-nine clerks mentioned after the Chief Clerk and Secretary to the Tender Board, who, I suppose, are ordinary clerks. They begin at a salary of £425, and go down to £125? These Estimates really do not give a correct idea of the number of persons in the department. There are a considerable number on the temporary staff.

5782. You might let us know what is the number you have now? At the present time we have on the permanent and temporary staff, 503 officers, drawing salaries amounting to £128,613. On the professional permanent staff we have 97 officers and on the temporary 260. On the clerical staff we have 70 permanent officers and 76 temporary officers, including messengers and cleaners, making a total of 503. In these numbers I have not included the two Boards of Water Supply on the Hunter River and the metropolis.

5783. *Mr. Teece.*] They are under separate management, are they not? Yes; but under the control of the department.

5784. They are all administered by you? By the Minister.

5785. Do they make periodical reports? Yes; which are laid on the table of the House.

5786. Once a year? Yes; as provided for by the Act.

5787. If anything goes wrong I suppose it is reported to you? Yes; the Minister has to accept all contracts, they cannot accept contracts. The contracts must be approved of by the Minister before they obtain force.

5788. *Mr. Storey.*] The numbers you have given us do not include the dredge service or the docks, do they? No; the dredge service consists of 436 persons, while the dock establishment consists of 303; but I should say that this is a very varying number. It is just about what we have now. The men are taken on and discharged as the work goes on. There are two docks—the Sutherland Dock and the Fitzroy Dock. If you turn up the Estimates and look at the dock establishment you will find a very small amount in comparison with my returns. We take on men as we require them. If a number were taken on for the dredge service their wages would be charged to the Dredge Vote. The dock is by no means a self-supporting establishment. The Sutherland Dock was built principally for ships of war, the idea being that having this large dock, which cost a very great sum of money, the safety of the whole Colony might be assured, because in case of the disablement of a man-of-war, unless it could go into dock, it might mean danger to the whole port, so that we look upon the dock as an expense which has to do very largely with the defence of the Colony.

5789. *President.*] When warships make use of the dock I suppose they pay for it? Only for the stores they use and the wages disbursed.

5790. *Mr. Storey.*] They do not pay dock hire at all, do they? No.

5791. When you say it is not self-supporting, do you mean that the expenditure, including interest, is more than the revenue? Yes; I think it is a very right thing to look at it in the way we do. I mentioned it in the Annual Report of the Public Works Department. I drew attention to that particular fact. The paragraph reads as follows:—"These docks (the Fitzroy and Sutherland Docks) cannot be looked upon in the light of revenue-producing concerns, their chief duty being in the direction of facilities afforded for the docking of ships of war, and in this view they may be regarded as part of our naval defence. They are also largely availed of for the repairs of the Government dredges, tugs and punts, which are employed on the various harbours and rivers of the Colony."

5792. *President.*] Under the head of Dredging Service, page 89, in the readjusted column, there are fifteen masters and chief engineers, whose salaries range from £380 to £268? Yes.

5793.

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5793. What is the occupation of the masters? The master is supposed to remain on board the dredge and to direct the whole of the operations.
5794. On board the dredge itself? Yes; he is a qualified mechanical engineer. The master has nothing to do with the steering. The dredge does not move.
5795. What are the duties of the captain of a dredge steamer? They are just like those of an ordinary captain.
5796. He is one of those men who are paid from £380 to £268? I think the outside salary paid to the captain of a tug is £279. The steamers have a regular captain who is a nautical man.
5797. In addition to the master of the dredge? Yes; undoubtedly.
5798. A sailing captain? Yes.
5799. Could not one man do it? You are introducing a question of management. I think I am correct in saying that in the old country the masters of the dredges are simply sailing masters; but here it was thought that this was a wrong system, that the master of a dredge ought to be a qualified engineer, so we differ from the practice which prevails in the old country in that way. It is a very moot question whether it is necessary to have an engineer, a highly qualified engineer in charge, because it is very rough machinery they have to manage.
5800. It does not seem to me to require very great engineering skill? I think it is a matter that is very open to question as to whether ordinary masters could not manage the dredges.
5801. This part of the service has not passed under your improving hand? Not this time. Some years ago, when I was in the Harbours and Rivers Branch, Mr. Hickson, Mr. Darley, and myself were appointed a Board to reorganise the Dredge Branch. We made some recommendation for a reduction of the crews, salaries, &c., for the dredges.
5802. Has this anything to do with the Marine Board? No.
5803. Would it be a reasonable thing to put the dredges under the Marine Board? That question was considered some years ago, and the engineers protested against it very strongly. They urged that the dredges performed a very important part of the improvements of the harbours, and the arguments of the engineers were to this effect: "You expect us to carry out harbour improvements, and you take away our tools; we must have the control of these machines." I am inclined to think that this is the right view to take of the case. It requires a marine engineer to indicate where the channels should be cut, and it is very desirable that he should have the control of the machine. At present these machines are directly under the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers. If you were to amalgamate them with the Marine Department, I hardly know where would be the saving. We have at the present time eleven ladder dredges in commission, seven suction dredges, seventeen grab dredges (something like a Priestman's crane), twenty steam tugs, varying from the size of the "Thetis" and the "Ajax" to very small tugs; and then there are others, making altogether sixty-five vessels of all capacities, in and out of commission. That is a plant deserving of a superintendent. No private company in the world would have an inferior man to look after a plant of that description.
5804. Do you consider length of service in giving promotion? Length of service is, of course, considered, but in filling a vacancy we would endeavour to get the man best fitted for it.
5805. Tell us the basis upon which these salaries are given;—are they graded on salaries paid outside? No, I think not. The officers would probably be found to be paid very well on that comparison.
5806. Looking at the general run of things in the outside world, do you not think there would be room for a little economising? I should not like to answer that just now. There will be a very great difference in the salaries when the reorganising scheme is complete. I have made myself pretty well acquainted with the salaries prevailing outside, and the conclusion I have come to is that the middle rank officers are paid considerably more than persons occupying similar positions outside, but that the higher officers are not paid in the same proportion as those outside. In grading the salaries, that has to be borne in mind. I do not wish it to be inferred that I am asking that salaries should be increased.
5807. Would you like another opportunity, when you have your scheme completed, to come again? Yes.
5808. When would you be ready? I think the Board will meet on Thursday. The clerical branches will be ready, perhaps, next week, and the professional branches will take longer. I think there will be considerable room for amalgamation there. It is proposed to amalgamate the Roads and Rivers Branch with the Harbours and Rivers Branch. Mr. Darley will go to the Water and Sewerage Board, and Mr. Hickson will take his place at the Harbours and Rivers and Roads and Bridges, which will then be combined. We shall be able to amalgamate a great deal on that account. You might ask how can Mr. Hickson manage such a large branch. We are going to hand the sewerage works over to Mr. Darley, with the approval of the Minister. He will be directly responsible to the Minister, and I think, although the saving in his salary is not worth speaking of, it will give an opportunity of reorganising right through, and enable us to save, I should hope, at any rate, £10,000 a year, and, perhaps, a good deal more.
5809. In professional salaries? Yes. In 1888, when I re-organised the Records, as far as I could at that time, by doing away with double and treble recordings, we saved about £1,100 a year. In July, 1893, the clerical staff was again reduced, and we dispensed with six officers, and saved £1,746 a year. In October, 1894, a further reduction took place, which resulted in a saving of £2,532 per annum. The services of thirteen officers were dispensed with. The clerical staff has been so pared down that it really did not give any reorganisation scheme a chance to cut it down much more, but in this further reorganisation scheme I think we shall save £3,801 a year, by dispensing with the services of ten or eleven more, some of them high-salaried officers, drawing £400 or £500 a year. Without going to the professional branch there has been a saving since 1888 of £9,367 a year. Some of the salaries have been considerably cut down. We propose to do away with the anomaly of giving one man £290 a year and another £150 for doing exactly the same work.
5810. Have you acted on the principle of having grades of employment, with a maximum salary for each grade? No, I could not carry that out very well, except on very broad lines. I would like to read you the regulations which I have drafted, which are as follows. [*Witness reads regulations.*] There may be a man, in a lower division, of exceptional qualifications, and when a vacancy occurs in an upper division he may be exactly the one wanted to fill a place, but it would be out of the question to ask him to pass a University examination. In ordinary cases the fact that a man has to pass the examinations mentioned in these regulations will nip political patronage in the bud, for if a man has passed these examinations it will prove, however he gets into the Service, that he has the necessary qualifications. I have statutory rights

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rights under the Act to make any recommendation I like to the Civil Service Board as to the appointment and promotion of officers. [*Witness reads regulations.*] This is a proviso quite in accordance with the Civil Service Act. Now and then it is necessary to take in men whose wide experience of business matters outside enables them to deal better with the class of work required than men inside the Service could do. Take the case of a land valuer. A man inside the Service would not be likely to fill such a position well. He must be in close touch with commercial transactions outside in matters relating to land. There is no one I could recommend to such a place in the office, as I once told the Minister. I should never dream, under ordinary circumstances, of employing anyone in the office to do that work.

5811. *President.*] There has been a good deal said in some of the other Colonies in favour of doing away with patronage by having an independent Board who could fill vacancies. Of course your Board of Reference and the organisation you have just sketched out would not take the place of such a Board of Commissioners? I have heard that it sometimes does not work very well. I have heard of absurd things taking place in neighbouring Colonies because the Commissioners are not in touch with the Service, and you find sometimes that they put round men in square holes and *vice versa.*

5812. Under your scheme you require a Board of Reference in every department? Yes; but it does not entail any further expense beyond the employment of the secretary.

5813. *Mr. Teece.*] But under your system there will be no uniformity, since each department would have a separate Board? I see that difficulty; but in order to carry out a general scheme an Act of Parliament would have to be passed. Now, we might have to wait till doomsday for that, whereas this could be enforced in our department at once.

5814. *Mr. Humphery.*] That would only cover one department? Yes.

5815. *Mr. Teece.*] How would you act if the Minister sent down word to you that such a person should be appointed a clerk? I see that difficulty, but it is intended to have this scheme approved by the Executive Council.

5816. *President.*] In Queensland the Chief Commissioner is an old Civil servant.

5817. *Mr. Teece.*] In the Harbours and Rivers Branch there are a number of cases where the forage allowances range from £30 to £100;—what are these for? The allowance to Mr. Darley of £100 is knocked off.

5818. Then there is one for £50? The officer who draws that has a large district to travel over, and he may have to keep a horse.

5819. Does he keep a horse? I think there is no doubt about it.

5820. Then there is another here at £100? He has to travel about too.

5821. Why should it be £50 in one case and £100 in another? Because one might have to keep two horses and the other only one.

5822. Has Mr. Keele to travel like that? I think he has. He is in charge of the works at Richmond River and has to go over a large district. The other man would not have so much travelling to do and he could take steamers.

5823. Then Mr. Vernon, the Government Architect, has £100 for forage allowance? That is part of the agreement made when he was first appointed Government Architect. He has to keep a horse, and I am sure he does, and he has to visit public buildings in Sydney.

5824. But a horse can be kept for very much less than £100 a year? He has to keep a man too.

5825. You can take your horse to a livery stable and have it attended to for £1 a week? I dare say, but our officers keep their horses at their own place and a man too. However I think it very probable that these items will be all knocked off.

5826. Do you think £100 is too much for forage for a horse? Yes.

5827. There is a constantly occurring item, "for an equipment allowance"? That would mean a horse and buggy—sometimes two or three horses.

5828. You do not want to buy a horse and buggy every year? They move about continually. I do not think it is a large allowance for the work done. These officers have very large districts to travel over and have sometimes to keep two, or three, or four horses. I will give you a return showing exactly what each officer is expected to do for this equipment. [*Return subsequently handed in.*]

5829. The amount begins with the Engineer-in-Chief who has £100? He has not to use a horse to anything like the amount that the roads' officers do.

5830. He has to use one? Occasionally. He uses one chiefly to go to the sewerage works which are spread over Sydney. But when that work is handed over to Mr. Darley there will be no necessity for such an expenditure, and it will be knocked off.

5831. On the Estimates for 1895, under the head of roads, bridges, and sewerage, I do not see that equipment allowance provided? It is paid out of the general vote for roads. If you turn up the road vote you will see it.

5832. Is that out of the £250,000 for the half year? Yes. The officers are continually travelling.

5833. Is that a loan vote? No; it is a revenue vote.

5834. Why is the equipment allowance charged to that vote when the salaries are not charged to it? You see some of the salaries but not all—some are charged to the lump vote.

5835. Is that because some of the officers are not permanently appointed? Yes.

5836. So that they may be kept out of the sight of Parliament? I do not think it is for that, but in order that they may be easily dispensed with when their services are not required.

5837. When the vote of £250,000 is passed by Parliament the impression on the minds of Members is that it does not include anything paid for salaries? It has been known for very many years that there is a temporary staff.

5838. This equipment allowance is paid whether the officers have occasion to use it or not? Certainly not. If an equipment allowance is put down for an officer who does not use it, I should say it was dishonest for an officer to take it. If I knew such a case I should draw attention to it.

5839. Have you always means of knowing whether the officers use horses? I have pretty well the means of knowing. In the case of the roads officers they could not do their work without horses.

5840. This equipment allowance covers for forage as well, does it not? Yes; I will prepare a return which will show exactly what it is.

5841. I noticed in the clerical division that there are a number of clerks—I do not speak now of the chief clerk, because a man in a responsible position presumably possesses knowledge which enables him to fill that position,—but I find that under him there are clerks ranging from £425 a year downwards? We propose to deal with that. The top salary you name will drop out altogether.

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5842. You think the salaries named are too much for mere clerks? I think that some of the clerks are too highly paid.
5843. There are four accountants? That will be done away with.
5844. There is a clerk at £403? I propose to make him examiner of accounts.
5845. What are you going to do with the four accountants? The first I propose to make a paymaster or assistant accountant; it is not quite settled yet. The next I propose to make paymaster. Then there is another gentleman who gets nearly £400. I propose to dispense with his services altogether. I do not know what position to place him in. There is another at £335 who, I consider, is altogether overpaid, and probably he would have to come down to £200. Then the examiner has £403 a year. I propose to make him the examiner for the whole department, and give him the same salary. I propose to make the next his assistant.
5846. What duty does the secretary of the Parliamentary Works Committee perform? I have nothing to do with him.
5847. Who is his superior officer? The Chairman of the Parliamentary Works Committee.
5848. Did he appoint him? No; he was originally appointed by the Government. We have practically nothing further to do with him.
5849. Would the Chairman of the Public Works Committee be able to dismiss him? I think the Government would have to dismiss him, but it would have to be entirely on the recommendation of the Chairman. I should take no cognizance of the matter at all. The Committee would not communicate with me, but with the Principal Under Secretary.
5850. You employ a great many skilled and unskilled manual labourers? Yes.
5851. What wages do you pay? It varies very much. From 7s. a day for unskilled labour up to 14s. and 15s. for inspectors. I will send you in an exact list for your information, showing the wages paid to skilled and unskilled labourers, carpenters, bricklayers, and so forth. [*Return subsequently handed in.*]
5852. You have told us that you consider some of the salaries paid are excessive? I think so.
5853. And that you propose yourself to make some recommendations which will have the effect of reducing them? Yes.
5854. And also of reducing the number of persons employed? Yes.
5855. Have you been responsible for these Estimates that have been submitted from year to year? Only to a very limited extent.
5856. You take the initiative, I suppose? Not beyond this, that the Treasury sends to me for the preparation of the Estimates, and then the heads of the different branches forward to me their reports, and these are sent in to the Minister.
5857. Then the Estimates are sent to you by each head of a branch? Yes.
5858. And do you subject them to revision? With the Minister.
5859. Have you proposed these reductions? Yes.
5860. Had you previously proposed them? I cannot say that I had, because the officers had not exactly passed under my review.
5861. Do not the whole of the Estimates pass under your review? Yes; but I did not so well know the work of the different men. I am only proposing the reduction of some of the salaries because we are able to amalgamate. If a man has charge of the accounts in a branch he ought to be paid more when he is wholly responsible for them than when he is brought under this scheme and the responsibility is taken away.
5862. The Ministers have from time to time requested that the Estimates should be prepared with as great a regard to economy as is consistent with public efficiency? Yes.
5863. You now tell us that the salaries are to be reduced;—have you told the Minister that? I have done that a great many times, as you see. We have reduced again and again, but I could not see my way to doing it now without a reorganisation scheme.
5864. Is it not a fact that this is not a new thing, that it has been the cause of remark for many years that the departments are overmanned and overpaid, and that the public has demanded a greater regard to economy, and that Ministers have said that regard should be had to economy in submitting these Estimates;—I ask whether you have had that in view? Continually; and, as I pointed out, we have, since 1888, been reducing year by year. Some of the officers have been sent away altogether. When I first came we had a chief accountant at £800 a year. I pointed out that that was unnecessary. He went—others went also who had considerable salaries. You cannot jump at a thing all at once. I have been trying year by year to bring about this reorganisation.
5865. Would not these reductions be due, in a great degree, to the reduction in the public works? Certainly not. A great many reductions in the professional branch, especially in the Railway Branch, have been due to that.
5866. Take the case of railway construction;—the vote does not seem to be much less? They are engaged in preparing schemes to be submitted.
5867. Can you tell the Commission how the temporary clerks came to get into the Service? They have been very often nominated by Ministers. Speaking for myself, I do not remember having recommended a single one. Unless you could give me any particular name I could not tell you.
5868. Have their services been required? I should not like to say that they have been required in every case. If the Minister wants a man put in, work has been found for him.
5869. In other words, people have been put in through political influence and kept there? Yes; but I do not think our department is an out-standing example of that.
5870. Have any number of temporary clerks been sent to you without any request on your part for them? Yes.
5871. And presumably you did not want them? We could have done without some of them.
5872. *Mr. Robertson.*] You have the Government Architect's Branch in your department? Yes.
5873. What is the general nature of the work undertaken by this branch? This (*handing in document*) is a list of the works which they have in hand now or are preparing to call tenders for. The list comprises court-houses and gaols, lock-ups, police stations, post and telegraph offices, public offices, public buildings. The full list of the new buildings completed during 1893 will be found on page 12 of the report of the Department of Public Works for that year.
5874. The staff in this department is a fairly large one, is it not? When we have reorganised it we shall be able to do away with some, but when we have done that I do not think there will be too many. The Minister has told us not to pare down to the last fraction, but to keep a competent staff.

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5875. Do you not think that all the public buildings in connection with the Service should be under one branch? You are referring to the public schools—I should think so. I should think it could be very easily managed.
5876. Have you ever considered this matter with regard to making any recommendation? The public schools are outside of my department. It would not do for me to recommend that the work of another department could be taken over by ourselves, but it has been often talked over. It is more a matter of policy for the Minister to decide.
5877. Being at the head of a very large department of the Civil Service, would you recommend to the Minister any saving that commended itself to you? Yes, certainly; it has been mentioned over and over again, but I could not make an incursion into the department of another Minister.
5878. But you think that all the buildings should come under one branch? I think so.
5879. Either that the works should be absorbed in the Public Instruction Department? I should say it would not be a proper thing for the Public Instruction Department to absorb the work of the Public Works Department. What would they know about gaols, court-houses, and so on?
5880. But the Public Works Department ought to know something about all the public works in the Colony? Yes; I think so certainly.
5881. Have you any doubt that such an amalgamation would be followed by a considerable saving? I really do not know what the cost of the Educational Department is on that head—I have not gone into it; but from what I know of the amalgamation of the different branches I should think there ought to be a saving.
5882. Would you estimate that the erection of buildings carried on through your department is greater or less than the erection under the Department of Public Instruction? I should think it would be greater.
5883. In your branch I find that there are four clerks of works, and in the Department of Public Instruction there are six clerks of works? The Architect's Department has been pared down very much the last year or two, both in numbers and in salaries.
5884. Among the clerical officers of the Goverment Architect's Branch there is a chief clerk drawing £560? Yes.
5885. Do you propose to continue that officer? I do not see the necessity for it under our new arrangements. I might mention that Mr. Vernon has a very great regard for that officer. He thinks that he is a most efficient one.
5886. You have an accountant at £394? I propose to do away with the salary. He is a very good man.
5887. Is it an office you can dispense with? Yes, under our new arrangements.
5888. Then there is the correspondence clerk? The officer in question is something more than a corresponding clerk. He has the whole business of the branch at his finger ends. Mr. Vernon would be simply lost without him.
5889. Then there is Mr. Marks? We should have to keep the office, but we should not pay the present rate.
5890. It would be considerably reduced? Yes.
5891. You have an assistant to the record clerk at £245 a year? That would be altered very much.
5892. You think that that officer is too highly paid? Yes.
5893. Here is a clerk who makes out vouchers and keeps the accounts of contracts and cheques, &c., and receives £312 10s.? He would most likely be reduced. He is an excellent officer, whom I would be sorry to see reduced.
5894. Then you have an assistant examiner? We abolish that office altogether.
5895. On the temporary staff you have a book-keeper at £245? He would be very much reduced.
5896. How many Record Branches have you in your department? Now we have only two; when I first became Under Secretary that is the position I altered. I effected a very considerable saving there. The second Record Branch is that at the land valuer's. On the surface it would not appear necessary, but the officer in charge of that branch has to deal with very confidential matters, and his papers should not be incorporated with the general papers of the office.
5897. How long have you been Under Secretary? Nearly seven years.
5898. Does the land valuer require two draftsmen? Unless more works are carried on I think the staff can certainly be reduced.
5899. Is there much work being done in the Valuation Branch now? Yes; but it is more work of squaring up old matters. That, however, means a very great deal. It means tens of thousands of pounds to the Government.
5900. There is a first clerk at £380;—do you think that this can be reduced? Unless a change takes place I think a good deal of reduction might be effected in the staff of that branch. If we carry on works again we shall require them.
5901. How long is it since this branch was actively employed? It is so up to the present time.
5902. At present you say there is very little being done? No. There is plenty of work going on in the way of squaring up.
5903. When you entered the office as Under Secretary you found the department divided up into branches? Yes.
5904. In your opinion were there too many subdivisions? I cannot say that. It was a system that had been in vogue thirty-five years, and was considered by the Government as the best way of carrying on the department. There is a question now whether it is advisable to amalgamate them. It is a matter in which we have to proceed very cautiously. What has brought the matter up now is that an opportunity has arisen for employing Mr. Darley wholly as President of the Sewerage Board. The opinion was expressed in Parliament that there should not be dual offices, and I suggested that advantage should be taken of the change to reorganise the department. I think it will be a success.
5905. Some years evidently after you were appointed you went into the matter of reducing the department? To a certain extent.
5906. And it is to be assumed on account of the steps that you have taken that it was admitted to be a mistake that so many sub-branches should exist? No; I do not think that would be a fair conclusion to come to. When the various departments were established it was considered desirable to have these sub-branches, but I do not see any reason why some amalgamation should not take place now.
5907. You recognise that in the Record and Account Branches at least the policy has been an expensive one? I think it has been. There may still be differences of opinion. It is not desirable in a big department like ours to jump at a thing or to make hasty changes.
5908. Will you furnish the Commission with a list of the Record Branches? Yes. [*List subsequently furnished.*]

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5909. And also with one of the Account Branches? Yes. [*List subsequently furnished.*]
5910. Speaking generally, I think you said that the salaries of the middle class are rather high? I think there is no doubt about it.
5911. *President.*] I think you said in speaking of grading that there should be three grades, ranging from salaries of £300 a year down to salaries of 10s. a day? Yes; I think it is better to have a small number of grades, and to simplify matters as much as possible.
5912. Under your chief clerk, who receives £650, you have another clerk at £515 10s.? Yes. With regard to the officer who receives £403, he was recommended for a very much higher salary than that by the late Attorney-General, Mr. Heydon, and the Crown Solicitor. A very strong recommendation was made. He is something more than a clerk. He is a professional man; he is a public conveyancer, and does a large amount of legal business. He is a sort of go-between between the Crown Solicitor and myself. I consider him principally under the Crown Solicitor.
5913. Where did he gain his experience? From the Crown Solicitor's Office. He came on the recommendation of the late Crown Solicitor, Mr. John Williams.
5914. There is a record clerk at £380? Yes, he is the principal record clerk.
5915. That salary is too high? I think it will be reduced.
5916. And the clerk who keeps the Railway Construction Records receives £245 a year? That will be altered, the work is all finished, and whatever takes place reorganisation must take place unless we have a number of new railway works.
5917. The clerk in charge of the correspondence and shorthand-writer is Mr. Holliman? Yes, he is secretary to the Board of Reference, is head of the correspondence, and is one of the ablest men we have in the office. He acts also as my confidential clerk. He was brought up in the English Civil Service. He is an expert shorthand-writer.
5918. What personal supervision do you exercise over the officers? I should only exercise supervision over them when I see the papers that come up to me for Ministerial action. I have but little to do with the accounts at present with but few exceptions; they only come under my notice when Ministerial action is required with regard to them; that is one of the things I propose to change. The professionl heads of branches have had too much of their time taken up with mere clerical matters. £1,100 a year is paid to Mr. Darley, who has a lot of clerical work to do in signing vouchers which might be done by someone else, so as to leave him free to do professional work. The same might be said of Mr. Hickson, the Commissioner for Roads. These accounts will come under my notice in future through the medium of the officers I propose to appoint. I shall not sign the vouchers, but the work will come directly under my notice.
5919. How then do you personally visit the sub-branches of the department? I do not do it at all.
5920. Do you receive written reports from the heads of the sub-branches? No; I know what is going on because if anything went wrong it would inevitably come to my knowledge.
5921. Could you say, of your own knowledge, that all the men in the sub-branches have their time fully occupied? I do not know that I could absolutely say that, because they do not pass under my review. In the Harbours and Rivers Department Mr. Darley would have to say that, and probably he would have to ask his accountant.
5922. You could not say whether they were fully occupied or not? No; unless I went personally among them, which would be out of the question, for I have not the time.
5923. There is an officer on the temporary staff receiving £360 4s.? He remodelled the books when he came into the office.
5924. Could not the permanent hands in the office do this work? Not so well; they had not such good outside commercial experience.
5925. That is as much as admitting that the men in the office do their work in such a stereotyped way that you have to go outside to get people to do it properly? I do not think that is a fair way of putting it. There is no harm, now and then, to have an outsider come in and make suggestions.
5926. There is a temporary clerk attending to correspondence—Mr. Forsyth? I think he gets a good salary, but he is a very good corresponding clerk. Give him a minute in the very briefest manner, and he will write a very good letter. I find it very difficult to get good corresponding clerks.

TUESDAY, 26 *FEBRUARY*, 1895.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., | J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P.,
JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V., | RICHARD TEECE, ESQ., F.I.A., F.F.A., F.S.S., J.P.

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

Joseph Barling, Esq., Under Secretary for Works, further examined:—

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5927. *Mr. Humphery.*] I think you wish to make an explanation with reference to a proposed reorganisation of your department after the completion of the building you now occupy? Yes. I think it was Mr. Teece and Mr. Robertson who asked why the reorganisation that we now contemplate was not carried out before, seeing that I had occupied the position of Under Secretary for nearly seven years.
5928. *Mr. Teece.*] What I said was, I think, are you responsible for the preparation of the estimates, and if so, why have not the reductions been pointed out to the Minister? It was something of that sort, I think. With regard to the reorganisation, I wish to point out that as early as the 10th October, 1888, I prepared a paper in which I stated, after referring to the reorganisation of the records, which was a simple affair in comparison with the accounts, "I am by no means certain that we cannot still further reduce expenditure by a method of judicious amalgamation in the matter of accounts, but that requires more time and thought than I have been able to devote to it at present. With the Minister's sanction, however, I will still further pursue the subject." That was only a few months after I had become Under Secretary. The reorganisation in the matter of records was carried out, and resulted in a very considerable saving, and in the facilitation of business, but with regard to the accounts the matter was entirely different. That is a matter of very much greater magnitude, and deserves a larger consideration. I think you will hardly realise,

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realise, until I mention it to you, the enormous magnitude of the expenditure of the Works Department. Since the inauguration of our department, some 36 years ago, we have spent from loans and revenue something like 73 millions of money. During all this time I do not think there has been the slightest slur on the department as to the management of the accounts. Looking at it in that light it seems to me that any alteration in the scheme which involves such large interests requires the utmost care. It must be remembered the ramifications of our office extend over the whole Colony, and any failure in connection with the way of checking our accounts or with promptitude in paying vouchers would be a matter of very large concern indeed. I, as practically responsible for making any change, have to look at the question in a most serious light, and pause before entering into rash and hasty changes in such a system. I found it was utterly impossible to carry out the reorganisation of the accounts while our office was constituted as it was some time ago. Our new offices were not then built, and the account branches were so scattered that I could not easily bring them together. I saw that as we had not the necessary accommodation it would be utter failure to do anything in the way of reorganisation then. On my recommendation the Minister of the day approved of the additions to the Works Department; they cost £55,000, and the land £25,000. One of the objects I had in view in recommending these additions was to amalgamate our various staffs. Practically we did not enter into possession until the beginning of 1893, so no steps towards reorganisation could be taken till then. Up to that period the Government Architect's Branch was entirely separated from us. About the middle of 1894 I saw the opportunity to put my scheme into effect. Directly I saw the chance of Mr. Darley being sent to the Water and Sewerage Board I took advantage of it. Mr. Lyne went out of office, and the day he left he sent for Mr. Hickson and told him what I proposed, adding that if he remained in office he would carry it out. When Mr. Young came into office I brought the matter before him, and he has now given his sanction to have the work carried out. I think you will see a clear principle underlying the whole of my management in the direction of amalgamating the different staffs. From that time till now there has been a steady decrease in the number of officers; some of very high standing, who got from £500 to £800 a year, were dispensed with. With regard to high salaries, I said I felt conscious that many of the salaries paid to the middle men were higher than those paid in private employ, but I think I am correct in saying that our men are not by any means more highly paid than the general body of the Government Service. It was really not the policy of the Government in the way of retrenchment to cut down salaries. We reduced the staff by dispensing with the services of officers, but the question had never come up to go through individual salaries and reduce them. The Government rather chose the method of a general percentage reduction.

5929. *Mr. Humphery.*] Exclusive of messengers, the cost of the Accounts Division Branch appears now to be £5,964? You cannot tell the whole cost from the estimates of expenditure. As I explained yesterday, there are a large number of temporary men in addition.

5930. Can you say how many temporary clerks are working in the accounts division? Twenty-one.

5931. How many are there in the clerical division? Forty-three.

5932. What are the total salaries of the temporary clerks? The total is £9,916 for accounts and clerical.

5933. I observe you have thirty-two persons in the permanent clerical division for 1895, and there were thirty-five for 1894;—have three been dispensed with? A number have been dispensed with.

5934. Have those officers left the Service altogether? Left the Service altogether.

5935. Not transferred to other branches? No.

5936. Why have you increased the number of persons employed in the dredge service, exclusive of Harbours and Rivers and Water Supply, Works Department, from 247 in 1894 to 357 in 1895? That is because during 1894 a number of dredges were laid up, and the crews were disbanded for a time.

5937. That made a difference of 110? Yes.

5938. Additional hands? Well, they were hands taken back again after they had been discharged.

5939. Discharged during 1894? Yes.

5940. There was no provision for them in 1894? No; and in some part of 1894 they were taken on again. You will find a reference to that in the Supplementary Estimates.

5941. Why were the dredges laid up in 1894? In view of retrenchment. The revenue was not sufficient to meet the expenses, and it was part of the scheme of retrenchment of the late Minister to disband the dredge crews, and save the money.

5942. *Mr. Storey.*] But the revenue never does meet the expenditure? At any rate the expenditure was far in excess of the revenue, and this was done *inter alia* with the object of trying to balance affairs.

5943. *Mr. Humphery.*] Did the Minister receive a report from the superintendent of the dredge service that the dredges referred to could be laid up without inconvenience? I do not think that was exactly the way in which it was put. We were told we must make a certain reduction in the expenditure, and that applied to the Roads Branch as well. There was an amount of £216,000 written off in the Roads Branch. This was all done in the general scheme of retrenchment, but it was never supposed it would be permament. It was not the result of reorganisation, such as we are carrying out in the clerical and professional branches by means of amalgamation; it was merely postponing the work till the revenue improved.

5944. Were any urgent works suspended in consequence of this general instruction? At Newcastle some urgent work was suspended, and there was some little disturbance because we stopped the dredge. If I remember rightly they had double and treble crews on the dredges working day and night in three shifts. In Sydney harbour some dredges were laid up, and they have not all been re-commissioned yet.

5945. When re-commissioned, do you take the opportunity of altering the rates of pay? No, the rates of pay have not been altered, generally speaking.

5946. Yesterday you mentioned that the Board of Reference had sent a minute for the consideration of the Minister with regard to watering places and artesian bores? Yes.

5947. Can you say generally what recommendation was made by the Board of Reference? The Board of Reference pointed out that the Public Works Department could take over the construction of tanks and wells, and the carrying out of boring operations, without a penny additional expense to the Government. We could employ our roads officers to carry out the work.

5948. Would the roads officers be capable of seeing that the whole of the watering places and artesian wells were kept in order? I think so, without difficulty.

5949. Without additional expense? I think there might be some little expense in the matter of travelling allowance, but very little.

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5950. Does your evidence amount to this: that by the transfer of the Watering Places and Artesian Branch to your department a saving of the whole cost of that branch might be effected? I don't think there would be a saving of the whole cost of that branch. The branch has never been in our department, and I don't know what the expenditure would be. I am referring to the construction and keeping in repair. Of course, there is a question of obtaining revenue, which I don't think it would be advisable for the Works Department to take over. We are a construction department, not a revenue department. I think, therefore, that all we could with advantage take over would be the construction of tanks and wells, and the keeping of them in order.
5951. Those already constructed, as well as any new ones that may be constructed? Yes. It is right I should also tell you that the Mines Department were decidedly opposed to the proposals contained in the minute of the Board of Reference, and I think, in justice to them, you should see their replies, although they were never officially recorded in our office.
5952. Did you see the reply? I have seen it, but if I remember rightly I have not had the chance of reading it through, as Mr. Young did not think it worth while to pursue the question.
5953. *President.*] The annual cost of taking care of these watering places and bores is over £11,000? I should not be at all surprised.
5954. Are you still of opinion that the recommendation of the Board of Reference for the transfer of the work done at present in the Watering Places and Artesian Branch should be carried out? I say the work could be done without any additional expense, so far as mere construction and keeping in order are concerned, but, as the matter now belongs to another Minister, I should not like to make any recommendation.
5955. How many roads officers have you altogether? I put in this statement, showing sixty-nine officers in charge and forty-two assistants. [*Statement put in.*]
5956. I suppose they are spread over the whole Colony? Yes.
5957. How do you fix the boundaries of the different districts? They are fixed as nearly as possible to meet geographical convenience. Of course, there is no arbitrary line; I have sent in a map which shows the different districts.
5958. Have you given any consideration to this branch of the Service with a view of reducing the numbers? We have certainly given a great deal of consideration to that question. The same steps are being taken with regard to the professional division as have been taken with regard to the clerical division—that is, with a view to the amalgamation of the Roads and Bridges and Harbours and Rivers Branches. Mr. Hickson has appointed a sub-Board who are now engaged in going through the whole department, excluding the Architect's and the Railway Construction Branches, and I hope next week to have their report so as to be ready for the Board of Reference for the reorganisation of the whole department.
5959. The Board has not had time yet to give much attention to the change that will be necessary? No.
5960. Can you say in what direction it is proposed to make changes? I think you are aware that some couple of years ago the Colony was divided into districts, and the divisional engineers had their headquarters in Sydney. They were then near at hand, and it was considered they could more readily reach the parts of their district from Sydney. When Mr. Lyne came into power he was not satisfied with the arrangement, and I think the last Civil Service Commission drew attention to it. Mr. Lyne decided they should go back to their districts and reside there, as he thought they would better grasp the work under them than if in Sydney. I am sorry to say that in my opinion the whole thing has been a failure, and I think Mr. Hickson will agree with me. Instead of facilitating the work it has retarded it. In a recent case two or three months elapsed before I could get a reply from a divisional engineer, and Members of Parliament were impatiently waiting for the report. But the delay was nobody's fault, but the fault of the system. The divisional officer put the papers on one side, as he wished to see the place himself, but having an enormous district he had not time to attend to them at once. The present system of making divisional engineers reside in their district has broken down, and I have no doubt it will be completely altered.
5961. In your view, what should be substituted for the existing system? I think we must depend upon the local officers themselves and communicate with them direct, and they must answer back direct; this would save a great deal of time. I was talking to the assistant engineer this afternoon on this subject, and he quite agreed with me. His idea is to do away with the divisional engineers altogether, and make them resident engineers of a superior order, so that if anything occurred requiring a special report in a resident engineer's district we could send them to attend to it.
5962. I don't quite gather, from what you say, whether there would be any advantage by the change you propose, excepting in name; you would call the divisional engineer a local engineer? I don't know what the name would be; they would be superior engineers, but they would generally have to attend only to their own districts. But on account of their being experienced men we could occasionally employ them if anything went wrong in a resident engineer's district, and send them to make an independent report.
5963. Is this your idea: by making the divisional engineers superior resident engineers you would be able to dispense, probably, with some of the resident engineers now on the staff? Yes; any of our resident engineers who were not up to the mark would have to go.
5964. Have you many engineers of that character on the staff? I should not like to say that. It is only very seldom that I am brought into personal contact with them; but if anything against one of them is reported to me, I write a sharp minute to let the officer know that the matter has been brought before the Minister.
5965. Have you considered the advisability of your Roads and Bridges officers taking charge of the construction and maintenance of public watering places? I have considered the question, and am quite prepared to say they could undertake this additional duty.
5966. Are you aware that the evidence you have just given is in direct conflict with opinions expressed by the Mines Department? I am aware of it.
5967. Notwithstanding this, do you maintain that your view is the correct one? Of course I am acting on the evidence that comes before me in the office, and I have no doubt of it. It should be understood that I am not recommending this course, but I think it could be adopted as far as maintenance and construction are concerned. But, as I have already said, in justice to the Mines Department, I think you should see their reply. You will understand, too, that our department is big enough in all conscience to satisfy the ambition of anybody, and I am not seeking other work.

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5968. You mentioned yesterday that there were 260 temporary professional men? On the professional staff there are ninety-seven permanent and 260 temporary men.

5969. How is it there are so many temporary officers? I think that is a matter that is capable of satisfactory explanation. The Works Department, from its very nature, is liable to contraction and expansion, and it is, therefore, desirable that the department should not be fixed by having a large number on the staff, because that would involve a considerable burden so far as the Superannuation Fund is concerned, and we should have to be continually compensating officers for abolition of office and so on.

5970. Is the temporary staff for 1895 less than for 1894? I think so, decidedly. I have a return here which includes the temporary and permanent officers, showing appointments, retirements, and reappointments from the 23rd of October, 1891, to the 15th February, 1895. The net decrease in the number of the staff during that time is 117, and in the salaries a net decrease of £39,348.

5971. Does that include the Railway Construction Branch? Yes.

5972. *Mr. Teece.*] That must include a lot of high salaried men, as the average is over £300 a year? Yes; during that period the appointments numbered 131, with salaries amounting to £18,800; retirements 311, with salaries amounting to £68,952; reappointments sixty-three, with salaries amounting to £10,804.

5973. *Mr. Storey.*] What is the reason of this: The dredge and dock expenditure as passed in the Estimates for 1894 amount to £78,137—that is, dock expenditure £5,063, and dredge expenditure £73,074—and in the Supplementary Estimate for 1894 there is a further sum of £30,425? That is for the dredges. The dredges were laid up and almost immediately afterwards recommissioned, and in order to meet that expense we put a sum on the Supplementary Estimates.

5974. When the Estimates come before Parliament do the Members understand what they are voting? I think they do. How could the matter be dealt with in any other way? When the Estimates were prepared it was the intention to curtail the dredge service to the amount placed on the Estimates, but after the Estimates were placed on the Table of the House it was seen that it would be a great detriment to the Public Service if some of the dredges were dismantled, so the Cabinet decided the work should go on, and an additional sum was placed on the Supplementary Estimates.

5975. Your expenditure under that heading is about £100,000 a year? A little more than that—say, £105,000.

5976. How was it a saving was not effected, in accordance with the direction of the Minister that so many dredges should be laid up? It was not the department that dealt with the matter, it was the Cabinet. When the Estimates were prepared it was determined to lay up the dredges, but when the time came to recommission them, Mr. Lyne considered that the revenue looked better than he had anticipated, and he decided to keep the men on, a course which the Cabinet approved. When the new Government came in that fact was brought before them, and they decided the reductions should not take place.

5977. I understand that practically the very thing that was to have taken place did not take place? Undoubtedly, except to a limited extent.

5978. I gather that Mr. Portus is the head of this particular branch and would know more about the practical details of it? Yes. I should like to point out that notwithstanding the high wages we pay we show better results than any other country in the world. Our work is done cheaper. I quote a paragraph from the draft report for 1894:—"In explanation of the economical results arrived at, notwithstanding the eight-hour system and comparatively high wages, it may be noted that in the largest ladder dredges double and treble shifts are employed, one dredge thus doing the work of two or three under one controlling officer, who is an engineer experienced in preventing accidents and capable of having repairs quickly carried out, thus minimising stoppages, which are always chief factors in expensive work. The dredge regulations of 1880, which are rigidly adhered to, have cheapened work by preventing the Service being burdened with unsuitable employees."

5979. I do not know whether you can make comparisons between this country and other parts of the world, because conditions vary so much? But allowance has been made for that.

5980. Do you allow for interest on the outlay on your capital? I don't think that is included in any return, although it is right to do so.

5981. There is an enormous outlay on the dredges? Undoubtedly; but we are supposed to keep them in efficient repair out of the revenue. We have one dredge, at any rate, which has been in commission somewhat like fifty years. It was sent out by the English Government in the old days.

5982. As Mr. Portus is responsible for the whole of the workings of the dredges, does he in any way consult you, or does he fix the rate of pay and wages for the whole staff? That would be done by Mr. Darley; but that has been in operation for many years. Mr. Darley is the head of that branch.

5983. Had Mr. Darley anything to do with the rate of wages? Only to a limited extent. The present rates were in force long before his time.

5984. Mr. Portus is conversant with all this? Yes.

5985. He will be able to tell me why there are three masters for the one steam-tug, the "Orestes?" I think that is easily explained. Perhaps she was working double and treble shifts, or one of these men was master during one part of the year and another during another part.

5986. In docking the ships-of-war you undertake the whole of the repairs? Yes, for some time past.

5987. Do you keep any account as to whether you make a profit? We don't make a profit, certainly.

5988. Do I understand the only work you do is for the ships-of-war? As a rule, it is so. For instance, if a mail ship went into dock—I am speaking subject to correction—I believe Mort's Dock would take the contract for doing what was necessary, or their own men might do it.

5989. In looking over the return which you handed to me this evening, I find the minimum of your wages is identical with that of Mort's Dock, but your maximum goes up till it makes your average much higher than Mort's? But there are only a few who would get that.

5990. Go through the whole piece, and your maximum is higher; if their's is 10s. yours is 12s., and so on? But the maximum would not affect any large number. There would be special circumstances which would be considered to justify that maximum wage.

5991. *Mr. Teece.*] Are the day men paid whether it is wet or dry? They are only paid when actually at work. They come under the conditions of Mort's Dock.

5992. *Mr. Storey.*] In whose department is the "Thetis"? In the Works Department.

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5993. What do the men on the "Thetis" get? The master gets £279 4s. He has a certificate such as is held by no other captain in our service. He takes the "Thetis" sometimes long trips to sea, to Norfolk Island, and Elizabeth Reef. There is one engineer at £257 12s.; there are two firemen and oilers—one at £145 4s., and the other at £132; the mate gets £145 4s.; and there are two seamen at £114 8s.
5994. Does that include rations? No, they have to find their own. I am aware in some cases a higher rate is paid in the lower grades than is obtained outside, but that has been going on for years.
5995. Have you had an opportunity of comparing the wages paid in the Government Architect's office with outside rates? No.
5996. Is any private work done by the dredges, or is it all Government work? Occasionally we do private work, but only as a matter of grace. The object of the dredge service is not to do private work, but as only the Government have dredges we sometimes hire them out to private persons.
5997. In other departments where you have works done by tender have you a Tender Board? Undoubtedly.
5998. All tenders are opened by them? Yes. When first I became Under Secretary the method of dealing with tenders was completely altered by my advice. We made an open Board, of which the Minister is the president, and I am the vice-president.
5999. All tenders which are called for are for works absolutely required to be done? Yes.
6000. You do not call for tenders for works you do not intend to do;—has that ever been done? I cannot say that tenders have never been called for work we did not intend to do; but tenders have been called for works that we have not been able to carry out for some time. During 1893 and 1894 we called for tenders for works which we did not carry out because the financial crisis came upon us, and we had to postpone them.
6001. The tenders were not called for in order to get estimates? Oh, no; that would be most dishonest.
6002. Do I understand that when you talk of taking over the construction of tanks and wells, the only saving would be the cost of supervision, there would be the same cost of construction? Yes, undoubtedly.
6003. *Mr. Humphery.*] And maintenance? Yes; but we could not undertake the collection of revenue.
6004. *Mr. Storey.*] If the department were handed over to you, the only saving would be in the supervision which you would be able to give through your officers instead of having it done by a separate branch? Yes.
6005. So there would not be much saving actually? In case any repairs were required our officer could attend to them. Very often, I presume, the caretaker could not do them.
6006. *Mr. Teece.*] For example, the travelling expenses of the Mines officers amount to £2,000 a year; you could save that sum? I should not like to say that; I do not know how that sum is spent.
6007. I presume it is spent in seeing that the places are in good order? I presume it is for that.
6008. *President.*] When a tank is leased the caretaker looks after it in his own interest, but some of the tanks are in places where there is no inducement to lease them, and therefore the Government have to pay men to look after them—that costs the country over £11,000 a year; in some cases they have engines to pump the water, and in others a windmill, and the men are expected to keep the machinery in good working order? Yes.
6009. *Mr. Teece.*] If the Mines vote of £2,000 for travelling expenses of inspectors is for looking at the tanks and seeing that they are in good order, your department could do that? I think so.
6010. Then there are six inspectors in the Mines, and a staff of clerks? We could save some of them, certainly.
6011. What you had in view was that the inspection could be done by your country officers? Yes; they could attend to what relates to the construction of these works.
6012. *Mr. Storey.*] You have been a long time connected with the Civil Service;—do the departments work amicably together, or is there any friction between them? I do not know that I could mention any special case of friction.
6013. I am speaking generally? Generally, I do not think so.
6014. And the departments all help each other? I do not know that I could say they do not; of course there may be little jars here and there. No doubt, in years gone by, there has been a great deal of friction with the Mines. In Mr. Bennett's time there was a large amount of friction, and a Commission made an inquiry into the matter.
6015. But you say advisably now the departments do help each other? As far as I know they do; there is nothing in my mind to make me suppose the contrary.
6016. I suppose the arrangements you propose to make in your own department with regard to appointments and promotions are all subject to the present Civil Service Board? Undoubtedly.
6017. You are pretty conversant with the Civil Service Act? Yes.
6018. Could you tell us in what way you think it has been a failure, or has not met with the requirements of the Service, putting aside the superannuation? Either they have not sufficient power, or they have not exercised their power to the fullest extent. I know very well that in the appointments that are brought before them they can only recommend, and the Minister can over-ride their recommendation, but that seldom occurs. I never had occasion to look into the matter very carefully, but it has somewhat struck me that if the members of the Board took the powers of the Act into their own hand they could exercise more power, but I may be quite wrong in that supposition.
6019. Are you in favour of probationers in the Service? Yes.
6020. But as at present appointed? I am afraid the Civil Service Act in a great many of these things has been completely put aside very often. I may mention temporary appointments. The Act gives, I think, only a tenure of two years, but that has been a dead letter from beginning to end, as you are all aware. Probationers are taken in the office without any reference to the Civil Service Act, on the plea that they are on the temporary staff, and the Civil Service Board knows nothing about it beyond what it learns from the returns sent in every year according to the Act. It is in these matters that the Board should have more power, or exercise the power which, it has struck me, they may now have.
6021. I think you would favour an Act somewhat on the lines laid down in your paper? Yes.
6022. One that would deal with all entrances into the Service, and eventually put aside political patronage? There would be political patronage still, but if my scheme were acted on I should not fear any political patronage that might be brought to bear, because, if everyone had to comply with these requirements, I would not care who recommended them.

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6023. Do you think it is right to have a Superannuation Fund in the Service? I think it is more in the interest of the public than of the Civil Service, because I can see as plainly as possible, in the case of those who might have to be turned out in the cold, that, although theoretically it is quite right to dispense with their services if they are not required, there would be such an immense amount of sympathy for them that they would either have to be kept on when they ought to be retrenched, or else, as it was before the Civil Service Act was passed, considerable sums would have to be voted to them as compensation. Then take the case of persons who have arrived at the age of sixty or seventy years; they would just hang on as poor feeble members of the Service—for Civil Servants do not save much—drawing large salaries for doing nothing at all. My impression is that as a rule a Civil Servant, when he arrives at the age of 60, should be made to retire in the interests of the Public Service, because, although he may be capable of doing his work, he may have fallen into a stereotyped groove, and be incapable of adopting ideas of reform. I have a great faith in introducing new blood into the Service. Of course there are exceptions; but, as a rule, if provision were made by which the Government could compel a man to retire at the age of 60, it would be possible to bring about a very advantageous reorganisation in the Service. The Civil Servants now have to bear the largest portion of the burden of the advantages which are supposed to accrue through superannuation. They pay annually about £65,000, which means that the Civil Servants themselves, to a large extent, meet the cost of the retirements; and the public get the benefit, over and over again, for what they pay in addition to that. When you think, too, that a considerable percentage is paid by the Civil Servants, and how few get any benefit at all, you will realise what a large amount the Civil Servants are contributing towards the result I refer to. In Melbourne, I think, an enormous sum is paid out of the revenue towards the Pension Fund, and under the English Service the Civil Servants pay nothing at all to the Pension Fund. Although, theoretically, it is a mistake; in its practical working out it tends to the public interest.

6024. You are in favour of having a fund, and you think the Civil Servants should contribute towards it? Undoubtedly they should.

6025. You think that the fund should be aided by the Government? I think it is the interest of the Government to aid it, undoubtedly.

6026. Is that preferable to making all Civil Servants insure their lives the same as in Melbourne? Insuring their lives does not exactly meet the case; the two things are not comparable, and that is where the whole thing has been mixed up. Take the case of a young man who has insured his life, and is used up in the Service when he is still a young man. Insuring his life will not only not benefit him, but will be a burden to him, because he would not be able to keep up the payments. Nor would it meet the case of old age unless the insurance were made payable at a certain age. Then how could an insurance company take over the business as it exists at present. What Company would take my life, for example. The payments would be so great that no company would take over the assets and liabilities of the Civil Service Fund.

6027. *Mr. Teece.*] With regard to the Civil Service Board, you say that you think the Board has not exercised as fully as it might have done the power which is vested in it? Yes, but I spoke with very great caution on that point. It has sometimes struck me it has been so, but I have never gone into the whole question.

6028. The Civil Service Board has nothing to do with fixing the salaries of public officers? Certainly not.

6029. It has no knowledge, except from occasional reports, of the manner in which public officers perform their duties, unless a complaint is lodged? We have to report every year how each officer performs his duty, but I think that is done in a very perfunctory manner.

6030. You mean to say that a report of the duties performed by every officer, and the manner in which they are performed, is supplied to the Civil Service Board? As far as our department is concerned that is so.

6031. And is the Civil Service Board seized with the knowledge whether an officer is being paid too much or too little? I think that is quite outside its functions as at present constituted.

6032. So far as the question of remuneration of public officers is concerned, and the discipline in the service, the Board is quite ignorant? Unless the matter is brought under its attention.

6033. And, of course, from the very nature of the case that must be so, because the Board is composed of gentlemen actively engaged in other businesses, and they cannot go through all the offices? Of course they cannot.

6034. Do you think it would conduce to the efficiency of the Service if a Board vested with these powers were called into existence? I think it would, undoubtedly.

6035. Then you think if the present Board, or a Board vested with such powers, should exercise them to the fullest extent it would conduce to the interests of the Public Service? I think it would.

6036. On the question of superannuation, you said you considered the fund a useful one in the case of retrenchment? Yes.

6037. You mean to say that if you want to get rid of a man in the Service, it is a convenient way to shunt him? Knowing what human nature is I think I can even appeal to yourself on the humanitarian side. If you had an officer, not a bad officer, but one whom, in the interests of the Service, you considered it desirable to get rid of, would you not be guided by the consideration that if he were not allowed some little pension it would mean turning him out to starve?

6038. You mean a man who had worn out in the Service? Or was found by change in the Service to have become incapable.

6039. In other words, from incapacity as we know it? Yes.

6040. That is a different thing; that of course is the object of the Superannuation Fund? Of course it is.

6041. You are aware the fund has been used for other purposes? Yes. In the amalgamation scheme we are carrying out some of the officers will have to go, as we really shall not want them. They will be left high and dry through the abolition of their office, and it assists us very much to think that they can be put on the Superannuation Fund. The very fact of our knowing that there is a provision for such men would certainly weigh with us in bringing about this reorganisation.

6042. But do you not know that a proceeding of that kind is entirely foreign to the purposes of the Superannuation Fund? Well, I do not think it is altogether foreign to the Act.

6043. I am not talking about this Act, but about the principle of the Superannuation Fund? Undoubtedly it is.

6044.

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6044. You, no doubt, agree with the Commission that the purpose served by the Superannuation Fund is to relieve the Service of men who have become too old, or too ill, to perform their duties? Undoubtedly that is the main object of it.
6045. But the question of making provision for the family of a man still comes up—the question of life assurance is altogether a different one from that of superannuation? The object of life assurance is to provide a pecuniary aid for the survivors.
6046. And if a man had insured his life, and were compelled to retire on the Superannuation Fund, he would have the means of continuing to pay his premium? Yes.
6047. You are aware that the practice in the railway service of Victoria and South Australia is to compel the men to insure their lives? Yes; and in ours.
6048. There is a sum of money payable at 60, which is inalienable, and they take that instead of a superannuation allowance? I think that would be undoubtedly in the interests of the person himself, but under our system the State gains, because in case of death the sums paid remain to the credit of the fund, with certain exceptions. I should point out, however, that the provision of a sum of money as suggested at the age of 60 would not wholly meet the case, because, in the event of the recipient living much beyond that age, it would probably not be sufficient to meet his requirements, and that at a time when from his age and other causes he would be quite unfit to enter upon any remunerative business.
6049. You think that in any superannuation scheme the beneficiaries should be made to contribute to it as well as the Government? Undoubtedly.
6050. Do you think it would be a better plan for the Government to provide superannuation, and to compel the Civil Servant to apply the contribution, which he would otherwise have to make to the Superannuation Fund, to the purchase of life assurance, so that in the event of his death his family would be provided for, because a Superannuation Fund, pure and simple, would confer no benefit on a man at his death? None whatever. I think the Government should compel people to contribute to the Superannuation Fund, and also to pay something additional to provide gratuities to their relatives at their death. I do not think the two things ought to be mixed up at all. I have heard Civil Servants say that when they die all their contributions are lost to their family, but they forget that the fund has taken the risk of their knocking up in the Service, and of living after 60, and drawing a good pension for years. I think we get good returns for the 4 per cent. we pay to the fund.
6051. Those who have come in to pensions? Yes.
6052. You are aware that the present system of computing the pension is to take the average salary of the last three years of service? Yes.
6053. Do you think that is open to abuse? Yes, it is very liberal.
6054. Do you think it would be fairer to take an average over a whole period of service? Yes. Perhaps an average of ten years would be fairer.
6055. *Mr. Robertson.*] Have you in the Department of Works any persons who have been retrenched and then re-employed? Yes.
6056. What has been the expenditure in your department within recent years? The expenditure for 1892 from loans and revenue was £3,223,494; in 1893, £2,557,907; in 1894, £2,021,133.
6057. What is your opinion with regard to holidays? The Act provides three weeks in the year, which is very liberal.
6058. Do you think that by reducing the three weeks to two there could be a saving? I think it would be hardly appreciable, although I think two weeks in the year would be enough. The half holidays for cricket matches and races are an abomination.
6059. Could you make any suggestion with regard to the amalgamation of the office of inspectors in the country? You are referring, perhaps, to the Architect's department. I hardly think the roads men would be able to inspect buildings, except very minor affairs. It might be worth while considering, but I am afraid it would be a little beyond our men. An engineer is not considered to be an architect.
6060. *Mr. Teece.*] You have a great many messengers? Yes.
6061. Have you many elevators in your building? We have two.
6062. These messengers are all men, I suppose? Yes.
6063. And the lift attendants are men? Yes.
6064. They are getting salaries from £135 to £166 a year? Yes. Mr. Vernon is very insistent on that point. He thinks they ought to be capable men.
6065. Could not the work these messengers and lift attendants perform be largely done by boys at one-third the cost—I do not say entirely, for of course there must be here and there a reliable man where a boy could not be trusted? I think it could, but Mr. Vernon has an idea that there ought to be capable men in the lifts. We know accidents do occur sometimes.
6066. You mentioned that your department has spent about seventy-three millions of money;—that includes railway construction, I suppose? Yes.
6067. What principle has been followed in the matter of the expenditure of this money, leaving railways out of the question, and speaking only of post-offices, gaols, and other public buildings? An estimate has been given by the Architect. Supposing a post-office has been required, the Postmaster-General has first moved in the matter by asking us for an estimate to be prepared. We prepare it, and if it suits the Postmaster-General the sum is put on the Estimates.
6068. Who decides, when a building is required, whether it should cost £5,000 or £50,000? The Postmaster-General, to a certain extent, because when the estimate is sent back to him he can say whether it is too expensive or not.
6069. Do you know of any places where any Government buildings have been erected in country towns and not used? I think the large gaol at Glen Innes is not used.
6070. How came that to be? That was built long before I was Under Secretary, and I have no personal knowledge of the matter, but it must have been done, I think, either at the solicitation of the Members or of the Minister of the day.
6071. Do you not think that as a rule the public buildings are of too expensive a character? In very many cases they are, and in many cases they are put up under political pressure.
6072. Do you not think it ought to be impossible for a building to be erected for a public purpose and never to be used for that purpose? Certainly. It is only a rich country like Australia that could stand it.
6073. We may say in general terms that, during the last twenty years large sums have been uselessly squandered? I should say large sums have been unnecessarily spent.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 27 *FEBRUARY*, 1895.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., | J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P.,
JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ., F.S.I.A., F.L.A.V., | RICHARD TEECE, ESQ., F.I.A., F.F.A., F.S.S., J.P.,

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

Edward Fisher Pittman, Esq., F.G.S., A.R.S.M., Government Geologist, sworn and examined:—

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6074. *President.*] You are under the Mines Department? Yes.
6075. Would you give us an idea of the nature of your duties? I have the superintendence of the geological survey work generally. I have three geological surveyors working under my supervision. We have to deal more especially with the mining interests in New South Wales, the reporting upon the discoveries of all metalliferous and also of mineral deposits, such as coal, shale, &c. We have to see that the reserves are sufficient to cover the expanse of known mineral deposits, and also of mineral deposits which are likely to be discovered. We have a good deal of work in connection with the alteration of the boundaries of reserves. From time to time the Lands Department give us a good deal of work inasmuch as they always wish to limit and reduce the reserves, while our main object is to see that metalliferous and mineral lands are not alienated, so that the Crown may have the advantage of rents and royalties resulting from minerals. We have a good many reserves which are not actually gold-field or mineral reserves, but which cover land which it might be objectionable to have alienated. Then, I have also the superintendence of the laboratory where all the assays are made. I have also the Geological Museum under my control, and the limestone caves of the Colony are under my supervision. I am a member of the Prospecting Board, and I have at various times assisted the Minister with reports on metallurgical processes; but at the present time there is a Government Metallurgist, so that I have been relieved to some extent from this work. Then, I am generally geological adviser to the Department of Mines. I have endeavoured to give a *resumé* of all my work in the list of officers and their duties which I have forwarded to you. [*Return handed in.*]
6076. Is your time fully occupied? Quite so. Rather more than I can do sometimes.
6077. There is a very large vote for prospecting among the contingencies? Yes.
6078. Does that mean prospecting for gold and other minerals? Yes.
6079. Do you have much initiative in prospecting in your department, or do you wait to hear of discoveries of gold and coal before taking action? Occasionally we have taken the initiative in connection with the prospecting vote.
6080. What success has attended your efforts in prospecting? In answering this question I hope you will understand that I give my opinion as a private one. I do not wish to have my remarks on this subject considered as criticising Government policy. My own private opinion is that the prospecting vote has not resulted in very much good. I have read the reports of scientific officers in Victoria on the same question and I quite agree with them. I do not consider that it has resulted in developing mining discoveries to a very great extent. It may, of course, be said that I am not cognisant of all the results that have been obtained. I do not take a very active part in the Prospecting Board sittings. Whenever there is any case on which some of my officers have reported, or on which I have reported, coming on, I might be specially asked to attend; but I do not by any means attend every sitting. I give my opinion as the result of my observations.
6081. You do not think that the expense of the prospecting vote has been of a payable character? No; I think not.
6082. Did you take any official part or interest in the Cremorne bores? Yes.
6083. Had you anything to do with the first boring? No. The selection of the site of the first bore was not referred to the Geological Branch. I chose the site of the second bore. I saw the first bore completed. It was plain that the coal was burned to the condition of coke by molten lava, because we came across the dyke-stone of lava in the core.
6084. The bore struck a natural coke instead of coal, did it not? Yes. I think it was a pity that the site was not chosen in the first instance by the Government Geologist.
6085. Do these basaltic deposits spread laterally as well as vertically? In the Bulli district they do, but it is exceptional. In this district and in the Newcastle district the destructive effect has not extended laterally more than a few inches in some instances. It cannot have been very much in the case of Cremorne.
6086. Do you yourself personally visit the different districts where mines are said to be suitable? Yes. Are you speaking in connection with the Prospecting Vote?
6087. Yes? I have done so occasionally, but I do not do that as much as Mr. Slee. He and his officers do the bulk of it. Some of the work is done by my officers.
6088. Are they constantly on the move? Yes; but not always on the prospecting vote. Where their ordinary work brings them into the vicinity of prospecting vote work we endeavour to utilise their time so as to avoid sending another officer to the same district.
6089. Do you require to take a very deep interest and supervision over the openings of coal-mines—they do not rely upon any report of yours, do they—supposing a Company has hold of a good coal district, they would not look to you for information or opinion before starting a mine, would they? I cannot remember a particular instance, but undoubtedly the opinion of the geological staff is frequently asked as to the value of coal districts. The Minister does not allow a geological report on any single property, but we visit districts, and our reports would undoubtedly be considered of use in giving information as to the thickness of the seam and the quality of the coal.
6090. Of course you take no part in inspecting coal-mines? No; that comes under the Examiner of Coal-fields. I should like to supplement my remarks about the Cremorne bore. You asked me if I had anything to do with the recommendation to grant Government aid. I am free to confess that I did recommend aid in that instance. My reason for doing that was that I regarded the proving of coal under Sydney harbour as a national question. It was from no idea of assisting anyone in particular. My idea was to find out whether coal extended under Sydney or no. I thought it was a question of national importance.
6091. You believe that there is plenty of coal there now of a suitable description? I have no doubt about it. As far as we have seen it in this district, and in the Newcastle district, the basaltic intrusions have not damaged the coal to any great extent,

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6092. *Mr. Teece.*] In reference to those bores, were they both subsidised by the Government? I think only the last.

6093. I understood you to say that if you had been consulted about these bores you would not have put down the first bore where it was put down? No.

6094. Why? Because the dyke is in proximity to it.

6095. Was not the presence of the dyke discovered by the bore? Yes; but you could trace it right along the surface. I found one dyke intersecting both water frontages. I afterwards made a survey of Cremorne, and traced the depression caused by this dyke right along the surface close to the bore.

6096. On the subject of this prospecting vote, has there not been an annual amount set apart for this purpose for some years? Yes.

6097. Is it not largely utilised for affording assistance to private people in sinking shafts? Yes.

6098. The Government has not undertaken any prospecting on its own account? I cannot absolutely quote an instance, but I think it has done so in some. I recommended it to be done on one occasion, but the aid was unfortunately not taken up. In that case I now remember the aid was granted on the application of an individual.

6099. Have you ever known a gold-field to be discovered as a result of the prospecting vote? No.

6100. You do not think the Prospecting Vote is necessary for the purpose for which it was instituted? No; I do not think it is.

6101. Do you not think it was a useless waste of the public money? Well, honestly, that is my private opinion. My own idea is that it has not only not developed resources to any extent worth considering, but it has tended to destroy the independence of the miner.

6102. Do you make assays for the public? To a large extent.

6103. Do they cost the Government anything, or are they self-supporting? It is all an expense of the State. We make between three and four thousand assays in the year.

6104. Would you assay a mineral for no charge? Yes; we make only two stipulations. You must tell us where it comes from, and it must be from a reef that has not actually been worked.

6105. These assays are made with a view of developing something new, are they not? Yes. New reefs are discovered in old fields sometimes, and assays are made of them.

6106. Are you retained entirely by the Government, or are you engaged in private work? I have no private work.

6107. *Mr. Robertson.*] Are you not engaged in the University? Yes, I have given a course of lectures in the University on mining. I am not what you might call lecturer on mining at the University. The Mining Act provides for the establishment of a School of Mines, and, as the Mines Department was not in a position to form one, they recommended that a School of Mines should be started at the University with the assistance of the Mines Department. My services were asked for to deliver a course of lectures. I do not know whether I shall be called upon to give any course this year. The lectures I delivered were in 1893 and 1894.

6108. *Mr. Storey.*] Does the work of your department keep you constantly employed? Yes; I have a very large amount of work.

6109. Does the appointment of these other Geological Surveyors rest with you? No; they are appointed by the Governor in Council.

6110. Are they recommended by you? Yes, somewhere in the department when I took my present position.

6111. Have they enough to keep them in work? Yes, rather too much. My chief assistant was retrenched last year.

6112. Was there any reduction in the salaries last year? Yes.

6113. You mean the 10 per cent. reduction? Yes; the chief assistant received £600, and this position was struck off the Estimates.

6114. Is there any revenue from your branch at all? There is a slight revenue from the caves from the sale of magnesium wire.

6115. Then there is no way by which you could suggest any saving in your department? Only in connection with the caves. I have already suggested that to the Minister.

6116. In what way? The matter has been under consideration for some time. The Jenolan Caves are a serious cause of worry and inconvenience, and their management is generally unsatisfactory for this reason that there is a large cave reserve, and the cavekeeper has a 10-acre annual lease in the centre. He has been allowed to erect a considerable number of improvements on this lease, and the Government have also spent a large amount of money alongside of this man's buildings, and at the present moment it is very hard to say to whom the improvements belong. There have been a number of complaints also as to the way in which the accommodation house is managed. I dare say many of the complaints are unreasonable. It was suggested that the whole question of the Caves should be gone into with the object of putting the accommodation house on a more satisfactory footing. The idea was to buy out the lessee, or compensate him for his improvements, to keep him as a cave guide or keeper, and to put the accommodation into the hands of a public tenderer, or allow competition. I think it would be very much more satisfactory, and the public would be better served. Mr. John Young reported in favour of this, and so did I, but nothing has yet been done. The expense under the existing arrangement is very heavy, and it is really a question whether the Government is justified in spending so much without return.

6117. *Mr. Robertson.*] You are a member of the Prospecting Board? Yes.

6118. Would the department suffer in any way through the non-existence of the prospecting vote? I really do not see how it would.

6119. As a member of the Board of Examiners you would know something about the ability and qualifications of the inspectors? I was a member of the Board of Examiners, and know something about their qualifications.

6120. Are the inspectors fully competent? Yes. They were examined by a Board before being appointed. They took the first place in the examination.

6121. Could not these men report directly to the Under Secretary; is there anything to prevent that? I really do not know of anything, but I do not wish to give an opinion which may be a criticism of any other officer's work, and I certainly think there should be a Chief Inspector.

6122. Can you, in any general way, recommend any reduction? Not other than in connection with the Caves.

6123.

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6123. *President.*] How many officers are under your wing in your department? I have a list which I will hand in. [*List handed in.*]
6124. Are they responsible to you as their head? Yes; there are thirty-eight altogether.
6125. Are they all under your control? Yes.
6126. In your opinion would it not be desirable to endeavour to lease the Caves so that they would be self-supporting instead of being costly? That is my view, but they should be under Government supervision. I think we always ought to have an officer supervising the caves. We have had a great deal of trouble in preserving the beauties of the caves; very many of the visitors have an inclination to break off stalactites when not watched so that we have to fence them off with wire netting.
6127. There would then be a saving in connection with the department if a charge were made for these caves? Yes, and there should be a call made for tenders to provide the necessary accommodation.
6128. *Mr. Humphery.*] What is the annual cost of maintaining the Fish River Caves, including the cost of running the electric light? £480, without the superintendent's salary.
6129. Would that cover the total charge? I think so. The visitors average about 2,000 a year. We sometimes employ a gardener so that the total cost will come to about £500.
6130. Is it your opinion that a charge should be made to visitors to the caves? Certainly, for admission.
6131. What do you think would be a fair charge? It is not so much what would be a fair charge, but what people would pay. I do not think people from England would mind paying 5s. a visit, but people in the neighbourhood might object.
6132. Is it your opinion that a charge not exceeding 5s. should be made? Yes. The main expense of going to the caves is the coach fare, which costs £1 each way.
6133. Could any work done by your department be done by the officers of any other department? Not so far as I am aware.
6134. Have you given any consideration to the question of so combining the branches as to be able to lessen the staff? We always give that a consideration when making appointments. Of course some of our officers do work which is supposed to belong to another branch.
6135. *Mr. Robertson.*] Is it necessary to have a museum in connection with your branch in the Domain? Yes, it is a very important part of my branch; it is very largely availed of by the public and by students.
6136. Is your palæontologist fairly paid at £245? He has resigned since those estimates were framed. He is now in charge of the Australian Museum at £800 a year.
6137. I notice that he receives £245 from the Museum? He was brought out to assist the Museum and to act as Palæontologist to the Mines Department, and was paid by both.
6138. Have you appointed a new palæontologist? No; we have the services of Mr. Etheridge, as honorary Palæontologist, and of an assistant, at a small salary.
6139. Is there anything further that you would like to tell the Commission? I would like to draw your attention to the new scale of travelling expenses which was recommended by the Board of Under Secretaries, who, I believe, were unanimous about the scale, but not unanimous about the exceptions to it. There were two dissentients, I believe, two of the Under Secretaries being opposed to making any exceptions; but the scale now in force was carried by a majority. The consequence is that officers of different departments but having the same salary receive different travelling expenses, because some of them have been recommended as exceptions by their Under Secretary. Officer A, in my department, has to travel alongside officer B, who belongs to another department. They may travel in the same conveyance, they may sit at the same table, but A receives 6s. less than B, although B's salary is less than A's. I consider that an anomalous and unjust arrangement.
6140. *Mr. Humphery.*] Will you specify the departments in which no exceptions were made? The Mines Department and the Education Departments are the only ones in which no officer was recommended as an exception. The Government Geologist was regarded as a first-class officer in the Civil Service Act of 1884, now he is regarded as a second-class officer; and an officer in another department, who may be receiving considerably less salary than I, may be getting 6s. a day more for travelling expenses.

Robert Henry Ormiston, Esq., Chief Clerk, Department of Mines, sworn and examined:—

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6141. *President.*] I suppose you are one of the oldest officers in the department? I have had twenty-five years' service in the Lands and Mines.
6142. You were accountant for some considerable number of years before you became chief clerk? Yes.
6143. So you know the department thoroughly? Yes, I do.
6144. You have a considerable number of clerks under you? About thirty-five.
6145. The Registrar is mentioned after the chief clerk? Yes.
6146. What registration duty does he perform? He is the Registrar of Gold, Mineral, and other leases, and he looks after the transfers and all things connected with leasing matters, that is after the leases have been prepared.
6147. He has nothing to do with communications? He has no correspondence. He might send out printed notices.
6148. You have an accountant? Yes, Mr. Primrose.
6149. How long has Mr. Tunks been in the Service? Twenty-four years.
6150. Is he still there? Yes, as record clerk.
6151. He was not considered so suitable to fill the position as Mr. Primrose, was he? No, not to fill the position of accountant.
6152. Is he a thoroughly efficient man? He is an excellent record clerk. In fact in the Department of Lands he was brought up as a record clerk.
6153. He has been recording all his life? Yes.
6154. And the records he keeps would be of letters? Yes, records of papers received in the department. I daresay he records between 30,000 and 40,000 letters and papers, not applications. They are recorded elsewhere in the Lease Application Branch.
6155. That is a more important section than ordinary correspondence would be, I suppose? It is necessary to exercise great care in the records. It is considered a very important branch.
6156. *Mr. Robertson.*] Then Mr. Tunks is an excellent officer? He is.
6157. *President.*] But still Mr. Primrose is considered better? As an accountant.

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6158. Is it your system, when a vacancy occurs, to promote the next by seniority? If considered the most suitable.
6159. If he is equally suitable with anybody else, his seniority would give him the preference? Yes.
6160. But in this case seniority did not come into play, as Mr. Tunks was not considered so good an accountant as Mr. Primrose? That is so.
6161. Do you consider the scale of salaries that the clerks receive is ample? I think it is very fair.
6162. You think it is not too much? Not for the class of work. Juniors who do not do so good a class of work as the others get less.
6163. You consider the clerks in your department are not overpaid, considering the class of work they do? That is so; some have very responsible work.
6164. Has a comparison with other departments of the Government service anything to do with the rate of pay? No; our Under Secretary has always been cutting things to the lowest possible price. In fact, if you compare the salaries of the officers belonging to the Mines Department with the salaries of officers in other departments you will find that we get much smaller salaries for similar positions.
6165. You have a considerable number of temporary clerks? About nine or ten.
6166. Are they paid at per day? Yes.
6167. Is the pay for six days in the week? Yes, and 10s. is the highest.
6168. I see that some have been twelve years temporary clerks? Yes.
6169. Have they been employed without intermission all that time? Yes.
6170. And still remain temporaries? Yes.
6171. Do you consider it is a good system to have temporary clerks? No; I think if a man is on permanent work he should be put on the permanent staff. We have men on the temporary staff whose places we could not fill at once.
6172. So that, as they have been employed without intermission, they ought properly to be made permanent officers? That is my opinion.
6173. Have these temporary clerks been appointed by the Minister? Yes; they do not require Executive appointment. They are appointed by the Minister.
6174. Have you had any recent introductions of temporary clerks? Not for some time.
6175. Of course they need not pass through the hands of the Civil Service Board? No.
6176. The Minister could appoint as many as he pleases? Yes.
6177. Without a word from anybody? Yes; the Minister has that power.
6178. Do you think that a Board of Commissioners with power to make appointments, of course with the concurrence of the Minister, would be the best mode of making appointments? I do not see that they would be able to do more than the Minister does.
6179. Supposing that they were to be free of political influence, a Minister might not always be so? No; but we have always found that the Minister has employed very good men. I don't think it would make much difference whether it was in the hands of a Board or not.
6180. You don't think it would be preferable to the present system? No. There are very few appointments made at the present time. The only appointments the Minister would make now would be those of probationers. If a vacancy occurs high up on the staff those below if they were fitted would go up to it, and the vacancy at the bottom would be filled by a cadet.
6181. I see you have three messengers, one of whom gets £150, another £120, and another £110? Yes.
6182. For the kind of work that a messenger performs it seems to me that these salaries are very much in excess of what they ought to be? The chief messenger who gets £150 a year has the control of the other messengers. The others average a little over £2 a week. They are very often in attendance till 11 or 12 o'clock p.m. when Parliament sits. The Minister always has one in attendance.
6183. That does not happen every day in the year—sometimes there is a very considerable recess? They are always fully occupied.
6184. *Mr. Storey.*] Could not smart young boys do it for £1 a week? A boy might be careless.
6185. *Mr. Robertson.*] You would not keep a careless boy long? No.
6186. *President.*] Are the messengers middle-aged? About 30 years is the average.
6187. You do not think that the messengers are overpaid? With the exception of the head messenger, the others only get £2 a week. You could not make much reduction in that.
6188. You say the head messenger looks after the others? He has to do his share of work as well. He has to go out if anything is required. He has to see that the other messengers do their work and come back in a reasonable time, otherwise we would not know where they were.
6189. He is responsible for their attention to their duties? Certainly.
6190. *Mr. Teece.*] How do the temporary clerks come into the Service? If we want a clerk and there is no provision on the Estimates, then the Minister appoints one.
6191. That could be remedied in the following year;—have any of these appointments been made with the view of avoiding the Civil Service Board on the belief that the Board would not allow them? No; most of the temporary officers who have been appointed have not passed examinations.
6192. So that they could not be put on the Service in any other way? That is so. We have one temporary officer who has been a branch Bank manager.
6193. Have you ever had the Minister send you one to be taken on? I have never known such a case.
6194. How long have you been in the Service? Twenty-five years.
6195. And during that time you have never known a man get an appointment through political patronage alone? It has never happened to my knowledge.
6196. What is the exact duty of the record clerks? As soon as it is opened the post is sent to the record clerks. They number the letters, stamp them, and put them in their register. After that the papers have to be connected with others referring to the same subject, and got ready for submission to the Under Secretary when wanted.
6197. This registering is mere clerical work, is it not, which requires no technical knowledge? It is routine work.
6198. Any ordinary clerk would be competent to do it? Certainly.
6199. There are seven clerks in your department from £236 a year downwards;—are these mere ordinary writing clerks, or is there any special knowledge required? Some are in charge of correspondence and other important work. That entails a lot of care besides the writing of the letter. They have to look

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into the cases and see that the action taken is correct. It is not a simple paper given to an officer, but a batch of papers. They have to look back, perhaps, and examine the paper and see that the action taken is correct, and they inform the person accordingly. There is, therefore, a certain amount of responsibility attached to the position.

6200. Could not one officer in charge of all the correspondence do that? One officer might do for the Mines Department; but then we also do a lot of correspondence for the branches, and then there is the ministerial work, not writing on cases only, but on appointments and that sort of thing as well as preparing Executive minutes, &c.

6201. Do you know anything about the public watering places and bores, and water conservation? No; they are under Mr. Boultbee and Mr. McKinney.

6202. Do you know anything about the Prospecting Vote? No; that is under Mr. Slee.

6203. *Mr. Storey.*] Are you the only controlling power over the clerical staff? Yes; after the Under Secretary.

6204. You have nothing to do with the survey staff? Nothing whatever.

6205. Your control is centred upon mines? Yes.

6206. Have you anything to do with the fixing of the salaries? No; that is for the Under Secretary and the Minister. The Under Secretary generally recommends to the Minister.

6207. Is your advice asked as to the efficiency of the officers under your charge? The Under Secretary may ask it, but the Under Secretary has a great knowledge himself of the officers.

6208. Do all these officers get an increase every year? No; unless a vacancy occurs.

6209. What is the object of having so many probationers? They are put on for fear anything should happen to those above them, and to enable them to get experience in the way of departmental work.

6210. Do you require eight as a reserve fund for that sort of thing? They do a lot of work.

6211. What work do they do? We have some in the Accountant Branch. They enter in certain books abstracts, and that sort of thing. They have to go every day to the Treasury. That takes an hour or so. Others assist in other branches.

6212. Can you tell the Commission of your own positive knowledge that the staff under you are fully employed from 9 a.m. till 4·30 p.m.? They are fully employed. If you go to the office between 7 and 9 o'clock p.m. you will find some of the clerks working there. Some of the clerks in the Correspondence Branch have been working back till 11 p.m.

6213. Anything special? No; but one of the clerks has been sick. You will see the accountant's clerks working every night till 7 p.m.

6214. Is overtime allowed? Only 2s. 6d. for tea.

6215. What are your own duties? General supervision of the office, of the clerks, and their work. Submission to the Minister and Under Secretary of information required, and distribution to the clerks of all papers, &c., examination and signing of all letters, opening post-letters, and interviewing the public; I am also a member of the Tender Board. There are a lot of small things it is impossible to enumerate, which occupy time.

6216. Do you keep daily supervision of all these clerks? No; but I always have them under my eye.

6217. How are the offices situated? There are separate rooms, but there is easy communication along the passage. We are all very close together.

6218. After your long career in the Government can you suggest any way to this Commission by which retrenchment can be effected? I do not know that I can. The Under Secretary has always cut things as fine as possible. He has got rid of a couple of men lately. They were not good clerks, and so he dispensed with them.

6219. *Mr. Robertson.*] I think you said you were the chief clerk, supervising the work done by the thirty-five clerks on the clerical staff? Yes; I supervise their work.

6220. Into how many rooms are these men put? About seven.

6221. How often do you make a personal supervision of the seven rooms? I go through them occasionally. There is a head to each branch.

6222. When did you last go through the seven rooms? I was through them this morning. When I get a spare moment I run through them.

6223. Then you are personally acquainted with the work done by these men? Yes.

6224. Have you ever found men not occupied? No; they are a good set of officers. They have quite enough to occupy them.

6225. Have you ever reported a case of idleness to the Under Secretary? No.

6226. Have you ever reported a case of drunkenness? Yes.

6227. Was there neglect of work in consequence? He had, perhaps, been drunk only that day. The head of the branch would tell me.

6228. He was not fully occupied then? No. The Under Secretary got rid of a man recently for that. I do not mean to say that these men were so very drunk that they would be staggering about the place.

6229. Are you aware of the work done in the Diamond Drill Branch? No; that does not come under my notice. Mr. Slee takes all his work direct to the Under Secretary.

6230. Have you any supervision over the expenditure of £46,600 per annum in contingencies? No; that comes under the accountant.

6231. Have you any control, or are you in any way referred to, with regard to the expenditure of this money? No; not at all. If anything was out of the common, the accountant would submit it to the Under Secretary.

6232. Are you, or are you not, conversant with the clerical work and the duties being performed in the sub-branches? No.

6233. Have you ever made a report upon any of the sub-branches to the Under Secretary? No.

6234. Are there any men in the department, to your knowledge, who have been retrenched from other departments, and put on the permanent staff of the Department of Mines? Not in the Mines proper.

6235. Do you know of a case in any other department? I cannot remember any case.

6236. *Mr. Humphery.*] How many years were you accountant? About seven or eight.

6237. How many assistants are there now in the Accountant's Branch? Six.

6238. What is the amount of expenditure for the department with which the accountants deal? When I was accountant I had as much as £400,000 to deal with. At that time we had the loan votes. There was that much open for expenditure in that year.

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6239. I am speaking of revenue? The accountant does not deal with revenue; that comes under the registrar, Mr. Ray. The accountant only deals with the expenditure.
6240. Has any change taken place since you were accountant? In what way?
6241. In the nature of the work? No; I think the work is very similar now to what it was.
6242. Can you mention the figures for the year 1894? No; the Estimates will give the amount; it is nearly always expended.
6243. You say the registrar deals with revenue? Yes.
6244. How many assistants has he? He has six, I think.
6245. What is the amount of revenue with which his branch deals? The revenue for the department is about £50,000; but that is not his only duty; he has the leases to attend to. The revenue work is only a small item in his business.
6246. Why does the registrar, and not the accountant, deal with revenue? That is the system which prevails in our office.
6247. Is there any reason of which you are aware why that should be so? None of which I am aware.
6248. Have you considered how it would be possible to so rearrange the staff as to enable you to effect some economy by combining the work of those branches? I do not think so. Some years ago the Under Secretary went right through the department himself and rearranged the offices.
6249. But you say now it would be quite possible for the accountant to deal with the revenue as well as with the expenditure? No doubt; but he would, perhaps, have to have a clerk.
6250. That being your opinion, do you not think that the officers' positions might be so combined as to enable reductions to be made in the staff? Mr. Ray, the registrar, does all the lease work; that is his most important work. The revenue is a very small matter. It does not take up much of his time.
6251. Then the six officers who assist the registrar are not occupied in connection with the revenue? No; only Mr. Ray himself. He may have some of them to do Treasury work in connection with it.
6252. From your knowledge of the duties of the registrar, do you think that by transferring the collection of the revenue to the Accountant's Branch the services of any officers could be dispensed with? I am quite sure they could not.
6253. *Mr. Teece.*] Have you any officers now who are guilty of drunkenness? They are all pretty steady now.
6254. Have any of those at present in the office been reported for drunkenness? Not in the Mines; but there was one in the Stock Branch lately. His case is now under submission to the Minister.
6255. Are you aware of any considerable loss of revenue to the country through any friction or dereliction on the part of persons formerly employed in the Leasing Branch? Yes.
6256. When did that occur? About 1890.
6257. What was the nature of the loss, and how did it occur? There was a certain amount of rent lost. Some leases that ought to have been cancelled were not cancelled, therefore the land was not opened to the public to take up. Some of this land might have been worked. The total amount in question was about £12,000 but out of that sum we did collect a lot of the rent.
6258. If the men in your department had done their duty the leases would have been cancelled, and the land would have been thrown open to the public? Yes. The land was locked up through the leases not being cancelled.
6259. How did it occur? Owing to carelessness on the part of Mr. Farr.
6260. Did it not also occur owing to the man who was supposed to do the work not doing it? There is no doubt about that. Mr. Burcher did not do the work which he ought to have done.
6261. What was done to Mr. Farr? He was allowed to retire.
6262. Was he transferred to the Superannuation Fund? He was allowed to retire under the Civil Service Act.
6263. What became of Mr. Burcher? He was reduced from £290 to £150.
6264. *President.*] He now receives £236? Yes; that is owing to vacancies having occurred in the meantime.
6265. *Mr. Robertson.*] Was this case brought before the Civil Service Board? It must have been, because they must have known of Mr. Burcher's retrenchment and consequent loss of salary, and of Mr. Farr having been retired. Both would have come under their knowledge.
6266. Might not that have been brought under their notice without the facts of the case being submitted to them? I think the minutes were bound to state the facts.
6267. Were these delinquencies reported to the Board to be dealt with by the Board? I cannot say that. Mr. Herring was Assistant Under Secretary; I was the accountant. I had nothing to do with these matters; but the papers are there.

William Easdown Smith, Esq., wholesale printer and stationer, sworn and examined:—

W. E. Smith, Esq. 27 Feb., 1895.

6268. *President.*] We have got some specimens of stationery which we wish you to price. Here are three samples of foolscap-size wove paper which have been received from three distinct Government Departments. What price would you place upon that quality of paper per pound? Sevenpence for that marked A, and 6d. for those marked B and C.
6269. Here are two sheets of letter-paper size received from the Railway Department;—you call that cream wove bank paper, do you not? Yes.
6270. They are in single leaves;—what price is that paper per pound? Fivepence to sixpence.
6271. In addition to the lower price, what extra quantity of paper would be supplied in a pound weight of that quality and size compared with the departmental paper? The railway paper would have more than double the number of sheets.
6272. Here is a postal card from the railway;—what would that paper cost? 2½d. per pound.
6273. *Mr. Teece.*] What rate of wages rule in your establishment? We are paying in the printing department from £2 12s. to £3 3s. for compositors. Some are very much better than the others. There are only two earning £3 3s., and they are the foremen. The lower wages have been ruling since the strike.
6274. Is £2 12s. the wage for an ordinary compositor? Yes. The manager of the department gets £4 10s.
6275. Have you apprentices? Yes.

W. E. Smith, Esq. 27 Feb., 1895.

6276. What do they get? From 15s., with a yearly increase of 2s. per week. The last year they get about 21s.
6277. How long do they serve? Four or five years. Sometimes they come in at 16 years of age, or 17.
6278. What do you give the folders and sewers? From 10s. to 20s. per week. The forewoman gets 21s.
6279. What are ordinary wages? 12s. 6d.
6280. Would that be for an ordinary efficient girl? Yes.
6281. With regard to the wages paid to the men engaged in bookbinding? Generally the vellum binders get from £2 15s. to £3.
6282. What do the rulers get? £2 15s. to £3. The machine youths get from 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.
6283. Is that for eight hours? Yes.
6284. Have you ever had any work done at the Government Printing Office? Not that I remember.
6285. *Mr. Storey.*] Have you ever been able to compare the prices paid at the Government Printing Office with those paid at your establishment? No.
6286. Do you know at all whether the wages paid in the Government Printing Office are higher than what you pay? Sometimes I have heard that the wages are a little in excess of what we pay, but I do not know of my own knowledge.
6287. Have you a person in your employ who is called the foreman of the bookbinding branch? Yes.
6288. What salary would he get? £4 10s. and £5. The foreman now has only been with me two months; but he is a man of such vast experience that I gave him the sum named. The previous foreman was getting £4 a week.
6289. Do you consider it a high salary? Yes. I consider him the best man obtainable in Sydney.
6290. Do you do any piece-work? No. It would jeopardise my reputation; the work would probably be scamped.
6291. Do you fancy there is a great deal of work done in the Government Printing Office that could be done outside? Yes; we are called upon sometimes by the department to do some.
6292. *Mr. Robertson.*] What would you pay an overseer in your general printing business? I pay the manager of the department from £4 to £4 10s.
6293. Have you any sub-managers? It is an understood thing that there are always one or two men next to the manager of the department who can act for him in case he is absent. This man would get £3 3s. a week.
6294. What would you call him? Foreman.
6295. Have you an officer similar to that of storekeeper in the Government Printing Office? Yes, a warehouseman.
6296. What salary do you pay him? From £3 to £3 3s.
6297. I suppose he receives all supplies? Yes; and he gives out paper every month.
6298. Does he keep a set of books showing the quantity of what he gives out? Yes; he has to enter everything he receives from England or from the Continent, or from America, and he puts down everything he gives out.
6299. Do you take stock once a year? Yes.
6300. *Mr. Humphery.*] Will you furnish a list of the classes of employés in your establishment, with their wages? Yes. [*Return subsequently handed in.*]

F. J. Thomas, Esq., Manager of the Newcastle and Hunter River Steamship Company (Limited), sworn and examined:—

F. J. Thomas, Esq. 27 Feb., 1895.

6301. *President.*] How long experience have you had in dealing with shipping matters? Thirty-five years, thirty of which I have been manager.
6302. Do the rates of pay for the various employés in your Company come under your supervision? Yes.
6303. *Mr. Storey.*] Have you any return showing the rates of pay in your Company? Yes.

Wages of Engineers.

STATEMENT showing amounts paid under old Agreement and rates payable under new Agreement, viz., from 1st November, 1893.

Steamer.	Nominal Horse-power.	Old Rates.			New Rates.		
		1st engineer.	2nd engineer.	3rd engineer.	1st engineer.	2nd engineer.	3rd engineer.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
"Lubra"	45	20 0 0	16 0 0	.....	18 0 0	14 10 0	.....
"Gwydir"	90	20 0 0	16 0 0	.....	18 0 0	14 10 0	.....
"Sydney"	220	24 0 0	18 0 0	15 0 0	21 10 0	16 0 0	13 0 0
"Maitland"... ...	250	24 0 0	18 0 0	15 0 0	21 10 0	16 0 0	13 0 0
"Namoi"	350	25 0 0	18 0 0	15 0 0	22 10 0	16 0 0	13 10 0
"Newcastle" ...	500	25 0 0	18 0 0	15 0 0	22 10 0	16 0 0	13 10 0

6304. Are these the current rates of wages paid to the engineers on the steamers on the coast of New South Wales? Yes, and the other coastal and intercolonial steamship Companies pay about the same rates.
6305. Is the number of hours restricted? We pay 1s. an hour overtime. The men work from about 6 to 6, and before and after that they are paid 1s. an hour overtime.
6306. That is when they are working in harbour, is it not? Yes.
6307. It does not apply to when they are working at sea, does it? No. It applies only in harbour from 5 to 5 really, with two hours for meals—that is, 10 hours.
6308. Your steamers are constantly trading backwards and forwards? Yes; they are in and out every day.
6309. And have you ever had occasion to know the wages paid by the Government to the men employed on the steamers? No, I have never compared the Government wages with our own.
6310. Have you seen the "Captain Cook"? Yes.
6311. Do you know the duties performed by that vessel? I do not know how constantly the men on the "Captain Cook" are employed, but I understand that the vessel is employed in the pilot service.

F. J. Thomas, Esq. 27 Feb., 1895.

6312. The master gets £460 a year;—would you consider that a large salary? I should consider that a high salary for the service performed.
6313. The mate gets £214? I should consider that a high salary. We pay our masters at the rate of £300 per annum for passenger steamers, and at the rate of £240 per annum for cargo steamers. Our chief officers and second mates receive £15 and £12 per month respectively.
6314. And the first engineer receives £270? Our chief engineers receive from £22 10s. to £18 per month, as per annexed statement, showing rates of wages agreed to between the representatives of the Steamship Owners' Association of Australasia and the Australasian Institution of Marine Engineers on 19th October, 1893:—

Wages paid Crews.

Cargo Steamers.

	Present Wages. £ s. d.		Wages prior to. £ s. d.
Captain	20 0 0		20 0 0
1st Officer	15 0 0		15 0 0
2nd Officer	12 0 0		12 0 0
3rd Officer	10 0 0		10 0 0
1st Engineer, 2nd Engineer — "Lubra" and "Gwydir"	18 0 0	Prior to 1 November, 1893,	14 10 0
			Wages prior to.
Seamen	5 0 0	and overtime	7 0 0
Lamp trimmer	4 0 0		4 0 0
Firemen	7 0 0		9 0 0
Trimmers	5 0 0		7 0 0
Donkeyman	7 0 0 1 0 0	as Lamp-trimmer	9 0 0

Memo.—On the "Lubra" no lamptrimmer is carried, the donkeyman being paid £1 per month extra for this service. No third officer employed on cargo steamers.

Passenger Steamers.

	Present Wages. £ s. d.		Wages prior to. £ s. d.
Captain	25 0 0		25 0 0
1st Officer	15 0 0		15 0 0
2nd Officer	12 0 0		12 0 0
3rd Officer	10 0 0		10 0 0
1st Engineer	22 10 0	See separate statement prior to 16 July, 1893.	
2nd Engineer	16 0 0		
3rd Engineer	13 10 0		
Quartermasters	5 5 0		
Seamen	5 0 0		7 0 0
Lamptrimmer	4 0 0		4 0 0
Firemen	7 0 0		9 0 0
Trimmers	5 0 0		7 0 0
Greasers	8 0 0		10 0 0
Donkeyman	8 0 0		9 0 0

Memo.—Third officers and third engineers are only carried when passenger steamers run through to Morpeth; third officer not carried while river pilot engaged. Greasers only carried on "Newcastle" and "Namoi." Cook.—Chief cook on passenger steamers £9 per month; second, £3. On cargo steamers cook is paid £11 per month to act as cook and steward. Donkeyman.—Usual wage, £7 per month and overtime, but in steamers supplied with electric light he is paid £1 extra for attention to light, and in the case of the "Lubra" £1 extra for attending lamps.

6315. Do you think the work and the life of the officers of the "Captain Cook" can be compared with that of the officers on steamers like yours, remembering that the "Captain Cook" lies in the harbour and goes out to sea once or twice a day? I should think there would be a great difference between the two. The masters and men on our service are worked much more laboriously than any men on the "Captain Cook." Our vessels are under steam all night, the men have to keep night watches and work cargo during the day. The master gets rest during a portion of the day. Ours is a very constant service.

MONDAY, 4 MARCH, 1895.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., | J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P.

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

Mr. Alfred James Gaston, Entry Clerk and Storekeeper at the Government Printing Office, sworn and examined:—

Mr. A. J. Gaston. 4 Mar., 1895.

6316. *President.*] I understand you have been at the Government Printing Office for a great many years? Thirty-three.
6317. You are thoroughly acquainted with the routine of the department? Yes.
6318. Have you charge of the stores which are kept in the Printing Office, and in Macquarie-street? Yes; we call the store at the Government Printing Office the basement store.
6319. You have control of all the stores placed in the basement? Yes.
6320. You draw a distinction between the basement and the other floors, do you? No; I have control of the stores both in the basement and at McMahon's Bond.
6321. There are stores on the other floors as well as in the basement, are there not? Yes; I have control of them all.
6322. Are these stores received direct from the contractors? Yes; the stores are sent, as a rule, to McMahon's Bond, and we fill up from there, as required, in the basement store.
6323. Can you tell us how many months' supply you have of stores generally, and especially of paper, in the Printing Office itself? No; we keep only a portion of our paper there, that most generally used, and we fill up, as required, from McMahon's Bond. We may have a large order which would take the whole supply away, or we might be a few weeks before having an order.
6324. You might have to replenish the store in a few days, or it might be a few weeks? Yes.
6325. And then you would replenish it from the large stock in McMahon's Bond? Yes.
6326. Do you keep a book—it might be called a stock-book or a ledger—showing the quantities of everything you receive and the quantities used? Yes.

Mr. A. J. Gaston. 4 Mar., 1895.

6327. Then you can show what the balance ought to be at any moment? Yes.
6328. I presume your stock-book is perfectly accurate—absolutely correct? Yes.
6329. And when you balance the stock at any particular date, you look to your book to see if it agrees? Yes.
6330. And you generally find that it is does agree? Yes.
6331. I believe that in the office the accountant also keeps a set of books similar to yours? Yes.
6332. Are you aware of that? It is not exactly a duplicate of ours, because it has not the money columns. Their books do not show the value of the stock.
6333. But without the money columns the books kept by the accountant are duplicates of yours? Yes.
6334. You have money columns which they have not? Yes.
6335. Do you think it is necessary for the accountant to keep a book similar to yours? It could be done without, I think.
6336. How many years have you occupied the store at McMahon's Bond? Since the 1st of March, 1891.
6337. What rent have you been paying? £624 per annum. It is held on a five years' lease.
6338. So that it expires on the 1st March, 1896? Yes.
6339. You have still one year's occupation of it to rent? Yes. I might mention that the Government Printer has taken steps to obtain a reduction of rent, if it is relet to us.
6340. Do you find it a very convenient store? Yes.
6341. How many months' supply of material do you estimate that it now contains? It holds a twelve months' supply.
6342. Are the goods that you store there ordered from England chiefly? Yes; the agents are English.
6343. Do they tender? Yes; on Schedules of Contract for twelve months' supply. They are contracted for in that way. That is our system. These are schedules of contracts for 1895. [*Witness hands in schedules of contracts.*]
6344. That is a contract for twelve months' supply? Yes; the paper is delivered in two portions, in January and July.
6345. In what month are the tenders sent in? The tenders are generally called for in the early part of the year.
6346. So that deliveries would be in July and January? The first delivery is in January. The tenders are called for in the month of May for the following year generally.
6347. And the deliveries consist of two portions? The paper is delivered in two portions. Some of the other lines are delivered differently. The photographic materials are taken all at once in January. Printing materials also we take in January. The paper generally is delivered in two portions.
6348. What is the value that you have at present in that store? We have about £21,000 worth in the Circular Quay store—McMahon's bond.
6349. Your year's supply then would be £21,000 worth? We have more than a year's supply there. Some lines are not usually kept here. We use more one year than another.
6350. If you have more than one year's supply that would make the annual consumption still less? On some lines.
6951. Have you ascertained correctly the value of the stock in McMahon's Bond just now? Yes; the value is taken at the present contract rates.
6352. And you estimate it at £21,000? About that.
6353. When I was round at the store I understood you to say that the value of the stock would amount to about £30,000? I meant the whole of the stores under my control. The value of the stores at McMahon's Bond is about £21,000; but we have about £12,000 more in the basement.
6354. Are you aware if it is insured against fire? There is no insurance.
6355. Do you think it is proper to have such a big value uninsured? It is a system which belongs to the Government. I understand that they do not insure. The Government buildings are not insured.
6356. I am not speaking of the buildings, but of the property;—is there not an insurance on the stores in the Government Printing Office? I am not aware of any insurance at all.
6357. I suppose you have not the decision on that point? No; it does not rest with me to decide whether it should be insured or not.
6358. Do you not think it would be better to make the tenderers the storekeepers, and arrange their contracts so that they should deliver once every two months? That has been tried and failed.
6359. In what way was it not successful? Before I went to the stores it was tried and failed. There was always some drawback in connection with it. When a contract is taken it is necessary that the paper should be exactly of the same quality and colour. It would not do to have different qualities or makes of paper in a volume or job.
6360. But that need not be. Although you got it in two-monthly supplies, you have been there so long you could form a very correct judgment as to what quantity of any particular description of paper would be required, and you could have the supply monthly if necessary? It would be an impossibility.
6361. Supposing you took three-monthly, or six-monthly deliveries instead of twelve-monthly deliveries, how would that affect you? We would still have to keep a stock for our requirements. If we knew the requirements of the Service, we could act accordingly. We have to be prepared for any sudden demand on the stock, and it is found cheaper to keep large stocks of lines mostly used than buy when it is required. If we knew exactly what would be required there would be no necessity to keep such a large stock; but, as I said before, we have to be prepared for any sudden demand. We do not know what may be required.
6362. Do the Government departments prepare any estimate for what quantities they require? No.
6363. Could not they do so before you made your arrangements—could you not require them to say that they would require a certain amount of paper for the following twelve months? If we could get the departments to do that there would be no difficulty.
6364. Could you not get them to do that? I do not think so.
6365. Supposing you had not enough for the year, what would you do then? We should have to buy it; we should get it from the trade if we could.
6366. Does that happen often? No; it has not happened since 1891. We have not bought any since then to speak of.
6367. We want to show the Government where economy can be affected;—it would be a great matter to save this £624 in rent;—could it not be done by receiving supplies at more frequent intervals and thereby making the tenderers and not yourselves the storekeepers? I do not think there would be any saving.

Mr. A. J. Gaston. 4 Mar., 1895.

6368. Could you not get along with three months supply? We could do it, but I am afraid there would be no saving. I am sure there would not.
6369. There would be a saving in this way: You would knock off three-fourths of the value of the store, and yet have enough to keep on for three months? The present contractors have no store in Sydney.
6370. That is their affair? They would charge us with the storage in the increased price for goods.
6371. The tenderer would have to obey the specifications that you laid down, and you may depend upon it that the conditions you laid down in your specifications would have to be and would be adhered to. They would be the storekeepers and you would receive from time to time goods as you required them;—perhaps that would give more trouble? Of course there would have to be an examination and all that.
6372. *Mr. Humphery.*] What is the amount of contracts for the Printing Office for 1895? £6,650.
6373. What was the amount of contracts for 1894? About £15,000.
6374. And for 1893? About £21,000.
6375. Can you explain why the amount for 1895 is so much less than for previous years? Our requirements are less on account of having the large stock, and the prices of material have decreased. There has been a falling off in the value of paper for years.
6376. Had you a very large stock in 1893? Yes; larger than our requirements.
6377. How did that come about? By paper being contracted for in the year 1891 on account of the extra work anticipated on account of Federation.
6378. In view of the contracts for 1895 being £6,600, can you say approximately how much will cover the contract for the following year? I do not expect it to exceed £7,000.
6379. How does it happen that you will be able to do in 1895 and 1896 with less than £7,000, your previous average having been so much greater? On account of having a large stock on hand which we are working off.

Frederick Bridges, Esq., Chief Inspector of Schools, sworn and examined:—

F. Bridges, Esq. 4 Mar., 1895.

6380. *President.*] Have you any special knowledge of the Department of Public Instruction, which in the Blue Book is mentioned as being under the Under Secretary? Do you mean the Ministerial Branch?
6381. Yes? I have a good knowledge of that. The clerks in that branch have to do my work. The work comes through me. Ninety-five per cent. of the work in the Public Instruction Department passes through my hands.
6382. You have a chief clerk remunerated at £605 per annum? Yes.
6382½. Has he any special control over the office? Yes; he is responsible for the work being done. He has to see all memos. and letters.
6383. Does much of the duty in this department consist of receiving documents, letters, and communications, and recording them? Yes, and answering them. Of course a great many, such as the reports of schools of which we receive something like 4,000 a year, are simply recorded as a general rule.
6384. And laid by? Sometimes action is required, but in a good many cases, where a school is working well for instance, no action would be required.
6385. After these reports have been registered they can be laid by as a rule and not required again? They are frequently required. They are all bound every year. To-day: for instance, I had to go back ten years looking for information with regard to a teacher.
6386. Then the system of recording is in your opinion indispensable? So far as the teachers and the establishment of schools are concerned.
6387. Is there much correspondence reaches you of a trivial character which may receive attention at the moment and may be laid aside entirely? Not much correspondence of a trivial character reaches me, because it is dealt with by the inspectors themselves, and is not sent to the head office.
6388. Is it efficiently dealt with? Yes, we hold the inspectors responsible for the good working of the schools in their districts.
6389. Do you dispose of the correspondence at once? Yes.
6390. In a manner suitable to its importance? Yes.
6391. You do not think that there is undue attention given to registering and recording in your department? I do not think so. Things that are not likely to be required again are not recorded; they are just attended to and put aside.
6392. Looking at the amount of the salaries given to the clerks, it seems to me, judging from a mercantile point of view, that they are exceedingly liberal;—what is your opinion? I cannot speak from a mercantile point of view; but I think the salaries in our department are lower than in any other Government Department. Of course I have had no mercantile experience, and cannot judge from that standpoint.
6393. Do you consider the clerks overpaid? No; not considering the character of the work they do. Most of them have been a good while in the Service.
6394. Some have been, I see, since 1858—that is a very long time; but it surely does not require an immense deal of intellect and a superior intelligence to do the work of recording? No; but that is a very small part of the work.
6395. Take the first half-dozen clerks below the statistical clerk and others? The statistical clerk no longer exists; he is retrenched; he has been taken away from the office altogether.
6396. I suppose that was because the office was considered superfluous. Are there any others that you consider superfluous, and that might be abolished? There are one or two that might be abolished, and boys might do the work. I know of one office that I think is unnecessary.
6397. Is it a highly paid office? No; the officer is not very highly paid. There is an old man in charge of the despatch-room, getting £254 a year, whose work might be done by a boy. The staff in the office now is only about two-thirds of what it was ten years ago, and there is twice as much work.
6398. You find that young hands are very efficient, do you not? Yes.
6399. It is not necessary to have an old experienced man to do ordinary clerical work, is it? No.
6400. Probably some of those old officers, whom we consider highly paid, have been forced into their present positions by a system of seniority? I do not think you will find many old ones in our department who have been pushed up in the way you mention, excepting the one I have referred to.
6401. There is one clerk in the office since 1865? He is in charge of the records. He is a kind of confidential clerk as well. If there is a matter which the Minister or Under Secretary does not wish to become public property, he is entrusted with the duty of attending to it and writing about it.

F. Bridges, Esq.
4 Mar., 1895.

6402. Then there are three other clerks who get £380, £335, and £310? One does very important work. He is really the correspondence clerk of the department.
6403. Do you know something of the qualifications required in banks and in our principal insurance offices? Yes.
6404. Do you consider that the qualifications required for the work done in the Public Instruction Department are equal in degree to the qualifications required in banks and insurance companies? In the case of three or four of the higher class I think the work is quite equal certainly to anything in Banks. Of course, in Insurance offices there is a special technical knowledge required.
6405. The work in Insurance offices is rather exacting, is it not? Yes.
6406. And requires special qualities of mind? Yes.
6407. To a far greater degree than is required of the gentlemen occupying the positions referred to n the Public Instruction Department? Yes; but then Insurance clerks are very much better paid.
6408. You think the head men should be well paid? I think so.
6409. For their superior ability and power to carry on their work satisfactorily? Yes; and for their experience.
6410. But the mass of workers under the head officers should not through the force of seniority have any special advances made to them? No; not those whose duties are merely clerical.
6411. Do you consider that there should be a classification of the Service? Yes.
6412. What would you recommend as a proper classification;—how many sections would you have with a maximum to each rising up to the higher positions which ought to be very well paid? I have scarcely given thought to the matter, so that any opinions I might express might be very crude. Speaking roughly, I think there should be something like three grades—the heads of departments or branches who manage the business, then the chief clerks, or heads of rooms, who are responsible for carrying out the details and seeing that the work is properly executed, and thirdly the mechanical clerks who do the work of writing letters and despatching letters.
6413. And who keep account of the papers in books? Yes.
6414. And there might be a class below that? Yes, of probationers and juniors.
6415. You think that would be very advisable? I think so. Of course there might be more classes than those I have mentioned.
6416. Do you think that any improvement could be effected in the mode of appointments. At present it is supposed that the Civil Service Board have the power of recommending? Of course that is a dead letter.
6417. There are several open doors through which escape can be made, and the Minister can do what he likes. In your opinion should there be an independent Board, call it a Board of Commissioners or anything you like, to deal with these matters? I have always thought that.
6418. Is it your opinion that the recommendation of this Board should be necessary before appointments or promotions could be made? Certainly. An independent Civil Service Commission should have the power of going into every department and seeing which is over or undermanned, and should be able to shift persons according to the necessities of the Service. It should also have the power of appointments and promotions.
6419. Are you in favour of competitive examinations? No; I have been connected with examinations all my life, and I don't think much of them. Professor Huxley says that the man who succeeds best in examinations is he who has the power of swallowing all he hears or reads, and of vomiting it forth at the right time on an appointed day. The student who is well known to be the best all round often takes a low place, sometimes on account of nervousness. Then, there is a certain amount of luck which enters into examinations. A question is asked on a subject which the examinee has just been reading up, and the answer consequently comes out pat. I do not know of any better test for measuring progress, but I do not approve of it as a test for measuring efficiency. The book-worms come out top, and they are not always the best.
6420. What other method would you suggest? I would suggest that no one be allowed to enter the Service until he has passed a a stiff examination, not competitive, and that after that his promotion should depend on his fitness for the work. In the Australian Mutual Provident Society there is a stiff examination for probationers, and after that is passed advancement depends upon the work. You cannot, by competitive examination, test a man's fitness to take charge of a department in a merchant's office; you must test his efficiency by actual work. But I do not think that the Service should be entered without an examination, the passing of which will show that the candidates are qualified up to a certain point.
6421. The salary paid to the messengers—£175 and £150—seems to be excessive? I think so too. I consider it is very excessive. I think, as a rule, the messengers throughout the Government Service are greatly overpaid. You will see some bigger salaries than that.
6422. So you are quite of opinion that the remuneration of messengers is altogether excessive? I think so. Take, for instance, one of the messengers in our department, who receives £175. We have hundreds of school teachers who do not get that, and they have been trained.
6423. A messenger has no responsibility, and it is only necessary that he should be able to write his name? And that of the visitors.
6424. Are four messengers required in your department? The first one is the Ministerial messenger, he has to attend to the Minister; the second one is the Under Secretary's messenger; the third one has to do the general work of the office, to take papers from one room to another, and take the books to the Parliament House for the Minister; the fourth one at £50 is mine. He has to wait in the hall and take the names of visitors when they come and send them in in order, and he has to go for papers.
6425. An intelligent boy could do that, could he not? Yes; my messenger, who only gets £50, has to be pretty sharp. He is about 18 years of age. A crowd of teachers come to see me on Saturday, and he has to see that they come in in their turn.
6426. I suppose he does his duty as well as the other messengers? Yes.
6427. What about the Account Branch? I know very little about that.
6428. What about the Architect's Branch;—could the Government Architect not do the duties of the architect in your department? If the duties were handed over to the Government Architect we would never get the schools built. We must have somebody under our orders who would carry out our instructions. The Architect's Branch has been gradually dwindling down, because a great deal of the work is being done by the inspectors of schools. The architect only looks after the big buildings.

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6429. To what extent has a diminution taken place within the last few years? We have lost one clerk of works, and there may be some others who have gone, but I would not be very positive, because I do not give much attention to the Architect's Branch. One clerk at £300 has been transferred to the accountant's office to fill up a vacancy, and the clerk of works, drawing £254, has been retrenched.
6430. Are the others quite sufficient to do the duties of the sub-department? Yes.
6431. I suppose it is absolutely essential that a clerk of works should be supplied by the Government, and not taken on the spot where the work is being executed? That would be much more expensive, because the schools are scattered all over the country. In many instances we could not get a qualified man to act, unless we sent a special one from Sydney for the purpose, and that would take him away from his work. This would entail greater expense than the present system. These men are stationed at Goulburn, Bathurst, Maitland, and Tamworth, as well as in Sydney. The Goulburn man, for instance, has to visit all the schools from Goulburn south and west.
6432. He would receive travelling allowances? Yes.
6433. How much? Twenty shillings a day when absent from head-quarters at night. Out of that they have to pay everything, including their own conveyances.
6434. Do you consider that reasonable? Yes; it pays their way. I do not think they make anything out of it.
6435. Do the clerks of works visit the job occasionally? Yes.
6436. As often as they can? They are directed partly by the architect, who is the head of their Branch, and partly by the inspector. If the latter knows of a work that requires visiting and a little more professional knowledge than he has himself he asks the clerk of works to take it *en route*.
6437. The inspector is not supposed to be a practical architect? No. As a matter of fact the inspectors have picked up a lot of information which enables them to deal with small cases, but they do not attempt to deal with cases where there is an expenditure of £1,000.
6438. Is the deputy chief inspector a very essential officer? Yes; I think so.
6439. Has he a very responsible position under you? Yes; he has to take charge of the professional work when I am away. We have thirty-four inspectors stationed about the country, and it is necessary sometimes to compare standards. The best of men lose nothing by being looked after. The deputy chief inspector must be qualified to take up my work when I am away. There is a rule in the department that, before any teacher can be promoted to the first-class, his school must be tested by the chief inspector or by the deputy chief inspector. I have to certify from personal knowledge that a teacher has the special qualifications for a first-class certificate such as to warrant him to do the work. Sometimes I cannot get away, and the deputy chief inspector has to act on my behalf. He is the only professional officer in the department besides myself.
6440. Have the clerks any professional knowledge? They do the routine work. You could not trust a clerk to test a teacher's school or judge an inspector's report.
6441. You have nine clerks in the chief inspector's branch? All that has been altered; there is only one branch now. The chief inspector's branch has been abolished so far as the clerical work is concerned. That is how there has been such a reduction in the office staff. We have no separate branch. There were at one time two branches and two systems of recording; but all that has been done away with.
6442. There is another Superintendent of the Technical College now? Yes; Mr. Maiden. He was Curator of the Technological Museum. That office has now been abolished.
6443. I see there is a correspondence clerk and a messenger? Yes; the messenger is paid £50 a year, and has charge of the library, for which he receives nothing in addition. He is 18 years of age. As librarian, he has to see that the books are kept in their proper places, and are kept clean; and if there is any messenger business to be done he has to do it, and the junior clerk looks after his work. His hours are from 12 o'clock to 9 p.m. It is simply a reference library; the books are not taken away. He has also to give information where certain papers and classes are to be found.
6444. Has this branch been a great success? Yes.
6445. How many students are there? Over 6,000. Sometimes a thousand are in attendance on one day; the number varies. Monday, Wednesday and Friday are the best nights.
6446. I suppose the students are thoroughly organised into classes? Yes.
6447. I see there is a registrar? No; the clerks on the Estimates are for both Museum and College; their work is one.
6448. They are moderately paid? Yes; I think the chief clerk gets £268. The College and Museum are amalgamated.
6449. The superintendent has, I suppose, very high qualifications? Yes; he has charge of the Museum as well. All the work of the Technical Branch has to pass through my hands, so that I have to exercise supervision over it still.
6450. Does it require the constant presence of the superintendent? Yes; in fact, the superintendent has to be there three evenings in the week as well as all day.
6451. The assistants, I suppose, are employed in the Museum? Yes; handling the specimens, and analysing and cataloguing them.
6452. Is there an engineer? Yes; he has charge of the machinery, and of the turning and fitting. He is also a teacher of turning and fitting.
6453. Does he get £4 a week? Yes; he gets no salary for teaching, but he receives the fees from the students. I have tried to get him more salary, but I have not succeeded; he is worth more.
6454. What has the operator to do? A miscellaneous kind of work. He has to keep the scientific apparatus in order and to take photographs. A good deal of lecturing is done by slides. These are thrown on the screen. The architect, for instance, might give a lecture on Greek architecture. The slides are prepared by the operator. He throws them on the screen; and he can throw a hundred pictures in the same time it would take to draw one, and the slides are good for all time.
6455. Then there is a modeller? The modellers prepare the models for the drawing and also casts for the teaching of drawing in the public schools. One of the modellers has notice that his services will not be required after the 30th June.
6456. They require a good deal of technical skill, do they not? Yes.
6457. Are they thoroughly competent? Yes.
6458. I see that carpenters are paid £3 a week? Some are employed in the museums and some in the College. They have to repair all woodwork, make cases, &c.

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6459. What are the attendants for? They are in the Museum.
6460. They are in grades, I suppose? Yes, of various degrees.
6461. Have they much responsiblity? Yes; they have to watch the specimens, to keep the things clean and be ready to answer questions.
6462. Could there be any economy in this direction? I do not think so.
6463. What do the caretakers and cleaners do? The cleaners clean the whole building. There are two or three acres of floors which have to be cleaned twice a day. These floors are used by the day-classes and night-classes. The cleaners also clean the High School adjoining.
6464. I see £3 a week is paid? Only one man gets that, and he is responsible for the whole work, and his wife has to wash the towels used by the students. They have to be there till 10 o'clock at night.
6465. The watchmen are moderately paid? Yes; they are employed in the Museum. They are on from 5 p.m. to 8 a.m. There is another watchman in the College. They have to look after fire. I do not think we could do without a watchman. It would be running a great risk. The staff there is smaller than it was five years ago, although the work is much greater.
6466. The total number as compared with 1894 seems to be pretty much the same? ——
6467. *Mr. Storey.*] The total expenditure for 1895 as passed is £703,817. Will that be sufficient for the department? Yes.
6468. Or will there be any supplementary amount? There will be no supplementary amount. We have scarcely ever had a vote for supplementary estimates, and only then for a small sum.
6469. Is there any revenue to come off this? About £60,000 for school fees.
6470. That will leave £633,817 to cost the Government? Yes.
6471. You expressed yourself in favour of dividing the clerical staff into four grades;—what would you consider a fair salary for each of these grades; you divided them into heads of departments, chief clerks, mechanical clerks, and juniors;—what would you consider a fair salary for a chief clerk? About £550.
6472. What would you consider a fair salary for the third-class? I would place the maximum at £350.
6473. And the juniors? I would make £200 the maximum.
6474. And the minimum? I would start with £50 a year, going up by increments of £25. If there were a vacancy in a position at £300 a year I would appoint a man to that position straight from £200 a year, but would give him £150 to start with, and let him work up to the maximum.
6475. Your ideas of salaries are based entirely on salaries paid in the Civil Service, are they not? No, on my own judgment.
6476. Has your experience been gained entirely in the Civil Service? Yes.
6477. What would a chief clerk's responsibilities be? He would take charge of the whole office staff and see that they did their work properly and effectively, and he would see that all communications that were sent out were correct and properly dealt with, and that the instructions of the Minister or chief inspector were carried out. He would also see that the letters were respectfully and properly expressed.
6478. What heading would these duties come under—what would be the work of the chief clerk? To manage the office.
6479. Would he deal with the promotion of teachers? No, excepting to carry out the decisions, and to notify them to the persons concerned.
6480. Does he get the applications for schools, and attend to them? No. An application for establishing a school comes to the office. If it is sent to the head office it comes to me. I send it to the inspector who has to deal with the matter. He furnishes a report on which I recommend either the establishment of the school, or the declining of the application. The Minister gives his decision. The chief clerk receives the papers from me, and sees that they are passed on to the right parties, and when the papers come back he notifies that the work has, or has not, been carried out.
6481. He has no responsibility—he has not to originate anything? No; he is simply the manager of the establishment to see that the work is done.
6482. You think the position is worth £550? I think so.
6483. The work of those under him is purely clerical work, is it not? Yes.
6484. There is nothing original in their work? No; of course they are supposed to have a lot of information that is useful when wanted.
6485. That applies to the forty-three clerks, does it not? Yes.
6486. And the junior clerks do what they are told? Yes; they copy documents and fill up memorandums.
6487. What do they begin at? £50.
6488. Do they get a rise of £25 in twelve months? Not now. If a junior clerk comes in and passes the junior examination at the University and displays merit he may get £75 after twelve months; but he may stop at that for a long time.
6489. Do you consider the salaries of the inspectors ample? No; I think the inspectors are the hardest-worked men and the worst paid in the Service.
6490. Explain why? I cannot explain why they are the worst paid; but as a matter of fact I think they are. The necessities of our department have been such that they have had to do a great deal of work somewhat outside of their own immediate field. We have set our faces against appointing too many. We have tried to keep down expenses, and that has set a lot of work on them. Each of these inspectors has a district to himself, the expenditure of which varies. The officer stationed at Hay has to go all the way southward to the Victorian border and westward to the South Australian border. He happens to be one of the juniors, and gets £380.
6491. And how much a day for travelling allowance? Twenty-five shillings. He is travelling eight months in the year, perhaps a little more, but fully that. He has to go to Broken Hill, to Milparinka, and a number of other places. He has to provide his horse and buggy. None of our officers get any equipment. They pay it all out of their own pocket.
6492. What class do you draw the inspectors from? Some outsiders were taken in 1880, and a couple more were taken a year or two later, but most of our inspectors have been successful teachers.
6493 What about the district inspectors? One has charge of the northern part of the county of Cumberland and the southern part of Northumberland. His headquarters are at Sydney. The headquarters of another are at Maitland. Another is stationed at Armidale; there is one at Grafton, one at Bathurst, one at Goulburn, one at Wagga Wagga, and one at Bowral.

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6494. Are the duties of the inspector strictly confined to the examination of children or of teachers? Of children. In a few words, his duty is to see that his district is properly supplied with schools, and that the scholars are properly educated.
6495. Is there any examination of what is done by them? No.
6496. Who certifies that the fees are correctly received? The accountant. A return has to be furnished of the number of scholars, and the amount paid by each, together with the number of free pupils.
6497. Is there no inspection of the money received by the teachers;—do you trust to the teachers' own representations? Yes; the teachers have to enter it in a daily report book, and these books are examined by the inspector.
6498. Does he check them? Yes. The money is handed to the accountant; but the return is in such a form that the teacher cannot go wrong.
6499. Then the inspector does exercise a check? Yes.
6500. Has there been any reduction in the staff of inspectors? Yes; one resigned last year, and his place has not been filled up; and at the beginning of 1893 the inspectors as well as the other officers had 10 per cent. taken off all salaries over £200.
6501. How do you examine the applicants for pupil-teachers in the country? The examination of literary attainments is done by papers sent to Sydney.
6502. Could not that be done by the inspectors? No; they have to examine the school during the day, and do their correspondence, which is very heavy, at night. An inspector has about ninety schools to look after; he has to attend to the correspondence after school hours.
6503. Do you have the fixing of the salaries? No; Mr. Johnson, the late Under Secretary, had most to do with that.
6504. Have you endorsed his figures? No; I do not think they are good enough. I think the salaries are too low as compared with the other Colonies, and as compared with Great Britain. If the inspectors now receiving £380 had remained as teachers they would have been receiving the same money, with a house in addition,—so that they are actually worse paid than the teachers of our highest schools.
6505. Has there been any reduction in the architect's branch of late years? Yes; even this year there has been a slight reduction.
6506. Can you give us a return for the last five years of what the expenditure has been on building? Yes. The expenditure by this department upon public school buildings, sites, furniture, repairs, rents and rates during the last five years has been:—1890, £150,441; 1891, £191,374; 1892, £157,679; 1893, £112,856; 1894, £73,791.
6507. Some of the inspectors are doing work in this line, are they not? Yes; they are looking after all the small school buildings.
6508. Are many works going on now? We have two thousand different buildings scattered over the Colony.
6509. Are they new? Not many; there are always some additions or improvements going on. Applications for new buildings keep coming in.
6510. Have not many expensive buildings been erected where they are not required? There are very few instances of that. Take a building to accommodate 1,000 children; if there is a little ornament about it, it is hardly a matter for fault finding; you would not put up a school as you would a barn. I know of one or two cases where the mistake has been made of putting on too much ornament; but the cases are very few.
6511. You are in favour of that department being kept under the Public Instruction Department? Certainly, I think it would be a great mistake, and would cost us a great deal more, if these works were put up by an officer who was not under the control of the department.
6512. These buildings were under the control of the Government Architect, were they not? No.
6513. Were they put up by Mr. Mansfield? Some of them were. He was employed by the Council of Education, and not as a permanent officer, but the buildings are put up much better and much cheaper now.
6514. I see the teachers' salaries come to half a million sterling? Yes.
6515. Have you any rate? Yes, fixed by regulation.
6516. Made by whom? Submitted to the Minister by the officers of the department and approved by him and by Parliament. There are 4,500 teachers, so that the average salary is very little over £100 per head.
6517. What do they get besides the salaries? Married teachers are supplied with a residence. If a teacher is not married £1 is taken off his salary. If he is married and his wife does not teach needlework he is treated as a bachelor and the £1 a week is taken off just the same. The unmarried men are not provided with a residence.
6518. Do all these teachers come under the Superannuation Act? Yes.
6519. Are they all looking for their pensions after serving fifteen years? No. They cannot get pensions till they are 60 years of age.
6520. Have there been any reductions in these salaries of late? Yes, they were all reduced five per cent. two years ago.
6521. Do you think they should be reduced still further? I do not think they should. A great many of them must have hard work to live. We might make some slight reduction in the salaries of female teachers. We are trying to decrease the number of departments and so have fewer mistresses and more assistants.
6522. Are you not overwhelmed with applications by teachers? Yes.
6523. That would look as if the salaries were very tempting? They were fixed after considering the salaries paid to the Board Schools in England and in the other colonies.
6524. What about the pupil-teachers? They start at 15 years of age with a salary of £23. They get annual increases till they reach £46; after that they are examined competitively for entrance into Hurlstone. Males begin at £40 and rise to £68. There are fifteen full scholarships, and ten half scholarships for each training school. The full scholarship entitles them to all the advantages of the institution without paying; the half scholarship entitles them to all the advantages of the institution on payment of £15 15s. They are there for twelve months, they are then examined and classified, and employed as temporary assistants for certainly four years at a salary of £84.
6525. Does that include anything else? No; they have to find their own board. They are then appointed assistants in schools, generally in the country, at a salary of £108 or £114, and perhaps in four or five years they may work up to the position of mistress at a salary of £170.

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6526. Do the males get up faster than that? No; they are slower. No woman can get up to the maximum salary under less than twenty years of service.
6527. You do not recommend any reduction in teachers' salaries? No; there might be some readjustments. I do not think we could pay the teachers lower salaries. The number of sewing mistresses has been greatly diminished. Vacancies have not been filled up. In future there will only be vacancies for such positions in large schools.
6528. What about this £10,000 which is put down for cleaning? That has to pay for the cleaning of 2,000 schools. It does not pay for it all. The balance has to be paid by the teachers themselves.
6529. *Mr. Humphery.*] Have you had any experience outside the Public Instruction Department? No.
6530. Can you make any suggestion with regard to office arrangements that you believe would enable you to reorganise your staff so as to effect economy without sacrificing efficiency? That would hardly be for me to say. I have nothing to do with the office staff, except to see that my work is done. They are wholly under the direction of the Under Secretary, through the chief clerk.
6531. I think you said that you did not favour competition? I said I was not in favour of competitive examinations as tests for entering the Service or for promotion.
6532. That being so, in what way would you suggest that vacancies should be filled so that the best men might get promotion? I think that the whole of the Service should be opened to probationers who could pass a certain examination—not a competitive examination; not such an examination as the Civil Service examination, but one that would to a certain extent test their fitness for the work they would have to do, such, for example, as the A.M.P. Society has. From that the whole Service could be recruited by promotion. Promotions should be in the hands of an independent Board, who should have power to go into every Government department to see how the work is carried on, and who should also have power to move officers from one branch to another.
6533. That is scarcely an answer to my question;—you are speaking now of entrance to the Service? And of promotions in the Service.
6534. Assuming vacancies to occur in the Service? Promotions should be made by an independent Board.
6535. Do you approve of competitive examinations to fill those vacancies? No.
6536. How, then, would you propose to deal with vacancies? It could only be done by having an independent Board to make themselves acquainted with the duties of each officer.
6537. You have no suggestion to make as to the manner in which the vacancies should be filled? No; a man's fitness to fill a vacancy is best shown by the way in which he does his work. No examination will show a man's fitness for particular work. You might have a man who knows all the languages that are spoken, and all the sciences, and yet would be no good in the department.
6538. I thought you might, perhaps, be able to suggest an alternative for a competitive examination? The evil that exists can only be cured by lapse of time. Cure must begin at the bottom. There are a number of people in the Service who, in course of time, will be cleared out.
6539. How do you propose to dispense with those you think should not be continued in the Service? In the first instance I think the heads of the departments should give information on that point, and then I think that all promotions should be vested in an independent Board—a Board quite independent of Ministers, or even of Parliament.
6540. Are you acquainted with the scale of salaries paid to teachers in high-class private establishments? No.
6541. Then you do not know how they compare with the salaries paid by your department? No.
6542. You would not consider that a proper comparison? I do not think, as a rule, that the comparison is a fair one, because for a very long time a large majority of those employed in private schools have been people who could not get into the Public Service, because they could not pass the requisite examinations.
6543. Is it your opinion that the teachers under the Public Instruction Department are more highly qualified than private teachers? I have known of hundreds of cases of people who could not pass the preliminary examination, and of hundreds of others who have failed in the Public Service, and who have gone into private service.
6544. How many new public schools are now in course of erection? About fifty.
6545. The architect of the department has the supervision of schools undergoing repairs, has he not? Only of the large ones.
6546. Is he responsible for the erection of all new ones? Only of the large schools, not of the small ones.
6547. Are all branches of the department under your immediate supervision? All connected with the schools are—such as the training schools.
6548. Have you given any consideration to the cost of the Cadet Corps Branch? No; that is not directly under me. The only thing I have had to do with it is, I have arranged for the officers in the Cadet Branch to give instruction in drill in the public schools; but I have no control over them. I have control of the primary schools, the high schools, the training schools, and the Technical Branch.
6549. The annual expenditure of the Technical Branch is apparently very large;—can you make any suggestion in connection with that branch which would lessen the annual cost? I think it is brought down pretty well to starvation point. The expenditure last year was about £20,000, and there were something over 6,000 students.
6550. What fees were received? The fees paid by students amounted to about £3,300. These fees either go directly to the teachers or are utilised in payment of the teachers' salaries. Take for instance, the teacher of the wool-class, who receives £335 a year. The fees amount to £200, which is utilised in paying his salary. The teacher gets the fees and the balance of the £335 is paid by the department. The £20,000 expenditure includes that for the Museum as well, and for the branch museums all over the country.
6551. These are in connection with the Technical Branch? Yes; I may tell you that five or six years ago the expenditure on the Technical Branch was £6 per head; now it is a little over £3. In London the expenditure at the Finsbury Technical College is £30 per head.
6552. What classes of the population take advantage of this branch? A large proportion are either apprentices to various trades or men who have served apprenticeship. The students generally vary from 15 years of age to 40. We have some few, in the agricultural class especially, who are older than that.
6553. When you say that you have reduced the cost to £3 per head, is that exclusive of interest upon the cost of the building? Yes.

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6554. And I suppose of machinery? The machinery is paid out of the yearly vote, and so are the repairs too.
6555. Would £3 per head be entirely exclusive of that expenditure? It would be exclusive of the buildings, but not of the machinery.
6556. With regard to the high schools at Maitland and at Bathurst;—how does the expenditure per head compare with that of the high schools in Sydney? Much greater, because they have a large number of scholars and others who pay no fees.
6557. Where? At Maitland and Bathurst; there is a larger number there in proportion.
6558. Can you give the figures? No; of course, the smaller numbers at the country schools make them much more costly than the Sydney schools, where the numbers are larger.
6559. Is the establishment of high schools to be discontinued? Not as constituted at present. High schools are established by Act of Parliament, and, of course, it is my business simply to carry out the Act; but I may say that we are not likely to establish any more high schools. We are making all the superior public schools in the country do high-school work as well as their own. That is, we take up with the advanced schools, at Grafton, for instance, where the scholars get all the instruction that can be given in a high school; some of them are being trained there to pass a matriculation examination at the University.
6560. Could the same system be pursued at Maitland and Bathurst? Yes.
6561. Are the high schools there unnecessary? Yes.
6562. What saving could be effected by their discontinuance? In Bathurst we would save, roughly, about £500 a year.
6563. Not more? No.
6564. What would be saved at Maitland? £800, if we shut up both schools. We have vested buildings at East Maitland; the high school for boys was built there.
6565. Has there been a very considerable falling off in the attendance at the high school in Sydney? Yes.
6566. How much per cent.? 40 per cent.; but there has been an increase in the fees owing to the higher rate. Formerly we charged £2 2s., now £3 3s.
6567. As there is only half the former number of pupils now, can any reduction in cost be effected? We would have to reduce the staff.
6568. Have you that in contemplation? Yes; one of the staff resigned last year, and no one was put in his place; and if we get the chance we will act in a similar way to others.
6569. *President.*] Are you in favour of the present wide basis of education? Yes; you must, however, bear in mind that 90 per cent. of the pupils leave the public schools as soon as they can pass the standard for exemption. The great majority of the lower classes do not get more than a rudimentary education.

TUESDAY, 5 MARCH, 1895.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., | J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P.,

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

Mr. Charles Moore Kellick, Clerk in charge of the Publishing Branch, Government Printing Office, sworn and examined:—

Mr. C. M. Kellick.
5 Mar., 1895.

6570. *President.*] You have been a very long time in the office? Over thirty-five years.
6571. You understand it thoroughly? Not every branch.
6572. But your particular section? Yes.
6573. You have the control of the stores in which are placed printed documents? Yes; old documents or anything that is put into stock.
6574. Do you find that the supplies are barely sufficient, or are they greatly in excess of what is necessary? In some cases they are a little in excess. When a new school of arts is opened we generally send it a copy of these documents, and so reduce our stock in that way.
6575. How many might you require for that purpose? There are about 270 schools of arts, mechanics institutes, &c., existing now.
6576. You have a supply of Parliamentary papers? Yes.
6577. Is it a very large supply? No; after I distribute certain papers I have only about seventy in stock. Suppose a department were to issue a report, they would ask us to put fifty or a hundred extra copies in stock, but our proper stock number would not exceed 100 copies at the very most.
6578. You have them placed on shelves in double rows? Yes; there are about nine or ten pigeon-holes high.
6579. The papers connected with the Legislative Council's proceedings;—would you designate the quantity there as small or large? Small, I should think; there is an accumulation of Assembly and Council papers since 1824.
6580. Of the earliest years you have only a few copies? Only a few.
6581. Of the later years how many? They vary—say, about fifty.
6582. That would be of each year? That would be of each paper of each year; we go in Sessions.
6583. Is the stock of papers connected with the Legislative Assembly small or large? It is about the same as that of the Council; there would not be much difference between the two in number of copies, but more papers would be printed.
6584. Is not the number of shelves occupied by the papers connected with the Assembly six times more than is occupied by Council papers? Well, I should think it would be. There are considerably more papers printed every year.
6585. And do you hope ever to get rid of all these? No; I do not think so. In order to make room I go through the stock periodically and cull it out, using my own discretion with regard to *Gazettes* and Parliamentary papers.
6586. What becomes of them when you make away with them? We have to make waste paper of them.
6587. How often have you a sale of that kind? Not very often—about once a year.

6588.

Mr. C. M. Kellick. 5 Mar., 1895.

6588. How many tons do you sell at a time? It would be a ton or perhaps two.
6589. Then you always have a supply of catalogues of the Free Public Library? Yes.
6590. Is it a large supply? Yes.
6591. What do you charge a copy? A shilling a copy if we sell it over the counter. It is sold in the Library also at a shilling, and we allow the Library a discount of 25 per cent.
6592. Would the old copies of these catalogues prove serviceable to readers in the Library? Yes; they are sought after.
6593. The dates of the *Government Gazettes* you have in stock extend, I understand, from 1832 to 1894? Yes.
6594. Have you a large stock of these? We have 2,503 bound copies.
6595. What does the binding cost? Eight shillings for each.
6596. Do you sell these or give them away? We keep them in stock for the purpose of supplying requisitions of Government officers.
6597. How many in a year might you have to distribute? There are about 125 bound up in a year, and we distribute (say) forty-five or fifty.
6598. But you are continually adding to the stock? Yes. We bind up two months' *Gazettes*.
6599. Is the actual stock an increasing quantity in consequence of the fresh numbers? We do not increase our stock; we bind up the same number every time.
6600. What do you do with the spare ones? We keep them in stock for future requirements.
6601. Have you very much spare space? No; we are pushed for space.
6602. Are the Votes and Proceedings in Parliament a very bulky parcel of books? Yes; they come to about 978 bound copies.
6603. What do they cost for binding? About the same as the *Gazettes*, 8s.
6604. And how many loose? I could tell you by referring to the books. Then there are the Council journals, or the Proceedings of the Legislative Council, of which we have 244 in stock.
6605. Are any of them bound? Yes; those are the bound ones I am alluding to. We do not bind any for stock; they are not bound unless a member of the Council requires a bound copy, and then we bind it for him.
6606. Do you still prepare copies of the Minutes of Council? Only on requisition.
6607. Did the Council request you to discontinue? We got an order from someone; but I could not say from whom.
6608. But it came officially? Yes.
6609. What is the size of the stock of Parliamentary debates? 3,117, the binding of each volume costs about 5s.
6610. Do they lie as dead stock? Yes; we do not have many requisitions for a thing like that, unless from Members of Parliament.
6611. Are any of these bound volumes you have mentioned embossed with gold figuring outside? Yes; they are all lettered in gold.
6612. I suppose they are rather handsome looking volumes? When first they come out they are very nice; but after a time they become dilapidated, and can be bought for a shilling in town.
6613. Have you not also a number of the Official Record of the International Exhibition of 1879? I have about 277 in stock
6614. What do the binding and gilding of these cost? In those days it cost about 6s. a volume; I think it could be done for less now.
6615. I suppose very few of these are applied for now? Very few; I distribute them to new schools of arts.
6616. Then the Adelaide Exhibition of 1887–1888? There are a few catalogues on the shelf.
6617. Are they also bound? They are bound in a paper cover; but there are some in cloth, the average being about 1s. 6d. for binding.
6618. You have also copies of a report on Australian timbers? These are pamphlets, and were done for the Chicago Exhibition.
6619. Have you many of these? I think about 1,700 at present.
6620. There are occasional applications for copies, are there not? Yes, occasionally. The price is 7s. 6d., and the sale is very small.
6621. *Mr. Storey.*] What did that cost? I did not get the cost of this; there are lots of diagrams in it, which would make it expensive.
6622. *President.*] There was a pamphlet on the Fisheries? There were not near so many printed as of the Timbers pamphlet.
6623. Are there frequent applications for them? Yes.
6624. Have you a stock of books connected with the registration of conditional purchases throughout the Colony? Yes.
6625. How many volumes? The one I think you are alluding to is the one you saw at the store the other day; that is obsolete, and was never used.
6626. How many have you? Sixty-nine.
6627. There has not been a letter written in any of them? No; the binding cost £1 16s. a copy.
6628. Besides the material? The sixty-nine cost £210; that would be about £3 per copy.
6629. They are very handsome books? Yes, they are well bound.
6630. Is it possible to utilise them? Only the binder could utilise them.
6631. They have printed columns with descriptions at the top of each column, so I suppose they could only be used for the purpose they were intended for? Yes.
6632. They were printed under the auspices of a deceased Minister? Yes; they were done in 1883, and since then the Land Laws have been altered, and they became obsolete.
6633. You would be glad to get rid of the books? Oh, yes; the difficulty is in getting rid of them.
6634. Index letters of registration and patents;—have you a very large stock of these? There is a small pamphlet done in parts; there are about twenty-seven parts, and we have 500 copies of each part.
6635. Are they at all useful? Well, they remain in the store, but I do not know whether anyone is going to use them; they are simply put into stock, like other things, for future requirements.
6636. *Mr. Storey.*] What is the cost of them? About £260.

Mr. C. M. Kellick. 5 Mar., 1895.

6637. *President.*] Among other things, you have census returns bound? Yes, for 1891. We have Mr. Coghlan's report, and the tabular matter.
6638. They are rather handsomely bound, some of them? They look pretty well; they did not cost much to bind; there are about 1,750 of each at the store. The binding cost 1s. 6d. a copy.
6639. That would be about 3,500 altogether? Yes.
6640. Do you sell it? I am afraid we will not sell many; we charge about 10s.
6641. Can you tell us anything else of interest and utility to enable us to arrive at some means of economising? As regards pamphlets, they are printed to distribute and advertise the Colony. If you spoke to certain Members, they would say it was a very good thing. They think the way to advertise the Colony is through the Government Printing Office, and that it is not a waste to print these things.
6642. But the excessive quantity that may happen through miscalculations is troublesome;—what percentage of all the stock that is in your warehouse could you dispense with, and still keep a sufficient supply of each publication to provide for the probable wants of applicants? The bound copies I may say are rather useless, but we have not so many of the loose papers, seeing that *Gazettes* go back to 1832, and Parliamentary Papers to 1824.
6643. Whose directions do you act upon in weeding out needless matter? I use my own discretion to a certain extent; sometimes I speak to the Government Printer.
6644. When you sell a ton or two of them, you just take the things that are in excessive supply? Those that I think would not be required.
6645. Of course you do not sell valuable bound volumes; you keep them always? I do not think we can get rid of the bound volumes of Votes and Proceedings in any way; if we wanted room we would have to destroy them, I suppose.
6646. Unless you get rid of a lot of these papers you will be unable to put fresh matter on the shelves? In a few years time we shall be rather too full.
6647. Would you be able to store fresh matter of this year without being inconvenienced? Yes, for this year.
6648. What do you estimate the actual cost of the whole of the contents of that store? What it took to print the things and to bind?
6649. And what the paper cost? It would take thousands and thousands of pounds to print the matter that is there, as there is an accumulation of sixty odd years, but I suppose the value of it would be over £25,000. If a fire took place and the whole were consumed you could not replace it for that, and as waste paper I suppose I would get about 10s. a ton for it, and there are about 200 tons there. The paper as new paper would come to between £5,000 and £6,000.
6650. Are you a good judge of the quality of papers? No, that does not come under my notice much, the storekeeper has to do with that.
6651. Still you know something about it? I could tell if it were rotten, or if it would last perhaps.
6652. *Mr. Storey.*] How long have you been in your present position? About ten years.
6653. Are you stationed down at this store? No, at the Government Printing Office, there is what we call a storeman there.
6654. Although you are clerk in charge of the Publishing Branch, are we to understand that you are also in charge of this surplus stuff that is published? Yes.
6655. You have nothing to do with the publishing office? No, it is a misnomer to call me publisher. I think the Government Printer ought to be called publisher.
6656. You are in charge of all this stuff as it comes into stock? Yes.
6657. Can you give us any idea of the quantity of stuff you send out during the year;—do you keep any record of the value? The sales clerk does that. I simply pass it into the sales clerk and get a docket, and he charges for the document.
6658. Can you give us an idea of the value of the sales for 1894 from this store of yours? We only draw from that on requisition, supposing we want to supply a Government Office with the *Gazette* for example.
6659. Do you charge that office? Oh, no.
6660. Have you ever represented to the Government Printer or anybody the vast accumulation of stuff you have? Yes; I have always said we had too much.
6661. What reply does he give? His mouth is pretty well closed; people will put these things into stock.
6662. What people? Government officials. For instance, suppose a department publish a report, they may ask us to print fifty or 100 extra and keep them in stock.
6663. Does the Government Printer charge the departments for all the work done for them? No; that would be a book transaction, I think. Of course we keep an account of what printing is done, and what it costs.
6664. Does the Government Printing Office get credit from the other departments for this tremendous surplusage? I could not answer that; the chief clerk, or the computer, or the accountant could give a better idea.
6665. Was not the pamphlet on Timbers charged to the Chicago Exhibition? I believe that one was.
6666. What rent do you pay for the store? £300 a year.
6667. Does the Government Printer take any credit for the value of all this stock in the store? Not that I am aware of.
6668. Do I understand you to say that the value of that stock is £25,000? I estimate it at that, although opinions may differ.
6669. It cost £25,000 to produce? It cost considerably more.
6670. How much more? I really could not say. There is an accumulation of sixty years' papers, and I don't know what things cost then.
6671. And the whole value would be 10s. a ton for 200 tons? That is as waste paper.
6672. Is there a man constantly in charge of the store? Yes.
6673. How much does he get? He gets 10s. 6d. a day.
6674. What work has he to do during the day? He has to look over anything I send down into stock, count it, enter it, and put it on his shelf. He has to attend to the telephone as I am continually ringing him up about old documents.

6675.

C. M. Kellick, Esq. 5 Mar., 1895.

6675. How much a day is this man employed, taking an average of a week? Someone must be there the store is twenty minutes' walk from our office; there must be someone there to protect the place.
6676. But there is no one in charge of the large store at McMahon's; when anything is wanted from there a man is sent down? But they are not always telephoning for documents. When we have no stock at our office, and they want stock from their office in Macquarie-street, they go down and get it out; but they could not do that, perhaps, every hour or two in the day.
6677. At whose instance are such things as these published—Votes and Proceedings of the Houses of Parliament and Parliamentary Debates? By Parliament.
6678. Who gives the order to the Government Printer? The principal shorthand-writer or the Speaker. I daresay the Speaker has the control of that.
6679. Knowing the tremendous accumulation of years, do you not think there ought to be some check put upon the publication of these? There are about eighty volumes every Session, and if there is a fresh Parliament there might be eighty new Members, and it has been the practice to give them the Debates of the previous Session.
6680. Whether they ask for it or not? It has been the practice.
6681. In spite of all that, you have this large lot? Yes; we have not always a fresh Parliament.
6682. You have been thirty-five years in the Government Service, and in the Printing Office the whole time? Yes.
6683. And ten years in charge of this branch? Yes, about that. Before that I was reading the Debates, and before that I was a compositor.
6684. Is there any suggestion you can give this Commission with a view of lessening the cost of the department? Take the Parliamentary returns. A Member will call for a return; it is laid upon the Table of the House, is ordered to be printed, and is printed. Perhaps it is very expensive. How are we to stop that unless Members will stop calling for returns. I spoke of that at the last Commission, and one of the Members of the Commission, who was a Member of Parliament, said, "We are the best judges as to whether papers should be printed or not." These returns give a lot of labour, in the first place to clerks of other departments, and then they come to us to be set into type, and a certain number is worked off and put into stock. That is where a good deal of the waste is. Some of these returns cost a lot of money to get up. They are put into stock, and there they remain.
6685. *President.*] You mentioned the storeman as getting 10s. 6d. a day;—is that for week days only? Yes.
6686. Not for Sunday? Oh, no.

Captain James Edie, Government Shipping-master, sworn and examined:—

Capt. J. Edie. 5 Mar., 1895.

6687. *President.*] You have a Deputy Shipping-master;—is he absolutely necessary? It is absolutely necessary to have a deputy, because engagements are not binding unless made in the presence of the Shipping-master or his deputy. According to the Merchants' Shipping Act the heading of the articles runs: "Consular Office, Shipping-master or Deputy."
6688. So when you happen to be absent he takes your place? Yes.
6689. You are not very often absent? Oh, no.
6690. The next one after him is the first clerk and accountant;—are his duties very responsible and onerous? Yes; he has a good deal to do in connection with the correspondence with the Board of Trade and the different departmental returns.
6691. Does he collect such revenue as you obtain? No; there is a cashier for that. But if the cashier is at the bank, the accountant will look after the cash in his absence.
6692. So they are mutually in the same department, as it were? Yes.
6693. Is there much cash received? Not a great deal.
6694. The payments are not very numerous? No.
6695. Then what does the cashier employ himself with? He does other work, such as the writing out of the licenses. Men apply for a license to ship, and come to me; I examine them to see whether they are honest in what they state, and I give them a slip to him to grant them a license. The men come with all sorts of stories, and we have a lot of hunting up to do, so it takes up a great deal of his time.
6696. You have two clerks also—one at £200, and the other at £100;—what are their principal duties? The £200 man is entirely taken up with discharges in receiving and entering up the characters of seamen who are paid off. The captain writes the report of character for him, he fills up and signs the discharges, enters them into the books of the office for our returns to the Board of Trade. We send a monthly return of all men engaged and discharged from over-sea ships to the Board of Trade in London, stating the characters they have received when discharged; whether they have deserted, or been left in the hospital; the amount of money left for them in the shape of wages; whether ill from natural causes or injured in the service of the ship; or whether any are left in gaol. So the character of the men is recorded with the Registrar-General of Shipping in London, as well as with us. As to the £100 man, he keeps the books of under-tonnage vessels, and endorses the ships' articles. We have to write an endorsement on the articles of all over-sea ships to the effect that such and such men have been discharged or have deserted; that the proper entries have been made in the official log-book which has been produced to us; or that certain men were left in the hospital or in gaol. This clerk does the most of that, and he is kept pretty busy.
6697. And the probationer assists? He takes a duplicate copy of all engagements that take place. The deputy takes the ships' articles, and the probationer takes a duplicate copy, and afterwards enters the names up in our ledgers.
6698. What about the director of seamen? I do not know exactly how the director comes in; he is more a messenger; he is the man for handling sailors when they are obstreperous. He was in the Water Police for a number of years, and is a very efficient officer. For the present we have lent our probationer to the Treasury, as they required a relieving officer, and things are a little slack in the Shipping Office.
6699. The director of seamen seems to be very well paid at £180 a year. I suppose he is not a man that requires much literary ability? No, muscular.
6700. Is the rate of pay not rather excessive for such an officer? He was in the Water Police, and I do not know how they were paid. He also acts as messenger for us.

6701. Do you not think there is a little room for modification in his salary? I do not know what a good man could be got for. If he were away we would require a man with some training. You want somebody who understands the sailors; anybody else would not get on well. Capt. J. Edie. 5 Mar., 1895.
6702. Is the director an old seaman? Yes, he is one of them.
6703. At the same time it is a very comfortable salary for a man in that position? Oh, yes.
6704. *Mr. Storey.*] He has been there a long time? Yes, many years; he has grown up with the position. We have retrenched in our department to the extent of two men. There are eight of us, and there used to be ten three years ago. I think we have retrenched to the extent of £440.
6705. Supposing the director were to die. you would not give his successor the same salary as you give him? I do not know what the Water Police get. It is about a water-policeman's job.
6706. Could they not lend you one of the Water Police? He has to be on the premises.
6707. He has to be under your orders? Yes; he is our messenger as well.
6708. Then you have an office-keeper to clean the place out, I suppose, and see that it is kept tidy? Yes.
6709. Is there no way by which you could suggest a reduction of the cost of the department? Not just now; we retrenched one man who was a temporary clerk, and had been there a number of years; and old Mr. Brown, who has been connected for forty years with the Shipping Office, has been retired. There are times when there is very little doing in the office, but half an hour afterwards every one is as busy as he can be. I hand in this statement, showing our expenditure and income. [*Return handed in.*] In 1892 the revenue was less than the expenditure; but in 1894 we had turned the tables, and the revenue was beyond the expenditure.
6710. *Mr. Humphery.*] Is the office self-supporting? Yes; I think after everything is taken into account, and allowance made for rent, it about squares itself.
6711. *Mr. Storey.*] How long have you had charge of the whole establishment? Four years last November.
6712. That was your first entrance into the Civil Service? Yes.
6713. When you took charge did you find the Shipping Office overmanned? Well, I thought it was from the beginning.
6714. How long was it before you were able to get any retrenchment carried out? It was some time before I was sufficiently acquainted with the workings of the office; but after I became fairly acquainted with the ways of the office, and Mr. Kirkpatrick became Under Secretary, the matter was mentioned. A temporary clerk was very anxious to get an increase to his salary. I told him I thought he had better leave it alone; it appeared to me he was not required, and when Mr. Kirkpatrick wished to know whether the increase was necessary, I advised him that the man was not required.
6715. I understand that after being in the Shipping Office some time, and becoming perfectly acquainted with the work, you were impressed with the fact that it was overmanned, and that the officers were overpaid? The salaries were high owing to length of service of the officers.
6716. And since then certain reforms have been made, and you have placed the thing upon a more economical footing? Yes.
6717. You find the work of a Government officer differs in many ways from that of one in the employ of a private ship-owner? I think the Government method is entirely different.
6718. Is it not a fact that a great deal of clerical work which you have to do in your office in connection with sending these returns to England has to be done under Board of Trade Regulations—that costs the country some money? Yes.
6719. But that cannot be avoided, I understand? No; they send us circulars of every alteration that is made in the laws. I am empowered by the Board of Trade to draw bills upon them.
6720. Do you get any revenue from all this work? No; but all the other British Possessions have to do the same.
6721. There is a good deal of clerical work actually done by your staff which has to be done under the laws of Great Britain, which are the laws the Board of Trade works under? Yes; we have books of instructions to officers of British Possessions abroad.
6722. Is any unnecessary work done in your department that could be dispensed with? I do not think there is. We have a vote of about £400 for bringing home shipwrecked New South Wales seamen, although we do not often expend it, or anything like it. We have had to pay passages for men from China and the west coast of America. If the Board of Trade pay anything on our account they charge us; and if we pay anything on account of an English registered ship we charge the Board of Trade, and they refund our Government.
6723. *President.*] They authorise you to pass a draft upon them? Yes.
6724. *Mr. Storey.*] What are the office hours? From 9 till half-past 4, and from 9 till noon on Saturday.
6725. Is there any overtime? No.
6726. Has the Deputy Shipping Master been a long time in the Service? Just on thirty years.
6727. His salary is £357 10s.;—is that because of his thirty years' service, or is the position actually worth that amount? I think the salary has increased through the long service.
6728. Have you any control over the Newcastle Shipping Office? None at all.
6729. The Government have a large staff of dredges and tug boats; the Government boats have no articles? No.
6730. Could you give the Commission an idea of what you would consider a fair rate of pay for the masters and officers of dredges and tug boats employed in Sydney harbour? I really could not say what would be a fair rate. There are only two lots of tug boats here, Fenwick's and the Manly Company's, and I should think the masters would have from £17 to £20 a month and find themselves.

Captain John Jackson, Manager of the Public Wharves and of Resumed Properties, examined after declaration:—

6731. *President.*] You have an assistant manager at a salary of £281 a year;—has he full employment? He has more than full employment; he does all the collecting round the whole of the city, and keeps the collecting books as well. Capt. J. Jackson. 5 Mar., 1895.
6732. That is the wharfages? Yes.

Capt. J. Jackson. 5 Mar., 1895.

6733. Inward and outward? Yes; he keeps the books in connection with the collections, makes out all the statements for the Auditor-General, sends the returns into the Treasury every day, and banks the money every day before 3 o'clock.
6734. But when you say he does all the collecting, he does not himself go round? He does. He first delivers all the accounts by the middle of the month, and when the pay-days of the different firms come round he collects the money.
6735. *Mr. Storey.*] That is inward and outward? Yes.
6736. *President.*] You don't allow accounts to have a longer currency than one month? One month. In some cases they may stand over longer periods; say, for six weeks.
6737. What do you do in such cases? We get them at the end of the six weeks, but sometimes firms go insolvent.
6738. But you have the goods all the time? Yes; we can always levy on the goods. We do it in this way: When we know the firm we let the goods go, but with a firm we don't know we keep the goods till we are certain of our payments.
6739. Then you never make bad debts? At the end of the year there may be bad debts to the amount of £10 or £15.
6740. You have a book-keeper at £245, what is the nature of the book-keeping he does? There is a good deal of book-keeping. There are a wharfinger and a clerk at the different wharfs, but seeing that at some of the out wharfs there was not full employment for the clerks, and there was too much to do at the head office, I asked permission to bring some men from the out wharfs to the head office to give assistance. As to Mr. Bayliss, he is fully employed at book-keeping.
6741. The books contain accounts of people who owe wharfage? Yes; we keep a cash-book, journal, ledger, manifest-book, and entry-book. All the entries entered in the Custom House have to be copied by us to get our accounts from.
6742. Are the wharfage rates difficult to calculate? Now they are, because in the Wharfage Act there is such a large quantity of goods coming in that are not enumerated otherwise.
6743. And you have difficulty in assessing whether it is to be a 2d., 3d., or 4d. rate? It is difficult.
6744. But there is no difficulty with bulky goods at so much a ton? There is no difficulty about that.
6745. Who is the officer responsible for fixing the rate when it is a doubtful point? I am.
6746. It ultimately comes for your decision? Yes.
6747. They abide by that? Yes. I have never known, except a few cases, of dissatisfaction.
6748. Where there is a doubt you give the importer the benefit? No, I refer to the Treasury.
6749. I see there has been one clerk dispensed with in 1895;—was that under your direction? There was an assistant at Byron Bay, and Mr. Cooper was taken from me to the Treasury, and I thought one would do at Byron Bay, so I took the clerk at Byron Bay to my office.
6750. In addition to the book-keeper, you have a clerk at £104 per annum? That is the one from Byron Bay.
6751. Is there full employment for him? Quite.
6752. What does the outdoor officer do? He is fully employed in taking account of wool that is shipped from the public wharves to private wharves, which otherwise we should have no account of.
6753. Is it taken by punt? Yes. He counts the bales, and we charge the consignees. We charge also tonnage dues for the punt, beside 4d. a bale for the wool.
6754. You think the charge for outward wharfage is a proper one? I think it is very moderate, only I think it should be charged at Newcastle as well.
6755. There is no inward wharfage at Newcastle? There is absolutely nothing, except tonnage dues.
6756. It is very unfair I suppose you think? I think it is very unfair, because at three of the northern wharves they have to pay wharfage.
6757. Then you have two day watchmen at £130? No; the watchmen get £114, £130, and £104. The day watchman acts as messenger, and that is why he gets the extra.
6758. He just patrols about, I suppose, to see that nothing goes wrong? That is so. Formerly there were no watchmen on the public wharfs.
6759. The wharfinger at Cowper Wharf gets good pay, £236;—is he a sort of deputy of yours? Yes; he keeps account of all the ships that come inward, keeps the entries, sends them up to the head office, and takes an account of all wool that goes from there by punts.
6760. So he could not be dispensed with? No.
6761. He has a clerk to help him? He has at the Circular Quay, because he does the work at the Circular Quay.
6762. You have a night watchman and a day watchman also at Cowper Wharf? Yes.
6763. The wharfinger at Darling Harbour seems to be well paid, without requiring any staff? There is a staff there; it is Mr. Eagar, but he is at the head office, doing the work of the wharf there. I may be able to show you where you can do something there.
6764. Then at Pyrmont Wharf you have a wharfinger and clerk, a night watchman and a day watchman? There is very little business doing there. The revenue is only a little over £2,000 a year. I think the wharfinger at Pyrmont Wharf could do the two duties, and the wharfinger at Darling Harbour could be dispensed with without doing any harm to the Service.
6765. And Blackwattle Bay Wharf is also very near there? It would be too much for a man to do the three.
6766. Is there much business done at Blackwattle Bay? We have about £1,100 a year from it, chiefly from metal and timber.
6767. Is there timber discharged there? A considerable quantity of intercolonial.
6768. There is something rather singular about Blackwattle Bay, for the wharfinger is paid at a smaller rate than the clerk? Because the same wharfinger is also clerk at Cowper Wharf.
6769. *Mr. Storey.*] How can he be at Cowper Wharf and Blackwattle Bay? He is at neither actually, but he keeps the books for the two wharves. All I have there is a watchman.
6770. *President.*] His duties as wharfinger at Blackwattle Bay are not so very heavy as to prevent his going to Cowper Wharf to act as clerk? That is so.
6771. Is he at Blackwattle Bay Wharf every day? He is very seldom there, because the watchman, at £104, measures all the timber and metal there, and sends the return to the head office. All the work is done at head office.

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6772. Byron Bay is a solitary place, but you must have somebody there; it has a railway station there now, has it not? Well, it pays expenses; that is all it does.
6773. Is it expected to do better by-and-by? It did better while the railway was being constructed.
6774. *Mr. Storey.*] It will be worse when the railway goes past it? We did about £1,000 a year while the railway was being constructed, and the revenue is down to £400 now. The revenue was about the same before the railway was begun as after it was finished.
6775. Woolgoolga Wharf; I see there is only a caretaker there; is that a wharf for sailing craft only? And steamers. Those two wharves are white elephants. One of them brings only £45 a year, and the other about £80.
6776. You mean Coff's Harbour? Coff's Harbour and Woolgoolga.
6777. So if there were not a wharf and a jetty there you would not recommend —— ? I would recommend the Government should lease the wharfs. It would save the Government that salary and about £60 a year more for coal for the steam cranes, and another £100 a year for the two wharfs for other stores.
6778. Is there any resident near the wharf at either place who might be willing to lease it? There is at Woolgoolga; there is a saw-mill there.
6779. Has that man been approached indirectly or in any way to ascertain whether he would lease the wharf? He made a kind of an offer at one time to lease it at £25 a year, but £25 a year for a property that cost £13,000 is rather little.
6780. *Mr. Humphery.*] But you are not getting any returns from it? No.
6781. *President.*] The salary would be saved, so that might be added as part of the revenue? Yes; and the expenses would be saved also.
6782. He would have to maintain the wharf in order, ordinary wear and tear excepted? I question whether anyone would give more than £25 a year for it. Of course the wharf is very much exposed, and sustains damage from heavy gales.
6783. This jetty is not so important as the wharf, I presume? They are all jetties, these three.
6784. Is that in a solitary place? Very few people are in the vicinity.
6785. The wharves at Botany are leased at a favourable rate? £50 a year.
6786. A repairing lease? Yes.
6786½. That is better than having to maintain them? Yes.
6787. You have mentioned one item in which a saving could be effected—the Darling Harbour wharfinger;—are there any other savings you could mention now? There is a thing I have often thought of, but whether it could be done or not I am not sure. Three out of my office could be saved, if it could be arranged that inward wharfage should be collected in the Custom House. I know it would be impossible for them to collect the outward wharfage, because they would require to have men to watch the lighters, and it sometimes happens that wool, for which entries are passed in the Custom House for export, actually does not go in the ship at all. But if the Commission could see any way by which the wharfage could be collected in the Customs—and I think it could be just as well done—it would save three clerks with salaries aggregating £545. Of course it would add something to the work of the Custom House.
6788. But I have no doubt you have considered that matter, and with the large staff it could scarcely make much difference? Yes. Wharfage is a technical thing to deal with, and would cause a great deal of confusion in the Custom House. I leave it to your wisdom.
6789. If they had a clerk expert in the duty I do not see that it would inconvenience them? If they took, for instance, one of my men, say Mr. Eagar, who has £150 a year, he no doubt could keep it all right.
6790. The introduction of the *ad valorem* duties must have cost an immense deal of discomfort and difficulty in the Custom House to begin with until they got thoroughly accustomed to them, but if they had a clerk accustomed to the wharfages, and the wharfages were pretty well defined, they would very soon slip into the way of it? I think it could be done.
6791. At any rate you could dispense with three clerks? Yes. Then I would propose that, if my book-keeper went, my assistants could do the book-keeping in my department. And if you think it wise to let the wharfinger at Pyrmont take the Darling Harbour Wharf as well, that would be another saving of £288, or £833 in all.
6792. Which would be a very material saving? Yes, in a small department.
6793. Have you brought with you a memorandum of the revenue derived from your department? I have not brought it with me, but I can give it to you, I think.
6794. For 1893 and 1894, what were the revenue and the expenditure for each year? Of course these figures are approximate. In 1892 it was £74,000, in 1893 it was £70,000, and in 1894 it was £56,000, and there has been the same expenditure of about £3,500 per annum.
6795. Would you kindly explain what you consider to be the reason of the falling off? Well, previous to 1893 the imports were so much greater. During the last two years the imports have fallen off enormously in consequence, no doubt, of the general stagnation in trade. Besides that, I have had to recommend to the Treasurer to reduce the rents paid by the large steamboat companies. They could not afford to pay the former rents. We used to charge the French Company £3,000, and the Orient and P. & O., £2,500. These amounts have been reduced by £500 each.
6796. *Mr. Storey.*] That revenue included all the annual payments? All the revenue that has gone through my department.
6797. The revenue from the passenger traffic at the Circular Quay is also included? Yes; the rents of those places have been reduced too, and of the ferries in Erskine-street.
6798. Is not a great deal of the wharfage collected by the Custom House agents for you? I suppose about £1,000 or £1,500 a year. A good many of their constituents are up country or in Melbourne, and we could not get hold of them.
6799. Do you make them any allowance for collecting these wharfages? Yes—5 per cent.
6800. What are the particular duties of these watchmen? To watch the goods.
6801. But you don't take any responsibility for the goods? I thought of that when I first came on the wharf. Although the Government are not legally responsible, I think, as they get such a large revenue, they are morally so.
6802. Can you give me the figures showing what the revenue is from wharfage on merchandise? From inward

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inward wharfage alone, I suppose, about £15,000. Of course if there were no watchmen there the Government property would simply be destroyed by the larrikins who infest the wharfs.
6803. You have supreme control over your department, have you not? Yes.
6804. Have all these salaries been under your revision? Yes.
6805. Are they fixed by you? Some of them have been fixed by me; I may say all of them.
6806. How long have you had charge of the wharfs? Going on eleven years.
6807. Has the expenditure under your department much decreased during your term of office? No; it has increased because, when I took charge of the wharfs, the revenue was only a little over £10,000.
6808. It has increased by your having all these wharfs tacked on to you? Yes.
6809. As to that proposal about letting the Customs collect the inward wharfage, have you ever suggested that to the Customs or the Treasurer? I was speaking to the Collector some time ago.
6810. Did he favour it at all? I do not know.
6811. Has not the competition from private wharves affected your income? It has affected the associated wharfs, but not the public wharfs. I do not care about sailing ships now, because I am almost full of steamers, and I have to keep a berth for them for the date they arrive, and I could not do that if I had sailing ships.
6812. In your opinion are not the wharfage rates far too high? Well, on some articles they are. For instance, take case brandy, which costs 8s. 4d. per ton by measurement. I have often thought it would facilitate a great deal of the work if wharfage was charged so much per ton weight or measurement. For instance, a case no bigger than that book is charged 6d., and another, that may measure 10 tons, pays the same.
6813. How many years is it since the wharfage rates were fixed? About fifteen years.
6814. Does not the fact that private wharf-owners can give 50 and 60, and as much as 70 per cent. rebate prove that the rates of wharfage are too high? It certainly points that way. The Wharf Association does not give any rebate now; there was an agreement with the Treasury to that effect. I may mention that the rate of the Town Hall organ was only 9d., while a piano would cost 2s. 6d.
6815. Those are the only retrenchments you can show us;—there is nothing under the head of contingencies? I could not touch them.
6816. Cleansing public wharfs, £625,—that is a big item? But it is a big wharf. There are only three men and a horse and cart.
6817. What have you to do with the lighting and maintenance of light on Stockton Wharf, Newcastle; you have nothing to do with that? Yes; I have. We do not charge wharfage, because we could not; but we call it cranage.
6817½. *Mr. Humphery.*] There was a difference of £14,000 between the earnings of 1893 and the earnings of 1894? Of course that is approximate.
6818. Which of the wharfs showed the largest falling off? The largest falling off in proportion was at Darling Harbour Wharf; the revenue fell from about £4,000 to £2,000, and at Cowper Wharf it fell £2,000.
6819. Circular Quay? Circular Quay fell, I suppose, about £5,000.
6820. How do you account for this very great falling off in Circular Quay? By the reduction of rents in a great measure. The reduction amounted to about 25 per cent.
6821. Do you think it would be possible to let the Byron Bay Jetty? I do not think it would be wise. I am afraid it would get into the hands of a clique. Next year I hope to do a good deal more business at Cowper Wharf.

James Hoey, Esq., sworn and examined:—

J. Hoey, Esq. 5 Mar., 1895.

6822. *President.*] What are you, Mr. Hoey? I was General Superintendent at the Fitzroy Dock.
6823. When did you leave it? At the end of July, 1893.
6824. We understand you can give us some valuable information in connection with it? I can give you a little. I do not know whether you will consider it valuable or not. I just dotted down a few items this afternoon.
6825. Will you mention the reason of your leaving? I was retrenched.
6826. Are you now a pensioner upon the Civil Service Fund? Yes.
6827. Did you retire voluntarily? Oh, no. I do not know why I was retired. I have never been able to find it out. The nearest I can get to it is that it was the act of the Minister for Works.
6828. Of course, if you have information of a general and important character that you can give us, we shall be glad to receive it. We are here to discover means of economising without sacrificing efficiency, but we do not inquire minutely or microscopically into personal affairs. You will, no doubt, avoid these, and let your remarks be of a general character, and your information such as will conduce to the welfare of the Service? What I would speak about first is the cost of the clerical branch at the Fitzroy Dock. To give you an idea of the expenditure of that place, I may tell you that in 1892 the wages amounted to £50,000, the clerical branch costing £522 10s. Now they are paying only half the amount in wages, and the expenditure on clerical work is £738.
6829. Do you mean that to be understood in a disadvantageous light? The expenditure is unnecessary.
6830. Were you accustomed to clerical work yourself, when you were General Superintendent, or were you a practical man? I superintended those men. They were responsible to me.
6831. You thoroughly understood the duties of the dock as well as the practical part of the clerical work? Yes, quite.
6832. How do you account then for the difference in the amount of pay? The number of extra men put on.
6833. You left in 1893, and you have not been employed in that department since? No.
6834. Are you intimately acquainted with all that has been going on in it since then? Fairly well.
6835. You see, we must have information from the very root of the matter, and anything like guesswork would not suit us here at all. If you had continued in that department you would have been the man to give us reliable and perfect information, but as it is you speak merely from what you may have learnt or have heard or have partially observed, and therefore your statements would not have that weight as evidence that we should desire them to have. If you had any absolute solid facts to give us we should be glad to have them? Well, these are facts which you can prove at any time.
6836. I hardly think, Mr. Hoey, that the matter is in such a position that you can give us reliable information which we could publish? Very well.

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6837. Seeing that you have left the place twenty-one months ago? I thought I could have shown you how the thing could have been worked for the same expenditure as when it was under my charge, but it makes no difference to me personally.
6838. You can speak with absolute certainty as to what the expenditure was when you were there? You could better get that from the head office straight.
6839. But you are here as a witness, and we want you to tell us. Before July, 1893, what was the expenditure in the department of the Fitzroy Dock, of which you were General Superintendent? I would have to go into a lot of figures to find out; you will see it in the Blue Book for 1893.
6840. You cannot tell us? No, I cannot tell you.
6841. Can you tell us what the cost of carrying it on per annum was? I could if I were to work it up. What I wanted to point out to you gentlemen, if you care to hear it, is the increase in cost over and above what I carried it on for.
6842. But if you cannot tell us what the expenditure was when you were there, nor the cost of carrying on the work, you surely cannot form a conclusion as to whether it is more or less, because you do not know? But I do know. For instance, during the whole of that time there was one boiler-maker foreman; now there are two. The extra one is absolutely unnecessary—a mere excrescence.
6843. That is your opinion? Well, my opinion is as good as that of any man in the country, as I was thirty years superintending work.
6844. What have you to support your opinion by? My own experience of course. In addition to the two foremen boiler-makers, a man has also been put on as a foreman labourer, a thing I never required, and can see no earthly use for. An extra man has been put in the store, and the issues from the store cannot be half what they were in 1892. An extra clerk has been put into the general service since I left.
6845. You said the expenditure in wages alone when you left was £50,000? I said in 1892; it had fallen to about half of that when I left.
6846. Have you any means of judging what the rate of expenditure is now? It should not be any more than it was in my time.
6847. Do you know for a fact what it is? I have told you these extra people have been put on, and, of course, they are paid; and, in my opinion, they are quite unnecessary. The work could be done just as well with the staff in existence in my time, and you can ascertain for yourself what that was.

WEDNESDAY, 6 *MARCH*, 1895.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., | JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V., J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P.

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

Alexander Brown Portus, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., Superintending Engineer of the Dredge Service, Harbours and Rivers Department, sworn and examined:—

A. B. Portus, Esq., A.M.I.C.E. 6 Mar., 1895.

6848. *President.*] You have been a considerable time in the Service, I believe? Thirty years.
6849. And fifteen of those years you have been at the head of the Dredge Service? Yes.
6850. You are a professional engineer, are you not? I am an Associate Member, with corporate privileges, of the Institution of Civil Engineers of London.
6851. In the list of those in the department you have a clerk? Yes; and an assistant clerk.
6852. There are two clerks receiving, respectively, £245 and £236? Yes; but, by an arrangement, the clerk receiving £236 is at the Fitzroy Dock. I have a second clerk under me who receives less than that. He is paid by the Clerical Branch £156 per year. The other clerk is the principal clerk.
6853. Your clerk is not paid £245? Yes; one of the clerks is. They are both in one of my rooms. One of them is tabulating the returns, and the other is doing all the necessary clerical and other very responsible work.
6854. What returns do you speak of? Of the work performed by the dredges during the week. The principal clerk has all to do with the classification-sheets, preparing estimates, and noting the position of each employé. All papers go to him.
6855. Does your clerk prepare the pay-sheets of the men? The pay-sheets are prepared by the masters of the dredges. Their position is somewhat of a dual one—doing clerical work and engineering work as well. About 6,000 vouchers are sent in by them in a year duly certified. I have to deal with all of those vouchers.*
6856. Once a month? Yes. The contractors and the crews are paid once a month.
6857. In the new column for 1895 I see there is a master and chief engineer on each dredge? Yes; that is, as far as the large dredges are concerned.
6858. Are the masters thoroughly qualified marine engineers? Yes; nearly all hold first-class certificates of competency.
6859. I see there are fifteen of them drawing from £380 to £268? Yes; they are graded at different rates.
6860. In which capacity is it that they are considered most entitled to those salaries, as masters or as chief engineers? As chief engineers. I might mention that the masters of these dredges have other duties to perform. Many of them have small grab dredges working under them. Originally, these small grab dredges had masters, paid at a high rate, but a Commission which inquired into the question in 1887 decided that the masters of the large dredges should control the grab dredges.
6861. Who selects the place where the dredging is carried on? The papers are always sent to me for report. Application is made for a dredge (say, in the northern district). It goes to the Minister, who refers it to the Engineer-in-Chief, who then refers it to me. I report, and say whether the dredge should go or not. In Sydney it is difficult to determine fairly, as much of the dredging consists of sewage matter which the department removes free of cost. Sometimes the owners of wharves want them deepened. They

* NOTE (*on revision*):—Elaborate weekly returns of work and labour, and monthly detail returns of all stores used and in stock, are sent in for my guidance by dredge officers, and requisitions for all stores required are made out by them.

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They apply to us, and, if the deposits are not sewage, we let the dredges out. We would charge £30 a day to a wharf-owner for the use of one of our largest dredges. The dredging is done free if the plant is employed removing sewage. I have to recommend whether the dredge is to be paid for or not.

6862. How many vessels have you in all? Fourteen ladder dredges, 8 suction dredges, 19 grab dredges, 24 steamers, and 76 barges, amounting to 141 vessels in all. The estimated value of the whole is £467,600.

6863. They have not any work to do outside the heads, have they? Dredges have not to work outside the heads, except in the case of three suction dredges, which are suitable for dredging near bars. We have only had one case yet where a suction dredge was so used—on the Clyde bar. The Clarence River was dredged near the bar. The sand was pumped up into the hopper, and discharged into the sea, partly outside the heads.

6864. Are you acquainted with the rates of pay received by the chief engineers of sea-going vessels other than those belonging to the Government? Yes; I have a fairly good acquaintance with them.

6865. How do they compare with the wages that prevail on board the dredges? You are referring to the engineers, but of course the engineer and master of a dredge has a dual position. Take the Newcastle and Hunter River Company; the chief engineer receives £22 10s. per month, and is found. That means about 2s. per day, in all, say, £25 10s. per month, or about £300 per year. The engineer of the "Thetis," 600 indicated horse-power, and the engineer of the "Castor," 800 indicated horse-power, receive £19 13s. 4d. per month.

6866. Rations? No; they keep themselves. Captain Hutton's pay is exceptionally high, because he is called upon to make long voyages in the "Thetis," and because he has been a long time in the Service.

6867. Some of these engineers have been a considerable time in the Service, have they not? Yes.

6868. And did they receive increments on their salaries from year to year—I do not speak of the last two years, but previously? In 1883 there was a general increase of 10 per cent. upon all salaries. That was a temporary increase, in the first instance, to meet the increased cost of living. It went on for a couple of years, when it was made permanent. In 1886, Mr. Lyne, then Minister for Works, decided that the 10 per cent. should cease on all new appointments.* In 1887 a Commission sat and inquired into the Dredge Service. Mr. Darley, Mr. Hickson, and Mr. Barling formed the Commission. It was considered that the Service was expensive, and it was desirable that the working expenses should be cut down. The result was that the numbers of many of the crews, chiefly of the tugs, were reduced—some by two hands, others by one. Some of the dredges were put out of commission in 1893.

6869. If by any chance one of the chief engineers and masters had to retire on superannuation, or in any other way, would you not be able to fill the vacancy at a very much lower rate? Mr. Carruthers, who draws £380, receives the highest salary. If he were retired, or if he left the Service, that position would be filled by the next in turn, who would only receive £348 10s. That amount is the maximum for all future appointments. We have provided in the future for four grades, namely—£348 10s., £312 10s., £290, and £267 10s. The engineers of our largest tugs receive £236, and the first in rank would be entitled to be appointed (should a vacancy occur) to the lowest grade dredge, where he would receive £267 10s., and the highest engineer officer in the second grade, if he held a first-class certificate, would take the place of the officer in the first grade at a salary of £240 per year less 10 per cent. on £40.

6870. Are the masters of tugs also engineers? No; but they (the masters) possess coasting certificates of competency for first-class tugs. Those in the small tugs have harbours and rivers certificates.

6871. I see from page 132 of the Blue Book that the seamen, of whom there are 118, receive a salary of £114 8s.? Yes.

6872. Are these men ordinary seamen? Yes; they are specially good men selected for the purpose. They are able-bodied seamen who have passed a medical examination, and whose previous characters must have been good.

6873. Have they to keep themselves out of their salary? Yes.

6874. Are there any rations of any sort? No; but on a coast journey an allowance is made. The 1887 Estimates were passed by Parliament at a reduced rate. There was a great outcry about it. Members of Parliament interceded, and, in 1889, Mr. Bruce Smith, who was then Minister for Works, restored the rates to the former scale.

6875. Are the duties of the seamen very severe and arduous? No; they would not be considered arduous.

6876. Would their positions be considered comfortable? Fairly comfortable.

6877. They are not called upon to expose themselves to the weather as able-bodied seamen are at sea? Not generally. Many of the vessels, however, work all night, and there is some risk attached to it.

6878. I have a list before me, cut from a Newcastle paper, where it is stated that the wages of able-bodied seamen are £3 10s., and £1 10s. to £2 per month for ordinary seamen;—of course they are kept? I fancy that is not the coastal rate. The coastal rate is £5 for able-bodied seamen and £7 for firemen.

6879. Intercolonial sailing vessels pay from £3 to £4 for able-bodied seamen, and £1 to £1 10s. a month for ordinary seamen;—there is a very great difference between these wages and the Government wages? Yes; I did not know that on vessels you refer to the rates were so low.

6880. Is there a great deal of competition among seamen to get employment on dredges? Yes; numbers of persons apply for the position.

6881. It is, therefore, something to be aimed at, both by engineers and seamen, is it not? Yes.

6882. Are the engineers on tugs masters as well as engineers? No; except on small launches.

6883. Then there are two chief officers on board—each looking after his own department? Yes; on the larger tugs.

6884. That must make it very expensive? Yes; you will find the same thing in all steamers. £18 a month is paid the engineer of second-class tugs. The master gets a similar sum. If he has been six-and-a half years in the Service he receives 10 per cent. additional.

6885. Is the Dredge Service at all remunerative? You cannot look at it in that light. The benefit received by the Colony is the impetus given to commerce by the deepening of harbours and rivers, and the creation of valuable public assets by reclaiming important land areas.

6886. Do you do much work that is paid for? Not much. The deepening of wharf frontages is the principal item.

6887.

* NOTE (*on revision*):—The 10 per cent. so reduced was restored by a subsequent Minister, who directed that seamen and firemen should receive 10 per cent. after three years' service, and other employés after six and a half years'.

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6887. What revenue does it produce? Dredges are occasionally hired out. A week or two ago one of the dredges was hired for nine days, at £30 per day. That is the largest amount we have had for some time.

6888. The outgo of your department is £184,000 a year? It is not so large. The dredge vote is at the rate of £99,000 for this year; half this sum was voted for six months.

6889. Can you give us some idea where economy can be exercised in your department, such as by dispensing with any unnecessary hands or by showing how work can be done on a more economical scale than at present? As far as the number is concerned it is not very clear to me how we could make any reduction because we have already cut down the numbers to the lowest possible limit. In consequence of the recommendations of the last Commission we made numerous reductions. [*Witness reads minute.*] When an effort was made to effect reductions in the rates objection was made by Members of Parliament, and the Minister has been induced to restore the rate.

6890. Such influence of course is not compatible with business principles; the Government should be able to carry on its operations free of all political influence; the work should be carried on on a proper basis of utility without excessive remuneration; the men should be remunerated on a proper scale the same as if it were an outside institution or company carrying on business for a living;—do you think it would be advisable to have all these appointments made by a Board who would be superior to any influence by any Members of Parliament, and who would appoint the best men to be ascertained by competitive or non-competitive examination? As far as the rates are concerned.

6891. Are you in favour of the professional men being examined by competent examiners before being appointed to a position, and of ordinary men being examined as to their character and respectability and capability, the Minister of course making the appointment subject to the recommendation of such an independent Board;—would that not enable you to get rid of the undesirable influence which is exercised to keep wages and salaries up, and to fill the place with perhaps undesirable men? I do not think that these objects would be effected by the appointment of such a Board. For example, take the case of the Railway Commissioners. They pay relatively, I think, almost as high rates as we do, rates which I think are above the ordinary mercantile rates.

6892. You do not think, then, that Parliamentary influence exercised to keep wages up is an undesirable thing? I say that when the Commission to which I referred recommended a reduction of rates, which was for a time carried out, some objections were raised, and the Minister gave way and restored the rates. There has been no effort made for a reduction since 1893. As a matter of fact salaries under £200 when retrenchment was recently effected were not touched, and are not subject to the 10 per cent. reductions, and firemen and sailors come under that head, as they receive less than £200 per year.

6893. You said that the rates were reduced, and that influence was used by Members of Parliament to get them restored to the old level? Yes; by deputations to the Minister.

6894. I asked you whether it would not be well to get rid of Parlimentary influence and of deputations, and to have appointments made by an independent Board who would appoint according to merit? It was tried in Melbourne by the Melbourne Harbour Trust. Their rates are, I think, about the same as ours. As far as the masters and engineers are concerned their rates are, I think, even higher, because they have an engineer and a master in these dredges, and we have only one officer filling the dual position.

6895. *Mr. Storey.*] You have been over thirty years head of this branch? Yes; fifteen only superintending.

6896. You have seen it grow up to its present big dimensions? Yes.

6897. Have all these additions to the Dredge Service and steam tugs been made at your request, or at whose request has the Service been increasing at such a rate? Commercial requirements had to be met. I drew the attention of the authorities to the method of using sand-pumps. That necessitated a considerable expenditure which resulted in a great increase in the year's output, and in a great reduction in the cost of the work. This return will show what has been done. [*Witness hands in return.*] Much of that has been due to the system of working, and to the better class of dredges used.

6898. Has all this plant been manufactured in the Colony? Nearly the whole of it with the exception of one dredge and the machinery for grab dredges which was imported.

6899. Were the dredges constructed by your department? The dredges of late have been chiefly constructed by ourselves at the Fitzroy Dock. Previously the work was done by contract, and it is occasionally now so done.

6900. Have you any comparison as to the cost? The work at the Fitzroy Dock would, in our case, furnish a comparison. In building iron barges, Fitzroy Dock work was £100 per punt cheaper than the cost of similar work done by private firms, as nearly as I can remember.

6901. We have a statement of the wages paid to all mechanics;—would they be under your control? The superintendent of the Fitzroy Dock carries out the work there. I supervise carrying out the engineering part of it connected with the Dredge Service. The superintendent is responsible to the Engineer-in-Chief.

6902. You spoke of some Commission which resulted in the reduction of the crews in the dredges? Yes; chiefly in the tugs.

6903. Should you not have known that the vessels were overmanned? I took charge of them in 1880.*

6904. Are you responsible for the rate of wages fixed, and for the number of the crews on all these dredges and tugs? Yes.

6905. Do you make it your business to ascertain whether there are too many on board a vessel, or that the rates of pay are too high? Yes; I make it my business to see that the branch is properly conducted in that respect.

6906. Are you guided by what the captains tell you? No; because I have worked plants myself. I had charge of dredging operations before I came to Sydney. I have a return of the value of all the dredges which I will hand in. [*Witness hands in return.*]

6907. How comes it that in the list of the crews of the tugs and dredges there are two or three masters and engineers? They work in three shifts. It is more economical making one dredge do the work of three. The men only work eight hours. There is only one dredge master and chief engineer, but necessarily with three shifts there are three tug captains and three tug engineers, and, I believe, the work done by this dredge has not for cheapness been surpassed anywhere by a ladder dredge.

*Note (*on revision*):—Up to 1892 the rates paid by the steam companies were about equal to £9 5s. per month for seamen, and £11 5s. for firemen—this is allowing the keep of the men to be worth 1s. 6d. per day.

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6908. You said you were pretty well conversant with the rates of pay of steamers in the harbour? Yes.
6909. Would you compare the duties of the master and engineer and seamen of the "Thetis" with those of the master and engineer and seamen on one of our large tug boats belonging to the Port of Sydney? As far as responsibility is concerned?
6910. I mean as far as actual work is concerned as well as responsibility? I consider that the responsibility of these on board the "Thetis" is greater, because we have the very highest type of engines, triple expansion with evaporation feed-water and forced draft, which have to be kept in good order. Those on the tug boats generally are not so good.
6911. The recent tug boats that come here are of the highest class? One, the "Hero," is exceptional, and I do not think she has the accessories mentioned.
6912. *Mr. Robertson.*] So is the "Thetis"? The "Castor" has triple expansion engines of 800 horse-power, and has steam for everything, even for lowering the funnel.
6913. *Mr. Storey.*] The master of a tug boat who is engaged in seeking work has a pretty responsible situation considering the competition there is among the tugs? Yes.
6914. The master of the "Thetis" gets £25 a month, while the master of the "Hero" only gets £14 a month? *The master of the "Thetis" has to go to the islands of the Eastern seas and up and down the coast, towing very valuable uninsured dredges. His salary is not £25. It is about £23; and he has had many years' service.
6915. Take one of the steamers plying between the different Colonies. The rate of pay for the men constantly employed in and out of port is £20 a month for the captain, against £23 a month without rations for the captain of the "Thetis"? Our general rate is £20 a month, and if Captain Hutton died the rate of pay given to him would not be given to his successor.
6916. The men on intercolonial steamers work at night and the others do not? Captain Hutton works at night when he goes along the coast.
6917. The average cost of your masters and chief engineers is £27 a month? They have to make out elaborate monthly store returns, supervise grab dredges, do clerical work, and, therefore, their positions differ wholly from those you are referring to. The value of the various vessels controlled by the chief engineer and master of the dredge, "Newcastle," is over £60,000.
6918. Do not the masters of all vessels have to do clerical work? To some extent perhaps. I might add that the master of the "Newcastle" dredge has to supervise the workmen doing repairs in the machine shop in addition to his other work, and country dredge masters are often called upon to report upon and advise as to wharves, docks, &c.
6919. You have a great number of sailors in your branch? Yes.
6920. The average wage paid to your seamen and firemen is £12 a month, and as there are 307 of them, they get £144,144 a year? How do you take the average?
6921. I am quoting a return furnished by the Public Works Department. The rate is £9 10s. 8d. for seamen. The monthly rate paid by the Newcastle Company was £5? And found.
6922. That would be equal to 1s. a day? More than that.
6923. Your men live ashore, they have no night-work? They have night work occasionally.
6924. You cannot compare the absolute work, the manual labour, of the crew of a collier running this coast with that done by the crews of your tug-boats? No comparison can fairly be made, I consider.
6925. The seamen on such a collier would get £5 a month, the captain £20, the first officer £18, and the second £10. All your wages are 50 per cent. higher than those paid outside? But the men outside are all found. That makes 1s. 6d. a head extra per day. That would bring it to £7 5s. a month against our £9 10s.
6926. In your opinion, is it reasonable that the employés in the Government dredges and tugs should be paid a higher rate of wages than is paid the ordinary steamers running on the coast? The rates we pay are too high.
6927. Have you ever brought it under the notice of the heads of your department that the wages are too high? No, I have not; it is useless doing it.
6928. Do you prepare the estimates every year for your branch? Yes.
6929. And you go on, year by year, without making any suggestions with reference to it? We are bound by the regulations. They have the sanction of the Civil Service Board, and certain rates are put down in the regulations.
6930. But these regulations were drawn up by your own department, were they not? Yes; in 1880.
6931. The Civil Service Board could not make any objection to your regulations, could they? I do not know.
6932. So that it is purely a matter of form if the Civil Service Board approves of them? I suppose so, but the Act should be referred to.
6933. How comes it that there is such a large increase in the last six months compared with the previous six months. The total vote for the last six months of 1894 was £47,000, whereas it is £49,851 for the first six months of 1895? A number of dredges were put out of commission. We sent in our estimate for about £104,000, and were asked to cut it down. We did so, reducing it to about £73,000 for the twelve months of 1894.
6934. By leaving off work? By doing only absolutely necessary work. The work of reclamation, for instance, was scarcely proceeded with. We laid up a number of dredges.
6935. Were these dredges employed on work that was not necessary to be carried out? Reclamation was carried on because it was considered reproductive at Leichhardt, where there was an unwholesome swamp, but in other places where it was not considered so important it was temporarily abandoned.
6936. Were other works going on that had to be abandoned? We knocked off double and treble shifts at Newcastle Harbour. The people made an outcry, and on the instruction of the Minister we put on additional shifts of men. The matter came up before the House, where it was considered that the work was of a necessary character, and the Minister promised that it should be gone on with. Additional estimates were passed for £30,426 for 1894.
6937. Do you do all the repairs yourself? Yes; Government workmen do.
6938. Do you find it much cheaper doing it in that way than by contract? Yes; and a great deal better. One advantage of having engineers in charge of the dredges is that the cost of repairs here is much cheaper

* NOTE (*on revision*):—The master of the "Hero" also gets a small commission on the earnings of the vessel.

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cheaper than elsewhere. At Home, for instance, they have, I think, nautical men in charge of the dredges, who do not, I fancy, pay that attention to the machinery that our controlling engineers do. The difference in the cost of repairs in different countries is shown on this return. [*Witness hands in return.*]

6939. Is the increase in the staff of the masters and chief engineers on account of the new tugs and dredges? By recommissioning dredges.

6940. What suggestions can you make whereby economy can be effected in your branch? I would make a reduction on the salaries throughout; not only on those over £200 a year, but on all.

6941. What would you consider a fair reduction? From 12½ to 15 per cent.

6942. And then the men would be very favourably paid, would they not? Yes.

6943. Are most of your men contributors to the Superannuation Fund? A few; certainly not the bulk. All the dredge masters are bound to be, and some in the lower grades subscribe to it.

6944. *Mr. Robertson.*] In a statement handed into the Commission by the Under Secretary for Public Works, it appears that you have thirteen permanent masters and chief engineers, drawing a sum annually of £4,239, making an average of about £325 per annum each man. You have three temporary masters and chief engineers, drawing £803, or an average of £267. By the last report of the Railway Commissioners, dated 30th June, 1894, I find that the locomotive engine-drivers on the railways receive on an average 14s. a day; that is £4 4s. a week, or about £218 per annum. How do these rates compare with those paid in your branch? They are in no sense parallel cases. One of our firemen may rise to the position of driver, getting that £4 4s. a week. It would be absolutely impossible for a driver to rise to the position of master of one of the dredges, because he must have been trained and hold high certificates. I suppose they get that high rate on the railway for pursuing a dangerous calling.

6945. But you don't compare your firemen with these engineers? I think you will find on inquiry that these men are not tradesmen. They go in as cleaners and work up till they become drivers.

6946. On the same list there are 307 permanent seamen, firemen, and others, receiving a sum annually of £44,225,—that makes an average of £144 per annum each man? There are 307 permanent captains, engineers, mates, engine-drivers, coxswains, carpenters, blacksmiths' strikers, seamen, and boys, the average being £144 per year.

6947. There are 110 temporary hands, drawing £11,933—that makes £108 each man? Yes.

6948. In reply to Mr. Storey you admit that this rate could be considerably reduced, and yet that the men would be receiving fair salaries? I think, in the altered condition of the Colony, the rates should come down a little, and that officers, seamen, and all should be reduced.

6949. You have 417 employés—307 permanent and 110 temporary—receiving, on an average, £144 and £108 per annum each, in their respective classes. In the earlier part of your evidence you said it was necessary for all to pass a medical examination. Have all these 417 men passed medical examinations? Such men as were in the Service when the regulations came into force have not passed, but all permanent men who have joined since then have passed.

6950. Since when? Since 1880. I am speaking of the permanent staff. Before a temporary man can come on the permanent staff he must pass an examination.

6951. You understood when the President was asking you about the advisability of placing the work under a Commission that he was speaking only so far as the dredges were concerned;—is not that so? Yes.

6952. What is your opinion as to placing the whole of the Service under an independent Commission? I have not given the question any thought.

6953. But you have admitted that certain suggestions made by the Commission of 1887 for the purpose of effecting economy have been nullified through the interposition of Members of Parliament? That is so.

6954. In your opinion is it desirable that the Service should be removed beyond all control of political influence? Much would depend on the constitution of the Commission.

6955. Granting that the constitution was a proper one? If the Commissioners had a free hand to carry things out, and if the Commission was judiciously selected, then I think I would be in favour of it.

6956. What is the value of the plant in your department? £467,600.

6957. How much of that plant is laid up? Out of fourteen ladder dredges three are laid up; out of eight suction dredges one is laid up; and out of twenty-four steamers three are laid up.

6958. Can you give us an estimate of the value of the laid-up plant? The value of the plant laid up varies. A laid-up suction dredge valued at £21,000 may, one week, be laid up, and the next week be at work, with a £14,000 suction dredge laid up. About £52,000 represents the value of the vessels generally out of commission.

6959. What is the arrangement that you make with regard to this plant that is laid up and not in use? We keep it, except a dredge at Shoalhaven, at Darling Island. There is a watchman on the island, and one at Shoalhaven. We turn the machinery round occasionally and see that it is kept in good order.

6960. How long have these dredges been laid up? Since July, 1893, when they made the wholesale reductions.

6961. Have you a personal knowledge of all the dredge work that is going on now? Yes.

6962. How many inspectors are there? There are no inspectors. We have high class men in charge of the dredges and inspection is not so urgent. The Marine Board require to have their steamers inspected on the rivers, and they often come to us to get the engineer and master of one of the dredges to inspect the steamers requiring certificates. These masters and engineers overlook the small grab dredges, which lessens my work very much. I get the returns every week, stating in detail the condition of the boilers and machinery, and of the plant. I may say that we have never had a boiler explosion, and that no person has ever been killed owing to defective dredge machinery. Our steamers and dredges are exempt from Marine Board inspection.

6963. *Mr. Storey.*] When a job is finished do you go and inspect it? No; I would be unable to get away from Sydney. I have sufficient confidence in the Government engineer of the dredge who undertakes the repairs to know that everything will be all right. He would report to me. As opportunities offer I visit and inspect the plant and the dredging from the Tweed in the north to Moruya in the south.

6964. *Mr. Robertson.*] Do you supervise the whole of the expenditure under the contingency vote? Yes; all the vouchers come to me. The requisitions are sent in by the dredge masters. If I find the vouchers are correct, I send them on to the accountant, who submits them to the Engineer-in-Chief, who passes

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passes them. We have about 6,000 vouchers a year, about 1,400 requisitions, 2,800 (weekly) dredge and tug returns, giving detailed information, and 660 store returns, giving in detail for each month all stores used and in stock.

6965. Is there any matter in the contingencies besides the wages whereby you could effect a saving? I do not think so. I think that our work is as well and cheaply done as anywhere in the world, except in the matter of wages.

6966. Do you make any revenue? Only now and then for the deepening at wharves, for which we occasionally let out the dredges. The receipts are sent in to the Treasury.

6967. *President.*] When you come to the conclusion that you do not want a man, what do you do? The men are paid off at once when their services are no longer required.

6968. When men are paid off, do you make a special effort to accommodate some of them on the tugs and dredges that are in employment? Yes, if any men are required; but the Service must get rid of a number of men occasionally.

6969. You do not take them on simply for the purposes of giving them wages and salary, do you? No.

6970. But you accommodate as many as you conveniently can? As many as the exigencies of the Service require—no more.

6971. We are pleased to note that you think there is room for a reduction of wages to the extent of 12½ or 15 per cent.;—that is so, is it not? Yes; I think it should obtain right through.

6972. Have any men been sent to you by the authorities with a request that you should give them employment without regard to their merits or to the exigencies of the service? If a man did not come up to my standard I would not take him on. I am shielded by the Dredge regulations.

6973. But there have been some cases where they have been sent and you have been able to take them in? Not for the dredge service, unless they have been qualified and required.

NOTES (*on revision*):—The number of employés given in the foot-note of the Public Works section of the 1893 Blue Book far exceeds the totals of the Dredge Service of that year. A critical perusal of the pages makes it clear that the figures quoted by Mr. Robertson apply to the whole of the Harbours and Rivers Service and not to the Dredge Service alone.

With respect to the average rates cited by Mr. Robertson as being paid to firemen, it will be found that the amount is very little over £11 per month, because nearly all the men are paid at that rate; the very few paid on the higher scale keeps the average rate down. Of course, as explained by me, this is higher than the coastal rates.

The value of the laid-up plant may vary quite £20,000 from one week to another. The "Jupiter" (£21,500) and "Thetis" (£13,000), are perhaps laid up one week and in commission the next week; the "Neptune" (£14,000) laid up. Watchmen only, as I stated, are kept on the laid-up plant, and if the service requires a laid-up vessel temporarily, a scratch crew is employed.—A.B.P.

THURSDAY, 7 MARCH, 1894.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., | JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V.,
J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P.

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

Francis George Finley, Esq., Chairman of the local Land Board, at Armidale, sworn and examined:—

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6974. *President.*] Will you please state the position you occupied previous to your present one? I became a licensed surveyor under the Government of New South Wales in October, 1865, and I was appointed to the permanent staff in 1874. I was appointed district surveyor in 1880, but during the previous six years I had been an acting surveyor in the Deniliquin and Inverell districts, and Riverina. In 1888 my predecessor, Mr. Sydney Blythe, Chairman of the Land Board at Armidale, died, and I was appointed Acting-chairman, combined with the position of district surveyor. I held the dual position until May, 1891, when I was permanently appointed Chairman of the local Land Board.

6975. *Mr. Robertson.*] How long were you in the Service as a district surveyor? I was actually a district surveyor for eight years, but I had been acting as district surveyor before that for four or five years; I was doing the work of district surveyor for thirteen years.

6976. And in the positions which you have occupied, you have had very large experience with regard to the surveys connected with the Lands? I have had, I think, a very large experience, and a very varied one, in the Lands Department. I have held almost every position.

6977. In what districts have you been acting district surveyor? In Riverina, at Inverell, Moree, and Armidale.

6978. And now what position do you hold? I hold the position of Chairman of the local Land Board at Armidale.

6979. How long have you held that position? As a permanent appointment I have held it since May, 1890, but I have been acting Chairman of the Land Board since 1888.

6980. You have associated with you two other members constituting the Land Board? I have.

6981. Is it necessary that there should be two such officers? I think quite unnecessary.

6982. Would you recommend that these offices should be abolished, in view of the necessity at the present time of effecting economy in the Service? Yes. I think it would be a means of effecting great economy if the lay members of the local Land Board were removed.

6983. By the abolition of these offices what would be the saving over all the Colony? I am afraid I could not answer that. For the whole of the Colony the members' fees are £5,255, and members' travelling expenses nearly £2,000—that appears to be £7,200 in round figures.

6984. The Chairman of the Land Board is usually accompanied by a deposition clerk? He is.

6985. Do you think that office could be abolished? I do not think that that office could be abolished altogether, but I think great economy could be made in this way: that is, the Chairman should be empowered either to take a junior clerk with him, or to employ clerical assistance in the different towns he might go to.

6986. You think it would be possible to arrange in the towns where the courts are held to have the work done by some other officer—say, for instance, the clerk of petty sessions or the land agent? Yes; I have no doubt of it; there would be a little inconvenience, I dare say, but it might be arranged. I may tell you

you that during my experience I have had no deposition clerk on some trips, and have effected great saving by employing clerical assistance in the towns I have visited.
6987. Then, in your experience, you have proved that this economy can be practised? Beyond doubt.
6988. *President.*] And the assistant need not be a Civil Servant? No; not necessarily.
6989. *Mr. Robertson.*] I suppose that this would entail some extra work on the Chairman of the Land Board? Yes; it always necessitates a little extra work, but I have never minded that myself.
6990. As a Chairman, you would undertake the extra trouble? Most certainly.
6991. I think you said in answer to the President that you have been occupying the dual position from 1888 to 1890? Yes, I did.
6992. And did you find that there was any trouble or any difficulty attending the filling up of the dual position? I must say that I did not at the time; the work went on very smoothly for two years. I undertook and managed to carry out my duties as Chairman of the Land Board and district surveyor to the satisfaction of the public for the two years I filled the position.
6993. We have been told by previous witnesses that this has been tried in several cases and failed? I do not think that remark can be applied to me, because I think everything went on very smoothly when I held the dual position, and now there is a great reduction in most of the districts in the work of the local Land Boards.
6994. How did the years 1888 and 1890 compare with the years before and afterwards? I believe the work was equally great in those years. My cases averaged 3,000 a year, and I believe those were two of the heaviest years; at all events they were up to the average.
6995. Did you receive a dual salary? No, I did not; I received the salary of the district surveyor, not of the Chairman of the local Land Board.
6996. Do you think there could be an amalgamation, say of the position of land agent with that of clerk-in-charge of the local Land Board? Speaking personally, I would not like to make a very definite statement on that point. I may state that I know the amalgamation has been made in certain districts, and carried out very satisfactorily, and I have taken the trouble, knowing I would be examined here, to speak to my clerk-in-charge on the subject. He tells me he could fill the dual position of land agent and clerk-in-charge, but I would like to mention to you that the land agent at Armidale is also registrar of births, deaths, and marriages, and that is an office which, to a certain extent, I do not think it would be desirable or expedient to give to the clerk-in-charge.
6997. Still might there not be some adjustment, whereby the registration of births, marriages, and deaths could be handed over to some other officer? I believe it could, but that is rather outside my province.
6998. Do you know that the police magistrate of Murrurundi is clerk of petty sessions, land agent, and registrar of births, deaths, and marriages, and holds other offices? No; I do not.
6999. Is there any officer in the Service who could ever take the registration of births, deaths, and marriages? I suppose the clerk of petty sessions could do it, but I do not know for a fact.
7000. Has it ever struck you that, although the whole of the work connected with the survey and alienation of the public lands of the Colony is done by the district surveyor and his officers, there is in the Sydney office a staff almost equal to the combined country offices? Yes; that has struck me.
7001. What is your opinion on that matter—when did this decentralisation take place? Decentralisation took place on the passing of the Land Act of 1884, when all the officers were sent to the country districts. Of course, I do not know much of the internal working of the department in Sydney, but I believe they have a very large staff of officers down here, who duplicate the work to a very great extent.
7002. Was the object of decentralisation to have the work done and completed in the country? I should think it ought to have been; I believe that was the object.
7003. And yet the staff in Sydney is almost equal in number to the combined country staff? Yes; to quote from the fourteenth annual report of the Department of Lands, schedule 7—"The Survey Branch at the head office numbered in 1893 162 persons drawing salaries amounting to £34,554; the district survey officers numbered 197 persons drawing £51,905."
7004. Are you aware at all of any duplication of work in the department? We keep a complete set of books and records in our office of all the land that is alienated and of all applications, and we have to send similar returns to the head office. There is a record kept of all moneys for conditional purchases in our office.
7005. And copies of these records are furnished to the head office? Yes; perhaps I have not stated what might be exactly true with regard to keeping a correct record of the moneys paid in. What I was going to say is that we keep an exact copy of the applications, and they show the exact amount of the moneys received for applications, deposits, and all payments.
7006. *Mr. Humphery.*] And subsequent payments? Not subsequent payments. We deal with everything through the Treasury. All orders for extra deposits or refunds we make with vouchers which are dealt with down here by the Treasury, and we notify the Under Secretary. Perhaps I am hardly correct in saying that we keep an exact record in regard to money.
7007. *President.*] For example, a selector pays, we will say, an instalment direct to the Treasury? We know nothing of the instalments whatever; they are all paid to the land agent.
7008. *Mr. Robertson.*] Has the local land agent a record of all the revenues in connection with conditional leases and conditional purchases? I believe he has, but they generally are not under my supervision.
7009. Is he not there with the object of collecting revenue? He is.
7010. And are you aware he sends copies on to the head office in Sydney? I am not aware of it for a fact, but I believe he does. I have never examined his system.
7011. Is there a Roads Branch in the head office? There is, I believe. Mr. Stopps is at the head of it.
7012. What is the work done in that branch? It is of a varied character; I believe they have the examination and charting of all roads plans.
7013. But are not these plans prepared by the district surveyor? They are.
7014. Could not the examination of these plans be done and the whole work completed in the district surveyor's office? The examination of the plans could certainly be done in the local office. Of course there are matters of compensation. A local Land Board appraises the value of land resumed for roads, but nearly everything with regard to roads is done in the head office.
7015. Could the conditional purchase inspectors combine with their work the work connected with forest ranging? Yes; we do a good deal of it now in our office; we inspect for ring-barking applications and report

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report upon them; that is a thing that used to be done by the forest ranger. I really think there would be no trouble in carrying out the work of the Forestry Department by district surveyors and local Land Boards.

7016. Do you think the watering-places on the stock routes could be inspected by the sheep inspectors? Most certainly I do. I do not think it is a matter of very great importance from what I have seen. Of course I take it that the inspection means seeing that the places are kept in good order for the purpose of watering stock along the routes. I think that duty could be carried out by the inspectors of conditional purchases, or by the surveyors.

7017. Would it not be a natural conclusion that it was really part of the duty of the inspectors of stock and sheep? I think so. They know the number of stock that are travelling. I was not aware there were special inspectors for that purpose. Of course we have very few of these watering-places in New England, as the country is so well watered.

7018. Are there any recommendations you can make to the Board that would help them in the work they are called upon to do? I think the most important recommendation I could make is the one you have touched upon—the amalgamation of district surveyor and Chairman. I am very strong in that opinion, and I think it could be effected without any trouble. When I held the two positions for two years there was a Board of Inquiry sitting, of which Mr. MacDonald, district surveyor, was a member, and I was informed that they did not approve of my holding this dual position. I might say I believe I was only keeping the position for somebody else, but while I held it I managed to do the work. Of course if you gave the Chairman of a local Land Board the two positions of Chairman and district surveyor I think you would have to give him an efficient staff. The field staff would require proper supervision, and surveys would have to be examined and checked in the field; this is being done now by the first-class surveyors, not by the district surveyors. You would have to leave that staff for the Chairman of the local Land Board. It would be impossible for him to carry out the duties of his judicial position as Chairman and also to examine surveys in the field. He could regulate it and so supervise it that the same officers that are now doing it for the district surveyor could do it for the Chairman. There is not one district surveyor in the Colony that I know who examines in detail and checks surveys in the field. They scarcely ever put an instrument up now. In regard to the position of deposition clerk, I may say I think it is unnecessary to appoint a man at a salary of £200 per annum, and pay his travelling expenses and allowances, when the work could be done by the employment of local officers in the towns the Boards visit. As to the lay members of the local Land Boards, the only possible use they can be is perhaps to exercise a moral effect upon the community. They have not sufficient professional knowledge to make them of use to the Chairman in directing the surveys, and they are not of much use to him in his judicial position from a legal point of view, because they do not read the Act sufficiently. They may have some moral effect, as the public might say the decisions are not all in the hands of an official. That is about the only use they are, and they cost a very vast sum of money.

7019. To give effect to any recommendations it would be necessary to alter the present Act? It would certainly, because the Act provides for the appointment and payment of members of the local Land Boards. If the Land Act which Mr. Carruthers has brought in is passed it will do away with a great deal of the work they do now, because a lot of work that has to go through the ordinary routine of being prepared for the Land Boards could be done by the Chairman writing a minute in his office. The offices of clerk-in-charge and land agent might be amalgamated. It would make the work of the clerk-in-charge more responsible.

7020. What would be the saving effected per annum if the travelling expenses of the deposition clerks were done away with? I think you would save £150 for each clerk; at all events, you would save £100 a year; I am quite sure about that.

7021. In the Lands Department there is a branch called the Detail Survey Branch;—are the district surveyors qualified to conduct these detail surveys? I believe the district surveyors are qualified.

7022. Do you know who it was that organised the present detail surveys, and put them on their present basis;—are you aware that Mr. Poate, the district surveyor at Tamworth, did this work? No; I am not.

7023. *President.*] I think you said the second and third members of the Land Boards are not men possessing special qualifications? Certainly not—not in all cases; of course there are occasionally very good men.

7024. But there are many who have not had training to fit them for the proper discharge of these duties? Most decidedly not.

7025. Can you tell us what remuneration they receive? They receive 2 guineas per diem for sitting. Of course there are half days as well, when they receive only 1 guinea. When they are travelling they are paid the cost of their conveyance, and they are paid for loss of time, except on a Sunday. They also get 15s. a day travelling allowance.

7026. What is their loss of time estimated at? They are allowed a guinea a day for loss of time in travelling away from their business.

7027. Has it ever happened in your experience that they have differed from the Chairman in their opinion? Yes; it has been my experience that they dissented from me on one or two occasions, but on appeal they have been found to be wrong.

7028. Always in the wrong, as far as your experience goes? Yes; pretty well.

7029. It might happen that the member might be a man possessing prudence and common sense, or it might happen that he did not possess these qualities in a great degree? Yes.

7030. I should like a little more light thrown upon the plans of the selections which I understand are all in existence in the different land offices in the country;—do you think that the Department of Lands would consider that that was a sufficient discharge of its duties in respect to the lands of the Colony, and that it would dispense with having the exact details in its own keeping? Well, they have to keep these there. There is one thing to be considered—there is always the danger of fire, and it is a very wise precaution to have duplicates of them, but it has always struck me that the staff in Sydney, in view of the scheme of decentralisation that was carried out, was much larger than it should be, because we were supposed to do the work in the country. Of course that is a mere matter of opinion.

7031. But, in your opinion, there is certainly a great mass of details that might be dispensed with in the head office, all of which are in existence in the country offices? Yes, to some extent.

7032. But you do not think it would be desirable that the Lands Department in Sydney should be absolutely

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absolutely without any details? No; I do not think you could very well do without them. The Lands Department is the office under the political head, as it were, and has a vast amount of correspondence to deal with.

7033. It is all conducted on paper of foolscap size, and of excellent dog's ear quality? The quality of the paper has been reduced within the last few years, and a much inferior quality of paper has been supplied.

7034. But still sufficiently good for the purpose? Oh yes, perhaps too good in some cases; but they gave us bad paper for some documents.

7035. But for permanent documents good paper is still in use? Yes.

7036. But for trivial things inferior paper is used? Yes; for the outside covers good paper is required.

7037. You suggested a considerable saving in dispensing with the attendance of the deposition clerk at each of the Land Board meetings? Yes.

7038. And, in your experience, you have found that a good clerk can always be got on the spot to do the work satisfactorily at a very much less price? I think it should be left to the discretion of the Chairman of the Land Board as to whether he should take a junior—one of the probationers—or employ local assistance. As things are now the deposition clerks have to stop at hotels, and that has a demoralising effect upon the young fellows. They are engaged in the office for only a certain number of hours, and the result is they have not enough employment to fill their time. They get away, and do not do the work satisfactorily. I am quite sure that far more than £100 a year could be saved if the Chairman were allowed to employ local clerical assistance.

7039. And that would be £100 a year in how many establishments? In every case—that is, fourteen establishments. Besides, a clerk at £200 a year should be a very valuable clerk in the office, and I say the junior clerk at £100 a year could do the work equally well—that is, if we were compelled to take a clerk from the office.

7040. *Mr. Storey.*] How long have you been in the Civil Service of the Colony? I have been on the permanent staff without any break of service since 1874, but I have been working for the Lands Department since 1859.

7041. You now hold the position of Chairman of the Land Board of Armidale? Yes.

7042. The clerical staff of the Land Office at Armidale is under your supervision? It is.

7043. Have you anything to do with the appointment of the officers? Nothing whatever.

7044. Anything to do with fixing salaries? Nothing whatever.

7045. Have you too many clerks? I do not think so. One of the junior clerks might be dispensed with, but the work is keeping up wonderfully, and the district is a large one; we have had 3,000 cases a year.

7046. You could only get rid of one clerk? We could not dispense with more than one.

7047. As to the rates of salaries of these clerks, do you not think them too high, considering the work they have to do? Of course the cost of living in the country is considerable. I would not like to say they are too high.

7048. You are in charge of this Land Board, and we ask you now whether you can show us wherein retrenchment can be made;—one of the things that have come before us is the high salaries paid to clerks? The clerk-in-charge is a man of very excellent attainments, and has not a very high salary. He had £400 a year, but the 10 per cent. reduction brought it down to £360, and he has to pay his superannuation allowance out of that. He is the principal officer, and is responsible for the whole of the work when I am away.

7049. I do not want you to single out one; the whole of the work is purely clerical;—do these men receive more than the work is worth; do not take into consideration length of service, because we find the rule in the Service is that because a man has been twenty years in it he should get more than a man who has been there ten years? I must conscientiously say I do not think our staff are over paid.

7050. You do not think you are overmanned except as to one officer, and you do not think the salaries are too high? No; and I think if amalgamation were carried out there would be a great difference.

7051. How many Government officials are there in Armidale in all the offices? There is the Chairman of the Land Board, the district surveyor, the superintendent of police, the resident engineer for roads, the police magistrate, the clerk of petty sessions, the land agent, the post and telegraph master, and the railway station master.

7052. As far as you know from your residence in the town are these men fully occupied? I do not think the police magistrate's time is fully occupied in every district.

7053. There are certain duties that must be performed by a police magistrate;—by whom could they be performed? That is a matter of detail I have never gone into. The unpaid magistracy do a great deal of the court work there now. A police magistrate travels a great deal, of course, and fills the office of mining warden.

7054. How many Land Courts do you hold during the year? I hold Board meetings at thirteen different places, and in the majority of those places I try to hold them once a month. Sometimes a sitting will occupy as many as three days. For instance, the day before I came down here I held a court at Wallanumbie, dealt with forty-one cases, and travelled into Armidale 26 miles in the one day.

7055. Do you hold these courts regularly once a month? Just as the work arises. We find the work accumulates in such a way that it is almost necessary to hold a court once a month.

7056. *President.*] You so arrange as to take in rotation the places where you hold the court? Yes; I do not go back to head-quarters till I have finished the tour.

7057. *Mr. Storey.*] What length of time are you away from head-quarters? I am frequently away three weeks on a trip. I go to Glen Innes to-morrow, and will not be back till the 24th of the month.

7058. During your absence does any work require to be dealt with? Anything that has to be done personally by me accumulates, and I take one or two days to it when I get home.

7059. What is the nature of this work? Cases of a technical character. For example, a man may write in and ask what he has to do with his fence, or with regard to further time. These cases require a definite reply.

7060. Are all these things held back for three weeks? No; the clerk-in-charge deals with many of them of a simple nature.

7061. There is the right of appeal to Sydney against any decisions you give? Yes.

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7062. Is that availed of by many people? Since I have been Chairman of the Land Board I may say I have been peculiarly successful in avoiding appeals. The year before last I had five appeals, but only one of them was sustained. Last year there were no appeals, and I think there have been two this year.
7063. Have you watched the results from various other Land Boards? The appeals are more numerous than they are with me.
7064. Do you think the position of the Land Court of Appeal here is required? I do; but I do not know that three Commissioners are wanted. I think one Commissioner, holding the status or qualifications that Mr. Oliver does, would be sufficient. Why I think it is necessary to have a court is that it is impossible for a layman to properly interpret the legal phraseology of the Land Acts. They are becoming very difficult and abstruse.
7065. Could not the duties of the land agent be performed by the Land Court in Armidale in your office? I say there could be an amalgamation of the duties.
7066. I thought the amalgamation you proposed was that of the offices of district surveyor and Chairman? But this is a second one—an amalgamation of the offices of clerk-in-charge and Crown lands agent. It has been done in some districts.
7067. There would be a saving? A vast saving.
7068. Has the land agent any clerical staff under him? One junior clerk.
7069. Is the land agent paid by salary? Yes; I think he gets about £400. He is the registrar of births, deaths, and marriages as well.
7070. Conditional purchases inspectors—I suppose they are necessary? I have two, as it is a very vast district. There was a third sent up, but he has received notice that his services will not be required after the 11th of next month.
7071. They have a very fair salary—£290 a year and travelling expenses. I suppose they are always travelling? Always travelling.
7072. Who keeps a check over the travelling expenses, suppose they travel thirty days and they need travel only fifteen? They have to keep a diary, and show where they go. That is checked by the clerk-in-charge, and is referred to me, and I certify to the amount.
7073. The other amalgamation which I think you suggested was that of Chairman of the Land Board and district surveyor. I have before me some evidence which says:—

> "Could not the district surveyors perform all the duties that are now being discharged by the Chairman of the Land Board? I do not think so. I have made inquiries as to what the district surveyors do with regard to the Land Board. The only thing they do is, when an application comes to them, to look in their maps and direct their surveyor, who may be in the neighbourhood concerned, to make the survey, if there is no objection. The district surveyor never appears again in the matter except to report that the survey has been made, unless it should turn out there are some valuable Crown improvements on the land, in which case the district surveyor generally appears before the Board to give evidence as to their value, so that the Board may be able to determine how much the selector has to pay for the improvements. The Chairman of the Land Board is a judicial officer.
> "What are his duties? The applicant is summoned by the Chairman to attend the meeting. He comes before the Chairman and members of the Board to prove his *bona-fides*, and then he is informed that the land is available and that he can enter into possession. Then the Chairman instructs the inspector, at the end of three months or a little later, to visit the selection, to see whether the man is residing on it, and whether he is improving it. If it comes to the knowledge of the Chairman that he is not residing on it, he sends the inspector to report on the matter. There were fourteen Chairmen in 1892, and they dealt with 33,000 cases at the different courts. A Chairman holds one court in this town, and goes off perhaps 30 miles to hold another court. He holds the courts as much as possible in the centre of the groups of selections. That takes up almost all his time.
> "If the district surveyor were granted the assistance that would be required in the event of his undertaking the duties that are now discharged by the Chairman, could not the work be done satisfactorily? That plan has been tried, but it has not been a success. We tried it in two or three places, and found it would not answer,"—

That is the evidence given by a rather high authority in the Lands Department;—having heard that, do you see any way to alter your opinion? It does not alter my opinion one iota, I still hold to what I say, and I have a most decided opinion based on my two years' experience that one man can fill the two positions if you give an efficient staff to the district surveyor. Of course it is most necessary that the district surveyor should fill the dual position, because he has the professional qualifications required in dealing with the survey portion of the work. There are many Chairmen who have not that professional qualification.
7074. The Chairman of the Land Board would have to be a surveyor? The district surveyor if the amalgamation took place.
7075. The district surveyor would go to the Land Board? I do not say he would go to the Land Board, as there are many Chairmen, like myself, who have been district surveyors, and are competent to perform the work. It would be impossible for a non-professional man to undertake the dual position.
7076. If the amalgamation were made the only saving would be the salary of one man? That is all; I reckon it would be £1,000 a year in the case of each Land Board; it would be £800 a year, at all events.
7077. Do you receive any money at all in the Land Board? We receive small amounts; for instance, if a man appeals against our decision he lodges £10 with the appeal, and we keep the money till the question is decided; we have had as much as £150.
7078. Could the interest on conditional purchases be collected by you? That is collected by the Crown lands agent.
7079. *Mr. Humphery.*] Assuming it to be in contemplation to merge two districts into one, in that case could the offices of district surveyor and Chairman of the Land Board be combined without sacrificing either office? I think so. The districts are sufficiently large if you give one man the dual position, but of course communication in New South Wales whether by coach or railway is very rapid, and that is why I think it could be done. But I do not think you could very well enlarge the district if you amalgamated the positions; a man's time would be fully occupied as the districts are at present.
7080. Say Tamworth and Armidale, in that case could one officer perform the duties of both positions? I do not think so; I think you would want a surveyor and Chairman in that case.

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7081. Your suggestions would not apply if the recommendations that have been made to the Minister to merge two districts into one were carried out? Oh, no, they would have no effect in that case.
7082. In that case you think it would be necessary to have both a Chairman and a district surveyor? Yes; in fact, I think a great deal of time is taken up in most districts with travelling. The more condensed you get the work the better. If you put two districts into one a man would have to spend more time in travelling.
7083. Have some of the present Chairmen of the Land Boards more practical knowledge as to the values of country than is possessed by the district surveyors? I do not think they have as much. I do not think you can find a man of more varied experience than a district surveyor. I do not know whether judicially district surveyors are as well qualified as some of the Chairmen, but, speaking of other district surveyors, and leaving myself out of the question, it would be hard to find more competent men in their position. They are men who have had a large experience with the lands of the Colony and the Acts they are supposed to administer, and I think they are the very best men to hold the position of Chairman.
7084. Have you personal knowledge of many of the Chairmen of the Lands Boards and district surveyors? I know them all, I believe, with the exception of one or two Chairmen.
7085. And in giving your evidence you have had regard to the knowledge you possess of their qualifications? Yes.
7086. *President.*] From what you have said, it would seem to be a very great additional qualification in the Chairman of the Land Board that he has been a district surveyor? Of course, there may be exceptional men, but you cannot find any non-professional men that could undertake the duties of district surveyor. He has not the mathematical knowledge or the training.
7087. But I mean if a man who is a district surveyor is Chairman of the Land Board, his previous experience would be of great value in his new position? Certainly.
7088. You would not go so far as to say that the Chairman of the Land Board ought to have been a district surveyor? No.
7089. Because he may have other qualifications which fit him for the position? Well, no; I think he should be a professional man, if you are going to combine the positions.
7090. Certainly, if there is to be a duality he ought to be a professional man, without doubt? Yes.
7091. *Mr. Robertson.*] The Chairman who had not been a district surveyor would have to lean on the district surveyor, and be guided by him? Certainly I am guided entirely in my judicial decisions by the district surveyor, although I have had experience as a surveyor.
7092. *Mr. Storey.*] Could not the appeals be made to the law court in the districts? They could if they would give their attention to it, but the judges do not like the Land Appeal cases. I think the Land Appeal Court is a good institution myself. I do not know whether it could be reduced in numbers, but I think it prevents a great deal of trouble.
7093. *Mr. Robertson.*] Is the work of the Land Appeal Court likely to increase within the next few years? I do not think it is.
7094. Is it likely to decrease under present conditions? I could not say.
7095. *Mr. Storey.*] Do you think the alteration in the land laws, by which Land Courts are established and business is done in the country, has been a good thing, pecuniarily or otherwise? I think the Land Act of 1884 has worked most successfully—that it is a great pity to alter it.
7096. That was the Act that produced the Land Courts? Yes.
7097. It took away all the business from Sydney? Yes. It worked very satisfactorily in my district.
7098. Has there been any saving of money to the country? No; I think the cost of that administration is very great.
7099. *President.*] Could the plans prepared by the draftsmen in the country not have duplicates made? Yes, by the heliographic system, which they use very extensively.
7100. So there would not be much manipulation required? No.
7101. Then the country office could either send the original or the duplicate, as directed by the Lands Office? They do send down the duplicate now, and it is charted here afresh, I believe.

Robert McDonald, Esq., District Surveyor of the Armidale Land Board District, sworn and examined:—

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7102. *President.*] You have been in the Service for thirty years, I think? I joined the Service in 1865; I have been connected with the Service since that time, but I was some time a licensed surveyor.
7103. *Mr. Robertson.*] How long have you been a district surveyor? Since January, 1885.
7104. Were you a member of a Departmental Board of Inquiry? I was.
7105. When was that? In 1887.
7106. When did you complete your work? We furnished our report in August, 1889.
7107. What was the nature of the inquiry? The inquiry was into the working of the country offices, and also into the working of the Detail and the Trigonometrical Branches at head office, with a view to reorganisation.
7108. Can you tell the Commission who organised the detail survey work and put it on its present basis? I believe Mr. Poate, district surveyor at Tamworth, was charged with the early organisation of the work.
7109. Are all the district surveyors men who are competent to conduct these detail surveys? Yes; I think any good surveyor would be competent to conduct them; it is a question of accuracy, that is all.
7110. Is there a Detail Survey Branch in connection with the Lands Department? Yes; there is.
7111. By the district surveyors undertaking the work of the detail survey could any economy be effected? Perhaps I may explain that the only detail surveys that have been carried out are those at Sydney and Newcastle, and it would only be the district surveyors of Sydney and Maitland who would be affected. I presume Mr. Twynam, the chief surveyor, who is also district surveyor of the metropolitan district, is in charge of the detail survey of Sydney.
7112. Still you say the district surveyors are men who could undertake such surveys? Decidedly. The work is of a mechanical nature.
7113. Do you think there is a necessity for the present constitution of the Land Board? No, I should say not, of course assuming that the law will be altered; there is a necessity under the present law.
7114. In what way would you suggest it could be altered? I would suggest that the law should be altered so as to allow the Chairman to deal with all cases, sitting as a Commissioner alone, and that from his

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his decisions there should be an appeal to a local Appeal Board. It should be a free appeal. At present a person wishing to appeal to the Land Appeal Court has to lodge £10, and has probably to employ counsel. I should allow applicants who are dissatisfied with a Chairman's ruling to make the free appeal to the local Appeal Board. I do not think 5 per cent. of cases would be appealed against. If Boards were done away with altogether in the country, I think there would be an outcry.

7115. As a matter of expediency you do not suggest doing away with all the local Land Boards? Well, I do, except as regards that local Board of Appeal. If a selector were dissatisfied with the ruling of the Chairman—say the Chairman fixed the rent at 4d. per acre, and the selector thought that rate too high—I would allow him to appeal to a local Board on that question of rent. If the local Board supported the Chairman, the selector should still be entitled to appeal to the Land Appeal Court in the ordinary way. That would save, of course, all the expenses of travelling. I do not think the local Appeal Court would have to sit more than two or three times a year.

7116. It would practically resolve itself into the saving of the fees and travelling expenses of the local members? It would do more than that; it would give the Chairman a free hand in arranging courts, as he would not have to consult the convenience of local members.

7117. Do you think the offices of district surveyor and Chairman could be combined in one person? Yes; I believe they could.

7118. Are there any Chairmen of the Land Boards, to your knowledge, who have not been district surveyors? There are a number.

7119. Would not these Chairmen be very largely, if not entirely, guided by the advice given by the district surveyors? Yes, I think so; the district surveyor is really the adviser to the Board, and I think the Chairman are guided by his reports.

7120. But if there were a combination of offices, the officer to take charge would necessarily be a district surveyor? Oh, necessarily; any district surveyor can be a Chairman, but it does not follow that any Chairman can be a district surveyor.

7121. Would that materially effect the expenditure? It would reduce the expenditure, I think, materially. There are two independent men now in the same office, and I think that must mean unnecessary expenditure.

7122. Does it mean that, because there are two such officers, there are two staffs, which are larger, on account of their being distinct, than would be necessary if the offices of Chairman and district surveyor were combined? Yes; I believe it would tend to a reduced staff.

7123. What would you think the saving would be? It would be approximately £1,000 a year, because a good deal of the Chairman's travelling expenses would be saved, as the district surveyor might also attend to some of his duties as a district surveyor, when travelling as Chairman of the local Land Board.

7124. Does that include the clerk also? Yes; but there would be an increased responsibility on the chief draftsman and clerk-in-charge; also on the salaried field staff.

7125. With the adjustments necessary, would the saving be (say) £1,000 per annum? I believe it would.

7126. Do you remember when the decentralisation took place? It took place when the Act of 1884 came into operation—on the 1st of January, 1885.

7127. What was the object of that decentralisation? It became necessary with the Land Act of 1884; it was the policy of the country at the time.

7128. The object was to have the whole of the work done in the country—the survey work and the administration;—would not that largely reduce the staff in the city? I should have thought so; it ought to have had that effect.

7129. In Schedule 7 of the fourteenth annual report of the Department of Lands, the Survey Branch at the head office numbers 162 drawing salaries amounting to £34,554, and at the district survey offices there are 197 employed drawing salaries amounting to £51,905;—does not this appear to you to be a strange result after all these years? It certainly does.

7130. Do you know of a branch in the head office called the Roads Branch? Yes; I know of it.

7131. Part of the duties of that branch is to examine maps that are prepared by the district surveyors of roads in the country? The plans are prepared by the surveyors, and are forwarded to the District Survey Office for a superficial examination. We are not allowed to examine the plans in detail.

7132. Could not that examination be done in the district survey office? Decidedly.

7133. Do you not think it would be a proper course? Yes, I do.

7134. And would that entail more expense in the district surveyor's office? It would hardly make an appreciable difference.

7135. But would it mean that there would be a saving in the Roads Branch in Sydney? Yes, naturally.

7136. While there would be an immaterial saving in the district surveyor's office, there might be a considerable saving in the Roads Branch in the Sydney office? Yes.

7137. What effect would that have upon you personally—the recommendation you have made to the Commission? As affecting my position in the Service?

7138. Would you suffer in any way, or would you gain? I think I would suffer, because I think I would have to move. Mr. Finley has been at Armidale longer than I have.

7139. And you still would recommend amalgamation? Yes, I would, decidedly. It is a question of management. I daresay there would be a good deal of opposition to it, but I think it could be done.

7140. I understand that you were nearly two years investigating the work of the country offices? Yes.

7141. Were all your recommendations put into practice? I believe that every one of them was adopted, except one suggesting the abolition of the Tamworth Survey Office; the Cabinet postponed that question.

7142. Could you recommend to this Commission any economies that could be effected in the Service generally? I think the routine in dealing with road matters is generally cumbersome. We work under an old Act, William IV, No. 11. It seems to me that the system could be simplified.

7143. *Mr. Storey.*] Under whose supervision does this come in your district? It is really dealt with at head office, except that we carry out the surveys. If the department is not able to come to a decision with the parties concerned as to the value of the land taken for a road, the matter is ultimately referred to the local Land Board to make a valuation. The local action need be very simple, I should think. It is merely a question of survey and ordinary examination. The Chairman should be allowed to fix the value of the land straight away from evidence. Cases are forwarded to Sydney, and really we do not know what happens to them when they leave our hands; they seem to be a long time getting through. It ought

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ought not to be a difficult matter to resume a piece of land if the land is required for a public purpose. There seems to be a great deal of correspondence over roads matters, as there are usually two parties to the question. If the whole matter was simply referred to the Board to deal with, I think the business would be much simplified. The Board now, as a rule, only deals with the question of the value of the resumed land. You would be surprised at the mass of papers; petitions, and counter-petitions that accumulate in some roads' cases.

7144. You think these matters could be dealt with fully and finally in the local offices? Yes, I do.

7145. Without being sent down to Sydney? Certainly. The application could be made at the local office. I think that at present the local officers deal with quite as important cases as those relating to the resumption of roads. There is another matter in connection with the roads. We frequently find cases where the Works' officers, who are independent of the Lands' officers, may construct a road, and in doing so ignore the surveyed road without any reason, and it is often only by accident we may find out afterwards that the road which has just been constructed and formed is not the road that has really been reserved or resumed through the land. Then we have to go through the routine of exchanging one for the other, new surveys have to be made, and the whole routine of resumption gone through again.

7146. Have you anything to do with the work of the road superintendents? I have nothing to do with them.

7147. Are there road superintendents in the country districts now? They are called resident engineers.

7148. Are they civil engineers? I could not say. I know that some are not surveyors, so I imagine they would not be civil engineers.

7149. Is there any other general recommendation or suggestion you could make? I think the Forest Branch should be under the control of the Lands Department, the foresters to be under the supervision of the district surveyors, and to furnish monthly journals for review, in the same way that surveyors do.

7150. Could the office of forest ranger be combined with any other office? I think the foresters could carry out a good deal of conditional purchase inspection.

7151. Could there be an amalgamation of the offices of conditional purchases inspector and forest ranger? To some extent there could. Of course there are districts where the forest work is heavy and foresters have always to be on patrol or watch, but in other districts the work is rather light. These men must travel a good deal over the same ground as a conditional purchase inspector. If under the control of the Lands Department they would be used as conditional purchase inspectors occasionally. The foresters should also, I think, be Crown lands bailiffs. There are great areas of country now occupied by people who do not pay a penny for them, while they run thousands of heads of stock. These are forfeited or lapsed occupation licenses on which some payment has been made but not continued. The former occupiers have not applied for them again, but they use them all the same. When the Department offers the land for sale again the occupiers or land agents attend to watch the sale; if there is any other person wanting to purchase the lease of land the occupier or agent bids against him; but, if not, they simply go home again without making a bid.

7152. *Mr. Storey.*] Whose duty is it to see that this abuse is not going on? There is a Crown lands bailiff—a policeman—but, of course, he knows nothing about this kind of thing; he could not really tell where the lands are. The matter belongs to the Lands Department. I made a report to the Minister some time ago on the subject, and suggested that an officer be appointed to suppress the abuse.

7153. What did the Minister say? I think he has the papers before him at the present moment. The present system of having the Forest Branch independent of the Lands Department promotes a certain amount of jealousy between the Department of Mines and the Department of Lands. For instance, if the Lands Department wish a certain reserve revoked they refer to the Forest Branch to know whether it can be revoked. This involves delay. Besides, the two departments, to a certain extent, pull against each other; the Forest Branch want to keep as many reserves as they can, and the Lands Department, on the other hand, wish to throw open for settlement as much land as possible. If the control were vested in the Lands Department the questions would be dealt with fairly in the public interest.

7154. *Mr. Robertson.*] Do you have to transact business through the chief surveyor? We are supposed to forward road plans to him, but that is really all; practically we have no business with him.

7155. *Mr. Storey.*] You report to the Under Secretrry? Yes.

7156. *Mr. Robertson.*] Do you not think you ought to report to an officer who is virtually connected directly with survey matters? There are really very few matters on which we report, excepting the road cases.

7157. Which really means you do all the work of the Survey Department in the country? Yes; we also do the survey work in connection with the roads, but we do not complete it, as we do not deal with the plans.

7158. Are you aware of a compilation branch in the Mines Department, as well as one in the Lands Office? I believe a branch exists there. I think it is unnecessary to maintain two compiling branches.

7159. There should be a considerable saving in that direction? There should be a very considerable saving.

7160. With regard to the watering-places, could not the inspection of watering-places be conducted by sheep inspectors? Yes, I think so, most decidedly. There is really nothing in the inspection of watering-places. I did not know that watering-places were not in charge of sheep inspectors.

7161. Could you suggest anything to this Commission in regard to the amalgamation of offices; for instance, could the offices of a Crown lands agent and the clerk of petty sessions be combined? I dare say more could be done in that direction, also in amalgamating the offices of clerk-in-charge and Crown land agent.

7162. What would be the effect if the branches were brought under one head? It would give the officer performing the combined duties more work, of course.

7163. You think the clerk-in-charge of the local lands office could be the Crown lands agent? I think in some offices he could, but he could hardly do it in Armidale.

7164. *Mr. Humphery.*] Do you know whether similar work to that done in the local offices is done in the head office in the way of charting? I believe a duplicate set of maps is kept at the head office.

7165. Do you consider it necessary? I do not know the necessity for it. It is held that there should be maps here to give information to the public on every piece of land that is available in the country, and I know the Minister is taking steps to have it done. Therefore they have to chart up at head office, but we could send copies of our maps, which would be easier than to do the present charting of the plans on their maps.

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7166. Would there be a lessening of expense by sending copies? I can say distinctly there would be.
7167. Would the preparation of such copies entail any additional cost in the local office? There would be no material difference.
7168. Have you considered whether in the event of a plan being adopted, which we are told is in contemplation, of merging two districts into one, it would be possible for a district surveyor, if appointed Chairman of the local Land Board, to perform the duties of both positions? I should think so. The principle would apply right through.
7169. Without regard to the extent of the district? Yes, I think so. If there was not too much work for an officer as district surveyor I do not think there would be too much work for him as Chairman and district surveyor. It would be a question of managing, but I think it could be done if it had to be done.
7170. *Mr. Storey.*] Have you charge of all the survey staff in the Armidale district? Yes; there are now nine licensed surveyors and two salaried surveyors. The licensed surveyors are paid by fees.
7171. Do you control the work these people do? Yes, entirely. We issue instructions for the work, and we examine it periodically.
7172. How does that work come under your notice? I issue instructions for the surveys, and deal with the plans when received.
7173. Are applications made to you for surveys to be done? They are made to the Chairman of the local Land Board.
7174. He tells you what survey work he wants done, and you have it done;—is that it? Virtually. The Board deals with the application, and directs the survey to be made. When the survey is made we deal with the plan and recommend the confirmation of application.
7175. The surveyors are directly under your control? Directly.
7176. Was it the Board of which you were one of the members that fixed the rate of fees for surveying? We did not fix the rate of fees; they had been previously fixed.
7177. When were the fees fixed that are paid now? I believe by a Commission or a Board of district surveyors before the Act of 1885 came into force—late in 1884 or early in 1885.
7178. Those fees are in existence still? Yes; they are subject to local increase or decrease by the district surveyor, subject to the approval of the Minister. There are some districts where the country is so difficult that a licensed surveyor would not make as much as if he were working in an easier district, so to balance matters he would receive an increase on the ordinary scale of fees. The increases range from 100 per cent. down to 10 or 15, according to the character of the country.
7179. Does it rest with you as to what percentage should be given? It rests with the Minister finally; but we make the recommendation, and it is usually acted upon.
7180. Is there any revenue from this survey;—are any fees paid by the parties having the work done? They all pay a fee under the Land Act. The fees are stated in the regulations under the Act.
7181. Does that in any way come up to the expenditure? Not nearly. I do not think it represents one-half of the expenditure.
7182. I understand the applicants for this land pay about one-half and the Government the other half? The Government pay quite half.
7183. You have only two salaried surveyors;—what salary do they get? One gets £357 10s. per year, and the other £290.
7184. Are they fully employed? Yes; very fully.
7185. All the year round? Yes; they are two excellent hard-working men.
7186. Any travelling allowance? £150 equipment allowance to each man, and also a forage allowance, which is adjusted quarterly.
7187. What does that usually amount to? With us it costs from £60 to £80 per annum each man.
7188. One of them makes in round figures £560 a year? He gets £560, including equipment allowance.
7189. Have you ever compared his earnings with those of the licensed surveyors? Frequently.
7190. How do they compare? In many cases we can get the work done cheaper by the licensed surveyors than by the salaried surveyors. It entirely depends upon the quantity of the work and the locality. Of course we give the salaried surveyors the more difficult surveys which we cannot get a licensed surveyor to carry out. There are some surveys which you could not ask a licensed surveyor to do on fees. We must have the surveys done within a certain time under this Act, because, if an application is not confirmed within six months, the applicant may withdraw his application, and we try to avoid that.
7191. In the Estimates as passed, out of thirty-two salaried surveyors you have only two? Yes; each surveyor has a field assistant, who is paid at the rate of 6s. per day.
7192. Are there any draftsmen in your office? There are eight draftsmen in the District Survey Office.
7193. Is it under your control? Yes; directly.
7194. Are the field assistants paid on Sundays? Yes; they receive £109 10s. per annum. They often have to work on Sundays, in the way of travelling, at all events.
7195. The eight draftsmen are salaried officers? Yes. The chief draftsman gets £380 per annum. He takes control of the office during my absence, and has other responsible duties. The next man gets £308 per annum, and the salaries go down to £100, which is received by the probationer.
7196. Had you the appointment of these gentlemen, or the fixing of the salaries? Not as a district surveyor, but I had, as a member of the Board of Inquiry, to suggest salaries for the officers.
7197. Are they all good men. If you were running that establishment yourself would you keep them all at that rate of pay? Some of them I would not keep at their rates of pay. I do not think they are worth it. I am reflecting on myself, as a member of the Board of Inquiry, but I think we made mistakes in the case of several of the officers; we rated them too highly.
7198. Have you represented that fact to the Minister or kept it to yourself? I have not represented that fact. There is only one man who is somewhat unsatisfactory. They would not take him away and give us a better one.
7199. *President.*] Is he unsteady? No; he is superficial, and not suited for the position he is in.
7200. You would not keep him a day if it were your own establishment? I would not keep him in that position.
7201. *Mr. Storey.*] With that exception, the others are earning their money? Yes; and some of them, I think, are paid too low.
7202. Is this gentleman you spoke of a highly-paid officer? He gets £308 per year.

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7203. Is he a permanent officer? Yes; he has been nearly sixteen years in the department, although he is a comparatively young man still. I should say he is a beautiful draftsman, but he is not doing drafting work in this office. He would be more useful in the Compiling Branch of the head office than with us.
7204. Do I understand that the work which is done by your draftsmen ought to be sufficient, without having any of the same work done in Sydney. There is a good deal of the same work done in Sydney, is there not? There seems to be a good deal of the same work done in Sydney. We send copies of our plans to head office, and they chart them there on the maps.
7205. Taking the vote of £90,000, fees to licensed surveyors;—if there is no work to do there is no pay? No.
7206. You have to check all their work, and see that it is correct? Yes; we check it by their plans, and also in the field.
7207. Every man's work is subject to your supervision? Directly subject to it.
7208. You get the work done at fair rates between man and man? Yes; we try to, and I think we do. I do think, as regards the local increase, that the system is not quite satisfactory, inasmuch as one district surveyor may have a different view from another. A surveyor who is working on the boundary of my district and the Moree district makes a claim to me on the plea that the adjoining surveyor is getting a higher rate than he is. It would be better if the rates were fixed by one body.
7209. The conditions of the country are all so different, I suppose you do not get two bits of ground alike, and that was the object in allowing the scale to go up and down, but you think the rate should be fixed? I think it would be more satisfactory if dealt with by one Board. It is purely a professional matter. I think it ought to be fixed by the district surveyor and another officer of the department, who should be the chief surveyor.
7210. Do the rates fixed by one district surveyor and those fixed by another vary much? I think there is too much difference—more than there should be.
7211. You said you thought a Land Court should be composed of one person, and free appeals should be allowed to a local Board;—who should compose the local Board? The Chairman or Commissioner and two members as at present. The difference would be that, instead of travelling about, as at present, and sitting for fifty days in the year, the members would sit at one town, and for two or three days in the year.
7212. The other members, I suppose, would have a sort of retaining fee, and a fee when they sat? I do not think they would want a retaining fee, but only a fee when they sat. The suggestion involves an alteration in the Land Act.
7213. Would it be more satisfactory to the surveying staff in the country if they had a Surveyor-General at the head of the department, as it used to be, or would they leave it as it is now, when you really have to report to the Under Secretary? I do not think they are very much interested in the question. The Chief Surveyor really takes the place of the Surveyor-General; it is only an alteration in name, but I much prefer the old title of Surveyor-General, and would like to see it restored.
7214. But in his evidence he said he had no control over the surveyors in the country? I do not think it would be of any advantage to the country to have a divided control between the district surveyor and another officer. There is really no necessity for it either.
7215. *President.*] With regard to dispensing with two members who assist the Chairman of the Land Board, you would have the Chairman sit in Court by himself, without any assistance, and only in cases which were appealed against you would have for him two coadjutors to dispose of the case? That is exactly the case.
7216. Would you have these coadjutors appointed before hand, to be called upon when required, or would you select them as the cases arose? I would have them appointed beforehand.
7217. They would only receive fees when they sat? Yes.
7218. That would effect a great saving? I think it would effect a very great saving, and more than that, I think it would satisfy the people, and that has to be considered.
7219. If there were an amalgamation of the office of district surveyor with that of Chairman of the Land Board, it would necessitate in all cases that the gentleman who had the two offices should have the qualifications of a district surveyor? Yes, it would.
7220. At present there are Chairmen of Land Boards who have not the qualifications of district surveyor? Yes, there are.
7221. Do you think there would be any difficulty in filling all the appointments? Not the least.
7222. In your opinion, are salaried surveyors fully occupied? I think they are fully occupied.
7223. There are no fag ends of days or weeks that they do not know how to employ? I do not think so. My experience of these men is that they do not know a working day in the field. It is from daylight to dark with them. That is an absolute fact.
7224. Is the rate of their remuneration too much or too little? I certainly do not think that £290 a year is too much for a surveyor who has been through a long professional training.
7225. They have to find their own conveyances? They have an allowance of £150 a year to provide all equipment.
7226. Every one of them? Yes. It means a waggon, a buggy, and at least eight horses, instruments, tents, and all that sort of thing. I think it has been cut down as fine as possible.
7227. Are they allowed any attendants? They have their labourers, three or four, according to the work, and the cook.
7228. But these are not paid by Government? Oh yes; they have the ordinary party which a surveyor in practice requires. Of course, the district surveyor sees that they do not put on more men than they want; but there are a couple of men they always want, the chainman and the campkeeper.
7229. We have heard there is duplicate work performed in Sydney upon maps sent from the country;—in the country you prepare the original and a copy of maps or charts? Of plans, we prepare a certified copy.
7230. That is to say, a man takes up a selection, and his selection appears in one of these charts—well, is one copy kept in the Lands Office in the country and another sent here? Yes.
7231. Are you aware that there is a third copy prepared in Sydney? I do not think there is a third copy prepared in Sydney; there is a third copy prepared in the district office; but they are all done by a system called heliography, and that work is done in our office by the message-boy, who gets 10s. a week; it is quite a mechanical process.

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7232. The one copy that is sent to the Lands Office in Sydney is preserved? That is called the certified copy, or the standard copy.

7233. Is the work that is done in the Lands Office in Sydney on the same scale as that which is received from the country? I think it is on a larger scale in Sydney, and there is a reason for that, because the maps we use in our office are reductions from the map in use at head office. It is a process of photo-lithography; the map prints better if reduced from a larger map.

MONDAY, 11 *MARCH*, 1895.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V., RICHARD TEECE, ESQ., F.I.A., F.F.A., F.S.S., J.P., J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P.,

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

Henry Charles Lennox Anderson, Esq., M.A., Principal Librarian and Secretary of the Free Public Library, sworn and examined:—

H. C. L. Anderson, Esq., M.A. 11 Mar., 1895.

7234. *President.*] In the Estimate of Expenditure, page 131, I see you have an assistant librarian and compiler? Yes.

7235. At a salary of £407? He is retiring on the 30th June on a pension, so that practically he will not have to be considered after this half-year. He is over 70 years of age, and has been retired under the provisions of the Civil Service Act.

7236. I suppose he has risen to that post through seniority and long service? Yes. He was librarian of the old Subscription Library, the old building which was on the site of the present library before the Government took it over, and he was transferred with that library to the Free Public Library.

7237. He has no doubt done very excellent work in his day? Yes.

7238. But I suppose old gentlemen get very unreliable? Yes.

7239. You have a catalogue clerk at £256;—has he constant work? Yes; very hard work. He is a very efficient officer. He would represent me if I happened to be away sick or on leave.

7240. Is his training sufficient for him to undertake that part? His training is, but, perhaps, his education is not. If I were leaving to-morrow I could not honestly advise the Minister to put him in my place, but, as he is most painstaking and most anxious to be useful, and recognises that it requires a highly educated man to do a librarian's principal work, he will, I am sure, gradually make himself fit for any higher duties that may come.

7241. Then this officer has no literary knowledge? Not of the highest sort. He has not had that sort of training, but he has had a good training so far as the interior economy of a library is concerned.

7242. He would be defective in the principal parts of a librarian's duty? Yes; at the same time he is a very useful man, although he would be more useful if he were better educated.

7243. There is a second assistant librarian, next to the cataloguing clerk;—are his duties such as occupy all his time? Fully.

7244. And there is an assistant;—are these officers engaged in giving out books to applicants? No; the attendants do that entirely. The assistants help me in cataloguing the books, getting them systematised and placed on the catalogue, and they assist the attendants in a difficulty. A man may come in and ask for something out of the common—for information which is not suggested by the title of any book. The assistants are supposed to be more highly educated than the attendants, and in such a case they would help the attendants, and in case of failure come to me.

7245. What is the inflow of new works into the library, say for a month? Last year the total of new books was 7,567.

7246. A little over 600 a month? Yes; it was much heavier than the previous year, when about 500 books a month were received. There is a sum of £2,500 for books in the contingencies. Some are donated. Last year there were a good many from Chicago—over 1,200—and some were given by the executors of a deceased barrister. We get all books printed in New South Wales under copyright, but they do not come to a great number.

7247. Who selects the books? I have the choosing in the first place, but my selection must be ratified by the Board of Trustees. The President of the Board rejects any that he thinks unsuitable. We present the result of our dual selecting at the monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees, who review and generally endorse what we have done.

7248. Do you order the books direct from London? No; we have just changed our agents this year. We dealt with London agents—Kegan Trench, Paul & Co. previously; but we did not get the exact books we wanted, nor as promptly as desirable. They had been necessarily allowed much latitude, and they sent us often what we did not want, and did not send us what we did want. The Board consequently changed the agents, and we now deal entirely with Messrs. Angus and Robertson, of Sydney.

7249. What concession in price do you get? Twenty-five per cent. on books that we order, and 15 per cent. on books that they submit from London on approval, which we may reject.

7250. That is on the published price? Yes; our terms are exactly what we got from the London publishers. The expense of bringing out the books was 7½ per cent., counting insurance. Messrs. Angus and Robertson deliver the books.

7251. Do you select any books that are described as yellow-backs? We have no novels in our reference library except those by Australian authors, and no current fiction in the lending branch, except the works of standard authors, such as Dickens, George Eliot, Thackeray, Scott, &c.

7252. Have you Fielding's or Smollett's? No; Smollett is considered rather too strong. They have been asked for often enough. The Board is a large one, and very catholic in its tastes.

7253. *Mr. Teece.*] When you were Director of Agriculture did you ever have people thrust upon you against your will? Yes. I submitted a scheme to the Minister by which the Colony should be divided into four parts, and administered by a resident inspector in each division. The first division was the sub-tropical one, from the Tweed to the Clarence, to be in charge of an inspector, who should be an expert in the cultivation of sugar-cane and other tropical plants. Secondly, I proposed that there should be a farming district in New England, to be in charge of an expert in sheep-raising, turnip-growing, and English

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English farming, with its head-quarters at Armidale. The third district was to be the Western Plains, where wheat and sheep are the specialties at present. The fourth division was to be the Coast District south of the Manning, which should have a dairy expert to teach the farmers. I laid this scheme before the Minister, who said it was an excellent idea, but that the country could not afford it. He was willing, however, to start with one inspector. We thereupon advertised for an inspector, and got twenty-six applications, only one of which was good enough to please the Minister, who therefore postponed the matter and made no appointment, nor did he make any provision on the Estimates then being framed. I never heard anything more about it. The Minister (Mr. Sydney Smith) went out of power in October, 1891, and Mr. Slattery came in. One day a gentleman came to me and said, "I want you to appoint my son-in-law inspector of agriculture. He is downstairs, in the Stock Department, earning 10s. a day. He has had great experience down at Fiji." I said, "You must see the Minister. I have nothing to do with it." I hinted that the inspector should be a man of good scientific and practical training. He replied, "It is all right, I will get him appointed." I said, "Don't say that. The Minister will never do it without consulting me." He laughed and said, "I will have him appointed in a few days." Previously to that time no appointment had ever been made in the department without my having been first consulted as to the necessity for the position and the qualification of the candidate. Mr. Smith never appointed even an office boy without conferring with me. A few days after this interview, five inspectors of agriculture were appointed, and another appointment was made of inspector of agricultural shows, the last being to fill a vacancy. This man had never seen an agricultural show in New South Wales.

7254. What salary did the inspectors receive? The five new ones, £300 a year each. I had recommended to the Minister that they should have graduated salaries, from £200 to £300.

7255. They were all bracketed at £300 a year? Yes.

7256. And they were not required? No, because they were not agricultural experts; I could not find work for them.

7257. Then men were appointed in the Public Service who were not required? Certainly. If they had been good men they would have been very valuable, and would have done most necessary work. I could have done magnificent work for the Colony with highly-trained practical men, men trained in an agricultural college, with expert knowledge in their respective lines. But the five men were all appointed on the recommendation of political friends—always irresponsible and often incompetent to judge of the candidate's qualifications. I had picked out the eight candidates with the best testimonials, and expected a rigid examination of these candidates and their records before even one should be appointed on probation.

7258. *Mr. Storey.*] Are these men in the department now? One is. The Minister who prepared the Estimates only provided for one.

7259. Are they still in the Service? I do not know if all are. I can give the history of one who is; he charged travelling expenses of 12s. a day on an occasion when I saw him in town. I asked him to explain how it was that he was charging for travelling expenses when he had not left Sydney. He said he had been out of town, and gave me full details of his proceedings on the day in question. I told him to look at his diary. He afterwards confessed that he was not travelling that night on departmental business, and it transpired that he stayed behind a day, sent in a false return to show that he was at Tamworth, falsified his diary, and charged his travelling expenses. I reported him. I said he ought not to remain in our Service. He gave as an explanation that it was an oversight, and it was accepted. He repeated this serious offence within a few weeks, and was then admonished—nothing more. All this can be proved from the papers. He was reported afterwards for drunkenness in my office. Witnesses were not even asked for evidence. His explanation was deemed satisfactory.

7260. *Mr. Teece.*] Is he still in the Service? Yes. He was retrenched from the Department of Agriculture, and soon afterwards appointed to the department in charge of tanks, and I believe he has a farm there in connection with his tank.

7261. You spoke of a gentleman who asked you to appoint his son-in-law inspector? He was not a trained expert in agriculture, but he was a gentleman. I had no trouble with him at all. He did his routine work very satisfactorily, and improved very much in usefulness.

7262. Did he know his business? He was not an expert. Another of the men appointed celebrated his first day in the Civil Service by getting drunk, and came to my office in that state, his excuse being that he had been travelling all night. I told him to go and get sober, which he did. He came back afterwards fairly sober. He was a very intelligent man, and I sent him up the country to represent the department, and visit the farmers to instruct them. He was reported as drunk there. I went into the country to investigate the case, and found he had been beastly drunk for two weeks, and had done no work. I reported him, and recommended that he be dismissed. He was allowed to continue for two weeks longer, and draw his salary all the time, when he resigned. He was not censured, but I was, for suspending a drunken man from duty.

7263. I believe you have something to tell us about the Superannuation Fund;—do you represent a body of the Civil Servants who had a meeting on the 19th of November? There was a meeting of Civil Servants, at which they appointed a Committee to take the present Superannuation Fund into consideration, to suggest amendments, and to report specially on the question of compulsory life assurance. That Committee consisted of twenty-three men. After we had thrashed the matter out fully, there was a fair consensus of opinion on the necessity of combining superannuation with the principles of life insurance. The committee appointed a sub-committee of five men to consider it, who asked me to draw up a report showing the result of our deliberations. I presented this report to this general committee, and they approved of the main principles of the report.

7264. What are the salient points in that recommendation?

SCHEME for amending the Civil Service Superannuation Fund.

1. That the administration of the Fund and the sole control of all appointments and promotions in the Civil Service be vested in a Board of Commissioners who will be responsible only to both Houses of Parliament.

2. That a Civil Service Provident Fund be formed as early as possible, upon which the 4 per cent. contributions to the present Fund shall cease, except in the cases of those who may desire and be allowed to still contribute. (See section 7.)

3. That there be transferred to this Civil Service Provident Fund the total contributions of the present subscribers to the Superannuation Fund (except those coming under section 7), together with reasonable interest; the amount to the credit of each individual to be invested in a paid-up life assurance policy, payable at 60 or previous death, which will participate in all future profits.

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4. Every officer and employé now in the Civil Service, or afterwards joining it should be compelled to subscribe to this Provident Fund at a rate sufficient to secure a non-transferable and non-forfeitable policy payable at 60 or death, equal to at least twice the amount of his annual salary, increasing as it increases.

This total policy value to include any amounts already assured in terms of section 3.

Any officer now in the Service who is already insured with an approved Assurance Society may be allowed to count the amount of his existing policy or policies towards this total assurance, provided he makes them payable at 60, and deposits them with the Civil Service Commissioners, and authorises the Treasury to pay the premiums quarterly, the full value of the matured policies to be paid to the officer on reaching the age of 60 (or any subsequent age as per section 9), in a lump sum or in an equivalent annuity as desired by himself.

5. The Government to be asked to subsidise this fund to the extent of 50 per cent. of the officers' contributions, which subsidy shall form a special reserve from which all gratuities will be paid to such officers as have to retire through ill-health,—such gratuity to be decided by the Commissioners alone, within limits, to be prescribed in the new Act that will be necessary; the surplus at the credit of this reserve fund at the close of each year to be divided *pro rata* amongst all the existing policy-holders at that time in the Service of more than five years' standing. Persons surrendering their policies through leaving the Service should forfeit any bonuses allotted from this reserve.

6. All pensions or gratuities which may be given to persons removed from the Service on account of retrenchment, or for any other cause than ill-health or expiry of service at 60, to be paid by bounty of Parliament, as it is impossible for any fund to be organised to meet exigencies of this character.

7. All contributors to the present fund of 55 years of age and upwards, who have served fifteen years, to be allowed the option of continuing their subscriptions to the present fund, under the provisions of an amended Act, which should provide for the pensions being calculated on the actual *average* salary (without allowances) for the whole period of service, due provision being made for recouping the fund 4 per cent. *with interest* on all salaries received before 1885.

8. Persons leaving the Service after having contributed to the Provident Fund for not less than five years, to be allowed either to continue their policies (without special reserve profits), or to draw an actuarial surrender value; persons leaving before five years' service to forfeit all contributions to the Fund.

9. Retirement to be generally compulsory at the age of 60; but persons may be retained in the Service after that age on special report by the Commissioners, the policies of such officers to be maintained without further payments, and with participations in profits, till their retirement or death.

10. That all persons now contributing to the Superannuation Fund, and any existing pensioners who may return to the Service, be admitted to the benefits of the new Provident Fund without medical examination.

That any employé now in the Civil Service and not contributing to the present Fund, and compelled by section 4 to contribute to this Provident Fund, be medically examined, and his rate of premium be settled by such medical report.

No person to be admitted to the Civil Service in future without strict medicial examination.

11. That in the case of death of any officer the Commissioners may in their discretion hold the amount due in trust for the widow or children; pay 5 per cent. interest on the capital value for a term of years, and the capital to the widow or other legal heirs on the youngest child reaching the age of 16.

(1.) The Committee were quite unanimous about that. (2.) This refers to officers over 55 years of age, whom we wish to see treated with every possible consideration. (4.) We take in everyone who wears Her Majesty's uniform, including those engaged in the railways. We aim at making men provident. Our idea is that a man should insure his life for at least twice the amount of his annual salary, so that if he is getting an annual salary of £250 he should insure his life for £500. (6.) We are unanimously of opinion that no retrenchment should ever come on the fund, and that no officers should be dispensed with and given a gratuity out of the Provident Fund.

7265. *Mr. Teece.*] Do you propose, under your scheme, that all Civil Servants under 55 should combine to form this fund? Yes.

7266. And that it should be subsidised by the return of the contributions which they have already made? Yes; into that fund.

7267. Then, with regard to those who are over 55, do you propose that they should remain entitled to a pension out of the existing fund? Yes, out of the old fund; but of course we are quite unanimous in thinking that it cannot be administered on existing lines. We are of opinion that there should be an amended Act passed, providing that the pension should be calculated on the basis of his whole service, not on the average salary of his last three years' service.

7268. You are aware that the pensions already enjoyed are sufficient to absorb more than the present amount at the credit of the Civil Service Fund? We believe that from the actuarial reports.

7269. There is no doubt about that. To that liability you propose to add the pensions of those over 55? We suggest it simply as an act of grace.

7270. And then you propose to abstract from the fund which is already insufficient for the purpose the contributions of those under 55? Yes; with reasonable interest.

7271. From what source do you propose to supply the deficiency? From the Consolidated Revenue. It should not come out of our contributions. The fund was made without our consent. The contributions to it have been deducted from our salaries. We have proved the operations of the present fund to be inequitable, and wish to form a stable and equitable scheme. The Government have incurred the responsibility of the Superannuation Fund. They have gone on paying unduly large pensions, for example, giving one man a pension with a capital value of over £6,000 in return for his payment of £250 (with interest equal to £330). We consider that we are not responsible for the insolvency of the fund, and therefore should not pay the deficiency.

7272. Apart from the particulars of this or any other fund, on the general principle of a provident fund, and voicing as far as you can the Civil Servants, do you think it would be better to have a system of compulsory insurance than a provision for pensions merging at 60 years of age? It is hard to say, because we have not been able to get the views of all the Civil Servants. The young men are generally in favour of it. I may safely say that most men junior to myself favour it, but men over (say) 50 years of age do not like it, and will naturally oppose it as lessening their expected pensions. If the pension fund could be made to furnish pensions as liberal as they are now, which should be calculated on the whole term of service (not the last three years), and would make some fair provision for the widow and children in case of an officer's death, and for retirement through sickness as well, and all this on 4 per cent., which your own report shows could not be done under 45 per cent. for some ages, the Civil Servants would be delighted. I may say that I took your report as the basis for my deductions, and realise that the large pensions of the few must suffer somewhat, if the results are to be more equitable for the many.

7273. On the question of the Civil Service generally do you think that greater economy and efficiency would be secured by having the Service entirely under the control of an independent Board, charged with no other duty than that of getting rid of the present system of Ministerial patronage? I am quite sure of it.

7274. And do you think such a system would be more agreeable to the great bulk of the Civil Servants? I feel quite sure of it.

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7275. *President.*] You propose to return to the contributors of the present Superannuation Fund all that they contributed with 4 per cent.? With reasonable interest. We expected 5 per cent. We want to have the entire amount placed into the Provident Fund. No cash would be needed, as Government securities would be taken, we propose, by the Commissioners.

7276. There has been already a very large amount paid out of the fund in pensions and gratuities, and the fund, according to expert opinion, is in an insolvent state; therefore there does not remain in it the whole of the contributions of the present contributors, much less does there remain those contributions with interest. Where is the deficiency to be met? From the Consolidated Revenue, which has benefited so much by the retrenchment which has very largely been paid for by the Civil Servants' own fund.

7277. When do you propose to hand your report in? We have a meeting to-morrow night to discuss the last three or four sections. The principles have been accepted, but the details are open to amendment. Many Civil Servants, I may state, are already insured, and the policies now existing must be reckoned. There will have to be a good deal of give and take in the matter. My idea, upon a consideration of all the circumstances, is that this should be our own fund, to be controlled solely by a Board of Commissioners.

7278. *Mr. Storey.*] What associations were represented at the meeting held to consider this question? The Draftsmen's Association, the Electric Operators' Association, and the Post Office Clerical Association.

7279. They said they represented the great bulk of the Civil Service? No.

7280. Is it not a fact that the younger portion of the Civil Servants are averse to life insurance? I think not. I have never heard any one argue against it. Probably some improvident young fellows would like their contributions back, but the great majority do not desire any such thing.

7281. *Mr. Robertson.*] Have you ever heard any one argue against superannuation? Yes; it is generally admitted that the present system is altogether wrong and doomed to early failure.

7282. *Mr. Storey.*] Do you mean to say that you have never heard any arguments against compulsory insurance by the younger members of the Service? They are fairly unanimously in favour of life insurance. There is a general belief that the present system cannot be amended without radical alterations to make it equitable for all ranks of the Service.

7283. You were director of the Agricultural Department? Yes.

7284. How long? From February, 1890, to May, 1893.

7285. What were you previous to that? Examiner in the Department of Public Instruction. I was Vice-chairman of the Board of Examiners when I was transferred to form the new department in 1890.

7286. From the time of your appointment till the time of the abolition of your office, did you give entire satisfaction? So far as I know. I never heard one word to the contrary said by anyone, nor even insinuated.

7287. The first you heard of losing your appointment was when you saw in the paper that the office had to be abolished? Yes.

7288. Was no word said about it before? No hint even had been given me.

7289. Did the Minister give any reason for this step; did he throw any blame on Parliament, or give any reason of any kind? I could not say the exact words he used. I interviewed him. He said, "We must retrench you. The department has grown too big, we must cut it down."

7290. Was that before Mr. Ednie Brown's dismissal? His position was abolished when the Estimates were first submitted to Parliament, when Dr. Cobb (pathologist), and Mr. Guthrie (chemist), had their positions struck off the Estimates.

7291. How was the department managed after you left? I do not know. I presume that the chief clerk does his best to manage it, as far as the Under Secretary permits him.

7292. Was there any reduction in his salary as compared with yours? Yes; he receives £600, my salary was £740.

7293. How long was it after that that you went to the Civil Service? I was transferred from one department to another. As Mr. Walker, the principal librarian, was retiring the Government transferred me to his place. The position was offered to me by the Minister for Public Instruction.

7294. During the time you were in the Agricultural Department were there many other cases of persons being put in your department against your will, or were the ones you mentioned the only cases that occurred? There were many other cases.

7295. *Mr. Robertson.*] What is the position of a Civil Servant under the present Superannuation Act who may contribute a number of years to the fund, and then decide to go out of the Service? He would get nothing unless he had reached the age of 60.

7296. Then he would get no benefit from his contributions? No benefit whatever if he left of his own free will; but if he were retrenched, whether for incompetency or for the sake of economy, he would get either a pension or a gratuity.

7297. After having contributed a number of years to the fund, what provision would a man have made for his widow and family? None at all, by means of this fund. Unless a widow can plead poverty or distressed circumstances she would get nothing out of the fund. In my own case I pay £72 per annum for life insurance to provide for my family, and I have been compelled to pay an average of £28 a year to this fund also.

7298. Do you know the general view of the Civil Servants on the subject of Superannuation Fund and life assurance? I think generally they favour some provident scheme which should be much more equitable than the present one. The first paragraph of the Committee's Report to be presented to the general body of Civil Servants to which I have referred are:—"The Committee are of opinion that the present system of superannuation is inequitable, since it gives some persons much more than they are justly entitled to, while to others it gives nothing at all."

7299. I see by the Estimates of 1895 that there are thirty-two foresters in the branch of Agriculture and Forestry? I do not know about them. Mr. Ednie Brown managed them entirely. I never had anything to do with them. My days and evenings were entirely taken up, even to the exclusion of my own hobbies and amusements, with the very heavy work of organising the new Department of Agriculture, and settling the hundred of details and precedents that had to be carefully attended to in the start.

7300. What are the duties of the chief clerk of the Agricultural Department? I cannot say. The chief clerk in my time had the sole control of the clerical staff, and was wholly responsible for the correspondence of the department. He was a most enthusiastic and efficient officer; his salary was £380.

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7301. Who is supposed to be the head of the branch? The chief clerk.
7302. Have you considered the matter of classification? Yes; I think a well considered scheme of classification would promote the efficiency of the younger members very materially, and give them something to work for and hope for.

Henry Francis Barton, Esq., Master in Equity and Master in Lunacy, sworn and examined:—

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7303. *President.*] You are the Master in Lunacy as well as Master in Equity, I understand? Yes; I am Master in Lunacy by virtue of being Master in Equity.
7304. You have a small staff in your department. The first, after yourself, is deputy registrar and assisting taxing officer;—he has £560 a year? Yes.
7305. Are his duties very onerous and important? They are very important. It is his duty under me to tax all bills of costs. In each bill of costs of any importance is an item known as "instructions for brief," which item requires that he should carefully read the papers of the case all through, or some of them, with a view of determining what lump sum ought to be allowed to the solicitor for instructions to the brief. That item varies with the importance of the case and the amount at stake in each suit. It is an item in which everything is left to the discretion of the taxing officer, and he is not subject to review by the Court in respect of that item as to the amounts that he may choose to allow. I have known a case in which instructions to the brief amounted to as high as £1,000, and they vary from £5, or from a few pounds, up to that sum. Of course it requires an officer above suspicion to decide such an item, because if he allowed £500 or £1,000, there would be no review of that allowance, and, consequently, he might make a very considerable difference if he chose to be dishonest or unconscientious in the discharge of his duties.
7306. Then he must be a professional man of experience and of high honor? He certainly must be a man of experience and of high honor. I do not know that it is necessary that he should be a professional man, because, where questions of principle in taxation arise, he can always refer to me, and I can decide the question.
7307. Is he a solicitor? No; but an officer of thirty-eight years' practise, who has what I may call a considerable amount of legal mindedness in his composition. He knows exactly when a question is one of mere fact, and when it is one of principle. If it is one of principle he hands it over for me to deal with, but if it is a question of fact he will deal with it himself, and ably.
7308. You have other clerks? Yes.
7309. Are the duties of the chief clerk laborious and important? They are important in this way: He acts as my deputy in all cases in which the court sits, and it is his duty to have all the cases properly marshalled and ready for the use of the court on the hearing of all applications and motions. It requires a gentleman of tact and intelligence. He has the control of the officers under him.
7310. Is there any way by which you can suggest economy in the number of your officers? Yes. I have one at present before the Civil Service Board, whose case is now being considered. I have for a considerable time past been dissatisfied with the accountant. I may mention that an accountant in equity is not strictly required, and that his services might be dispensed with without in any way interfering with the efficiency of the office—I will go further, and say, with reference to this particular accountant, with advantage to the efficiency of the office. The accountant is, as it were, outside the clerks. He considers it his duty when he receives 6d. to record the fact as being correctly received. But he is of no use to me whatever in keeping the clerks under him at their work, or in seeing that they collect the proper fees, and it would be, in my opinion, more conducive to the well-being of the office if the present second clerk were made first clerk and accountant, and all the clerks under him took the responsibility, one after another, under him. In that way the accountant would do the duty of checking the office and keeping the clerks in order, and keeping the work going, in addition to the duties of accountant, with the assistance of the officers under him.
7311. There would be one hand dispensed with? Yes.
7312. You would pay the second clerk something more? Yes. I certainly think that that ought to be done, because he has a large amount of money to deal with, although he would be carefully controlled.
7313. What is the mode of taking evidence in your Court—is it taken orally before you? Yes.
7314. Is it taken down in longhand? I take it down myself. I would like to explain that, when I am taking evidence in order to found the basis of a decision that I have to give myself, I take my own notes in my own notebook, and I give my decision based on that evidence. Then it is open to the parties to review my decision and to bespeak a copy of my evidence. But if I were simply conducting an inquiry, as I sometimes do under the Companies Act, for the purpose of recording evidence to be used in other Courts, then I generally have it taken by a shorthand-writer; but where the matter is a simple one and will not allow of the expense of a shorthand-writer, then I have it taken down by one of my clerks on a typewriter, and it is read to the witness and signed by him. Where the evidence is taken for the purpose of eliciting information by official liquidators, in view of further proceedings in the Court, where it is not necessary for me to give any ultimate decision, I consider it desirable that the evidence should be taken *verbatim*, or as nearly so as possible; but where I have a certain reference made to me—for instance, to ascertain what damages should be paid by reason of a breach of agreement, or in lieu of an injunction—then I prefer to take my own notes, because I have to give a decision myself. By doing that it writes itself down on my memory much better than if the evidence were taken by somebody else.
7315. Then you would not recommend that the practice of writing down in longhand should be dispensed with? No. As a matter of fact, I take little evidence down in longhand, except what I use for the purposes of my own orders and certificates, and I take that down very quickly, and with abbreviations. All that is taken down for eliciting information with a view to other proceedings is taken by a shorthand writer, whom the parties pay, or by a typewriter, as I have explained.
7316. You do not doubt the accuracy of the shorthand-writer's work? No.
7317. *Mr. Humphery.*] The expenditure in the two departments controlled by you is over £6,000 per annum? Yes.
7318. With the exception of the officer to whom you have referred, is there any other officer in your department whose services could be dispensed with? Certainly not in the lunacy side, because there has been a very large increase of duties on the lunacy side owing to recent legislation, with the result that the staff is worked to the top of its bent, and any diminution in the staff there would certainly mean a loss of revenue.

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7319. Is the Lunacy Branch self-supporting? To a very large extent it is. In 1894 an Act was passed (the Lunacy Amendment Act), which gave power to make any rules of Court with the view of obtaining a percentage on the clear annual incomes of all insane patients for the purpose of paying the costs of the office. In addition to that, we take large sums of money for the maintenance of patients in the hospitals, but that goes more to the hospital expense. I have only had one year's experience of this percentage, but the following facts are significant:—In 1891 the revenue amounted to £12,235 16s. 3d. In 1892 the revenue amounted to £13,350 12s. 9d. In 1893 the revenue amounted to £13,480 10s. Then I got the benefit, in 1894, of the Lunacy Amendment Act, which enabled me to take percentages. This resulted in the jump of the revenue to £14,371 4s. Of that amount, £670 15s. 5d. was due to percentage, and applicable to the expenses of the department. It was applicable to—but I will not say it was applied to—those expenses, because it all goes to the Consolidated Revenue. The salaries in 1892 amounted to £2,510, and in 1894 to £2,554 10s. For an increase of £44 10s. in the salaries I have gained for the Government, apart from the increase of collections, the sum of £670 15s. 5d., so that that is a clear gain on the right side of the ledger.

7320. As Master in Equity can you cover the whole of the charges of your branch by the fees which you receive? Yes, on salaries, as they have been reduced by 10 per cent. The fees are more than sufficient to cover the charges of the office if you omit from those charges the salary paid to the Primary Judge in Equity; but I will point out that he is also Judge in Lunacy, and sits occasionally in Bankruptcy, and hears appeals, so that I do not know that it is fair to saddle the Equity Office with the salary of the Chief Judge in Equity.

7321. As a matter of fact, your department is self-supporting? Yes, and it would become more so if the reductions I referred to were carried out.

7322. Those reductions would entail the necessity of increasing the salary of the officer next in position? That should be made up to £320; that would be quite as much as he ought to get for the present, at any rate. He is getting £280 now. The clerks have not had a single increase for many years, and they deserve it. I think it might very well be done out of the saving I have suggested.

7323. Are your duties very onerous? Yes.

7324. Is your time fully occupied? At times I have an important case, and either in the middle of it, or in some part of it, the parties find they cannot go on. Then I, perforce, have to give up that appointment for the day; but I am very seldom idle, because I have the remodelling and revising of all the rules of Court in hand. That has given me a very great deal of work to do.

7325. *Mr. Storey.*] You occupy two positions which appear to be very onerous. You have two big establishments under you;—can you keep track of the two? Yes.

7326. Why should the two be combined? I do not see how the two could be separated, because the duties are analogous. All the court work in connection with the lunatics falls under my care. Unless you are going to appoint another professional man as Master in Lunacy—and I suppose he would want a high salary—the two offices would have to be combined. For instance, a great many of the duties of the Master in Equity consist of inquiries. The Legislature has delegated to me all the duties of the Court with reference to the administration and management of estates of persons who have been declared insane. I have the power of the Supreme Court to make any order that the Supreme Court may make as to administration and management—for instance, to sell or mortgage the property of anyone declared insane. Under the recent Act of legislation referred to, following the English legislation, I can do that on my own motion, the object being to decrease the cost.

7327. You have to trust a good deal to your subordinates? Yes; with regard to the revenue for the maintenance of persons in the hospitals I am largely dependent on my subordinate, the chief clerk in lunacy, who has to be a very careful man, but everything he does comes under review before me twice a week, and it is approved or not, as I may see fit. Without a good subordinate it would be very difficult for me to interview all the people who come, the friends of lunatics and so forth, and fix the maintenance of each, and do all the detail work. One question that has often to be considered is what amount ought to be charged for maintenance. That question very frequently comes before me on reference from the chief clerk, and I have to use a good deal of judgment in the matter. The chief clerk could only act in the first instance for me, and his decision would have to be confirmed by me.

7328. Where are the offices of the two clerks? On different floors at Chancery Square.

7329. *Mr. Humphery.*] Have you thought of any way by which the offices in any of the courts could be amalgamated? I have thought a good deal about it. The only way in which it could possibly be done would be for the whole accountancy of the courts to be brought under one department, call it the Paymaster-general's Department. If there were such an officer as a Paymaster-general who could keep the accounts of all the departments, we would get rid of the accountants in each sub-department. Whether it would be a saving to the Government I am not prepared to say, because if you create a Paymaster-general's Department the expense of that staff might be more than the expense of the present system. There would be some saving of expense if the Lunacy Branch were under the same departmental head as the Equity Office, but it would only mean the saving of a messenger, and it would be hardly worth considering.

7330. *Mr. Storey.*] The Prothonotary and the Curator and the officer-in-charge of the Probate Office, could not their offices be amalgamated? I should say it would be impossible to amalgamate them. The process is rather that of disintegration. The Curator used to be with the Prothonotary, but the duties increased until by a natural process of growth the offices separated. I doubt very much whether you would gain by amalgamating them. The two things are quite distinct. Another matter which has given me a good deal of work lately I would like to mention. An Act of Parliament thrust upon me the onus of making the people who bring lunatics to these shores pay for them—either the captains of vessels, or the agents, or the owners of ships. Of course, these men fight against it very much. I have had twenty-six cases under that Act up to date, and I have been successful in most.

7331. *Mr. Humphery.*] How much do they pay? £500 is the maximum.

7332. What is the amount of money to the credit of the Master in Equity at the present time in different suits? About a quarter of a million. The late Commission advocated the reduction of interest from 4 to 3 per cent. That has been done. It may lead to a portion of the money being invested in different securities. There has been a constant rise in the trust funds under my control. If there were no claims against money placed to the credit of the Master in Equity in this way the Government would get it eventually.

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7333. *Mr. Robertson.*] Do you get interest on your credits? Yes; by arranging with the Government we get 3 per cent. in the Government Bank on all money paid into Court, whether on deposit or not, *de die in diem*, till the interest is paid.

7334. *Mr. Humphery.*] Are you personally responsible for this money? Yes; except that I cannot pay without an order of the Court. That is the one check upon me.

7335. *Mr. Robertson.*] What guarantee do you give? £2,000. On the lunacy side there were 1,017 cheques drawn in 1894, and 1,300 trust receipts were given in the same year.

TUESDAY, 12 *MARCH*, 1895.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V., J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P., RICHARD TEECE, ESQ., F.I.A., F.F.A., F.S.S., J.P.,

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

Walter Liberty Vernon, Esq., Government Architect, sworn and examined:—

W. L. Vernon, Esq. 12 Mar., 1895.

7336. *President.*] The officer next to you, according to the Estimates, is called the principal assistant architect. I presume you find it necessary to have such an officer? I do, for several reasons: one is that I like as far as possible to focus the country work in the hands of one officer, so that I may have only one to consult instead of several; and the second reason is, that there are many cases in connection with disputes with contractors, which arise as to the correct reading of specifications, and technicalities of that kind, and I like to have a man of experience near me in the shape of an assistant with whom I can consult sometimes. I consider Mr. Robertson is one I can consult with confidence.

7337. Are you much absent from headquarters? No, I am not; but I ought to be more than I am.

7338. So he does not require to take your place often? Not often, but on emergencies. At the same time he does not assume the full position which I hold, because I know it is the desire at headquarters that all special minutes and recommendations should come from myself, and therefore Mr. Robertson takes the routine office work, and as much as possible keeps back the more important work till I return.

7339. In addition to the principal assistant architect you have five more called assistant architects—one at £425, one at £335, two at £290, and one at £255. Have you full employment at all times for these? I have always had, and now we are extremely busy.

7340. And you could not dispense with even one of them? I do not think I possibly could; I am pressed every day to prepare plans faster than I can do them. Of course it is not always so, but I have never known a spare hour in the office for those with whom I come more immediately in contact.

7341. Working the ordinary hours, or do they work overtime? I know some of them have to write all their specifications in their own houses.

7342. They are not paid for overtime? No; they cannot do their work during office hours, they are so interrupted.

7343. The buildings of which the plans pass through your hands are of various characters, I suppose? Yes; I classify them as much as possible. I have court-houses, gaols, police barracks, lock-ups, police quarters, post-offices, a few custom-houses, police stations, and the public buildings in and around Sydney.

7344. Has there been a greater impetus lately in the erection of these buildings than there was (say) twelve or eighteen months ago? Oh, yes; the present Government, during the last Parliament, voted a large sum of money out of loans for the erection of buildings which had been in abeyance for some time, and, as a consequence, I have instructions to the extent of about eighty-six new buildings at the present moment, irrespective of those that are already in progress, and irrespective of the small works which I do in existing buildings. They are of all classes, scattered all over the Colony.

7345. The chief draftsman and building surveyor—does he superintend the draftsmen's work, and survey buildings also? He is in charge of the room of draftsmen under Mr. Robertson, and he is a capable technical officer in the way of surveying. He has been a London surveyor really. I always employ him in survey matters. For instance, if I have a dispute in the city, as regards a party-wall or boundary, or if a question arises as to the powers of the Government with regard to the City Improvement Act, Mr. Brindley is the man I always put on that particular kind of work. Besides which he has the work in connection with all theatres and licensed houses throughout the Colony.

7346. Such as regulating the number and mode of exit? Quite so.

7347. And the lighting and ventilation? All those points. We get a good many of these during the year. In addition to that, he has a small district to look after—the district round Eden—which is more easily worked from Sydney than from the country.

7348. Then the district inspectors have districts all over the Colony? All over the Colony; there are six of them.

7349. Are they much away from Sydney? They reside in their own districts. I have a statement here which I might hand in. [*Statement handed in.*]

7350. You could not do with fewer? I could not possibly.

7351. We are very anxious to meet the expectations of the Government by recommending some economy? I would only be too glad to suggest anything I could, but we have been at starvation point since 1893.

7352. Are the salaries of the district inspectors irrespective of any allowance? The inspectors get their travelling allowance in addition.

7353. But no residential allowance? None whatever.

7354. What is the scale of the travelling allowance? Very low; generally on the third class scale. In some cases it works a little hardly, as some of these men have journeys which take them sometimes fourteen, sixteen, eighteen, or twenty hours right off.

7355. No equipment allowance? No; of course they get their coach and railway fare, and 12s. 6d. a day in addition to the fares.

7356. The head one seems to be very well paid at £394? Mr. Roberts is one of the leading officers in my branch; he is stationed at Bathurst.

7357. Is the one at Goulburn on the temporary staff? Yes, and unfortunately most of the men are on the temporary staff. They were recommended for permanent positions when the change took place, but they were promoted to the work of the superior positions without the emolument.

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7358. It is rather strange to be eighteen years on the temporary staff,—I suppose, without a day's intermission? Oh, yes, continuous service.
7359. According to the Blue Book the number of clerks of works, time-keepers, draftsmen, and others on the temporary staff is thirty-seven, at any rate? There are now only twenty-seven on the temporary staff.
7360. But the re-arrangement has taken place since this book was issued? The present office staff consists of twelve professional officers on the staff, and twenty-seven temporary men, of whom eight are only on special engagement for three months.
7361. Do you consider that an advantageous position of affairs? No, I do not. Several of these men should, in all justice, be put upon the staff. I think most of them are fairly well treated, but there are three or four who, by some unfortunate circumstances, have been very badly treated. I will relate the circumstances that led up to this. When the great reduction took place in 1893 I was instructed to reduce my salary estimate by £3,000. To do that I had to recommend the retirement of some of the older officers in the Service, and the dismissal of some of the temporary men; and then, in order that the work of the office should not suffer, I recommended that the juniors of these senior men, who had been in the office for some years, should be promoted to their positions to take up their work, and to take up also not their salaries but a modified salary which would be more consistent with the position they were placed in. Unfortunately the Minister accepted my recommendations as to the retirements and dismissals, and there the matter has stopped ever since 1893. I will take the officer who built this Department of Lands; He is receiving less salary than some of the messengers—I mean the messenger's salary with emoluments. This officer, who is one of the most able artistic men you could possibly find in Sydney, who designed a greater portion of this building, and who does the highest class of work, receives less money than some of the messengers.*
7362. And he is a temporary man? Yes; he has been some fourteen years in the Service. I have some two or three like that.
7363. Did you recommend that the deserving temporary officers should be taken from the list and placed on the staff? I did. I would like to hand in my report of 25th January, 1893, in which I made the recommendations in order to accomplish the saving of £3,000. (*Statement handed in.*) I not only accomplished that saving, but the department, by postponing the adoption of my recommendations, saved £870 in addition to the £3,000. That officer I refer to has, I suppose, about £80,000 worth of work in his office at the present, and is receiving £290 a year.
7364. The rearrangement of the department in this section has been a matter of very recent occurrence, has it not? Not of the professional branch, but of the clerical and account branches. They are the subject of re-arrangement at the present moment.
7365. Has your department not shared to any great extent in the re-arrangements? Well, that re-arrangement is just now under consideration.
7366. And you will again have the opportunity of adverting to the position of the temporary officers with such suggestions as you may make, or are you to leave it alone? I presume my professional men are discussed only before this Commission. The Board of Reference in the Works Department is only taking up the clerical and account branches; it has left the professional branch to itself.
7367. Clerks of works of course are very necessary belongings in new buildings,—do you find that four are sufficient for all you have to do? They vary in number, according to the buildings in progress. I have ever made it a rule that a clerk of works should be constantly on any work costing £2,500 and over, but under that sum I have done the best I could by grouping certain buildings together under one clerk of works, or by getting periodical visits from the district clerk of works. But as to buildings above £2,500 I have always recommended that I should have a clerk of works.
7368. The best paid one gets £334;—is he employed in one of the districts or in Sydney? He is in Sydney.
7369. He has been there since 1861? He is my most trusted outdoor officer.
7370. You would not like to lose him? I could not possibly afford it. He looks after all the asylums for the insane, some of the benevolent asylums, and the buildings all around Sydney. Yesterday he came back from the South Coast—he had been as far as Milton. When a lot of papers accumulate referring to towns down south as far as Milton, I send Mr. Telfer down, and he cleans them up as he goes along.
7371. He is well worth £6 10s. a week? Oh, yes.
7372. The others are stationed in the country, one at £290, one at £268, and one at £281? One is Mr. Simpson, stationed in Sydney. He is an old and trusted servant; he has charge of public buildings here, and does all the valuations for the resumption of houses and buildings for railway purposes.
7373. Do you originate the designs of new buildings; for instance, say the Government want a new court-house or a new post office in a certain district; they probably give you an idea as to the accommodation it should provide, and then all the details are left for you to plan out? That is so. The building is first initiated with the department requiring it. They intimate they wish an estimate made for certain accommodation; that estimate is made and sent in. The next step generally is, upon approval, to obtain a vote of that particular sum on the next estimate, or the succeeding estimate at any rate, and when that money is obtained I have instructions to prepare plans and specifications, and from that time the matter goes forward.
7374. The probable expenses to be confined to the maximum of the vote? Oh, yes; we have to keep within that.
7375. Do you receive any instructions as to the ornamentation of the buildings? No, I do not; that is generally left to me, but I may say I always send in sketches, both of the external and internal arrangements, for approval.

7376.

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* NOTE (*on revision*):—My attention has been called to the answer given to question No. 7361, and, upon closer scrutiny of my answer than unfortunately I had given when the evidence was submitted to me for approval or correction, I find that the substance relative to the professional work on the Lands Office by a certain officer differs from what I intended to convey, and is calculated to bear a wrong construction. The phrase would not be misunderstood in my drafting-room, and would not be there interpreted in the same way that would be the case by the general public. Probably the circumstances under which the evidence was given, where there was but short opportunity for exactness in mode of expression, are some explanation; and, to be properly understood, my answer should have been as follows:—* * * "I will take the officer *who has charge of this building* (Department of Lands). He is receiving less salary than some of the messengers—I mean the messenger's salary with emoluments. This officer is one of the most artistic men you could possibly find in Sydney, who designed *a considerable portion of the details for the second half* of this building, and who does the highest class of work, and receives less money than some of the messengers."—W.L.V., 17/4/95.

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7376. Does the ornamental part of an ordinary building—take one of the court-houses in the country—add considerably to the cost under your supervision? In the more modern style of building we have adopted there is little or no ornament; you will not see money thrown away in Corinthian façades and Grecian temples.

7377. There is not much realistic carving in the country buildings? None, if I can help it. But of course in Sydney in monumental work we do our best, and I think we should; but in the country you will find the style is very simple. You were just asking me the course we go through with a new building. I have brought two or three of my office papers haphazard to show you.

7378. These are buildings now in progress? Some are in progress and some finished. I have a record of all the proceedings in connection with every building. It is a sort of diary of everything which takes place. Sometimes there is an enormous number of papers before any work is done at all. This first lot of papers relates to additions to a gaol at Moree. It has only cost £1,258, and yet there are the whole of these papers going for years before the building is commenced. The next lot refers to boatmen's quarters at Newcastle. A very small portion of these papers belongs to the actual building; the bulk of them deal with negotiations with the departments prior to the commencement of the building.

7379. Could not a lot of that work be dispensed with with economy and also with comfort? It could in a private office, but in a Government Department there is no measure to these things. You will find correspondence from progress committees urging that the building designed is not important enough for the place; the papers deal with all sorts of negotiations. Perhaps the scheme for building is stopped for a couple of years, and then it is started again. In very few cases can I carry out a building quickly and in a business-like way from beginning to end.

7380. Does that arise through the matter having to pass through many hands? To some extent it arises in the first instance through the political influence that never leaves it. When the matter is once in my hands, bar any serious dispute with the contractor, it is in smooth water, but up to that point it goes through very troubled waters.

7381. You find there is a good deal of outside influence brought to bear upon the erection of a new building in the country? Sometimes, a great deal.

7382. Is it always beneficial or the contrary? It involves additional expenditure very often, a great deal too often.

7383. Besides a great delay in carrying out the work? Yes.

7384. Then would you prefer that a single Board with full power to direct matters should be appointed, from whom you would receive your directions? It would be very desirable, if possible.

7385. *Mr. Teece.*] I want to ask you some questions with regard to this expenditure of public money. Some members of the Commission happen to know of public buildings that have been erected, especially in country towns, which have never been used. For instance, we understand there is a gaol or court-house at Glen Innes which has never been in use? I think that is the only example.

7386. The court-house at Deniliquin, we understand, was never used till the Broken Hill prisoners were taken there. There are also court houses and other offices of a very elaborate character, altogether too costly for the requirements of the place, in all the country towns, and as a rule these places have always cost more than they have been estimated to cost. We want to know what is exactly the process through which these things pass, and how it comes that there never happens to be an estimate made for a public building that is not exceeded? I cannot admit that. I have a return here which I prepared for the Minister some three or four months ago. The question was raised then, and all the branches of the Works Department were asked to search their records and get a statement comparing the actual cost with the original estimated cost. My return came out in this way:—"Towards the end of 1894 the Minister for Works asked for a return from the several branches of the Works Department, showing how much original estimates were exceeded by the actual cost, if any, in buildings costing over £2,000 from August, 1890, to August, 1894. The result was as follows:—250 buildings, estimated cost, £557,018; actual cost, £540,595; thus showing a saving of £16,423, or 2·94 per cent."

7387. Was the reduction in the cost due to the fact that the buildings as originally intended were not carried out, that is, that they were smaller? On the contrary; we have had to contend with additions made at the request of local bodies, which told against our estimates. I might say that at the present moment our estimates are, I suppose, from 15 to 20 per cent. in excess of the tenders, and have been so for perhaps the last six months. The fact is tendering is brought to such an extremely low ebb at the present time that our estimates are up in the skies. But we have thought the matter over, and have come to the conclusion that it is better to maintain a regular system of estimating, and not take too much advantage of the present wretched state of things, that is, to maintain some sort of continuity in the system of estimating, because we hope the contractors will shortly come up nearer to our estimates. We are very much handicapped sometimes. I will give you an instance: We have just built a post-office at Rozelle, West Balmain. After the building was commenced, the Member for the district came to the Minister and urged that a clock tower should be built. We were not prepared for a clock tower or anything else. We were simply prepared to put up a building for the business of the place, but, as the Postal authorities pressed us, we built a clock tower at a cost of £450, in addition to the building. I suppose the next expense will be a clock. It is extremely unfair to charge me with the cost of that tower on my original estimate, and yet the cost of the tower has gone into the cost of the building. Notwithstanding that, on the gross we are a little under the original estimate. Here is the lock-up at Kelso which is going on now; the estimated cost of this is £1,200, and the tender is £1,168; that is very close.

7388. Will you tell the Commission what is exactly the process that is gone through before a building gets into your hands—at what stage do you come in to the expenditure of public money? I come in when the Minister for Works is requested by the Minister of any other department to erect a particular building or to alter or enlarge some existing building, as the case may be.

7389. Let me take a typical case. Suppose the Postmaster-General—I take his department because there seem to be more post offices than other buildings—wants a post-office erected in some country town, do you know what process is exactly followed? Well, I could not say until the official papers subsequently reach me.

7390. He must approach, I suppose, the Department of Works? The Postmaster-General approaches it, certainly.

7391. Saying he wants a building for this purpose? Yes.

7392. And then what does the Department of Works do? Sends the paper on to me to prepare an estimate of the cost of the work according to the accommodation which is required.

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7393. In making that estimate have you anything to say as to the character of the structure. The Postmaster-General might say he wanted a post-office to accommodate a population of 5,000; would you have any recommendation to make regarding the material (as to whether the building should be of brick, or stone, or wood), and therefore as to the necessary cost of the construction? Yes, that does come under me.

7394. What has been your practice in regard to that? In some cases I recommend a wooden structure, and sometimes a brick or a stone structure, according to the locality. At the present moment I am recommending a wooden post-office at Moree, because the black soil there is so fatal to brickwork. I have to recommend the discarding of brick in that district as much as possible. Then I always submit a sketch plan and elevation, showing the accommodation of the building.

7395. Then you hold yourself in some degree responsible for the cost of these structures? To some degree I do, but not in all cases; because it very often happens that the postal people send in a statement of the accommodation they want, and the money the building is to cost, and I cannot always fit these two things in. I do the best I can. If I cube up a building at 6d., 7d., or 8d., according to the district, I have done the utmost that anybody can do to bring them together.

7396. Do you find, when you get to this stage, after having recommended a building which you consider sufficient for the requirement, as far as the materials used in construction are concerned, that any influence is brought to bear to get you to erect a more costly or ornate structure? Very often; but I take good care to keep within my instructions.

7397. The pressure will come from local people or Members of Parliament? Yes, Members of Parliament and progress committees behind the Members; but I always make it a rule to refer them to the Minister and let the Minister fight it out.

7398. Does the Minister usually prove elastic or adamant? Ministers save a good deal.

7399. Will you tell the Commission whether you think there is any unnecessary expenditure in the erection of these public buildings, and whether more economy might not be observed, of course, with due regard to meeting the requirements efficiently. Take, for example, public schools; do you not think they are unnecessarily ornate and expensive? Probably in some cases they are. To tell you the truth, we have tried to economise so much these last three years that I cannot confess to being extravagant anywhere, except that I have to put up buildings which I sometimes think are unnecessary, but that is a matter which is beyond my province altogether. I can assure this Commission that I have tried to make every sovereign go as far as it possibly can in a building, and I have kept my draftsmen from putting in any ornaments that could possibly be done without. I should not like to build all buildings of one particular type and style. I do not think it would be a credit to the Colony to do so, but at the same time I study economy wherever it is possible, and we have taken advantage of the present low prices to get buildings put up at an extremely low cost.

7400. Do I understand you to say that you do not think any saving can be effected in the matter of the erection of public buildings by using cheaper material? Let me give an instance. In the country lock-ups we have adopted a fixed plan which Mr. Fosbery says is the best in existence. He also says that the English and American lock-ups cannot be compared with ours. We have taken the cells from inside the building where the constable resided. The old system of lock-ups is a disgrace to the Colony. By this system a constable's family is mixed up with the prisoners, and is liable to be annoyed by drunken prisoners. Under our new plan we give a little yard, which is grilled in at the top, where prisoners can get exercise without special care. The cells are all built on a special plan, with iron doors and concrete walls and floors. The cost of these country lock-ups is reduced to a mathematical nicety.

7401. You do not think the public schools which are being built are unnecessarily expensive? I do not know any going on. I see one casually on the railway-line, down at Ashfield, I think, but I have nothing to do with schools.

7402. Could you suggest to this Commission any system which would avoid any unnecessary expense in the erection of public buildings? If the Government could be rid of outside influences, and could put up buildings in a commercial spirit, then you would have a different state of things.

7403. How would you propose to give effect to this? That is more than I could say.

7404. I mean if the Government were willing to rid themselves of patronage, and wanted to establish a system by which the buildings could be erected and due economy exercised, what do you think would be the best plan? Well, to give an unthought-out opinion, I should think a Board, composed of one responsible officer from each department, should deal with the erection of these buildings, and say whether they are wanted or not. That would relieve the Minister of the difficulty of dealing with outside people.

7405. Do I understand you to mean this, that if a post-office were wanted, a responsible officer of the post-office, in conjunction with a responsible officer of the Works, should form a Board to determine the kind of structure? I think something might be done on that principle; I cannot go into details. As a matter of fact, if you take the English system of post-offices into consideration, the Government would not build another post-office for the next ten years. At home it is the local stationer or the chemist who is the postmaster of the district. He sets apart a portion of his shop for the postal business. There is no fault to find with the service at Home, and it is done at an extremely small cost.

7406. That is the point at which I am aiming. In these country towns of ours, the great majority of which are very small, there is no occasion for a post-office in a Government building? I think not. And I find a great difficulty with the caretaking of these buildings by the occupants. Some men are as careful as possible, and the buildings never suffer at their hands, but with others it is just the contrary. I turned a man's horse out of a parlour some time since. He had actually stabled his horse in the parlour in an expensive post-office in this country. I reported him, of course.

7407. Was any punishment inflicted on him? My report was sent on to the postal people, and such a misuse has never occurred since. On the other hand I could mention post-offices that are kept as beautifully as it is possible to keep them.

7408. *Mr. Storey.*] Referring to the influence brought to bear to increase the cost of buildings, and taking those cases you have brought before us of buildings that are in progress now, can you tell us in how many of these the cost of the building has been increased,—is it the exception or the rule? The Annandale post-office was urged by the people of the district, but I cannot say the cost has exceeded the original estimate.

7409. That is Rozelle Bay that you speak of? No; but it is near by. As one place has a post-office, the adjoining place thinks it must have one also. Camperdown is another place where a post-office has been

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been built as the result of pressure. There is an addition to the Parramatta post-office, and a small post-office is being erected at Parramatta North. These are due to the representations of the Parramatta people. St. Peters is another.

7410. *President.*] A new post-office at St. Peters? Yes; the foundations are being put in.

7411. Is it near the town-hall? I know it on the plan, but I have not been out there yet. We are commencing a lock-up at Broadwater, on the Clarence River. I think there has been some difference of opinion between the Broadwater people and the Woodburn* people as to whether it should be erected or not.

7412. *Mr. Teece.*] But Woodburn is on the Richmond? Yes; representations have been made that it should not be built at Broadwater, but the Minister settles that. Fernmount and Bellingen are within 3 miles of each other, and they both want the same thing. There is a constant feud between them.

7413. *Mr. Storey.*] A great many of these buildings in progress now are being erected at the instigation of interested parties? I think it relates principally to these suburban post-offices. Now here is Katoomba Court-house which we are building; it is a question whether that should have been built or not.

7414. Parramatta court-house? The court-house is not the whole of the scheme, which also includes necessarily a lock-up, police quarters, superintendent's quarters, constables' barracks, and court-keeper's cottage; the court-house comes to £5,600, out of a total of £13,300.

7415. £8,000 for a Treasury strong-room? That is really badly wanted. The present records in connection with the leaseholdings and selections throughout the country are stored in a wooden building over the tram motors, and if that caught fire I believe the damage would be incalculable. For some time past it has been determined that a strong-room should be built for these documents. They are in use every day; they are the ledgers in connection with the leasehold runs and selections throughout the country. This is more than a stronghold; it is a strong-room in which the clerks work. The ledgers are displayed during the day when the clerks are doing their work, and when the place is shut up at night it is secured against fire.

7416. When you are asked to prepare an estimate do you look at the locality? Whenever I can I do, but I cannot always do it.

7417. Does it ever strike you then that the size of the building is bigger than it ought to be? In some cases, perhaps.

7418. Do you ever report so to your Minister? I have done occasionally.

7419. What answer does he generally give? I was at Kempsey some little time ago, where a new court-house was to be built. I reported that by the expenditure of a few hundreds the present court-house would last another twenty-five years, and that I could find all the accommodation for the legal business and the Roads business as well. The amount was struck off, and authority is to be given the next half-year for a modified scheme. There will be a saving of about £5,200.

7420. *Mr. Teece.*] You spoke of a Treasury strong-room, in which clerks will work; how can you make a fire-proof room in which clerks can work? The centre of this building we are sitting in is fire-proof.

7421. Is there any ventilation? Oh, yes.

7422. How are you going to keep fire out where air can get in? If you can spare a few minutes I will show you the strong-room of this building. In addition to iron doors, it is provided with a cupola that comes down over the fanlight at night, and shuts the whole in hermetically. This building is a sort of octagonal structure, with two galleries in it. It takes all the Lands' papers, and will take, also, the Mines Department papers, I think.

7423. If this building were to take fire the central part would stand by itself? Yes, by itself intact.

7424. Have you any experience in England as to how public money is expended? The Commissioner for Works spends money on Imperial buildings only, and the Postmaster-General erects post-offices in large towns of 60,000 or 70,000 inhabitants and upwards, but in towns with less than that population he rents offices. Court-houses, gaols, and asylums are all built by the County Councils; they are not built by the Imperial Government at all. Each district builds its own. They have a subsidy from the Imperial Government, but the Government does not build any of these places.

7425. If you get the Local Government Bill through Parliament won't that have the effect of checking the expenditure of public moneys? I don't think it would in building, so long as the central government maintain the buildings themselves. If the districts under the Local Government Bill have to erect their own then you can check it at once. These public buildings will, I understand, be retained by the head government. I do not think the population is sufficient to warrant their being given up, and there would be difficulties as regards decentralisation in the benevolent asylums and hospitals for the insane. They are all centralised in Sydney, Parramatta, and Liverpool, and it would be extremely difficult for local government regulations to deal with these I think. It would never do to distribute asylums all over the Colony.

7426. The Balmain court-house cost nearly £16,000;—was not that too much for a court-house? A great deal too much.

7427. Newtown, £16,000? Yes, that is a perfect white elephant. I cannot keep it in repair.

7428. St. Leonards? I think St. Leonards includes the post-office.

7429. You say that Newtown is a perfect white elephant? No one knows what to do with it.

7430. How can we stop such buildings in future? They have been absolutely stopped for some years.

7431. Were they brought about through influence being brought to bear? I think so, and through excess of funds at one time; but you will not find any building going up now without much more consideration being given to it.

7432. Still, no matter how strong the influence of the department, outside influence upsets it? To some extent it does.

7433. *Mr. Robertson.*] Do you know what the gaol at Glen Innes cost? £4,700.

7434. When was it erected? In 1886.

7435. Do you know how many years it remained idle? Ever since. I know that Dr. Manning some time ago (I think I suggested it to him, by-the-by) considered whether lunatics should be sent there, but it would not answer at all.

7436. What did the gaol at Bathurst cost? £103,156.

7437. How much did the governor's residence in connection with that gaol cost? It was built before I came into the office.

7438. What was the cost of the entrance gateways, and the residence on either side, and the offices at the Bathurst gaol? An appropriate estimate, based upon the total cost would be as follows:—Entrance gateway,

* NOTE (*on revision*):—I since find I fell into an error. It should have been Wardell, not Woodburn.—W.L.V.

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gateway, front only, £4,220; residences on either side (including boundary fences), £7,478; offices on either side of gateway, £4,769.

7439. *Mr. Storey.*] Surely £100,000 is too much to spend on a gaol? Well, you see this is the second largest gaol in the Colony. We built the wing at Goulburn gaol two years ago, and we came out very well. I spent £10,000 on a wing which accommodates, I think, 127 prisoners.

7440. *Mr. Robertson.*] With the additional wing what has the Goulburn gaol cost? £93,360.

7441. What did the gaol at Forbes cost? £6,600.

7442. Do you know whether that has been largely used at all? I could not say; I have only been in Forbes once.

7443. What did the new court-house at Deniliquin cost? It cost £12,795.

7444. Is there anything in your department to prevent your undertaking the erection of public schools? There is nothing to prevent it if one could get through the work.

7445. Do you not think it would be a proper thing for all the public buildings to be concentrated in one office, and all the work of architecture to be confined to one office under the Colonial Architect? I think it would be better.

7446. And thinking as you do, would you recommend that there should be an amalgamation of these offices? Well, I hardly like answering a question of that kind. From a business point of view there is no doubt amalgamation should take place, but considering what political and other influences can be brought to bear on a question of that kind it is rather beyond me to answer. I think you must not press me beyond that point. No doubt the whole of the work could be done in one office.

7447. Were the works which are being done now under the Department of Instruction done in the one office at any period in the history of the Colony? I recollect when the Schools Act came in (I am speaking now as an outsider), and I believe a large number of the schools were then designed by outside architects; but after that, when the rush was over, the work was done inside. The other day I came across a list of the public schools, and I was amazed at the enormous number of them.

7448. Might it not be as feasible to have an Architect's Branch in the Department of Justice as to have one in the Department of Instruction? Logically, yes. I don't know much about the schools, but I understand that a large number of the half-time schools are entirely looked after by the local people—I don't mean by the department, but by local people—and in many cases are owned by local people.

7449. Have you ever had under consideration the amalgamation of these offices? Not officially. I have never been asked to make any suggestions, if that is what you mean.

7450. Would any economy be effected by an amalgamation of the offices? I think there would as regards the outdoor work, but as to the indoor I could not express an opinion, because I don't know what extent of work is going on in the office. But I am quite certain there would be some saving outside.

7451. *Mr. Humphery.*] What percentage does the cost of designing and supervising, everything included, bear to the actual expenditure upon buildings erected by your department? We have varied a little in different years, but the result this last year came to about 2·50—that is, professional charges by themselves.

7452. But everything included? That comes to about 7·46—that is, including travelling, clerical work, clerks of works, and the whole cost. But I must explain that that covers an enormous amount of work that is done on buildings that do not come to maturity, but which is still charged on the expenditure. So that is not exactly a fair comparison to make. I have a statement here that bears upon that, if I may put it in. This was a return furnished in answer to a similar question put in the House. I prepared a schedule showing the expenditure throughout the year, and the items charged, and a series of schedules showing plans prepared during the year not carried out, reports and specifications not carried out, and valuations made, but these are all charged upon the actual expenditure. [*Statement handed in.*]

7453. Have you any discretion in designing buildings after you have received specific instructions for their construction? I am generally left a free hand, provided I do not exceed my estimate, and that I give the accommodation that is asked for.

7454. Then are you not responsible, if any one is responsible, for the excessive cost where an excessive cost takes place, or an unsuitable building is erected? I should be if not interfered with.

7455. In what way interfered with? I instanced West Balmain, where a tower is put on.

7456. If you are informed by the Minister that a new building is to be erected at a cost not exceeding a certain amount, do you make it your business to ascertain whether that amount is excessive? We often write off a large annual sum as unexpended. I think if papers were asked for, it would be shown that we have written off sums every year, and effected savings on the Loan Vote; for instance, in the case of buildings for which we have not expended the whole sum. I have already explained how handicapped I have been by having additional expenditure thrown upon me on certain buildings, which very much decreases the percentage in my favour, but on many buildings I return considerable sums not spent.

7457. Does it happen that a larger expenditure than is necessary frequently occurs in order to provide handsome or monumental buildings in different places, instead of buildings that are simply necessary for the purposes to which they are to be devoted? I think that has happened, undoubtedly. I think we have that in the city.

7458. Would that be the fault of the Minister or the fault of the Government Architect? Circumstances guide cases so much. On this particular building, the Lands Office, I think there is a balance of £10,000 unexpended on the original estimate.

7459. *President.*] Will that go for the statues in the niches? They were bought by the Colonial Secretary, but I don't know the fund.

7460. They are outside the contract? Yes.

7461. *Mr. Humphery.*] There is one circumstance in connection with this office which strikes me as very startling: You say you have a temporary officer who designed the building in which we are now seated, who really supervised most of the work, and yet receives only £290 a year, while you have a clerk of works who gets £330 a year;*—how do you reconcile the duties of the two officers and the salaries paid to them respectively? If my recommendation had been adopted these officers would have been put in their correct relative positions at once. I recommended that the officer who is getting £290 should get £400. I may say his predecessor was receiving £500, but for the sake of economy, and as the present officer is a younger man, I recommended £400; that would have placed him in his correct relative position with regard to his clerk of works at once. But, although he is receiving too little, I cannot say that my clerk of works is receiving too much, because he is not. These men have to deal with contractors, honest and dishonest, and it is the easiest thing in the world to tempt a man who is struggling on a small salary; that has been my fear all the way through.

7462.

* See answer to question 7361.

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7462. *Mr. Teece.*] But has not the clerk of works to an architect outside to do the same thing?

7463. *Mr. Humphery.*] What did you pay your clerk of works outside? From £4 to £6 a week.

7464. And he had as much responsibility? His duties would not be so varied as the duties of a clerk of works in the Government department; at the same time he is open to the same influences.

7465. Do you think any economy could be effected in country towns by utilising the services of local officers for work other than that they are actually engaged in? Undoubtedly, for the same class of work.

7466. *Mr. Teece.*] You said in answer to Mr. Humphery that a clerk of works in the Government requires to have a more varied knowledge than one working for an outside architect? I think he has, because he has such a large range of every description of building to go through.

7467. But he would be in only one building at a time. For instance, if you had a large building like the Bathurst Gaol, you would have a man there constantly, would you not? But I have Mr. Telfer in my mind.

7468. For instance, not to be invidious, take my own office, a clerk of works who would superintend such a building would be good enough for anyone? Yes, he would.

7469. *President.*] If an inspector in your department were asked to inspect (say) the building of a public school, do you anticipate there would be any friction between the departments so as to prevent the utilising of that inspector's services if he were on the spot? You mean while the two officers are in existence?

7470. Well, there might be an amalgamation; but there would have to be an arrangement by which they would be subordinate to the sub-heads instead of to one only? I could imagine there would be friction in that case.

7471. Unless it was established by law that this inspector should act for the two departments? You see we have very possibly a different mode of doing our work. The two departments must vary in some points, though they may both attain the same end. Confusion might arise where one officer is reporting for two departments in two ways. I have a system by which I know where every one of my officers is at any day. Possibly the Instruction Deparment has a different system for aught I know. And then there is a certain process all my papers go through. I do not think the scheme would work well except under one head. These are the instructions my men are under. [*Statement handed in.*]

7472. They say the surroundings of any individual in his early life have a good deal of effect upon his future;—now, do you pay attention to having the school buildings of such a character as will elevate the taste of the pupils, and do you build gaols and buildings of that character with no ornamentation, nothing to elevate the taste;—is there any distinction between the two classes of buildings? The first idea in designing a gaol is to secure absolute utility.

7473. But is such a line of distinction present in your mind when you are designing buildings for schools and gaols? I have always had a predilection for attempting artistic work if I could, and I ingratiate that idea in my draftsmen.

7474. *Mr. Storey.*] You were in business on your own account; do you find a great deal of difference in the expenditure of money between the Government and private concerns? Yes, there is a difference; but I have conscientiously tried to make the money of the Government go as far as I would in a private business. When I first took office I was sometimes amazed at the big cost of some of the country works; but when I travelled, and saw the difficulties of carriage of material and the stupidity of many of the country builders, I quite understood how they should cost so much.

Rev. Edward Harris, D.D., head-master of the King's School, Parramatta, sworn and examined:—

Rev. Edward Harris, D.D. 12 Mar., 1895.

7475. *President.*] I think, if you would make us a statement describing your system, it would be a shorter way to ascertain what we want to learn as regards your mode of conducting the school, and as to the salaries of the masters, than if we were to put what might perhaps be, to some extent, incoherent questions? I presume you require the information as bearing on the public schools of this country.

7476. Yes. We have had evidence given to us by gentlemen of the Public Instruction Department; it is of a very important and varied character, and we should like to compare what you tell us with what they have said? The task set for a school like mine is a very different one to that set in public schools, because the aim of my school is to be a large boarding school. We take a much larger portion of the life of the children into our hands than the State does in its schools, and, therefore, in using any figures I may give, you must take that fact into account, as I and my masters have a much larger task to perform than the teachers in the State schools. Of course the rate of remuneration is higher. We undertake, you see, really the place of the parents for the greater part of the year. I am *in loco parentis.* We undertake not only the intellectual training but the moral, and, I may say, under the conditions of our schools, the religious training of the children. That limits the choice in inviting a man to take a mastership at this school. As a matter of fact, our ideal is to have Oxford or Cambridge graduates at the school, or distinguished graduates from the Australian Universities, and naturally such men look for a very considerable remuneration. I hope I have made my meaning clear so far. Perhaps I might state that the highest salary which is given to an assistant master at present is nearly £400 a year, taking everything into account.

7477. Including his board and residence? Yes; there are several such masters on my staff. Their salaries range from that down to £150, with board and residence, for a young inexperienced man who would be more or less on his trial. The assistant master would be expected to take a low class in the school in Latin, French, English subjects, and mathematics. He would probably be a graduate, a man of 23 or 24.

7478. Have you ever heard of teachers having been rejected by public schools, and afterwards obtaining positions in private schools? Not in my experience.

7479. The rejection of a man applying for a position in the public school would, of course, be followed by his rejection if he applied for a position in a private school? I should think it would have great weight.

7480. *Mr. Storey.*] How many masters have you altogether? At this moment I have six masters besides myself.

7481. The highest gets £400? I can hardly state exactly what the board and lodging are worth.

7482. But without board and lodging? He gets £300 in money, and board and lodging.

7483. What does the lowest master get in money? £150. The increase is very much a matter of seniority, and proved usefulness to the school.

7484.

Rev. E. Harris, D.D. 12 Mar., 1895.

7484. All your masters are men who have passed through a large amount of training, I suppose? Yes.
7485. Is not the standard of education required for masters in a school like yours equal, if not superior, to that required for masters of a public school? I am inclined to say, without wishing to seem rather arrogant, that the standard of qualification with us is considerably higher, for the reason I gave just now, that I have not only to look at a man's intellectual attainments, but at his whole character and the power he has of influencing boys. In selecting a master I have not regarded only his intellectual distinctions and acquirements, but his proved power of influencing boys.
7486. Should not the same thing apply to the teachers in the public schools? In public schools there is not so much moral responsibility as in schools which undertake to control the whole life of the boys for nine months out of the twelve, day and night.
7487. The salaries paid in the high schools would perhaps be nearer to those paid in your school? Certainly.
7488. And the standard of education required in the high schools is higher than that required in the public schools? Yes. Of course there are private schools and private schools. The school which I have the honor to be connected with has for three generations stood in the front rank, and those who are responsible for it—the Council—are anxious it should remain so.
7489. Have you any knowledge of the rates of pay to masters in the various private schools in the suburbs? I cannot speak with definite knowledge; but my impression is that I am probably paying perhaps double what a school run by an individual would pay, and the stamp of man I get is, I consider, worth double the amount. It may perhaps be some guide to the members of the Commission to know that when there is a vacancy on my staff, or the rumour of a vacancy, I generally have several applications from distinguished teachers in this and other Colonies, asking that their claims may be considered. It is a favourite position.
7490. *President.*] But if you have one of the masters in your establishment who is capable of taking the vacant position, do you give him any preference? You mean give him a step in seniority?
7491. Yes? Certainly, if he were qualified for the vacant place.
7492. Because he would have the advantage of knowing all the surroundings? Yes.
7493. *Mr. Humphery.*] How do the salaries range between £300 and £150? There are three at £300, one at £250, one at £200, and one at £150.
7494. *Mr. Storey.*] How many boys? We have ninety-seven at this moment.
7495. *Mr. Humphery.*] Do your masters undertake night as well as day duties? They have to take their turn in the oversight of the boys in the evening.
7496. *President.*] They act as tutors in the evening? Yes.
7497. Which is a very great advantage to the boys? Yes.
7498. In the public schools there is no such position? No.
7499. Is a good style of penmanship a desideratum;—do you aim at a good style, clear and legible? Yes, clear and legible, but not ornamental. Caligraphy I abhor. I do not know whether I may venture to express an opinion on a rather wider subject without a question being put to me, but if the object of this Commission is to reduce State expenditure, I think a citizen may ask whether, whilst schools exist like the King's School and many others, the State is justified in incurring a very large expenditure on high schools, which, as facts prove, are endeavouring to do the same work which schools like the King's School do, and not doing it so well. I do not know whether I am insolent and impertinent in making the remark, but as a citizen I feel strongly on this matter.
7500. *President.*] If you wish it taken down we shall allow it to go with pleasure? The State in other colonies provides for the superior education of clever, but poor, boys by other means than those adopted in this Colony. Those adopted in this Colony are very costly, and I think, if I were not in the profession, I should still consider the result as not at all commensurate with the cost of the high schools.
7501. *Mr. Humphery.*] Is the method of advancing clever pupils through the State schools similar in the other Colonies to that which obtains here? No; in this Colony the State maintains a system of high schools. In Queensland and Victoria—I cannot speak of the other Colonies—the State does not maintain any high schools, but selects promising children from the ordinary public schools, and charges the existing first-rank schools, which are private schools, with the duty of carrying them on at the Government expense, satisfying itself that they send their picked pupils to good schools. The denominational difficulty is got over by the aspiring child or his parents selecting the school to which he shall go, so that his denominational preferences are respected.
7502. Can you say whether that system is less costly than ours? Much less costly; the difference is very great.
7503. Are you aware whether it has proved equally successful? I think so. I think the results in Victoria and Queensland are satisfactory to the people of those colonies.
7504. *President.*] Did it not appear about two years ago at our University examination that a very excessive number of successful pupils from other Colonies got prizes? I think that is largely due to this system: In Queensland clever children are passed on from one school to another, until at last the cream are educated in the large schools. They are hardly private schools in our sense of the word, because in Queensland the State subsidises the Grammar School as the Grammar School here is subsidised.
7505. Are there several Grammar Schools in Queensland? Several.
7506. In the large centres of population? Yes; and the highest of these is the Brisbane School, to which the most promising pupils of all are sent, and they appear in our University lists very often as taking good places.
7507. Might the same system be adopted here with regard to the Sydney Grammar School for instance? I see no reason why it should not; none whatever.
7508. You mean with advantage, of course? Certainly.

Ernest Iliff Robson, Esq., head-master of the Sydney Church of England Grammar School, sworn and examined:—

E. I. Robson, Esq. 12 Mar., 1895.

7509. *President.*] We have had some evidence from the Public Instruction Department upon the system they carry on in their schools, and we want, if possible, to learn a little from you as to your mode of conducting your schoool:—will you shortly tell us what your system is with regard to the masters, the rates of remuneration, and so on? Yes; I do not exactly understand what you want to get at; do you want to get at the method of teaching, or the method of working the school?

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7510. Well, perhaps part of both? With regard to the method of working, there is a Council appointed by the Synod or the diocese; the Council appoint the head master, and the head master appoints the staff, subject to the approval of the Council.
7511. He recommends? He recommends practically, but he appoints and the Council approve. The head master receives a fixed salary and also capitation fees on the number of boys in the school, besides an extra capitation fee on the number of boarders. I have no direct financial interest in the school whatsoever; I am paid simply as a servant of the Council. The assistant masters receive various salaries.
7512. Would you tell us how many you have? There are six regular assistant masters; there are, besides, two practically permanently employed in the physics and wood-work departments; and there is one clerk and drill instructor permanently employed.
7513. You might tell us the salaries of the six, from the largest to the smallest? The largest has £300.
7514. With board and lodging? Yes. In return for his board and lodging he is required to do a certain amount of supervision among the boarders. The lowest salary is £155, with board and lodging.
7515. All these masters are resident? No; there are four out of the six resident.
7516. And they do tutorial work in the evenings with the boarders? Each of the resident men takes one week in four, during which he is practically responsible for the good order of what we call the house—that is, the good order of the boarders.
7517. How many boarders have you? We have thirty-two at present.
7518. *Mr. Humphery.*] And day pupils? About ninety-eight, I think.
7519. *President.*] You do not take any absolute beginners from the A B C? We take boys from the age of 9; they certainly are not absolute beginners. We will not take them unless they can read fairly, write not exactly fairly, but they must have some knowledge of writing, and also of arithmetic and spelling.
7520. What are the branches of instruction? I think we have almost everything that you would regard a liberal education—languages, Latin and Greek, French and German; not, I mean to say, that we teach every boy all four.
7521. They can choose? Yes; a boy generally learns Latin and French, and if he is a bright boy we will let him learn Greek or German besides; of course, English. We have to give religious instruction in accordance with the principles of the Church of England; then the three branches of mathematics, arithmetic, geometry, and algebra, and a certain amount of trigonometry to the higher boys. We also give instruction in wood-work. It is not exactly carpentering work; the term wood-work, perhaps, expresses it best. That is done almost all through the school. Almost all the boys take it up. There is a small fee for it. The elder boys take up experimental physics.
7522. Wood-work is more a pleasure than a task? We make it very systematic. It is not the kind of carpenter's shop work I used to do at school. They have to make their drawings, and work from them when they go upstairs to the practical part. Then we teach the smaller boys—I do not exactly know what to call it, but say the elementary theory of music—that is, to know their notes, and so forth. We generally cultivate music in the school as much as we can.
7523. Vocal as well as instrumental? I mean vocal, chiefly; we do not teach any instrumental music as part of the school training; that is an extra.
7524. Is the examination you put your masters through when admitting them a very stiff one? We do not subject the masters to any examination whatever. You mean before taking the master on as one of the teachers?
7525. What test do they pass through? We have the test of a man's University degree if he possesses one; we have the test of his testimonials; and then, perhaps, the chief test of all, having the man in and talking to him, and seeing what he is like. That, I consider, is the most important thing in selecting a man. I can generally tell whether a man is likely to be a good man or not. Of course you must understand that in a school of our type a master has a great many other duties than merely teaching. I mean we do not take a man for the amount of knowledge he is likely to knock into a boy in a given time. We take him also for the amount of moral training he is likely to be able to give. The master's work does not cease when the afternoon school-bell rings. For instance, when I came away this afternoon there were two masters at the boat-shed looking after the boys rowing, and another on the cricket-field looking after the boys there. That is all voluntary work; you cannot make them do it. But you must understand that in a school of this kind you have to get hold of men who are willing to help you,—I do not mean to mould the boys athletically, but to mould their characters by the help of athletics, and every means of that kind.
7526. You look for a man whose influence would be beneficial to the boys' moral characters? Yes, distinctly; that, of course, I consider quite as important as getting men who can stuff a certain amount of knowledge into a boy in a given time. If you can get a man who can both teach and influence the boys out of school, all the better.
7527. Do you insist on good legible handwriting? I do, to a certain extent. It is rather hard in the upper part of the school, but in the lower part of the school I have the handwriting of all the forms sent up to me once a week, and I generally send it back to the form master with remarks on the writing. I find, as a rule, in the lower forms the writing is fairly good. It is when boys begin to prepare for examination, such as the junior examination, that the writing begins to fall off. Under the stress of the intellectual work the mechanical part seems to go.
7528. *Mr. Storey.*] Will you tell me exactly the salary of the four resident masters? The first gets £300 a year, the second £235, the next £235, but he does resident duty; he is only resident in his week; and the next gets £155.
7529. What do non-resident masters get? One receives £300, and the other £240.
7530. The whole six, I suppose, are men of superior education and attainments? Four of them are British University graduates, one is a Melbourne graduate, and the other is not a graduate at all.
7531. Have you had any intercourse with public school teachers in this Colony? Not very much.
7532. You could not give us any idea as to the relative merits of your teachers and the ordinary public school teachers? No; I have not seen enough of the ordinary school teachers.
7533. But in a school such as yours you would look to have men equal in ability to the public school teacher? Oh, distinctly; you may not necessarily have them so well trained at the routine work.
7534. But from an educational standpoint alone you would expect to have them just as good as the ordinary public school teacher? Well, they have to take higher work than the ordinary public school teacher.

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7535. That is what I mean, you would compare them with teachers of the High School, would you not? Yes.
7536. Have you ever heard of candidates being rejected at the public schools and readily employed at private schools? I have never heard of that.
7537. Do you think it at all probable? Of course there are private schools, and private schools.
7538. But a fairly good private school? I take the correct definition of a private school to be a school which exists for the purpose of letting the head master make money; and if he thinks that by employing inferior assistance he can do so, there is no limit to the badness of the assistants he may employ, because the public do not know much about education. Of course I have known instances of purely private schools, where certainly very poor assistants were employed.
7539. *Mr. Humphery.*] Do you consider your masters are liberally paid? No; taken all through, I do not think they are paid liberally. School-mastering is very trying work. Of course, relatively, they may be fairly well paid, but my masters are not well paid, compared with, say, the Grammar School masters here. But, I think, all through, the profession of teaching ought to be better paid.
7540. Are positions in the Church of England Grammar School, when they become vacant, considered, I was going to say prizes, to the teaching staff? There is generally a good deal of competition, but few vacancies have occurred. I suppose I have only had to make two or three new appointments since the school was opened.

WEDNESDAY, 13 *MARCH*, 1895.

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., | J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P.,
JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V., | RICHAR DTEECE, ESQ., F.I.A., F.F.A., F.S.S., J.P.

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

Critchett Walker, Esq., C.M.G., Principal Under Secretary, re-examined:—

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7541. *Mr. Teece.*] We wish you to supplement your evidence with reference to the conduct of one of the officers in your department;—has he been absent frequently? I will explain to you. When Sir George Dibbs was in power, the officer you refer to was occasionally in a state of semi-intoxication, and I spoke to Sir George Dibbs on the matter, who reprimanded him. The officer in question got in that state that I recommended him to have three months' leave. He came back two months afterwards quite right. I cannot say that he has been away since without leave.
7542. Was he not suffering from *delirium tremens?* Not that I am aware of, but I was informed he went almost mad, but I never knew that he suffered from *delirium tremens.* In consideration of his long service he was given three months' leave, but he did not take the full term. That is the only occasion I know of when he was under the influence of drink. He may be drunk on Saturdays or Sundays away from the office, but that I know nothing about. I hear he has some enemies where he lives at Parramatta.
7543. Do you think he is fit to occupy his present position? Yes; when he is in a proper state. He was given leave of absence, and I could not watch his conduct while he was away.
7544. But if you gave him leave for that purpose you must know that he is hardly a proper person to fill the position he was in? I cannot altogether agree to that, because he has been right ever since he returned.
7545. A man who acts like that is not only incompetent to do work, but he sets a bad example to those under him;—you cannot expect those below him to behave properly while their superior officer conducts himself like that? Quite so; but what can I do more than report him as I did?
7546. *Mr. Robertson.*] I saw this man intoxicated at the Redfern Railway Station at 5 o'clock on December 31st last year? That was not brought under my notice. I cannot be all over the place. He has not been bad since he came back from his holiday. I must certainly say that I agree with Mr. Teece that a man who constantly conducts himself in a similar manner would not be fit to occupy a position of responsibility. I am accused of screening him, whereas I never screened him at all. I brought him before the Chief Secretary, who reprimanded him in my presence.
7547. *President.*] It was rather a severe reprimand, was it not? Yes; and not in the mildest language.
7548. *Mr. Teece.*] Could not the Immigration office be abolished? I do not see where the economy would come in. The office in question must expire shortly.
7549. Is not the Immigration Officer useless? No; but he has very little to do. Formerly the cost of the office was about £50,000, now it is only £500, and next year it will be £400.
7550. Why cannot the office be abolished at once? On account of outstanding contracts; and there is a lot of work to be done there sometimes. The other day, for instance, an important case came up, and the officer in question had to spend a whole day in looking through bundles of records to get the information required.
7551. *Mr. Robertson.*] What had that to do with the Government work in your department? That is what he is there for—to hunt up information about immigrants, and to receive deposits for outstanding contracts.
7552. *Mr. Teece.*] Why could he not be dismissed, or superannuated, or placed somewhere else with reduced salary? It would be difficult to find a position for him in any other office. When a vacancy occurs, officers in other departments look for promotion.
7553. How long has he been in the Service? Eighteen years; and you must take all these things into consideration. He gets £380 a year.
7554. *Mr. Robertson.*] All the recorded work done by this officer in 1894 was to write letters embraced within forty-five pages of the letter-book? Quite so. There must be someone there to do the work, however small.
7555. *Mr. Teece.*] Why not make him do something to earn his salary? We have been looking for something to transfer him to. The Local Government Branch could not find a place for him.
7556. He is a young man, is he not? Yes; and has done a lot of good work.
7557. *Mr. Robertson.*] Could not this officer be attached to the Record Branch? No.
7558. *Mr. Teece.*] Is there any vacant accommodation in your building? No; we have six clerks in a room not so large as this.

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7559. This room would hold more than that? But not with the large presses that occupy the room speak of.
7560. *Mr. Robertson.*] Have you reported any other case of drunkenness? Do you mean during my tenure of office?
7561. No, during the last year? No; certainly not.
7562. Have you no other cause of complaint against an officer in your department? No.
7563. Are there any other men whose time is employed only partially as in the case of the Immigration officer? That is the only case I have in my department.
7564. Will an officer in the Record Branch have sufficient time at his disposal to attend to the few matters remaining in connection with the immigration work? I do not think he would. One of the corresponding clerks might.
7565. What salary does Mr. J. G. Cohen, the clerk in charge of the Record Branch, receive? £470.
7566. What is Mr. Stoddard's salary? £299.
7567. And Mr. Armstrong's? £267 10s.
7568. Does Mr. Armstrong index the book which Mr. Stoddard keeps? No. Mr. Stoddard indexes the book which Mr. Armstrong keeps, which is a very important thing to do.
7569. Is it more important than to keep the book itself? Yes.
7570. Do you mean to say that the index book, in which the particulars are recorded, is a more important book than that in which the particulars are entered? Certainly it is.
7571. What is Mr. Budge's salary? £180.
7572. Then the cost of keeping the records in your office is £1,216 per annum? Yes; that is so.
7573. Are you of opinion that these men are fairly paid? I think they are very well paid.
7574. Do you think that the remedy for some of the evils from which the Civil Service is at present suffering would be classification with appointment and promotion by merit? Yes; I am certain it would.
7575. Are you of opinion that it would be an advantage, both to the public as well as to the officers in the Service, that there should be an outside Board, with such control over the Service that promotions would only be made after competition, and according to merit? I think so. The only question is, would it work. The Railway Commissioners are such a Board as you mean, but I understand there has been any amount of dissatisfaction amongst the officials under them.
7576. Has it worked satisfactorily? I do not know. I am inclined to think that from the economical point of view such a Board would work very well with the Civil Service.
7577. *Mr. Teece.*] Are you of opinion that the management of the railways under the Board has been a success? I do not think I ought to be asked this question, but I think it is good.
7578. Do you not think that the railway management has greatly improved the working of the railways? Yes; both as regards economy and otherwise.
7579. Are you aware that the Commissioners are saving £5,000 per annum in their Corresponding Branch? I did not know that; but I saved over £6,000 a year by one amalgamation in the Charitable Institutions.
7580. *Mr. Humphery.*] With regard to the saving you have effected in the Charitable Institutions, do you see at the present time any reason why further very considerable saving should not be effected? I am sure there could be a saving. The difficulty is, how to do it.
7581. Where does the difficulty lie? I think it is owing more to political action than to anything else.
7582. How does it come in, and how could it be removed? I was referring to the fact that in the House Members call for returns, and you cannot do the work entailed by these returns without extra clerical assistance. Then a new measure is brought in. As an instance, the new Electoral Act caused an additional expenditure of nearly £80,000.
7583. I was alluding to the Charitable Institutions? I do not know how any saving could be effected in that department, except, perhaps, by disposing of the present buildings and concentrating the inmates of the refuges in one block of buildings.
7584. What saving might be effected in that way? Nearly £2,000 a year.
7585. Of all the branches under your control is that the only one in which you can see that changes can be made that would lead to economy? That is the only one that I can see. I do not see how you could retrench the police.
7586. Run your eye over the whole Service you control? I do not think you can effect much economy in the Ministerial office, in that of the Auditor-General, or in that of the Registrar-General.
7587. Are you aware that there is a great deal of duplication of work in the departments of the Auditor-General and the Treasury? There is a good deal, but the reduction should not be in the Auditor-General's Department.
7588. You are aware that there is a duplication? Yes; if you do away with the Auditor-General you will do away with safety in checking accounts.
7589. Express your views with regard to the retrenchment that might possibly be effected by discontinuing the existing duplication of work? I have hardly gone into the system as it affects the two offices. I know that duplication exists, but I could hardly give you a decided opinion about it at present.
7590. What about the Registrar-General's Department? You might re-arrange the place and make it more convenient to the public, but I do not think you could reduce a single clerk. You might spend more money but not save any.
7591. What about the Aborigines Board? I think more money is spent in this direction than is necessary.
7592. Can you specify how economy can be effected? Some years ago a little excitement was got up, and large sums of money were voted without due consideration.
7593. The total sum allowed annually on behalf of the aborigines is £11,300, is it not? Yes. The work is done by a Board.
7594. Is that an excessive provision? I think it is, in comparison with what has been done in the past, when there were more aborigines, and less money was voted.
7595. *Mr. Storey.*] Who compose the Board? The Board is composed of Mr. Fosbery, Hon. Richard Hill, M.L.C., Hon. R. H. D. White, M.L.C., and the Hon. W. H. Suttor, M.L.C. The money is carefully enough spent, but I think the amount might be reduced.
7596. Is there any other suggestion you can make? I do not think the Medical Adviser should hold a dual office, except that of Health Officer, in addition to the appointment named. Dr. Anderson Stuart is a professor at the University, as well as Medical Adviser to the Government and Health Officer, and he can

can hardly give the same amount of attention to the work as if he were only Medical Adviser and Health Officer. C. Walker, Esq., C.M.G. 13 Mar., 1895.

7597. Is it your opinion that he should not hold the position of professor in the University and these two positions as well? It is.

7598. What is his salary? I think he gets nearly £2,000 a year altogether with his fees.

7599. Is there any change in contemplation with regard to him? I do not think so. Dr. Manning, Inspector of the Insane, was Medical Adviser to the Government, and he had to give up the position on account of the work.

7600. If you had two men you would have to pay them the same salary? Yes; but you would have two men who would each be able to devote more time to the work than one who held both positions.

7601. *President.*] With reference to registration and recording, is it not possible for you, in the exercise of your discretion and judgment, to deal at once with a great deal of the letters that come to you, and have them sorted away and pigeon-holed, without going through the very troublesome process of having them registered and recorded? No; because nearly three-fourths of the letters concern Acts of Parliament, of which there are 140 administered by the department. Some of the letters are dealt with in the way you suggest, and are registered afterwards.

7602. What you preserve is simply of a valuable nature? Yes; letters and other important documents that have to go before the Executive Council, the Attorney-General, and others. If you were to examine the department you would say that these papers could not be dealt with in any other way. It seems to a mercantile eye very round-about, but I can assure you it is not so in reality.

7603. It certainly does. With regard to the quality of the stationery, the documents that are intended for preservation must, of course, be on good paper, yet it seems to me that there must be a good deal of correspondence that need not necessarily be written on sheets of foolscap of magnificent quality? That would be right enough if the matter were dead when I have done with it, but suppose a man makes a complaint, I send it to the Inspector-General of Police to report, and it is pigeon-holed. A Member will move, perhaps, for the papers, and these have to be produced.

7604. But could not an inferior quality of paper be used in a large number of instances? Yes; but I think that the size of the paper should be uniform. Paper of inferior quality would do; in fact we print circulars on an inferior quality of paper.

7605. Could not a great deal of the correspondence be done by having printed circulars? Yes; we have a lot done like that, but it is all on foolscap size. It used to be done on first-class paper, but the quality used now is of an inferior kind.

7606. How do you get your paper? We get it from the Government stores.

Joseph Barling, Esq., Under Secretary for Works, re-examined:—

7607. *President.*] Since you were last here I understand that you have completed your scheme of re-organisation? The last time I was here I said that my sub-board had dealt with the matter, and that their report was ready to come before the Board of Reference. Unfortunately the Board has only been able to meet once since then. It so happened that each time that we were to meet one of our members had to come before this Commission. We met the night before last, and had the report of the clerical sub-board before us, and the only thing we could do was to read it through a first time. We dealt, however, with the draft regulations, which took up most of our time, and I now hand in the regulations as amended. [*Regulations handed in.*] I told you with regard to the clerical staff that the re-organisation resulted in a saving of the salaries of about eleven officers, and that the total amount of the saving would be £3,801 per annum. I may mention that the Board of Reference has not dealt yet with the report, neither has the Minister. The Minister is aware of the outlines of the scheme, but has not yet dealt with it. Since I was here the professional Board has been dealing with the professional officers. I can indicate sufficient to show what may be the final result. In the professional staff—I am dealing now with the Harbours and Rivers, Roads, Bridges, and Sewerage Branches—there are about 330 officers, including inspectors, whose salaries, and allowances, for rent, &c., amount to £98,078 odd. Under the reconstruction scheme we propose dispensing with a number of these officers and reducing salaries in some cases, and also possibly allowances. The reconstruction will leave a total annual amount of £69,946, which will mean a saving of about £28,132; but, from this I must take the salaries of twenty-one officers who will be sent to the Water and Sewerage Board, under Mr. Darley, who is to be put in charge of the construction of the sewerage works. That means a reduction of salaries from the officers named of £7,744, giving a net reduction of about £20,388, irrespective of further reductions which will be made in the Sewerage Branch. This reduction is brought about by the amalgamation of offices in the department throughout the whole Colony. In Newcastle there is a sufficient office staff in connection with the Harbours and Rivers Branch to perform the clerical work of the combined branches. These reductions will take place wherever large works are in progress, such as on the Clarence River and elsewhere, and very largely in the head office itself, so that reductions will be carried out throughout the whole branch. I am not quite certain whether we shall not be able to dispense with the services of five or six more clerks. Mr. Hickson thinks that we shall be able to do so. There is another subject I should like to mention, and that is the amalgamation of the work of the Architects' Branches in the Public Works Department and in the Public Instruction Department. Mr. Vernon has been before you, and he has not, I understand, advocated the amalgamation very strongly, although he was under the impression that it would result in some economy. I have had a conversation with Mr. Young, the present Minister of Public Works, who was Minister of Education some years ago, and was intimately acquainted with the requirements of the Public Instruction Department. His opinion is against the amalgamation of the two Architects' Branches. He says that the schools are scattered over the whole Colony, and that a great deal of the work is of a minor character, which the inspectors are quite competent to perform, and he, therefore, thinks that if the two departments were amalgamated it would give rise to a great deal of delay and circumlocution. On the whole, he is of opinion that it would result in no real economy. J. Barling, Esq. 13 Mar., 1895.

7608. In the case of the amalgamation of the Architects' offices in the two departments would not the inspectors still be in a position to look after the new buildings and small schools as they do now? I think they would, but being under two Ministers it would give rise to a great deal of circumlocution. That is Mr. Young's opinion.

7609.

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7609. What is your own opinion on that point? I have so little studied the question as it affects the public schools that I should not like to give an opinion right off. I dare say Mr. Vernon's opinion, that it might result in some saving, is correct, but it might also result in some disadvantages, as pointed out by Mr. Young.

7610. *Mr. Robertson.*] Would it not be equally justifiable that the Justice Department should have an architect's branch as that the Department of Public Instruction should have one? There may be some reason in that, but the buildings of the Public Instruction Department are of a very different character to those required by the Department of Justice. There are a number of small works in the former department which may be carried out by the inspectors themselves.

7611. *Mr. Teece.*] I think you said that a number of buildings were unnecessarily costly? That is my opinion.

7612. Tell us the process that is followed in the erection of these buildings;—what is the genesis of them? I will give an illustration: Suppose a deputation waits on the Postmaster-General, and strongly urges that a post-office or a telegraph office be put up in some district. The Postmaster-General often visits the place referred to by the deputation, and in many cases accedes to the request. He then writes to the Public Works Department, and asks that plans may be prepared, and he will probably state the size and character of the building that would be required. With the approval of the Minister at the head of my department the architect would prepare the plans, which would be sent to the Postmaster-General for his approval. Should he approve of them, a sum would be placed on the Estimates, or, if that had already been done, tenders would be called for the work.

7613. Would the Public Works Department exercise any check over the action of the Minister requiring this building? I think not.

7614. Suppose a Minister sent to you to say that he wanted a post-office in a township of 500 inhabitants, fit for one of 5,000 inhabitants, or suppose he said he wanted a marble building, or a stone building, where a wooden one would do, would you exercise any check? I do not think the Postmaster-General would interfere as to the particular kind of material that was to be used; that is left very much to the architect. On the plan being submitted to the Postmaster-General by the architect the former might say that the work was of too expensive a character.

7615. Then the responsibility would rest with your department? I could hardly say that. I think the Minister in charge of the department for whom the building is erected would have to incur that responsibility, because they do sometimes say, "This is too large or expensive; you can reduce it." The Minister of Justice has done so several times. The plans or sketches in the first instance are tentative only. The Minister in charge of the department concerned would express his opinion on them.

7616. The Department of Public Works does not then consider it within its duty or function to ascertain whether the buildings are wanted or not? No. That does not come within our functions.

7617. Then you would not possess any control? No. We might be able to do so if our Board of Reference were given more power. If it were understood that the Board represented the executive power of the Public Works Department under the Minister, and could have a say in the matter, it is possible we might save some of this expenditure. In that case it should be provided that the Board should report to the Minister whether a building was necessary, or whether it was not, but there would be a probability that the Minister would not like to hand over his functions to such a Board. I think that if a report from our Board had to be submitted to the Minister of the Public Works Department, as well as to the Minister over the department for which the building was required, a great deal of unnecessary work might be avoided. At present the Board of Reference is simply an advising body to the Minister, and has no power. If it were made essential that the Board should report on these matters to the Ministers, they would probably hesitate before going against the report of such a body.

7618. *President.*] How would it do to have a trio—the Minister in whose department the expenditure originated, the Minister for Public Works, and the Treasurer, to decide upon the matter. The Treasurer has to find the means, and should be consulted? Personally, I should very much rather see such a Board than the one I suggested, because it would take a great deal of the responsibility off our shoulders.

7619. *Mr. Teece.*] But would not they be subject to the pressure of political patronage? Yes.

7620. And would not the great majority of Ministers prefer to be relieved of such a pressure? I dare say they would. I should prefer to see such a Board as the President suggests, but at the same time I do not think we should shrink from any responsibility that may be put upon us.

7621. *Mr. Storey.*] Is it a fact that you anticipate saving £25,000 a year by your scheme of re-organisation? Yes.

7622. How long is it since this scheme commenced? It has been going on ever since I have been Under Secretary, so far as the Clerical Branch is concerned. We have pared down the Clerical Branch, so that there is very little to be done further in that direction; but the Professional Branch has not hitherto been touched in that way. The idea was first mooted some twelve months ago, when I suggested to Mr. Lyne that if Mr. Darley were placed wholly in charge of the Water and Sewerage Department this scheme could be carried out. I think Mr. Lyne mentioned it in the House.

7623. You have reason to hope that the matter will be carried through? Yes; but the details have not yet been determined.

7624. How are you arranging about the officers whom you are going to get rid of? That is the stumbling block.

7625. Are you going to pension them off? I could not say. They will all have either pensions or gratuities. Sixteen are on the staff and are officers in the full sense of the term.

7626. The pensions are the trouble, are they not? Yes; and that is one of the advantages of the Superannuation Fund as far as the public is concerned. The Civil Servants have to bear the brunt of it.

7627. If such a saving can be effected in your department could not a similar saving be effected in other departments? I should not like to answer that question, though generally speaking amalgamation of offices means the lessening of expenses.

A. C. Fraser, Esq.
13 Mar., 1895.

Archibald Colquhoun Fraser, Esq., Under Secretary of Justice and Chairman of the Civil Service Board, re-examined:—

7628. *Mr. Humphery.*] What is the amount approximately of fees paid for affidavits not received by the Government? It is absolutely impossible for me to say what is the total amount of fees paid to Civil Servants

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Servants for affidavits, as returns of the fees received by each officer are not furnished. I have no doubt that these fees amount to many thousands of pounds per annum.

7629. Can any change be effected with regard to the present system of coroners' inquests so as to reduce the cost? The only saving I can see would be in the abolition of jurors' fees, which could hardly be brought about except by the abolition of the system of coroners' juries. A Bill has been introduced in the Upper House by Mr. R. E. O'Connor, which is intended to bring that about. In my opinion it is quite unnecessary to have coroners' juries.

7630. What is the cost to the country of jurors' fees? Speaking roughly, £3,000 a year.

7631. Were fees paid before Mr. O'Connor's time? No; coroners' juries were never paid till he decided that they should receive payment, except juries upon cases of murder and manslaughter and fires.

7632. What is your opinion on the subject? I see no necessity for coroners' juries at all. The importance of the coroner's decision is not as great as, at any rate it is not greater than, that of a police magistrate's. No doubt in the olden days when coroners' inquests were instituted the presence of a jury gave publicity to the proceedings, but now sufficient publicity of such proceedings is ensured by the omnipresence of the press.

7633. You referred to the changes that might be made by combining certain positions at present held by police magistrates? Yes.

7634. Do you consider that the Richmond and The Tweed could be served by one magistrate, having regard to the connection of those districts by rail? I do not think so, as the police magistrate at Lismore, on the Richmond River, has to visit the minor courts of Ballina, Byron Bay, Casino, Coraki, Wardell, and Woodburn.

7635. Does the clerk of petty sessions receive fees? Yes; but under the provisions of Act 30 Vic. No. 32, they must be paid by him to the Treasury. A police magistrate or other officer, provided he is not a clerk of petty sessions, retains them for his own use. My opinion is that all the fees received by Government officers should be paid into the Treasury. It is an unfair thing that a man in a junior position should receive a higher salary than another in a senior position by means of fees. There is another reason why it is advantageous that fees should be paid to the Treasury. I think it is desirable that in the Estimates every officer's remuneration should be shown. I have no doubt that some Civil Servants receive £200 or £300 a year in fees.

7636. *President.*] How is the evidence taken down in the Supreme Court? *Vivâ voce* on oath, or by affidavit, with the right of oral cross-examination of the deponent.

7637. Is it taken down in longhand? Yes; except in certain cases. In the Equity Court the evidence is frequently taken down in shorthand; and even in the Common Law Courts, with the consent of the parties, it is taken down in shorthand.

7638. But it is not the universal practice? No.

7639. Do you think it would be desirable to have evidence taken in shorthand in every Court, the Judge for his own benefit and for his own special use taking down such notes as he considers necessary? In a certain class of cases taking evidence by shorthand would be desirable, but I do not consider myself competent to give an opinion. It is a question which could only be properly settled by the Judges.

7640. It would be within the Judge's power to take his own notes as he does at present? Yes. There is no doubt it would be an advantage to have questions and answers taken down in shorthand in cases where another hearing was likely to take place. You can imagine a long question which only requires an answer, Yes or No. The terms of the question are now set down in the answer as if they had proceeded from the mouth of the witness. In cross-examination some advantage might be taken of that. Under the shorthand system you would have both question and answer separated. It would not matter much if the Judge before whom the case was tried had to decide it, but if it had to go before another Court an unfair construction might be put on an answer of that kind. Of course if the Judge took evidence he would only take what is material, whereas the shorthand-writer would take a great deal that was not material.

7641. In cases where shorthand is employed in taking down evidence can you say what the fees are, and by whom they are paid? The shorthand-writers are paid by folio. I could not make an estimate what that would amount to. If you had shorthand-writers paid by the Crown they would not work all the time. If you had a tender called for the work you would require one head man of the staff who would have his men present at every Court, and have the work done and ready transcribed the next morning; that would involve considerable expense to the Government. It might suit the public, but it would be a very considerable expense.

7642. Then the Government would pay the costs? Yes; they would pay the staff by salary to carry out the work. If a tender were called, and a salaried staff were obtained, part of the expenses would be paid out of the costs by the parties.

7643. Are you aware whether the system of taking down the evidence in shorthand has been adopted in Canada? I have heard that it has been successful there.

7644. In the meantime would you consider it advisable to allow any shorthand-writers, with a speed certificate of 150 words a minute, to practice in the Equity or other Courts as in Melbourne? I think if a man could take down that number of words he would be good enough for the purpose.

7645. *Mr. Storey.*] Would there be any saving effected by it? Not to the State, but there might be to the public. There would be rather an increase of expenditure.

7646. Would not any arrangement of that kind be entirely under the control of the Judges? That would depend on administrative arrangements.

7647. Have you any system by which all necessary work is done by typewriters? I think a very large saving could be made by the use of typewriters. We have introduced a system of taking evidence in Police Courts by typewriters. It has been a great success. That system should, as far as practicable, be adopted throughout the country.

7648. In what way would economy be effected by using typewriters instead of having the work done in the ordinary way by deposition clerks? The time of the Crown Prosecutor, who has to read the evidence, would be saved. The evidence is now very hurriedly taken. The typist would be able to take the evidence very much quicker than a longhand writer. A great deal of clerical labour could be dispensed with if the typewriter were more freely used, more especially where copies of papers are required.

FRIDAY,

FRIDAY, 15 *MARCH*, 1895.

[*In the Court House, Goulburn.*]

Present:—

JAMES ROBERTSON, Esq., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V., | J. H. STOREY, Esq., J.P.

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, Esq., President.

William Orr, Esq., District Surveyor at Wagga Wagga, sworn and examined:—

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7649. *President.*] You have had rather a long service in the Government? Yes; I commenced as an articled pupil to Edward Moriarty, Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers. I am a civil engineer by profession, and I have a knowledge of land work ever since 1865, but I have only been on salary for about seventeen years.

7650. About what extent is the district under your care? It extends to what is called the Barrier Range, or the Snowy Mountains on the east, and far down to the plains below Whitton, on the railway line, on the west; on the north its boundary is close to Harden, on the railway-line; and on the south it is bounded by the Murray River and the Colony of Victoria. It comprises eleven land districts.

7651. You might describe to us generally your own duties, and during what period of the year they occupy you? My duties comprise the general supervision of the officers connected with the surveys. I have three staff surveyors and a large number of licensed surveyors under my supervision, and an office staff of about twelve or thirteen.

7652. Are they professional, or partly professional and partly clerical? With one exception they are all professional. I have one clerk who is not very efficient; but he is an obliging fellow, and strives to please.

7653. The surveyors you mentioned first are salaried surveyors? Yes.

7654. And the licensed surveyors are paid by fees? Yes.

7655. They are only paid when they are employed? Exactly.

7656. Could you suggest any economy in the number of these salaried officers, or could you say whether they are overpaid in any case? The question of the payment of licensed surveyors has been a subject for report frequently in the past. I favour contract work, as I believe it to be more economical than the ordinary work, because then men are paid by results; but unfortunately the work is not as good. The work is more satisfactory when it is carried out by a staff surveyor, because he devotes more care to it, but a man paid by results is apt to hasten the work. I have one licensed surveyor who made over £1,000 last year, and in reply to a question of mine he said he had been unoccupied during that time about three months—that is, £1,000 represented nine months' work. Now the staff surveyors, together with their field assistants, tot up to about £1,000 a year, and they were fully employed. It is my duty to see they are fully employed from one year's end to the other. The work of the licensed surveyors is more costly to the Government than that of the staff surveyors. The merits of the two systems have often been discussed in the office. I favour at present the staff system, because we are not allowed to control the licensed surveyers. If I were allowed to make arrangements with a licensed surveyor and say to him, "Here is a piece of work which you may do if you care to do it at what I consider a fair price; I know what it can be done for by a staff surveyor,"—if I could make an arrangement on that basis it would be more satisfactory; but I am so tied down by the head office rules and regulations that I cannot act as a private individual would.

7657. Then you have not the same power that a clerk of works would have over the contractor for a building; where then does your authority come in before your work is accepted? I am bound by the book of regulations which is handed to me. These regulations are interpreted, not by myself, but by the chief surveyor in Sydney. In a case of dispute the licensed surveyor has the option of appeal to the head office, and properly so. The contract is not between man and man, but between a man and the Government, and the endeavour is to make the system which is applicable to the whole Colony apply to the corner in which we live.

7658. You might give an instance of one of the licensed surveyors undertaking a piece of work? It is rather technical, perhaps. We insert a post at each corner of a portion of land, and for each corner we pay (say) 5s. These corners are a large item, and give rise to confusion with the surveyors. The surveyor endeavours to make as many corners as he can, and I to make as few as I can.

7659. The less irregular the shape of the land the cheaper the survey? Yes; but yet we cannot possibly from our office—although we know the country well, and have lived in it so many years—say how many corners should be put in; something must be left to discretion. As far as I can, I endeavour to limit the number of corners to four or five; but when the surveyor gets on the ground he finds the conditions are such that he considers it necessary to put in more corners. [*Witness illustrated his meaning by means of a sketch.*] If I disallow any corners he appeals to the head office, and, owing to the practice throughout the whole Colony, we are obliged to abide by the decision of the head office. In cases of appeal I find that the decision invariably goes in favour of the land surveyor; that is to say, we have not that control over our men that I would like, in the interests of the Government.

7660. He always gets the benefit of any doubt? Yes; if he has courage enough, or is knowing enough to appeal to the head office, he invariably wins the appeal.

7661. Could you estimate roughly how much additional payment is caused in a year by this mode of estimating? The licensed surveyors I have had trouble with contend that the extra amounts to a difference of from 10 to 20 per cent. There is a lot of trouble in establishing a corner, because it must be very accurately defined.

7662. The boundary must be ascertained beyond dispute? Yes; the corners I hold to be the chief thing in the survey.

7663. They estimate the difference at 10 per cent.? From 10 to 20 per cent. some have asserted. I should not say it was as much as that; I should say it was approaching 10 per cent.

7664. Your head is Mr. Twynam? No, my head is the Minister only; I am practically Surveyor-General in my own district.

7665. Can you forecast whether the expenditure in your department will diminish or increase? I should say it is certainly diminishing.

7666. Because of there being less lands to survey? Yes; because the best land has been alienated, and because we have adopted a cheaper system of measurement. In some of the districts, such as on the coast,

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coast, the divisions are small, consequently the survey work is more expensive; but as you get further west the divisions are larger, going up to 10,240 acres, consequently the survey is lighter and cheaper. My own district is a fair average district. The work is certainly diminishing, and the demand for land is diminishing.

7667. Consequently, the staff that would be required to overtake the work would also have to be fewer in number? Yes; we will have to reduce the staff.

7668. That will be a matter of the immediate future? I have been working, so far, undermanned, in order to get credit for economy.

7669. Do you anticipate being able to still further reduce the staff? Yes; my object has been always to cut down where possible.

7670. How many, within twelve months, might you be able to dispense with? I anticipate having to increase within the next twelve months, for the reason that when the new Land Bill is passed by the Legislature there will be more work for us. The work will increase then for two years; but, on the whole, it is diminishing.

7671. But at present, or lately, you have been working undermanned? Yes, at the present time. I am just harrassed over the work, but I have to get it through. They are introducing new ideas with regard to the publishing of information about lands, and I have all hands assisting the head office in the preparation of the pamphlet which Mr. Carruthers proposes to issue, showing all the lands available throughout the Colony.

7672. Have you ever considered the possibility of amalgamating any districts which are under separate district surveyors, so that two districts might be thrown into one, and thus effect a saving in that direction? I think it is not, in the interests of the public, desirable to decrease the number of districts. The public ought to be well served. If you have to study expense certainly the whole Colony might be managed by one man, but less efficiently than if divided as at present. I think the public would be better served if the district offices were more in number. I favour the division between Forbes and Wagga Wagga. I am quite confident I could manage the Forbes district in addition to my own; but I do not think it would be so satisfactory to the public, because they would have to come so far to confer with me.

7673. Have you many conferences with intending applicants? I have a draftsman who attends to the public, but if there is anything he cannot deal with he sends it in to me.

7674. Your head office, of course, is at Wagga Wagga? Yes.

7675. And are you frequently absent? No. I have to attend the Land Board and represent the Crown. Suppose the question is the appraisement of a certain run or holding, I appear for the Crown, and the lessee is against me. The chairman acts the part of an unprejudiced person or judge, and does not take sides with either.

7676. The Land Boards are constituted by a chairman and two coadjutors? Yes.

7677. Do you think it is necessary to have distinct chairmen and coadjutors;—would it not be possible for the district surveyors to fulfil the same duties? There is a lot of work performed by the Boards which is quite unnecessary, I believe; but in Mr. Carruthers' new Bill it is proposed to reduce that very much. I certainly think the chairman is practically the Board. When an application comes in it is sent to my office for charting. It has to be charted on the maps, and examined to see whether the land is available; then it comes to me to see whether there are any objections to the form. After being carefully examined it goes to the chairman, who looks at the papers before the case comes into Court. His two coadjutors simply look over the matter. They may have a practical knowledge of the country, but a great many of them know nothing particular about the law.

7678. They have no professional skill? No.

7779. Have they local experience? Not in all cases.

7680. Do you happen to know whether any colleagues of the chairman of the Land Board travel for great distances to sit at the Court? One of them, who is a very efficient member, travels, I think, 40 miles in a day; but I do not know really if we could get a better man anywhere—one whose conduct would be so much above suspicion.

7681. His impartiality and judgment are acknowledged? He is most painfully honest and conscientious.

7682. Do you consider that it would be an advantage if the chairmen of the Land Boards were professional surveyors? I do not know; I think it is rather against the interests of the office to have a professional man in the position, because he brings his skill, or rather his knowledge, into opposition to the district surveyor. For instance, in connection with the designing of a subdivision of country he might make some alteration without due consideration, although the district surveyor, sitting in his office calmly, has made the design after careful consideration. I have worked under a chairman who was a district surveyor, and I found it was rather troublesome, because I was quite satisfied with my own designs.

7683. Then, personally, you would prefer a chairman who was not a professional surveyor? Yes; I look upon my own chairman as an admirable one. I have been under no less than three, and I look upon him as the best I have had.

7684. *Mr. Robertson.*] In your opinion, is it necessary, for the due observance of the business of the Land Board, to have two local members? No; I certainly think that the chairman is the only one necessary.

7685. Then you think that, without affecting the efficiency of the Service and the performance of the work, these two offices could be abolished? Yes; they could be dispensed with.

7686. What is the proper designation of these colleagues of the chairman—are they not called local members? Yes; that is the legal term.

7687. What would be the saving effected by the abolition of these offices? I should say fully 50 per cent.

7688. And that would, of course, include the fees and travelling expenses of the local members? Yes.

7689. Is not the man who occupies the position of chairman, not being a professional man, very largely, if, in fact, not entirely, dependent upon the district surveyor for all the information which will enable him to come to a conclusion in any matter with which he deals? Well, often when the case is heard in Court, matters arise that the district surveyors could not have cognizance of, but I should certainly say that everything is dependent on the district surveyor.

7690. As a surveyor, have you not to write out in detail the particulars of all the cases to be submitted to the Land Board? At their inception. After the matter has made some progress the papers do not come

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come to me. A man applies for a portion of land; the papers come to me for investigation as to whether the land is available; then the case goes to the Board, and they consider it, and perhaps authorise a survey; then it comes back to me, and I have a survey made; then it goes to the Board again, but after that it does not come back to me at all. The chairman then takes all the duty of the work on his shoulders. Always at the inception of a matter the thing is thoroughly investigated by myself.

7691. Practically, the man behind the chairman is the district surveyor? Yes.

7692. That being so, do you think it would be advisable that the district surveyor should be chairman of the Land Board? Yes; I certainly think the present arrangement is unnecessary. The difficulty of the existing arrangement is that I have to explain a matter to the chairman, so that he may be able to explain it to the public. Under a different system I would not have to make such a lengthy report on the matter and go so much into detail.

7693. With the necessary adjustment of office work could the district surveyor occupy the dual position? Yes; and without any increase to the staff.

7694. Then there would be a considerable reduction? Oh, yes; fully half. That is to say, the Chairman's salary and my own are something about the same. The saving in salaries, including clerks', would be at least £1,075.

7695. That would be including the abolition of the office of deposition clerk? Including that. It is quite practicable to dispense with that officer.

7696. The deposition work could be done in various towns by a clerk of petty sessions or land agent, or other officer? Yes; or a constable; it does not require great skill.

7697. How long have you been in the Service? In the Lands thirty years.

7698. You are acquainted with the "Land Act of 1884"? I am.

7699. Can you tell us what the spirit and intention of that Act were? To cause settlement in the country.

7700. To effect a system of decentralisation? Yes.

7701. As a result of that Act were there not drafted into the country in the early part of 1885 many of the most important officers in the Service? Yes; I think the choicest men they could get in the Service were selected.

7702. Was it the intention to have all the drafting and compilation done in the country, and so avoid the excessive staff at the head office? Yes.

7703. Has it ever struck you that there appears to be somewhat of an anomaly in the Service, seeing that in 1893 there were 162 officers in the Survey Branch of the head office, drawing salaries amounting to £34,554, and in all the combined country survey offices there were 197 officers, drawing a total of £51,905? Yes; it has always been my idea that there has been a duplication of offices. In fact, at the introduction of the Act of 1884 there was an adverse influence at work on the part of officers who were desirous of living in the city. That has always told against the administration of the Act; that is to say, there was a desire to centralise things.

7704. In your opinion was that a wise provision? Certainly not; though I believe in federation I believe in separate administration of the districts.

7705. Are you aware that in the Roads Office there is a Roads Branch where the maps you prepare are examined? Yes.

7706. Can you tell us anything about that? I always looked upon that as time lost. That Roads Department is under Mr. Twynam. I get surveys made in my district; he insists that I must make a preliminary inspection of plans, or what is called a cursory inspection, which is really exhaustive, and practically all that is necessary. I go through the papers, and the surveyors' work to see that the work is carried out efficiently. Then it goes down to Sydney and is duplicated. I hold that this is unnecessary, because in my experience he only looks to see what has already been done.

7707. Is not that practically work which could be completed in the district surveyor's office without additional expense? Yes; I quite agree with you there. We really do all the work. That is one point where we have no control of the surveyors. After I send the work to the head office the head office has the privilege of sending out memoranda to the surveyors requiring information on different points, whereas I could do that, or the draftsmen under me.

7708. Then, do you think that branch in the head office might be abolished? I think with advantage to the country it could be abolished. I think the Roads Department is a great trouble to the public generally. Of course the laws are very much in our way, but, no doubt, they could be altered in time.

7709. Is there a great deal of compilation done in the city—a great deal which might be done in the country offices? We could do it in the country, but at the same time we do not do it in the country. I mean to say we trust to the head office. That is where the duties of some of the city staff come in. I would have to increase my staff if I undertook compilation work.

7710. Granted that, but, if the men that would be necessary were drafted away from the head office, would it not, in your opinion, be far more advantageous to have that compilation done in the country offices? I would certainly prefer it myself.

7711. With regard to detail surveying, are the district surveyors qualified to conduct detail surveys? I should say so. You mean in connection with the city work?

7712. Yes, sewerage and drainage? Yes.

7713. If any work of that kind were being conducted in your district you could undertake it? Yes, certainly; but still, I think, I would have less difficulty than most men, because of my professional training in engineering.

7714. Still it is a work that, in your opinion, district surveyors could undertake? Oh yes, they would rise to the occasion if they had to do it.

7715. How many cases were sent to the Appeal Court in Sydney from your district? I cannot recall any referred to the Land Court by our Board in 1894.

7716. In your opinion, is it necessary to have the Land Appeal Court, as constituted at the present time? It has been suggested that the whole system might be re-organised, that the district surveyor should deal with all cases, and that all parties disappointed by his decision should have the option of appeal to a central court or an itinerant court that might travel the districts to dispense justice. I would impose some penalties on a district surveyor who gave a careless or faulty decision. I think such a system would be much cheaper.

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7717. As far as the work of your district has gone, you have supplied no work to the Land Appeal Court last year? Of course our decisions have been disputed, and in that case there have been appeals, but the practice of a great many other Boards, when they are in doubt as to the law, is to refer the matter to the Land Appeal Court. The appeals against our decisions I should say must have been twenty or thirty.
7718. Would these be heard by the Appeal Court? They were heard by the Appeal Court.
7719. *Mr. Storey.*] In answer to the President, you said that your staff consists of three staff surveyors, besides nine or ten of an office staff? Yes.
7720. Has this staff been with you long? When I was appointed to Wagga the staff was quite double the number, but I have reduced it considerably by system and order. Everything was very confused when I went there.
7721. Have you had anything to do with fixing the salaries paid to the staff surveyors? They are fixed by regulation, or the practice of the office. My first lieutenant gets £1 4s. 3d. a day, and the other gets £1 1s. 5d.; that is of course exclusive of labourer's wages.
7722. But your office staff is paid an annual salary? Yes.
7723. Are any of these men paid a higher salary than their work is worth? I was thinking over that matter. Take a man who is occupying a medium position on the staff, who gets £220 a year, and suppose him to be worth his salary. I can classify men above him who are not worth it, and perhaps there are men below who are worth more than they receive.
7724. I understand that, in your opinion, there may be men getting more salary than their work justifies, and men getting less salary than they are entitled to? You have touched the point there.
7725. Would not a system of grading of that kind be of use to the whole Service? Yes; I think that is what is really needed to promote the efficiency of the Service.
7726. In that case men would not be getting a higher rate of pay than their work justified simply because they had been in the Service a great many years? No.
7727. With a proper system by which promotion might be given all over the Service, a man having reached one grade, if a vacancy occurred in the next grade in some other department, would be eligible for it? I think that is where the difficulty comes in. I could not grade a man I have never seen. I may have a first-class draftsman, and another may have another very good, but until I had the two men under my personal supervision I could not grade them.
7728. Such a method as we are now talking about could not be brought about unless some outside Board were in existence to carry out the reformation? Yes; with supreme power.
7729. Do you not find that political patronage, in a great measure, rules the Service? Yes; and it is a curse to it—if you will pardon the phrase. I am powerless against men with influence—in my own office.
7730. You said, as to the contract work, that you had not the complete supervision you should have? I have supervision, but not control—that is to say, the surveyors have the right of appeal.
7731. But it rests entirely with you or your staff to see that the work is carried out in a proper manner? I should be allowed, I think, to deal with the question as between man and man, to make the best bargain I could in the interests of my employers, and to say to a surveyor, "Here is piece of work which I know can be done at a certain price; if you take it you must do it at that price."
7732. But I understand that at the present time you are bound by head office rule? I am bound by the appeals.
7733. But no payment is made to these gentlemen until you certify to the work? No; the head office will not pay unless on my certificate.
7734. You also said your staff was fully employed the whole twelve months, whereas the surveyor is only employed nine months—I suppose we may take it for granted that being fully employed means being fully employed on necessary work? Yes. My aim is always to make the public pay—that is to say, the work of the surveyors is to a large extent paid for by the applicants.
7735. If the district surveyor filled the position of the Land Board without any co-adjutors at all, do you not think it would be necessary, in the interests of the public, that some appeal should be made against his decision, and do you not think that could be done by calling into existence an Appeal Board in the district? I would not constitute another Court of three members. I think the Police Magistrate ought to be able to adjudicate in the matter, the district surveyor and the applicant to appear before him to cite the facts of the case.
7736. I understand your notion is that the Police Magistrate should constitute the Appeal Court? Yes; we should both state our case before him, with a right of appeal to the Central Court.
7737. In Wagga Wagga you have a Crown lands agent;—could not a lot of these offices be amalgamated? I certainly think the Crown lands agent's office in Wagga Wagga could be dispensed with. The work might be carried out by the staff at the disposal of the chairman and district surveyor.
7738. Does the gentleman filling the position of land agent at Wagga Wagga fill any other position? No; he is Crown lands agent only.
7739. What is his salary? *President:* He gets £371.
7740. Would his time be fully occupied? Nothing like. I think he has an assistant.
7741. Could the clerk of petty sessions do the same work? Not in Wagga Wagga. It could be done in our office. The clerk of petty sessions works night and day there.
7742. And with very little extra work it could be done in your office? Apparently we do it all now. We could do it without much trouble.
7743. Could you say that the same thing applies in other parts of the country? I think the land agents in the other eleven districts are necessary and a convenience to the public. Their duties are amalgamated with the duties of clerk of petty sessions, for instance, at Corowa and Narrandera.
7744. In the Wagga Wagga district I suppose there is the ordinary army of road inspectors, conditional purchase inspectors, and watering-place inspectors;—could not a lot of this inspecting be done by the same people? It would add considerably to their duties. The offices of public watering-places' inspector, travelling stock inspector, and conditional purchases' inspector might be amalgamated without any trouble; but I am afraid the clerical duties would require the appointment of a clerk to assist the inspector.
7745. *Mr. Robertson.*] That would be an economy? An economy, of course, because that service could be performed for £150 a year.
7746. *Mr. Storey.*] Do these gentlemen all hail from Sydney? No; they live at Wagga Wagga. Mr. Suttor is the inspector of public watering-places, Mr. Lyne is inspector of stock, and Mr. Mulligan is inspector of conditional purchases.

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7747. Do you think the time of these three gentlemen is fully occupied? I think, perhaps, the technical parts of the work of the public watering-places' inspector, such as laying out the tanks and taking levels, might be done by one of my staff, but the ordinary work, such as seeing that the person in charge of the watering-place takes care of the Government property, might be done by an ordinary inspector. I, myself, just for the convenience of the public, am what they call an acting inspector of stock. The inspector of stock is frequently away, and when he is away people come to me for "sheep permits."
7748. Why is he away frequently? Inspecting his district. Under the Pastures Act he has to see that it is kept clear and clean, as they call it: that is, free from scab. He has to have a technical knowledge of the diseases peculiar to stock. I do not think it requires very great skill. I think a man might soon make himself efficient in that work.
7749. Are they all paid salaries and travelling allowances? I think the stock inspector is paid largely from a tax imposed on the pastoralists in the district.
7750. But inspectors of conditional purchases and others? They are all paid salaries and travelling allowances.
7751. That has rather a tendency to keep them out travelling? Yes.
7752. In our inquiry we find that an immense number of publications are printed and circulated by the Government Printer—*Gazettes*, for instance;—do you find it essential that you should have copies of the *Gazette* sent to you? I do not think we could possibly dispense with the *Gazette* at all; so much so that, if the Government did not supply it I would pay for it out of my own pocket.
7753. Are there any publications sent to you besides that? There is the *Australian Gazette* published by the Mines Department, which is sent to me for the purpose of disseminating knowledge about insect pests and diseases in stock. It is a revenue-producing periodical. Those are the only two I receive.
7754. *Mr. Storey.*] Are there many extensive Government works going on in your district at all? At the present time I cannot recall one expensive work. Along the Murray the joint Governments of Victoria and New South Wales are building bridges—one at Tocumwal and one at Jingellic. There is no doubt they are very necessary.
7755. Do you know of any works carried out in your department beyond what is absolutely required which have been really done to satisfy the Members for the district or progress committees? No; I cannot recall any. I think Wagga Wagga particularly has been rather in the cold in that respect. We have had statesmen like Mr. Forster to represent us, men who have not been merely roads and bridges members.

Abram Orpen Moriarty, Esq., Chairman of the local Land Board of the District of Goulburn, sworn and examined:—

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7756. *President.*] You have a very long record in the Civil Service? Very nearly fifty years.
7757. Have you a very extensive district under your care? I have one of the most extensive in point of business.
7758. What is the extent of it, roughly? The districts are Young, Burrowa, Yass, Gunning, Goulburn, and Moss Vale. Braidwood and Nowra were in my care, but were transferred.
7759. Were they transferred on account of the work being too great? No.
7760. You are assisted by two coadjutors, or colleagues, when you are sitting in Court? Yes.
7761. Are these gentlemen from the immediate locality, or do they reside at any distance? They are practically local men in every case. My colleagues in Goulburn are not Goulburn men, but they live within a few miles of the town; they are gentlemen of position and standing. I should have no difficulty in getting through my business without their assistance, but they are certainly a help to me, as they give one confidence. I have had thrust upon me a considerable responsibility in connection with the lands. I have had personal charge in a leading position for a number of years, and I have felt so strongly the high responsibility put upon me in connection with the administration of the Land laws that I have not hesitated at times to say what I thought. In 1887 I was asked for a report. That report was not found agreeable, and I was asked to withdraw it, and I consented to withdraw it on the distinct understanding that I should not be asked to withdraw any of the statements I had made.
7762. *Mr. Storey.*] Was this after you had a couple of years' experience of the administration of the Act? Yes.
7763. *President.*] Have you had experience as a district surveyor in your lifetime? No; I have always been employed in connection with official administration.
7764. We have gathered from some other evidence that in some cases the chairmen of the local Land Boards, although they have the advantage of their colleagues sitting with them, are practically the judges on the cases submitted to them? That is not my experience. I have said from the first that the members of the Land Board perform a useful duty. Their functions are somewhat assimilated to those of assessors or of a jury. They can strengthen one's views as to facts or as to values, and upon these points I have not attempted to dictate to my colleagues, but I expect them to take my view of the law. I do not consult them as to what is evidence, and I rely on my own responsibility on that matter. I think it is the Chairman's duty to carry on the administration of the Board. The proper function of the members is to assist him as assessors as to facts or values.
7765. Practically do they, as a rule, coincide with your decision? Almost invariably, but not always. In some cases I am over-ruled by them.
7766. There are three; so, to put you in the minority, the other two must go together? That has been done.
7767. And you have, of course, submitted? No, I have not. I have done this. I have stated in the minute on the papers that a majority consisting of so-and-so have decided, but I have taken the opportunity of adding my own views.
7768. The matter goes no further than that? Not unless it comes under review in some form.
7769. You mentioned that there were some districts removed from the scope of your control, but not at your suggestion;—could you suggest that you might undertake some other district in conjunction with your own, so as to economise; for you are aware that we are here to find out means of economy without sacrificing efficiency, and to recommend them to the Government? You will appreciate the little delicacy I have in going beyond the strict requirements of your question for this reason—the Minister himself has taken certain steps in that direction. On that subject I myself requested the Minister to hear me, and

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and I stated I was prepared to offer certain suggestions which might be useful to him and the public at the same time. What I intended to do was to tell the Minister of the evidence I had given in 1887 here before a Board which went round to inquire into these matters. Probably what I would have to say has been anticipated by myself some years ago, and it would embody what I recommended in 1884; so you see it is a little awkward. I do not want to go behind the Minister's back and say you had better do this, that and the other thing, but at the same time I have dealt with all this before.

7770. But we have authority, by request of the Governor, to inquire into a matter such as you mention, and the Minister, of course, will, no doubt, ——? I only wish to indicate to you what my position is. I have already done this.

7771. But as you have not done it to us, if it should come out that we have interviewed you and have not obtained from you the exact facts that you are in a position to tell us, we shall be blamed for a dereliction of duty? Up to the end of 1884 I had entire charge of all this business. I had no Boards. The Surveyor-General who controlled the survey part of the arrangement reported to me, and I had authority to deal with my own business. I was my own Under Secretary, and I dealt directly with the Minister. On the abolition of my office I made a proposal to the Minister, Mr. Farnell, as to how the Colony should be divided between new Boards. The proposal I made was the same arrangement as I had had in operation for some years in dealing with conditional purchases—that is to say, there had been nine Commissioners. I told him that nine Boards would do the work better than a larger number.

7772. How many are there now? Fourteen.

7773. That is still your opinion? I repeated that opinion in 1887, and I am still of that opinion. There would be less risk of divergent practice in a small number of Boards. The thing was done for many years. Under that system we got through an amount of business far exceeding anything that exists to-day. There were ten districts—the Metropolitan, the North Coast, the South Coast, the Northern, the Southern, the Western, the Central North-Western, the Central South-Western, the North-Western, and the South-Western.

7774. By reverting to that number there would be a saving of the expenses connected with five districts presided over by the local Land Boards? The business would be as well done by a smaller number of Boards. I am entitled to speak with authority on the subject.

7775. Has it occurred to you to look into the saving that would be effected by such a change;—there would certainly be the saving of five salaries of £650 each—that would be £3,215 alone, besides the concomitant expenses of inferior officials? There would probably be some re-arrangement necessary; some greater consolidation of business. Some time ago I took the trouble to look into what was going on in other districts, and this information is from statistics published in 1891, which was a fairly illustrative year. The number of cases dealt with by the Goulburn Board was 3,280, and the expenses were £934 12s.; the average number of cases dealt with by the other thirteen Boards was 2,728, and the average expenses £1,225 5s. Thus, for an excess of 552 cases over the average, my Boards showed a saving of £270 13s. per annum.

7776. How do you account for that? No doubt the Goulburn District is a compact one, and I have the advantage of railway travelling. I have been accustomed to hold Courts every month at every sub-centre.

7777. How many of these have you in your district? I have been accustomed to hold Courts at Crookwell and Taralga, in the Goulburn District, but on the borders and nearer to the centre of business, and more convenient for the people who come to the Courts. I pass through Binalong in going to transact the business of the Burrowa District. As Binalong is a centre, if I brought people from Binalong to Burrowa I should impose 40 miles of extra travelling on some of them. These are the only places at which I hold Courts, except in the principal place. The places I hold Courts at are Goulburn (including Crookwell and Taralga), Gunning, Yass, Burrowa (including Binalong), Young, and Mossvale.

7778. With regard to the district surveyors, do you find their preparation of the cases, and the papers they lay before your Board, of great value in enabling you to come to a decision? Yes; but the Board does not always take their views. I have not hesitated to take a view opposed to that of the district surveyor; but we have never come into collision. I should like to complete the statement I have just been referring to. The cases per sitting in connection with the Goulburn Board were about thirty at each place per sitting day, and in connection with the thirteen other Boards, the number was nineteen. The cost per case of the Goulburn Districts was 5s. 9¾d., and of the districts of the other thirteen Boards the cost has been 8s. 4¾d. The Goulburn Board sat 108 times, and the average of the other Boards represented 144 days' sitting. In addition to that, my Courts were held every month at several places, which has had many advantages.

7779. It saves the time of the appellants, or the suitors, or whatever they may be called? It is also right I should state that I have made it a rule to take to the Boards only such business as the nature of the case or the requirements of the law demanded should be dealt with at a Board meeting. I transact, whenever I can, business on my own responsibility, as far as my authority extends. To show what I mean, I may say that in one year one of my neighbours, a very good officer, who took a different view of his duties from mine, dealt with four cases of a certain class in a similar district to this. I, myself, in the same year dealt with 800 cases of that same class. The number of cases he has to deal with generally are, perhaps, as large as mine; but those he did not deal with personally went into the number of cases dealt with by his Boards, and helped to swell the total number. I do not bring people before the Board unless it is absolutely necessary. Early in 1885 I arranged with Mr. Twynam (then district surveyor), that, instead of keeping a case back till I brought the people before the Board, I should pass the papers on to the district surveyor, who would undertake on his own responsibility to give instructions for survey without bringing the people before the Board at that stage. Cases only came before the Boards when the Boards were asked to decide something; the law has since been made to correspond with that practice.

7780. This system spared personal attendance on the part of the applicant in the first instance? I have known people brought from Albury to Grenfell merely to be told that their land was going to be surveyed. It was an oversight in the Act.

7781. What staff have you in connection with your Board? Five clerks in Goulburn and three inspectors.

7782. The clerks are engaged on clerical work, I suppose? Yes.

7783. Do you think that they are paid sufficiently, or are they overpaid, at the rate mentioned in the Blue Book—take the clerk-in-charge, for instance, at £380? I do not think he is sufficiently paid. He is a man of good abilities, very high character, and long standing in the Public Service. He was appointed after being several years promised £450, but that salary was struck off by a stroke of the pen for no reason

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reason that I am aware of. He must have been nearly thirty years in the Public Service. He is a man who in any other vocation in the world would have gained a high position by reason of his character and business aptitude.

7784. All your staff are fully occupied? I will not say that. The employment of the staff varies with the amount of business. The staff is rather beyond what we now require, but we have had in view the probability of some changes taking place, and we are leaving the matter to come on in connection with some larger arrangements that may be necessary. The staff has sometimes been more than I would ask for, and sometimes less.

7785. But could you dispense with anyone? Yes; on the present lines we could dispense with one clerk. I have had to complain of needless expenditure in connection with my own office. I have not hesitated to say there had been jobbery. It is a strong term. This happened. In opposition to the advice of the district surveyor and myself, premises were taken for our office at a rent considerably beyond what better premises could have been had for at the same time—something double or treble. We could have been accommodated in the premises now occupied by the City and Australasian Banks, but instead of this Foxall's shop was taken. We were asked to state what fittings we would require, but we refused to recommend any fittings. In spite of us, £1,530 was spent on fitting up the place on a five years' lease, and every penny of that money was wasted. That lease ran for five years, and all the money spent in fittings was thrown away. The lease expired five years ago. All this time there has been a piece of Crown land between the lock-up and the district survey office quite ample for our requirements. We have actually sunk in rent more than enough to complete all the offices we require.

7786. *Mr. Robertson.*] Is it in contemplation to build a new survey lands office, or additions to the present lands office? Just four rooms, connecting the present survey office with the present lock-up.

7787. Do you not think that this building in which we are now sitting, and which is occupied, we are informed, for something like one month per annum, could be utilised for the purpose of the Civil Service business? Several years ago, when the building was first put up, I applied for this room and the adjoining one, but, though the Minister of the day allotted them to me, some difficulty arose, and I did not get them.

7788. Were you refused temporary use of these rooms? Yes; that is lately—within the last few months.

7789. Was that officially conveyed to you—the decision that you could not have these offices even temporarily? I do not remember at the moment, but I became aware of it. I saw the Under Secretary of Justice, and learned that we were not to have them.

7790. Are there any rented premises in Goulburn to-day? I believe there are. I think the stock inspector has some premises.

7791. You think that there could be an amalgamation of the offices of chairman of the Land Board and district surveyor? No.

7792. What are the objections? Both officers are fully employed. The district surveyor at Cooma, for example, was appointed to the position of chairman, and he was, I believe, fully occupied as chairman. He had also been fully employed as district surveyor, and so I believe is his successor. The same thing has happened in other districts.

7793. But by the adjustment of offices do you think the dual position could be occupied by one man? I think it is quite possible in some cases.

7794. In your opinion, what was the intention of the Land Act of 1884 with regard to the establishment of Survey Branches and Land Boards throughout the various parts of this Colony? I have always assumed the main object to have been, in a word, decentralisation.

7795. Has that object been accomplished? It has been very seriously interfered with by a system I have protested against over and over again—a system of interference with the local business by subordinates in the head office.

7796. Did you see the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Department of Lands? I have no doubt I have.

7797. Have you ever noticed that while £51,905 is spent on the district survey offices in the country, a sum of £34,554 is spent on the Survey Branch in the head office? I have not gone into that question of survey expenses.

7798. There were employed 162 persons in the Survey Branch of the head office, and 197 in all the combined country Survey Offices;—are you aware of any duplication of work in Sydney? I am not personally aware of it.

7799. Will you state what reasons you have for complaint with regard to the interference in Sydney? I find cases which my colleagues and I have dealt with under the law in open Court taken up by clerks in the head office whom I do not know. I cannot write a simple paper without everybody in the place writing his views about it. The official interference is overwhelming. Here is an example. [*Exhibits paper.*]

7800. This paper shows you made a very simple request, and that it was dealt with by how many persons in Sydney? It required only the Minister to deal with it, but it went through several hands. Some years ago I remember a similar paper, on which I counted the initials of nine able-bodied men.

7801. The initials of people who could not have any personal acquaintance with the business about which you wrote? I will not say that. I know the initials are of parties who have not been engaged in the duties I have been engaged in. At any rate, I felt justified in objecting, and I still object, to my work done in public and in open Court being reviewed by clerks in the head office. When the Board sitting in Goulburn found that a certain selection ought not to be forfeited, that selection was forfeited at the instance of some clerk in the head office. There is the Land Court, which I wish to speak of with respect, open for the people to appeal to, but I do not know what functions clerks in the head office have to review my business.

7802. How many cases have been sent from your districts to the Land Appeal Court during 1894? I do not know at the moment, but I think it was below the average.

7803. Do you know what the average is? I think the highest number we have had was twenty.* I may say that I have not hesitated to take what I believe to be the proper line, even although I should expose myself to the reprimand of the Land Court. I have met lately with a severe reprimand from the Land Court for exposing what the Board considered a very vicious dummy transaction.

7804. *President.*] Has your department much to do in the way of registration and recording? It employs one junior clerk, who also keeps the record of the district surveyor's office.

7805.

* NOTE (*on revision*):—I find the annual average has been about 10.—A.O.M.

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7805. I gather that you yourself deal promptly and finally with cases of trivial moment without putting them through the machinery of the Land Board? We deal instantly with all things we can deal with, without bringing them before the Board.
7806. Where you can dispense with formalities you do so? We always do so. As to the matter of recording and registering, I had occasion to go into that from an early period. The present system of registration in the Lands Office was copied from the system of the State Paper Office at Home. You must have some record.
7807. *Mr. Storey.*] Do I understand you to say that the cases your Land Board has dealt with, and given decisions on, are upset and altered by the Ministers in Sydney, without referring to the Land Appeal Court at all? There are certain classes of cases in which the Minister has to deal finally. There have been cases in which the Minister—I do not say this Minister—having the finding of the Board before him, has been advised to take another course and has taken it. A certain gross case occurred in the Burrowa district some twelve months ago. The Board found that it was a naked case of dummying, but I do not know what has become of it. I daresay when I see that case again, if I ever see it, I will find that several people have given their views about it. I do not recognise that any person has the right to interpose his views between the finding of the Court and the Minister who has the deciding of the case.
7808. Is it not the law of the land that these cases should be heard by the Land Boards, and that appeals against them should be referred to the Land Appeal Court, and not to the Minister? No; there are certain cases in which the Minister has the ultimate decision.
7809. Under the law the Minister is exercising his right? Quite so.
7810. Do you think that in such cases political influence has been brought to bear to upset your decision? I do not know. I have no reason to say so.
7811. Why would a Minister go behind the back of his own Court? I do not know why.
7812. Are these cases of frequent occurrence? I complained several years ago, and I complain from year to year.
7813. Do I understand this goes on continuously from year to year? During all the years it has been a system.
7814. Are the cases exceptional? The rule, I should say, is that some officers think it necessary to advise the Minister.
7815. With reference to the amalgamation of the offices of the district surveyor and charman of the Land Court, I presume any proposal such as that would meet with the approval of the district surveyor, but it would hardly meet with the approval of the chairman of the Land Board? I do not think a district surveyor would be found to approve of it as a rule. I think you will find they have more than enough to do already.
7816. The chairman of any Land Board not being a surveyor it is needless to say he would not approve of such a suggestion? I do not know. I know some people are prepared to undertake anything. I think, as a rule, that a man of good understanding would not undertake to do anything beyond his own *métier.*
7817. The duties are entirely different from each other? I think so.
7818. Your opinion as chairman of the Land Board is that the two positions are absolutely necessary? I think so. I think the professional work is enough for the professional people.
7819. What are your three inspectors engaged at? They have to visit the selections occasionally during the period of residence to see whether the selectors are residing upon them and otherwise fulfilling conditions.
7820. What do you call them? Inspectors of conditional purchases.
7821. Are they under your control? Yes, under my personal control.
7822. Cannot this inspection be done by other inspectors that are travelling about the country;—we have all sorts of inspectors—road inspectors, public watering-places' inspectors, and conditional purchases' inspectors? There are only engaged so many inspectors of conditional purchases as have in their hands a sufficient amount of work to keep them going from year to year.
7823. You have complete control over their travelling expenses, you know that they are not out longer than they should be? I have their journals month by month, and I have to certify their travelling charges. We compare their statements with their reports, and we know generally what they are doing.
7824. Who was responsible for that expenditure of fitting up offices against the advice of yourself and others? The late Under Secretary for Lands (now a Commissioner for Railways) was primarily responsible.
7825. Did he give any reasons? The papers can be found in the head office, Sydney.
7826. You have been fifty years in the Civil Service; you are perhaps the oldest Civil Servant in the Colony;—have you any suggestions to make to the Commission as to how the Civil Service should be worked —you know all its drawbacks? The Service is a very large one. There is a great deal of business to be done under different laws, and of a different class. I think there are sometimes too many subordinate officers.
7827. I am speaking more generally of the management of the Service;—would you go on as now, with the Service under the control of Ministers and Under Secretaries, subject to political influence to rule everything, or would you take it out of their hands and put it into the control of some person or Board, who would perhaps do more justice to the Civil Servants? I have no doubt the hands of the Civil Service Board might with advantage be strengthened. I do not think the Board exercises the full functions the law contemplated it should exercise. I do not think its control over the ramifications of the Service is as effective as it should be.
7828. It is a good idea to have a Civil Service Board? I think it is a good one; it has been adopted at Home.
7829. The present Civil Service Board has no powers at all under its Act? I have seen many matters in which such a body might well be employed.
7830. You are aware of the success of the railways under a Commission;—could other departments be managed on similar lines? I think there is too much personal responsibility thrown on the Minister by our system. I think he wants responsible persons between him and the lower officers, who would be strong enough to carry on the business in a capable and proper way.
7831. Are you in favour of the Superannuation Fund? The Service does not offer premiums to men of mark. A man cannot make a fortune in the Public Service. In all large Services it is customary to keep your men for years if they suit you. Weed them out if they are no good.

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7832. As long as the Civil Servants find the money themselves there should be no objection? The present system has been abused. People have been thrown on who have no right there. A superannuation scheme of that kind only deals with retiring allowances. That does not meet the case of a man dying.
7833. A sort of compulsory insurance should be combined with this scheme? That business is very well dealt with by Insurance Companies.
7834. *Mr. Robertson.*] Do you think that there is a necessity for the continuance of the present Land Appeal Court? I am quite sure there is no sufficient employment for such a Court; but you must have something to which to appeal from the Boards. Practically, during all the years before the present laws came into force, matters of the same class were dealt with through the Inquiry Commissioners, with appeal through me to the Minister. In the suggestions I made I proposed there should be something of the same kind.
7835. Practically to abolish the Appeal Court? That is out of the question. The Court is established by law, and the members receive their salaries for life. It goes without saying that the Court has not sufficient employment. It has sat for about ten days in this year, I think. No one would pretend to say that it has been constantly employed during the five years it has been in operation. I do not yet know, and I do not know anybody else who does know, upon what lines the Land Appeal Court fixes Crown rents. I do not know what their views are on this subject, and I do not know on what data they base their computations. The Land Board fixes the rent, and the Land Appeal Court sometimes alters it.

John Gregory Blaxland, Esq., Clerk-in-Charge of the local Land Board Office, Goulburn, sworn and examined:—

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7835½. *President.*] You have had a long service in the Government? Yes, twenty-six years in July. I was senior clerk in charge when I came up here, and I had a salary of £450.
7836. It is not so much as that now? No, it is now £380.
7837. Are your duties constant? Yes.
7838. What are your hours? Nine to 4·30 p.m.
7839. With an interval of an hour for lunch? Yes, but we do not go at 4·30 p.m. if there is any work to do. Very often a selector comes in after hours and wants information. I believe we are not supposed to give it, but we always do so as it saves the man a lot of travelling.
7840. There is no overtime? No.
7841. How many clerks are there in the office under you? Four under me.
7842. And their work is directed by you? Yes.
7843. You are responsible for their discipline and attendance to duty? Yes.
7844. You find them attentive and obedient? Yes, I should report it at once if it were not so.
7845. You can tell us what their salaries are without mentioning names? There is myself at £380, one at £245, one at £200, one at £175, and one at £75 (increased to £100).
7846. You have absolutely full work for these clerks under you? At present I have hardly full work for them.
7847. Do you expect that there will be a diminution or an increase of work shortly? I expect there will be an increase.
7848. Therefore you could not recommend the removal or transfer of any of these? I should recommend a transfer if the Cooma office were not put on here. It was for that reason I was holding back for a time. We heard that there was going to be an amalgamation of some of the districts. In that case I should have had ample work for the whole of the clerks. If that is not going to be the case I think we could do with one less clerk.
7849. Would it be one of the least salaried men, or a medium man you would recommend to be dispensed with? Transferred, I should say. I should recommend the one at £200, who has lately been appointed here, and who came from Forbes.
7850. You have, no doubt, intimately acquainted yourself with the constitution of the Land Boards, especially with the one that exists at Goulburn? Yes.
7851. Is it your impression that the two colleagues of the Chairman are indispensable, or could they to a considerable extent be dispensed with? I think they could be dispensed with in a great measure, although I think it would be advisable to retain one, a local man, who would know all the requirements of the district, and its carrying power, as people would have more faith in him.
7852. In case of a difference of opinion, however, the one man would annul the opinion of the Chairman—no decision could be arrived at? No. Well, I should think the Chairman would be enough; certainly in our district our Chairman would be enough, as he has such an intimate knowledge of all the laws.
7853. But, generally, would it be desirable? I think it would; but I have never been in any other district but this.
7854. The saving that would be effected by the non-payment of fees and travelling expenses would be very material? It would.
7855. Do the colleagues of your present Chairman come from a great distance? Two of them live about 7 and 11 miles away—those are the furthest.
7856. Are they paid travelling expenses—mileage, for instance? Not mileage; they are paid for the time they are away from home. One shilling an hour up to fifteen hours; 6d. per mile for coach or private conveyance we generally allow.
7857. *Mr. Storey.*] If a man lives 7 miles out of Goulburn that is his residence, and if he accepts the position of a member of the Land Board, it is manifestly unfair that he should be paid for the time he is coming from his residence to the Land Board. Let him be paid for the time he is at the Land Board, or for any time he is away from home on business, but surely he should not be paid for the time he is coming away from his home? Exactly so; but it has always been recognised that travelling expenses are allowed.
7858-9. Yes, when you have started on your work? But it is the system. Last year they got an additional fee of 10s. 6d., if they sat for half a day, to compensate them for the loss of the afternoon, because it was considered that they neglected some of their own business in order to attend the Board, but that has been knocked off. I got a circular the other day on that subject. That would have saved about £60 in last year's expenses in my district.

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7860. *Mr. Robertson.*] Do you know the reason why it was knocked off? No.
7861. Do you think the practice was abused? I do not think so in this district, because I used to economise most carefully.
7862. *Mr. Storey.*] How long is it since you had that circular? I got it on the 13th instant—two days ago. I drew the attention of the chairman to the fact that, although the circular reached me on the 13th instant, it took effect from the 1st instant. I thought it was rather hard on some of the members of the Board who had attended Courts, and, I believe, sent in vouchers for this loss of time.
7863. *President.*] Would the half-guinea be in addition to their ordinary fee? Yes; the fee would be £2 2s. for the whole day, and £1 1s. for a half day over three hours; and when they are away from home, in addition to the half day, for which they get £1 1s., they were allowed to charge 10s. 6d. for loss of time.
7864. So they really receive a guinea and a half as a minimum? Yes.
7865. But £2 2s. if engaged the whole day? Yes.
7866. You think it would be quite practicable to coalesce the two districts of Goulburn and Cooma? I should think so.
7867. It would be no detriment to the public business, and there would be a considerable saving in the diminution of the staffs? I think so. I do not know what the work of the Cooma office has been, but I do not think it has been as heavy as ours.
7868. Have you any professional skill or knowledge as a surveyor? No.
7869. So you cannot tell us, can you, whether a very efficient district surveyor might be also appointed as chairman of the local Land Board with advantage to the Service? Certainly if he had time for the two billets I think he could. The chairman at Cooma was first a district surveyor and a chairman afterwards, and he has fulfilled the duties of a chairman for some years to the great satisfaction of the people there. In this district we hold a Court every month round the different places, and that takes the chairman out of the district a great deal.
7870. He is particularly active in the discharge of his duties? Yes; and being away so much in pursuance of this duty throws much more of the administrative work of the office on me.
7871. You have not brought with you any statistics of the occasions on which he has held Courts throughout the district, and of the cost? No; I know he has held one a month.
7872. *Mr. Robertson.*] Is it necessary to hold one in every month in the whole of the places; are there so many cases that it is necessary to hold a monthly Court; could it not be once in two months? No; it was done to meet the requirements of the selectors more particularly.
7873. If they met once in every two months it would be half the travelling expenses? Yes; but, again, the sittings would be twice as long. The inspectors would be there two days instead of one, and while the Court is sitting the inspector gets £1 a day if away from headquarters.
7874. Do you know whether this is the only district where monthly meetings are held? I believe it is; but in liooking at the matter once or twice we have come to the conclusion that there would be hardly any savng by meeting less frequently. Suppose the Land Board met only every two months, and a man took up land which he found he could not get, he would be kept out of his money for two months and would have to go to the banks. I have known an instance where a poor man had to pay a solicitor ten guineas for a temporary loan.
7875. It quite accords with your own views, then, that the holding of the Courts as often as they are held by your chairman is advantageous? Yes, certainly, at all important places.
7876. *President.*] You think the number of cases is likely to increase or diminish in the immediate future? I think they will increase, because of some alteration in the land law. People are waiting in this district now, as they hope to get benefits from the land law.
7877. What number of surveyors have you attached to your district? I could not say; I think you will have to ask the district surveyor.
7878. *Mr. Robertson.*] Have you ever been struck by any needless or extravagant work in the conduct of the surveys? Yes; I think a great deal of the work that could be done in the country is done in the head office—it is duplicated very much.
7879. Necessarily? I should think not.
7880. What is the class of work to which you refer? We have often come across it in gazetting schedules, forwarding schedules to head office. Leases are sent down there to await the fifteen years' fulfilment; but we want them because a conditional purchase is taken up under the 25th clause, and we have to send for the papers.
7881. Who should be the custodian of these papers? I do not know. I should think all these papers should be kept in the country offices; but I would not recommend it here, because I am afraid of fire. Our office adjoins a saw-mill and timber yard.
7882. *Mr. Storey.*] Have you no safes? No safes at all—the merest lot of cupboards.
7883. *Mr. Robertson.*] You say you think there is a good deal of unnecessary duplication of work in the Sydney office? Yes; I do not see what a great number of the clerks are wanted for in Sydney. For instance, I write for the chairman a submission to the Minister that a case be referred to the Board, under the 20th section; that is registered, goes through two or three hands, and is returned to us. Instead of being put before the Minister it is sent back. We have to register that, which triplicates the work. As to the leases, I believe we fill in all the particulars for the *Gazette*, and send them down to the Secretary for the Under Secretary for Lands. I think they are put almost directly in the *Gazette*.
7884. With regard to the record of conditional purchases, can you recommend to the Commission any system by which economy could be effected in time and cost? No, except by not registering unimportant documents. You mean documents in connection with the case?
7885. No; I refer now to the records of the transactions in connection with conditional purchases? They run to great bulk in some cases.
7886. Are they also recorded in the head office in great bulk? Yes.
7887. Do you know whether they are recorded in the Treasury in the same way? Very often, yes. Then we have to take a record of all these numbers in our registration book. The Lands Office will not recognise our number when we write for a paper.
7888. They go by their own numbers? Yes.
7889. So there is no common reference to papers? No.

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7890. They each take their own reference? Yes, except that the whole are connected with the one conditional purchase number.
7891. I suppose you were in the head office a long time? Yes.
7892. Are you aware of any work, besides that you have already mentioned as being done in Sydney now, that might be better done in the country? [*No answer.*]
7893. *Mr. Storey.*] You have been twenty-six years in the Civil Service, I understand? Yes.
7894. Did you enter the Lands Office when you first joined the Service? Yes. I was in Parbury and Lamb's office when I was offered employment in the Lands Office, and I took it.
7895. In your experience have the methods of promotion and increase of salaries in the Service been satisfactory? They have been unsatisfactory.
7896. In what way? Under the Civil Service Act we got increases regularly.
7897. Of course that was stopped? Yes. I was working for a good many years in the Head Lease and Auction Branch in Sydney, and was promised time after time an increase of £450, but I did not get it for some reason or other.
7898. What was the highest salary you had in the Sydney office? £450.
7899. How many years had you been working up to that? Fourteen years.
7900. I suppose you started at the ordinary amount, £52? Yes.*
7901. Did you get all your promotions and increases of salary through your own merits, or through influence in any shape or form? I never used influence that I know of in any form. I was in charge of the Lease Branch, and was Metropolitan Crown lands agent and agent for Church and School lands. As these billets (the two agencies above) fell out, I was placed in charge of the Auction Branch; then I was asked to take charge of the Miscellaneous Branch, and was promised an increase if I did the work satisfactorily. I did it satisfactorily, I believe, but I did not get the increase until I came up to Goulburn, and then there happened to be money available.
7902. Did you leave Sydney when the alterations were made, in 1884, when the Land Boards were established? Yes; I was recommended very strongly by Mr. Oliver, the Under Secretary, to go into the country, as the object of the Act was decentralisation, and everything would be done in the country.
7903. As far as you can say, has the object of the Land Act of 1884 been accomplished,—has the Act given increased facilities to the public? Very much so.
7904. Do you think there has been much pecuniary saving to the country? I could not say that. I have heard that the Lands Office is as full as ever, but I have not been there for ten years, except on a casual visit.
7905. Do you think, if the Civil Service were taken out of the control of Ministers or Under Secretaries, and freed from political patronage, that better results could be obtained than at present? I should think so, judging from my experience in a private office, and from what has been done in the railways.
7906. And as an old Civil Servant, you are decidedly of opinion that some alteration should be made in the present system? Yes.
7907. Supposing you had entire charge of a department like the Lands Department, and tried to work it on a commercial basis, do you not think a system of grading and classifying officers could be adopted—that is, that a certain standard of work should be paid a certain standard price, and that a man having reached that stage should be eligible for going into another stage by merit or seniority—do you not think this would effect a large saving to the country, and that people themselves would get on better? Yes; and there would be encouragement to the officers. I think that is what they are trying to do now in an inadequate way in the Lands Department. In one or two instances they have written to me for the character of a certain clerk, and I have found afterwards that he was put on in the second, or third, fourth, or fifth grade; so they talk of grades. I do not know whether it comes under your Commission, but I think, with reference to the 4 per cent. we are bound to pay the Superannuation Fund——
7908. It forms part of our inquiry? I always held strong feelings against that.
7909. What are they? When it was first mooted I wrote my objections to it. If I died my widow would get nothing out of the Superannuation Fund unless she threw herself on the mercy of the Government as a pauper. Therefore I said, let every man take out an insurance policy, and let the Government keep up the policy out of his salary. As they mulct you out of the 4 per cent., let them pay the 4 per cent. as premium for the policy, and when the man dies let the Government hand it to the widow.
7910. That would not provide for superannuation, that would provide for death? You might do it in another way; you might take out a policy for a certain number of years.
7911. That would not provide for a break-down in health. The present Superannuation Act, although some Civil Servants abuse it a good deal, provides for your retirement at 60, if you elect to do so. It also provides for your retirement if you are invalided or meet with an accident, and cannot perform your duties, but where the hardship comes in is where a man dies and his widow gets nothing except as a pauper. But I will put this question: Are you in favour of a Superannuation Fund in the Civil Service? Yes.
7912. But you would combine with it a sort of life assurance? Yes.
7913. *President.*] With regard to the records of the conditional purchases, do you keep a complete record of every conditional purchase, and can you tell what the man ought to pay every year, and also whether he has paid it? No; that is all the land agent's work, he is the only man who can show that.
7914. A complete record is kept by the Crown Lands agent of all the conditional purchases, and he knows when a man has paid, and whether there are any arrears due? Yes.
7915. In another place you say there is a complete record of that kept in the Lands Office in Sydney? I believe they have a complete record.
7916. Only they do not interfere with the payments? They check them only.
7917. Oh, they do check them? I believe they check them.
7918. But if a conditional purchaser is in arrear notice is sent to him by the Crown Lands Agent at Goulburn, is it not? I am not quite sure about that. He may do so, but I do not know whether he is supposed to do so. If he were going through his books and saw a man was in arrear he might do so to save trouble.
7919. That is two places where a complete record is kept. Do you know whether the Auditor-General also keeps a record? I cannot say.
7920. At any rate you know of two places, and probably a third? Yes.

* NOTE (*on revision*):—I hardly understood this question. I mean about the then lowest grade.—J.G.B.

Jim

Jim McKensey, Esq., clerk of petty sessions at Goulburn, sworn and examined:—

J. McKensey, Esq. 15 Mar., 1895.

7921. *President.*] Do you hold any other positions? I am registrar of the district court, deputy clerk of the peace, registrar of births, deaths, and marriages, curator's agent, district registrar in bankruptcy, electoral registrar, and registrar of the small debts court. I am paid as clerk of the peace, and registrar of the district court, £380, less 4 per cent., and I receive fees as registrar of births, deaths and marriages, which amount to about £60 a year. I am paid £25 a year as electoral registrar, but out of that I pay my assistant half.

7922. *Mr. Robertson.*] How long have you been in this Service? Twenty years.

7923. Have you ever held the combined offices of clerk of petty sessions and land agent? Yes, at Grenfell.

7924. Do you think you could fill the dual office in an important town like Goulburn? I should think so, seeing that it is done at Bathurst.

7925. You have an assistant, have you not? Yes.

7926. At a salary of——? £100 a year, less the 4 per cent.

7927. You think you could combine the offices; you know the work of land agent? I know it very well indeed; I had two and a half years' experience of it.

7928. If you were asked to do the work, would you hesitate to do it? I would not hesitate a moment. I might mention that when I went to Grenfell I was told that I would never be able to manage the work, having had no previous experience, and I was strongly advised not to go, but I managed it all right and got a good report for it.

7929. As deputy clerk of the peace, you are supposed to render any services required at the quarter sessions? Yes; I have to assist the Crown Prosecutor in drawing indictments, and anything like that. I have to pay the witnesses, and render all the returns.

7930. Are your services brought into requisition at every quarter sessions? At every quarter sessions.

7931. Are there any ways by which economy could be effected in the conduct of the business in the circuit court? The clerks of petty sessions throughout the country could equally well perform the duty that the Crown Solicitor's clerk is sent here to perform, and we could do it with very little extra trouble to ourselves. At present we have to pay witnesses, and all that the Crown Solicitor's clerk does is to prepare an indictment, if necessary, and to make out the slips for us to pay the witnesses. This is done away with at the quarter sessions, as the witnesses produce the notices they get to appear at the Court, and the police officer in charge of the Court certifies to the distance travelled.

7932. Are the clerks of petty sessions throughout the Colony appointed deputy clerks of the peace? Yes.

7933. That would be a recognition of their ability to render all necessary services in connection with circuit court business? Yes.

7934. Then, the necessary work in connection with the circuit court, which is now done by a clerk from the Crown Solicitor's office, could be done by the clerks of petty sessions, and this would effect considerable economy? A great deal of economy; all the travelling expenses, for instance. A circular was issued to that effect when Mr. Wise was in office, and was carried out. Then they gave us five guineas for doing the work. The circular reads:—"The Attorney-General having, at the instance of the Crown Solicitor, suggested that as the number of cases heard at several circuit courts held in the months of April and October is not heavy, the clerks of petty sessions could, when it is found to be expedient to require them so to do, attend to these cases on behalf of the Crown Solicitor, and so render unnecessary the attendance of clerks from that officer's department, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that he approves of this suggestion, and when it is deemed expedient by the Honorable the Attorney-General that an officer from the Crown Solicitor's office shall be sent to any circuit court you will be required to act for the Crown Solicitor. It has also been decided to allow you in respect of such service a fee of five guineas on each occasion." This is dated the 5th of September, 1884, and is addressed to the various clerks of petty sessions. I have been asked whether it would not be a better arrangement if the present Crown prosecutors would act as Crown prosecutors at the circuit courts instead of as at present employing a barrister for each different circuit court. Mr. Wise carried that arrangement into effect. It was tried for a little while, and seemed to me to work well.

7935. When were these court-houses built in which we are now sitting? They were opened in 1890, I believe.

7936. What was the cost? £40,000 nearly.

7937. *Mr. Storey.*] The building and the land? Only the building.

7938. *Mr. Robertson.*] How often is the circuit held? Twice a year, and the district court and quarter sessions four times a year. There are two courts of quarter sessions, two circuit courts, and two extra district courts; that is, the buildings are occupied six times a year.

7939. How many days do these Courts sit as a rule? I think you could fairly average them at about four days each sitting.

7940. Then for nearly eleven months in the year to what use are these rooms put? No use at all.

7941. Are you aware that the temporary use of some of these rooms was asked for by the local Land Board? Yes, I am.

7942. To conduct the business of the Land Board pending the construction of some addition to the Lands Office? Yes.

7943. Was the permission granted? Eventually it was not, but at first it was arranged that they were to come in, but something took place which prevented that. I do not know what it was. They wanted to come into this room first, but that was objected to by Mr. Cowper. Mr. Cowper came here, and wanted to put them in the other rooms, but I pointed out that as my records were kept in the large room it would be necessary to give me some accommodation in the second room in my office for my records. The magistrate's court is used on an average about three hours a day, including Saturday, and it is also used as a bankruptcy court.

7944. *Mr. Storey.*] Do the Lands Department favour the amalgamation of the offices of clerk of petty sessions and land agent? They have never objected, as far as I know.

7945. But has there been any friction in Sydney between the Justice and the Lands Departments? I have never heard of it. Sometimes there is, I believe, a little friction as to who should make the appointment.

7946. But having fulfilled the duties of the two offices you say it could be done? I am certain it could be done, with this proviso that you would want a fairly good assistant. If I had a man like the one I have at present I should not be afraid to do it.

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7947. If you had an assistant? I have an assistant already, and he is one of the best junior clerks I have seen. He does not mind how long he works.
7947½. I suppose in such a case you would render to the Lands Department all returns connected with the Lands Department, and to the Justice Department all returns connected with it? Yes.
7948. If the work could be done in Bathurst it could be done anywhere? Yes.
7949. Have you estimated what the saving would be if that were carried out? Not right through.
7950. What is the average salary of a land agent? I think from £250 to about £400.
7951. What is the average salary of a clerk of petty sessions? They vary so much; about £250 or £300, I should think. They go down as low as £150.
7952. If this amalgamation took place, would the clerk of petty sessions get any extra allowance? In certain places I think he would be entitled to a little extra.
7953. Could a land agent do the work of a clerk of petty sessions? It would take him a little time to learn it. A land agent has to learn one Act only. We must have a thorough knowledge of several.
7954. Is it not a fact that in many country towns the duties of clerk of petty sessions are done by a constable? Yes; where they are very light.
7955. Such an amalgamation would save a great deal of money? Yes. Take a little town like Burrowa. They have a clerk of petty sessions and a land agent there. These offices could be amalgamated.
7956. Could not the Crown Prosecutors fulfil the duties of circuit courts the same as they do at quarter sessions? Yes; Mr. Wise did it.
7957. It should not involve much extra work or expense? There would be a considerable saving.
7958. And the Crown Prosecutors are able to do private practice in civil cases? Yes.
7959. *President.*] Do you receive the *Government Gazette* regularly? Yes.
7959½. Is it of great value, or could it be done without? It could be very much curtailed, at any rate.
7960. What part of it would be sufficient for you? I think if everything were tabulated there would be a saving. The licensing courts are tabulated, but a separate advertisement appears for each meeting of the local Land Boards. I suppose there must be an official organ.
7961. You would not like to be without it? I would. As far as I am personally concerned, I do not want it.
7962. But it is necessary you should have it for these particulars? It seems to me a perfect waste of money to advertise these matters in the *Gazette*, as no one ever sees it but ourselves. No person will look in the *Gazette* for the notice of a Licensing Court when it is published in the local paper.
7963. Then you could really do without it? I could; I do not want it.
7964. Would it be the same with other officers? I think it would be almost necessary for land agents to have it, unless the present Act were altered; but clerks of petty sessions certainly do not want it.
7965. *Mr. Robertson.*] Could you suggest to the Commission any saving in connection with the Courts of petty sessions? The police magistrate for Goulburn could take Moss Vale and also Yass. The police magistrate at Wagga Wagga takes Cootamundra, but he could visit Murrumburrah and, I should think, Young. At Albury it is almost necessary to have a police magistrate, as it is an important border town. In order to save travelling expenses of police magistrates in visiting small places—which must be very great—I would suggest that the clerk of petty sessions should be appointed a magistrate (I do not say a police magistrate) and given full powers as chairman of the bench of magistrates. With the assistance of the unpaid magistrates the whole of the work off the railway line could well be done. And where there is no clerk of petty sessions, but an acting clerk of petty sessions—that is, a constable—I should say the local magistrate should be called upon to do the work. Any important case could be sent down for trial to the larger towns without necessitating the trouble of a police magistrate visiting the small localities.
7966. Could not small debts cases be dealt with by the local justice? Just as well as not.
7967. Or by the clerk of petty sessions? Yes.
7968. *Mr. Storey.*] You would not recommend that the unpaid magistrates should have the power themselves? No; except in certain cases where there is a constable acting as clerk of petty sessions; then the local magistrate could do it.
7969. *President.*] When you speak of a clerk of petty sessions being made a chairman or appointed a magistrate, what formality would be observed in such an appointment? At present I do not think there would be anything necessary but to appoint him as a justice, and empower him to sit on all cases.
7970. *Mr. Robertson.*] Do you not act in the absence of the police magistrate? I am not a justice of the peace.
7971. If you were a justice of the peace you could act? No; we are only allowed to act in certain cases.
7972. You could act in cases of drunkenness? Yes.
7973. But not in cases of theft? No.
7974. But if you were appointed a justice of the peace you could? Yes; if the department would allow us.

Oby Andrew Willans, Esq., Crown lands agent, Mining Registrar, and Warden's Clerk, of Goulburn, sworn and examined:—

O. A. Willans, Esq. 15 Mar., 1895.

7975. *President.*] As Crown lands agent would you roughly sketch the nature of your duties from the initiation of an application till you are done with it—say, a conditional purchase application? The application is lodged with me, a receipt is issued to the applicant for the money paid, the application is entered in a register, and returns are made to the Land Board Office, the Treasury, the Lands Department, and the Auditor-General's Office.
7976. At what stage has the applicant to make a personal appearance? When he tenders the application, if it is an original one; if it is an additional one he can do it by agent.
7977. He need not attend before the Land Board at that stage? Not at that stage, because the application is sent by me to the Land Board.
7978. If it is granted, what is the next process? I believe he generally has to appear before the Land Board, when the application is called on for granting. It is surveyed first of all, and then, in the ordinary course, he is summoned before the Land Board.
7979. It is either granted then or refused? Yes.
7980. You keep a record of it, as to whether it is granted? The Land Board informs me by a return when it is granted or disallowed.

O. A. Willans, Esq. 15 Mar., 1895.

7981. Have you any part in following up the matter—for instance, do you see that the conditions are fulfilled? No.
7982. Or do you ascertain that they are fulfilled? No; but at the end of three years the man makes a declaration before me or a justice of the peace as to whether he has fulfilled the conditions.
7983. Then he has to appear before the Land Board on a certain day? He generally appears before them as to confirmation.
7984. If it is confirmed he gets his certificate? It is confirmed first, when he lodges his application. At the end of three years he makes a declaration, and at the end of five years another declaration, and then, if everything is complete, he gets his certificate.
7985. Which is as good as a fee simple? Yes, quite as good. He then has to pay the annual instalment.
7986. Suppose he does not pay the annual instalment? The selection is liable to be forfeited.
7987. Who sends him a notice? Of late years the notice has been sent by me; the Lands Department also notify him.
7988. But you are responsible for sending the notice? I am responsible to the Treasury, not to the Lands Department.
7989. He has to make all payments to you? To me or to the Treasury. The majority of payments are made locally.
7990. Have you very constant and onerous employment in receiving and attending to these matters? Plenty.
7991. You have continuous work? I can give you a statement for last year. I did 290 hours 45 minutes overtime last year, for which I received nothing. I cannot exactly say I received nothing, because I have been allowed £5 for copying out the old registers and renewing them, and part of the time occupied in that work is included in that total.
7992. Do you do all the work yourself? Yes. I have been allowed an assistant in March and April, when the work is at its heaviest; but this year I am not to be allowed one.
7993. Supposing all records in other sections of the Government offices were destroyed or lost, could you, so far as your district is concerned, supply complete information as to conditional purchases still current, with money owing on them? Yes, I think so; because the conditional purchases are entered into my book completely. As payments are made, or notifications come from the Board, they are all entered.
7994. And that statement you could furnish would be absolutely reliable? Oh, yes.
7995. Are you aware whether the particulars you possess are duplicated, triplicated, or quadruplicated anywhere else? I believe the Land Board has also a register, but what they keep in it I do not know; perhaps the particulars are not so full as in mine.
7996. Yours is perfect? Yes.
7997. Have you reason to believe that there is any other Government office in which particulars are taken? Not as fully as in my office. Of course you could get good particulars of the application from the Land Board Office, because they hold the original application; but they have not anything to do with payments. They do not know when the payments are made; they only hear about the first instalment.
7998. Do they not know when the last instalment is paid so that the grant may be issued? No; I do not inform them anything about that. The Treasury know all about the payments; they are the only ones I inform. The Lands Department know from the Treasury when the last instalment is paid, and the deed is issued from the Lands Department to the Registrar-General's Department.
7999. Do you know whether the Treasury have a complete account of all the conditional purchases, and the amounts that have to paid upon them? They have a complete account of the amounts, but what kind of register they keep I do not know. They can always check me if I send down a wrong amount.
8000. You do not know anything of the Auditor-General's Department? No.
8001. You have reason to believe that in your own department, the Land Board, the Department of Lands and the Treasury at any rate, there are records kept more or less accurate of each conditional selection? Yes; but what the actual records are outside my own I cannot say. The Treasury is very accurate in reference to money matters.
8002. There is nothing you could suggest by which we could diminish the outgoing of the Government in the matter of expenditure? I do not think there is in my office.
8003. *Mr. Robertson.*] How long have you been in the Service? Since September 1875.
8004. What positions have you occupied? Always the same—land agent.
8005. Do you think it would be possible to combine with the office of land agent any other offices? Here in town?
8006. Yes, take Goulburn? Well, not in my office I think, because, as I have shown, I am pretty full at the present time. I cannot possibly do my work during office hours at present.
8007. Have you any knowledge of the business throughout the Colony? I dare say in other places it might be possible.
8008. What offices do you think could be amalgamated? The offices of clerk of petty sessions and land agent at some places could be amalgamated; but it is not advisable to amalgamate them, because they are under two heads—the Justice and the Lands. But I have worked in an office where there were two together.
8009. You think they are offices which cannot be amalgamated because they are in different departments? In certain districts they could be amalgamated, but it is not advisable as a rule.
8010. I quote from the Blue Book for 1893;—are you aware that there are sixty-four towns throughout the Colony where the offices are amalgamated? I know there are a lot amalgamated, but I do not know how many.
8011. So, although you think it can be done, you do not think it advisable? I do not think it is advisable unless the work is light.
8012. What is the reason of your thinking it is not desirable? Because one office interferes with another. Say on Thursday, selecting day, the land agent might be wanted in Court. Which duty is he to attend to first. If you keep a selector waiting five minutes, perhaps it means a ballot and he loses his land.
8013. Do you not think that difficulty could be obviated? Yes, if you had an assistant competent to go into the Court and take depositions; then the land agent need not leave his office on such a day. I was acting for thirteen months in Mudgee.
8014. And you found no difficulty in discharging the duty of both offices? Not with the assistant I had. I used to send him into the Court to take depositions.

O. A. Willans, Esq. 15 Mar., 1895.

8015. Do you know why the offices at Mudgee were divided after you were transferred? I believe they were divided because the Ministers could not agree upon whom to appoint. Each wanted to appoint his own officer.
8016. *Mr. Storey.*] What are your duties as mining registrar? Everything under the Mining Board Regulations.
8017. What does that mean? All applications taken up under miners' rights.
8018. Are there many of these in Goulburn? In one week there will be several, and in the next fortnight nothing.
8019. As warden's clerk what are your duties? You could hardly separate them from those of the mining registrar. I generally sign as mining registrar. The warden's clerk can issue summonses, but the mining registrar cannot.
8020. There is no warden himself here? No; the nearest is at Berrima.
8021. Is much of your time taken up in these two departments? Not much.
8022. On an average, how much a day? I could hardly say.
8023. Do you receive any fees for this? Yes; I receive fees and a percentage on the collections.
8024. In the case of amalgamating the offices of clerk of petty sessions and land agent, could the clerk of petty sessions perform the two duties—is it done anywhere? Yes; in Mudgee, the whole lot were together. It is is generally the clerk of petty sessions who is registrar.
8025. You have been the whole twenty years in the Land Agency branch? In Queanbeyan when I started, my father was filling the combined offices, and I was appointed his assistant.
8026. What salary is attached to that office now,—the Goulburn office? £290; then there is the 4 per cent. taken off that.
8027. Is the overtime you spoke of caused by the extra work of the office? Just carrying out the ordinary work.
8028. You had not anything special to do that year? Part of last year there was some special work; that is about the amount of overtime for the year. The special work I had to do last year was to re-copy conditional purchase registers. This work started in June.
8029. How many of them are there? I copied over three thousand selections;—that was four registers of about 250 pages each.*
8030. *President.*] You transcribed from an old book to a new? Yes; not the full particulars, but the old book is still kept in case I want any of the descriptions.
8031. If an amalgamation of the offices of clerk of petty sessions and land agent were to take place, could a land agent such as yourself fill the office of clerk of petty sessions? It is a thing a land agent would soon get into. I have never had much to do with the clerk of petty sessions, and I know actually very little about the work of such an officer.
8032. I suppose a person possessing acumen and a copy of Judge Wilkinson's book could soon qualify himself for the position of clerk of petty sessions, or even as a police magistrate? I think so, if he took the trouble to go into it. Wherever you go you will always get help from somebody. As to the keeping of accounts, I do not find any difficulty in that.
8033. *Mr. Storey.*] Will not the work of the land agent necessarily decrease in consequence of the land being taken up;—is much more land available for selection in this district? Not very much, but still the work goes on. The inquiries at my office average eighteen and a quarter per day, and the year before it was sixteen and a half.
8034. Are they personal inquiries, or by letters? There were about fifteen personal inquiries and about three by letter.

Walter Dickinson Armstrong, Esq., Draftsman-in-charge of local Survey Office, Goulburn, sworn and examined:—

W. D. Armstrong, Esq. 15 Mar., 1895.

8035. *President.*] Your duties as draftsman-in-charge are connected, of course, with the selection of lands? The administration of the land law.
8036. Will you tell us exactly what is the routine of your duties? I have supervision of the whole drafting staff, and all matters affecting the land administration come under my notice.
8037. How many draftsmen have you under your care? Six, and a clerk.
8038. And they are staff officers? All staff officers now; two have been made staff officers recently who were temporary draftsmen.
8039. Are they among the highly paid draftsmen? At present my own salary is £402 10s. That is, of course, without deducting the superannuation. The next in seniority in the office has a salary of £308; the next, £267 10s.; the next, £245; and the next are the two who have lately been placed on the permanent staff at £150 each; the next is a probationer, at £100, who is going up for examination shortly to take a higher position; and the next is a clerk.
8040. And have you absolutely full employment for all these officers? Well, we could do with more work.
8041. Under such circumstances there ought to be room found somewhere else for those you can spare. You, of course, have to recommend to your superior officer anything of the kind, or to inform him of the position of affairs, so that he may exercise his discretion? Exactly.
8042. And have you done so? Yes.
8043. How many did you mention? The reason why we have not represented it to head-quarters is this: The prospect of a new Land Bill always causes a lull in the work, and we thought that when the new Land Act came into force it would cause more work. If, as proposed, the land will be classified, and the inferior land put at a lower rate, I have not the slightest doubt we shall have any quantity of work.
8044. Quite sufficient to fill your hands? Yes.
8045. But if the present state of affairs continues? I shall certainly recommend that one draftsman and a clerk be got rid of. We would utilise one draftsman for the clerical work.
8046. Who is your immediate superior officer? Mr. Deering, district surveyor.
8047. Are your staff thoroughly trained draftsmen? They are thoroughly trained draftsmen. 8048.

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* NOTE (*on revision*):—My reply—"four"—was only to the number I copied, not to the number at use in this office. The number of conditional purchase registers in use at this office is eight.—O. A. W.

W. D. Armstrong, Esq.

15 Mar., 1895.

8048. Do you consider they are well paid or moderately paid? I do not think they are overpaid, and I think if we had a rush of work they should get more remuneration. They have all been reduced as all the Civil Servants have. When I came up here I received £550 a year. Two annual increments that were put on by the Civil Service Act were taken off by Act of Parliament, and when the Board of Inquiry which was instituted in the Lands Department came here they assessed a draftsman-in-charge, or the chief draftsman as he was then called, at £425. Then the 10 per cent. was taken off, which reduced him to the present salary. When we came out of Sydney there was an inspired paragraph in the paper to the effect that all the picked officers of the Lands Department were sent out as pioneers for the new Act.
8049. Do you happen to know whether the work done by your staff is duplicated in the Lands Office? We supply them with all information, and they have a duplicate set of maps in Sydney, and every week we send down a list with a tracing of the form of the application, and that is placed on the maps in Sydney. We do not receive that application from the land agent until about Monday. It is made on Thursday, and we send it down at the end of the week.
8050. That is a delineation of the land applied for? Yes.
8051. And, of course, it is for the Land Board to deal with? That has nothing at all to do with dealing with the case. That is only to inform the head office that such an application has been made, and to give them the form in which it has been made.
8052. Have you made drafts or sketches of land which is open to application in connection with this information bureau that is about to be established? We are making now a very extensive return of all the vacant land in the district, giving the number of the portions, where they are measured, and particulars as to the character of the land, the water supply, the temperature, and the means of communication.
8053. You can tell us, I suppose, how many applications for selections come in per month on an average? We get about twenty, I suppose, per month. I am only speaking from memory. One month we may get thirty, another perhaps only twelve.
8054. Are some of them very difficult to delineate? It is not the delineation so much. Every man is trying to get the best of the Government. That is a known fact, and it is our duty to stick strictly to the letter of the law. What we do is to write out a report for the chairman, pointing out the difficulties in the case, and any questions that have been solved in the Appeal Court. Of course, as you know, the law is a very difficult one to manage.
8055. Would your department be able to protect the Government, or, we might say, the people, in a case such as this: A man wished to select (say) 80 acres, in the form of a parallelogram, alongside a road, the longest side being to the road? We never allow it.
8056. You would insist on his taking the land with a certain frontage to the road, and (say) double the depth back from the road? Yes.
8057. You would easily discover it if he took the land as I have suggested? Of course; in some cases it is a simple matter, but in others, where there are adjoining measurements, we have to depart from the regular form.
8058–9. But would you send one of your surveyors? Not in that case, because we have the creeks and frontages laid down on our maps, and when an application is made it is described as being a certain distance from a previously fixed point, and we know how to delineate that on the chart.
8060. Then, if the man applied for his 80 acres with the road frontage the longer distance, you would not comply with it? We would recommend it should be modified according to the Act. If he refused to take it, his application would probably be disallowed altogether.
8061. *Mr. Robertson.*] Do you think it would be expedient and advisable to make the district surveyor the chairman of the Land Board? I think it could be very easily done.
8062. It would require some adjustment of offices, I suppose? A slight adjustment, I suppose. The district surveyor might take the duties of chairman, if they were not too heavy, and he had not much travelling.
8063. And would he require the assistance of the local members? Of course I am not speaking with any experience of the matter, as I have been very seldom at the Boards, but from what little knowledge I have I should think the two extra members are of little or no use on the Board.
8064. So far as you are able to judge, there would be no loss of efficiency if these offices were abolished? I do not think so.
8065. If an amalgamation of the offices took place, could you undertake the control of the work in addition to the work which is under your control at present? Yes. I have now authority from the Minister to approve of plans, and to act in the office in the absence of the district surveyor.
8066. And you could undertake the supervision of the work in the combined offices of district surveyor and chairman of the Land Board? I could undertake the duties connected with the office, the clerical work and the drafting work.
8067. Do you think there would be a further economy effected by such an amalgamation? I should think so. I could not tell how many extra assistants it would take, but I think with one extra assistant I could do the work of both offices.
8068. From your position in the Service, and from the nature of the work you perform, you are acquainted largely with the kind of business that would be done in the chairman's office? Certainly; yes.
8069. You do not think you would require the whole of the chairman's staff to accomplish the work? I do not think so. Of course there would have to be a deposition clerk.
8070. Even at the present time, do you think that a deposition clerk is necessary to accompany the chairman in all his migrations? The chairman could take his own depositions of course.
8071. It might be very inconvenient at times to take his own depositions, but could there not be some arrangement by which a Government officer in the town where the Court is being held might take the depositions? I should think so.
8072. Or the clerk of petty sessions? Decidedly.
8073. Or the land agent? Decidedly.
8074. Or some other officer in the Service? Yes.
8075. Then if that was so, do you think there would be any necessity for the travelling expenses of the deposition clerk? No; the substitute for the present deposition clerk would have to perform the duties.
8076. The clerk who might be appointed in the town where the Courts were being held would be able to take the evidence down? I think so.

W. D. Armstrong, Esq.

1 Mar., 1895.

8077. You said that the Act of 1884 brought you and a great many others from the head office into the country? Yes.
8078. What do you think was the purpose of that Act? Decentralisation.
8079. And was it intended that the work of surveying should be carried out to its completion in the country offices? We understood so.
8080. Well, could that be done? I think so.
8081. Do you know of any insuperable difficulties in the way? I never thought there was any difficulty, the officers are all capable, and have had a training in the head office.
8082. Do you know of any duplication of work now taking place in the head office, or of any work being done in the Sydney office that might be better done, or at least as well, in the country offices? I think that the road work could be done. When we started in the country the reserve work was not in our office, but when it came to us we found no difficulty about it. We understood that when we came to the country we were to get the road work also, but the officer who has been in charge of the Roads Branch has been there for many years.
8083. Where is the compilation done? In the head office, and they have a large staff.
8084. Could that work be done in the country offices? I think we would want an extra draftsman.
8084½. Would you say the proper place for the compilation work would be in the offices of the district surveyors? I think so; new compilations could be made on condition that the original plans were in the district office. We have not only the plans of measured portions, but we have what we call feature surveys, those are the surveys of rivers, creeks, &c, and they are all kept in Sydney. There are miles and miles of these feature surveys, and they cost a great deal. The officers in Sydney have access to all these documents; but if we had them here we could compile the same as in Sydney. New editions of parish maps could very easily be made in the district offices.
8085. But at any rate in these offices, established through the Act of 1884, the work could be completed through the district surveyors? Undoubtedly.
8086. Have you compared the number employed in the Survey Branch at the head office with the number employed in the combined survey offices in the country? No.
8087. Have you seen the last Annual Report of the Lands Department? Yes.
8088. Have you noticed by the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Lands Office that there are 162 officers in the Survey Branch, Sydney, with salaries amounting to £34,554, and in the combined district survey country offices there are 197 officers, with salaries amounting to £51,905? I did not notice it particularly.
8089. Are you aware of any duplication of the work done by the officers in the district surveyor's office? Not in the matter of administration.
8090. But of actual work, not administration, compiling, drafting, and charting? After the plan is examined and approved, a tracing is taken of it, a heliograph is taken of that and forwarded to the head office, and that approved plan is charted on the parish maps in Sydney.
8091. Could these parish maps be completed in the district surveyor's offices? They could be completed every three months, the same as is done for the land agents. We supply the land agents with parish maps, charted up to date, every three months.
8092. Would it require additional assistance in the country offices? I hardly think so, because it would be done at the same time as the land agents' maps.
8093. Well, if it were done in the country offices, would that mean that there would be a considerable saving at head-quarters? If they did not keep duplicate maps in the head office it would certainly be a saving.
8094. *Mr. Storey.*] You have had a long career in the Civil Service—since 1863, I suppose you have gone through the vicissitudes of all Civil Servants? Yes.
8095. You know how the Service is managed at present, that there is no controlling Board of any kind, that it is virtually managed by the Minister? And the Under Secretaries.
8096. Now it must have occurred to you during these many years that some better way of managing the Service could be devised; could you give the Commission any ideas on the subject? There must be some controlling Board, whether it is an Under Secretary or anybody else at head-quarters. So long as we have a Minister who comes in without any knowledge of the Land Act, he must have some adviser.
8097. I am speaking more with regard to appointments and promotions? We are supposed to fall back on the Civil Service Board.
8098. Are you in favour of a Board having the control of the Civil Service? I should favour an independent Board; it would really be governing by Commission. We have examples of that with the Railway Commissioners. They are fairly successful.
8099. Then, with a Board of that kind, do you think the Civil Servants themselves would have better justice meted out to them? That is a very hard question to answer, it depends entirely on how it is constituted.
8100. As a Civil Servant, what would be your ideas as to the constitution of such a Board? It should be composed of men with large ideas who would take the whole Service and manage it thoroughly.
8101. Upon what lines would you say they should manage it;—supposing you were one of a Board, what would you do? It is a very wide question.
8102. Do you think a proper starting point would be the classification of the Civil Servants themselves into grades. Take your own department of draftsmen;—could you grade any of them? Yes.
8103. And fix a salary for a certain grade, so that one man should not be getting more money for the work he is doing than the work is worth? Yes.
8104. Is not that a general fault of the Service? Yes, I suppose it is a fault in the Civil Service. Many men who are not deserving of promotion have been promoted.
8105. And is it not a fact that many men are blocking the way of really very competent officers? I have heard so, but do not know of any case.
8106. Have you ever had men sent to your department whom you were told to take on? No.
8107. You have heard that such is the case? Yes. I think the Survey Office has been as fair as it possibly could be in that respect. All the men that have come into the office have undergone an examination and have been promoted—I am speaking of the juniors—as they became efficient. I had a great deal to do with that in the head office. I was one of the examiners of the draftsmen, and I always contended that any draftsman to get promotion to a high class should serve his time in what we call the charting branch; it has to deal with the surveyors' plans and the administration of the Land Act.

8108.

W. D. Armstrong, Esq. 15 Mar., 1895.

8108. Was there any absolute system in the office, or was it only a theory? It was carried out from the recommendation of the head of the branch, and that was sent on to the chief draftsman, who looked into the case, and approved of it, sending it on to the Deputy Surveyor-General. At that time the Deputy Surveyor-General was a man of large experience and had a thorough knowledge of all the men. I think in that way they have been fairly treated.
8109. That would be the professional side? Yes; I know nothing about the other.
8110. Are you in favour of the Superannuation Fund? Certainly.
8111. You think it is a proper thing? Certainly.
8112. Taking it from a junior's point of view, do you think it would be a good thing? It certainly would be a great loss to me if the Superannuation Fund were done away with, leaving me stranded in my old age.
8113. But still in a large Service like the Government Service of New South Wales, do you not think it is a proper thing to have? Decidedly.
8114. With considerable improvements upon the present one? Yes.

Charles Coane, Esq., Resident Engineer, Roads and Bridges Department, Goulburn, sworn and examined:—

C. Coane, Esq. 15 Mar., 1895.

8115. *President.*] You might tell us what the routine of the duty is in this department as it comes before you? The money to be spent on roads and bridges is first voted by Parliament, and we are informed through the Account Branch that certain moneys are placed to the credit of certain roads on the schedule. Then we have to devise a scheme of expenditure on those roads, that is, to find out the worst places on the roads, measure them up, get out specifications, and let contracts for the necessary work. We have to submit this scheme of expenditure to the divisional engineers for approval. If they approve of the scheme, we call for tenders for the work. We have also to supervise the work of what we call the maintenance men—those who are regularly employed on the roads—to direct them what to do, and to see that they are doing a fair amount of work.
8116. Is not an inspection of particular roads made before the voting of the money takes place? Before the vote of the money takes place the amount to be voted is recommended by us after examination. We make a rough estimate of what money may be required for the next year.
8117. So it is not done haphazard? Oh, no; just now, in fact we have orders to get ready to inspect and ascertain what money will be required for the latter part of 1895, and the first half of 1896.
8118. Then, in order to be able to do that properly, you must have a good many inspectors? Well, we have not.
8119. How do you ascertain the condition of the roads? I go over them myself; I average about 400 miles a month travelling on the roads.
8120. In all kinds of vehicles? Yes; of course we keep our own horses and vehicles.
8121. How many horses and buggies do you keep? I keep only one sulky, and two horses.
8122. And you have a man? We have to find our own men.
8123. But you are allowed for that? That is included in our allowance. We have to find our own men to look after our horses. When we do survey work we use the maintenance men.
8124. *Mr. Robertson.*] What is the amount of your equipment allowance? £150 a year; out of which we buy new horses, and keep our horses and trap.
8125. *President.*] You find it is very much in excess of actual disbursements? When you come to knock up horses and get new ones it comes near the amount.
8126. Horses are very cheap now? Yes; but you will not get a decent horse under a fair figure.
8127. How many years' service will it take to knock up a good horse? You might knock him up in three months' service. If you are in a metalled road district such as this one you knock them up more quickly. I have knocked one up here in three months. If you are in a soft country, and work your horses turn about, and not run them too long, then they may last for years.
8128. Do you find your recommendations as to the amount estimated to be spent on the roads adopted as a rule? They are generally adopted.
8129. And when the work is finished, how do they compare with the actual cost? Our estimates are generally slightly in excess of the actual cost. In very few cases we under-estimate. As a rule, we allow fair prices for the work.
8130. You discriminate considerably in laying out the money as to whether the roads are of great public utility, or whether they are a sort of by-roads not much used? Exactly. We generally endeavour to work out from the centre. For instance, from Goulburn we do the worst places as you go out from the town, not as you come in from a distant part.
8131. And in the matter of bridges, I suppose it is a very difficult thing to decide as to the levels? We always take sections for a bridge, and find the flood-levels.
8132. Many people apply for a high-level bridge, and you give them a low-level one? Yes.
8133. Of course, it is a very benevolent and useful occupation that of making roads and improving the highways, and there is an immense deal to be done in the colony in that way still? Undoubtedly.
8134. But could you suggest any means of economising;—do you think the recommendations are made in too liberal a spirit in view of the state of the Treasury? I think the money is sometimes spent where it might not be.
8135. Is local or political influence ever brought to bear upon the officers of the Government? I think there is, if they like to give in to it.
8136. To improve places which you would not improve if left to your own will? I think a good deal of local influence is sometimes brought to bear.
8137. Successfully? Oh, yes.
8138. Which, of course, you deprecate? Oh, yes.
8139. It interferes with your plans no doubt, after you have made your specifications and plans, to be told that such and such work must be done? Sometimes that happens; in fact I know that work has been ordered entirely outside of our recommendations.
8140. You spend in this department a very large sum of money every year—it is neary £200,000? We spend more than that every year.
8141. I mean in this division? Yes; I daresay we do.

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15 Mar., 1895.

8142. Would it seem reasonable and appropriate to you if a Board of Commissioners were appointed by the Government, consisting of intelligent and very high-class honorable men, three in number we will say, to have full control over appointments to the Service, and to be free altogether from political influence, and to have also an advising or even an approving power over disbursements; one of these Commissioners at least to have a very intimate acquaintance with the Civil Service and the other two to be men of high attainments and integrity? I think it would be a very good thing if there were such a Board.
8143. You think it would be for the advantage of the Service all round? I do, indeed. More than that, I think there should be some competitive means of getting into the Service, in the first instance.
8144. That appointments should be competitive, and guided by merit more than by influence? Yes; I know from my own experience that as a stranger you would have very little show without influence.
8145. I do not know whether you are aware that there is such a Board in Queensland, consisting of three Commissioners, one of whom has been a Civil Servant all his life, and the others are high class men; no appointment is made without their concurrence or recommendation? Yes; you are alluding to the whole Service?
8146. Every section of it? I think, in the first instance, it should be on the English model of competition.
8147. Did you say you have not been long in the Colony? I have been a long time in the Colonies—over twenty-four years, but only six years in the Public Service.
8148. Your present appointment took place in September, 1893? It was November, 1892.
8149. Have you given any or much consideration to the Superannuation Fund question? No; very little. I never paid any money to it.
8150. But do you approve of such a thing as the Superannuation Fund, to be contributed to by the Civil Servants? I think it would be a very good thing if the Civil Service were a permanent one; but there are so many temporary hands that I think it is rather hard lines to have to pay with the chance of being thrown out in a few years.
8151. But the temporary men are not officers, you know? No; they are not.
8152. But there should be a fund for the staff officers, pure and simple? Yes.
8153. Do you think such a thing is desirable in the Service? I fancy it would be rather a good thing, combined with a system of insurance.
8154. But, besides the contribution by the officers to the Fund, entitling an officer when the time came to a pension, there ought to be an insurance on his life as well? I think it ought to form part of an Insurance Fund. They would form part of one scheme, you may say.
8155. *Mr. Robertson.*] What work have you been engaged in during the last six years? I have been engaged in surveying and engineering works since 1880. I qualified myself as licensed surveyor in 1884, but previous to that I had been engaged in engineering work. I was for three months in the Mines Department as assistant surveyor and draftsman in the Public Parks Branch, under Mr. Cooper. When the department was broken up I went on licensed surveyor's and private work, and I was in the Harbours and Rivers Department for three years.
8156. You have been engaged in the practical work of engineering for twelve or fourteen years? Yes, say twelve.
8157. What position did you hold when the road superintendents were created resident engineers? I was not in this department at all then; I was in the Harbours and Rivers Department.
8158. Are you aware that the road superintendents holding office at the time were called resident engineers? I am aware of it.
8159. Have you come across many of these resident engineers? A good many of them.
8160. Are they all Civil Engineers? A good many of them are not.
8161. In the course of your work, could you undertake to inspect the watering places on the stock routes? Yes, I could.
8162. Are there any other works of inspection that might possibly be combined? I think there are a great many.
8163. Could you tell the Commission what they are? I think there are a lot of little works which are done by, say, one department of the Public Works or another—the Harbours and Rivers or Sewerage, for example—who send an officer up perhaps 150 miles to attend to them where an officer on the ground would be quite able to do the work, that is, if he had any knowledge of engineering worth speaking about.
8164. There appears to be in the various departments a delicacy on the part of each as to combining work with another department? Yes, there does.
8165. There seems to be forgotten the fact that the Service is one great Service, and that where it is possible for one department to help another it is the duty of the other department to give the required help;—have you found this to be so in travelling through the country? The jealousy you speak of?
8166. Yes, and delicacy, whatever you like to call it? In one or two instances I have taken notice of things which I thought were wrong, and have written privately to an officer of the department, calling his attention to it, but not officially, because I might be blamed.
8167. You have done that in your private capacity? Well, semi-officially, you may call it.
8168. Have you noticed that inspectors of public school buildings, and inspectors of all public buildings other than public schools, have been travelling in the same district, and perhaps in the same town? Yes; I have.
8169. Do you not think that is work that could be undertaken by one class of inspectors? Yes; I think so.
8170. You would not think it was necessary to have two inspectors in one town, one to examine the post office and the other to examine the public school buildings? Perhaps in a large building like the post-office they would want a man of greater capacity than the man who could inspect a small school.
8171. I am speaking of the big public schools? I should think one man is capable of performing the two duties, but I am not an architect.
8172. We have been told by previous witnesses that the small unimportant schools are not inspected by practical builders or clerks of works, but by the educational school inspectors? Yes.
8173. They report upon the wooden structures? I believe they do.
8174. *Mr. Storey.*] What is the extent of country you have under your supervision? About 3,000 square miles, I think.

8175.

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8175. Who is your responsible chief? The head is Mr. Hickson, Commissioner for Roads.
8176. Are you directly responsible to him? No; to the divisional engineer at Wagga Wagga, Mr. Hanna. He gives us our instructions, and we report to him.
8177. You take your instructions from him as to starting works? We submit all our specifications to him, and everything is passed through his hands; but we send vouchers direct to the accountant in duplicate, and the accountant forwards the duplicate to the divisional engineer, so that he may be acquainted with the work that is being done and the money that is being spent in the district.
8178. What is the nature of the works you carry out? We open up new roads, improve them, keep old roads in repair, keep bridges in repair, and build new bridges. The actual building of large bridges is really carried out by the Supervising Engineer for Bridges. We supply the information from which they get out plans for large structures.
8179. I think you said, in answer to the President, there are many cases where works are carried out which, in your opinion, are unnecessary? Some such cases have come under my observation.
8180. To what do you ascribe the fact that these works are done? I ascribe it to political influence in obtaining the money to carry them out.
8181. In that way the money of the country is expended wrongfully? I do not say such cases occur every day, but I think such cases have occurred.
8182. I suppose the only way in which that could be stopped would be to appoint some such power as the President suggests? Probably that would be one way of removing political influence. I may mention that there are 446 miles of road in this district on the schedule for which there are annual grants, about 200 miles of unclassified roads, and seventy-two bridges, besides numerous culverts.
8183. You have to look after the whole of these? Yes; and I am doing it at present single-handed, and have been doing it for some time.
8184. Where is your office? In a rented building, over the Bank of Australasia.
8185. *Mr. Storey.*] How far in a direct line do you go? To the Wombeyan Caves—about 47 miles.
8186. You go within a radius of 50 miles? I am inside a radius of 50 miles. Roughly, I should say the radius is not more than 35 miles.
8187. *President.*] I see some of the resident engineers whose names are given in the list have been a considerable time in the Service—some since 1876, 1874, 1873, and 1867—and they are receiving very considerable salaries; now these are not, I suppose, what might be described as certificated engineers? I do not know. I do not know enough of them.
8188. You do not know whether they are practical men who have just been forced up? I think some of them are well qualified men.
8189. And some of them might not be? Of course I could not say. There has been a great improvement in the last few years there.
8190. Men who have probably acquired a great deal of practical knowledge? They must have acquired a good deal of practical knowledge.
8191. They could form roads with the proper convexity? Probably better than a master of engineering.
8192. As far as you are aware, they are efficient men in their department? Well, I presume they must be, or they would not be kept there. Of course I have had very little experience in the Roads Department yet.
8193. But do they fulfil the same duties as you do;—have they also districts under their supervision? Yes; more or less, larger or smaller.
8194. Then each in his own district superintends the working of the labourers on the roads? Yes; and lets contracts, supervises contracts or prepares plans, as the case may be, for the various works.

Cecil Arnold Middleton, Esq., Telegraph Master, Goulburn, sworn and examined:—

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8195. *President.*] You have nothing to do with the Post Office? No; but of course we are all one department, as it were, under the Postmaster-General.
8196. There is a postmaster distinct from you? Yes.
8197. How many operators have you in your office? Seven.
8198. And what are the hours of the office? From half-past 8 until 10 at night.
8199. Always? Yes; we open to the public at 9, but we have to be in the office at half-past 8.
8200. Till 10 at night? Not the whole of us; there is a double staff. Three come on at half-past 8 in the morning. I make the fourth, because I am an operator. They go off duty at 3, and then four come on from 3 till 10. Four come on in the evening, because the returns have to be made up and posted that night. I leave, as a rule, about 5 o'clock; but return in the evening to see that everything is allright. If the line is working badly I might have to stay. Although I leave the operating-room, very often I just go into the next room, and am always within call.
8201. At certain periods of the day there is not so much stress of work? It is not the amount of work, it is the instruments that require attention. We have ten sets of Morse instruments in the office, and the quadruplex system, which requires three men occasionally to itself, but if in full swing four would have to attend to it. That, however, seldom happens. Of the other instruments, five are quadruplex lines running into our office which go on to Melbourne and Adelaide, and are disconnected, excepting for tests; but we are liable to be called at any moment to the other six. That is where the difficulty sometimes occurs, because four men cannot attend to six lines. An operator might be engaged answering Yass, and the others receiving business—one from Sydney and another from Crookwell. If I were disengaged I would attend to the public counter. When anyone comes to the counter one of us, if all are engaged, would have to open the key, stop the business, and attend to the public, as we cannot keep the public waiting.
8202. Your impression, then, is that your staff is barely sufficient? I would not say that. Of course the public would be better served if we had another one.
8203. You would be able to have one always at the counter? Yes; but even as it is now, we do not allow the public to suffer any inconvenience; you can deal with a person at the counter in a moment.
8204. Your operators are sometimes attending at the counter, or sometimes operating, just as circumstances require? Yes; perhaps they are in the middle of a telegram, when they have to open the circuit for a moment or two and go to the counter. When their business is finished there, they go back to the instrument and proceed with what they were doing. In a very urgent matter they would go on with the instrument, and call somebody else to attend the counter.

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8205. Do you consider your operators are sufficiently well paid? They are fairly well paid. Of course I would like to see some of the older hands, who are faithful good officers, get increases.
8206. Two of them have been sixteen years in the Service? Yes; my head man started with me as a messenger sixteen years ago.
8207. Then he has worked his way up? Yes.
8208. That you do not object to, where there is merit? Not at all; I like to support merit.
8209. Has the repairing of the line to come under your control? Yes.
8210. What salaries do your operators receive? I have one operator at £190, two at £170, one at £140, one at £120, two juniors at £91, three messengers at £52, one at £26, and the line-repairer at £150, the total salaries being £1,564.
8211. To what distance do the attentions of the line-repairer extend? The line-repairer has to go to Mittagong on the one side and to Yass on the other. To Bungendore is another section, to Braidwood another, to Taralga another, and to Tuena another; he has to make a monthly inspection.
8212. He is indispensable? Oh dear, yes. He has also to attend to the batteries, to clean them about once every three or four months, which is a job which requires great attention.
8213. He only gets £150 a year? That is all. He gets 10s. a day when travelling, and is allowed forage for a horse, 15s. a week.
8214. Suppose he goes by rail on any occasion, and does not use his horse? He does not get his allowance unless he is away for twenty-four hours.
8215. But the cost of travelling is allowed to him? He gets a pass from the railway. He attends also to the railway-lines if they become interrupted.
8216. The telegram forms have all to be stamped now? Yes.
8217. The public do not stamp them? I impress on my officers to almost insist on the public doing it, because it is according to the instructions. The stamp is at once obliterated in the presence of the sender, if he likes to wait, but in any case the stamp is obliterated before transmission commences. I insist on that. There are forms now with the stamp embossed on them, and we hand these to persons wishing to send messages.
8218. When you know the message is under the ten words? Of course; we add the additional stamps when it is over.
8219. You remit to the Treasury the money received for the sale of stamps? No; we have a reserve of £50, and when I get a certain amount of cash in hand I remit it to the cashier of the post and telegraph service, with a request for further supplies, which come by the next post.
8220. How often are you visited by an inspector to look over your books and premises? I think the Treasury inspector comes about once a year, and he examines the books.
8221. Thoroughly? Oh, yes.
8222. How often does the inspector from a post and telegraph office come? About twice a year I believe.
8223. He looks generally to the conduct of the department, I suppose? Yes. Of course the main thing they look to is to see you have your reserves in hand, and that the business is being conducted properly.
8224. *Mr. Storey.*] Is that reserve in stamp or cash? They send it in stamps in the first instance.
8225. *President.*] I suppose on all occasions everything has been found in order? Oh, yes.
8226. You send the telegrams themselves to Sydney? Every night. A ledger is kept of the business transmitted, and every night a summary is made of the stations and the amount, and also a summary of the totals; these two statements must agree with the ledger. In sending these down to Sydney they give us one day's grace if we like to take it, but I have always made it a rule to get the work cleared up and away every night.
8227. The premises you occupy are Government property? Yes.
8228. What rental do you estimate the portion occupied by you to be worth, supposing the building had to be leased? The whole buildings, post and telegraph, cost I think £13,000. It would be much nicer if the private quarters had been better arranged with less passages, &c. There are only seven rooms of ordinary size. The public offices and operating room are what they should be.
8229. But in time it will be about the right size? Yes. It is full of instruments; there is not much more room for extra instruments.
8230. Do you think it would be practicable to combine the two positions of telegraph master and postmaster in one person? Under certain conditions I think it would, but it would be a great responsibility.
8231. Which would be? If I were placed in charge of the two offices I should think it absolutely necessary to be relieved to a certain extent from operator's duties, except for testing the lines in case of interruptions. A man placed in such a position should be superintendent, but if a man had to operate when necessary, that is when the staff were engaged, something might go wrong, and he would be held responsible for it.
8232. *Mr. Robertson.*] Your chief operator is receiving £190 per annum? Yes.
8233. Is he a sound reader? Yes; he would not be of any use to me here otherwise.
8234. What sort of an operator is he? First-class; in fact, when I have been away on leave I have left him in charge. He is not a senior hand; he is a long way down the list in the third class, but he is a first-class hand.
8235. You say this man is a first-class operator in the third class? Yes.
8236. The third class of operators? I think he is in the third class.
8237. Will you kindly tell us what the classification is among the operators? I really do not quite know how it is based. I am a long way down the list—No. 20—and an officer who was line-repairer under me is above me and others in the classification.
8238. A man who was your line-repairer has risen into a higher classification than yourself? Yes; and there are other cases. At one time the postmasters were receiving commissions on money orders and the sale of stamps, which brought their income up to a considerable sum, but when the Government took these away from them, I think they gave them an equivalent in salary, which led to higher classification. The classifications are based on salary, I think.
8239. Do I understand that the man who was originally a line-repairer under you has been promoted through the postal branch of the Service into a higher position and higher salary than you at present occupy? Yes. I may explain that he was appointed post and telegraph master at Bourke, and would have

have all these emoluments, but when they were taken away from him the Government would give him an equivalent; that would make his salary higher than mine. Classification being based, as I presume, on salary, and not on length of service, of course he would become my senior. C. A. Middleton, Esq. 15 Mar., 1895.

8240. What view do you hold with regard to these emoluments, in addition to the salary? In the old days I think they were very just, because the salaries were not enough.

8241. But the incidence is not just, because, as you stated, a man who was considerably your junior and inferior is practically drawing a larger salary than yours? That is a fact; but I have no wish to detract from the merits of this officer.

8242. In your opinion, what is a fair salary to pay an efficient operator;—give us the minimum and the maximum. Of course, directly a man is appointed an operator, you are not going to give him the maximum salary, but will let him reach that by certain increments; his opportunity for promotion will depend upon a vacancy in a higher office, that will be the prize to which he will look forward? I would make the maximum £250 in the country.

8243. Would that be more or less than in the town? In the head office they ought to be paid more, because an operator in the country has a little rest from his work occasionally; but in Sydney they take their seat at 9 o'clock, and they have not one moment's peace till they are relieved. Their minds are at concert pitch the whole time. It is very hard work; I have had experience of it.

8244. *Mr. Storey.*] You have a telephone exchange here? Yes.

8245. Does that increase your work a good deal? It increases my responsibility, because if anything goes wrong I am called off to see to it.

8246. Does it increase your staff? I have a switchboard attendant.

8247. What does your staff number altogether? Seven operators, four messengers, one line repairer, and a switchboard attendant.

8248. Do you know the number of telephones connected? We have seventeen, I think.

8249. I suppose in your office the revenue exceeds the expenditure? Oh, no; not of late years.

8250. Has there been a falling off lately? Yes; it has fallen off. Last year the revenue was between £1,100 and £1,200.

8251. Against an expenditure of £1,564? Yes. In 1888 and 1889 the revenue was nearly £2,000; that was when the Broken Hill fever was on.

8252. Has there been much falling off in the revenue, comparing 1893 and 1894? 1893 and 1894 are just about the same, £1,100 to £1,200. Things are very depressed here.

8253. In spite of that, is there no way in which you could effect retrenchment? No, I could not, without interfering with the efficiency of the public business.

8254. The method of stamping the telegraph forms seems to give more trouble than the simple way of putting down your money;—what is the object of having these stamps? I should have thought it was to save the public trouble. If you post a letter you stamp it, and put it in a box, and so it is with the telegrams; they are stamped and handed in.

8255. The post-office building is an unnecessarily costly one? Yes; I think so.

8256. *President.*] Has prolonged service as an operator any effect upon the nervous system of the operator? I have never experienced it myself, and I have never noticed it upon any clerks in my office; but I have heard of many cases. In fact I have talked to men who were at one time magnificent operators, and who have become, as it were, decrepid. They become very nervous, and stick at a word, which in their younger days they would not do. Sometimes they get scrivener's paralysis, which affects one hand. Mr. Wilson broke down almost completely as a young man, and he had to write with his left hand for a long time.

8257. Is it the case that the telephone switch attendants, after a few years' work, break down? I have not had any experience in that direction.

SATURDAY, 16 *MARCH*, 1895.

[*In the Court-house, Goulburn.*]

Present:—

HON. F. T. HUMPHERY, M.L.C., | JAMES ROBERTSON, ESQ., F.S.I.A., F.I.A.V.,
J. H. STOREY, ESQ., J.P.,

THOMAS LITTLEJOHN, ESQ., PRESIDENT.

William Stewart Caswell, Esq., Police Magistrate and District Registrar in Bankruptcy, Goulburn, sworn and examined:—

8257½. *President.*] You have had a very long experience, and always in the same groove? Always in the police court for forty-eight years. W. S. Caswell, Esq. 16 Mar., 1895.

8258. In the Estimates of expenditure as passed I see the police magistrate at Goulburn is said to visit Collector, Crookwell, Marulan, and Taralga? Yes.

8259. I suppose in many districts the police magistrate has occasionally little to do? Very little to do.

8260. Do you think it is possible that you could increase the districts that are to be visited from your centre in addition to the four? If I had regular work at those places you mentioned I should say no; but the magistrates there do not like me to attend. They have never liked the attendance of a police magistrate, and the consequence is I scarcely ever go. I act under the Dairies Supervision Act, and on one occasion the police asked me to act in a case, so I went; but I believe the local magistrates said it was an insult to the Bench.

8261. They are honorary? Yes; they prefer to sit alone. Under the present circumstances I could make time by concentrating the work in Goulburn and spare two days in the week away.

8262. Could you suggest such places as might be conveniently added to the list of places you visit? I could not very well suggest anything. As regards visiting, I could go anywhere on the railway-line within reasonable distance; but there is a question that you have to consider, if I may respectfully state it. For instance, if you do away with the man at Cooma, it might be possible for me to visit Cooma, but not to attend to the places arcund Cooma which are now visited by the police magistrate.

8263. It must be done by a general re-arrangement? Just so.

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8264. So that any additional places for you to visit would have to fall in with the plan of the general reconstruction of the centres and their dependent districts? Just so.
8265. The occupation you have for your time at present is not sufficient, and you would have time to visit further places? Just so; the work here is very light. Of course sometimes there is a rush of heavy work; but I would warn you of one thing. You will not be alive to it if you do not get warning. At present Mr. Wilshire is warden of this district, and he goes through here. I could not possibly do the wardenship. I could not go away from such a town as this, and hold mining Courts. Now Braidwood is a purely mining centre, and whoever is there must be a warden and must do a good deal of work; perhaps go even as far as Goulburn. I could not undertake mining duty here. At Dubbo I did it all, and was coroner too.
8266. What is the number of your staff? Two; a clerk of petty sessions and an assistant.
8267. These officers have not continuous employment? Oh, yes; they are very busy. More work is thrown on them every day. The Electoral Act has given an enormous deal of trouble; unnecessarily so, I think.
8268. How frequently does the Court of Petty Sessions sit? I attend every morning, but the three Court days are Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
8269. But you attend on the other days of the week if possible? Yes; every day at half-past 10 o'clock.
8270. Considering the great number of the magistrates and the probability that there are other districts than that which you preside over that do not afford sufficient employment for the police magistrate, you think there is room for the re-adjustment of the districts all round? It has struck me so; but, of course, I have not inquired into it.
8271. If there were a re-adjustment and fewer magistrates it would give better employment to the magistrates and be a saving of money? I think so.
8272. I suppose you have not thought it over sufficiently to say to what extent? I have not. It has only been that I have been alive to the fact that numerous Government appointments have been made without the slightest necessity. Only for my determination in the Dubbo District, I am very certain there would have been two police magistrates besides me before I left; but I always reported it was quite unnecessary, and I incurred a good deal of odium in consequence. If I was an hour late they used to report me in the hope of getting someone appointed.
8273. *Mr. Humphery.*] In addition? Yes.
8274. *President.*] Had you any reason to suspect the cause of this attempt? At Warren they wanted a police magistrate, and I was to be relieved of Warren, which I visited once a week. They said they could not depend upon me. Mr. Cass, the member, did all he could to get an appointment made for Nyngan.
8275. You think it was political influence? Decidedly; it was political influence on the one hand and town jealousy on the other, the object of which was to enhance the importance of the town.
8276. Do you think that a better mode of appointing Civil Servants all round could be instituted to get rid of political influence;—would it be better to have a Board of Commissioners, high-class men and thoroughly independent? Decidedly; I think the Service ought to be relieved of all political interference. I have not thought it out, but I have heard that suggested, and I think it is a very good idea. It might be well if the judges took in hand the appointment of magistrates and clerks of petty sessions.
8277. Men of the calibre of the judges would be very suitable as Commissioners, but I am afraid they would not have time to attend to the work. I meant men of a similar capacity and high character who could do the work just as well, and be independent of all influence whatever? I think so. If they do not do it I think the Civil Service will become so discredited that no person of any value will stop in it.
8278. You do not know much about the erection of this fine building? I do not. I have only been permanently appointed here seventeen months.
8279. Do you consider it is efficient for the purposes for which it was erected? Oh, yes; it is not well arranged, but take it altogether it is very suitable.
8280. You think the fittings and furniture are very superior? Except as to the excessive ventilation in the court rooms. In winter it is almost impossible to sit there with any comfort. I have had one of the rooms boarded over around the ceiling, and a stove put in, and we can sit there now with some comfort. I believe it is contemplated altering the Judge's Court in the same way.
8281. I suppose these buildings, as they are now arranged, will suffice to meet the objects for which they were erected for how many years, fifty or 100? 100 or 200.
8282. I suppose you cannot say what the cost of them was? No; I have heard it was £25,000.
8283. *Mr. Robertson.*] Was there any necessity to build a Circuit Court, which is used, practically, four or five weeks in a year, and lying unused the balance of the year? Perhaps they could have done without it, but when the Circuit Court is sitting, there are my Courts, and sometimes the Warden's Court also sitting, and there is the Land Court sitting. Take it altogether, I think they are pretty well occupied.
8284. But is not this large building, all this section, lying unused for nearly eleven months in the year? The Lands Office uses it; the Chairman of the Land Board uses it.
8285. Once a month? Yes, once a month; and when the mines' warden comes he uses it if my Court is sitting.
8286. That is to say, there is an effort made to use it? I think so large a building could have been done without.
8287. As a matter of fact, did you not use another portion of the building besides the Magistrate's Court, while the Circuit Court was going on, as your Court? I refused to sit in my own Court nearly all the winter, until it was put in order.
8288. When it was necessary that the Circuit Court should sit while your Court was sitting, could not that temporary arrangement have been maintained? To sum it all up, they could have done without the extensive buildings that are here. But at Dubbo—to show you the bad arrangements there—when the Circuit Court was sitting, I had not a place to sit down in. I used to hold my Court over the counter of the clerk's room, although they have a splendid Court-house which cost £10,000 or £12,000.
8289. Are you aware that the Lands Office contemplate building an addition to their present structure? I believe so.
8290. Was application made by the Land Board for the use of some of these rooms temporarily, and was such application ultimately refused? The sheriff claims sole control of this building, and would be most indignant; he would not entertain the idea.

8291.

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8291. *President.*] Your impression is that there is a good deal of space here that might be utilised? It is so ill-arranged; the higher Courts require nearly all the room.
8292. *Mr. Robertson.*] Could you undertake further magisterial work? Yes.
8293. What do you think you could embrace in the two days you could spare in the week? Two places at any rate; I could give two places on the railway line a day in each week.
8294. *Mr. Humphery.*] Speaking from your experience as a police magistrate, and having regard to increased railway facilities, do you think fewer circuits might be held? Decidedly; it is monstrous to say there is a Circuit Court at Yass, Goulburn, and Wagga Wagga. One at Wagga Wagga and one here would be ample. Then there are Quarter Sessions which try the same cases. I think there ought to be a Circuit Court at Dubbo and one at Bourke, and with one at Bathurst that would be ample for the Western Line. Quarter Sessions are held at Bourke, Cobar, Dubbo, Wellington, Orange, and Bathurst. I think there are too many.
8295. How many would suffice in your opinion? I think Bourke, Dubbo, and Bathurst ought to do; we might say Orange could be a place. Wellington is only 30 miles from Dubbo. Then the District Courts are held at very small places. They are held at Warren, Nyngan (I think), Cobar, Bourke, Dubbo, Wellington, Orange. I do not know about Blayney; but there is no doubt they are too numerous.
8296. *Mr. Storey.*] What is your opinion as to the amalgamation of the offices of police magistrate and clerk of petty sessions? I was the first appointed under that Act. Sir Watson Parker, on the recommendation of Sir J. Hay, gave me my appointment.
8297. Would such a thing be possible now? I think it had its advantages, and I think it has its disadvantages; but now the police magistrates travel so much there is always a certain amount of inconvenience at the principal place.
8298. Do I understand that you think it would not be a feasible thing to do now? I will not say that. The chief disadvantage is that the magistrates travel now more than they used to do. I think all the clerks of petty sessions in the circuit towns, and they are all competent, ought to be magistrates, even apart from the fact of the police magistrate's absence. I have always thought it would be much better that the whole of the proceedings should be initiated and come fresh to the magistrate on the bench. People are too fond of coming to a magistrate and asking his advice. In the District Court there is a registrar to issue summonses, in the Supreme Court there is the prothonotary to commence proceedings, but in the Petty Sessions Court there is no one to initiate proceedings unless the person who tries the case.
8299. The objection of a police magistrate having to travel, could not that be got over? It is not the absence of the police magistrate that is the objection, it is the absence of the clerk of petty sessions. If a place is large enough to justify the appointment of a police magistrate, and if this officer also had to act as clerk of petty sessions, there would be no officer left behind when he was away.
8300. Do the unpaid magistrates sit frequently with you on this bench? Some of them.
8301. From your long experience, I suppose you think the offices of clerk of petty sessions and land agent could be amalgamated in many cases? Decidedly; they are in many cases. I should imagine they could not be amalgamated here.
8302. Why? Our clerk of petty sessions has really enough to do, and I fancy the land agent is pretty busy.
8303. In big centres do you not think it could be done? I do not think it is desirable.
8304. In cases where the sheriff cannot attend, could not the police magistrate act as deputy sheriff? Decidedly; the police magistrate could act as his deputy without doubt.
8305. Would not that be a saving of travelling expenses, at all events? You mean for the police magistrate to accompany the Judge?
8306. Could the police magistrate in all cases act as the deputy sheriff? In all cases; but if the police magistrates act as deputy sheriffs they ought not to be asked to do what they do now. They make the police magistrate pay the witnesses. The consequence is, I have to be in attendance at the Court at all hours to be on the watch when the cases are over in order to pay the witnesses, although the clerks of petty sessions always do that at the quarter sessions. I protested against it, but they would not alter it. It is quite unnecessary. If I were deputy on the bench I could not leave the Court to pay a witness. I would have more responsible duties to attend to.
8307. Is it necessary for a Crown Solicitor's clerk to come from Sydney? All he does, so far as I am concerned, is to delay me in the work I have to do in the Court—the work of paying the witnesses. I have had to wait for the paper from a Crown Solicitor's clerk, who will not even make the calculations to relieve me. I asked one why he did not calculate the witnesses' expenses, but he said it was not part of his duty.
8308. I understand it is unnecessary for the Crown Solicitor's clerk to come at all? I say, so far as I am concerned; but I know what is said. They say the Crown Solicitor's clerk comes as a solicitor would—to instruct counsel. I think they put it that way.
8309. Could the Crown Prosecutors do the whole of the work of the Circuit Court as well as on the Quarter Sessions? Probably, if there were less Assize Courts and less Quarter Sessions, one officer could do it.
8310. Do you not think it would be possible to dispense with juries at coroner's inquiries? They might be used less frequently. I did not use them very much, but I got snubbed for it. I always used them in important cases. In any case where there might be feeling amongst the neighbours or anything of a suspicious nature I always had a coroner's jury.
8311. Is it not a fact that a coroner can commit? He commits for murder or manslaughter or arson, after verdict given by jury.
8312. But if you were a coroner you could commit? Not apart from the jury. The coroner without a jury simply acts as a magistrate. I held a magisterial inquiry here the other day in a case of murder and suicide. The coroner questioned the legality of the proceedings, although he was a lawyer; but they were perfectly legal. I could simply give my opinion, but that was all; I could not commit.
8313. Do jurors get fees here? Jurors are paid by the day just the same as other jurors. It must be a tremendous expense. It is only of late years it has been allowed.
8314. *President.*] Practically, did you find them of any service in a coroner's inquiry? I found them of service. I think in certain cases of murder some of the neighbours may know something which they would not tell unless the question was put from the jury, and this might lead to the discovery of the guilty persons.

Mr.

John Williams Deering, Esq., district surveyor, Goulburn, sworn and examined:—

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8315. *President.*] How long have you been district surveyor? Ten years. I was metropolitan district surveyor in Sydney for five years.

8316. You have been in the Service over thirty-two years? Yes; I have been in Goulburn about four and a half years. I have been in Government Service for forty years. I was in South Australia for six years.

8317. Is your district sufficiently large to occupy your time? The work has fallen off within the last twelve months; selections have fallen off.

8318. What do you think that is owing to? Owing chiefly to the promise of a new Land Bill by the Government—that paralyses selection for the time being, people wait for the new Act;—and owing also to the low price of wool, stock, and cereals.

8319. The decline in the price of wool has affected the fortunes of your district? Beyond a doubt.

8320. Seriously? I would not go so far as that; I would say partly. The low price of wheat and stock has also had an effect; but the Land Bill chiefly for the time being. The sooner the Bill is passed the better.

8321. Your district, round about Goulburn, is agricultural as well as pastoral, and extends —— My district extends from near Picton to the Bland, and is both pastoral and agricultural.

8322. In consequence of the decline in the number of selectors, have you too little to do? I would not go so far as that, because I get a large amount of other work besides selections. They only form part.

8323. In connection with current conditional purchases? Oh, no, nothing to do with them; there are applications for auction grants; applications for use of land, leases, &c., and all the great variety of applications incident upon a large population.

8324. You cannot say your time hangs heavily upon your hands? No; in fact we have had a great deal of work lately in connection with reporting on the parks—that is as to expenditure, money required for the ensuing year, whether the money has been wisely spent, and whether the people have contributed to it. I have twenty-two parks in my district to report upon.

8325. Have you a special number of surveyors under your control? Yes.

8326. How many? Two staff-surveyors; and five or six licensed surveyors, who work on fees. Since I took charge of the district five years ago, I am doing the work with one staff-surveyor less, and three draftsmen less, which means a saving of about £1,600 a year. As a vacancy occurred, I would not recommend it to be filled up.

8327. You find that that has not at all affected the efficiency of your section? No.

8328. You are acquainted, I presume, with the duties of Chairman of the Land Board? Yes, intimately.

8329. Do you believe, or is it your opinion, that there could be a combination of the offices of district surveyor and Chairman of the local Land Board? Yes.

8330. In cases where the district surveyor would take up the other duty it would be practicable? Yes; but in a settled district it is not altogether an unmixed good; mind I am using the word, settled district.

8331. *Mr. Storey.*] Like Goulburn? Goulburn is a settled district, there is a large population here, and population makes the work.

8332. *President.*] The reason being? I get a large amount of work that has nothing to do with conditional purchases, work arising from population, in connection with every class of reserves, cemeteries, racecourses, and other matters.

8333. If such an amalgamation of the two offices took place, it would always have to be from the side of the district surveyor? Beyond a doubt.

8334. It would not, for instance, do to originate it from the side of the Chairman of the Land Board acquiring the other office, unless he were himself a practical surveyor? Quite so; he would not know anything about my office.

8335. But a district surveyor might well understand the duties of a Chairman of the Land Board? We write the case for the Chairman, we prepare the brief and advise him on the points of law.

8336. In your opinion, there would be a number of cases where such accommodation might take effect with advantage? Quite so, applied to the Colony; but with less advantage in settled districts, because the legitimate duties of a district surveyor would sometimes have to be delegated to another person while the Chairman was away. There is one thing, if I might mention it; it would be a great advantage to the Chairman in getting through his duties if he were not hampered by two other members on the Board.

8337. Does your experience include a knowledge of the duties of the Land Board? Yes; I frequently attend Land Courts.

8338. As a rule the two colleagues of the Chairman are not necessary? I am sure of it; they are not only not necessary, but they are in the way.

8339. Instead of being an assistance, they are an incumbrance? Yes; because they have to have the law explained to them, and they are apt to take views of their own, which are wholly incorrect, as to the law.

8340. You think it would be advisable to dispense with the two colleagues altogether? I am sure of it.

8341. Would there be any cases where it might be desirable to have them? I do not know of any cases where it is desirable to have two other members. I was thinking of road cases where the value of land taken for a road has to be appraised. The two members on the Board are bound to be interested in land, and almost to a certainty the feeling must be to keep up the price of land. I, therefore, think it is extremely likely they would be biassed, even against their desire.

8342. Unconsciously? Unconsciously.

8343. Then the saving effected would be a very considerable amount? I think about £8,000 a year, and the saving in the time of a Chairman would be immense. The Chairman could rattle through his cases in no time.

8344. Sometimes if it is a long case, instead of lasting two or three days, it might be over in half a day if the Chairman were alone? It might be so. How can these two lay members of the Board follow the precedent cases that come from the Appeal Court and the Supreme Court, when our officers, whose minds are bent on that duty alone, have to note their Land Act up with those cases, and study the decisions that are given by the Supreme Court and the Appeal Court! It becomes a most intricate law to follow. And if the two members on the Bench are not an assistance to the Chairman, they are an incumbrance to him. They have to have the decisions of the Courts explained to them, and it takes some time to understand.

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understand these. Sometimes we have a storekeeper who is a member of the Board, and the person that comes before him is a selector who gets stores at his place of business. Is that right?
8345. Then it is not a balance of opinion; it is simply so, in your opinion? I have not the slightest doubt about it, and I have seen enough of them. I am trying to put the matter in as forcible a way as I can.
8346. Are you acquainted with the mode of preserving documents, plans, maps, and all sorts of papers and applications in the department? Perfectly.
8347. There is a complete record of selections kept in the local office? Quite so; necessarily.
8348. In the Land Board, too, they also have a copy of the plans and specifications of the selections? Not the plans, merely the applications with the tracings.
8349. Then in the head office in Sydney, they have a complete copy of everything there? Yes.
8350. And which of these do you think superfluous? The head office one; decentralisation has never been thoroughly carried out.
8351. I suppose you are in the country, because of decentralisation? Exactly; a large part of my official life I have been at head-quarters, for twenty-two years.
8352. If they were to rest satisfied with the records and plans that are kept in the country, they could dispense with a very large staff in Sydney; have you ever estimated how many they could dispense with? I do not see what they want the department in Sydney for. I maintain it ought to be a Ministerial Bureau of reference only.
8353. For reference and information? Yes; I have seen a great deal of the work at head-quarters all my life. I made most of the important surveys in Sydney, and I know exactly the course of the work. I was the senior surveyor in Sydney for twenty-two years.
8354. If a feeling of self-esteem did not override the feeling of patriotism, you think that the Department of Lands could dispense with all these particulars preserved in Sydney at the cost of a very large staff of officers? I think so.
8355. But of course Sydney is the head-quarters, and they do not like to feel they are to be dispensed with? The head office is never likely to drop the reins of power, because if they drop them we pick them up.
8356. *Mr. Robertson.*] What was the object of the Land Act of 1884? Decentralisation was the spirit of it.
8357. I will quote now from a return to an order made by the Assembly dated 11th May, 1886—"That there be laid upon the Table of this House a copy of the minute by Mr. Secretary Farnell, and approved by the Cabinet defining the position of the district surveyors under the Crown Lands Act of 1884, and also the subsequent minute by Mr. Secretary Abbott upon the same subject." In the minute of Mr. Farnell it says, "One of the great objects of the Act is decentralisation," that minute is dated 13/2/85, and bears the Cabinet approval, signed W.B.D., 13/2/85. The minute of Mr. Abbott says, "I have no hesitation in stating that the great principle of the Land Act of 1884, decentralisation, must be carried out to its fullest extent, and district surveyors must act upon their own judgment, and not too readily or needlessly refer matters to the head office; nor should the Surveyor-General too readily interfere with them in the discharge of their respective onerous and important duties. If these gentlemen are fit to be district surveyors, they are entitled to the fullest confidence and freedom in the discharge of the duties of their offices. The object of the Land Act of 1884, in one of its main principles, was to have the work connected with the alienation and leasing of the Crown lands disposed of in the district where the land so alienated or leased is situated, and I see no reason why this principle should not be carried out to the fullest extent, nor why the work which has to be disposed of under the Repealed Acts should not be also disposed of in the same way as the new work; on the contrary I see many strong reasons why it should be." He goes on to say, "What is done in New Zealand can and must be done in this colony, in reference to decentralisation, and it is the bounden duty of all officers of the Government Service to render their free and full efforts to carry out the policy of the Legislature." That is signed "J. P. Abbott, 2nd December, 1885," and is minuted by Mr. Secretary Copeland in these words, "I have read this correspondence, and desire to say that I concur in Mr. Abbott's minute.—H.C., 17/6/86." Has the principle of decentralisation been fully recognised since the Act came into force? Partly; but after we do the work they do it again in Sydney; that is the point.
8358. Will you tell us in what way the work is repeated in the head office; take for instance the Roads Branch, can you say anything about that? I do not see what the Roads Branch has to do with Sydney. A person applies for a road and his letter goes to Sydney. Then it is sent back to the district surveyor for report and information. I think we know better whether a man wants a road than they do in Sydney. Evidence could also be taken in open Court.
8359. Do you think that is a proper duty to appertain to the office of district surveyor? I am sure of it.
8360. What economy could be effected by the reconstruction or the abolition of that branch in the department? I think the whole roads work could be done in the district offices without any increase. When you get a lot of officers together you can distribute further duties among some of them who are not very busy, and you can squeeze a little more work in without increasing the staff.
8361. Where is the compilation done? In Sydney.
8362. Should it be done in Sydney? Certainly not. The proper man to compile a map is the man who has checked the original plans and examined them, who has been on the parish map, knows where the weak points of the surveys are. He could do it in a quarter of the time of a man in Sydney. In my office, and I suppose it is the same with all the others, one draftsman takes a certain county or land district. He takes all the parishes therein, and deals with all the surveys in a parish, he joins a new survey on to a former survey, and he deals with old surveys that will not close or come in, as we term it. You can easily see that he becomes intimately acquainted with every parish—he knows the good surveys and the bad surveys in the parish. Of course that man could compile that parish with an ease and knowledge that no stranger in Sydney could possess.
8363. The men on the spot are the men who ought to do the compilation? They ought to do everything. If the men on the spot are not competent to do the work, then decentralisation is a failure.
8364. In your opinion, are they competent? I am sure they are. I should like to read what was said in an authoritative newspaper paragraph soon after the introduction of the measure:—"The Minister for Lands, the Hon. J. N. Brunker, is vigorously adopting the policy of decentralisation with respect to the administrative arrangements of his department, and though it may be an inconvenience to his officers, the

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new order of things will be a great disadvantage to the inland community generally. Practically, Mr. Brunker is sending to the country districts all the ablest officers that have been doing duty for years in the metropolis, and he is in hopes that this arrangement will vastly facilitate the administration of the Land Act. The Minister says that it is the country, and not the metropolis, that wants able and active officers, and his new arrangement of offices and officers will largely transfer to the interior the real work of the administration of the law. Mr. Brunker regrets the inconvenience which the change causes to several officers, but he holds that the public interests are to be first considered, and he thinks that, entrusting such important administrative duties to those officers, he is marking his confidence in their ability and integrity."

8365. Are the district surveyors qualified to conduct detail surveys? Yes; there are one or two surveyors who have not had absolute experience in it.

8366. But by their training and experience are they qualified? Beyond a doubt.

8367. Would you hesitate for a moment to conduct a detail survey of this city of Goulburn? Not at all; but on the score of expense I would not do it, because it would be a waste of money.

8368. Do you think the detail surveys bring an amount of good commensurate with the expense? I am sure they do not. I think there has been a frightful waste of money over the detail surveys.

8369. What was the object of this detail survey? For drainage. It has been done only in Sydney and Newcastle, but they are going to other towns.

8370. Are you aware of any extravagant expenditure in connection with this survey? I think these surveys were made in a very extravagant manner. They are not useless, but they have been carried out with vastly more detail than was required. For the purposes of drainage there is no necessity to survey in microscopical detail every feature around and through a section of land that has been built over. I say that the outline of a section might be drawn on paper, and the details sufficient for drainage purposes and for engineering works might be rapidly sketched in, simply to show where the houses are. This might be done at a fraction of the cost that has been incurred.

8371. With regard to the levels? The levels must be taken carefully. What is wanted to be known really is the fall of the ground for the pressure of storm-waters. The houses could be sketched in correctly, and they would not be a foot out, if they were only done with a tape, instead of being surveyed to decimals of a foot.

8372. The expenditure in that department amounts to £9,050 per annum;—do you think a saving could be effected in that? I am confident of it. If you take a section of a city the houses could be sketched in within 6 or 9 inches of their exact position, without all this detail of running theodolite lines all through the section. It could be laid off with a tape, and an immense saving effected. They have done the work in a minute manner far beyond any public requirements. The levels must be taken very very carefully as stated.

8373. If the colleagues of the chairman of the Land Boards were dispensed with there would be a saving of how much? £7,193, on the basis of 1893. That expenditure is worse than unnecessary, because these men are a hindrance to the chairman.

8374. Although the spirit of the Land Act of 1884 was decentralisation, have you ever compared the numbers of those engaged in the Survey Branch at the head office with the number engaged in the Survey Branches all over the Colony? Yes. I think we have a staff of draftsmen that the world never saw anywhere. No Government in the history of the world ever had such a staff of draftsmen as we have got now in one department.

8375. That is your opinion? I am pretty well sure of it.

8376. *Mr. Humphery.*] Will you look at page 82 of the Estimates of Expenditure? From the particulars contained in the Estimates, can you say whether any large number of officers engaged at the head office can be dispensed with as being unnecessary, and so discontinue the duplication to which you refer? Decentralisation is carried out in one way, but not in others. If it were fully carried out, undoubtedly many of the draftsmen would not be required in Sydney.

8377. Would it be possible to effect a very large saving? I think so.

8378. What accommodation have you here for the District Survey Office? I have the old Court-house almost entirely.

8379. Has any additional accommodation been asked for? By the Land Board.

8380. Not by you? Oh, no.

8381. Is it necessary, as far as you are aware? A building is necessary, either where they are, or this addition.

8382. Is it desirable that the Land Board Office should be under the same roof as a District Survey Office? It is desirable.

8383. Would it be possible, by making use of any existing large public building, to bring about a change which would enable you to have sufficient accommodation in the one building? The additions they propose putting up do adjoin the Survey Office.

8384. What would be the expenditure? I suppose about £800 or £1,000.

8385. Could the resident engineers deal with the question of country roads as satisfactorily as the district surveyors? They do not administer the Act. The Roads Act is administered by the Lands Department. You open up a question there that I cannot say I have thought of—that is, as to whether the Works Department should administer the Act. We have a great many consultations with the roads officers, but I scarcely think that the Works Department could deal with all questions affecting roads, because sometimes selectors complain that the roads left for them are not traversable, so that brings the matter, as it were, under the administration of the Lands Department.

8386. But assuming the administration admitted of it, would it be possible or desirable? I think the minor roads had better be left with the Lands Department, and the making of roads with the Works Department, as at present. We make the surveys. Old boundary lines have to be run and "picked up" to show the lands that are gone through. Old corners have to be replaced, and old lines run down to get the corner.

8387. Are resident engineers usually surveyors? Not in the sense in which I am speaking; not in the sense of being able to run out old boundaries.

8388. It would be safer to continue the present system? I think so. The District Survey Office could do all the work, and all that would be required in Sydney would be a small office to send the work to for transmission to the Executive Council for approval and *Gazette* notification.

8389.

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8389. Would that entail upon the district officers any additional expense? More work.
8390. But would it cost the country more? It would cost far less. Where you get a body of men together you can give them a little more work without having to engage an extra man.
8391. You referred to the fees paid to members of the Land Board whose services were practically unnecessary. It also appears there are large travelling expenses paid to clerks who accompany the chairmen of the Land Board;—in your experience, would it be possible to effect any economy in that direction? I think there ought to be a deposition clerk. I have thought this over.
8392. Why should there be a travelling deposition clerk? Because there would be a difficulty in getting a suitable clerk in many towns where the land court is held. A clerk of petty sessions, for instance, might be engaged in the police court on the same day the Land Board is sitting. As for bringing in a stranger, a clerk from some of the stores, I think that would be very inadvisable, for a stranger might miss the very point of the inquiry; and besides that, he would be irresponsible. If I were chairman I would take the depositions myself rather than have a stranger under me.
8393. Is there any reason why the chairman should not take the evidence himself? No; I have thought that out. The judges of the Supreme Court do so. The handwriting of some of the deposition clerks is almost unreadable.
8394. *Mr. Storey.*] What does your staff consist of in Goulburn? Two staff surveyors, six draughtsmen, and one clerk.
8395. Are they thoroughly efficient men? Thoroughly.
8396. Have you any cause to complain against any of them? No; they are very good men.
8397. Who is the head draftsman? Mr. Armstrong.
8398. Is he a thoroughly practical, good, man? Thoroughly.
8399. He is a man you have the utmost reliance in? The utmost reliance.
8400. And the others the same? Yes.
8401. Take Mr. Armstrong as a type? As the head of the drawing office he is a good man.
8402. What has been the expenditure on public parks? It has been going on for years.
8403. Is it still going on? Yes—they get £25 or £30 sometimes.
8404. We have heard about district surveyors doing the work of the chairmen of the Land Board, and after I have read you the evidence of a high authority in your department I would like to know if you would wish to amend your statement in any way. He said:—

"Could not the district surveyors perform all the duties that are now being discharged by the chairmen of the Land Boards? I do not think so. I have made inquiries as to what the district surveyors do in regard to the Land Board. The only thing they do when an application comes to them is to look in their maps and direct their surveyor, who may be in the neighbourhood, to make the surveys, if there is no objection. The district surveyor never appears again in the matter, except to report that the survey has been made, unless it should turn out that there are some valuable Crown improvements on the land, in which case the district surveyor generally appears before the Board to give evidence as to their value, so that the Board may be able to determine how much the selector has to pay for the improvements. The chairman of the Land Board is a judicial officer.

"What are his duties? The applicant is summoned by the chairman to attend the meeting. He comes before the chairman and members of the Board to prove his *bona-fides*, and then he is informed that the land is available, and that he can enter into possession. Then the chairman instructs the inspector at the end of three months, or a little later, to visit the selection, to see whether the man is residing on it, and whether he is improving it. If it comes to the knowledge of the chairman that he is not residing on it he sends the inspector to report on the matter. There were fourteen chairmen in 1893, and they dealt with 33,600 cases at the different Courts. A chairman holds one Court in this town, and goes off, perhaps 30 miles, to hold another Court. He holds the Court as much as possible in the centre of the groups of selections. That takes up almost all his time.

"If the district surveyor were granted the assistance that would be required in the event of his undertaking the duties that are now discharged by the chairman, could not the work be done satisfactorily? That plan has been tried, but it has not been a success. We tried it in two or three places, and found it would not answer."

That does not alter your opinion at all? No; it was a success in Moree and Cooma.
8405. In another remark you made you said you would do away with the Sydney office almost altogether. This same witness said:—

"Can you see ahead of the present time so far as to fix about the time when a considerable portion of the work that is done in the Lands Department would, as a matter of course, be disposed of and less clerical and other work required in the department? When the Act of 1884 came in we were under the impression that the work would fall off, and we looked forward to be able to reduce the amount of work in the department in ten years, but it has absolutely increased. We have more work to do than ever we had in the head office, and we have had a large number of men removed, dismissed, and sent to the country.

"Does that arise from the increase of the number of selections? Not only from an increase in the number of selections, but all the papers have eventually to come to this office. The local Land Board may recommend the forfeiture of conditional purchases, and yet under an Act lately passed the Minister can, if he thinks fit, waive that forfeiture on certain conditions. Many of the advantages of the Land Board are thus done away with. We certainly get the Boards to take evidence, but it rests with the Minister whether he will carry out their recommendations or not. So there is absolutely more work now than ten years ago."

What do you say to that? That is true to some extent, but the department ought not to be so taxed. When that witness says we only do the survey, he is wrong. We prepare the case; we quote authorities and legal decisions; and we collect everything that bears upon it, such as decisions in the Supreme Court or Appeal Court; and we wind up with a recommendation.
8406. But are there not a good many other duties the chairman of the Land Board has to perform besides hearing cases in connection with surveys in which he has to rely upon you? He also adjudicates on many other applications in open Court.
8407. Are the whole of his duties confined to dealing with land only? That is all. He takes my reports and he says the district surveyor reports so and so, and recommends so and so, and reads them out in Court.

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8408. *President.*] It is on your surveyor's report that the chairman of the Land Board grants the certificate of conformity? Not of conformity. The conditional purchase inspector steps in there, and reports whether the selector has lived on the land and improved it; but as to whether a new man shall get the land when he applies for it, the chairman consults my report.

8409. Has not the chairman of the Land Board to fix the values and the rent? I appraise them, and recommend to him; he recommends to the Minister, who decides.

8410. He looks to you for that? Of course he does. I look to my surveyor to tell me how many sheep to the acre the land will carry.

8411. I was under the impression that all survey business in Sydney ought to be done away with, and I asked Mr. Twynam a lot of questions on the subject. I asked him:—

"Is the work of the surveyors sent down to the head office in Sydney for checking purposes? No; it is the district surveyor of the Land Board district who is responsible for all the surveys conducted in that district, and all that work is examined and passed by him in his office. He approves of the plans.

"Where are these plans made? In the district office.

"What are all these draftsmen employed at in Sydney? The compiling draftsmen are employed in compiling maps for publication, territorial maps, parish maps, county maps, Land Board district maps, the Colony map, and so forth.

"Is there an everlasting preparation of maps going on? Certainly; and it will go on as long as the Survey Department continues, and as long as the settlement of the country requires it to go on. We have had a branch exclusively employed for many years past in the matter of opening roads alone, and it is still so employed. It is a very intricate branch of the business, and a very costly one.

"Well, under the heading 'engaged at head office'—do I understand from you that the chief draftsman and all the other draftsmen are absolutely necessary, or have we to get the evidence from the chief draftsman? I think you might with advantage call upon the chief draftsman to give you some evidence in the matter. I can give you general information on the subject, but he can enter into particulars more fully than I can."

What have you to say to that? It is all nonsense. They make parish maps we do not want; but the parish maps we do want they do not make. A small staff may be always necessary in Sydney.

8412. Are the inspectors of conditional purchases under your wing? No; they get their instructions from the Chairman's office. I make my report as to whether the applicant should get the land or not, then the matter comes to me for survey, I send it back with a tracing, and then the conditional purchase inspector reports on it.

8413. Are not the various Government inspectors tumbling over each other occasionally—stock inspectors, watering-place inspectors, and school inspectors? No; they each have a large district. The conditional purchase inspector has a very large district. There is one matter in which the department might effect economy. They might do the parish maps at a considerably less cost than they are doing now by using zinc plates instead of stones. These stones are very heavy, and are difficult to cart about. They require heavy floors to support them. They cost about £10, £12, or £14 each, but the zinc plates cost only about 15s. The drawing of the parish maps could be left on the zinc plate, and additions made as required. Every now and then they have to clean the drawings off the stones, and when the map is wanted again they make a new compilation. Of course the compilation will go on for ever on the present lines, but not if they use the zinc plates.

8414. *Mr. Robertson.*] A good deal has been said about the necessity of keeping a number of records in the Lands Office for safety;—do you know where the strong rooms are in the building? On the top of the building. If it catches fire it will come down with a crash. The flames will rush through those lifts, and those rooms will get red hot. The contents will be charred and probably reduced to a cinder. The records are safer if distributed over the country offices. To sum up my evidence my general feeling is this: The law provides that decentralisation shall be carried out; and my opinion is, it has never been carried out with sufficient regard to economy.

Frederick Griffiths Davies, Esq., Postmaster, Goulburn, sworn and examined:—

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8415. *President.*] You have been in the Service for twenty-seven years? Yes.

8416. You came to Goulburn in 1888? Yes.

8417. You have been postmaster ever since? Yes.

8418. So you are well acquainted with the duties and necessities of the position? Yes.

8419. In your experience, has the place made much progress during the time you have been here? Considerable.

8420. And during the last two or three years has it stood still, progressed, or receded? I think it has progressed.

8421. But not to a great extent? The business of my department has increased considerably. It has increased 50 per cent. during the time I have been here.

8422. Have you a Savings Bank Department in the establishment? We have.

8423. I suppose that is a very good indication of the revenue and of the comfort of the common people? Quite so.

8424. Do you find it satisfactory? Very.

8425. The increase in the deposits will be the criterion? Yes.

8426. No decline at all? Not the slightest. There has been a decline of one-third in the money orders issued, but the postal-note system almost balances that.

8427. The postal-notes are used very much? Yes.

8428. No doubt that effects a great saving in work to you? Oh, no; I do not think there is any saving.

8429. Are they not all ready printed? So is the money order. We sell about 1,000 a month. We have the largest revenue in the Colony from postal notes—on an average about £300 a month.

8430. And how much from money orders? We issue now about 450; previously we issued 700.

8431. What is the minimum commission on postal-notes? A penny on notes up to 4s., 2d. on notes from 5s. to 7s. 6d., 3d. up to 15s., and 4d. up to £1.

8432. Do you find that their use leaves less opening for loss or for paying to the wrong person than the money-order system? There is no difference.

8433.

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8433. You have heard no representations about loss or misdirection? No.
8434. You have some assistants;—are they clerical assistants? Yes, entirely.
8435. What are the hours of your office? Twenty-two hours in the twenty-four.
8436. You work by relays? Double staffs.
8437. Three at a time? Five on the night staff and four on the day.
8438. Then you have more assistants than the Blue Book of 1893 tells? I do not think so.
8439. There are only six mentioned? I have two probationers who do not appear in the Blue Book.
8440. Your staff are not overpaid? Considerably underpaid.
8441. I see some of them have been a considerable time with you? One clerk has been thirteen years, and gets £140; another has been eight years, and gets £100.
8442. In paying salaries what is the mode you adopt? We get a certificate from the Money Order Office to pay from the money order cash. I pay the salaries and take credit for the amount as a remittance to the chief office, and I send on the receipts.
8443. That saves a great deal of trouble? Yes.
8444. Are you visited often by the inspector from the head office? Yes.
8445. How often does he call? Two or three times a year. The Treasury inspectors and the Postal inspectors both call.
8446. The Treasury inspector not so often? Perhaps once a year.
8447. You never know when your inspector is coming? I have not the slighest idea.
8448. What is the income of the department per annum? About £8,000 a year.
8449. And what is the expense of conducting the department? About £2,400 for salaries. Of course, I do not take in the conveyance of mails or the interest on the building. I also sell the beer stamps, and I collect duties on all articles here.
8450. There is no public bond in Goulburn? No; there is an inspector of breweries. There is a revenue of £1,500 a year from the beer stamps.
8451. And from the commissions and postage-stamps? Postage-stamps return £450 a month on an average, and commissions about £15 or £16 a month.
8452. That is close upon £7,000 of gross revenue? Yes; and then there are the private boxes, which return £50 a year, besides the duty-stamps.
8453. You sell the duty-stamps for bills? And also for promissory notes. Some four or five years ago the revenue from these used to be £100 a month; now it would not exceed £100 a year.
8454. How do you account for the falling-off? Because people will not give credit. The falling-off is in the impressed stamps and promissory notes.
8455. You ascribe that to the disinclination of the large houses to give credit to the smaller people round about? Yes.
8456. You do not sell any adhesive stamps of large value? Very few.
8457. Are you satisfied with the position of the revenue of the department, considering the times? Thoroughly satisfied.
8458. Is there anything you could suggest in your department in the way of economy? I think not.
8459. You work on the lowest possible basis? I am two hands short, and have been so for two months. They are away sick with typhoid fever.
8460. But you have not filled their places? No. During the time of the influenza epidemic I was five hands short, and worked the office without any assistance. The clerks worked double hours.
8461. Any holidays? They are granted the annual leave, provided the Service will allow it.
8462. How long—a fortnight? Three weeks.
8463. *Mr. Robertson.*] You said there were no economies you could suggest? Yes.
8464. How many issues of the *Government Gazette* are there? Two a week.
8465. To whom are these *Gazettes* distributed? To thirty-four persons and institutions.
8466. Is the issue of these *Gazettes* to so many various people and offices necessary? Not in my opinion.
8467. Have you ever known cases where there have been accumulations of these *Gazettes* in offices that have never been referred to? No; I cannot say I have.
8468. But in your own office? We open our own *Gazettes* and file them.
8469. What reference is made to the *Gazette* in your own office? We are supposed to look at the *Gazette* for any instructions. The *Gazette* comes out after the *Postal Guide* is issued, and if there is any alteration in routes, we are supposed to note the *Gazette* till the *Guide* comes out each quarter.
8470. But when there is anything affecting you and your work are you not immediately advised from the post-office? Yes, we are.
8471. So as far as these *Gazettes* are concerned, they are of no practical use to you? Not the smallest, except as I said when the *Gazette* comes out there may be something in it that affects our office, of which we may not be notified.
8472. Under what circumstances would you not be notified by the head office of any changes affecting your office? In a trivial matter such as the altering of a route we may not be advised. In anything of consequence we should receive information from the head office direct.
8473. Would you recommend that these *Gazettes* be discontinued? Am I in a position to make the recommendation?
8474. Well, if you know that they are practically useless you can? That is simply an opinion; I would not think of making a recommendation.
8475. In your case is it necessary you should receive them? I do not think so.
8476. *Mr. Humphery.*] During the last five years has the expenditure of your office increased or diminished? It has diminished; expenses have been considerably reduced. There were three letter carriers getting an average allowance of £36 a year; that has been done away with.
8477. Can you make any suggestions with regard to the present system of inspection that would lessen its cost? I was assistant cashier in the post-office for years before I came to Goulburn. There were three or four inspectors, now I believe there are nine or ten. That is caused in consequence of the amalgamation of the two offices.
8478. Would the cost of inspection be lessened if the postmaster at Goulburn undertook the charge of the whole district? That was my only reason in coming to Goulburn. I was under the impression that Goulburn was to be a district office. I lost considerably by the change.

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8479. Did you understand you were to occupy the position of inspector for the whole district? Yes.
8480. If you were made inspector as you suggest, do you think it would be unnecessary for the inspector from the General Post Office to do more than inspect the central office at Goulburn? Yes.
8481. And the other fifty or sixty offices would be under the control of the district postmaster at Goulburn? Yes.
8482. Would a change of that character lessen the efficiency of the Service? No.
8483. Would it improve it? I think so.
8484. In what way would it improve it? The man would be on the spot, and could take immediate action, whereas if there is anything wrong now you have to telegraph to Sydney.
8485. *Mr. Storey.*] What inspection does the Treasury inspector do in your Department? He goes through the whole of the work.
8486. Is not that done by the post office inspector? Yes.
8487. Is the second inspection of that kind needful? They do not both come at the same time.
8488. All your returns go to the post office? Yes.
8489. Therefore, if the postal inspector certifies that your cash and returns are correct, they absolutely are correct? For that day, but next week they may not be so.
8490. How often does the postal inspector come to you? About two or three times a year. We have had the inspector at intervals of three or six weeks.
8491. The Post Office Department sends its inspectors to the various post offices in the country, and they inspect the whole of the work;—you are responsible to your head office? Yes.
8492. You do not communicate with the Treasury? No.
8493. If the post office inspection is correct, is it not a waste of energy on the part of the Treasury inspectors to come and look after you—they have nothing to do with you? If a Treasury inspector came I would show him the books; but, though everything may appear correct according to the books, he wants to see the cash.
8494. Does not the postal inspector want to see the cash? Yes.
8495. Do not the postal inspector and the Treasury inspector do exactly the same work when they come to your offices? Precisely.
8496. Is it necessary to have the two inspectors;—does it not seem a surplus of work? It only bears out my statement that there are too many inspectors.
8497. What staff have you? Seventeen, all told.
8498. Are they all good men? Capital.
8499. Nothing to complain about any of them? No.
8500. Are the salaries fair? Not compared with other offices.
8501. Which offices do you compare yours with? Take Wagga Wagga; the first assistant gets £240, and mine gets £200.
8502. You say that your staff are not as well paid as those in some of the other offices of about equal importance to yours? Wagga Wagga is a less important office.
8503. How do you account for that? By classifying the officers. In the Government Service you do not get on by merit, but more by influence.
8504. Since the amalgamation of the Post and Telegraph Offices in Sydney, have not all the offices been classified? They have; but the Telegraph men have got the best end of the stick.
8505. In your department they are all classified, and that is how the salaries go? That accounts for the lowness of the salary.
8506. And the responsibility of that classification rests with the head of the office? Yes.
8507. Have you ever had cause to complain of any of your staff? No. I may mention that my office hours are sixteen hours a day, from a quarter to 7 to 11 o'clock at night.
8508. You live on the premises, do you not? Yes.
8509. Can you furnish us with a return showing the Money Order and Savings Bank business transacted at your office for the five years ending 1894, and also the number of letters, &c., posted for the same period? I will furnish it. (*Return subsequently handed in.*)

James Wilson Dowell, Esq., District Inspector for the Government Architect's Branch, Goulburn, sworn and examined:—

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8510. *President.*] The head of the sub-branch under whom you act is the Government Architect, Mr. Vernon? Yes.
8511. Is the district under your care a large one? I have been told by Mr. Vernon, that he reckons it the most important country district in the Colony. It runs from Mittagong to Cootamundra on the main line, and out on the Cooma line to the Victorian border. It takes in Temora, Wyalong, Barmedman, and out that way, and on the cross line to Cowra.
8512. Are you very much on the move in your district? Yes.
8513. During how many months of the year? At no regular time. I do all my work as a general thing by instructions from the head office by wire. Wherever I have contracts going on, my instructions are to see the foundations in and the work up to the damp course, and then to visit it weekly or fortnightly, as in my judgment may be necessary.
8514. I presume you have a clerk of works present at important buildings? The Kenmore Asylum is the most important building we have.
8515. There is a clerk of works constantly there? There is an assistant there.
8516. Can you tell us the process from the inception of a new building down to the time when it is handed over complete? The first thing is, I get a notice of acceptance of contract, and I communicate with the contractor. I see that the contractor starts his work within the fortnight stipulated in the conditions.
8517. Who provides the specifications? They are provided from the head office.
8518. By the Government Architect? Yes; that is for all large jobs. For jobs under £200, I prepare the specifications and plans.
8519. Have you any hand in the preparation of specifications for important erections? Nothing over £200, but I am supposed to do all under £200, and submit them to Mr. Vernon. When the building is started,

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started, I assist the contractor in setting out the buildings, and see the trenches are put in the proper depth; and if there is concrete work, I must be present to see it all in above the ground line. After that we can easily see what is going on.
8520. Then your visits need not be so many? Not so often; if it is an important work, I may go twice a week, but sometimes not for a fortnight.
8521. Then if the clerk of works who is always present sees anything material going wrong, does he inform you at once? Yes. In a contract like that for the Kenmore Asylum my instructions are to visit once a week without fail. I have to sign all reports, estimates, and vouchers. I am responsible for everything. The assistant has no responsibility.
8522. Do you sign the money certificates? Yes; everything.
8523. What is the best material for a damp course? We consider the best material blue slate. We have been using a patent damp course, but I believe that it is almost abandoned now.
8524. Nothing can be better than slate? Nothing in my opinion can be better.
8525. I suppose you have no voice in the amount of money that is to be expended on any proposed building? No; nothing of that kind.
8526. You accept that without question? All I have to do is to see that the work is properly carried out.
8527. With regard to buildings under £200, you yourself prepare the whole of the plans? Yes.
8528. What would be the nature of the plans? Principally for repairs.
8529. Any original buildings? No.
8530. In some cases might there not be? In a few cases; for instance, with such buildings as we are putting up at Wyalong.
8531. *Mr. Humphery.*] What are you putting up there? A Court-house and a mining warden's office, wooden buildings with galvanised roof.
8532. *President.*] No ornamental architecture? No; we are putting them up as cheaply as we can possibly make them.
8533. You have been a good many years in the Government Service? Going on eighteen years. I have been here four years.
8534. You know something of the building in which we are seated? It was built before my time.
8535. Is it, in your opinion, a suitable building for the purposes for which it was intended? It is, in my opinion, an extremely extravagant building, with very poor arrangements for accommodation.
8536. Architecturally it is extravagant, but defective in its internal arrangements? Yes. This building cost £36,000.
8537. The whole scope of the building? Yes; £30,000 was the contract price, and there was £6,000 for extras.
8538. *Mr. Robertson.*] The acoustic properties are very defective in this building? Yes; that is on account of the ceilings, which are very open. Last winter I had them closed in the Police Court on account of the draught.
8539. Who was the architect? Mr. Barnet.
8540. This building was built purely for outside effect? Yes.
8541. *President.*] And buildings with sufficient architectural beauty for the purpose they had in view might have cost probably about half what this cost? We should build the same building now for less. At Kenmore Asylum we will get the same accommodation as they have at Callan Park, but while the first contract at Callan Park was £329,000, we will build the Kenmore Asylum for £70,000.
8542. You are well acquainted with the great cheapness of almost every material that goes into buildings now as compared with the time when this was built, but making allowance even for that—? Well, the contractors do not expect so much profit. I am informed the contractors cleared about £9,000 on this building, and the one who built the Goulburn Gaol is supposed to have cleared £25,000 in four years.
8543. In your experience has it ever happened that, after plans and specifications have been prepared and adopted, alterations have been made in them through influence brought to bear upon the authorities? Formerly that was very much so. Plans after plans were prepared, but I do not think there is so much of that done now as there used to be. Thirteen or fourteen years I was a draftsman in the head office, and it was a common thing to prepare three or four sets of drawings before we could get one they would accept the tender on.
8544. Were the alterations in excess of the expenditure, or in reduction? Very often they were made to increase the expenditure.
8545. And were you aware at the time at whose instance the alterations were made? Not when I was in the head office. I was a draftsman, and had no communication with the outside public.
8546. You could not tell who influenced the changes? No.
8547. Now that does not prevail to such an extent? I do not think it is carried on to such an extent.
8548. But it does occur? It may occur, but it has not occurred to my knowledge for some time.
8549. You being resident here, and acquainted with all the different materials, does it fall within your duty or province, if you see a mistake has been made in the specifications, to suggest to your head that something else might be used which might be of a cheaper character? Yes. In the case of the Kenmore Asylum they sent the plans and specifications for us to go through, and we overhauled them, and made some alterations about the material. For instance, the door-sills and the verandah kerbs were all specified to be freestone. Well, freestone, especially in an asylum or gaol, where the patients and prisoners wear heavy nailed boots, would soon cut away, so we altered it to slate or trachyte. In the first contract for the gaol they used freestone, but they had to cut it out and put in trachyte.
8550. That is got near by? Yes; at Bowral. Slate is equally as lasting as trachyte, but it wears smooth, and is therefore dangerous in a lunatic asylum.
8551. *Mr. Humphery.*] Which is the more costly? Trachyte will cost more than slate, but it is everlasting. The objection to slate is that it wears very smooth.
8552. *President.*] You are gratified to find your recommendations in that respect at Kenmore were adopted? In the first contract I did not see the plans till they called for tenders. Freestone was specified there, and we altered it to slate to bring the work within the estimates. It is my principle to keep the contracts down, and allow no extras.
8553. Is there anything in your professional department you can tell us about whereby savings might be effected? If you will allow me I will tell you a few things I have done since I have been here. This district,

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district, I understand, used to cost the Government from £1,500 to £2,000 to manage, in travelling expenses and salary, and there has been on an average, for the twelve or fourteen years before I came here, £3,000 or £4,000 extra on buildings. Since I have been here I have managed the district on my own salary and about £100 travelling allowance a year. I have seldom had any extras; in fact I have had reductions on large contracts. The extra assistance I have is Mr. Roberts, who is employed by the day. He is a very trustworthy and very efficient officer in every way. Sometime ago the Albury district, which was in charge of an officer located there, was handed over to me to manage for three months. I understood I was to take it over permanently, but it was given back to the same officer. I think I could easily manage that district in addition to this without extra cost, except a little extra in the way of travelling expenses. When I took over the papers, and went through the district, I found they were only finishing a contract at Corowa, and then there was nothing left in the district for them to do except some work at about £100. Since that time I do not think there has been more than £1,000 or £1,500 spent in the district. I do not see why it could not be managed in this office. If this were done there would be a saving of £500 a year.

8554. How long ago is it since the Albury district was put into your hands? 3rd January, 1894. I have a letter from the Government Architect on the way I conducted the business.

8555. There would be no sacrifice of efficiency whatsoever? I do not think so. The district is a large one, but there are very few towns in it.

8556. But even if there were to be a very considerable increase of business generally, and an improvement in the colony's affairs all round, you still feel you could overtake any work that might be required there in addition to what you have here? I think so.

8557. Are there any other districts which, in your opinion, would be capable of being put in one control? Mr. Roberts, at Bathurst, is already looking after two districts. We have had several men dismissed from the department, and of course that threw the districts together. There was a man in the Hay district till not long ago, but he is out. There was a man at Broken Hill; he is gone, and a man at Bourke has gone. Those places have not been filled.

8558. Owing to the circumstances of the times a number of places have been vacated, but have not been filled up? Yes.

8559. My question was more as to whether there was work going on where it was possible that two districts might be thrown into one? I think we have only four officers in the country now—district inspectors. There are two young men in the Northern district, one at Armidale and one at Grafton.

8560. *Mr. Robertson.*] Are you a representative of the Government Architect? Yes.

8561. Could you undertake the inspection of the public school buildings? If I were to undertake the inspection of them, I could not take over the Albury district.

8562. With your present work could you undertake the inspection of public schools in this district? I could.

8563. You are aware that the small unimportant wooden buildings are inspected by the educational inspectors? Yes, by the school inspectors.

8564. So, in saying you could undertake the work, you would undertake it as at present conducted by the inspectors from the Branch of Architecture in the Department of Instruction? Yes; it is just the same as my work.

Joseph Longmore Henderson, Esq., Inspector of Stock, Goulburn, sworn and examined:—

J. L. Henderson, Esq. 16 Mar., 1895.

8565. *Mr. Robertson.*] Your branch is called the Stock Branch? Yes.

8566. The primary object of your inspection is to prevent scab in sheep? I believe that was what the Act was passed for, mainly for the prevention and cure of diseases in sheep.

8567. Do you know when the last case of scab in colonial sheep occurred? I never saw the disease myself.

8568. How long have you been in the Service? Six years in October last.

8569. Do you know when the last case of scab in imported sheep occurred? I could not tell you the date.

8570. But you have been six years in the district, and have never known a case of scab? I have never seen it.

8571. Is there absolute necessity for the work being continued throughout the colony? I should think it would be necessary.

8572. Do you think that the effect of your always watching prevents the introduction of scab? I have no doubt about it.

8573. What causes scab in sheep? It is caused by the acarus, which produces an itch the same as in a human being. It is very contagious.

8574. What is the primary cause of the itch? The acarus.

8575. Has there been a case of acarus since 1868? Not that I know of; but there have been several scares. When I was sheep-farming out at Roslyn some years ago we were quarantined for six months on account of sheep that were supposed to be affected with scab having passed that way.

8576. If the inspection were done away with, do you think the disease would break out? It could not break out unless it were introduced.

8577. Would it not answer and be more economical to guard the ports of the Colony and the borders? I should not think we could prevent it from coming to the Colony by guarding the ports only.

8578. If it is kept out of the Colony, is there a probability of its breaking out in the Colony itself? Sheep may be introduced into Sydney which had the insect on them. It may be in the wool and not develop itself for perhaps two or three months, and if these sheep were sent from Sydney into the country there would be an outbreak of disease.

8579. What are your salaries and allowances? The salary was primarily £260 a year at Goulburn, with an allowance for the last three or four years, granted annually by Parliament, of £50 for travelling expenses.

8580. Is yours a large district? A good size; about 5,000 square miles.

8581. Is it larger or smaller than the average? It is smaller in area than the average, but the number of stock-owners in it is greater than in most districts.

8582. In your inspection do you pass the watering-places on the stock routes? Yes.

8583. Do you inspect these? Yes.

8584. You recognise that as part of your duty? Yes.

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8585. Do you think every stock inspector in the country ought to do the same? I think they have instructions.
8586. From whom? From Mr. Bruce.
8587. But whether you have instructions or not, you take it as part of your duty to inspect the public watering-places? Yes; I always do.
8588. And taking that view, do you say it is the duty of every stock inspector to inspect the public watering-places? I should say so.
8589. To protect the interests of the stock-owners? Yes.
8590. If a public watering-place were not in order he would fail in his duty in not reporting it? Exactly.
8591. Do you travel about much? Between 3,000 and 4,000 miles in the year. Last year 3,973 miles.
8592. How many days in the month do you travel or are you away from home? I suppose I would be away from home about three days a week. It is just to suit the convenience of the office. If there is not much doing in the office I would be away for a week or a fortnight. There is a lot of dodging about the country and through paddocks on horseback.
8593. Are you asked to prepare an annual report? Yes.
8594. Does it take up much of your time? It takes up a great deal of it.
8595. How much in the early part of the year for the previous year's work? We have to start in November and send out the return forms to stock-owners, and that takes a month. Then we have to receive them back, and that takes December and part of January.
8596. When are you in a position to return this annual report to the Chief Inspector of Stock? We can never complete it till the end of February.
8597. You send it in during March? On the 1st of March it must be in Sydney.
8598. What was the object of this report? For statistical purposes, to show the number of stock in the Colony partly.
8599. Is it, in your opinion, necessary to supply all the particulars contained in this report? There are some particulars you cannot supply.
8600. In order to prepare this report do you send out notices to the sheep-owners round your district? Yes.
8601. You ask them to supply the number of lambs shorn, the number of sheep shorn, and to show the number and weight of the fleeces in grease, creek-washed and scoured? Yes; as near as we can get to it.
8602. Then there are a number of questions you ask as to the reason for increase or decrease in weight of clip for a district, and as to quantity of yolk, percentage of clip sound, percentage of clip tender, percentage of clip unsound, freedom from dust, and freedom from burrs. To how many people do you send out that statement? To all owners of over 500 sheep.
8603. How many return them? Not half of them.
8604. Then you have to estimate the balance? Exactly, by making personal inquiries of the different sheep-owners, and making notes as I travel about.
8605. What time does this take you—how many weeks or months? I have to keep on making inquiries as soon as the clip is taken off for wool, and nearly all the year round for lambs.
8606. You have to write to people and worry them to get these returns in, and you do not get half of them back? Yes.
8607. Does it take three months to prepare the returns? It does.
8608. Do you think it is necessary that you should have all this clerical work to do when the main duty for which you are engaged is to watch the interest of stock-owners? I do not think it is necessary.
8609. Now here is a sample of the questions:—"Any diseases or ailments affecting the horses; if so, state them, giving particulars as under in each case—

1. The diseases or ailments.
2. Cause of each disease or ailment.
3. Extent of each disease or ailment.
4. Remedies used for each disease or ailment.
5. Results of remedies used in each case.
6. If any losses, state number from each disease or ailment?"

8610. How many owners of horses are there in this district? About 1,500.
8611. Would you have to state these particulars in each case? Yes; where disease has broken out.
8612. Do you send and ask the owners of sheep to supply the information you want to put in this report? We get a good deal of information on the stock returns, the returns under the Pastures and Stock Act.
8613. Here is another question:—"The number of animals destroyed under the Act—Kangaroos, kangaroo rats, wallabies, wallaroo, native dogs, wombats, hares, paddamelon, bandicoots, wild pigs, bilbees, eaglehawks, crows, emus, opossums." Then, on page 16, you are asked to supply the "estimated number of noxious animals in your district, kangaroos, wallabies, native dogs, hares, wild pigs," and whether they are increasing or decreasing. Then, again, you are asked "whether the land is infested with Bathurst burrs, trefoil burr, variegated thistle, black thistle, or other noxious weeds." And then, after having giving all sorts of information, the inspector is asked for "any other information with regard to stock, their pastures, conveyance to market, &c., &c., which may be useful or interesting to notice." Now, seeing that the squatters and the others whom you ask to supply this information decline to recognise your request in any way, and, in fact, in most cases resent it, what is the value of this report—what is gained by it? Not very much. I know it takes three months of my time.
8614. If you were relieved of this three months' official work in connection with the annual report you could give so much more time to the work for which you were primarily appointed? Yes; in looking after diseases. We are appointed under the Diseased Animals Meat Act as well.
8615. *Mr. Humphery.*] Do you know whether the information contained in the answers to questions for the annual report is necessary under the Prevention of Scab in Sheep Act or any Act? I do not think so.
8616. Has it ever been explained to you why you are called upon to furnish such a mass of information? No.
8617. Could you furnish a report which would, in your opinion, sufficiently comply with the requirements of the Act, without spending three or four months in endeavouring to obtain the imperfect returns to which you refer? I think I could make a report, giving anything that was worthy of notice.

J. L. Henderson, Esq.

16 Mar., 1895.

8618. Is much of your time occupied as Registrar of Brands? Yes; I have a great deal to do in receiving applications as Deputy Registrar of Brands, and in sending them on to Sydney and making modifications. I record about 100 brands in the year. This is apart from the sheep brands.
8619. I suppose you are aware that there is a considerable difference in the salaries paid to inspectors? Yes.
8620. How long have you been an inspector? Over six years.
8621. Are the duties of some inspectors so much more onerous than those of others that the higher salaries are reasonable? I think the higher salaries are given in back-country places, where it is thought the expenses may be higher, but that is a mistake. The cost of living may be higher, but not that of travelling. It costs just as much, or more, to travel about a settled district like this as (say) at Wilcannia.
8622. Is it your opinion that the difference in salaries should not exist? I think the salaries should be all the same.
8623. Assuming equal competency? Just so. Of course we have to pass a stock examination.
8624. As far as you know, has one inspector greater responsibilities than another? In what way?
8625. In any respect? Yes; especially those in settled districts.
8626. How is that? In the matter of receiving moneys and in the registration of sheep brands. They have also saddled us with the seed-wheat business, and I have to collect a lot of money for that. I have also to collect arrears of sheep contribution.
8627. *Mr. Storey.*] Are you aware that the sum of £20,000 per annum is spent in this department in connection with the prevention of scab in sheep? I could not tell what the amount is.
8628. According to the Blue Book that amount is spent, but it is returned to the Treasury by the squatters under an assessment;—have you heard of any complaints from squatters about the heavy charge for this assessment? I have never heard of any. They complain more about the local taxation under the Pastures and Stock Act.
8629. But none about their contributions to this particular fund? No.
8630. You think they are satisfied with the work? I think so, as far as I have heard.
8631. Have you heard any squatters say there are not sufficient inspectors? No.
8632. *President.*] Is it your opinion that if the inspection of sheep were not continued there would be a great danger to the herds of the colony by the, perhaps, unexpected and unknown inroads of scab somewhere? There would be danger if the sheep were not watched.
8633. Is it your opinion that the costs which the squatters voluntarily incur are a very small matter compared with the terrible risks and loss that would arise in consequence of the introduction of scab? Yes.
8634. Is it a fact that scab could be introduced on the clothing of human beings? It is a fact.
8635. And is it also a fact that if a scabby sheep comes under a fence, and leaves a portion of the infection upon the timber of the fence, and another sheep many months afterwards were to pass underneath it, the second sheep might be infected? Yes; the sheep might become infected.
8636. So it is a most insidious and dangerous disease? Yes.
8637. *Mr. Robertson.*] Did you ever see a case of scab? No.
8638. With these facts before you, would you consider it a safe thing to dispense with the system of inspection of sheep as it at present exists? I do not think it would be. I think sheep should be watched.
8639. And that even the sound flocks are the better for being watched by inspectors going round occasionally and seeing them? Yes.
8640. It might be the loss of millions of pounds sterling to this Colony if scab were introduced? It might, and there would be the trouble to exterminate it, which might cost millions.
8641. *President.*] With regard to the watering tanks, which are of course placed on inhospitable routes for stock, do you not think that those who are benefited by them should pay the cost of them? The stock-owners?
8642. Yes? I think so.
8643. The Government are very paternal just now, and have a most expensive department for the management of these watering tanks;—would it be a great hardship on the stock-owners who travel sheep if they were made to contribute towards the expenses of these tanks? I do not think it would. If they had proper provision made on the reserves and good accommodation I think they would be very pleased to pay as a general rule.
8644. In the Blue Book of 1893 the wages paid to caretakers of tanks amounted to £11,934 7s. 9d., and that is only for the proportion of the tanks which are not leased to lessees, but which are retained perforce under Government care, because lessees cannot be found for them? [*No answer.*]
8645. We know that statistics cannot be perfect, and there must be a great deal of what you would call "taking the average" involved;—for instance, you might estimate pretty accurately the number of lambs for a season, but as to the number of noxious animals there must be a great deal of guess work; is it your opinion that the statistics with regard to the number of sheep in the Colony are pretty accurate? I think so.
8646. Do the squatters give full return of their flocks? Yes; they make two returns, one to the clerk of petty sessions, and one to the inspector.
8647. Are they compulsory returns? Yes.
8648. These are always obtained? Every year; and they are compared and checked, and the numbers are taken from them.
8649. Do you rely upon that as being in the main accurate? Yes.

SUMMARY

SUMMARY OF RETURNS, ETC.,

WHICH WERE HANDED IN BY THE VARIOUS WITNESSES, OR FORWARDED FOR THE INFORMATION OF, THE CIVIL SERVICE INQUIRY COMMISSION.

[*Prepared by the Secretary under instructions from the Commission, as per Resolution contained on page* 23 *of the Minutes.*]

THE Returns are arranged and numbered for ready reference, not as they were promiscuously handed in by the witnesses, but according to the order of the departments from which they emanate, as will be seen by a glance at the following schedule:—

INDEX TO SUMMARY.

SUMMARY

SUMMARY OF RETURNS.

FILE No. 1.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

MINISTERIAL OFFICE.

(1.) Printed statement showing increase of work in the Chief Secretary's Office between 1883 and 1893 inclusive, and also to 31st October, 1894. The statement shows an increase for 1893 over 1883 of 7 officers, 6 messengers, and 2 office-keepers and cleaners employed, of 8 sub-departments, and of £4,082 in the cost, &c., &c.

(2.) Return showing the number of officers and others under the Chief Secretary. The totals are as follows :—Executive and Legislative, comprising the Staffs of the Governor, the Legislature, including the Reporting Staff, &c., 92 ; the Staffs of the Chief Secretary and sub-departments, including the Police, 1,879 ; Permanent Military and Naval Forces, 640 ; Lunacy, 481 ; and Asylums for Infirm and Destitute, 131 = 3,752, which, with the Partially-paid Military and Naval Forces, 5782, makes a grand total of 9,534.

(3.) List of Acts which are administered by the Chief Secretary, dated November, 1894. There are 140 altogether, comprising the Companies' Acts, the Constitution Acts, Electoral Acts, Fisheries Acts, Hospitals' Acts, Lunacy Acts, Municipalities' Acts, Police Acts, Real Property Acts, Registration Acts, and Sydney Corporation Acts.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

(4.) Memorandum by the Registrar-General showing that the slight increase in the number of his staff has been caused wholly and necessarily by improved methods of dealing with the public business in the several branches. Previous to 1890 there had been no recognised method of check over the accounts, and each succeeding year prior to that time had proved disastrous to the financial credit of the department. Attached to the memorandum are a number of printed reports by Treasury Inspectors, with their appended schedules, giving the result of the reforms which had been introduced. The printed returns, which were prepared for submission to the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Registrar-General's Department in 1893, includes a memorandum from Mr. Deputy Registrar Gillam on the Deeds Branch, showing the reforms that had been instituted in carrying on the work of that office. Among the returns is a statement of receipts and expenditure for five years—1889-1893. The receipts vary from £43,787 for 1893 to £46,902 for 1891, and the expenditure (voted) from £26,122 10s. in 1889 to £28,513 in 1892. The difference in favour of the receipts ranges from £16,165 in 1893 to £19,683 in 1891. The totals for the five years are £228,415 receipts, £137,176 10s. expenditure (voted), and the total difference in favour of receipts for that period amounts to £91,238 10s.

(5.) Printed returns under the Real Property Act for 1884 to 1891, presented to Parliament in each respective year, showing (1) the number of applications, with amount of fees for each month, &c. ; (2) number of Crown grants for each month, and (3) memorials registered for each month. The tables for each respective year are here arranged comparatively :—

RETURN of the Number of Applications, with amount of Fees, &c., under the Real Property Act, for the years 1884–94, inclusive.—*Summary.*

Year.	No. of Applications.	No. of Properties.	Area. Town and Suburban.	Area. Country.	Value.	Fees. Assurance.	Fees. Commissioners.	Fees. Certificates and other dealings.	Fees. Total.
			a. r. p.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1884 ...	276	466	1,420 2 17¼	29,999 3 5¾	607,928 0 0	1,266 10 8	540 15 0	16,485 9 0	18,292 14 8
1885 ...	303	447	2,253 1 2½	28,977 0 29¾	1,157,000 5 0	2,421 3 9	620 15 0	18,583 19 8	21,625 18 5
1886 ...	270	362	1,370 2 5¼	12,694 3 12¼	723,641 0 0	1,507 12 3	514 0 0	18,796 18 0	20,818 10 3
1887 ...	343	630	1,665 0 5¼	45,653 1 3	1,140,155 0 0	2,375 7 1	648 5 0	18,713 14 4	21,737 6 5
1888 ...	385	633	2,000 0 6½	60,085 0 1½	1,840,008 0 0	3,832 12 3	779 10 0	19,986 7 0	24,598 9 3
1889 ...	364	578	850 3 26¼	44,458 1 28	1,348,812 0 0	2,810 1 0	717 15 0	19,187 10 4	22,715 6 4
1890 ...	330	448	737 2 38½	78,937 1 30	1,068,347 17 6	2,225 11 1	654 10 0	19,489 12 4	22,369 13 5
1891 ...	359	458	864 2 12½	50,280 1 13½	1,163,044 0 0	2,423 0 3	689 10 0	20,374 2 0	23,484 12 3
1892 ...	303	387	464 3 2	83,162 0 26½	1,243,890 0 0	2,591 9 11	584 10 0	*778 0 0	3,953 19 11
1893 ...	294	421	957 2 27½	44,041 2 9¼	962,413 0 0	2,005 1 4	563 0 0	*750 0 0	3,318 1 4
1894†..	274	do	do	do	do	1,717 10 3	524 0 0	*773 0 0	3,014 10 3

* Advertising and Certificates, and "Other dealings," which were formerly included in this table, are given in other tables from 1892.
† Actual and estimated for.

RETURN of the Number of Crown Grants under the Real Property Act from 1884–1894, inclusive.—*Summary.*

Year.	No. of Grants.	Town and Suburban.	Country.	Total Area.	Value.	Assurance.
		a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1884	5,829	3,283 0 26¾	394,643 3 21	.....	498,481 8 2	1,040 8 1
1885	4,006	800 3 35	502,764 1 20	.....	666,169 16 10	1,388 13 0
1886	4,447	1,872 3 35½	397,414 2 7	.....	562,958 19 9	1,174 1 9
1887	4,350	2,419 0 31½	380,230 0 25½	382,649 1 17	470,660 18 0	981 15 6
1888	3,563	1,784 1 16½	317,091 0 16½	318,875 1 33	421,058 13 9	878 5 6
1889	4,791	2,914 0 33¾	352,416 1 31	355,330 2 24¾	512,237 15 6	1,068 6 7
1890	4,455	3,871 3 6	191,081 2 13	.....	336,369 6 6	702 2 0
1891	4,275	3,728 0 22	275,518 3 13¼	.....	403,421 6 10	841 12 2
1892	3,098	1,301 0 22	188,689 1 24½	.....	301,165 11 8	628 9 3
1893	2,600	1,154 0 10	252,786 3 18¼	.....	306,842 8 9	651 19 3
1894*	3,588	do	do	.....	do	1,130 16 6

* Actual and estimated for.

RETURN of Memorials registered under the Real Property Act from 1884-1894, inclusive.—*Summary.*

Year.	Transfers	Consideration of transfers	Mortgages	Consideration of mortgages	Discharges	Consideration of discharges	Transfers of mortgage	Foreclosures of mortgage	Encumbrances	Consideration of encumbrances	Transfer of encumbrance	Leases.	Transfers of lease	Surrenders of lease	Re entry of lease	Caveat	Caveat, withdrawal of	Writs or warrants	Writs, satisfaction of	Notices of death	Notices of marriage	Notices of resumption	Vesting orders	Powers of attorney	Registered proprietor	Transmissions by endorsement	Total.
1884	8,673	2,677,768	3,437	4,447,739	1,696	2,684,470	65		2	1,250	1	111	48	14	2	277	137	49	5	68	8	14	4	4	21	272	14,908
1885	8,970	3,164,734	4,043	6,085,380	2,068	3,373,327	135		6		10	173	50	20	3	336	188	38	9	90	7	21	4	7	25	299	16,502
1886	9,242	3,060,244	4,295	5,975,898	2,082	2,164,254	166	3	8		1	212	72	17	10	384	233	73	6	87	11	29	16	7	43	284	17,282
1887	8,775	2,784,853	4,239	6,930,665	2,431	3,185,418	168	5	4			136	33	13		424	264	93	16	129	11	18	11	4	39	334	17,147
1888	9,485	5,175,500	4,274	7,520,914	2,926	4,179,503	189	16	7			156	52	31	3	379	293	75	9	149	7	15	20	3	33	358	18,480
1889	8,946	3,333,411	4,416	7,256,931	2,488	3,300,033	192	12	1		4	184	61	29	5	449	318	97	13	129	11	20	25	2	52	447	17,966
1890	8,426	3,600,392	4,697	8,559,662	2,559	4,230,172	180	20	9		.	180	85	30	7	456	316	59	9	157	9	28	17	8	31	414	17,754
1891	9,531	3,602,082	4,523	8,535,876	2,863	3,991,165	218	22	4			183	55	33	16	516	317	72	11	154	10	38	36	6	50	414	19,140
1892	9,334	2,716,379	4,644	6,770,594	2,644	2,809,272	255	23	10			227	74	25	4	735	367	81	10	158	10	53	17	13	48	665	19,469
1893	8,418	2,532,211	4,704	6,034,324	2,661	1,927,794	347	34	5		1	180	54	34	4	682	377	115	18	175	15	58	.	19	44	429	18,467
1894*	7,747	do	4,490	do	2,375	do	330	49	2	.	do	192	78	66	2	696	430	92	8	174	do	44	8	6	83	476	17,405

* Actual and estimated for.

From 1892 onwards the returns of the Registrar-General's Department comprise a lot of other information over and above that summarised above under the "Deeds Registration Act," such as the number of discharges and transfers of mortgages, conveyances, assignments and leases, mortgages of land, preferable liens on wool and mortgages on live stock, discharges of mortgages on live stock, liens on growing crops, returns of births, marriages, and deaths, &c., &c. The total number of mortgages on town and country land registered under the "Deeds Registration Act" was 10,450 in 1892, 9,351 in 1893, and 9,303, actual and estimated, in 1894. The amounts mortgaged in the same years were £9,328,563 3s. 2d. in 1892, £7,434,029 6s. in 1893, and about the same, actual and estimated, in 1894. The total area and value of land under the Real Property Act in 1892 was 17,191,686 acres 1 rood, and £35,410,395 10s. 2d. ; in 1893 it was 17,490,626 acres 1 rood 26 perches, and £36,679.650 18s. 11d. The total collection of fees in 1893 was £41,138 10s. 7d. by revenue, sale of forms, stamp duty on Crown grants, and by Trust funds.

(6.) Returns showing in quinquennial periods the number of deeds and documents registered, and also of fees paid in the Deeds Branch. The total revenue of the Branch in 1894 was £13,614 8s. 7d., while salaries and other expenses amounted only to £3,299. The total staff of the Branch in 1882 was 9, in 1895, 13, including the record attendants. The number of liens on crops registered had steadily increased from 582 for the quinquennial period 1863 to 1868 to 5,884 for the period 1888 to 1893, and the number registered from 1893 to 1895 was at the rate of 10,202 for the quinquennial period. The registered documents in connection with the Public Companies' Act had increased by steady leaps from 219 for the quinquennial period 1874–9 to 5,592 for the period 1889–94. The number registered under the No-Liability Companies' Act had increased from 145 for the quinquennial period 1881–6 to 219 for the period 1886–91, since which period the rate had slightly decreased. The number registered under the Trade Marks Act had steadily increased from 20 for the quinquennial period 1865–70 to 1,595 for 1885–90, and the number registered during the quinquennial period now running was at the rate of 2,204. The number of wills deposited had varied, ranging from 63 for the quinquennial period 1875–80 to 167 for the similar period 1860–5. The rate of the period now current, 142, was higher than for any other excepting the one last-named. The number of actual mortgages registered showed a steady increase from the quinquennial period 1850–55, when it was 969, to 1890–95, when it was 16,359, or just double the number of the previous quinquennial period. The number registered for the period 1845–50, namely, 1,372, was higher than the number for the succeeding quinquennial period. The number of liens on wool had varied considerably, ranging from 461 for the quinquennial period 1860–65 to 10,180 for the period 1890–95. The number of deeds registered showed a similar variation, ranging from 10,000 for the quinquennial period 1845–50 to 127,000 for the similar period 1885–90. The number registered for the current period was 121,000. The number of deed searches showed a steady increase, having been 21,865 for the quinquennial period 1885–9 inclusive, to 30,487 for the succeeding quinquennial period. The number of actual searches made had increased very considerably from 6,093 for the quinquennial period 1885–9 inclusive, to 19,567 for the succeeding quinquennial period. The number of crop searches made was similarly progressive, from 1,339 for the quinquennial period 1885–9 to 2,616 for the succeeding period. The number of wool searches made showed a large increase from 5,172 for the quinquennial period 1885–9 inclusive, to 16,774 for the succeeding period. The number of will searches made had increased from nil to 6,748 for the quinquennial period 1890–5. The number of searches made per annum ranged from 16,000 to 17,000 for the last four years. The number of trade-mark searches made had increased from 125 for the quinquennial period 1885–9 inclusive, to 1,386 for the succeeding period. The number of company searches made had increased from nil to 4,075 for the quinquennial period 1890–5. Prior to that period these fees were received by the officer administering the Act.

* (7.) Monthly Reports by Heads of Branches for 1894—(1) and (5) by the Deputy Registrar-General on the Land Titles and Deeds Branches ; (2) by the Principal Draftsman on the Draftsman's Branch ; (3) by the Clerk to the Examiners of Titles on the Examiners' Branch ; (4) by the Searcher on the Search Branch ; (6) by the Accountant on the Account Branch ; (7) by the Chief Clerk of Births, Deaths, and Marriages' Branch, and (8) by the Chief Clerk of the Correspondence and Record Branch on the work of their respective branches. These reports are typewritten on printed forms, and are of a most exhaustive character. The arrivals after 9·15 a.m. and the departures after 4·45 p.m. are noted, with the names of absentees ; and the heads of the various branches make whatever comments they consider necessary as to (1) the attendance, (2) the efficiency, (3) the attention to duties, (4) leaves of absence, and (5) the arrears of work, if any, of the officers under their charge. These elaborate reports, together with the attendance-book, are submitted to the Registrar-General every month.

AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

(8.) Statement showing salaries of officers transferred from the Audit Department, date of their leaving, and their present salaries, as also the salaries paid to their seniors when they left the Audit Department, and the salaries their seniors are getting now. Twenty-one cases are given. A few instances briefly summarised will convey the lesson of the return :—J. W. Meikle was receiving £50 per annum when he left the Audit Department in 1872, and is now receiving £350 per annum at the Treasury. His immediate senior in the Audit Department was receiving the same salary, namely, £50, when his junior left, and he is now receiving £303 10s. per annum. C. M'Kern was receiving £50 per annum when he left the Audit Department in 1877, and is now receiving £380 per annum from the Treasury. His immediate senior in the Audit Department was receiving £75 when his junior left, and is now receiving £258 10s. per annum. C. S. Gregory was receiving £275 per annum when he left the Audit Department in 1879, and is now receiving £560 from the Post and Telegraph Department, while his immediate senior in the Audit Department was receiving £325 when his junior left, and is now only receiving £380. E. H. Wilshire was receiving £75 when he left the Audit Department in 1879, and is now receiving £496 from the Crown Solicitor's Department, while his immediate senior in the Audit Department, who was receiving only £100 when his junior left, is now only receiving £272. A Green was receiving £150 when he left the Audit Department in 1879, and is now receiving £470 from the Justice Department, while his immediate senior in the Audit Department, who was receiving £175 when his junior left, is now only receiving £281.

(9.) Extract from instructions issued by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to Governors of Colonies, framed pursuant to Report and Resolutions of Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to examine into the Accounts of Colonial Receipt and Expenditure, dated 27th January, 1846.

CHARITABLE

* These Reports are much too bulky to be filed, but have been placed in the custody of the Chief Secretary with the other return.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

(10.) Letter from Mr. Sydney Maxted, Director of Asylums, dated 25th February, 1895, forwarding a statement with reference to work done by the inspectors, &c., for which *see* paragraph 14 headed "The Work of the Inspectors." An enclosed statement shows 3,141 State children, 417 children registered under the Children's Protection Act, 93 lying-in homes, 14 unemployed cases, and 39 pauper relief cases, to be visited four times annually by the inspectors, the total number of visits to be paid annually amounting to 16,939. Another paper states the duties of the inspectors. Table A shows the total number of applications for State children visited and reported upon in 1894 to have been 1,095, not including 184 applications withdrawn after the inspectors had made the usual inquiries. Tables B and C show that 550 children were admitted during the same period upon the reports of the inspectors, and that the number of applications from relatives for the restoration of boarded-out children reported upon was 182. Tables D and E show the distribution of State children, and of children under the Children's Protection Act, with their approximate distances from the nearest accessible railway station. Table F gives 35 and 93 as the number of registered nursing homes in Sydney, Albury, and Narrandera, and Table G, 93 as the number of lying-in homes to be visited.

(11.) Memoranda by Mr. Sydney Maxted, Director of Charitable Institutions, stating (1) that a recommendation was with the Minister for the abolition of the office of sub-matron at the Shaftesbury Reformatory, by which a saving of £130 a year would be effected; (2) that 12s. a day instead of 15s. should be sufficient for the ordinary second-class officers' travelling expenses, which would effect a further saving of £300 a year; (3) that the Charities Department was re-organized in 1888, when the three principal salaries, totalling £1,780, were merged into that of the Director of Government Asylums at £700, and (4) that a total saving of £1,872 a year could be made in his department, including the two above-mentioned, of which the details are supplied.

(12.) Return showing the number of patients and number of officers, attendants, nurses, and servants, with proportion of patients, on 31st July, 1894, in Gladesville, Parramatta, Callan Park, Newcastle, and Rydalmere. The totals are 3,380 patients—1,260 female and 2,120 male; 30 officers; 175 attendants; 103 nurses; 77 servants—49 male and 28 female; and 23 artizan attendants, engineers, and needle-women.

MERCANTILE EXPLOSIVES DEPARTMENT.

(13.) Return of merchants' explosives in the public magazines at Goat Island, Middle Harbour, Broken Bay, and Newcastle, showing the stock on 1st December, 1894, and receipts and issues from 1st to 31st December, 1894, and stock on 1st January, 1895. Summary: In store at all public magazines on 1st January, 1895—637 packages cartridges and detonators; 248 tons blasting, sporting, and other explosives. N.B.—These figures do not include military explosives in the custody of the department, the stocks of which are considerable.

THE WORK OF THE INSPECTORS.

(14.) In accordance with the instructions of the Commission, the Secretary forwarded a circular to each of the heads of departments* asking them to mark on a map of the Colony showing the postal stations and mail roads, the routes traversed by the inspectors, each department to use a differently coloured ink. The Principal Under Secretary forwarded the circular to each of the heads of the departments under the control of the Chief Secretary, and the following is a summary of the replies received :—

Director of Asylums.—Mr. Sydney Maxted, Director of Asylums, forwarded on 25th February, 1895, a map indicating the districts over which inquiries have extended. The Director points out that it is not possible to mark on the map the routes traversed by each inspector separately, because in order that the work of these officers can be checked they are sent from district to district as may be deemed necessary at the head office, so that no particular officer shall have the same district under his sole supervision for a lengthy period. The localities over which the State children are distributed are marked in red and blue on the map, the red indicating the districts in which children are placed out under the control of the State Children's Relief Board, and the blue the districts in which the children are also, in addition, placed out under the Children's Protection Act.

Auditor-General.—The Auditor-General forwards a map showing the roads traversed by the inspectors on the railway lines. The Lismore and Tweed line is approached from Queensland, *via* Brisbane and Southport, from Wallangarra.

The Fisheries Commission.—The Secretary of the Fisheries Commission says it is impossible to particularise any direct route taken by the inspectors of that department, as the fisheries inspectors have only inspected certain waters as occasion required.

Medical Adviser to the Government.—No travelling is done by the officers under the Medical Adviser to the Government except on very rare and exceptional matters. Local Government medical officers are stationed in each town of importance.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND TRADE.

MINISTERIAL OFFICE.

(15.) Comparative statement showing a total of 86 persons engaged in the Treasury Department, receiving aggregate annual salaries of £28,110 12s. in 1891, and a total of 90 receiving £23,290 18s. in 1894, or a decrease of £1,819 14s. in the expenditure, and an increase of four in the number employed.

(16.) Statement showing (*a*) additional work undertaken by the Treasury, and (*b*) duties transferred from the Treasury to other departments from 1885 to 1894.—*Summary:* (*a*) (1) Establishment and management of the Treasury Guarantee Fund for the fidelity of public officers, (2) issue and withdrawal of Treasury notes under the Current Account Depositors' Act of 1893, and (3) issue of local inscribed stock under the Funded Stock Act of 1892; (*b*) (1) publication of sworn returns of banks' liabilities and assets, (2) as also of liabilities and assets of banking, land, building, and investment companies transferred to the Government Statistician. An attached memo. shows (1) the books in use in connection with the Funded Stock Act (16), and (2) the forms in use (23). One hundred and sixteen transfers were issued in 1894 between 1st January and 5th December, 66 powers of attorney were registered since the commencement of stock, 315 ledger accounts opened, 712 certificates issued, 360 dividend disposal orders registered, and a considerable portion of time every day was occupied in answering inquiries about the *modus operandi* of stock. The whole of the work of drafting the Bill (now the Funded Stock Act), framing the regulations, and preparing the various forms, was done in the Treasury.

(17.) Return showing the number of persons employed in the Treasury Department in each year from 1885 to 1894 inclusive, together with the amount paid as salaries, wages, and allowances.

Summary.

	No.	£		No.	£
1885	74	21,558	1890	85	24,353
1886	79	22,966	1891	86	26,067
1887	77	22,768	1892	90	25,833
1888	76	22,064	1893	90	23,904
1889	86	23,228	1894	90	23,148

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* For the replies from other departments see paragraphs 20, 144.

(18.) List of officers who are, or act as, accountants in the public departments, with their rates of pay and years of service, and showing the number of clerks in these departments, besides the heads of departments and their accountants. There are thirty-eight accountants in all, with salaries ranging from £180 to £1,000, the average being £423 7s. 1d., and the total £16,087 10s.

(19.) Minute embodying an improved system of conducting the business of the Treasury, submitted by the Hon. the Treasurer (Mr. Geoffrey Eagar) on 16th June, 1864, and approved by the Governor, with the advice of the Council, on the following day, and carried into effect on the 1st of the following month.

(20.) Memorandum from the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade in reply to circular referred to in paragraph 14, stating that the country towns are classified in tours for the purposes of inspection by Treasury officers as per enclosed list, which generally take from seven to ten weeks to accomplish, and are undertaken when due for inspection by any inspector available. While the metropolitan offices have been inspected annually, the country offices (excepting Newcastle, Parramatta, and Ryde) have not been inspected at a less interval than eighteen months. A sub-schedule enclosed shows the various offices inspected. The inspector examines all accounts for the period from the latest previous inspection to the date of his visit. For expenses of travelling the inspectors receive 15s. per day, with cost of conveyance, but an extra sum of £10 is allowed in connection with some of the tours to cover the higher cost of travelling. There are ninety-five metropolitan inspectors and 770 country inspectors, of whom 291 inspect the Postmasters' Money Order accounts, and 102 the Acting Clerks of Petty Sessions', a total of 865. There are seven inspecting officers on the staff of the department, including the Chief Inspector and the Senior Inspector of Public Revenue Collectors' accounts, and the Accountant to the Treasury, whose united salaries for 1894 amounted to £3,640.

CUSTOMS.

(21.) Return showing the aggregate amount of fees for overtime services paid to officers in the Customs Department during the year 1894, namely, £1,946.

(22.) Particulars of cases before the Board of Commissioners of Customs during the years 1892, 1893, and 1894. Summary :—Total number of cases, 64 ; meetings, 193 ; cases, decision in favour of plaintiff, 21 ; cases, decision in favour of Collector of Customs, 38. It is pointed out that most of the appeals were instituted with a view of obtaining a decision as to the schedules in the "Customs Duties Act of 1891" in which goods should be classed.

(23.) Return showing the number of persons appointed to the Customs Department from 23rd October, 1891, to 4th August, 1894.—*Summary* : Total number appointed, 130. During the same period there were 7 retirements, 7 deaths, 10 dismissals, 11 officers dispensed with, 7 transferred, and 8 resignations, making a total of 50. The salaries, in a large number of cases, are also given.

(24.) Letter from the Collector of Customs, enclosing copy of a letter from the Treasury, dated 26th February, 1889, giving the names of officers in the Customs Department who had been notified that they would be required to retire from the Service with a concurrent payment of six months' salary as the equivalent of six months' leave of absence in view of the recommendations of the Public Service Inquiry Commission of that date.

(25.) Printed summary of twenty-three appeals dealt with in 1892 by the Board of Commissioners of Customs under the tariff of 1891. The Collector of Customs points out that the number of cases submitted is far larger than the usual number in previous or subsequent years, and was caused by the adoption of the extended tariff embracing *ad valorem* duties, a fertile source of dispute.

(26.) Statement showing amount collected, cost of collection (as voted), rate per cent., and "remarks" concerning the Customs, Excise, Pilotage Dues, Harbour Rates, &c., for 1880–93.—The amount collected increased gradually from £1,203,916 in 1880, when the duties on wines and spirits were increased, to £1,943,541 in 1885, the year after the duties on tobacco, cigars, and opium were increased, excise on tobacco was imposed, and stearine was taxed. In 1887, the year after the specific duties were increased and *ad valorem* duties were imposed, the amount collected was £2,289,961. In 1888, the year after the *ad valorem* duties and the duties on malt and hops were repealed, the specific duties, as also the malt spirit duties and tobacco excise were increased and the beer excise was imposed, the amount collected fell to £2,212,461. In 1892, the year after the specific duties were increased and *ad valorem* duties again imposed, the amount of Customs, &c., collected rose to £3,037,281, falling in the following year to £2,448,856. The cost of collection, as voted, had pretty steadily increased from £50,571 in 1880, to £74,216 in 1893. The rate per cent. was highest in 1880, when it was 4·20, and lowest in 1892, when it was 2·41. In 1893 it was 3·03.

(27.) Statement showing the amount of revenue collected at each port and station in 1892 and 1893. Sydney was, of course, first with £2,544,753 in 1892, and £2,051,464 in 1893. Newcastle came next with £191,395 and £151,287 in 1892 and 1893 respectively. The third on the list is Willyama (where the railway to Adelaide, S.A., has its terminus in the Broken Hill district), the amounts collected there having been £115,358 and £96,533 in 1892 and 1893 respectively. The fourth on the list is Bourke, where only £27,384 and £20,049 was collected in 1892 and 1893 respectively. The lowest was Kiama, which brought in £7 and £4 respectively in the two years named.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

(28.) Copy of letter to the Hon. the Treasurer, dated 19th December, 1892, by the Superintendent and Inspector of Stores, in which he expresses his approval of the present system of purchasing goods in fixed quantities, but in the absence of sufficient storage space it is still necessary in several contracts to accept open or indefinite quantities and daily delivery of small parcels. In a report to the Treasurer, dated 11th May, 1892, he had pointed out that many thousands of pounds had been saved to the Government by the initiation of the former system, under which goods held in stock were ready for issue at a moment's notice, and contractors tendered at nominal advances upon manufacturers' prices, whereas under the old regulations for supplying open or indefinite quantities they necessarily provided for probable loss. As a typical illustration of the difference in cost between the two systems, the Superintendent cited the case of drapery and clothing, the cost of which in 1881 under the old system was actually £8,496 6s 10d. in excess of the expenditure for similar goods for 1891, notwithstanding that prisoners, lunatics, and destitute had increased by 2,000. Next in importance to the advantageous purchase of goods was their distribution, and the Superintendent regretted to say that a "very large proportion of the requisitions which reach this department are loosely prepared and perfunctorily approved." As instances he states that one department had sent consecutive half-yearly requisitions for "almost precisely similar lines, among others six toilet sets, &c.," which, the Superintendent points out, "could not possibly be utilised." In another case an officer reported the Superintendent to the Under Secretary for curtailing his supply of stores, stating that, "having a large family, he considered he was unfairly dealt with, inasmuch as the Superintendent had not sent him such items as 14 lb. of toilet soap." The Superintendent further states that "the very best and most expensive hand-made foolscap paper, worth retail 50s. per ream," was "now asked for in issues of forty reams at a time, the present actual supply being 900 reams per annum, which is probably one-third of what has been demanded. Similar remarks," adds the Superintendent, "would apply to envelopes and note-paper, the most expensive and richly embossed article being freely issued upon occasions when the very cheapest would answer requirements." The Superintendent instances one case in which 5,000 envelopes and sheets of paper were obtained at a cost of £46 7s. 7d., equal to about 2½d. for each sheet of paper and envelope. The Superintendent concluded by recommending—(1) increased storage accommodation, with a view of bringing all contracts under "fixed quantities"; (2) greater care in the preparation of requisitions; (3) the alteration of his official designation to "Controller-General of Stores," in order that the "onerous duty cast upon me of checking and reducing requisitions might be better understood and more generally accepted"; (4) the consideration of the propriety of establishing a Tender Board to deal with all Government supplies other than railway material and public works.

(29.) Statement showing amounts actually voted on account of the Stores and Stationery Department, together with expenditure from 1884 to 1893, inclusive. The amounts voted ranged between £114,960 in 1890 (£114,744 was the amount voted, and £216 Supplementary) and £166,221 in 1885 (£110,621 was the amount voted, and £55,600 Supplementary); and the expenditure ranged between £106,759 2s. 1d. in 1888, and £163,896 11s. in 1886.

(30.) Printed form supplied quarterly to Comptroller-General of Stores, on which he gives particulars of the paper, parchment, and miscellaneous stores received and issued during the period named. The form covers fifteen pages of fifty-two lines each, nearly every line bearing the name of a different article.

GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

(31.) Return showing the revenue, estimated value of work executed, and expenditure in the Government Printer's Department during the years 1889 and 1893 respectively.

Summary.

	£	s.	d.
Revenue collections	35,182	18	10
Value of work executed	*541,272	5	6
Cost of paper and parchment	104,101	7	9
	£680,556	12	1
Less cost of paper and parchment	104,101	7	9
	£576,455	4	4
Deduct "Expenditure"	467,109	1	7
Excess in favour of Department	£109,346	2	9

(32.) Printed Return, showing the cost and description of work done in the Government Printing Office for 1893, being the Annual Return laid on the Table of the House every year since 1884, in accordance with an order by the Legislative Assembly, showing—

(1.) The total cost, wages, and material of the printing, book-binding, photography, and lithography done for each Department of the Public Service at the Government Printing Office during the year ending 31st December. The estimated value of Parliamentary printing, including Parliamentary Debates and *Government Gazette*, was £32,454 17s. 10d.; and the total value, including bookbinding, photography, paper, and parchment, was £40,085 8s. 8d. Of this sum £1,882 16s. 2d. was incurred on the motion of Members of Parliament, £1,642 8s. 11d. by Members of the Lower House, and the balance by Members of the Council. The total value of the job-printing done for the several departments, including the cost of printing, binding, photography, paper, and parchment, was £81,763 15s. 6d. The total value of the work done (Parliamentary printing and job-printing, including stereotyping, electrotyping, engraving, repairs to machinery, type-founding, &c., and clerical work) was £134,350 3s. 2d., in which account is included 50 per cent. for incidental expenses, such as superintendence, reading, publishing, correcting author's proofs, wear and tear, and interest on capital invested.

(2.) The total number of copies, and total cost, of each book and pamphlet published at the Government Printing Office in 1893. The list of books and pamphlets covers eight and a half printed pages, and embraces time-tables and passenger fares, weekly and monthly notices, minutes and Acts of Parliament, pamphlets on poultry and bees, how to make cheese, and how to store fruit; books on astronomy and music, statistics and history, departmental reports and speeches on finance. The list includes thirty one books, the number of copies published ranging from twenty of the Annual Report of the New South Wales Rifle Association for 1892 (including 900 pamphlets of the same) at £53 13s. 7d., to 2,500 for that of the Minister for Public Instruction, for the same period, at a cost of £127 10s. 2d.; 477 pamphlets were published, the number of copies ranging from four for the Syllabus and Subjects for Examination of Officers of the Partially-paid Forces, and Instructions for Commanding Officers, at a cost of £29 1s., to 21,900 in the case of time-tables and fares for June, 1893 (with maps), at a cost of £277 19s. 2d. The cost ranged from 6s. 3d. for fifty copies of the record of two cases of treatment of anchylosis of the lower jaw, to £969 10s. 10d. for 2,100 copies of the catalogue of books on Australasia in the Free Public Library.

(3.) The title or description of each collection of photographs or lithographs published at the Government Printing Office in 1893, with the number of copies and total cost of each set. There were twenty-six in all, the number of copies issued ranging from two photographs of views for the Surveyor-General, at a cost of £4 2s. 6d., to 2,326 photographs and miscellaneous views, at a cost of £194 2s. 6d.

(33.) Memorandum showing cost of superintendence, clerical and manual labour, in connection with the Store Branch, Government Printing Office. Summary: Total, 9; aggregate salaries, £1,065.

		£	s.	d.
(34.) Estimated value of work done by the Department during the year 1893	Printing, &c.	113,900	8	1
	Paper and parchment	20,449	15	1
	Total	£134,350	3	2

Revenue of the Department to 30 November, 1894		£5,837 10 4
Expenditure of the Department, 1893		£98,252 5 7
Number of "Permanent" hands at present employed, at rates varying from £740 per annum to 1s. per diem	437	625
Number of "Temporary" hands at present employed, at rates varying from 12s. to 2s. per diem, also at 1s. 1d. per 1,000 ems and 1s. 4d. per hour	188	
Greatest number of "Temporary" compositors employed (on the introduction of the New Electoral System)		356
Number of "Temporary" compositors at present employed		162
Approximate annual saving if reduction be made to 1s. per 1,000 ems and 1s. 3d. per hour in respect to "Temporary" compositors		£2,000
Probable saving by the introduction of Type-setting Machines		£4,139

(35.) Return showing in detail number of persons employed in Government Printing Office on November 30, 1894:—Permanent, 437; temporary, 188 = 625.

(36.) Memorandum from Government Printer, stating that since his appointment to the charge of the department on November 1, 1886, the necessity for keeping down expenditure, so far as was consistent with economy, had received his closest and most unremitting attention. He instanced nineteen methods by which he had endeavoured to achieve this end, such as stopping the free printing for institutions in receipt of endowments from the Government, also of unclaimed letter lists, substituting steam and labour-saving machines for hand-power where possible, and using logotypes—*i e*, short lines of words or figures cast solid instead of using single type—particularly in the Railway Time Tables, besides binding books cheaper than formerly. Only two ways now remained for reducing expenditure—(*a*) by reducing the rates paid to temporary compositors, and (*b*) by the introduction of linotype composing machines, which latter he estimates would mean 5d. as against 1s. for cost of composition.

(37.) Return showing expenditure of Government Printer's Department for 1893 and 1894. Summary: Complete year, 1893; total, £98,252 5s. 7d. To December 12, 1894; total, £88,750 18s. 8d.

(38.)

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*In this amount is included 50 per cent on the value of the composition for incidental expenses, viz:—

Superintendence (including accounts)	10 per cent
Reading	10 ,,
Publishing	10 ,,
Correcting authors' proofs	15 ,,
Wear and tear, and interest on capital invested	5 ,,
Total	50 per cent

(38.) Printed list of "Papers by Command" to be printed and published as early as possible in each year, whether Parliament be in session or not, such as departmental and other reports, of which there are 250 issued for the Council, 430 to 470 for the Assembly, 265 to 330 for stock. The return also gives the number of copies of by-laws, Acts, and miscellaneous papers printed for the Council, the Assembly, and stock.

(39.) Printed paper published as a supplement to the *Government Gazette*, 1st October, 1890, on which date they came into force, containing the rules and regulations and conditions of employment in the Government Printer's Department. These regulations are summarised in Appendix D, Civil Service classification, Government Printer's Department.

(40.) Printed minute by the Government Printer to the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, in reply to a question in the Assembly as to whether the Colonial Treasurer was favourable to the letting by public tender of printing work now executed at the Government Printing Office, except that required for purposes of Parliament. In all the chief countries of the world, said the Government Printer, with the exception of England, in Canada, and in all the Australian Colonies, the same system is adopted as here, and the whole of the work, both Parliamentary and general, is done in the Government Printing Office. The system of printing by contracts was tried in America, and abandoned. In England large houses had the monopoly of the printing, with the result, according to the evidence of the Comptroller of the London Stationery Office, given before a Committee of the House of Commons, that *Hansard* could be printed for 45 per cent. less than was being paid for it.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

(41.) Statement showing how the vote for Quarantine officers and boatmen for the current half year (£798) had been apportioned. It was apportioned among three officers at Watson's Bay, one at Newcastle, Sydney, and Woolloomooloo respectively, and among eight quarantine officers.

(42.) Printed Annual Report for 1893 of the Coast Hospital, Little Bay, from the Medical Adviser to the Government.—*Summary.* The following statement shows the number of patients during the year, with results:—Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1892, 192; admitted during the year, 2,274; total, 2,466. Discharged well or convalescent, 1,563; discharged relieved, 588; discharged unrelieved, 30; died, 111; total, 2,292. Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1893, 174. Average number resident daily throughout the year, 193·5. Mean residence of each patient in days, 32·8. Rate of mortality over all cases, 4·88. The number of patients admitted during 1893 shows the large increase of 630 over the previous year, which was chiefly caused by the admission of a very large number of cases of measles and scarlatina during the prevalence of the epidemics of these diseases which visited Sydney last year. The average daily number resident throughout the year was 193·5, as against 200·3 for the year 1892, the reduction being caused by the residence in hospital of each patient being shortened from 44·6 days in 1892 to 32·8 in 1893. Notwithstanding the large additional number of cases of infectious fevers, &c., under treatment, the average rate of mortality over all cases remained about the same, viz., 4·5 per cent. The Report is accompanied by a number of Returns. Return No. 1 shows the channels through which patients reached the hospital; Returns 2 and 3 give particulars of sex and age on admission, and age at death, of patients suffering from typhoid fever, and the number removed to the Coast Hospital for treatment for each district in 1893. The number of cases had increased by 22 over the preceding year, though the mortality, namely, 10 or 12 per cent., remained the same. Botany and Sydney contributed 18 and 17 cases respectively, Leichhardt being the next highest with 9. Return 4 shows that 535 cases of infectious diseases, other than typhoid fever, were admitted during the year as against 116 in the previous year, the chief increase being in scarlet fever, from 39 to 195, and measles, from 2 to 281. The number of other cases of infectious diseases admitted were: erysipelas, 36; diphtheria, 9; chicken pox, 7; and whooping-cough, 7. Immediate provision of special and more suitable buildings was absolutely necessary. Return No. 5 shows the age, sex, and other particulars of the general hospital cases admitted during the year. The total number of these was 1,656, the average stay in hospital was 34 days, and the mortality 4·6 per cent. A large number of these cases were, after treatment for a considerable period, transferred to the Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, their cases being such as would not be benefited by further active hospital treatment. Returns Nos. 6 and 7 show the expenditure of the hospital in detail. The working expenses have increased from £10,115 13s. 1d. to £10,451 6s. 1d., and the cost of maintenance and treatment, exclusive of ambulance service and cost of repairs, has been £43 17s. 2¼d. per head per annum as against £41 6s. 9½d. for 1892, and £46 4s. 1d. for 1891. Appendices A and B give the usual classification particulars of the diseases treated, and of the patients who died in the hospital.

(43.) Printed Report for 1892 on the Administration of the Leprosy Act and certain information respecting the prevalence of the disease in the Australian Colonies.—*Summary.* On the 1st January, 1892, there remained at the leper lazaret twenty-one persons (particulars of whom are given in Appendix A). During the year, twenty-one persons were notified to the Board as suspected to be suffering from this disease. On investigation, nine were found to be ill of some other disease, and twelve were placed in the lazaret. Of these, two were natives of New South Wales of European descent; one a native of England, who had been in the colonies since 1862; one a native of Fiji of European parentage, and eight Chinese. The number remaining on the 31st December, 1892, was thirty—two natives of New South Wales, of British descent, and two Chinese having died during the year. The total number of patients admitted since 1883 is forty-three, three of whom were females and natives of New South Wales. Their nationality was as follows:—Natives of New South Wales, eleven, of whom three have died; twenty-seven Chinese, of whom nine have died; one half-caste from the West Indies, who was discharged in 1885; one Javanese; one native of England; one native of Fiji, and one of Tanna (Solomon Islands). Of the total admissions during the past ten years, twenty-two (or more than half) have been admitted during the years 1891 and 1892, or since the reporting of cases of leprosy was made compulsory. In Appendix C are given particulars of all cases of leprosy in the other Australian Colonies, which information was furnished by the various health authorities in June last, in response to a request from this Board, from which it will be seen that, including New South Wales, seventy-three cases have been officially recorded in Australia during the past ten years, and that of this number, fifty-four (or nearly three-fourths) have been Chinese. The Board accordingly directed that a special examination of all Chinese camps and quarters within the Colony should be made, but so far no further cases of disease resembling leprosy have been found. The detailed history of all the cases, so far as the same could be ascertained, is given in Appendix D. Appendix E shows that four out of six cases of leprosy in New South Wales, treated by Dr. Cox prior to 1875, were of European descent. Appendix F gives a short account of the curative, or rather, remedial measures which have been resorted to—all without avail. The cost of the maintenance of the lazaret since its occupation until the 31st December, 1892, was £2,338 7s. 3d., or an average cost per inmate, per annum, of £66 16s. 2d., and that the cost of construction and equipment of the buildings, &c., has been £8,108 5s. 9d. For this sum, accommodation has been provided for forty-eight patients—forty males and eight females. As thirty-two patients are now under attention (two cases having been admitted since the 1st of January), there is now available accommodation for seventeen further cases. The Board has reason to hope that New South Wales may yet be saved from having leprosy as a disease permanently abiding in the Colony, and trusts that, by the health authorities of other Colonies rigidly enforcing similar sanitary regulations, Australia may ultimately be freed from the disease. There is a considerable amount of leprosy amongst the coloured and native races of New Zealand and Fiji, and as no measures are taken in these Colonies for the detection and segregation of lepers, they may become a serious menace to the well-being of Australia. Appendix B gives particulars of lepers detained at Little Bay, New South Wales, since 1883.

(44.) Tables showing respectively the successive appropriations and expenditure of the Health and Medical Department for years 1889 and 1894, inclusive.

Summary.

	Amount appropriated.			Amount expended.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1894	65,727	0	0	*57,723	10	2
1893	47,567	3	7	46,098	2	0
1892	47,466	1	4	46,112	3	3
1891	50,300	17	11	48,566	19	9
1890	41,795	7	2	40,861	1	7
1889	40,039	5	4	39,149	17	11

(45.)

* The balance of £8,003 9s. 10d. will probably be exhausted by claims arriving after 31st December, 1894.

(45.) Letter from the Secretary Board of Health stating that a sub-committee of the Board of Health was appointed to investigate the management of the abattoirs, held several meetings, and made specific recommendations, the fulfilment of which had effected considerable saving in the cost of the management of the establishment—£1,073 per annum, by the reduction of seven members of the abattoirs staff, by the withdrawal of the allowances for fuel and light previously enjoyed by the officers of the establishment, and by a special contract for the supply of coal. New regulations for the control of the abattoirs had been issued, tending to more satisfactory and economical management.

(46.) The following statement was put in by the Shipping Master (Captain Jas. Edie) :—

	Revenue. £ s. d.	Expenditure. £ s. d.
1892	1,961 9 1	2,397 10 0
1893	2,259 6 6	2,133 0 0
1894	2,152 5 6	1,953 0 0

The expenditure of 1894 is £444 10s. less than that of 1892, and £180 less than that of 1893. The revenue of 1894 is £190 16s. 5d. more than that of 1892, but £107 1s. less than that of 1893. The expenditure includes salaries and contingencies.

File No. II.

LANDS DEPARTMENT.

(47.) Statement of the expenditure of the Lands Department for the years 1886-94 inclusive.—*Summary.* Total for the nine years, £4,094,290 10s. 5d., ranging from £684,312 1s. 7d. in 1887 to £335,241 15s. 5d. in 1894, but the years subsequent to 1886 included expenditure which was not incurred by the Department in 1886, namely, in connection with the administration of the Forest Branch (now under the Department of Mines and Agriculture), the Rabbit Branch, Minor Roads, Public Parks and Recreation Reserves, Labour Settlements, and Land Appeal Court. Deducting these items the total for the nine years amounts to £3,587,616 2s. 7d., ranging from £555,873 5s. 10d. in 1886 to £302,468 13s. 0d. in 1894.

(48.) Statement of land revenue from 1886 to 1894 inclusive. The totals—which included sales, interest on land conditionally purchased, pastoral occupation, mining occupation, and miscellaneous—ranged between £1,644,017 for 1886 and £2,378,994 for the following year, the next lowest being £2,124,037 in 1894. The highest percentage of nett expenditure to revenue was in 1886, when it touched 33 per cent., and the lowest was in 1893 and 1894, when it was only 14 per cent.

(49.) Statement of travelling expenses and fees in connection with Local Land Board meetings during the years 1891, 1892, and 1893. The districts visited are Armidale, Bourke, Cooma, Dubbo, Forbes, Goulburn, Grafton, Hay, Maitland, Moree, Orange, Sydney, Tamworth, and Wagga Wagga.

Summary.

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Chairmen's and clerks' travelling expenses	£6,135 12 10	£6,436 11 5	£5,860 16 0
Members' travelling expenses	1,915 16 5	2,085 14 4	1,938 8 3
Members' fees	6,466 19 0	5,943 0 0	5,255 0 0
Fees and travelling expenses of surveyors, witnesses, and others	2,364 7 8	765 7 6	540 18 3
	£16,882 15 11	£15,230 13 3	£13,595 2 6

(50.) Printed "Lists of Questions for Annual Report," filled up by the Inspectors for the Sheep Districts of Canonbar and Dubbo, 1894 and 1893 respectively. The questions cover twenty-one printed foolscap pages, and embrace almost every imaginable particular on the subject of stock, giving the number of inspections made during the year of stock, dogs, pigs, reserves, commons, pounds, under the Pastures Act and under the Public Watering Places Act; the number of stock inspected on runs or roads (the Dubbo and Canonbar Inspectors inspected five and a half million sheep between them in one year), the number of miles travelled on duty (the Dubbo Inspector travelled 8,305), the number of prosecutions and convictions under seven Acts, and an enormous amount of other information about horses, cattle, sheep, travelling stock, registration of brands, pounds, the Pastures and Stock Protection Act, commons, vaccination for anthrax, annual stock traffic, &c., &c. Other returns which the inspectors have to fill up are a quarterly return, giving a number of particulars about lambing, especially the percentage, and an annual one giving the average weight of fleece per lamb and sheep, with the "reasons" for its increase or decrease, and "remarks" as to the condition of the clip, such as the quantity of yolk, the percentage of clip, sound, tender, and unsound, and its freedom from dust and burs, &c.

(51.) Letter from the Chief Surveyor forwarding, in compliance with the request of the Commission, certain printed documents summarised below, as also a copy of the minute conveying approval of his appointment as Chief Surveyor, and prescribing the duties of the position.

(52.) Report of the Board of Inquiry into the Lands Department, 1887.—*Summary.* The substance of this report is contained in the Board's final report, 1889. At the commencement of their investigation the Board decided to select a group of offices—Wagga Wagga, Hay, and Goulburn—which would be fairly typical of the different varieties of business under the Act of 1884, or the repealed Acts, and enable them to form an opinion of the soundness of the existing administrative arrangements and organisation. In their first Progress Report the Board said they found that great disparity frequently existed between the rates of pay of officers, both on the permanent and temporary staffs, and the quality and responsibility of the services rendered, and they accordingly adjusted the salaries to correspond with specific duties of equivalent value, having first ascertained what duties were necessary and the strength of the staffs required to fulfil them. The Board recommended that adequate provision should be made for the periodical inspection of local offices by responsible officers, upon whose reports the head of the department should take such action as might be necessary. The Board were of opinion that inspectors of Conditional Purchases were overpaid, and that from £200 to £250 per annum would be a fair and reasonable rate, with a travelling allowance of 20s. per diem. This work, they were informed, was done in Victoria by the police, and might, perhaps, be so done here. The Board were also of opinion that more field inspections and reports were obtained than were necessary, and that capable and highly-paid surveyors should not be employed in making reports of a minor character.

(53.) Final report of the Departmental Board of Inquiry on Local Land Board and District Surveyors' Offices, Lands Department, 1889.—*Summary.* After quoting from the first Progress Report issued by the Board attention is drawn to the Progress Report, No. 11, on the metropolitan office, in which they express the opinion that "increased efficiency can be obtained, and a considerable reduction of expenditure effected, by modification of the Sydney and neighbouring Land Board Districts." The Board "were not prepared to recommend the entire abolition of the Sydney Land Board District offices, but their investigations have shown conclusively that the existence of separate staffs at Sydney results in extravagant expenditure and waste of power, more especially as regards the maintenance of two separate survey offices, with two distinct staffs of surveyors operating within the same area." The Board laid down a scheme of reconstruction to be applied to the staffs of the Local Land Board and District Survey offices, which would result, if carried out, in the reduction of expenditure from £142,914 to £110,015, or a nett saving, after allowing for certain contingencies, of £28,899 per annum. The Board drew special attention to the large proportion of time occupied in the preparation of Parliamentary or Departmental and statistical returns, which seriously impeded the ordinary work of the office, and they recommended that eight annual returns should be substituted for the thirty quarterly returns, and that the whole of the returns supplied from the district surveyors' offices should be dispensed with. The Board made sundry other recommendations, notably that an inspector should be appointed to visit and report upon Local Land Board offices, and another to perform similar duties in respect

respect to Crown Lands offices. The final recommendation was that suitable buildings to accommodate the entire staffs, including the Crown land agent, should be erected in country towns, so as to avoid the necessity of the Department having to pay rent. The report is signed by William J. Conder, W. Houston, and Robert McDonald.*

(54.) Report of the Departmental Board of Inquiry on the General Survey and Trigonometrical Branches, Lands Department, 1889. This investigation was conducted on similar lines to those followed in the inquiry into the organisation and personnel of the staffs of the country offices.

Summary.

(*a*) The General Survey Branch.

The report points out that the general survey is a system for defining on a uniform and practically unchangeable basis the relative positions of all existing land or survey marks, permanent buildings, and other features, with the object of producing accurate and comprehensive maps; also of compiling a permanent record from which the position of the marks, &c., referred to can be indisputably re-established. By the use of vertical sections the surveys might be utilised for the laying out of public roads, railways, tramways and sewerage, irrigation or defence works, &c., &c. The relative positions of the permanent points or stations are determined in relation to a common origin by means of triangulation or trigonometrical survey, which is universally admitted to be not only the most reliable but, where the conditions are favourable, the most economical method. Formerly the General Survey Branch included the whole of the staffs, both field and office, engaged on the triangulation survey and the subsidiary surveys based thereon; but the branch has since been divided into the Trigonometrical and the General Survey, the latter including the compilation of maps. The operations of the General Survey, excepting the detail survey required in connection with the city and environs sewerage scheme, has been confined principally to the county of Cumberland, although some important surveys have been conducted in the counties of Argyle and Murray, and other localities to which the triangulation has extended. The Board of Inquiry were impelled to the conclusion that the work had been unreasonably expensive, and that the most refined accuracy had been strained after, without necessity and regardless of cost. In one typical case £412 had been paid for a survey of about 20 miles in length of a not important creek, the extreme cost being due in the main to the unnecessary precision introduced into the work, as also to the system of daily rates under which the surveyor was employed. The physical conditions of a large area of the Colony (a portion of the Central, and nearly the whole of the Western administrative divisions) were unfavourable for triangulation, and the Board did not consider that the costly alternative of a geodetic survey would be justified, so they recommended that the extensive surveys which are frequently required of roads, tracks, stock reserves, or natural features be carried out with a view to their utilisation as standard surveys. The Board reported that the General Survey Branch was subject to the general supervision of the Surveyor General, that the management and direct control of the office staff was vested in the officer in charge, while the field staff was under the immediate supervision of the inspecting surveyor. The Board were favourably impressed with the supervision, discipline, and personnel of the staff generally, and details are given of their duties, &c. The Board then deals with the organisation and work of the field staff, with the question of detail surveys, with alignment surveys, with the examination of surveys in connection with the Real Property Act, and with the making of detail surveys. After giving details on each of these points the Board recommended the abolition of the present branch known as the "General Survey," and the establishment of a branch to be designated the "Detail Survey Branch," to deal exclusively with surveys and plans required by the Sewerage Department, the general supervision to be nominally vested in the head of the professional branch of the Department; but the active supervision, control, and management, to be entrusted to the surveyor-in-charge, to be assisted by an officer holding a somewhat similar position to the draftsman in charge of the district survey offices. This, the Board believed, would result in an annual saving of about £6,600. The whole of the projected surveys would be completed (at the then rate of progress) in two or three years, and they suggested that about the end of 1891 the Surveyor-General should furnish a report dealing with the whole question.

(*b*) The Trigonometrical Branch.

Since the Land Act of 1884 came into operation the principal work which hitherto devolved on the Branch, namely, the triangulation of the Colony, had almost ceased, and the principal duty now being carried on is the determination of latitude by independent astronomical observations, and of longitude by comparison with the Sydney Observatory, in order to afford the data required for the compilation of an accurate map of the Colony. This work had been in progress seven years, and was expected to last about eighteen months longer. The Board recommended the revival and extension of the triangulation survey, the field operations to be conducted by a surveyor in charge, with two assistant observers and two compiling overseers, and the computations and other office duties by a chief computer, with an assistant computer and a general assistant. The proposed annual expenditure was estimated at £6,000, an excess of £3,000 on the then expenditure, which represented about half the saving which would be effected if the proposed re-organisation of the general survey branch were carried out. The proposed survey would probably take about seven or eight years. The Board offered several suggestions in regard to the custody of instruments and disposal of the surplus and unnecessary stock, and dealt with equipment allowances, the depôt at Richmond, the publication of the values of trigonometrical co-ordinates (which they recommended), a monthly progress journal (a new form of which was recommended by the Board), the annual expenditure of the department, which had not been clearly placed before Parliament hitherto, but which would be if the Board's plan of re-organisation were carried out, and also with books, maps, and plans.

(55). Copy of a minute dated 13/2/85 by Mr. Secretary Farnell, and approved by the Cabinet, in which he pointed out that one of the great objects of the Land Act of 1884 was decentralisation, and that the district surveyors should be wholly responsible to the Government, and consequently to the Minister for Lands, and not as heretofore to the Surveyor-General, a system which had proved most unsatisfactory, and had stopped the progress of the whole department, and, if continued, would frustrate the object of decentralisation. Mr. Secretary Abbott, in a minute dated December 2, 1885, while endorsing the views of the Cabinet in Mr. Farnell's minute, was of opinion that the Surveyor-General should be recognised as the head of the professional branch of the Lands Department through whom all submissions from the district surveyors on professional—as distinct from administrative—matters should be made to the Under Secretary for the Minister. Nevertheless, "the great principle of the Land Act of 1884, decentralisation, must be carried out to the fullest extent, and district surveyors must act upon their own judgment, and not too readily or needlessly refer matters to the head office; nor should the Surveyor-General too readily interfere with them in the discharge of their respective onerous and important duties." Mr. Secretary Abbott pointed out that one of the main principles of the Land Act of 1884 was to have "the work connected with the alienation and leasing of the Crown lands disposed of in the district where the lands so alienated or leased are situated," and he saw no reason why this principle should not be carried out to the fullest extent. "In New Zealand," continued the Minister, "the Colony is divided into eleven land districts, each being under the local direction of a Commissioner and Land Board. The Commissioner's office is known as the principal land office, and in each district there is a principal land office, and it is with these land offices the selector has to transact all business, from the first consultation of the maps, the subsequent selection and purchase of the land, to the final receipt of the Crown grant. What is done in New Zealand can, and must, be done in this Colony." Mr. Secretary Copeland, in a minute dated 17th June, 1886, expressed his concurrence in Mr. Abbott's minute.

(56.) Copy of minute, dated 3rd June, 1890, signed W. H. (William Houston), and approved by the cabinet on the same day, recommending that the office of Surveyor-General should be abolished, as the duties attached to that office had been materially lessened by the independent action cast upon district surveyors under the Land Act of 1884, and in lieu thereof that the office of "Chief Surveyor and Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey" be substituted, and that Mr. E. Twynam be offered the position, together with other recommendations rendered necessary by the proposed change.

(57.) Copy of minute signed E. T. (Edward Twynam), dated 24th November, 1890. After dealing with the importance of the trigonometrical survey, &c., Mr. Twynam says:—"It is proposed to extend the triangulation gradually and first over the Eastern Division, at present with the staff comprising three surveyors with the requisite assistance in the field, and an adequate computing branch; and it is expected with the moderate annual expenditure so to be incurred (about £6,500) sufficient progress may be made to fulfil the immediate requirements of the Department. In conclusion of this brief statement it may be mentioned that in Victoria the triangulation of the country has been completed; in South Australia and New Zealand it has been carried out economically, being concurrent with survey for settlement; and in the United States a very large staff is maintained solely for this branch of the Public Service, which is there recognised as of the highest value for national purposes; and lastly, that in all civilised countries accurate geographical maps are regarded as of the highest value for the purposes of government, and these can only be produced by the aid of trigonometrical survey."

DEPARTMENT

* Most of the Board's recommendations appear to have been carried out, and thus a large annual saving effected.—P.R.M.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE.

MINISTERIAL OFFICE.

58.) *Summary.*

Expenditure, 1894—Department of Mines —

Department and Branches	Salaries £	s	d	Contingencies £	s	d
Mines Department	29,812	4	7	32,822	1	10
Scab in Sheep	15,156	14	9	6,275	11	5
Stock	484	0	0	1,109	8	7
Brands	1,606	14	2	158	10	0
Public Watering Places	3,618	14	5	14,845	0	11
Pounds and Commons		.		130	0	0
School of Mines, &c				2,156	7	0
Agriculture and Forestry	13,495	5	7	19,368	18	2
Miscellaneous				9,582	16	6
	£64,173	13	6	86,448	14	5
Grand total	£150,622	7	11			

Revenue, 1894—Department of Mines —

Department and Branches	Revenue £	s	d
Mines Department	42,851	7	9
Stock and Brands	20,861	5	2
Public Watering Places	4,713	0	0
Forestry	6,228	5	7
Agriculture	2,031	13	7
Total	£76,685	12	1

(59) Statistics re Mining —

Gold and other Minerals

The value of gold and minerals won from 1851 to 1894, about £100,000,000
The estimated area of gold and mineral producing country, about 70,000 square miles
The cost of machinery used in gold and mineral mining, over £1,250,000
The number of miners employed, between 30,000 and 40,000

Coal and Shale Mines

The coal and shale raised up to 1894, about 4,000,000 tons
The number of miners employed, about 10,000 men

(60) List of officers retrenched from other Departments and re appointed to the Mines and Agriculture Department since 1888.—*Summary* J J. Quinn, O Dimelow, G G. Benson, and R P. Younger Memorandum gives particulars of position vacated, annual salary, when re appointed, present position and present salary in each case

(61) Letter from the Auditor General, dated 21/1/90, drawing the attention of the Treasury to the large number of overdue mining lease rentals, namely, £12,582 16s , mineral leases, and £1,828 7s gold leases, which should be payable in advance, non payment entailing forfeiture ; with minute by the Treasury that the Mines Department had already been communicated with on the subject, and a minute by the Under Secretary for Mines, dated 24/1/90, to "demand rent at once "

(62) Memorandum by the Under Secretary for Mines, dated 3/5/95, to the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, on "the loss of revenue in consequence of Registrar neglecting to issue notices demanding rent of leases," pointing out that the list of overdue rents mentioned in the previous memorandum included some twenty five mineral leases which had been converted into mineral conditional purchases, the rent of which could not be claimed except under certain conditions, as also of leases which were voided in 1883, then non withdrawal from the list being probably due to the Registrar's neglect The Under Secretary only admitted that a sum of £5,128 5s 3d was to be accounted for, and he stated that the leases representing that amount were evidently cancelled A number of gold and mineral leases were cancelled for non payment of rent every year, and so far as he knew, the number of gold leases cancelled in 1890 for that reason was not greater than usual A large proportion of the mineral leases referred to by the Auditor General, and which were subsequently cancelled for non payment of rent, were silver leases, and as the silver boom had ceased before they were cancelled, it was more probable that the loss of rent due on them was occasioned by that fact than by reason of the Registrar's neglect

(63) List of officers retrenched in the Department of Mines and Agriculture since 1889, giving their position, name, annual salary, date of retrenchment, and results.

Summary.

Mines	7
Mining on Private Lands Act	5
Agriculture	17
Vine Diseases Board	3
Hawkesbury College	3
Stock	2
Forestry	18
Total	55

Total Salaries saved by retrenchment £13,469 10s.

Two officers, receiving salaries of £2 and £5 a week respectively, had been re appointed, another receiving originally a salary of £300 per annum had been appointed caretaker at 7s a day, and in three cases the position was stated to have been filled.

STOCK BRANCH

(64) Letter to the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission from the Chief Inspector of Stock (Mr A Bruce), enclosing a statement of work done by the steam launch "Golden Fleece" during the year 1894, which he had been asked to prepare.

Number of days and hours worked by the "Golden Fleece"—*Summary*

Month	Number of Days employed	Total number of Hours	Average number per Day	Month	Number of Days employed	Total number of Hours	Average number per Day
January (1)	25	140	5 60	July (7)	15	75½	5 03
February (2)	19	107½	5 65	August (8)	17	70	4 11
March (3)	17	99	5 82	September (9)	21	97½	4 64
April (4)	20	99	4 95	October (10)	21	94	4 47
May (5)	22	94½	4 29	November (11)	20	101	5 05
June (6)	15	65½	4 36	December (12)	19	80½	4 23

(1) Not counting one public holiday
(2) Not counting four days waiting at Circular Quay for orders and one day spent in cleaning engine
(3) Not counting six days waiting at Circular Quay, two public holidays, and two days when the boat was laid up on account of the sickness of the engineer and the driver rebuilding bridge
(4) Not counting four days waiting at Circular Quay and one day when the captain was sick
(5) Not counting two days waiting at Circular Quay, two days engaged in repairs and one public holiday
(6) Not counting seven days waiting at Circular Quay, and four days spent in mending machinery and cleaning boiler and boat
(7) Not counting four days waiting at Circular Quay, five days at Fitzroy Dock for repairs one day at moorings and one spent in cleaning boat
(8) Not counting five days waiting at Circular Quay, three days at Fitzroy Dock for repairs, one public holiday, and one day spent in cleaning engine and boat
(9) Not counting three days waiting at Circular Quay and one spent in cleaning boat
(10) Not counting three days waiting at Circular Quay, two days spent in cleaning boat and one public holiday
(11) Not counting three days waiting at Circular Quay one day repairing, and one public holiday
(12) Not counting three public holidays, three days spent in cleaning boat or packing glands, and one waiting at Circular Quay

PUBLIC

PUBLIC WATERING PLACES AND ARTESIAN BORING.

(65.) Returns showing—

(*a*) Wages paid to caretakers of public watering places from 1890-5, namely, total £49,505 10s. 9d., the number employed increasing gradually from 77 in 1890, to 109 in 1894; and the wages paid from £8,357 1s. 11d. in 1890, to £11,351 12s. 2d. in 1894.

(*b*) Amount paid for salaries during same period, namely, total £18,263 8s. 6d., the number employed for 1892, 1893, and 1894 respectively, being 21, and the amounts paid for the year 1894 being £4,129 4s. 5d.

(*c*) Amount paid to Inspectors of Public Watering Places for travelling expenses during same period, namely, total £8,905 1s. 2d., increasing from £1,102 19s. 10d. in 1890, to £2,424 3s. 10d. in 1894.

(*d*) Statement of revenue collected from public watering places during same period:—Total amount of collections from 157 tanks, wells, and dams.—*Summary:* 1890, £1,649 16s. 10d.; 1891, £1,719 7s. 3d.; 1892, £2,374 0s. 5d.; 1893, £1,808 18s. 1d.; 1894, £1,120 1s. 10d.; total, £8,672 11s. 5d.

(*e*) Rentals received from 105 leased public watering places, tanks, wells, and dams, during same period:—*Summary:* 1890, £2,892 19s. 3d.; 1891, £2,781 8s. 7d.; 1892, £2,778 9s. 4d.; 1893, £2,952 9s. 4d.; 1894, £2,885 10s. 2d.; total, £14,291 16s. 8d.

(*f*) Annual cost of repairs to 180 public watering places, tanks, dams, and wells, during same period:—*Summary:* 1890, £512 12s.; 1891, £411 16s. 10d.; 1892, £526 14s. 11d.; 1893, £827 0s. 6d.; 1894, £469 3s. 10d.; total, £2,749 8s. 1d.

(*g*) Rent received from lease of 8 artesian bores during same period:—Total, £435 16s. 8d., of which £380 5s. was received in 1894.

(*h*) Revenue collected from 25 artesian bores during same period:—*Summary:* 1890, £7 13s. 6d.; 1891, £57 6s.; 1892, £473 18s. 9d.; 1893, £301 3s.; 1894, £246 16s. 9d.; total, £1,086 18s.

(66.) Revenue from public watering places and artesian boring for 1893 and 1894:—

	£
1893.—Caretakers' collections	2,273
Rental, tanks leased	3,166
	£5,439
1894.—Caretakers' collections	1,431
Rental, tanks leased	3,282
	£4,713

(67.) Memorandum, with map, showing roads travelled by the Inspectors of Public Watering Places and their respective districts. There are 50 public watering places and artesian bores under supervision in the Bourke district, 42 in the Wilcannia district, 29 in the Hay district, 25 in the Narrabri district, 38 in the Condobolin district, and 42 in the Narrandera district, with a separate inspector for each of the districts named. The average distance travelled by each is about 5,000 miles per annum. Each officer travels as his presence is required, either for supervision of the contracts, measurement of bores, checking, receiving, and forwarding casing or material, or for urgent matters which may arise in connection with new works proposals or existing public watering places.

(68.) Printed weekly return issued by the Superintendent of Public Watering Places, dated 5th February, 1895, showing the depth of water and state of pasture in the immediate neighbourhood, and estimated rainfall at 218 public watering places on the various roads in the Colony.

(69.) Treasury receipts, vouchers, and memoranda by Mr. Jas. W. Boultbee, Superintendent of Public Watering Places, and Mr. H. N. Ellis, Acting Treasury Inspector, dated January and February, 1893, on the subject of the defalcations of the late chief clerk, formerly attached to the Public Watering Places Branch of the Mines Department.

WATER CONSERVATION BRANCH.

(70.) List of officers in Water Conservation Branch whose services have been dispensed with from 1st January, 1890, to 16th February, 1894.—*Summary:* Total, 28—1 clerk, 2 junior clerks, 2 assistant engineers, 1 draftsman, 1 first survey officer, 10 survey officers, 1 probationer, 1 litho. draftsman, 1 custodian of plans, 5 inspectors of bores, 1 caretaker, 1 field assistant, and 1 housekeeper; 1 was dismissed in 1892; 1 resigned in September, 1894; and the rest were retrenched on 1st November, 1894. United salaries, £5,478 2s.

DIAMOND DRILL BRANCH.

(71*a*.) Letter to the President of the Civil Service Commission from Mr. W. H. J. Slee, F.G.S., Superintendent of Diamond Drills, dated 28th February, 1895, stating that the company which had the diamond drill put down by the Mines Department at No. 1 Bore, at Cremorne, had to defray the cost of all fuel, water, carriage of plant and connection, and to pay from 14s. to 45s. per foot, according to the depth. A concession on the price named was eventually made by the Minister.

(71*b*.) Further letter of same date from the same to the same, stating that the diamond drill was granted to the Sydney and Port Hacking Co., to put down the second bore at Cremorne, on defraying cost of carriage, fuel and water, and for tubing, &c., damaged or left in bore, and at rates ranging from 13s. to 40s., according to depth. 50 per cent. on the rate per foot was allowed out of the prospecting vote. The total cost of the bore was £3,108 0s. 9d., of which the company paid £1,786 4s. 8d.

(72.) Further letter of same date, from the same to the same, stating that he was unable to supply a detailed account of his warden's duties during last year, as he had not kept a complete diary. He only did warden's work in connection with the organisation of new goldfields, or when complicated cases occurred on any of the goldfields of the Colony.

(73.) Memorandum, dated 20th February, 1895, from the same to the same, forwarding the printed "regulations relating to the vote in aid of prospecting," as also the printed "terms and conditions under which the use of diamond drills may be obtained," and stating that in 1894 grants of aid under the Prospecting Vote were made by the Board in 397 cases out of 1,008 applications, 584 of which were refused. 3,348 other papers were also dealt with that year in connection with the administration of the vote, and 8,146 more were registered by the branch in connection with the dispatch of 9,572 fossickers.

(74.) Letter dated 26th February, 1895, from the same to the same, in reply to one from the President, stating that the inspector visited the Wyalong district during the months of March, April, May, June, part of October, November, and December. On each occasion he combined his duties as Chief Inspector of Mines, with that of a member of the Prospecting Board and Acting Warden. During his visits to the Wyalong district he had also dealt with over 200 applications for permits to dig and search for gold on conditional purchases and conditional leases under the Mining Act of 1889. Each of these areas applied for had to be personally measured and marked out by him, keeping him going on horseback or conveyances for long distances each day. The inspector enclosed:—

(1.) Copies of his vouchers during 1894 for travelling expenses, which were charged to the Contingent Vote of the Department, and not to the Prospecting Vote, as during his country trips he combined different duties;

(2.) A copy of the Supplement to the *Government Gazette* of 16th July, 1889, containing the regulations for the inspection and regulation of mines, other than coal and shale mines; and

(3.) Details of all diamond drill bores put down under his supervision in 1892, 1893, and 1894.

Summary.

(*a*) Cost of first Cremorne bore, £3,618 8s. 6d.; charges to Company, £4,170 1s. 9d. Details as to second bore previously given. (See *ante.*)

(*b*) Printed annual report by the Superintendent of Drills for 1892, showing a total depth bored of 4,139 feet, or 3,658 ft. 8 in. less than in 1891. The average cost per foot for boring, exclusive of office salaries, store wages, rent, and the Superintendent's travelling expenses, was 12s. $10\frac{3}{4}$d. per foot, or $3\frac{5}{16}$d. more than in 1891. The total working and field cost, exclusive of office salaries, store wages, rent, and the Superintendent's travelling expenses, amounted to £2,668 17s. 3d., but the total cost, including everything, amounted to £3,318 18s. 5d., or at the rate of 16s. $0\frac{7}{16}$d. per foot, or 1s. $1\frac{3}{16}$d. per foot more than in 1891; whereas the total earnings during the year amounted to £3,486 7s. 11d., or 1s. $9\frac{9}{16}$d. per foot less than in 1891. New stock and material had been bought

bought during the year, amounting in all to £1,598 11s. 10d. (£1,252 8s. for stock and £346 3s. 10d. for material), of which £690 had been for diamonds, and £562 8s. for boring rods, &c. The cost of wear and tear of diamonds during the year was 2s. 2d. per foot, or $4\frac{10}{16}$d. per foot more than in 1891. The main cause of this extra cost was the great increase in the price of suitable diamonds and the large diameter ($5\frac{1}{2}$ inches) of the bore at Cremorne Point—the largest diameter at that time attempted with diamond drill boring in New South Wales. The decrease in the number of feet bored was partly attributed by the Superintendent to the wave of financial depression passing over the Colony. The percentage of core saved was 89·71, or 1·13 less than in 1891.

(*c*) Printed annual report by the Superintendent of the Diamond Drills for 1893, showing that the total depth bored with the diamond drills was 1,903 ft. 7 in., or 2,235 ft. 6 in. less than in 1892. The total cost, including everything, was £2,930 4s. 2d., equal to 30s. $9\frac{7}{16}$d. per foot for the total depth bored. The rate was higher than usual, owing to the depth reached by the Cremorne bore. A total percentage of 98·81 of core was saved, which was very satisfactory. The cost of wear and tear of diamonds was 3s. $3\frac{5}{8}$d., or 1s. $1\frac{5}{8}$d., per foot more than in 1892, owing to the strata at Yacaaba, and the large diameter of the Cremorne bore. The decrease in the number of feet bored was solely owing to the depression. No. 7 drill completed a bore at Bulli to the depth of 1,010 ft. 7 in., of which 261 ft. 7 in. were bored during the year. No. 11 drill completed the important bore at Cremorne, at a depth of 2,929 feet, of which 1,054 feet were bored during the year. No. 13 completed a bore at Yacaaba to the depth of 675 feet, of which 588 feet were bored during the year. The Cremorne bore had solved the problem as to the existence of good coal under the harbour and City of Sydney. Professor David, B.A., F.G.S., reported that the seam was struck at a depth of 2,917 ft. from the surface, the total thickness of the seam being 10 ft. 3 in., with the exception of a thickness of about 1 ft. 1 in., the whole of the coal in the seam appearing to be of good quality, and a useful splint and bituminous coal. The rock temperature was tested, and found to be about $97\frac{1}{2}$° Fahr. at a depth of 2,730 ft. The mean surface temperature at Sydney being about 63° Fahr., the temperature was therefore increased by about $34\frac{1}{2}$° Fahr. at a depth of 2,730 feet—*i.e.*, an increase at the rate of 1° Fahr. for about every 78 ft. 10 in.

(*d*) Statement showing votes, expenditure, earnings, and amounts paid into Treasury for 1892, 1893, and 1894 :—

Year.	Votes.	Expenditure.	Earnings.	Paid into Treasury.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1892	6,500 0 0	3,958 13 2	3,914 0 6	4,359 12 5
1893	5,000 0 0	2,930 4 2	2,587 13 11	1,900 9 11
1894	4,500 0 0	1,423 2 5	530 4 6	1,462 17 3
	16,000 0 0	8,311 19 9	7,031 18 11	7,722 19 7

(*e*) Printed forms *re* cost per foot of boring, number of feet bored, &c., filled in for Bingara.

(*f*) Balance-sheet of Diamond Drill Branch for 1894. On the Dr. side the amount is £15,994 3s. 2d., of which sum £12,216 4s. 4d. represents the value of field machinery and plant other than diamonds, £1,622 17s. 5d. the value of the diamonds, and £1,015 5s. 10d. working expenses, including salaries, wages, and rent.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

MINISTERIAL OFFICE.

(75.) Copy of regulations respecting admissions to and promotions in the clerical branch of the Public Works Department. Summarised in Appendix D attached to the Report, section dealing with New South Wales.

(76.) Return showing appointments, retirements, &c., and re-appointments from 23rd October, 1891, to 15th February, 1895 :—

Appointments.		Retirements, &c.		Re-appointments.	
No.	Annual Salaries.	No.	Annual Salaries.	No.	Annual Salaries.
127	£ 18,311	311	£ 68,952	63	£ 10,804

Net decrease in number of staff, 121 ; net decrease in annual salaries, £39,837.

(77.) Statement showing the ordinary rates of wages paid to skilled and unskilled labourers, carpenters, bricklayers, &c. by—

(*a*) *Harbours and Rivers Branch.*

No. of Men.	Occupation.	Ordinary Rate per Day.	No. of Men.	Occupation.	Ordinary Rate per Day.
		s. d.			s. d.
2	Boilermakers	12 8	2	Joiners	12 0
1	Do	12 0	8	Do	10 0
10	Do	10 0	1	Sawyer	10 0
1	Do	9 8	1	Store Assistant	10 0
14	Do	9 4	1	Do	8 0
1	Foreman Labourer	10 0	1	Bricklayer	10 0
1	Patternmaker	13 4	1	Labourer	8 0
2	Do	10 0	1	Painter	8 0
1	Engineer	15 0	1	Watchman	8 0
2	Fitters	10 8	1	Labourer	7 6
26	Do	10 0	1	Do	8 6
1	Electrician	9 0	2	Labourers	8 0
2	Blacksmiths	12 0	5	Do	7 6
1	Do	11 8	96	Do	7 0
4	Do	10 8	1	Do	6 0
2	Do	10 0	4	Improvers	6 8
46	Shipwrights	11 0	1	Office Boy	5 0
1	Coppersmith	10 0	1	Do	1 8
1	Do	9 6	8	Apprentices	4 2
2	Plumbers	10 0	1	Do	4 0
1	Machinist	9 0	2	Do	3 4
1	Driller	8 0	2	Do	3 0
1	Engine-driver	8 0	4	Do	2 6
8	Firemen	8 0	1	Do	2 3
1	Do	7 6	12	Do	1 8
1	Do	7 0	4	Boiler Boys	5 0
1	Boat-builder	10 0			

(b) *Government Architect's Branch.*

	Maximum s. d.		Minimum. s. d.			Maximum. s. d.		Minimum. s. d.
Carpenters (Foremen, 11s. 6d.)	11 0	per diem	9 0	Masons (Foremen, 11s.)	10 0	per diem	.....
Carpenters' Assistant	3 4	do	.....	Slaters	10 0	do	8 6
Plasterers	9 0	do	.....	Bricklayers	10 0	do	.....
Plumbers	11 0	do	10 0	Painters	10 0	do	8 0
Plumbers' Assistants	5 0	do	4 0	Labourers	8 0	do	7 0

(78.) Statement showing the minimum and maximum rates of wages paid to mechanics and others employed in the Harbours and Rivers Branch of the Public Works Department, together with Mort's minimum and maximum rates :—

	Minimum rate of wages per diem.	Maximum rate of wages per diem.	Mort's Rates. Minimum rate of wages per diem.	Mort's Rates. Maximum rate of wages per diem.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Fitters	9 0	12 0	9 6	10 0
Fitters' Assistants	6 8	8 0	5 6	5 6
Boilermakers.....	9 4	13 4	9 4	10 8
Pattern-makers	10 0	13 4	9 6	9 10
Sawyers	10 0	10 0	8 0	8 8
Blacksmiths	9 6	12 0	9 6	9 10
Shipwrights	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Carpenters	8 0	12 0	.....	.....
Joiners	10 0	12 0	9 0	9 0
Boat Builders	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0
Machinists.....	9 0	13 0	8 8	10 0
Foremen..	9 0	15 0	10 0	24 0
Gangers	8 0	10 0	.....	....
Bricklayers	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Crane and Engine Drivers	8 0	9 0	5 6	7 10
Winchmen.....	7 6	8 0	.....	.....
Painters	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 0
Coppersmiths	9 6	10 0	9 6	10 2
Chainmen	7 0	10 0	... .	.....
Powdermen	.....	9 0	.....	.....
Stableman	8 0	8 0	.....	.....
Firemen	7 0	8 0	.....	.....
Strikers	7 0	7 6	5 8	6 10
Drivers (below)	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0
Do (on top)	10 0	10 0	.....	.....
Boatmen.....	10 0	10 0	.....	.....
Drivers' Attendants.....	8 0	8 0	5 8	5 8
Labourers	6 0	7 6	5 8	6 10

(79.) Memorandum showing rates of wages paid by the Railway Construction Branch to the different classes of workmen :—Inspectors, 15s. per day ; sub-inspectors, 10s. to 12s. per day ; foreman chainmen, 7s. per day ; chainmen, 6s. per day ; camp cooks, 6s. per day.

(80.) Rates of wages paid to workmen employed by the Department on Sewerage Works.

Inspectors—1st class	From 12s. 6d. to 15s. per diem.	Chainmen	*7s. 6d. per diem.
2nd class ...	From 10s. to 12s. 6d. per diem.	Labourers	*7s. 6d. per diem.
3rd class ...	From 7s. 6d. to 10s. per diem.	,, employed boring	8s. per diem.

* The rate is 7s. a day, the 6d. being to cover all cost of trams and other conveyances required within a radius of 5 miles from head-quarters.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

(81.) Memorandum showing forage allowance to roads officers. This varies from £100 to £200 per annum as follows :—40 officers at £100 ; 48 officers at £150 ; 7 officers at £175 ; 7 officers at £200. Officers find their own equipment, which varies from a buggy and pair to an express waggon and four, which they have to keep in repair, and provide their own man. When travelling, they are allowed, some 10s., and some in remote districts 12s. per night, out of which they have to pay hotel expenses and feed the horse. Some officers, as at Bourke, keep eight horses.

(82.) Rates of pay of men employed in Roads and Bridges Branch.

Class.	Rates per diem.	Class.	Rates per diem.
Bridge foremen	8s., 10s., 11s., 12s.	Deckhands	6s.
Road do	8s., 8s. 6d., 9s., 10s., 12s., 12s. 6d., 14s.	Toll collectors.....	8s. 8d.
Slip do	12s.	Bridge caretakers	6s., 7s., 7s. 6d., 8s., 10s.
Inspectors	10s., 12s.	Chainmen.....	7s., 7s. 6d., 8s.
Shipwrights	10s., 10s. 6d.	Bridge labourers	8s.
Carpenters	8s., 9s. 6d., 10s., 10s. 6d.	Maintenance men	7s., 7s. 6d.
Engineers	8s., 9s., 10s.	Do with horse and cart	8s. 6d., 9s., 9s. 6d., 10s., 10s. 6d., 11s.
Firemen	8s.	Labourers, temporary	7s.
Puntsmen	8s.	Divers	2s. 6d. per hour.
Blacksmiths	7s. 6d., 8s.		

The rates of pay vary according to the district and the nature of the work upon which the men are engaged.

(83.) Particulars of roads districts, showing their total area, roads mileage, number of bridges, &c., number of officers in charge, with their aggregate annual salaries and allowances.—*Summary.*

No. of Road Districts.	Officers and Assistants.	Aggregate Annual Salaries.	Aggregate Annual Allowances.	Area of Districts in square miles.	Roads Mileage.	No. of Bridges.	No. of Causeways.	No. of Culverts.	No. of Punts, &c.
		£	£						
63	131	27,227	13,485	(a) 343,927	35,149	3,703	11,052	27,010	300

(a) Only approximate and in excess of actual area.

GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT.

(84.) Printed Return respecting the Government Architect's Department, stating—

(1.) That the total amount of contracts let for the year ending 31st August, 1894, was 586, and the total amount £82,167 8s. 5d.; that the expenditure on buildings during that period amounted to £113,117 17s., the number of progress valuations and vouchers prepared amounted to 4,185, and the sum of £2,289 1s. 3d. expended in 476 day-work accounts, averaging £4 14s. each; during the same period plans and specifications were prepared, and in some cases tenders were called for 27 works, at an estimated cost of £45,647; sketches and part plans were prepared for 29 works, estimated cost of portion only being £51,920; reports and valuations of projected improvements or repairs on 224 buildings, on 36 buildings for theatrical purposes, valuation of city buildings for rate assessment, &c., and also 260 corrected copies of plans of existing buildings were prepared, towards forming a complete record portfolio, professional and clerical services in connection with the building of Grafton Gaol and Sydney Hospital, valuations of buildings for Government Valuator for resumption purposes, and clerical work involving keeping accounts, correspondence and preparing returns, &c., &c., all of which work is given in detail in schedules attached to the return.

(2.) That the total amount expended from Furniture Vote, principally with annual contractors, was £4,049.

(3.) That the salaries and other expenses amounted to £14,860.

(4.) That the percentage of cost on the total amount expended for the same period was—professional, 2½ per cent.; superintendence, 2½ per cent.; clerical, 1½ per cent.; and contingencies, 1 per cent.

(85.) List of works in hand (February, 1895), or being prepared for tenders.—*Summary.* 21 works in hand, scattered all over the Colony. Annual Service Votes, covering about 300 separate contracts, for the six months ending 30th June, 1895:—

(*a*) 15 courthouses, gaols, lock-ups, police stations, &c., £23,760.
(*b*) 26 buildings in Sydney and suburbs, £80,730.
(*c*) 61 miscellaneous buildings all over the Colony, £114,834.

NOTE.—The amounts voted against the various buildings represent the sums voted by Parliament for the carrying out of the works.

(86.) Statement of work performed during 1894.—Number of plans prepared, 1,086; number of contracts prepared, 720; papers registered, 13,503; departmental covers registered, 6,522; letters and B.C.'s outwards, 5,326; telegrams, 808; vouchers prepared, 4,124; advertisements in duplicate, 381.

(87.) Contracts being proceeded with at the present time.—Number, 181; value, £84,530. Number of men employed, &c. (approximate):—Directly, 69; wages disbursed, £6,336. Indirectly, 300; wages disbursed, £26,100.

(88.) Expenditure on Buildings for years 1892, 1893, and 1894:—

Year.	Revenue.	Loans.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1892	165,887 1 10	157,324 10 7	323,211 12 5
1893	137,850 1 9	109,076 13 1	246,926 14 10
1894	105,145 11 2	50,985 5 1	156,130 16 3
Total £	408,882 14 9	317,386 8 9	726,269 3 6

Total number of buildings in 1891, 886, value £4,285,000; total number of buildings in 1894, 953, value £4,470,000.

(89.) Actual cost of buildings over £2,000 from August, 1890, to August, 1894, as compared with the original estimates, 250 buildings—Estimated cost, £557,018; actual cost, £540,595; saving, £16,423, or 2·94 per cent.

(90.) Memorandum showing extra services rendered by the Government Architect's Branch in addition to general building operations, namely, reporting on the applications for theatrical licenses received from all parts of the Colony; furnishing valuations in detail of all buildings resumed in connection with construction of railways and tramways; preparation of plans and specifications, and supervision of work in connection with additions to country hospitals, &c.; supply of furniture and fittings to Government offices, and materials for the employment of prisoners in gaols in carrying out additions, &c., for which the plans and specifications are prepared by the Branch; erection of cooking, washing plants, and electric lighting in various asylums, gaols, and sewerage farms; construction of passenger and goods lifts for public offices; report and sometimes adjudicate upon competitive designs; supervision of turret and other clocks; displays in connection with public ceremonies; definition of boundaries by erection of ladders, railings, statues, fountains, &c.; erection of gallows, and taking inventory of the furniture on the arrival and departure of Governors and Administrators. An officer of the Branch was commissioned by the Minister to report on schemes submitted to the Hay Trust in connection with their irrigation scheme.

(91.) Statement by Government Architect, dated 25th February, 1895.—*Summary.*

	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.	
	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.	No.	Salaries.
Officers— Permanent, Temporary, Professional, Clerks of Works, Clerical	68	£ 19,660	65	£ 18,101	69	£ 19,395	63	£ 15,829	43	£ 12,297
Expenditure £		267,800		334,250		323,200		246,920		156,130
Number of vouchers, papers, &c.	37,700		36,260		29,590		22,700		30,330	
,, of contracts	238		219		484		562		720	
Percentage of cost (professional, superintendence, clerical, contingencies, travelling, &c.) on total expenditure	8·12		6·15		7·35		7·46		7·50	

Total number of buildings in 1891 = 886—value, £4,285,000.
,, ,, 1894 = 953— ,, £4,470,000.

(92.) Minute by Government Architect, dated 25th January, 1893, only partially acted upon, recommending, in accordance with the instructions of the Minister, such alterations in the staff of the Branch as to meet the reduction of £3,000 from the provision for temporary officers as set forth in the Estimates for 1893.

Summary.

Summary.

Temporary staff—14 retirements		£3,231
Less promotions		229
Temporary staff reduction		£3,002
Permanent staff—6 retirements		£2,505
Less promotions	£300	
,, 6 appointments of temporary officers to permanent staff	£2,200	
		£2,500
Permanent staff reduction		£5

Showing the 1892 vote of £8,000 reduced in 1893 to £5,000.

P.S.—Recommendation that all officers leaving as above be given at least two months' notice in addition to allowances, &c.

*(93.) Difficulty of obtaining properly qualified draftsmen.—It has often been remarked that it is easy to obtain any amount of assistance at lower rates than is now the case, but my experience proves that this is incorrect. At the beginning of this year, upon instructions to prepare plans for a large number of buildings, I found it necessary to obtain temporary assistance from six additional draftsmen. Sixty-five applicants answered my advertisement, and with the exception of a few who declined, they all placed themselves under a very moderate test as regards their capabilities, with the result that I hardly found the proper number qualified to fill the positions open.

(94.) Undated and unsigned memo. by the Government Architect, stating that the lowering of the scale of travelling expenses by the Cabinet was telling hardly upon some of his officers whose duties necessitated rapid travelling, some of which they frequently had to pay for out of their own pockets. He suggested that some alteration should be made in the classification of his officers, which would enable them to receive a larger travelling allowance.

DREDGE SERVICE.

(95*a*.) Specimen weekly return of labour and work performed by the steam dredge "Charon," stationed at Brooklyn, Hawkesbury River, for the week ending Sunday, 10th March, 1895 (channel from main river to railway embankment), giving total of silt excavated from channel, depth, width, and length of channel dredged, length still to be dredged; quantity of silt lifted for each day, how disposed of, and hours under steam; names of officers employed, and observations, with report on state of machinery, &c.

(95*b*.) Specimen similar weekly return of labour and work performed by the steam tug "Orestes," attending dredge "Newcastle," at Newcastle, for the week ending 30th March, 1895.

(96*a*.) Specimen statement of all amounts chargeable to the tug "Athena," for February, 1895, including salaries, wages, &c., together with the list of stores received in stock and issued for the month.

(96*b*.) Similar statement for the dredge "Fitzroy," for February, 1895.

(97.) Printed list of dredging plant, with estimated value, from the Annual Report of the Public Works Department for 1894.—Summary: 14 ladder dredges, 18 tugs, 36 punts, 8 sand-pump dredges, 19 grab dredges, 6 steam launches, 20 small iron hopper punts, 20 close bottom punts; machinery, total estimated value, £467,600.

(98.) Memorandum of numbers of men employed on dredges and tugs in 1886 and 1895. Total on 26 vessels—1886, 177; 1895, 189.

(99.) Coloured diagram showing material raised by dredges, and cost per ton, from 1875 to 1894. The annual amount raised ranged between 1,333,280 tons and 1,341,495 in 1875 and 1880 respectively to 6,686,251 tons in 1892. The cost per ton ranged from 3·5, 3·7, and 3·9 in 1894, and 1892 respectively to 9·6 and 9·4 in 1878 and 1880 respectively. The total amount of material raised during the whole period was 59,921,647 tons, and the average of the cost per ton 5·69d.

(100.) Comparison of relative cost of repairs to dredging plant in various countries:—

New South Wales.—"Only from 15 to 30 per cent. of our expenditure is for repairs, while at the Tyne and Aberdeen repairs amount to 59 and 54 per cent. respectively." (Extract from report of Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19th March, 1895.)

Calais and Boulogne.—Repairs and maintenance, 35·93 per cent.

Liverpool.—Repairs and maintenance, 37·0 per cent.

Swansea.—Maintenance and stores, 28·14 per cent.

Tyne.—Repairs, 59 per cent.

Aberdeen.—Repairs, 54·34 per cent.

Dunkirk (Dredging and Transport).—Repairs dredging, 5·33 per cent., repairs transport, 15·50 per cent.

(101.) Printed Annual Report of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers for 1894 and 1895, showing that the plant under the control of the Department consists of 4 double-ladder dredges, 10 sand-ladder dredges, 1 Von Schmidt type of revolving cutter sand-pump dredge on a pontoon, 3 Dutch type of suction dredges with self-contained hoppers and screw propellers, 4 Dutch type of suction dredges on pontoons for stationary work, 19 grab dredges, 27 tug boats of all kinds. Five of the dredges and 3 of the tugs have been laid up during the year. Since the introduction of the sand-pump dredges the total yearly output has largely increased, with a very marked corresponding decrease in the average cost per ton. During the five years they had been in operation the total amount of silt raised by all the dredges amounted to 28,750,000 tons, or more than was raised in thirteen previous years. The average cost per ton during that period was 4·085d., whereas the previous average cost amounted to 8·219d. per ton, which alone showed the advantage gained by the introduction of this class of plant. The cheapness of the cost of dredging carried out in this Colony as compared with other countries (for which see previous return), in spite of higher wages paid here, could be accounted for but in two ways—first, some of the cheapest work was done by dredges working two or more shifts, secondly, we employ experienced practical engineers to take charge of our dredges instead of putting them in charge of common sailors, by which plan we save a very large expenditure in annual repairs. The most important work then in hand was at Newcastle, where the harbour was seriously injured by the vast accumulation of silt left during the heavy floods in 1893. Enclosed was the report of the superintending engineer of dredges, giving a detailed statement of work performed by the dredge plant of the Department during the year. The superintending engineer drew attention to the comparative cheapness of dredge work performed in New South Wales, compared with other countries, from data contained in a work on Tidal Rivers, by Mr. Wheeler, M.I.C.E., published in 1893. The lowest record of work quoted by Mr. Wheeler, in England, Scotland, the United States, France, and Germany, was that for ladder and bucket dredging on the Tees, the average for lifting and transporting being 2·773d. per ton, although in previous years (1890, 1891, 1892,) the cost had been much higher, namely, 3·386d., 3·11d., and 7d. The next lowest quotation came from Newcastle-on-Tyne, where a year's dredging cost 3·29d. per ton, divided thus:—dredging 1·85d., conveying 1·45d. In this Colony the dredge "Newcastle" lifted in one year 1,193,045 tons of silt at a cost of 2·378d. per ton, divided thus: dredging 1·609d., conveying 0·769d., being 15 per cent. less than the best cited work on the Tees, and 33 per cent. less than the cheapest dredging on the Tyne. In suction dredging the merit of cheapest work belongs to New South Wales. The lowest cited, by Mr. Wheeler, was the "Dunkirk" at 1·5d. per ton, the "Dundee" next, at 1·875d., but the New South Wales suction dredge "Juno's" work for 1892 was 1·484d. per ton, and for 1891, 1·406d. He attributed the greater economy here, in spite of the 8-hours system and comparatively high wages, to the fact that in the largest ladder dredges double and treble shifts were employed, one dredge thus doing the work of two or three under one controlling officer, who was an engineer experienced in preventing accidents and capable of having repairs quickly carried out, thus minimising stoppages, which were always the chief factors in expensive work.

Summary

* This should have appeared as a footnote to Mr. Vernon's evidence, but the evidence having gone to press it is printed here.—P.R.M., 1/6/95.

Particulars of Ladder, Sand-pump and Grab Dredge, and Tug Expenditure and Work for 1894.—*Summary.*

Number.	Tons dredged, lifted or towed.	Hours dredging, pumping, or towing.	Expenditure.	Average cost per ton.	Average cost per hour.
			Ladder Dredge Expenditure and Work.		
			£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.
Totals—11	3,501,800	17,922	40,210 13 2	2·755	2 4 10
			Sand-Pump Dredge Expenditure and Work.		
7	2,273,975	10,691	21,648 15 8	2·84	2 0 6
			Grab Dredge Expenditure and Work.		
17	589,186	22,406	14,085 2 6	5·737	0 12 7
			Tug Expenditure and Work.		
22	3,507,570	38,509	16,285 18 8	1·114	0 8 0

The Superintendent's Report also includes statements of comparative quantity and cost of work done by ladder dredges (including towing), sand-pump dredges, and grab dredges (including towing) for 1892–4; the average cost of dredging and conveying in 1894; and a table showing the comparative cost of dredging in Europe and New South Wales.

File No. III.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(102.) Statement showing—

(*a*) The average cost to the State in 1893 of educating each child in attendance at Primary Schools in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and New Zealand.

Summary.

	Nett Total Enrolment, 1893.	Cost calculated on total enrolment.	Average attendance for 1893.	Cost calculated on average attendance.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
New South Wales	210,277	2 9 4¾	128,322	4 0 11½
Victoria	206,075	2 17 10½	129,678	4 11 11¾
South Australia	56,302	2 5 0	34,038	3 14 5½
Queensland	70,445	2 12 1¼	44,432	4 2 7¼
New Zealand	138,500	2 17 1	98,615	4 0 2

(*b*) Total number of schools and teachers, and salaries paid.

Summary.

	Total number of Schools.	Total number of Teachers.	Total Salaries, &c.	Average emolument, all ranks.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	2,437	4,496	515,344 0 4	114 12 5¼
Victoria	2,033	4,968	554,407 7 11	111 11 10¾
South Australia	606	1,275	108,642 18 4	85 4 2½*
Queensland	658	1,442	165,998 17 9	115 2 4
New Zealand	1,369	3,426	320,058 5 10	93 8 4¾

* In this calculation 141 monitors are included, 25 boys and 116 girls, whose maximum pay is—for males, £10 a year, and for females, £8.

(*c*) Classes of schools, salaries of head teachers, assistant teachers, pupil-teachers, work-mistresses, and others.

Summary.

New South Wales.

Public and half-time schools.—In New South Wales there are ten classes of public and half-time schools, the attendance for Class 1 being 600, and for Class 9, 20. The salary of the head teacher ranges from £380 for Class 1 to £103 for Class 10. In Classes 1 to 4, the salary of the mistress of the girls' department ranges from £182 to £285, and of the infants' department, from £160 to £194. In addition to these salaries, residences, vested or rented, are provided for classified married male teachers in charge of classified public schools.

Assistant teachers.—There are five grades of assistant teachers, their salaries ranging from £142 to £237 for males, and from £108 to £160 for females.

Pupil-teachers.—There are four grades of pupil-teachers, their salaries ranging from £40 to £68 for males, and from £23 to £46 for females.

Work-mistresses may be appointed to schools of the first and second classes, and their salaries range from £86 to £114 per annum.

Provisional Schools.—There are 3 classes, the salaries being £68, £80, and £91.

House-to-House Schools.—The teacher is paid £4 15s. per annum for each child up to a maximum salary of £95.

Victoria.

Victoria.

There are 8 Classes of schools. The attendance for the first-class is over 800, and for the lowest class under 20. The maximum payment to the head teacher ranges from £105 to £432. No residences or allowances are provided.

Assistants.—Salaries range from £84 to £207 for females, and from £84 to £246 for males.
Pupil Teachers.—Four grades; salaries ranging from £20 to £50 for males, and from £16 to £40 for females.
Monitors.—Salaries of males £12 per annum, and of females, £10.
Sewing Mistresses.—Salary, £25 per annum for schools with average attendance of not fewer than 30, nor more than 75 pupils.

South Australia.

There are 12 classes of schools, the attendance for class 1 being 600 and over, and for class 12, 20 and over. The maximum salary for male teachers ranges from £140 to £450, and in classes 1, 9, 10, and 11, the maximum salary for female teachers is, respectively, £250, £156, £140, and £124.

Assistants.—The maximum salary ranges from £100 to £200 for males, and from £84 to £148 for females.

No residences or allowances for rent are provided in the case of any teacher.

Pupil Teachers.—Four grades; salaries ranging from £20 to £50 for males, and from £18 to £36 for females.
Monitors.—Males, £10 per annum; females, £8.
Sewing Mistresses.—12s. per annum for each girl, calculated on the monthly average attendance.
Provisional Schools.—Three classes; salaries, £72, £84, and £96 per annum.

Queensland.

There are 8 classes of schools, the attendance being over 800 for class 1 and over 30 for class 8. The maximum salary for male teachers ranges from £138 to £480, and for females from £96 to £364. In infant schools the maximum salary to female teachers ranges from £90 to £318.

Assistants.—Five grades, the maximum salary ranging from £180 to £276 for males, and from £142 to £228 for females. In infant schools the maximum salary to female teachers ranges from £138 to £216.

Married men are provided with residences, or allowances in lieu of residences.

Pupil-teachers.—Four grades; salaries ranging from £30 to £65 for males, and from £20 to £50 for females.
Provisional Schools.—Two classes, maximum salaries being £110 to £120 for males, and £80 to £90 for females.

New Zealand.

The Inspector-General of Schools states that each of the 13 Education Boards has its own scale of salaries.

(103.) Return of the Technical College for the year 1894, showing (1) the expenditure and the interest on the buildings, (2) the results, (3) the number of day and night students, and (4) the ages.

Summary.

(1.) Expenditure, &c.—

	£	s.	d.
Teaching, maintenance, &c., Sydney and branch schools	16,325	0	0
Technological Museums	4,889	0	0
Interest, at 3½ per cent., on Sydney, Maitland, and Newcastle technical schools, £67,578 7s. 5d.	2,365	0	0
Interest, at 3½ per cent., on Sydney and Newcastle Technological Museums, £21,267 15s.	744	0	0
	£24,323	0	0

(2.) Results, &c.—

Gross enrolment, including entries of pupils for two or more classes	6,543
Enrolment of separate individuals	4,928

During the last term of 1894 there were enrolled 4,442 pupils in the 39 different classes, ranging from 6 in the metallurgy class to 1,333 in the art classes. At the annual examination 2,457 students presented themselves, of whom 1,644 passed; 404 of these gained first honours, and 983 second honours.

(3.) The number of day students entered during the year was 1,300, and of evening students, 5,243.

(4.) There are about 600 pupils whose ages range from 14 to 16 years, in addition to 372 boys from public schools who attend the manual training classes. The ages of the remaining pupils ranged from 16 to 50 years.

(104.) Return submitted by the Under Secretary for Public Instruction, dated 22nd February, 1895, of the classes of schools, the number in each class of school, the number of teachers in them, with the salaries and the regulations under which they are paid:—

Summary:—

Class of School.	No. of Schools.	No. of Teachers. Males.	Females.
1	38	243	529
2	36	144	322
3	23	67	127
4	63	134	238
5	113	187	205
6	211	277	129
7	207	199	9
8	282	248	35
9	436	268	168
10	95	44	51
	1,504	1,811	1,813
Public Schools, at Provisional rates	144	54	91
Public Schools, at House rates	2	1	1
Unclassified	4	4	...
	1,654	1,870	1,905
Provisional Schools	281	112	169
Half-time Schools—			
8th	32	15	1
9th	282	131	10
10th	40	19	1
Unclassified	48	22	2
House-to-House Schools—			
63 Sets of Stations	...	49	14
Students-in-Training	...	53	50

Grand Total—2,400 Schools, 2,271 Male Teachers, 2,152 Female Teachers (exclusive of High School Teachers), Salaries paid to Teachers, £500,978 15s.

DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

MINISTERIAL OFFICE.

(105.) Letter from the Under Secretary of Justice, dated 7 January, 1895, stating there is only one Inspector of Petty Sessions Offices, who is also Chief Emergency Officer, and enclosing a list of the Petty Sessions Offices which have been inspected since 17 May, 1892, with the name of the Inspecting Officer in each case. The Under Secretary adds that all the Petty Sessions Offices in the Colony have not yet been inspected.

(106.) *Particulars relating to ten police magistrates, about 70 years of age, with suggestions in some cases that the office be abolished. The estimated saving in salaries was £1,999.

(107.) †Information respecting police magistrates, showing headquarters, salary, minor courts with distance and means of access thereto, average number of cases last three years, other information, suggestions, &c.

(108.) ‡Information respecting country clerks of petty sessions, showing age, service, salary, average number of petty sessions cases for last three years, minor offices and courts, suggestions, &c.

(109.) List of court-houses erected from 1884 to 1893 inclusive, and cost of same with additions in cases where more than £500 has been expended. *Summary*: In Sydney and suburbs the expenditure has been £122,801 for new buildings and £12,543 for additions, ranging from £410 for additions to the Paddington Court-house in 1893, to £40,572, the cost of building the Central Police Court in the same year. In country towns the expenditure has been £257,208 for new buildings and £55,267 for additions, ranging from £336 for additions to the Bathurst Court-house in 1893 to £31,403, the cost of building the Goulburn Court-house in 1888. The average expenditure per annum for the last ten years in Sydney, suburbs, and country, has been £38,001 for new buildings and £6,781 for additions, but these figures do not include the cost of repairs and furnishing. There are two court-houses at Young, Deniliquin, and Dubbo, and the gaol at Glen Innes, which was finished in 1886 at a cost of £12,344, has not yet been opened.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

(110.) Memoranda by the Sheriff on his position and salary, pointing out that if he had retained his office of police magistrate he would now be in receipt of a higher salary than he receives, and stating that he was promised £1,000 a year when he accepted the appointment. The work had greatly increased since then, as shown by the increase of papers from 1,700 to 13,000 and by the fact that the Sydney Civil Courts had been increased while the Criminal Courts sit continously instead of quarterly, but the Sheriff, Under Sheriff and two clerks managed the office work generally without an increased staff, except assistance from officers in training. The courts were managed more economically here than in Melbourne, although, there all the courts were under one roof, whereas here they were in three different buildings.

(111*a*.) Memorandum signed "Al. Stuart," dated "Thursday, May," in which the writer advises his correspondent to accept an appointment and adds that "there being room for increase, influence could be brought to bear to make it something more."

(111*b*.) Opinion by Sir John Robertson, that "you are, and as Water Police Magistrate must remain, in the Department of Police, and every officer of that class has a house, &c., so that even in the meantime you would not have a better pecuniary position."

(112.) Letter from the Sheriff to Sir Wigram Allen, dated 24 April, 1879, with reference to the purchase of a horse for the use of the department, to enable the Sheriff to perform the out-door duties devolving on the Sheriff.

(113.) Statement showing the salaries paid as per estimates to the Stipendiary Magistrate and the Sheriff respectively from 1881 to 1894 inclusive, the salaries paid to the former for the period named totalling up to £11,300 10s., and those to the latter amounting to £10,670, from which had to be deducted 4 per cent. on account of the Superannuation Act from 1885, and two 10 per cent. reductions for 1893 and 1894 respectively.

(114*a*.) Letter dated May, 1876, from the then Chief Justice (Sir James Martin) to the Minister of Justice requesting that steps might be taken to place the various Court-houses at which Circuit Courts were held and the surrounding plantations under the direction of the Sheriff. "There ought," wrote the Chief Justice, "to be Court keepers at all these Courts with a couple of rooms apart from the Court, and no office ought to be allowed in the Court buildings except that of the Land Agent when he is the Clerk of Petty Sessions."

(114*b*.) Circular to Police Magistrates, dated 6 December, 1876, from the Department of Justice and Public Instruction, stating that the business in connection with the care and management of Court-houses would in future be conducted by the Sheriff under the Minister.

(115.) Plan of a Court-house capable of enlargement to any extent.

(116*a*.) Comparative statement of the Sheriff's staff in 1874 and 1894, showing that it had not been increased, notwithstanding the extraordinary increase of work, except by the employment of a temporary clerk, who attended to the counter and used the typewriter. In the Jury Branch there were now three clerks where formerly there was one, but the jurors were now summoned by post, instead of being served at a cost of 2s. 6d. per head, and as the clerks were required in other work as well the change had resulted in a great saving. In 1875 the Sheriff had three Courts to attend to; now he had eight or nine.

(116*b*.) Comparative statement showing number of Sheriff's Officers stationed in Sydney in 1874 and 1894, the difference being that in 1894 there was a permanent officer whereas in 1874 there had been only a relieving officer.

(116*c*.) Comparative statement showing rooms, &c., cleaned in Darlinghurst Court-house in 1874 and in 1894, the number for the former year being twenty-five and for the latter fifty-seven. If the two Courts were sitting an assistant was employed by the day, but there had been no increase in the Permanent Staff since 1874.

(117.) Comparative statement showing work performed in the Sheriff's Office in 1875 and 1891:—

	1875.	1891.
Number of Circuit Courts	24	30
Number of Quarter Sessions Courts	35	53

For the greater part of the year there is an average of about seven or eight Courts sitting each day in Sydney, whereas formerly there were not more than three or four, or at the outside, five.

	1875.	1891.
Judges of Supreme Court	4	7
Chairman of Quarter Sessions	6	7
Jurors summoned (first record in 1878)	8,869	13,930
Letters written	441	8,700
Papers registered	3,400	12,760
Supreme Court fines and estreats / Quarter Sessions' fines, &c.	93	317
Writs, &c., lodged for service and execution	938	3,054
Vouchers paid	480	1,700
Insolvent notices lodged	503	1,540

In 1875 the staff of the office consisted of Sheriff, Under Sheriff, and 3 clerks and 17 Sheriff's bailiffs; and in 1891 it consisted of the Sheriff, Under Sheriff, 6 clerks (3 of these appointed to work not formerly done by the office), 35 Sheriff's officers, and 35 Court keepers, cleaners, assistants, &c.

(118.)

* This return is specially referred to as A in the evidence. † This return is specially referred to as B in the evidence.
‡ This return is specially referred to as C in the evidence.

(118.) Letter from the Under Sheriff to the Sheriff, dated 9 May, 1892, pointing out that the work had increased some 300 per cent. since he entered upon his present position ten years ago; that there had been no alteration in the members of the staff; that the clerks were continually working after hours, and that more clerical assistance was urgently required.

(119.) Approximate statement showing that the cost of keeping the records in the Sheriff's Department was less than that of the Justice Department by £328 per annum in 1892, by about the same in 1893, and by £226 in 1894.

(120.) Memo. showing that 13,486 summonses had been posted to jurors in 1894, and as jurors' full names, occupations, and addresses had to be written five times, the total number of names, &c., written out amounted to 67,430.

(121*a*.) Statement showing expenditure in 1894 on account of Sheriff's contingencies, namely, £10,178 16s. 10d., inclusive of jurors' allowances (£5,586), special assistants for city and country courts (£782 6s. 10d.), jurors' meals (£762 4s. 7d.), forage allowance to Sheriff's officers (£711 6s. 0d.), &c., &c. The expenses of Circuit Courts for 1894 amounted to £3,706 17s. 5d., of which £3,393 10s. 0d. was for jurors' fees. List of books kept by the chief clerk in connection with the above accounts—money for liquidation of these accounts is advanced by the Treasury to the Sheriff's Public Account for salaries and jurors' allowances; in all other cases Ministerial approval is obtained through the Justice Department.

(121*b*.) Statement showing special assistants employed in 1894 in the city courts, and the amount of salaries paid, totalling up to £982 6s. 10d. Jury fees paid by suitors and number of cases:—Number of cases set down for trial in Jury and Circuit Courts, 472; number of cases tried, 244; number of cases settled or struck out and not tried, 170; number of cases carried forward to the year 1895, 58; amount jury fees paid (about) £944. Jury fees paid by the Crown, 1894:—Civil cases, £1,754 17s. 7d.; criminal cases, £3,831 10s. 4d.

(122.) Statement showing estimates for the Sheriff's Department for the years 1892, 1893, and 1894, the totals being, respectively, £25,703 14s. 6d., £21,838 0s. 0d., and £21,859 7s. 6d. Statement showing items of extra expenditure amounting to £3,540 of contingent account for 1893 when compared with 1892, due in a large degree to the extra court expenditure at Deniliquin Circuit Court. Statement showing expenditure on account of contingencies,—for 1891, £10,358 2s. 11d., and 1892, £13,003 16s. 10d. Statement showing that salaries in the Sheriff's Department in 1894 amounted to £10,178 16s. 10d., and contingencies to £11,600 15s. 10d., or a total of £21,779 12s. 2d. The revenue for the same period was £1,882 13s. 10d. The sum of £4,960 was voted for contingencies for the half year. The Under Sheriff and Chief Clerk had only had one permanent increase apiece, of £15 and £17 respectively, to their salaries during the last twenty years, except the two increments under the Civil Service Act.

(123.) Revenue Papers from 1890 to 1894 inclusive, showing the monthly revenue of the Sheriff's Department by fees and fines for the years named. Totals 1890, £2,682 3s. 9d.; 1891, £3,252 19s. 11d.; 1892, £2,848 17s. 11d.; 1893, £2,728 16s. 8d.; 1894, £1,882 13s. 10d.; average per annum, £2,679 2s. 3d. The decrease in revenue of 1894 as compared with 1893-92-91, and 1890 was £846 2s. 10d., £966 4s. 1d., £1,370 6s. 1d., and £799 9s. 11d. respectively. The monthly revenue for 1890-4 for poundage is also given; totals, 1890, £1,158 11s. 10d.; 1891, £1,461 4s. 3d.; 1892, £1,285 16s. 9d.; 1893, £1,036 8s. 7d.; 1894, £764 18s. 9d., the decrease of revenue of 1894 as compared with 1890-1-2-3 having been £393 13s. 2d., £696 5s. 7d., £520 18s. 1d., and £271 9s. 11d. respectively. The decision re poundage was given in February, 1890. The poundage for the previous year was £1,517 17s. 2d. The fees for 1890-91-92-93, and 1894 had amounted to £1,956 10s. 9d., £2,357 19s. 4d., £2,256 5s., £1,974 7s. 1d., and £1,553 6s. 2d. respectively, showing a decrease for 1894 as compared with 1890-91-92, and 1893 of £403 4s. 7d., £804 13s. 2d., £702 18s. 10d., £421 0s. 11d. respectively. The fines for the same period amounted to £725 13s., £895 0s. 7d., £592 12s. 11d. £754 9s. 7d. and £329 7s. 8d. respectively, showing a decrease for 1894 as compared with 1890-91-92, and 1893, of £396 5s. 4d., £565 12s. 11d., £263 5s. 3d., and £425 1s. 11d. respectively. The monthly revenue statement of writs of summons showed totals of £351 9s., £384 3s. 4d., £406 11s. 4d., £369 13s. 7d., and £263 16s. 6d., for 1890-91-92-93, and 1894 respectively, the decrease in 1894 having been £87 12s. 6d., £120 6s. 10d., £142 14s. 10d., and £105 17s. 1d. respectively, as compared with 1890-91-92, and 1893. The monthly returns of writs of *fi. fa.* showed a total revenue for 1890-1-2-3, and 1894 of £130 13s., £148 4s. 6d., £145 16s. 6d. £135 14s. 6d., and £108 3s. 6d., or a decrease in 1894 as compared with the previous years named of £22 9s. 6d., £40 1s. 10d, £37 13s. 10d., and £27 11s. The monthly statement of revenue from postage showing total receipts amounting to £29 8s. 6d., £37 12s., £33 2s., and £23 8s. 6d., for 1890-91-92-93 and 1894 respectively, and a loss for 1894 as compared with previously named years of £6 £14 3s. 6d., £11 6s. 9d., and £9 13s. 6d. respectively. Statement of monthly revenue from drawing advertisements, totalling £57 5s. 2d., £67 4s. 3d., £79 11s. 11d., £65 8s. 1d., and £62 7s. 2d., for 1890-91-92-93, and 1894 respectively, showing a decrease in 1894 of £4 17s. 1d., £17 4s. 9d., and £3 0s. 11d., as compared with 1891-2-3, and an increase of £5 2s. as compared with 1890. The revenue from bail bonds was £8 15s. 4d., £7 18s. 6d., £7 8s. 6d., £6 17s. 1d., and £4 13s. 10d., for 1890-91-92-93, and 1894 respectively, showing a decrease for 1894 of £4 1s. 6d., £3 4s. 8d., £2 12s. 8d., and £2 3s. 3d., for 1890-91-92, and 1893, respectively. The revenue from the assignment of bonds was £5 in 1890 and 1893, £10 in 1891, and nil in 1892 and 1894. The revenue from replevy was £5 in 1890, 1893, and 1894, £10 in 1891, and £15 in 1892. The revenue from *capias* was £19 8s., £20 13s. 6d., £13 17s., £12 18s., and £20, in 1890, 1891-92-93, and 1894, respectively, while that from attachments was £4 4s. in 1890, £5 5s. in 1891-92, and 1893, and £9 9s. in 1894, showing increases for 1894 as compared with previous years. The revenue from searches for 1894 was £189 11s., showing an increase over 1890 of £73 2s., over 1891 of £60 3s., and over 1892 of £6 11s., the year 1893 showing a decrease of £19 as compared with the year named. The revenue from bankruptcies amounted to £86 13s. in 1894, which was an increase over 1890 of £6 16s., and over 1891 of £11 5s. Compared with 1892 and 1893 it showed a decrease of £5 12s. and £13 19s. respectively.

(124) Statement showing expenditure in salaries and contingencies for the Sheriff's Department from 1890-4 inclusive:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Contingencies	10,533 7 6	10,482 7 7	13,020 0 10	9,283 8 4	10,178 16 10
Salaries	12,515 0 9	12,723 14 2	12,704 12 5	12,532 14 10	11,600 15 4
Total expenditure ...	£23,048 8 3	£23,206 1 9	£25,724 13 3	£21,816 3 2	£21,779 12 2

The difference between the expenditure in 1892 and 1893 is £3,908, the principal item being £1,039 for jurors' fees, and the next one £817, for special assistants.

(125.) Memorandum on the subject of transfer fees, of which the Under Sheriff receives an average of about £125 per annum, forming part of the remuneration of his office.

(126.) Return of salary fees, &c., of Sheriff's officers, including fees from other offices held by them. Thirty-five officers distributed all over the colony received (apparently in 1894) a total of £6,201 in salaries and £1,933 13s. 3d. in fees, in all £8,134 13s. 3d.

(127.) Letter from the Sheriff, dated 23rd February, 1894, to the Under Secretary of Justice, drawing attention to the hardship suffered by Sheriff's officers in cases where a levy is made under writ of *fi. fa.*, and the defendant becomes bankrupt before sale, the officer having to incur expenses for which he is sometimes not recouped for months.

(128.) Letter from the Crown Solicitor to the Under Secretary of Justice, dated 13th April, 1894, expressing the opinion that the only method of relieving the Sheriff's officers from the hardship referred to (see *ante*) would be by obtaining a rule of Court requiring Attorneys immediately upon the bankruptcy of execution debtors to pay the charges without the Sheriff having to wait for payment out of the bankrupt's estate.

(129.) List of official assignees' and solicitors' accounts, the former amounting to £39 3s. 9d. and the latter to £45 18s. 6d., or a total of £85 2s. 3d. Statement showing that in the case of Basilewski *v.* Terrett, 1892, the Sheriff's officer incurred expenses under the Bankruptcy Act amounting to £16 after date of bankruptcy, £3 of which is still owing; the amount realised by the sale of the estate having been handed over to the Sheriff's officer, and there being no further assets left.

(130.) Letter from Mr. John T. Steele, Sheriff's officer, Dubbo, dated January 31, 1895, apparently intended for the Sheriff, reporting that in the case of Connell and Ors. *v.* Dean, the special bailiff, S. E. Collou, of Cobar, had realised about £110 more than sufficient to satisfy the warrant which was for about £275, and absorbed the surplus in expenses. The writer gave instances of overcharges, and added that Dean alleged that the Special Bailiff sold £900 worth of property for between £300 and £400 by charging extortionate fees, but the jury of four, before whom the case was tried at Dubbo, returned a verdict for the defendants on all counts.

(131.) List of thirty-one places where, in 1888, there was a saving effected of £5 each.

(132.) Letter from Mr. J. A. O'Flaherty, Sheriff's Office, Bourke, to the Sheriff, dated May 9, 1894, asking if it was still necessary to practise the recently established economy with regard to jurors' meals. The only two tenderers in Bourke asked 5s. a meal, because "the food must be procured and prepared, although, perhaps, not required." Subsequent letter from the same to the same, dated May 12, stating that the proprietor of the Royal Hotel was willing to supply jurors with meals, consisting of cold corned beef, bread, butter, cheese, potatoes, and tea, at 2s. 6d. per head. Letter from W. Paine, Gundagai, to the Sheriff on the same subject. Correspondence between the Sheriff and the Deputy Sheriff, at Wilcannia, on the subject of rugs hired for jurors when locked up, the latter explaining that the high price charged for the hire of the rugs was owing to their bad usage. Memoranda between the same parties with reference to the charge made for jurors' meals. Letter from the Sheriff's officer at Deniliquin, 22nd October, 1892, to the Sheriff with reference to the jurors' meals.

DEPARTMENT OF PRISONS.

(133.) Circular memo. from the Comptroller-General of Prisons (Mr. George Miller), drawing the attention of the officers in charge of gaols to the necessity for exercising the strictest economy in the management.

(134.) Return showing the cost per head per annum of prisoners confined in the established gaols of the Colony for the years 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893.

Summary.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
No. of prisons	21	21	21	22	23
Daily average No. of prisoners confined	2,145·8	2,217	2,342·7	2,429·7	2,479·8
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total cost	103,501 2 11	106,564 16 11	111,782 6 3	114,654 8 3	115,788 14 2
Cost per head per annum	48 4 8	48 1 4	47 14 3	47 3 9	46 1 3
Cost per head per diem	0 2 7	0 2 7	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6

(135.) Statement showing salaries for 1894 in 26 gaols, &c. :—Totals—Amount voted, £79,297 ; amount expended, £78,349 5s. 6d. ; saving in salaries, £947 14s. 6d.

(136.) Statement showing the expenditure of the Comptroller-General's Department for 1894 :—Amount voted, £42,300 ; contingencies—amount expended, £38,836 0s. 3d. ; saving in expenditure, £3,463 19s. 9d., making a total saving on salaries and contingencies of £4,411 14s. 3d. The amount saved in contingencies was wholly on the item of provisions, for which £40,000 was voted and £36,386 0s. 3d. was spent.

(137.) Statement showing a credit balance of £992 for salaries, £79,297 having been voted and £78,305 spent, and of £4,742 for contingencies, £42,300 having been voted and £37,558 spent.

(138.) Form showing state of the Goulburn gaol on March 16, 1895, where there were confined 307 prisoners, 6 of whom were females. The form is filled in giving a number of details respecting the prisoners confined.

(139.) Return showing number of officers employed in Goulburn gaol on March 16, 1895, viz., 52 male and 2 female, total, 54, with united salaries amounting to over £6,000.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

(140.) Approximate return showing number of letters, &c., posted at the Goulburn Post Office from 1890 to 1894. The number of inland letters increased gradually from 678,792 in 1890, to 865,336 in 1894. The number of intercolonial and foreign letters was highest in 1890, when it was 37,236, and lowest in 1894, when it was 30,372. The number of inland packets ranged between 24,470 in 1890 and 31,020 in 1892. The number of intercolonial and foreign packets ranged between 2,496 in 1890 and 3,981, in 1893. The number of inland newspapers kept an even balance, the numbers oscillating between 999,531 and 905,262. The number of intercolonial and foreign newspapers posted ranged between 16,440 in 1894, and 27,321 in the preceding year. The number of letters, &c., registered increased gradually from 7,044 in 1890 to 8,816 in 1894. 3,630 parcels were posted and entered in 1894, and 19,136 mails were despatched. The amount of private-box fees for 1894 was £49 12s. 0d., while that of private-bag fees was £8 8s. 0d.

(141.) Return of Money Order and Savings Bank business transacted at the Goulburn Post Office from 1890–4, inclusive. The number of orders issued increased gradually from 6,317 in 1890 to 7,494 in 1893, at the latter part of which year the postal note came into operation, when the number of money orders fell to 6,093. The amount of orders issued ranged between £15,130 6s. 4d. in 1894 and £24,067 18s. 3d. in 1892, the commission chargeable on money orders ranging between £168 3s. 0d. in 1894 and £240 9s. 6d. in 1893. The amount of Savings Bank deposits increased gradually from £16,875 0s. 9d. in 1890 to £19,692 11s. 10d. in 1892. In 1893 it rose suddenly to £38,576 14s. 2d., and in 1894 amounted to £24,715 3s. 6d. The remittances from chief office ranged between £3,851 4s. 11d. in 1892 and £8,458 13s. 4d. in 1894, while remittances to chief office ranged between £5,650 in 1890 and £25,325 19s. 5d. in 1893. 5,635 postal notes, amounting to £2,461 6s. 4d., were issued in 1894, and 5,984, amounting to £1,966 17s. 7d., were paid.

(142.) The number of money orders paid ranged between 5,984 in 1894, when the postal notes were in favour, and 7,943 in 1890, and their value ranged between £17,722 6s. 3d. in 1894, and £21,144 10s. 4d. in 1891. The number of Savings Bank withdrawals increased gradually from 1,150 in 1890 to 1,889 in 1894, and their amount ranged between £14,679 7s. 5d. in 1890 to £22,431 10s. 6d. in 1893. The expenditure for salaries was about £2,400 per annum, which had decreased by at least £100 per annum since 1892.

(143.) List of officers supplied with the *Government Gazette* by Mr. P. G. Davies, Postmaster at Goulburn.

(144.) Letter from the Deputy Postmaster-General in reply to circular referred to in paragraph 14, stating that Postal Inspectors had no specified route for travelling in their districts, the route being generally determined by the number of cases requiring investigation, and when they were in any part of their district surrounding post offices were inspected. Before proceeding on his tour the inspector outlined, as far as possible, this route ; but it frequently happened that, owing to unforeseen circumstances, he had to vary it ; and it also happened that he had to visit the same part of his district two or three times to deal with important matters that arose from time to time. It was, therefore, hardly possible to show the routes on the maps in the way desired. So many matters are dealt with in the metropolitan district, outside ordinary inspection of offices, that it was impossible for one inspector to attend to them, and consequently the metropolitan inspector was assisted by any of the other inspectors who might happen to be in town. Although each inspector was allotted his district, his duties were not strictly confined to that district. Then follows a list of the routes taken, the particulars of the inspectors' duties, and the offices inspected in each district shown in enclosures marked Nos. 1 to 8.

(145.) Statement showing revenue and expenditure for Postal and Electric Telegraph Department for 1892–4, which for the former ranged between £626,864 for 1894, and £652,269 for 1892, and for the latter ranged between £740,118 in 1892, and £762,594 in 1893. The total number of employés, exclusive of mail contractors, was 4,812, of postal inspectors 9, of letter carriers 460, of post offices 1,445, of receiving offices 450, of mail contractors 768, and of payments for Inland Mail services £101,000, as also to the Railway Department for the conveyance of mails £66,400. The total amount of subsidies for ocean mail services—Federal, Frisco, and Vancouver—was £40,303, and the nett cost £22,810. The cable subsidies (Port Darwin, Tasmanian, New Caledonia, and the cable guarantee, including South Australia and New Zealand), amounted to £24,683. Stabling 62 horses cost £2,729 ; 214 rented buildings cost £11,500 per annum ; the number of Government buildings was 200. The amount of retrenchment effected in 1893 was £5,293 per annum, and the number of persons retrenched whose places had not been filled since the amalgamation of departments, was 32. There were 50 Telegraph messengers over 21 years of age in receipt of £1 per week. The average number of papers recorded and of letters written daily was 240 and 360 respectively.

(146.) Memorandum from the Cashier's Branch.—Monthly salaries and allowances for each month, £36,000. 621 sub-vouchers are prepared for the signatures of the Staff at all offices outside the Head Office. Quarterly salaries for each quarter, £4,575, for which sub-vouchers are also prepared. 1,253 separate payments. Mail contractors, paid quarterly for each quarter, £23,600, for which sub-vouchers and bank deposit duplicates are prepared. Postmaster-General's Department.—Revenue, 1893, £621,418; 1894, £611,366. Expenditure, 1893, £750,579; 1894, £751,533. Total value of stamps issued during 1894, £560,000; total value of postal notes issued during 1894, £160,000.

(147.) Memorandum from the Acting Postmaster-General, stating that the number of persons employed in the Mail Division of the Parcel Post Branch was nil in 1894, and 22 in 1895 (the Branch having been constituted on 1st October, 1893, after the estimates for 1894 had been framed); the number of clerks in the Electric Telegraph Division—33 in 1894, and 42 in 1895 (including senior clerk), and the number of letter-carriers was 282 in 1894, and 261 in 1895. The last named apparent reduction was owing to the fact that provision had been made for an extra staff, which was afterwards found not to be needed, and the spare salaries were utilised for the payment of some of the letter-carriers.

(148.) Quarterly abstract of principal ledger accounts for quarter ended 30 September, 1894, Money Order and Government Savings Bank.

(149.) Statement showing the Money Order and Government Savings Bank Account at the Chief Office from the 2nd to the 24th January, 1895, inclusive.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(150.) Rules and Regulations of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited, Employés' Provident Fund, as amended on December 31, 1891.—Subscription to the Fund is compulsory, subject to certain restrictions, for all employés under 33 joining the salaried staff after September, 1890, when the Fund was first formed, who should pass a satisfactory medical examination. Employés in receipt of weekly wages are allowed to subscribe to the Fund till they have been two years in the constant employ of the Company, except apprentices, who may subscribe after six months' service. No employé over 50 is allowed to subscribe, unless at the date of the formation of the Fund he was in the service of the Company for a continuous period of ten years, except on payment of an increased contribution. Subscribers over 33, unless they become such within three months from the formation of the Fund, pay an increased contribution; but no employé who commences to subscribe after 45 shall be entitled to a pension, nor shall any be entitled to a pension unless under 35 at the date of becoming a subscriber. Subscribers on the salaried staff contribute 2½ per cent. per annum, subject to alteration by the trustees of their salaries and allowances, but for the first ten years after the formation of the Fund the maximum monthly subscription shall be £1 11s. 6d. from employés under 33 on joining the Fund, and £1 0s. 10d. from employés over that age on joining. Subscribers in receipt of weekly wages contribute from 6d. up to 2s. a week, according as their wages are, from under £1 to £4, 2½ per cent. being the subscription for wages over the last-named amount. The Company places to the credit of the Fund monthly a sum equal to the subscribers' contributions, the maximum being £300 a year. Every subscriber prior to 31st December, 1891, who, at the time of becoming a subscriber, was under 45 is entitled to retire on a pension at 60, or on becoming disabled or incapacitated from further service after subscribing for ten years; but subscribers after the date named are only entitled to retire on a pension provided they were under 35 on joining the Fund. No pension is paid till five years after joining, and a pension, or any part thereof, may be withheld from any subscriber who is disabled or incapacitated through his own habitual misconduct or neglect. In the event of any pensioner dying before he has received double the amount of his own contributions to the Fund, the difference shall be paid to his legal representatives. On the death of a subscriber not a pensioner a sum is paid to his legal representatives equal to the average yearly salary and allowances or wages on which the subscription had been paid. Subscribers of under five years shall receive back one-half of their subscriptions without interest on voluntarily and honestly leaving the Company; and subscribers of over five years, voluntarily and honestly leaving the Company, and any subscriber forced to resign for any cause other than fraud or dishonesty, receive back the whole of their contributions to the Fund without interest; but any subscriber dismissed for fraud, or retiring in order to escape dismissal for fraud, forfeits all claims on the Fund, and all losses sustained by the Company through such fraud shall be made good out of the Fund up to three times the amount of the defaulter's contributions. In case of sickness the subscription may remain in abeyance, but such period shall be deducted from the subscriber's term of membership unless he subsequently pay the subscription for such period with 6 per cent. interest.

(151.) Exhaustive memorandum by the Victorian Commissioners of Audit, written at the instance of the New South Wales Civil Service Commission, giving in detail the method of auditing accounts in Victoria:—

Summary.

(*a*) Revenue:—All computations are checked and rates verified wherever practicable by authorised scales, and it is seen that the moneys have been shown under proper headings, also that the statements are signed by the proper officers, and dates, &c., correctly filled in. The totals in the statements forwarded by a Receiver of Revenue are checked, and the bank receipt and summaries are examined as to amount, date, signature, and stamp. In the cases of the Post Office, Railway, and Water Supply Departments, and the Registrar-General's Office, no check is applied in the Audit Office to the revenue paid in by the collectors, the amount being shown in a lump sum without particulars. In each of these departments, however, there are collections of a miscellaneous character of which details are given, which are checked as far as possible. In the case of Customs collections the statements give details as to the various sub-heads and items under which the moneys credited were received, and these are carefully checked. Quantities and values are of necessity taken as correct. In connection with collections on account of territorial revenue, full particulars of each item are required to be given, and are checked by the various Acts and Regulations applicable in each case. Clerks of Courts have to furnish particulars of all fines collected, and the manner in which they have been appropriated is shown, the correctness of which is checked. In cases of refunds from revenue the expenditure vouchers for the refunds are checked and referred to the Revenue Branch. The revenue statements are compared with the cash sheet and carefully checked. The Treasury ledgers are examined quarterly, and the whole of the postings compared and checked with the items on the revenue vouchers, additions being checked and results noted. Registers are kept of all rents from the various Land Acts and the Mining Acts, of payments under the Land Tax Act, and for bonded warehouses and tobacco factories. All these registers are opened from particulars published in the *Government Gazette*, and mistakes of any kind are noted. Registers are also kept of Government premises rented, and of amounts received for maintenance of patients in lunatic asylums, as also of all loans granted, and of the conditions under which they are to be repaid, attention being given to the question whether the conditions are in accordance with authority. The Commissioners of Audit are also informed how the Crown lands are sold, and they see that the survey charges and upset prices are properly made, and check all calculations. In the case of revenue credited as received on issue of license forms, &c., it is seen that the amount credited is the authorised fee, the check being very carefully devised. A similar course is adopted in checking the beer duty stamps issued to collectors. A ledger account is kept under each separate head for Trust Funds and special accounts, the amounts being posted and the charges being checked. Declared returns are furnished by collectors to the Commissioners every month, and a register is kept giving full particulars with reference to each, and a careful check is maintained.

(*b*) Expenditure:—The following rules are observed by the examiners in dealing with the accounts. They see (1) that the vouchers are prepared on the proper forms; (2) that they are certified by the proper officers; (3) that the computations are correct; (4) that the account is properly charged; (5) that the expenditure is properly authorised; and (6) that proper acquittances are given. It is then shown in detail how these rules are carried out. In dealing with the railway, the Commissioners of Audit say that the revenue collections of the Railway Department are not and cannot be checked in detail. That duty devolves entirely upon the Traffic Auditor, who has a large, well-organised, and efficient staff; but the expenditure is carefully checked in the Audit Office. An arrangement was being made by which the auditors of the Railway Department should, when examining the accounts of the station-masters, also inspect and examine their accounts as postmasters if acting in the twofold capacity. The Audit Commissioners were also endeavouring to arrange with the Education Department for the inspection of the books and accounts of the post offices attached to the State schools by their inspectors. Under the Audit Act, as amended in 1890, the Commissioners of Audit personally inspected the accounts of the several departments in Melbourne, visiting each one for that purpose during the year; but the inspection of officers outside of Melbourne was now done by inspecting officers, whose reports, with a further report thereon, were transmitted to the Treasury by the Commissioners. So far this new arrangement had worked satisfactorily.

(152.) Memorandum (in the shape of addenda to his evidence) by Mr. J. L. Henderson, Inspecter of Stock, Goulburn pointing out that the working of the Diseases in Sheep Act, of 1866, might be facilitated if it were altered so that returns should be made to the Inspector of Stock and all contributions collected by him. One inspector cannot be expected to properly carry out all the duties appertaining to the Diseases in Sheep Act, the Registration of Brands Act, the Pastures and Stock Protection Act, the Impounding Act, the Diseased Animals and Meat Act, the Public Watering Places Act, and the Imported Stock Acts, without clerical assistance, which he (Mr. Henderson) had sometimes to employ at his own expense. The annual grant of £50 for travelling expenses was inadequate, the equipment costing double that, so that "a salary of £260 is actually worth only only £160."

(153.) Letter from Mr. W. E. Smith to the President of the Civil Service Commission, dated 8 March, 1895, furnishing the rate of wages paid in his establishment, as follows :—

Printing Department.

Compositors, from £2 10s. to £3 3s.
Apprentices, from 6s. to (last year) £1 5s.
Readers, £2 16s.
Foreman, £4.
Machinists, from £1 1s. to £3.
Youths, from 12s. to £1 4s.
Engineers, £1 16s.

Lithographic Department.

Lithographic printers, from £2 5s. to £2 17s. 6d.
Fly boys, 9s.
Feed boys, from 15s. to 17s. 6d.
Stone grinders, £1 12s. 6d.
Copper-plate printers, £2 5s.
Foreman, £3 10s.
Lithographic artists, £3 10s.
Copper-plate engravers, £3 10s.

Paper Department.

Warehousemen, £3 10s.
Assistants (boys), from 10s.

Binding Department.

Vellum binders, from £2 15s to £3.
Apprentices, from 13s. 6d. to (last year) £1 10s.
Youths, from 10s. to £1 2s.
Finishers, £3 10s.
Sewers (females), from 8s. to £1 10s.
Varnishers, £2 10s.
Relief stampers (females), from 15s. to £1 10s.
Pagers (females), 15s.
Foreman, £5.

Machine Ruling Department.

Rulers, from £2 15s. to £3.
Machine youths, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.
Foreman, £3 10s.

(154.) Wages sheet for week ending 4 January, 1895, furnished to the Civil Service Commission by Mr. Robert Sands, stationer, giving the name of every employé and the amount of wages paid him.

(155.) Memoranda by Mr. E. W. Knox, manager of the Colonial Sugar Refining Co., with reference to the salaries and wages paid in the different Government Departments.

(156.) Unsigned letter from Newcastle to the President of the Civil Service Commission, received 12th December, 1894, enclosing a printed letter on the subject of travelling allowances to Civil Servants.

(157.) Printed letter taken from *Sunday Times* of 23rd December, 1894, for the consideration of the Commissioners, on the "Police Superannuation Fund," signed "Subscriber."

(158.) Article in *Sydney Morning Herald*, dated 4th January, 1895, on "Travelling expenses of Civil Servants," giving particulars of new general scale of charges for Civil Servants issued by the Chief Secretary.

CLASSIFICATION RETURNS.

In addition to the returns on the three files, a number of exhaustive returns were handed in by the heads of the various departments and sub-departments, generally at the request of the Commissioners, giving the names of the officers employed, with particulars as to the amount of their salaries, the nature of their duties, and sometimes the date of their appointment, their age, and the length of time they had been in the Service.

The returns thus handed in came from the following departments, viz. :—

Chief Secretary's Department.

(1.) Ministerial Office—printed return giving position, name, length of service, age, and duties of every officer in the Ministerial Office in November, 1894.

(2.) Registrar-General—stating the position, name, salary, length of service, age, and duties of every officer.

(3.) Auditor-General—giving position, name, salary, length of service, age, and duties of every officer.

(4.) Charitable Institutions and Government Asylums—giving name, position, salary, duties, and length of service of every officer.

(5.) The Police—return showing rank, name, station, and amount to be paid to Licensing Inspectors, and sub-inspectors in the Metropolitan District for 1894.

Department of Finance and Trade.

(6.) Ministerial Office—printed schedule showing in separate sub-schedules the division of the Department into its various branches, with the name, position, age, length of service, nature of duties performed, and salary, in 1894, of every officer.

(7.) Customs—(*a*) printed list stating the name, position, and salary of every officer employed : (*b*) exhaustive manuscript return, filled in by each officer throughout the Customs Department, stating the nature of the duties performed by him.

(8.) Stores—(*a*) Letter from Comptroller General giving particulars of duties of officers ; (*b*) statement giving name of officer, duties, and remarks.

(9.) Government Printer—printed statement giving name, position, age, length of service, nature of duties, and salary in 1894, of every one employed.

(10.) Board of Health—statement of the duties of the administrative staff, giving position, name, salary, length of service, and duties of every officer ; together with copy of letter from the Secretary to the President of the Board, showing why rent allowance should not be included in his salary.

(11.) Shipping Master—giving name, position, age, length of service, and salaries of Shipping Master and staff.

(12.) Collector and Manager of Wharves—giving name, salary, and position of the officers on the different wharves, and showing at which wharves they are engaged.

Department of Lands.

(13.) Ministerial Office—return, dated 28th February, 1895, of all officers, &c., giving name, position, age on 31st December, 1894, salary, allowance, length of service, and duties of each.

Department of Mines and Agriculture.

(14.) Ministerial Office and Branches—Returns showing (*a*) position, name, salary, and duties of all officers on the clerical and temporary staffs, and in the Registrar's and Record Branches ; (*b*) names and salaries of mining wardens ; (*c*) names, salaries, and duties of mining surveyors ; (*d*) names, salaries, and duties of officers in the Geological Survey and Metallurgical Branches, and Cave keepers ; (*e*) names, salaries, and duties of officers in the Geological Branch ; (*f*) names, salaries, and duties of Stock and Brands Branch ; (*g*) names, salaries, and duties of Inspectors of Stock ; (*h*) names, salaries, and duties of officers in the Coal Fields Branch ; (*i*) names, salaries, and duties of Inspectors of Mines and of officers in the Diamond Drill Branch ; (*j*) names, salaries, and duties of officers in the Water Conservation Branch, dated February 6, 1895 ; (*k*) names, salaries, and duties of officers of the Hawkesbury Agricultural College ; (*l*) names, salaries, and duties of the Survey Staff ; (*m*) names, salaries, and duties of officers of Agriculture and Forestry Branches ; and (*n*) return giving position, name, date of appointment to present position, and by whom appointed, of the officers of the Department of Public Watering Places and Artesian Bores, their duties being given on a separate sheet.

Department of Public Works.

(15.) Ministerial Office and Dredge Service—(*a*) giving name, duties, whether permanent or temporary, and salary of every officer in the Accounts and Records Divisions ; and (*b*) details of Dredge Service, with name, position, whether permanent or temporary, and salary or wages of all employed, with a few other details.

(16.) Government Architect—(*a*) Schedule of permanent and temporary, professional and clerical, officers employed in March, 1895, with the number of buildings in charge, assistant architects of the contracts in hand, and plans in preparation for buildings ; (*b*) memorandum showing the organisation of the branch, with the names and duties of the officers ; (*c*) memorandum on the "Inspection of Country Works," explaining the arrangements for and the amount of supervision given to works in the country districts.

Department of Public Instruction.

(17.) Ministerial Office, &c.—list of officers, dated 31st August, 1894, giving position, name, age, length of service, salary, and duties of all employed by the department, including the teachers in the Fort-street and Hurlstone Training Colleges, the School of Cookery, and the Sydney Technical College and Technological Museum ; but excluding the teachers in the Public schools.

Department of Justice.

(18.) Sheriff—giving the name, position, date of appointment, age, length of service, salary, and duties of every officer.

(19.) Comptroller General of Prisons—giving particulars of the work of the department, and the position, name, age, salary, length of service, and duties of every officer, with list of books, and returns, and registers kept, together with a statement of the books kept in the Account Branch, and of the duties of the staff.

Postmaster-General's Department.

(20.) Postal and Electric Telegraph Department—(*a*) stating the position, name, salary, and duties of every officer employed ; (*b*) also printed list of the staff arranged in divisions, classes, and grades.

LIST

LIST OF MAPS HANDED IN BY VARIOUS WITNESSES.

A.—Map showing the routes traversed by the inspecting staff of the Treasury.

B.—Map showing the districts of the supervising engineers, Roads and Bridges Branch, Department of Public Works.

C.—Map showing towns at which officers are stationed in connection with the construction of water supply works, Department of Public Works.

D.—Series of maps and tracings showing the routes traversed by the inspectors of the following Land Boards, Department of Lands:—Bourke, Cooma, Dubbo, Forbes, Goulburn, Grafton, Hay, Maitland, Moree, Orange, Sydney, Tamworth, Wagga Wagga.

.—Map showing boundaries of forest reserves and the position of the timber reserves.

F.—Series of maps showing the outcrop, thickness, and dip of coal-seams in various mines.

G.—Map showing sheep districts, stock branch, Department of Mines.

H.—Map showing districts of inspectors of public watering places, Department of Mines.

I.—Map showing routes traversed by school inspectors, Department of Public Instruction.

J.—Map of New South Wales, 16 miles to the inch, showing postal stations, mail roads, telegraph lines, and inspectorial divisions of the Post Office Department, with diagrams showing post-offices, mail roads, etc., within (*a*) the metropolitan and surrounding districts, and (*b*) Newcastle and surrounding districts.

K.—Map showing routes traversed by inspectors connected with the Audit Department.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1895.

1894.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC SERVICE INQUIRY COMMISSION, 1888.

(PARTICULARS RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 *December*, 1894.

[*Laid on the Table of this House in accordance with promise made in answer to Question No.* 2, *of* 6*th December*, 1894.]

Question.

CIVIL SERVICE INQUIRY COMMISSION APPOINTED IN 1888:—MR. PRICE *asked* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

(1.) What were the names of the members of the Civil Service Royal Commission appointed in 1888?

(2.) What were the names of the members who resigned, and the reasons given for such resignations?

(3.) What were the names of those appointed to fill the vacancies?

(4.) How long was the Commission in existence, and how many meetings were held?

(5.) What was the total amount of fees paid, also the amount paid to individual members of the Commission?

(6.) What was the total cost of the Commission, including shorthand-writing, type-writing, printing, rent of premises, fees, and other incidental expenses?

(7.) Has the whole of the evidence and the report been placed before Parliament; if not, will he place the information before Parliament prior to the Estimates being dealt with?

(8.) Is it a fact that a portion of the report or any portion of the evidence has been lost or stolen?

(9.) Is it certain that the whole of the evidence taken by the late Commission has been placed before the present Commission; if not, will he see what has been done with the missing documents?

(10.) Have the recommendations of the Commission been carried out; and, if not, what were the reasons for neglecting the suggestions?

Answer.

(1 and 3.) Hon. James Watson, M.L.C., succeeded by
Hon. S. A. Joseph, M.L.C., succeeded by
Hon. A. Renwick, M.L.C., succeeded by
E. W. Lamb, Esq.
T. A. Dibbs, Esq.
R. D. Fitzgerald, Esq.
J. Garrard, Esq., M.P.
W. McMillan, Esq., M.P. succeeded by
B. R. Wise, Esq., M.P.
C. Rolleston, Esq., C.M.G., succeeded by
James Thomson, Esq.
John See, Esq., M.P., succeeded by
J. F. Burns, Esq., M.P., succeeded by
W. Wilkins, Esq.

(2.) C. Rolleston, Esq., C.M.G. ... Deceased.
Hon. James Watson, M.L.C.... No reason stated.
W. McMillan, Esq., M.P. ... ,, ,,
John See, Esq., M.P. ... ... Interference with private business.
J. F. Burns, Esq., M.P. ... ,, ,, ,,
Hon. S. A. Joseph, M.L.C. ... There are no papers showing reason of resignation.
Hon. A. Renwick, M.L.C. ... ,, ,, ,,
James Thomson, Esq. ... ... Because he was of opinion that the results of the Commission's labours were so small as to be of no practical benefit, and that more effective and judicious organization could be suggested by a Board of Public Officers.

(4.) From the 9th January, 1888, to the 22nd January, 1892, with a break from 25th January, 1889 to 31st July, 1889. 472 meetings were held.

(5.)

	£	s.	d.
Hon. James Watson, M.L.C.	Nil		
T. A. Dibbs, Esq.	1,291	10	0
R. D. Fitzgerald, Esq.	1,483	13	0
*Jacob Garrard, Esq., M.P.	85	1	0
W. McMillan, Esq., M.P.	Nil		
C. Rolleston, Esq., C.M.G.	63	0	0
John See, Esq., M.P.	Nil		
James Thomson, Esq.	601	13	0
Hon. S. A. Joseph, M.L.C.	Nil		
*B. R. Wise, Esq., M.P.	466	4	0
J. F. Burns, Esq, M.P.	Nil		
Hon. A. Renwick, M.L.C.	Nil		
W. Wilkins, Esq.	711	18	0
E. W. Lamb, Esq.	693	0	0
	£5,395	19	0

* Drew no fees while a Member of Parliament.

(6.) £7,918 5s. 6d.

(7.) The only report placed before Parliament was that on the Postmaster-General's Department. The evidence was destroyed by order of the Commission, in accordance with their promise to witnesses before examination.

(8.) No.

(9.) The reports have been placed before the present Commission.

(10.) The recommendations of the Commission have been carried out, as far as opportunity offered, in the departments of the Post Office, Treasury, Mines, and Justice.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1894.

[3d.]

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

(REPORT ON AN ACTUARIAL EXAMINATION OF THE STATE AND SUFFICIENCY OF THE CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 *March*, 1895.

The Civil Service Board to The Chief Secretary.

Sir, Civil Service Board, 1st March, 1895.

1. We have the honor to submit a Report on a Triennial actuarial examination of the state and sufficiency of the Civil Service Superannuation Account made by Mr. T. A. Coghlan, Government Statistician, in accordance with section 54 of the Civil Service Act of 1884.

2. The first triennial investigation was made by Mr. R. Teece, whose report seriously impugned the solvency of the Civil Service Fund at the end of 1887.

3. Mr. Teece (balance-sheet as at 31st December, 1887) estimated the deficiency then existing to be £1,325,706, being the sum then required to assure to all subscribers to the Fund at that time the benefits promised by the Act. In dealing with the causes of the deficiency quoted, Mr. Teece called attention to the inadequacy of the contribution of 4 per cent. per annum to provide the promised benefits; the absence of sufficient provision for the accrued liabilities assumed by the Fund at the inception of the scheme; the unexpected liability in respect of pensions to officers who were neither incapacitated nor had attained the age of 60 years; the method of computing pensions; and the payment of gratuities to widows and relatives of deceased officers, a provision Mr. Teece regarded as repugnant to the principles of a superannuation scheme, and which he considered should not have found a place in the Act. Mr. Teece concluded his report in the following words:—"The deficiency which has been shown to exist may be said to be somewhat alarming. I am free to admit that there are some elements of uncertainty in the calculations, and that funds of this character are very elastic; but when due allowance is made for all variations which might favourably affect the results, there must still be such a marked disparity between the assets and liabilities as to put the question of insolvency beyond any possibility of doubt."

4.

4. The Board in a letter addressed to the Colonial Secretary, dated 30th December, 1889, called attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the Fund as disclosed by Mr. Teece, and suggested the desirability of the Government continuing to subsidise the Fund, so as to enable it to bear the strain to which it had been subjected by the forced retirement of officers by the Government who were not eligible for retirement under the Act, either by reason of age or mental or physical infirmity, many of them being in the prime of life and even under 31 years of age. They also stated that at that time the pensions created by forced retirements had reached a charge of nearly £22,000 per annum, with an expectation that the next following year would add to the forced retirements and increase such annual payments to £30,000.

5. The second triennial investigation was conducted by Mr. J. B. Trivett, the actuary appointed by the Government, who furnished his report on the 1st February, 1892. Mr. Trivett estimated the deficiency as on the 31st December, 1890, at £1,592,568.

6. In stating the causes which, in his opinion, had led to the condition of the Fund at that time, Mr. Trivett pointed out that an extraordinary influx of entered-on-pensioners had taken place during the previous four years, that many of the pensioners were then in the prime of life, and that eighty-nine of them, or 21 per cent. of the whole pension-list, were under the statutory age of 60 years, and had various terms, ranging to twenty-seven years, to run before they could be legitimately due for retirement.

7. The Board, in their Supplementary Report for the year 1891, dealt fully with Mr. Trivett's report. It was shown that the Government, when the Bill was introduced in 1884, proposed to deduct 3 per cent. only from the salaries of the Civil Service in support of the fund, and to give a permanent endowment of £10,000 per annum from the Consolidated Revenue of the Colony. The whole amount really contributed by the Government amounted to £100,000.

8. The Board in the same Supplementary Report very forcibly brought all these matters again under the notice of the Government, and urged a reconstruction of the Act on the following lines, viz. :—

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

9. In the early part of this year the Board seriously considered the necessity for a very strict and exact examination of the Fund at the third triennial investigation. The two previous investigations afforded strong and conclusive evidence

evidence that the principles upon which the Fund is based are totally unsound, and the condemnation of those principles by Mr. Teece, confirmed subsequently by Mr. Trivett, together with the accumulated and increasing deficiency disclosed by the valuations made, showed that each succeeding triennial investigation must increase the difficulties of the Board in dealing with the future of the Fund. The statement of account for the year 1893 shows that the 4 per cent. deduction from salaries for that year amounted to £67,308, and the pensions and gratuities paid under the Civil Service Act amounted to £75,262. These figures prove that the Fund was not in a healthy condition, and the Board thought it desirable to obtain the opinion of a third competent actuary to conduct the third triennial investigation, in order to compare the opinions of gentlemen whose mathematical training enables them to arrive at conclusions which the practical experience of the principles of life assurance has proved to be generally correct and unassailable.

10. The Board recommended the appointment of Mr. T. A. Coghlan to conduct the third investigation, and the Government accepted the recommendation.

11. Mr. Coghlan's report estimates the deficiency to amount to £2,905,199, as on the 31st December, 1893, that sum being required to meet the engagements entered upon with the Civil Servants. The causes which have led to the deficiency stated are fully dealt with in his report.

12. Mr. Coghlan estimates that the Fund was saddled with an initial liability of little short of one million, and offers reasons for this conclusion and demonstrates that the prescribed payments by the Civil Servants are not adequate to meet the promised benefits.

13. Referring to the wholesale additions to the pension list which have been made in furtherance of a retrenchment policy, Mr. Coghlan states that 272 persons have been placed prematurely among the ranks of pensioners, representing an annual expense to the Fund of £41,000, and that each case so placed on the Fund is a loss in three separate ways. It anticipates the date of payment of pension, it deprives the Fund of expected contributions, and, in most instances, it gives a larger pension than justice to other contributors would sanction, inasmuch as the scheme of superannuation contemplates the payment of a pension for a term of 13·5 years, which is the expectation of life at the age of 60, and not for any longer period, whereas the operation of the retrenchment policy has been to cast on the fund as pensioners persons as young as 31 years, with an expectation of life equal to an average of 36 years.

14. The enormous dormant liability so clearly and forcibly illustrated in the report furnished by Mr. Teece is made even more apparent by the extended experience at the command of Mr. Coghlan. The complete inadequacy of the original scheme is shown most clearly, and the wonder is that the words of warning have been so long neglected.

15. The Board desire to draw attention to the statement by Mr. Coghlan, on page 2 of his report, that he has dismissed from consideration as incapable of assessment the liability caused by certain persons being allowed to join the Fund at any time under section 57—the claims of officers through the abolition of their offices and the liability for claims by widows and others left in necessitous circumstances. He also points out that he has not taken into consideration the advantages accruing to the Fund—firstly, from the large number of high-salaried officials who remain in the

service

service for years after they have attained 60 years of age; and, secondly, the gain arising from the resignation or dismissal of persons who are contributors but can obtain no gratuity or compensation from the Fund.

16. Mr. Coghlan, however, sets these gains and losses against each other, but it seems evident that it is impossible to form an accurate opinion as to whether they approximately counterbalance. It may, in fact, be anticipated that the liability for the abolition of office under administrative reform which has hitherto been such a tax upon the Fund, will not in future form a charge against it, and if such view be correct, the set-off of the liabilities referred to, as against the assets, would be very considerably reduced.

17. The Board have thought it their duty to call attention to these points, but may state that they are prepared to accept Mr. Coghlan's general conclusions as to the condition of the Fund.

18. In the Appendix hereto a statement is given detailing the particulars of a number of pensions and gratuities granted under the Act. It will be seen that in seventeen cases of pensions the Fund is losing £3,449 per annum, and in nine cases in which gratuities were granted the Fund sustained a loss of £2,500. The pension granted in the case of "J" may be taken as a striking illustration. The total amount provided was £635; the amount really required to purchase an annuity of £546 per annum was £6,770; this transaction left a loss of £6,134 to the Fund. "J" obtained a pension of £546 per annum, but his contribution under any ordinary scheme of annuities would have entitled him to a pension of £51 per annum only. The Fund in this instance suffers a loss of £495 per annum, and as "J" retired at the age of fifty the loss will probably continue for many years.

19. The deficiency is, according to Mr. Coghlan, little short of three millions sterling, and tends to increase at the rate of £120,000 a year. To remedy this condition of affairs within the lines of the present Act, there is but one course open, that is the reduction of allowances. To bring about a condition of solvency by such means, he explains that existing pensions and all prospective pensions would need to be reduced by fully 65 per cent., a reduction which would be perilously near repudiation.

20. It appears to the Board that the first practical matter which should receive attention is the payment to the Superannuation Account of all amounts which are equitably due to it by the Government. As shown in Mr. Coghlan's report, it must be assumed that it was the intention of the State when establishing the Fund to start it on a thoroughly solvent basis, and it was in pursuance of this policy intended that sufficient provision should be made at the outset for the accrued liabilities in existence on the 31st December, 1884, which were practically claims upon the Fund at the inception of the scheme. These liabilities consisted of pensions then accruing to officers by reason of their length of service to that date. The annual grant of £20,000 for five years was expected to be sufficient to meet this liability, but as shown above, it has fallen very far short of the purpose for which it was granted. It then appears to be a matter of simple justice that the difference between the accrued liability referred to and the deficient payments made to meet it, should be paid to the credit of the Fund out of the Consolidated Revenue Account, and a further amount that should be at once paid to the Fund is the value of pensions paid to officials retired under the system of general retrenchment.

21. Whatever causes have led to the disastrous condition of affairs disclosed by the actuaries, the Board are of opinion that the pensions already granted should not in any way be interfered with. Those who have retired have done so, believing that the Government would at all times be responsible for the payment of their pensions, and in the belief that their monthly drafts upon the Treasury will continue to be paid.

22. The Board cannot lose sight of the very important fact that the Civil Service Fund is subscribed to and is now maintained by the Civil Servants. The control of the Fund is, however, entirely in the hands of the Government, and if the Fund is a failure, it has failed under the control of the Government. The Government created and to a certain extent sustained it. Subscription to the Fund has been compulsory, and claims have been allowed, which, although perhaps legally admissible, have been clearly such as no fund of a like character could sustain.

23. The Board turn now to the recommendations submitted by Mr. Coghlan, with a view to carrying on the business of the Fund, and, in doing so, they think that the Civil Servants must be prepared to make some sacrifice, and that the Government should give every fair and reasonable assistance to the Fund.

24. There are two questions to be carefully considered. Is it desirable to continue the Fund, and if so, on what basis ? It has been too generally regarded that the Fund is provided solely by the Government for the relief and benefit of Civil Servants. It seems to be overlooked that the Fund relieves the public purse, by making provision for the retirement of aged Civil Servants on pensions provided by deductions from their salaries.

25. The Board are of opinion that the Fund has been very unfairly treated throughout. The Government have been relieved from the payment of salaries to a number of persons it has been thought desirable to remove from the Service, and the Fund has afforded a convenient means by which their removal has been effected. It is not too much to assume that in the absence of the Fund most of the public servants removed would have remained longer in the Service, drawing annual salaries from the Treasury.

26. Taking into consideration the large interests created by the establishment of the Fund, the number of persons drawing pensions therefrom, and the almost entire reliance of a very large number of officers upon the expectation of pensions for which they have long contributed, it would be a cruel and inexpedient proceeding to sweep away a fund having invested assets amounting to nearly half a million, and an income of more than £90,000 per annum.

27. Opinions will doubtless vary very considerably as to the proposals made by Mr. Coghlan. They are suggested as a means of rendering the Fund solvent within a reasonable time. Taking the recommendations in the order in which they appear in his Report, the first and perhaps the most important suggestion is that the pension age be postponed from 60 to 65 years, and that payments from the Fund be restricted to persons who have attained the pension age, or who, through infirmity, are forced to an earlier retirement. The effect would be an increase to the Fund, arising from deductions at the highest rate of salary attained during the extended period, and the reduced number of claimants. Without entering into the question raised by Mr. Coghlan as to whether it is desirable to pay pensions to persons (being under pension age) on account of infirmity, it would appear from his statement that,

under

under stringent conditions, and the adoption of the precautions suggested by him in the second recommendation, viz., that the age attained should be a factor in determining the pension to be awarded, it is not likely that the Fund would be improperly encroached upon.

28. The second recommendation is that all payments to persons whose retirement is due to retrenchment, or public policy, be a charge on the Consolidated Revenue until the age of 65, when the liability of the Government would be transferred to the Fund. The Board, in their Report for 1893, represented the effect on the Superannuation Fund of the system of retrenchment carried out in many of the public departments, and stated their opinion to the Colonial Secretary that the officers dispensed with appeared to them to be technically entitled to compensation, but that such compensation should not be charged against the Fund, which was never intended to have this burden cast upon it through departmental changes involved in a general scheme of retrenchment throughout the Service. The reply to this representation was that it had been decided "that these claims must be paid from the Civil Service Superannuation Fund as heretofore, pending consideration of the whole question." *Gratuities* paid in respect of these claims have been voted on the Estimates of the various departments and repaid to the Fund, but no provision has been made for recouping the Fund for *Pensions* so paid. The Government, however, on 27th November, 1893, arrived at the following decision :—"The Cabinet have also decided that when the proper time for the adjustment of the matter arises the Civil Service Fund shall be recouped for any additional burden which may be imposed upon it by reason of this decision."

29. The third recommendation is—"that no person be hereafter admitted as a contributor who is above 35 years of age, unless contributions be first secured as from that age, with compound interest at 4 per cent., to be first secured to the Fund." Contributors under such circumstances might pay either in one sum, or by instalments, an amount to be determined by an actuary as the value of the expected pension, in excess of the expected contributions.

30. The fourth recommendation that pensions be in future computed on the average salary for the seven years of service previous to retirement is a fair and reasonable suggestion. There may be some difference of opinion as to the period of time suggested, but it appears certain that the more scientific method of taking an average salary for the whole period of service, as a pension basis, would under certain circumstances fail in its object.

31. The proposal to substitute a plan of insurance in place of the present objectionable system of gratuities, is worthy of careful consideration. Policies at pure premium rates would cost very little, the amount assured need not in any case be great, and it could be made to vary with increases of salary. It would also be possible to conduct this new feature of business in connection with the Fund, by accepting the policies of members assured in public companies in lieu of extra payments to the Fund, with a condition that any such policies should not be impoverished by obtaining loans or advances of any kind or be subject to assignment.

32. The Board would submit for consideration that it is also advisable that all persons in the permanent employment of the Government, mentioned in sections 7 and 8 of the Civil Service Act, should become contributors to the Fund, and be liable to the same rate of deduction from their pay as is provided in respect of the officers, and shall be entitled to participate in like manner in all the benefits conferred by the Act.

33. There is abundant evidence that the Fund was established on an unscientific basis. The original Bill was conceived in a liberal spirit, and Parliament was prepared to act generously in dealing with the measure, but the accrued liabilities to officers in the service at the time it was passed were not sufficiently provided for, and the benefits conferred by the Act were quite out of proportion to the payments made to the Fund by the officers concerned. It was at first proposed that the Fund should have a perpetual endowment of £10,000 per annum, and an unlimited claim upon the Consolidated Revenue of the Colony, should the amount of the endowment prove insufficient. The calculations of the Advising Actuary were made on this basis, and the present condition of the Fund in no way reflects on the advisers of the Government at the time. The Bill was afterwards shorn of its equitable provisions in reference to its endowment by the Government, but no commensurate reduction was made in the scale of pensions and gratuities, so that the Fund was started in an overweighted condition, viz., accrued liabilities inadequately provided for, and retiring allowances authorised on a scale beyond the power of the contributions to provide. Added to this the Government, immediately after the passing of this Act, commenced a system of reorganisation and retrenchment, by which they made large apparent savings of the salaries of officers dispensed with, but charged upon the Fund the pensions of such dispensed-with officers, and thereby have undermined the whole fabric.

34. The state of affairs now existing calls for a drastic and complete change. The Board are informed by Mr. Coghlan that the adoption of the course of action recommended by him will at once extinguish a very large amount of the deficiency shown in the valuation balance-sheet at page 3 of his Report; this end will be attained by decreasing the liabilities, and largely increasing the value of future contributions.

35. The suggestions for a reconstruction of the Fund seem to be based upon the principle that it is to be carried on in future upon commercial principles, but the Board desires to express the opinion that the Fund has suffered very seriously by the action of the Government in the past, and that the Civil Servants have a strong claim for the most liberal assistance from the Government.

36. The Board, in view of the great interests involved, the desirability of keeping faith with those who are receiving pensions, and the welfare of the present subscribers to the Fund, recommend Mr. Coghlan's report for most favourable consideration.

ARCH. C. FRASER, Chairman.
JAMES POWELL.
CRITCHETT WALKER.
CHARLES PINHEY.
JNO. C. NEILD.

Sydney, 1st March, 1895.

DETAILS of a number of Pensions granted under the Civil Service Act of 1884.

Index Letter.	Amount of 4% Contributions since 1884, with compound interest at 4% paid half-yearly.	Amount credited to Superannuation Account as arrears of Contributions.	Total amount of Funds to provide the Pension.	Present value of the Pension at the time granted.	Deficiency in Funds to provide Pension.	Pension which could be granted from Funds available.	Pension which has been granted.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
A	79·0	239·6	318·6	2,469·9	2,151·3	29·1	225·8
B	206·0	1,470·7	1,676·7	6,427·9	4,751·2	206·5	791·6
C	133·7	527·3	661·0	2,926·5	2,265·5	88·1	390·0
D	152·7	679·1	831·8	3,686·0	2,854·2	105·5	471·8
E	65·4	119·2	184·6	1,405·8	1,221·2	14·7	112·5
F	81·8	160·4	242·2	2,087·5	1,845·3	17·7	151·9
G	53·5	147·7	201·2	1,629·0	1,427·8	15·7	116·7
H	85·1	114·0	199·1	1,975·8	1,776·7	13·5	134·1
I	53·9	225·1	279·0	2,906·0	2,627·0	19·2	200·5
J	172·0	463·8	635·8	6,770·2	6,134·4	51·3	546·5
K	7·8	30·0	37·8	241·4	203·6	3·5	23·3
L	38·3	135·7	174·0	993·8	819·8	14·7	84·3
M	135·4	296·8	432·2	3,602·5	3,170 3	32·1	267·3
N	49·2	205·4	254·6	1,029·4	774·8	38·7	156·6
O	40·7	68·9	109·6	915·6	806·0	6·9	58·0
P	83·1	290·3	373·4	2,798·5	2,425·1	33·2	249·0
Q	72·1	150·9	223·0	2,607·1	2,384·1	14·9	174·4

DETAILS of a number of Gratuities granted under the Civil Service Act of 1884.

Index Letter.	Amount of 4 % contributions, with compound interest at 4 % paid half-yearly.	Amount of Gratuity.	Loss to Fund.
	£	£	£
R	24·9	192·0	167·1
S	67·5	666·5	599·0
T	80·3	371·9	291·6
U	51·7	200·4	148·7
V	35·6	89·6	54·0
W	83·1	547·8	464·7
X	15·3	70·4	55·1
Y	44·8	241·4	196·6
Z	121·9	697·4	575·5

Report, Civil Service Superannuation Fund.

To the Chairman of the Civil Service Board,—

Sir,

In accordance with the 54th section of the Civil Service Act an actuarial investigation is required to be made as to the state and sufficiency of the Superannuation Account at the expiration of every three years from the commencement of the Act. The first of such investigations was made by Mr. Richard Teece, the Actuary to the Australian Mutual Provident Society, and brought out an estimated deficiency of £1,325,706 10s. 4d. on the 1st January, 1888, while the second by Mr. John B. Trivett, Actuary to the Board, showed that the estimated deficiency had increased in three years to £1,592,568 10s. 11d. This unsound condition of affairs was attributed partly to defects inherent in the scheme itself, and partly to the unforeseen action of the Executive, which, in pursuance of its policy of retrenchment, forced a multitude of persons on the Fund who would otherwise not have become pensioners. The same section of the Act which requires an actuarial examination, declares that if on such examination the contributions from officers at the rate of 4 per cent., together with the amount contributed from the Consolidated Revenue, prove insufficient for the maintenance of the scale of superannuation provided, then the Governor may make a *pro-rata* reduction on all superannuation allowances, both those already granted and those which may be granted in future.

The reports of the actuaries received far less attention at the hands of those interested than they deserved, as apart from any question of State policy, it must have been apparent to contributors that it would be a serious thing if they were compelled to continue paying into a fund which had on the best authority been declared to be fast lapsing into insolvency, and from which the younger of their number could not reasonably hope for benefit, while pensioners could hardly have looked with composure on the more serious and immediate loss which would befall them in the event of the Fund collapsing or their pensions being largely reduced. The apparent apathy in regard to the condition of the Fund was due to a lurking belief in the minds of many otherwise well-informed persons, that actuarial methods, though very well in theory, do not usually stand the test of every-day experience. It would be idle on my part to argue in support of actuarial methods, which are nothing if not the embodiment and application of every-day experience, and I mention the matter of the distrust exhibited in some quarters as to the correctness, from a business point of view, of the actuarial conclusions, only in order to point out that not only is there no cause for such distrust, but that if the actuaries erred at all, it was by presenting the condition of the Fund in a too favourable light.

The letter of the Board requesting me to undertake the triennial investigation, referred only to a valuation; but having taken up the work, I determined not to confine myself to the mere computation of values, but to endeavour to discover, if such were possible, a scheme which would give persons who have made the Service their profession a satisfactory retiring allowance, without increasing their present contribution to the Superannuation Fund, or casting an undue burthen upon the State.

Objects of the Fund.

Although it is unnecessary for me to give any lengthy account of the origin and history of the Fund, or to recapitulate the provisions of the Act, it may conduce to the better understanding of what follows if the leading features of the present scheme are shortly recapitulated.

The object of the Civil Service Act of 1884 was to secure pensions to officers on their retirement, under certain conditions, and for this purpose to establish a fund which would eventually become self-supporting. This was sought to be achieved by the payment from the Consolidated Revenue of a specified grant for a limited number of years, and the contribution by the Civil Servants of a fixed percentage of their salaries.

This was a perfectly feasible plan, provided the following conditions were adhered to:—That the Fund be established on a solvent basis, with a clear knowledge of the original liabilities incurred; that the promised benefits be on a scale proportionate to the price paid for them; and that, unless for adequate consideration, no charge be made upon the Fund otherwise than in accordance with the original plan.

Whether all or any of these conditions have been observed in connection with the Superannuation Fund will appear as this report progresses.

The benefits contemplated by the Act, shortly stated, are as follow:—

(1.) Pensions, on reaching the age of 60 years, or on enforced retirement by reason of infirmity or abolition of office before that age, to persons with a service of fifteen years or upwards.

(2.) Gratuities, not exceeding one month's pay for each year of service, to officers not entitled to a pension, and retiring on account of infirmity or abolition of office.

(3.) Gratuities, of not more than six months' pay, to widows or other relatives of deceased officers who have not received either a pension or a gratuity, and who have left relatives in necessitous circumstances.

These pensions are calculated on the average yearly salary for the last three years of service, the annual rate of pension being fixed at one-sixtieth of such yearly salary for every year of service, with a maximum limit of forty-sixtieths, or two-thirds. There is also a maximum of salary (£1,000 in the general division, and £1,200 in the professional division), beyond which the regulations as to contributions and allowances cease to apply. The deduction from officers' salaries, levied by way of contribution to the fund, was fixed at 4 per cent.; and a similar percentage of all sums received as salary for the period of service prior to 1st January, 1885, was held as a debt against each contributor; this amount, without any charge for compound interest, to remain uncollected, but to be deducted, in one form or another, from his pension at the date it is entered upon. The sums obtained from the Government have been an annual allowance of £3,500 a year in respect of pensioners under Section B of the Constitution Act, and an endowment of £20,000 a year paid for five years. The former is a perpetuity, but the latter has been received in full.

The Valuation.

The present valuation is of necessity in many respects the most effectual test as yet applied to the Fund. The longer period of experience now laid open to observation is of great importance in the case of so young an institution. In addition to this advantage, I have taken the trouble to extract from the books of the Civil Service Board, and from papers in the custody of the Colonial Secretary, much information that has not hitherto been available. The

The ages, years of service, and present salaries of all contributors were collated from the Civil Service Registers and tabulated. In the case of existing pensions, the minute-papers, with accompanying certificate by the Actuary to the Board and a schedule from the Auditor-General giving salary received in each year of service, were similarly dealt with. This labour, which was one of no inconsiderable magnitude, was undertaken with a view to defining the average salary at each age and the normal rate of increment. To prove the soundness of the policy which prompted this arduous preliminary undertaking, one has only to compare previous valuation balance-sheets with that embodied in this report in respect of the items "prospective pensions" and "future contributions," and to note that the striking differences in the values are due almost entirely to the absence from previous valuations of any allowance for increase of salary. The gentlemen who performed these valuations were aware of this defect, but the information was not at their disposal. They accordingly contented themselves with pointing out the fact, and abstained from conjecture as to the probable extent to which a consideration of increases in salary would affect the stability of the Fund. It is unnecessary to say that a percentage of annual salary will, at the end of a stated period, bear a larger proportion to the salary of the last year, in the case of an uniform salary, than in that of an increasing one, and, as the amount of a pension is regulated by the salary during the concluding years of service, it follows that the liability must be greatly under-estimated if an uniform salary form the basis of valuation. The graduation I have been able to introduce increases the liability by something like 200 per cent. at the youngest ages, and gradually loses its effect as the age of 60 is approached.

Various contingencies covered by the Act are not amenable to mathematical treatment, and have accordingly been disregarded. The abolition of an office may be dictated by administrative reforms or political exigencies, matters in which the experience of the past forms no sufficient guide to future possibilities. To expose the General Fund to exceptional calls which would arise whenever a policy of retrenchment might find favour with the politicians of the day is a manifest anomaly. Nor is it easy to devise an expedient in connection with a Superannuation Fund to mitigate the injustice without inflicting hardship on the persons prematurely deprived of office in such a manner. This will be attended to further on, when considering what remedies are to be applied. It is sufficient here to say that in the absence of any compensating precautions it is an unwise provision, and in this valuation no reserve has been calculated for future claims to pensions under such conditions.

The option allowed to certain persons to join the Fund at any time if so inclined, also lays upon the Fund a liability which is incapable of assessment. The same may be said of the gratuities payable to widows and others left in necessitous circumstances. These two classes of beneficiaries have accordingly been dismissed from consideration.

The omission of these three undefinable charges tends to under-estimate the liability, but on the other hand must be reckoned the gain from those officers who continue in the Service although entitled to a pension if they had elected to retire. The valuation assumes retirement at age 60 in every case, although, as a matter of fact, large numbers of high-salaried officials remain for years after attainment of that age. Many such are in the Service to-day, and their probable continuance cannot be gauged by actuarial methods, so that their pensions must be regarded as a present charge upon the Fund, as they would at once become if compulsory retirement at 60 were adopted.

Another advantage to the Fund arises from the resignation or dismissal of persons who are contributors. The gain from this source is not inconsiderable, but in this, as in previous valuations, it has not been allowed for, as it was necessary that there should be something to set against the loss to the Fund by reason of persons becoming pensioners before attaining the age of 60 years.

The cases of female Civil Servants were subjected to modified treatment. It was remarked, especially in the Department of Public Instruction, that the rate of retirement was largely in excess of that observed in the male branch of the Service. This high rate of secession, however, ceased to be noticeable at age 28 and over, so all under that age were excluded from valuation, the occurrence of negative values being thereby obviated.

The calculations are based upon the English Life Table, with 4 per cent. interest, and show the following result:—

SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT—VALUATION BALANCE-SHEET, 31st December, 1893.

Dr.		£ s. d.	Cr.	£ s. d.
To value of existing pensions under Schedule B..		25,472 13 6	By balance per Civil Service Report for 1893.....	488,653 2 11
,, Do do Civil Service Act, 1884—			,, value of £3,500 per annum from Consolidated Revenue	87,500 0 0
Males	£659,361 13 0		,, value of back contributions, to be made good before pensions are entered on—	
Females	28,297 13 11	687,659 6 11	Males £203,412 5 11	
,, value of existing pensions vested but not yet entered on, being due to contributors of 60 years and over on their retirements—			Females 5,444 15 11	208,857 1 10
Males	£368,652 1 6		,, value of future contributions—	
Females	7,380 17 7	376,032 19 1	Males £888,602 0 0	
,, value of prospective pensions not yet vested—			Females 66,602 8 3	955,204 8 3
Males	£3,325,005 1 10			
Females	208,756 4 5	3,533,761 6 3		
,, value of retirement allowances of one month's salary for each year of service, which will become payable at age 60 to contributors who entered the Service at 46 and over—				
Males	£8,797 5 7			
Females	569 8 2	9,366 13 9		
,, amount of retirement allowances, as above, now payable if claimed (lives over 60)—				
Males	£12,679 11 6			
Females	441 16 8	13,121 8 2	,, deficiency.....	2,905,199 14 8
	£	4,645,414 7 8	£	4,645,414 7 8

At this stage we are brought face to face with the deficiency of £2,905,199 14s. 8d., the existence of which proves that the canons of safety laid down in an earlier part of this Report have not been adhered to. One must look aside from the balance-sheet to discover the causes which have contributed to this deplorable result.

First, was the Fund started on a solvent basis, with a thorough understanding of the liabilities assumed? A number of persons were promised specified benefits which were to accrue by virtue of annual payments for a certain term of years. In a large number of cases the stipulated period had already expired, while in every case it was more or less shortened. If, then, the beneficiaries were to be put on an equal footing it was obviously necessary either to raise the rate of contribution for those nearest to the period of benefit, or to demand a sum to start with sufficient to produce the same result in the end. This latter course was ostensibly adopted, but by a plan which was in direct defiance of the principles on which the whole fabric rested. The operation of compound interest is the vital principle sustaining all schemes of this description, and, in this particular case, the life contingency is an equally important element. Yet these two factors were entirely disregarded, and the bare amount of back contributions was charged, and that not as an immediate debt, but as a deduction from the pension when it should become due. It is needless to enlarge on the futility of such a course. It is as though one should offer to sell a deferred annuity for an annual premium to be deducted from the annuity itself. I estimate that on this score alone the Fund was saddled with an initial liability of little short of £1,000,000.

Secondly, are the prescribed payments adequate to produce the promised benefits? This question overlaps the previous one, but for convenience may be dealt with separately. The most favourable case for the Fund is, as has already been pointed out, that where the salary is uniform throughout the whole period of service. With the factor representing increase of salary eliminated, it is yet found that 4 per cent., even at the earliest age, is not sufficient for the objects aimed at. The following table will show the annual percentage deduction required at various entrance ages, both on the uniform salary basis and on the lines of ordinary rate of increase:—

Age.	Percentage Deduction required.	
	Uniform Salary.	Increasing Salary.
20	4·4	6·6
25	5·0	6·8
30	6·1	7·4
35	7·2	8·2
40	8·4	9·3
45	9·9	10·6

Another way of presenting the same comparison is to set forth the amount of pension which a 4 per cent. deduction would justify, side by side with the average pension payable in terms of the Act to persons retiring at 60 years of age who joined at the various ages specified:—

Age of joining Service.	Length of Service at retiring.	Pension earned by contribution.	Pension payable under Civil Service Act.
Years.	Years.	£	£
20	40	118·6	196·7
25	35	100·6	172·1
30	30	79·6	147·5
35	25	59·8	122·9
40	20	42·2	98·3
45	15	27·8	73·8

These figures demonstrate that benefits and contributions are not properly related to one another, and that either the former are much too large or the latter too small. This disposes of the second count under which the proximate cause of the deficiency has been sought.

Thirdly, has the Fund been faithfully administered in the interests of the general body and guarded from claims which should not properly have fallen upon it? The answer to this question also is unfortunately in the negative. The authors of the scheme could never have anticipated that the Fund would become the sport of political necessities when they framed the clause entitling to the benefit of the Fund any persons whose offices were abolished by the Government. Wholesale additions to the pension list have at times been made in furtherance of a retrenchment policy, and since the commencement no less than 272 have for this reason been placed prematurely among the ranks of pensioners, representing an annual expense to the Fund of £36,212. Each case so placed upon the Fund is a loss in three separate aspects. It anticipates the date of payment of pension; it deprives the Fund of so many years' contributions; and, in most instances, it gives a larger pension than justice to other contributors would sanction, inasmuch as the scheme of superannuation—such as it is—contemplates the payment of a pension for a term of some 13·5 years, which is the expectation of life at age 60, and not for any longer period, whereas the operation of the retrenchment policy has been to cast on the Fund as pensioners persons as young as 31 years, with an expectation of life equal to an average of 36 years.

It thus appears that in the main points that make for safety the Fund is essentially unsound. It came into being overshadowed by an accrued, albeit unperceived, debt, and carried the seeds of further insolvency in its constitution, while the treatment to which it has, during its short life, been exposed, and which would severely try the strongest growth, has only hastened the early demise to which it was predestined.

To illustrate the hopeless position and downward tendency of the Superannuation Account in a manner intelligible to the least-skilled observer, let us for a moment suppose that all who in future years will come to rank as pensioners will in one way or another be provided for, and that the only payments chargeable

chargeable to the existing Fund are for pensions already entered upon, and compare the value of these with the resources at command. The figures at the three periods of valuation stand thus:—

	Fund (including value of Government Contributions).	Value of Existing Pensions.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1887	362,177 7 8	238,491 10 0
1890	494,085 19 1	530,513 3 0
1893	576,153 2 11	713,132 0 5

If to the value of pensions entered upon be added those due to officers over 60 still in the Service who might at any moment claim them, the total value of vested pensions and gratuities for 1893 is raised to £1,102,286 7s. 8d., against which the Fund holds a credit balance of £488,653 2s. 11d. and a Government guarantee of £3,500 per annum. This represents a present deficit of over half-a-million sterling, which can only be made up by a lien on future payments of contributing officers. The injustice of this is apparent. Strong terms would be employed if such a state of affairs were permitted to continue in the case of a Life Assurance or Benefit Society; and preventive action could be taken effectually in a court of law.

Besides the undue burthen laid upon the Fund by its being utilised to break the fall for nominees of a retrenchment policy, other contributory hostile influences have been at work. The Act provides that pensions should be computed in proportion to salary received during the last three years of service. This is an empirical and unscientific method of allotting the benefits, which should rather be made to bear a fixed proportion to the total amount contributed to the Fund. It is also open to grave abuse, as many cases could be cited of salaries receiving notable additions for the concluding years of service in friendly anticipation of the increased pension appertaining thereto. Allowances and emoluments, with some limitations, are reckoned as salary in computing pensions, but no provision is made in the Act for deducting 4 per cent. from such payments. This is an oversight which gives an unfair advantage to officers in receipt of house-rent or other similar allowances.

It will have been gathered from the foregoing remarks that the condition of the Superannuation Fund is so bad that no assistance the State could reasonably be expected to afford would be of material service. The deficiency at present accumulated is little short of three millions sterling, and tends to increase at the rate of £120,000 a year. To remedy this condition of affairs within the lines of the present Act, there is but one course open, that is a reduction in the scale of allowances, and no more striking evidence of the hopeless condition of the Fund can be adduced than the extent to which such a reduction would require to be made. To bring about a condition of solvency, existing pensions and all prospective pensions and allowances would need to be reduced by fully 65 per cent., or if the burthen of the pensions granted to persons retrenched before attaining the age of 60 years were taken over by the State, the reduction required to ensure solvency would still be about 55 per cent. Such reduction would be perilously near repudiation, and if it be desired, without a complete stoppage of the Superannuation Account as at present existing, to place it on a workable basis, I am of opinion that the adoption of the following recommendations would have the desired effect:—

1. That the pension age be postponed from 60 to 65 years, and that payments from the Fund be restricted to persons who have attained the pension age, or who, through infirmity, are forced to an earlier retirement.
2. That all payments to persons whose retirement is due to retrenchment or public policy be a charge on the Consolidated Revenue until the attainment of 65 years of age, when the Fund might take over the liability. [Presuming the State takes upon itself the liability on account of officers forcibly retired under the age of 65 years, it would no doubt see the necessity of making the age attained a factor in determining the pension to be awarded, for it is obvious that a man of (say) 30 years should not receive as large a pension as granted to a man of 65, even if the actual term of service was in each case the same.]
3. That no person be hereafter admitted as a contributor who is above the age of 35 years, unless back contributions as from that age, with compound interest at 4 per cent., be first secured to the Fund.
4. That pensions be computed on the average salary for the seven years of service previous to retirement. [It would doubtless be more scientific to make the average salary for the whole period of service the basis of the pension. If this were done, the proportion of salary payable as pension would require to be increased beyond present rates; but there is an objection to adopting this plan, as in practice it might be found that persons in receipt of uniform salaries or wages over a lengthened period would become entitled to pensions in excess of those at present granted, and in some instances in excess of their income at date of retirement.]
5. That no gratuities be paid to the relatives of deceased officers, but that the Fund grant insurance for limited amounts at pure premium rates; premiums to cease at the pension age, and the reserve thereon to be returned should the insurer retire from the Service before being pensioned. It would be necessary to restrict this insurance to persons in good health.

On the foregoing lines I estimate that the deduction of 4 per cent. will provide a margin beyond requirements at all ages under 30 years, with a possible reduction for male contributors at the lowest ages, and for females of all ages.

The adoption of these reforms would establish the Fund on a sound foundation. It is true the accumulated deficit would not be entirely removed, but it would be reduced to such moderate dimensions that Parliament might see fit to assist in its gradual extinction by means of an annual allowance.

In conclusion, I would strongly press upon the Board the necessity of closing the Fund to new entrants, unless under 35 years of age, until steps are taken to reform the Superannuation System in the direction I have indicated, or in some other efficient manner.

T. A. COGHLAN.

Sydney, 28th November, 1894.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE ACCOUNT, 1st January, 1891, to 31st December, 1893.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Disbursements.	£	s.	d.
Balance	406,585	19	1	Pensions, Schedule B	9,491	6	3
Deductions from Salaries	204,174	4	9	Pensions, Civil Service Act	187,016	1	4
Transferred from Schedule B	10,500	0	0	Gratuities	23,254	7	3
Fines	164	8	10	Refund of 4 per cent. deductions, made in error	1,676	4	3
Gratuity refunded (Officer reappointed)	71	1	4	Fines refunded	10	11	6
Back contributions paid by Government	26,110	5	3	Error Credit transferred to Consolidated Revenue	411	7	11
Gratuities paid by Government	8,824	2	0	Balance	488,653	2	11
Interest	54,083	0	2				
	£710,513	1	5		£710,513	1	5

APPENDIX B.

SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT—VALUATION BALANCE-SHEET, 31st December, 1893.

English Life Table, 4 per cent. interest.

Dr.

		£	s.	d.
To value of existing pensions under Schedule B		25,472	13	6
,, Do do Civil Service Act, 1884—				
Males	£659,361 13 0			
Females	28,297 13 11			
		687,659	6	11
,, value of pensions vested but not yet entered on, being due to contributors of 60 years and over on their retirement—				
Males	£368,652 1 6			
Females	7,380 17 7			
		376,032	19	1
,, value of prospective pensions not yet vested—				
Males	£3,325,005 1 10			
Females	208,756 4 5			
		3,533,761	6	3
,, value of retirement allowances of one month's salary for each year of service which will become payable at age 60 to contributors who entered the Service at 46 or over—				
Males	£8,797 5 7			
Females	569 8 2			
		9,366	13	9
,, amount of retirement allowances, as above, now payable, if claimed (lives over 60)—				
Males	£12,679 11 6			
Females	441 16 8			
		13,121	8	2
	£	4,645,414	7	8

Cr.

		£	s.	d.
By balance, as per Civil Service Report for 1893		488,653	2	11
,, value of £3,500 per annum from Consolidated Revenue		87,500	0	0
,, value of back contributions to be made good before pensions are entered on—				
Males	£203,412 5 11			
Females	5,444 15 11			
		208,857	1	10
,, value of future contributions—				
Males	£888,602 0 0			
Females	66,602 8 3			
		955,204	8	3
,, deficiency		2,905,199	14	8
	£	4,645,414	7	8

Assets.

(1) A reference to the balance-sheet will show that the first item after the credit balance at 31st December, 1893, is the perpetual subsidy of £3,500 originally provided under the Constitution Act, and transferred to the Superannuation Account under the Civil Service Act. This has been set down at 25 years' purchase.

(2) The contributions in respect of salaries received prior to 1st January, 1885, are charged against each contributor as a debt to be recovered when a pension is granted. For all under 60 years of age this amount is a contingent reversion, and has to be discounted as such. The cases of officers of 60 years and over are treated throughout the valuation as being on the point of retirement. The figures in detail are as follows :—

	Amount. £	Value. £	s.	d.
All under 60—Males	273,527	129,868	5	11
,, Females	16,302	5,430	15	11
All 60 and over—Males	73,544	73,544	0	0
,, Females	14	14	0	0
	£363,387	£208,857	1	10

(3) Future contributions have been valued on the assumption that salaries in the future will increase at the same rate as has prevailed in the past.

Liabilities.

Liabilities.

(1) The pensions payable under Schedule B of the Constitution Act amounted to £3,276 11s. 4d., to provide which a present sum of £25,472 13s. 6d. would be required.

(2) The existing pensions under the Civil Service Act, and their values, are as follows :—

	Annual Amount.			Present Value.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Males	69,832	19	11	659,361	13	0
Females	2,460	4	3	28,297	13	11
Total	£72,293	4	2	£687,659	6	11

(3) All contributors of 60 years and over are considered to have earned their pensions. The annual amount that could be thus immediately entered upon, and its capital value, are as under :—

	Annual Amount.			Present Value.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Males	41,449	12	4	368,652	1	6
Females	786	19	0	7,380	17	7
Total	£42,236	11	4	£376,032	19	1

(4) Prospective pensions have been computed on the assumption that increments of salary will in future follow the same course of progression as they have been observed to do in the past. This factor was absent from previous valuations, a circumstance which will account for the large apparent increase in the liability under this heading.

(5) The two items relating to retirement allowances explain themselves.

Sydney : Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1895.

[1s.]

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 *November*, 1894.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 16th October, 1894, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

"A Return showing the amounts paid during the year 1894 as Abatements "or Gratuities which were not voted on the Estimates for 1894, also the "total amount paid."

(Mr. Rose.)

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION ACT.

RETURN showing the amounts paid during the year 1894 as Abatements or Gratuities which were not voted on the Estimates for 1894; also the total amount paid:—

ABATEMENT.	£	s.	d.
Dyson, E. D., Resident Engineer, Roads and Bridges	92	17	10

(This amount was voted on the Estimates for 1892, but the services of the officer were retained till 1893.)

GRATUITIES.			
Longford, John W., Warder, Darlinghurst Gaol	146	7	7
Whalley, Esther, Widow of F. E. Whalley, Draftsman, Lands	61	5	0
Eames, J. H., Draftsman, Roads and Bridges	201	7	9
Taylor, J. S. A., Resident Engineer, Roads and Bridges	146	6	4
Bolton, E. W., Engineer Assistant, Roads and Bridges	241	13	4
Hickson, G. F., ,, ,,	88	17	9
Newman, E. J. ,, ,,	44	15	10
Badham, C. A., Clerk, Public Works	371	17	6
Simmons, Emma, Widow of Wm. Simmons, Telegraph Operator, Wollongong	45	0	0
Townsend, Rachel M., Widow of J. H. Townsend, Teacher, P. S., Narromine	42	15	0
McDonald, J. A., Principal Assistant Engineer, Roads and Bridges	938	17	9
Cork, Frederick A. H., School Attendance Officer	41	13	4
Stevens, Mary Ann, Widow of Henry Stevens, Mail Guard, Post Office	100	0	0
Stringfellow, Ance A., Widow of Thos. Stringfellow, Stamper and Sorter, Post Office	85	0	0
Gordon, Robert C., Observing Surveyor, Lands	215	9	7
Scott, Amy M., Widow of D. M. Scott, Clerk, Roads and Bridges	100	0	0
Gilliatt, Harry A., Examiner, Public Works	875	0	0
Herman, Henry, Clerk, Technical College	19	15	10
Taylor, Alice C., Widow of A. S. Taylor, Clerk, Customs	129	5	0
Bartlett, Frederick P., Registrar, Technical College	81	5	0
Coates, Elizabeth A. M., Widow of J. J. Coates, Clerk, Customs	163	0	0
Nathan, Georgianna J., Widow of A. V. Nathan, Clerk, Curator of Intestate Estates' Office	100	0	0
King, George, Forester, Forest Branch, Mines	173	12	2
Burns, Elizabeth, Widow of W. Burns, Night Officer-in-charge, Aberdeen, Railways	73	0	0
Fielder, Annie B., Widow of F. S. Fielder, C.P.S., Newtown	212	10	0
Wells, William S., Resident Engineer, Roads and Bridges	358	9	5
Catt, Henry, Clerk of Works, Architect's Branch, Public Instruction	268	2	2
Romney, Margaret, Widow of James Romney, Pilot, Marine Board	88	5	0
O'Reilly, Elizabeth, Sewing Mistress, P. S., Camdenville, Public Instruction	73	5	8
Cowan, William, Fireman, Pilot Steamer *Captain Cook*	161	0	0
Bourke, Jane, Widow of W. D. Bourke, Teacher, Public School, Kelly's Plains	74	0	0
Palmer, Theresa M., Widow of Stephen Palmer, Painter's Assistant, Railways	63	9	11
Riley, Mary T., Widow of E. J. Riley, Clerk, Railways	70	0	0
Dee, Christina, Widow of Thomas W. H. Dee, Postmaster, Wagga Wagga	185	10	0
Byrnes, Lawrence, Clerk, Railways	145	11	1
Rochford, Ada L., Widow of R. S. Rochford, Draftsman, Lands	122	10	0
Total gratuities	£6,308	18	0

The above represents the total amount paid for gratuities from the Civil Service Superannuation Account during the year 1894.

[3*d*.] 314—

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1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION FUND.

(PARTICULARS RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 *April*, 1895.

[*Laid upon the Table of this House in answer to Question No.* 7, *of* 2*nd April*, 1895.]

Question.

7. MR. HAWTHORNE *asked* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—
   (1.) What amount is there to the credit of the Superannuation Fund of New South Wales?
   (2.) How much a year is paid into that Fund?
   (3.) How much a year is paid from the said Fund?

Answer.

	£	s.	d.
1. Balance at credit of the Civil Service Superannuation Fund on 31st March, 1895 ...	514,508	6	1
2. Deductions from salaries of officers at rate of 4 per cent. per annum during 1894 ...	65,610	15	6
Fines received in 1894 ...	81	17	0
Transfer from "Schedule B." Amount provided for pensions, &c., in 1894... ...	3,500	0	0
Interest on investment in New South Wales Treasury Bills to 30th June, 1894 ...	13,520	0	0
Interest on uninvested funds to 30th June, 1894 ...	5,811	7	8
Transfer in 1894 from Consolidated Revenue Fund to meet abatements which should have been deducted from pensions paid to officers whose services have been dispensed with... ...	11,165	8	0
Transfer from Consolidated Revenue Fund in 1894 to pay gratuities to officers not entitled to pensions, and whose services have been dispensed with	1,564	13	8
Total, credited in 1894 ... ... £	101,254	1	10
3. Paid for pensions in 1894	78,112	11	11
Paid for gratuities in 1894...	7,448	12	6
Total payments in 1894.... ... ... £	85,561	4	5

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE.

(RETURN SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER OF RETIREMENTS FROM THE STORES DEPARTMENT, BOARD OF HEALTH, MARINE BOARD, AND GLEBE ISLAND ABATTOIRS, FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1892, TO 30TH APRIL, 1894.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 *February*, 1895.

[*Laid upon the Table of this House in answer to Question No.* 20 *of the* 26*th February*, 1895.]

Question.

20. RETIREMENTS FROM STORES DEPARTMENT, BOARD OF HEALTH, &c.:—*Mr. Hogan* (for MR. SEE) *asked* THE COLONIAL TREASURER,—What was the total number of retirements by death, dismissal, resignation, or other causes from the Stores Department, Board of Health, Marine Board, and Glebe Island Abattoirs from the 1st of January, 1892, to the 30th April, 1894?

Answer.

RETURN showing total number of retirements by death, dismissal, resignation, or other causes from the Stores Department, Board of Health, Marine Board, and Glebe Island Abattoirs, from 1st January, 1892, to 30th April, 1894:—

Department.	Total number of Retirements.
Stores Department	8
Board of Health	11
Marine Board	18
Glebe Island Abattoirs	3
Total	40

The Treasury, New South Wales,
Sydney, 26th February, 1895.

JAMES J. HINCHY,
Accountant.

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE.

(RETURN SHOWING EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEARS 1891, 1893, AND 1894.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 *March*, 1895.

[*Laid upon the Table of this House in answer to Question No.* 16, *of* 26*th February*, 1895.]

Question.

16. TREASURY EXPENDITURE FROM 1891 TO 1894:—MR. HOGAN, FOR MR. SEE, *asked* THE COLONIAL TREASURER,—

(1.) What was the expenditure on account of the Treasury for the years 1891, 1893, and the estimated expenditure for 1894?

(2.) By the re-arrangement of the duties of the officers in the Treasury by Mr. See, what savings were effected as compared with amounts previously paid?

Answer.

EXPENDITURE, Treasury Department, for the years 1891, 1893, and 1894.

	1891.	1893.	1894.
Salaries—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Permanent	24,225 4 11	23,060 5 10	22,930 10 4
Temporary	1,771 0 0	1,264 0 0	464 17 11
Contingencies	2,012 16 2	1,446 17 4	1,889 3 2
Totals ... ... £	28,009 1 1	25,771 3 2	25,284 11 5

On 23rd October, 1891, the aggregate annual salaries of officers of the Treasury Department amounted to...	£25,175
On 2nd August, 1894, the aggregate annual salaries of officers of the Treasury Department amounted to...	23,190
Showing a saving on the annual salaries, paid on 2nd August, 1894, as compared with rates paid on 23rd October, 1891, of...	£1,985

NOTE.—£1,985 includes the sum of £1,047, being the saving effected by the reduction of 10 per cent. on amount in excess of £200 per annum deducted from salaries of all Civil Servants during the year 1893.

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POLICE MAGISTRATES, CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS, &c.

(RETURN RESPECTING OFFICERS STATIONED AT CERTAIN TOWNS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 September, 1894.

[*Laid upon the Table in answer to Question No.* 2, *of Thursday,* 20 *September,* 1894.]

Question.

(2.) AMALGAMATION OF OFFICES OF POLICE MAGISTRATE AND CLERK OF PETTY SESSIONS:—MR. STEVENSON, for MR. CLARKE, *asked* THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE,—

(1.) In what towns of the Colony are the four offices comprising Police Magistrate, Clerk of Petty Sessions, assistants, and probationers, filled by separate officers?

(2.) In view of the pressing need for retrenchment and the apparent multiplicity of officers in such cases, will he consider the advisableness for merging the office of Police Magistrate and Clerk of Petty Sessions into one wherever practicable?

Answer.

RETURN showing the towns in the Colony where four Petty Sessions Officers are employed.

Place.	Officers.
Broken Hill	Police Magistrate, Clerk of Petty Sessions, Assistant C.P.S., and Temporary Clerk.
Maitland	Police Magistrate, Clerk of Petty Sessions, and two Clerks.*
Newcastle...	Police Magistrate, Clerk of Petty Sessions, Assistant C.P.S., and Clerk.†

* The C.P.S. and two Clerks also perform Petty Sessions duties at West Maitland and Morpeth.

† It has been decided to transfer the Temporary Junior Clerk, lately employed in this office, to another position.

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POLICE MAGISTRATES ACTING AS MINING WARDENS.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 *June*, 1895.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 29th May, 1895, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

"(1.) The names of the Police Magistrates, and the districts they have "jurisdiction in, who are paid from the Mining Wardens' Vote.

"(2.) The amount each gets as Police Magistrate or Mining Warden per "annum, as salary."

(*Mr. Affleck.*)

POLICE Magistrates who are Mining Wardens, and paid by Mines Department.

Name.	Place.	District.	Amount per annum.
			£
J. Ducat...	Milparinka ...	Albert Mining District	380
A. N. Barnett	Broken Hill ...	" "	506
T. A. Smith	Trunkey ...	Bathurst "	515
E. A. L. Sharpe...	Forbes ...	Lachlan "	470
W. Clarke	Wyalong ...	" "	470
W. A. Steele	Tenterfield ...	New England Mining District ...	470
George Martin	Glen Innes ...	Peel and Uralla "	520
W. W. Fraser	Inverell ...	" "	470
J. F. Makinson	Burrowa ...	Southern Mining District	50
E. L. Maitland	Braidwood ...	" "	425
George Maunsell	Ulladulla ...	" " ...	515
J. L. King	Cooma ...	Tumut and Adelong Mining District	470

747—

[3*d*.]

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1894.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MEMBERS OF THE LATE PARLIAMENT IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 *October*, 1894.

[*Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No.* 1 *of* 19*th September*, 1894.]

Question.

(1.) MEMBERS OF THE LATE PARLIAMENT IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE:—*Mr. Stevenson* (FOR MR. HAYNES) *asked* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

(1.) What Members of the late Parliament are in positions, in any capacity, in the Public Service?

(2.) Have these persons been given preference to, and on what grounds, over the very many, long out of employment, who were refused positions?

Answer.

(1.) Mr. W. H. Sharp has been appointed as a temporary compositor in the Government Printing Office, and Messrs. Thomas Walker and J. W. Bowes are temporarily engaged in preparing a register under the Mining on Private Lands Act.

(2.) I am not aware, but some persons whose services had been dispensed with are employed with them.

1894–5.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

(RETURNS UNDER THE SEVERAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT ADMINISTERED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL FOR THE YEAR 1894.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

I.—DEEDS BRANCH.

No. 1.—CONVEYANCES, Assignments, Leases and Miscellaneous Deeds; Registered under "Deeds Registration Act" (7 Vic. No. 16) during the year 1894.

Conveyances (absolute).		Assignment (absolute)—Leasehold Estates.		Lease—Period exceeding three years.		*Miscellaneous Deeds.
Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Annual Rental.	Number.
5,476	£ s. d. 1,945,526 13 0	258	£ s. d. 160,704 13 7	183	£ s. d. 25,464 12 0	1,790

* Miscellaneous Deeds embrace all documents where valuable consideration is not stated, such as Deeds of Gift, Assignments for benefit of Creditors, Settlements, Powers of Attorney, Notifications of Resumptions, Conditional Purchases with nominal consideration, Writs of Execution, &c., &c.

No. 2.— MORTGAGES on Land Registered under "Deeds Registration Act" (7 Vic. No. 16).

Lent on Town Lands.		Lent on Suburban Lands.		Lent on Town and Country and Town and Suburban Lands.		Lent on Country Lands.		Total.	
No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.	No. of Mortgages.	Amount.
1,113	£ s. d. 975,021 12 0	1,113	£ s. d. 604,647 12 1	342	£ s. d. 178,879 3 3	6,333	£ s. d. 4,066,248 16 9	8,901	£ s. d. 5,824,797 4 1

NOTE.—In many instances the amounts lent upon mortgage by the Banks are not stated, but simply the words "valuable consideration" or "cash credit" inserted in the deed. As this occurs frequently when the properties mortgaged are evidently of great value, the absence of the amounts must materially affect the returns.

No. 3.—DISCHARGES, Conveyances under Mortgage, and Transfers of Mortgages on Land under "Deeds Registration Act" (7 Vic. No. 16).

Discharges of Mortgages on Land.		Conveyances under Mortgage.		Transfers of Mortgages on Land.	
Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
3,630	£ s. d. 2,060,696 0 11	374	£ s. d. 381,737 10 11	508	£ s. d. 485,489 6 3

NOTE.—In many instances the amounts under the above headings are not stated, consequently the returns are, so far, necessarily incomplete.

DEEDS BRANCH—*continued.*

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

Preferable Liens on Wool.			Mortgages on Live Stock.				
No. of Liens.	No. of Sheep.	Amount of Liens.	No. of Mortgages.	No. of Sheep.	No. of Horned Cattle.	No. of Horses, &c.	Amount Lent.
		£ s. d.					£ s. d.
2,627	16,084,929	1,952,450 14 5	2,167	6,586,711	698,448	18,016 horses, 22 camels, 5 elephants, 2 tigers, 2 lions, 2 leopards, 2 panthers.	2,059,381 1 10

In addition to above there were 39 discharges of wool liens registered, representing £45,623 12s. 9d., also 4 transfers of liens.

N.B.—When any sum has been secured, both by a lien on the wool and by a mortgage of the sheep, the amount is included under the head of mortgages only. Thus in 1894 the gross amount lent on liens was £2,014,812 15s. 10d.; but from this has to be deducted the sum of £62,362 1s. 5d., secured both by lien on the wool and mortgage on the sheep, and included in the figure in the last column, so that the net amount lent on lien was £1,952,450 14s. 5d.

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

Number.	Transfer of Mortgages.	Agreements.	Deeds of Confirmation.	Further Assurances.	Amount of Discharges of Mortgage.
					£ s. d.
334	12	.....	.....	95	496,040 18 0

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

Number.	Transfers of Liens.	Amount Lent.
		£ s. d.
2,291	2	181,431 19 6

No. 7.— MISCELLANEOUS.

Searches.		Certified Copies issued.			Deposited Wills.
At 2s. 6d. Real Estate.	At 1s.--Live Stock, Wool, Crops, and Wills.	Grants.	Deeds.	Extra Folios.	
6,627	11,061	566	284	4,707	35

NOTE.—Total fees received, Deeds, &c. (Returns 1 to 7) ... ... £11,145 1s. 7d.

No. 8.— REGISTRATIONS, &c., under Public Companies Act, 37 Vic. No. 19.

New Companies Registered.	Companies wound up.	Declarations, Statements, &c., that certain Companies have become defunct.	Summaries and Lists of Shareholders, Notices of Registered Office and other facts registered.	Searches.	Certified Copies issued.	Total Fees.
						£ s. d.
90	57	57	879	712	55	1,037 11 0

No. 9.— REGISTRATIONS, &c., under No Liability Mining Act, 44 Vic. No. 23.

New Companies registered.	Certified Copies	New Certificates	Fees.
			£ s. d.
25	4	1	1 10 0

No. 10.— REGISTRATIONS, &c., under Trade Marks Act, 28 Vic. No. 9.

Applications lodged.	Applications granted.	Applications refused.	Applications withdrawn.	Trade Marks transferred.	Searches.	Certified Copies issued.	Total Fees.
							£ s. d.
546	386	56	10	94	472	23	1,430 6 0

Grand Total Fees—Deeds Branch (Returns 1 to 10) ... ... £13,614 8s. 7d.

CHARLES PINHEY,
Registrar-General.

II.—LAND TITLES BRANCH.

No. 1.—Return of the Number of Applications, with amount of Fees, &c., under the Real Property Act, 26 Vic. No. 9, from 1st January to 31st December, 1894.

Months.	No. of Applications.	No. of Properties.	Area. Town and Suburban.	Area. Country.	Area. Total.	Value.	Fees. Assurance.	Fees. Commissioners.	Fees. Advertising.	Fees. Certificates.	Fees. Total
			a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January ...	19	27	3 1 30½	887 3 9¼	891 0 39¾	47,440	98 16 8	38 0 0	27 0 0	19 0 0	182 16 8
February...	14	77	185 2 11	2,490 2 32	2,676 1 3	21,376	44 10 8	29 0 0	21 0 0	15 0 0	109 10 8
March	29	40	91 1 27	324 2 15½	416 0 2½	97,555	203 5 1	47 10 0	40 10 0	41 0 0	332 5 1
April	26	29	22 2 8½	3,449 2 7¾	3,472 0 16½	73,367	152 17 1	54 0 0	39 0 0	31 0 0	276 17 1
May.....	24	63	24 1 26¾	6,374 0 31¾	6,398 2 18½	40,110	83 11 4	43 0 0	36 0 0	26 0 0	188 11 4
June	29	49	148 0 34¾	5,872 2 9¼	6,020 3 4¼	40,276	83 18 4	51 10 0	43 10 0	32 0 0	210 18 4
July	27	40	49 2 25¼	12,015 2 17	12,065 1 2¼	249,942	520 14 5	50 0 0	39 0 0	27 0 0	636 14 5
August	26	35	15 1 27½	7,371 2 16	7,387 0 3½	46,800	97 10 2	41 10 0	39 0 0	28 0 0	206 0 2
September..	22	32	46 0 6¾	365 0 0	411 0 6¾	38,037	79 4 11	39 10 0	33 0 0	32 0 0	183 14 11
October	25	27	22 1 34½	201 2 29	224 0 23½	25,130	52 7 2	36 10 0	37 10 0	28 0 0	154 7 2
November..	28	50	73 2 19¼	5,505 0 33¾	5,578 3 13	65,818	137 2 7	57 0 0	42 0 0	32 0 0	268 2 7
December..	14	15	29 0 39½	185 2 1¼	214 3 0¾	62,383	129 19 4	27 0 0	21 0 0	14 0 0	191 19 4
Totals...	283	484	712 0 11¼	45,044 0 2¾	45,756 0 14	808,234	1,683 17 9	514 10 0	418 10 0	325 0 0	2,941 17 9

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

No. 2.—Return of the Number of Crown Grants registered under the Real Property Act, 26 Vic. No. 9, from 1st January to 31st December, 1894.

Months.	No. of Grants.	Area. Town and Suburban.	Area. Country.	Area. Total.	Value.	Assurance.
		a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January	311	235 2 30 7/10	15,435 3 29	15,671 2 19 7/10	24,289 3 7	50 14 8
February	490	237 3 30 3/5	43,806 1 38	44,044 1 28 3/5	61,821 15 7	128 19 1
March	139	98 0 24 8/10	19,321 2 0	19,419 2 24 9/10	133,370 19 3	277 18 0
April.....	243	104 2 3 1/10	11,877 1 3	11,981 3 6 1/10	22,220 0 0	46 8 4
May	283	130 3 8¾	17,903 3 14	18,034 2 22¾	29,608 2 3	61 16 0
June	352	181 3 34½	24,408 0 12	24,590 0 6½	35,412 15 3	73 17 3
July	357	203 0 25¼	30,230 1 17	30,433 2 2¼	49,735 11 1	103 13 8
August	266	185 1 23 7/20	15,293 2 18	15,479 0 1 7/20	24,938 19 1	51 19 10
September	197	99 3 3	31,614 1 25	31,714 0 28	32,688 4 9	68 3 2
October.....	352	140 1 35½	24,984 3 35½	25,125 1 31	37,802 1 8	78 17 1
November.....	198	148 1 32½	10,765 2 30½	10,914 0 23	15,029 15 0	31 7 8
December.....	177	138 1 5¾	20,183 3 8	20,322 0 13¾	18,088 3 7	37 14 7
Totals	3,365	1,904 2 17 9/10	265,825 3 30	267,730 2 7 9/10	485,005 11 1	1,011 9 4

No. 3.—Return showing the Total Area and Value of Land under the Real Property Act, 26 Vic. No. 9, on 31st December, 1894.

	Area.	Value at date of Grant or Application.
	a. r. p.	£ s. d.
Total on 31st December, 1893.....	17,490,626 1 26⅙	36,679,650 18 11
Crown Grants registered during year 1894	267,730 2 7 9/10	485,005 11 1
Land comprised in applications received during the year 1894.....	45,756 0 14	808,234 0 0
Grand Total	17,804,113 0 8 1/15	37,972,890 10 0

No. 4.— RETURN of Memorials registered under the Real Property Act 26 Vic. No. 9 for each month of the year 1894.

Date.	Transfers.	Consideration of Transfers.	Mortgages.	Consideration of Mortgages.	Discharges.	Consideration of Discharges.	Transfers of Mortgage.	Foreclosures of Mortgage.	Encumbrances.	Transfers of encumbrances.	Registered Proprietor (Official Assignee).	Transmissions by Endorsement.	Powers of Attorney.	Leases.	Transfers of Lease.	Surrenders of Lease.	Re-entry of Lease.	Caveats.	Withdrawal of Caveats.	Writs or Warrants.	Satisfaction of Writs or Warrants	Notices of Death.	Notices of Marriage.	Notices of Resumption.	Vesting Orders.	Miscellaneous Endorsements.	Total Memorials.	New Certificates.	Extra Endorsements (after the first	Total Fees.
1894.		£		£		£																								£ s. d.
January	584	176,571	362	410,644	206	141,311	53	2	...	..	6	45	...	13	8	3	...	56	28	7	...	11	2	7	...	7	1,400	405	1,802	1,437 19 4
February	611	284,436	358	325,252	177	145,556	28	8	...	...	4	43	1	9	6	7	...	67	27	7	1	20	...	4	1	...	1,379	400	2,808	1,442 12 8
March	608	110,140	360	523,633	207	212,045	36	3	...	...	6	35	...	8	6	3	...	56	24	8	1	11	1	1	3	2	1,379	419	2,277	1,484 7 8
April...	618	155,804	388	666,792	208	109,331	31	5	1	...	4	31	1	21	9	10	...	59	39	4	...	16	3	3	2	4	1,487	456	1,269	1,464 10 0
May	705	130,467	410	345,120	208	89,746	34	1	...	...	6	47	...	14	6	5	..	70	36	13	2	6	1	3	...	4	1,571	467	1,465	1,493 10 0
June	774	162,262	414	768,711	206	134,297	20	7	...	...	4	41	...	26	5	9	..	55	36	5	...	12	1	...	...	3	1,618	488	1,603	1,536 18 8
July	619	148,570	370	440,307	222	153,482	23	2	..	...	11	34	...	24	9	5	1	53	54	10	2	26	1	4	1	4	1,475	407	2,513	1,497 3 8
August	667	145,082	392	801,211	187	341,462	15	4	...	...	8	46	...	15	8	4	..	56	34	6	...	9	4	6	...	5	1,466	421	1,873	1,462 11 0
September.....	581	223,934	299	229,260	136	54,975	16	4	..	.	10	30	2	16	8	5	..	49	40	9	...	22	...	3	...	2	1,232	412	772	1,276 16 4
October	659	251,914	339	559,087	222	285,214	19	5	1	...	10	45	...	14	...	4	1	59	40	8	1	12	...	6	...	4	1,499	454	1,686	1,505 15 0
November.....	584	149,881	286	236,139	172	176,216	23	7	...		9	48	...	11	3	1	...	63	32	17	1	18	2	1	...	5	1,283	458	1,372	1,352 15 4
December	534	100,916	249	318,812	178	239,457	20	...	1	...	7	45	...	13	3	2	7	52	36	4	4	9	1	1	...	1	1,167	327	1,751	1,183 14 4
	7,574	2,048,977	4,277	5,624,968	2,329	2,083,092	318	48	3	...	85	490	4	184	71	58	9	695	426	98	12	172	16	39	7	41	16,956	5,114	21,191	17,138 14 0

NOTE.—Searches : 603 General at 5s., and 4,022 Single at 2s. Certified Copies issued, 87 ; with 747 Extra Folios. Deposited Plans, 106.

Grand Total Fees, Land Titles Branch £26,141 15 0

CHARLES PINHEY,
Registrar-General.

III.—BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES BRANCH.

No. 1.—Return of Births, Deaths, and Marriages registered in the Colony of New South Wales during the four quarters of the year ended 31st December, 1894.

1894. Quarter ended	Births.			Deaths.			Marriages.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
31 March—							
City of Sydney	425	405	830	247	170	417	477
Suburbs	1,341	1,250	2,591	547	489	1,036	434
Country Districts	3,251	3,020	6,271	1,484	979	2,463	1,120
Total	5,017	4,675	9,692	2,278	1,638	3,916	2,031
30 June—							
City of Sydney	433	421	854	235	212	447	457
Suburbs	1,374	1,205	2,579	519	444	963	418
Country Districts	3,275	3,215	6,490	1,310	880	2,190	1,079
Total	5,082	4,841	9,923	2,064	1,536	3,600	1,954
30 September—							
City of Sydney	407	356	763	258	195	453	466
Suburbs	1,247	1,184	2,431	549	520	1,069	361
Country Districts	3,215	3,119	6,334	1,503	1,012	2,515	992
Total	4,869	4,659	9,528	2,310	1,727	4,037	1,819
31 December—							
City of Sydney	393	363	756	247	220	467	468
Suburbs	1,329	1,203	2,532	583	528	1,111	336
Country Districts	3,347	3,157	6,504	1,272	824	2,096	1,044
Total	5,069	4,723	9,792	2,102	1,572	3,674	1,848
Totals for Year—							
City of Sydney	1,658	1,545	3,203	987	797	1,784	1,868
Suburbs	5,291	4,842	10,133	2,198	1,981	4,179	1,549
Country Districts	13,088	12,511	25,599	5,569	3,695	9,264	4,235
Grand Totals	20,037	18,898	38,935	8,754	6,473	15,227	7,652

No. 2.—Return of Searches and Certified Copies issued, with Total Fees collected, in the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Branch during the year 1894.

Act 7 Vic. No. 16 (Old Records).		Act 19 Vic. No. 34.		Marriages by the Registrar-General.	Total Fees.
Searches made.	Certified Copies issued.	Searches made.	Certified Copies issued.		
95	53	710	2,908	11	£ s. d. 486 14 0

CHARLES PINHEY,
Registrar-General.

IV.

STATEMENT, showing total Collections of Fees during the year 1894.

Act.	Revenue.	Commissioners.	Sale of Forms.	Stamp-duty on Crown Grants.	Trust Funds.		Total.
					Assurance.	Advertising.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Deeds Branch	10,625 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,625 14 0
Crown Lands Agents Receipts Deeds Branch.	2,988 14 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,988 14 7
Land Titles Branch	17,138 14 0	519 10 0	508 15 10	2,322 0 0	4,989 15 2	663 0 0	26,141 15 0
B. D. M. Branch	486 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	486 14 0
"O.H.M.S." Registrations	140 6 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140 6 6
Totals	31,380 3 1	519 10 0	508 15 10	2,322 0 0	4,989 15 2	663 0 0	40,383 4 1

CHARLES PINHEY,
Registrar-General.

V.—SUMMARY.

I.—*Deeds Branch.*

THE returns of the Deeds Registration Office for the year 1894 present the following results:—There were registered a total of 21,120 Deeds affecting land, representing 5,476 Conveyances, with a value of £1,945,526; 258 Assignments of leases, of the value of £160,704; 183 Leases, of the value of £25,464; together with 8,104 Transfer of Conditional purchases; and 1,790 miscellaneous Deeds, where no consideration was stated. There were 8,901 Mortgages over town, suburban, and country lands, representing a value of £5,824,797, registered during 1894, whilst 3,630 Discharges of mortgages were registered releasing £2,060,696; 374 Conveyances under mortgage, representing £381,737, and 508 Transfers of Mortgage in consideration of £485,489. There were 2,627 preferable Liens on wool registered over 16,084,929 sheep, in consideration of £1,952,450, in addition to 43 Transfers and Discharges of liens. Of Mortgages on Cattle registered there were 2,167 over 6,586,711 sheep, 698,448 cattle, 18,016 horses, and 35 camels, &c., representing £2,059,381; whilst there were 334 Discharges deposited, releasing £496,040, and 107 other dealings therewith. The Liens on growing crops lodged for registration numbered 2,291 for £181,431, together with 2 Transfers thereof. Search fees paid numbered 6,627, at 2s. 6d. (Real Estate), 11,061 at 1s. (live stock, crops, &c.) 850 certified copies of Deeds and grants were issued with 4,707 extra folios. Wills deposited numbered 35. Total fees, Deeds, &c., £11,145 1s. 7d.

Under the Limited Liability Companies Act 90 new companies were registered, and 879 returns, &c., were furnished during 1894 by those already in existence. The Limited Companies registered as having been wound up or declared to be defunct during the year numbered 114. The No-Liability Mining Act had 25 new companies added to the list of those already registered. Searches Public Companies numbered 712. Certified copies, 55. Total fees (Public Companies), £1,039 1s.

There were 546 Trade Marks applied for, 386 were registered, 56 refused, and 10 withdrawn; in addition to which there were 94 trade marks transferred. Searches, 472. Certified copies issued, 23. Total fees (Trade Marks), £1,430 6s.

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

The fees of office received by the Registration of Deeds Branch in 1894 totalled £10,625 14s., in addition to the sum of £2,988 14s. 7d. credited by the Treasury to this office for the Registration of Conditional Purchases. Grand total of fees, Deeds Branch, £13,614 8s. 7d.

II.—*Land Titles Branch.*

The returns under the Real Property Act, 26 Vic. No. 9 (Torrens' Act), furnish the following information:—During the year 283 Applications to bring 484 properties under the Real Property Act were lodged. They represented 712 acres 0 roods $11\frac{1}{4}$ perches of town and suburban lands and 45,044 acres 0 roods $2\frac{3}{4}$ perches of country lands, of the total value of £808,234, the fees of office paid thereon amounting to £2,941 17s. 9d. There were 3,365 Grants recorded during 1894, comprising 1,904 acres 2 roods and $17\frac{9}{10}$ perches town and suburban and 265,825 acres 3 roods 30 perches country lands. the purchase moneys totalling £485,005 11s. 1d. with payments on account of Assurance Fund, amounting to £1,011 9s. 4d. The aggregate area of land under these provisions of this Act on 31st December last was 17,804,113 acres 0 rood $8\frac{1}{15}$ perches of the total declared value (at the date of application and grant respectively) of £37,972,890 10s. Of the 16,956 Memorials registered there were 7,574 transfers for a total consideration of £2,048,977; 4,277 Mortgages securing the sum of £5,624,968; and 2,329 Discharges of mortgages releasing £2,083,092. There were in addition to these, 5,114 New Certificates issued and 21,191 extra endorsements (after the first) entered, whilst the total fees of office collected under this head (memorials, &c.) amounted to £17,138 14s.

4,625 Searches against titles were made by the public in this Branch during 1894, viz.:—4,022 single and 603 general searches.

There were also 87 certified copies issued, with 747 extra folios thereon. Deposited plans of sub-divisions numbered 106.

Grand total fees for Land Titles Branch, £26,141 15s.

III.—*Births, Deaths, and Marriages Branch.*

The registrations in this Branch during the year 1894 were:—Births, 38,935—20,037 males and 18,898 females; deaths, 15,227—8,754 males and 6,473 females; marriages, 7,652. These were distributed as to locality as follows:—Births—City of Sydney, 3,203; suburbs, 10,133; country districts, 25,599. Deaths—City of Sydney, 1,784; suburbs, 4,179; country districts, 9,264. Marriages—City of Sydney, 1,868; suburbs, 1,549; country districts, 4,235.

2,961 certified copies were issued and 805 searches made. Total fees for this Branch, £486 14s.

IV.—*Total Fees for the whole Department for* 1894.

	£	s.	d.
Deeds Branch	13,614	8	7
Land Titles Branch—Revenue	17,138	14	0
Do Commissioners	519	10	0
Do Trust Funds	5,652	15	2
Do Other collections	2,830	15	10
Births, Deaths, and Marriages Branch	486	14	0
"O.H.M.S." (Deeds and Land Titles)	140	6	6
Grand total	£40,383	4	1

CHARLES PINHEY,
Registrar-General.

Registrar-General's Office,
Sydney, 15 January, 1895.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1895.

[6d.]

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE FITZROY DOCK.

(RETURN RESPECTING RETIREMENT OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 *October,* 1894.

[*Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No.* 8, *of* 11*th October,* 1894.]

Question.

(8.) RETIREMENT OF LATE SUPERINTENDENT OF FITZROY DOCK:—MR. WHIDDON *asked* THE SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS,—Will he lay upon the Table of the House the complete text of paper No. 1, *in re* retirement of the late Superintendent of Fitzroy Dock, an excised copy of which was furnished on 17th October, 1893, at the request of Mr. G. D. Clark?

Answer.

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

RETRENCHMENT OF OFFICERS.

Harbours and Rivers Branch, Sydney, 7 July, 1893.

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

I now submit a list of fourteen* officers whose services may be dispensed with, seven of whom are staff officers and eight temporary. *Should be fifteen.

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

If the Minister approves of this recommendation, I presume steps will be taken to place the names of the officers to be promoted on the permanent staff.

The

The following are the changes I propose :—

PROFESSIONAL.

Permanent.

Name.	Position.	Age between—	Length of Service.
		years.	y. m.
~~†1. C. A. Tillett ... ...~~	~~Principal Office Assistant ... ...~~	~~51—5~~	~~22—8~~
~~†2. A. Williams ... ...~~	~~Principal Field Assistant ... ...~~	~~58—9~~	~~18—11~~
†3. J. P. Josephson	Supervising Engineer	38—9	25 2
4. John Laing	Dredge Master	72—3	24 11
5. James Rorison	do	64—5	23 3
6. Henry Orr	do	54—5	25 1
7. D. S. Kirkwood	do	63—4	28 8
	Temporary Staff.		
8. W. E. Kemp	Resident Engineer (1st class) ...	34—5	18 1
9. A. W. H. Anderson	Surveyor	32—3	15 6
‡ 10. J. C. Rolliston	do	34—5	13 0
	Daily rate.		
‡ 11. Selwood Smythe... 16/-	Draftsman	32—3	3 11
‡ 12. C. J. Purves 15/-	do	29–30	2 11
13. T. H. Clark 14/-	do	27—8	1 3
14. J. S. Gilmore 10/-	Clerk	?	6 10
15. H. V. Proctor 12/-	do	36—7	8 11

‡ I would suggest that these five officers be granted twelve months' leave without pay.

The Under Secretary, Public Works. C.W.D., 17/7/93.

Present Salary.	To be succeeded by—	Age between—	Years in Service.	Present Salary.	Proposed Salary.	Saving.
£ s. d.			y. m.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
~~740 0 0~~	~~H. R. Carleton ... ...~~	~~42–3~~	~~14—2~~	~~470 0 0~~	~~600 0 0~~	~~140 0 0~~
~~695 0 0~~	~~J. W. Grimshaw ... ...~~	.....	~~11—6~~	~~335 0 0~~	~~500 0 0~~	~~195 0 0~~
515 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	515 0 0
380 0 0	To be succeeded by Masters promoted at their present rate of pay—no increases.	.....	.....	380 0 0	380 0 0	.....
380 0 0		.....	.....	335 0 0	335 0 0	45 0 0
380 0 0		.....	.....	335 0 0	335 0 0	45 0 0
380 0 0		.....	.....	330 10 0	330 10 0	49 10 0
380 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	380 0 0
267 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	267 10 0
200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0
244 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244 0 0
230 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230 0 0
216 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	216 0 0
156 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156 0 0
181 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181 0 0
						~~2,914 0 0~~
						2,724 0 0

7/7/93. C. W. DARLEY.

For formal approval.—J.B., 17/7/93. Approved, excepting in the cases marked †, which will stand over for further consideration.—W.J.L., 20/7/93. Mr. Darley.—J.B., B.C., 20/7/93.

As it is possible another officer will be removed from the Department for reasons the Minister has been made aware of, I respectfully ask that Mr. Kemp's name may be omitted from the list of officers to be temporarily retrenched. Mr. Kemp is at present usefully employed in the Hunter district under Mr. Walsh, in connection with flood embankment works.—C.W.D., 25/7/93.

Approved.—W.J.L., 25/7/93.

After further considering the question of retrenching Mr. Tillett and Mr. Williams, I have decided that they should retire, to take effect from the 1st of July. The former will have eight months leave, and the latter seven, on full pay ; these sums to be paid out of the savings of this year. Mr. Josephson will remain.—W.J.L., 25/7/93.

Mr. Darley.—J.B., B.C., 25/7/93. Noted. Prepare notices.—C.W.D., 25/7/93.

Sir,

Sir, Sydney, 26 July, 1893.

I have the honor to inform you that it has been decided you were retired from the Service on the 1st instant, in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Act, but, owing to your long service in the Department, eight months' leave of absence on full pay will be allowed you from the date named.

In conveying this intimation to you, I need hardly say how deeply I regret that the Department will lose such an efficient officer, and that I will be without the services of so valuable an assistant.

I have, &c.,
C. W. DARLEY,
Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

G. A. Tillett, Esq., Sydney.

Sir, Sydney, 26 July, 1893.

I have the honor to inform you that it has been decided you were retired from the Service on the 1st instant, in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Act, but, owing to your long service in the Department, seven months' leave of absence on full pay will be allowed you from the date named.

In conveying this decision to you I need hardly say how deeply I regret that the Department will lose such an efficient officer, and that I will be without the services of so valuable an assistant.

I have, &c.,
C. W. DARLEY,
Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

Alfred Williams, Esq., Sydney.

Notices to the following effect were also sent to Messrs. John Laing, James Rorison, Henry Orr, and D. S. Kirkwood (dredge-masters) :—

Sir, Sydney, 17 July, 1893.

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

I have, &c.,
C. W. DARLEY,
Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

The following communication was sent to Messrs. A. W. H. Anderson, J. C. Rolleston, Selwood Smythe, and C. J. Purves :—

Sir, Sydney, 24 July, 1893.

As it has been decided to exercise the most rigid economy in this Department, I regret to inform you that twelve months leave of absence without pay will be granted you from the 1st proximo.

This step is taken owing entirely to the pressing need of reducing the staff of this office for the present, but it is hoped that your services will be availed of again at the expiration of the period named.

I have, &c.,
C. W. DARLEY,
Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

Notices were also sent to Messrs. T. H. Clark, J. S. Gilmore, and H. V. Proctor, as follows :—

Sir, Sydney, 24 July, 1893.

As it has been decided to exercise the most rigid economy in this Department, I regret to inform you that your services are most reluctantly dispensed with from the 1st proximo.

This step is taken owing entirely to the pressing need of reducing the staff of this office, but at the same time I wish to state that I have had every reason to be satisfied with the services you have rendered whilst in this Branch.

Certain concessions in respect to leave of absence for your length of service will be granted you.

I have, &c.,
C. W. DARLEY,
Engineer-in-Chief for Harbour and Rivers.

A notice was sent to Mr. J. P. Josephson to the following effect :—

Sir, Sydney, 17 July, 1893.

I have to inform you that your services will not be required after the 31st instant in consequence of the abolition of your office. You will therefore be retired under the 46th clause of the Civil Service Act of 1884.

I have, &c.,
C. W. DARLEY,
Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

The foregoing letter was afterwards cancelled as follows :—

Sir, Sydney, 8 September, 1893.

I beg to inform you that the Minister for Works has decided that you are to remain in the office. The notice, therefore, sent to you on the 17th July last can be considered as cancelled.

I have, &c.,
C. W. DARLEY,
Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1894.

[3d.]

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEPROSY IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

(REPORT FOR 1894 ON ADMINISTRATION OF THE LEPROSY ACT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 *June*, 1895.

The Secretary to the Board of Health to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Board of Health Office, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 28 May, 1895.

I have the honor, by direction of the Board of Health, to forward you herewith a report on Leprosy in New South Wales, and to suggest that it should be laid before the Houses of Parliament.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND SAGER,

Secretary.

[*Enclosure.*]

LEPROSY IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

ON the 1st January, 1894, there remained under detention at the leper lazaret thirty-six persons (*vide* Appendix A); during the year twelve persons were reported to the Board, in accordance with the provisions of the 3rd section of the Leprosy Act, as suspected to be suffering from this disease. On investigation seven were found to be ill of some other disease, and five, who proved to have leprosy, were placed in the lazaret; of these one was a native of New South Wales, of European descent; one a native of Queensland, of European descent; one a native of Saxony; one of New Caledonia; and one of India.

The number remaining on the 31st December, 1894, was forty, one native of New South Wales having died during the year.

From the summary it will be seen that the total number of patients admitted since 1883 is fifty-five, six of whom were females and natives of New South Wales. Their nationality was as follows:—Natives of New South Wales, fifteen, of whom four have died; Queensland, one; China, twenty-nine, of whom ten have died; India, two; West Indies, one, who was discharged in 1885; Java, one; England, one; Fiji, one; Solomon Islands, one; New Zealand, one; New Caledonia, one; and Germany, one.

During the year a Chinese seaman from a ship in the harbour was discovered to be a leper, but as he was returned to China in the same vessel, he is not included in the list of persons detained at the lazaret.

In Appendix B will be found similar information to that given last year; the sex, occupation, and a reference number corresponding to those used in the clinical notes on the various cases being stated.

The clinical notes on the five cases admitted during the year 1894 do not form part of this general report, but are printed as an Appendix, and will be issued to medical men, scientific societies, and others interested in the study of leprosy.

The number of persons segregated during the year is considerably less than during any year since the Act making it compulsory to report all cases of leprosy came into operation, and the opinion of the Board as expressed in a prior report dealing with the comparatively large increase in the admissions during the years 1891 and 1892 is thereby strengthened. In this report it was stated that the Board does not regard this large increase as any indication of the spread of the disease, since many of the cases recently admitted must have been suffering from the disease for some years past; but it was only when the reporting of these cases was made compulsory by law that their friends and medical attendants notified the Board.

No application has been made to the Board for the special segregation of any patient outside the lazaret, and at the present time all known cases of leprosy are confined in the male and female branches of the lazaret.

 Every

Every opportunity is given to members of the medical profession to visit the lazaret for the purpose of seeing such patients as may have been under their treatment or for the study of the disease.

The following statements show the total expenditure for the year 1894 and the sources from which the moneys have been paid :—

STATEMENT of the total Expenditure of the Leper Lazaret (male and female) at Little Bay during the year 1894, showing from what sources the amounts have been paid :—

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	HOW PAID.	£	s.	d.
To working expenses as per attached statement	2,794	5	2	From vote for the maintenance of Lepers by the Board of Health	2,079	13	8
,, cost of erecting bedroom and wash-house, and other additions	260	4	2	From vote for stores by the Controller-General of Stores	461	13	4
,, fees for medical examination of lepers, proved and suspected	29	6	3	From votes under control of the Government Architect	260	4	2
				From vote of the Coast Hospital by services and stores transferred	282	4	5
Total	£3,083	15	7	Total	£3,083	15	7

STATEMENT showing the Working Expenses of the Leper Lazaret (male and female) at Little Bay for the year 1894:—

	£	s.	d.
Salaries	683	7	4
Provisions	1,079	14	1
Fuel	187	0	1
Drugs, disinfectants, &c.	148	2	2
Tobacco, cigars, and opium	168	14	8
Drapery, bedding, uniforms, &c.	164	0	1
Furniture, ironmongery, brushware, glassware, and crockeryware	122	5	10
Books, papers, &c.	20	2	0
Material for repairs	33	12	2
Wines, beer, and spirits	138	0	0
Sundries	49	6	9
Total	†£2,794	5	2

† Being equal to an average cost of £74 10s. 3d. per inmate per annum.

It has been the earnest endeavour of the Board of Health to do everything possible to mitigate the sufferings of these unfortunate patients, and their wants have been carefully attended to by an experienced wardsman in charge, and by attendants and nurses, under the direct supervision of the Medical Superintendent and Matron of the Coast Hospital.

By order of the Board of Health,

EDMUND SAGER,
Secretary.

Sydney, 28 May, 1895.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN showing number of persons found to be suffering from Leprosy and removed to Little Bay, New South Wales; also Deaths and Discharges for each year since 1883.

	N.S.W.	New Zealand.	English.	Chinese.	Javanese.	West Indian.	South Sea Islanders.	Indian.	German.	Queenslander.	New Caledonian.	Total.
1883.												
Admitted during the year	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Died do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1884.												
Remaining in on January 1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Admitted during the year	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Died do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1885.												
Remaining in on January 1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Admitted during the year	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Died do	...	...	...	1	...	1*	...	...	...	...	...	2
1886.												
Remaining in on January 1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Admitted during the year	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Died do	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
1887.												
Remaining in on January 1	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Admitted during the year	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Died do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1888.												
Remaining in on January 1	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Admitted during the year	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Died do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1889.												
Remaining in on January 1	1	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Admitted during the year	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Died do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
1890.												
Remaining in on January 1	2	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Admitted during the year	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Died do	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1891.												
Remaining in on January 1	4	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Admitted during the year	5†	...	...	4	...	...	1‡	...	...	...	...	10
Died do	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1892.												
Remaining in on January 1	8	...	...	11	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	21
Admitted during the year	2	...	1	8	...	...	1§	...	...	...	...	12
Died do	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
1893.												
Remaining in on January 1	8	...	1	18	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	30
Admitted during the year	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7
Died do	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1894.												
Remaining in on January 1	11	1	1	19	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	36
Admitted during the year	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	5
Died do	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Remaining in on January 1, 1895	11¶	1¶	1	19	1	...	2	2	1	1¶	1	40

* One West Indian discharged on the 29th December, 1885, his sores having healed and there being no law warranting his detention.
† One patient, I.L., reported 18th December, 1891, was removed to Little Bay on 12th January, 1892.
‡ Native of Tanna. § Native of Fiji, of European descent. ¶ All of European descent.

SUMMARY of cases since 1883.

	N.S.W.	New Zealand.	English.	Chinese.	Javanese.	West Indian.	South Sea Islanders.	Indian.	German.	Queenslander.	New Caledonian.	Total.
Total admitted since 1883	15	1	1	29	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	55
Total died since 1883	4	...	...	10	...	1*	...	...	...	...	...	15
Remaining in on January 1, 1893	11‡	1‡	1	19	1	...	2†	2	1	1	1	40

* Discharged, 29th December, 1885. (See previous note.) † One a native of Fiji of European descent; and the other a native of Tanna.
‡ All of European descent.

APPENDIX B.

RETURN of Particulars of Lepers detained at Little Bay, New South Wales, since the year 1883.

Name.	Sex.	Nationality.	Occupation.	Admission.		Where from.	No. of Case in Clinical Notes.	Died.
				Age on.	Date of.			
A.H. ...	Male ...	Chinese	Gardener	42	19 April, 1883 ...	Parramatta Asylum.....	.....	15 May, 1886.
J.H. ...	do ...	do	do	32	19 „ „ ...	do	.....	27 June, „
A.H. ...	do ...	do	do	34	12 June, „ ...	do	.....	20 April, „
A.M. ...	do ...	do	Butcher	32	28 Oct., „ ...	Tenterfield	XIV	
A.P. ...	do ...	do	Storekeeper	27	28 „ „ ...	Willow Creek	XV	
G.H. ...	do ...	do	Labourer	37	27 Oct., 1884 ...	Sydney	.....	§24 Dec., „
K.K. ...	do ...	do	do	24	21 Dec., „ ...	Bathurst	.....	28 April, 1885.
J.B. ...	do ...	West Indian...	do	51	22 Sept., 1885 ...	Bermagui	.....	¶
A.Y. ...	do ...	Chinese.....	Gardener	29	23 Dec., „ ...	Sydney	.....	6 Feb., 1890.
C.B. ...	do ...	do	do	32	29 Jan., 1886 ...	Alexandria	XVI	
A.S. ...	do ...	do	Tin-miner.....	42	20 Feb., „ ...	Cooper's Creek.....	.....	12 Nov., „
C.T. ...	do ...	Javanese	Groom	24	14 Aug., „ ...	Castle Hill, Parramatta	XVII	
A.L. ...	do ...	Chinese	Gardener	44	20 May, 1887 ...	Bathurst	.....	12 April, 1891.
Y.S. ...	do ...	do	Carpenter	31	20 April, 1888 ...	Sydney	XVIII	
*F.G. ...	do ...	N.S.W.	Plasterer	27	21 Aug., „ ...	do	I	25 Sept., 1892.
A.Y. ...	do ...	Chinese.....	Gardener	29	30 Sept., „ ...	Inverell.....	XIX	
L.P. ...	do ...	do	Carpenter	18	22 Dec., „ ..	Sydney	XX	
H.K. ...	do ...	do	Miner	28	23 Mar., 1889 ...	Enfield	XXI	
*H.B. ...	do ...	N.S.W.	do	17	17 Dec., „ ...	Mudgee.....	II	13 May, 1894.
*H.R. ...	do ...	do	Labourer	28	8 Aug., 1890 ...	Richmond River	III	
*A.G. ...	do ...	do	Schoolboy	14	18 „ „ ...	Balmain	IV	
*E.U. ...	do ...	do	Labourer	23	16 Jan., 1891 ...	Sydney	V	
*H.S. ...	do ...	do	Mariner.....	41	23 „ „ ...	Newtown	VI	4 Feb., 1891.
A.L. ...	do ...	Chinese.....	Gardener	30	26 Feb., „ ...	Newcastle.....	XXIII	
*M.R. ...	Female..	N.S.W.	Domestic duties	33	†11 Mar., „ ...	Surry Hills	VII	20 June, 1892.
T.W. ...	Male ...	Chinese	Cook	29	6 Aug., „ ...	Narrandera	XXV	
W.C. ...	do ...	do	Labourer	40	27 „ „ ...	Sydney	XXIV	
A.H. ...	do ...	do	Storekeeper	25	18 Sept., „ ...	Mudgee.....	XXII	
J.L. ...	do ...	S.S. Islander ..	Labourer	25	8 Dec., „ ...	Clarence River.....	XXVI	
*R.W. ...	do ...	N.S.W.	Carpenter	47	24 „ „ ...	Narrabri	VIII	
*I.L. ...	Female..	do	Domestic duties	53	†18 „ „ ...	Waverley	IX	
A.S. ...	Male ...	Chinese.....	Cabinet-maker	28	21 April, 1892 ...	Sydney	XXVII	29 June, 1892.
*C.D. ...	do ...	N.S.W.	Carpenter	24	30 „ „ ...	Gunnedah.....	X	
S.P. ...	do ...	English.....	Commercial Traveller	49	7 June, „ ...	Sydney	XI	
H.G. ...	do ...	Chinese.....	Wood-cutter.....	47	19 Sept., „ ...	do	XXVIII	
*M.E.K.	Female..	N.S.W.	Domestic duties	43	21 „ „ ...	North Sydney	XII	
L.P.H.	Male ...	Chinese.....	Gardener	44	12 Oct., „ ...	Manly	XXIX	
‡W.W. ..	do ...	Fijian	Schoolboy	13	27 „ „ ...	Sydney	XIII	
A.L. ...	do ...	Chinese	Gardener	35	3 Nov., „ ...	Bombala	XXXI	
A.Q. ...	do ...	do	Dealer	39	15 „ „ ...	do	XXXII	
J.C. ...	do ...	do	.....	38	29 „ „ ...	Sydney	XXXIII	2 Aug., 1893.
A.G. ...	do ...	do	Labourer	26	7 Dec., „ ...	Parramatta	XXX	
G.Y. ...	do ...	do	Cook	68	31 „ „ ...	Sydney	XXXIV	
A.P. ...	do ...	do	Hawker.....	33	21 Jan., 1893 ...	Parramatta	XXXV	
‡M.M. ...	Female..	New Zealander	.....	24	27 Feb., „ ...	Fiji	XXXVI	
A.T. ...	Male ...	Chinese.....	Bushman	28	15 April, „ ...	Cooma	XXXVII	
*N.G. ...	do ...	N.S.W.	Miner	61	21 „ „ ...	Parramatta Asylum.....	XXXVIII	
*A.M. ...	Female..	do	Housewife	35	7 Sept., „ ...	Balmain	XXXIX	
P.M. ...	Male ...	Indian	Hawker.....	47	3 Nov., „ ...	Newcastle.....	XL	
*E.R. ...	Female..	N.S.W.	Domestic duties	16	18 „ „ ...	West Maitland	XLI	
C.H.M. .	Male ...	German	Station Overseer	65	25 Jan., 1894 ...	Sydney	XLII	
‡W.H.D.	do ...	Queensland ...	.....	21	18 April, „ ...	do	XLIII	
G.N. ...	do ...	New Caledonia	Pearl-diver	20	16 July, „ ...	do	XLIV	
*H.J.T...	do ...	N.S.W.	Bushman	52	10 Oct., „ ...	do	XLV	
K.J. ...	do ...	Indian	Hawker.....	30	30 Nov., „ ...	do	XLVI	

* These are all natives of New South Wales, of European descent. † Date of report. These patients were afterwards removed to Little Bay. ‡ Of European descent. § This patient was transferred to a Hospital for the Insane on 2nd April, 1885, where also his death occurred. ¶ This patient was discharged on the 29th December, 1885 (see note * to Appendix A).

NOTES.—(*a*) The only additional cases of leprosy in New South Wales *which have been reported to the Board of Health* are P.S., *æt.* 38, died in the Richmond River District in March, 1887, and G.R., *æt.* 28, whose death, certified by his medical attendants, was reported by the City Coroner on the 18th July, 1889. Both of these persons were of European parentage. (*b*) On comparison with the reports for previous years differences in ages or dates of admission of some coloured patients will be observed. Those now given are the correct ages and dates.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1895.

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DAIRIES SUPERVISION ACT.

(REPORT ON ADMINISTRATION OF, FOR THE YEAR 1894.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 July, 1895.

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

Sir, Board of Health Office, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 2 July, 1895.

I have the honor, by direction of the Board of Health, to forward herewith, for the information of the Chief Secretary, a report on the administration of the Dairies Supervision Act for the year 1894.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND SAGER,

Secretary.

[*Enclosure.*]

DURING the year 1894 the provisions of the Dairies Supervision Act, 50 Victoria No. 17, were extended to the following districts :—

(*a*) The police district of Rylstone and those portions of the police district of Mudgee in which the Act is not already in force ;
(*b*) The municipal district of Moree and an area of 5 miles outside such municipality ;
(*c*) Hillgrove and the surrounding area under the Towns Police Act ;
(*d*) The police district of Scone ;
(*e*) The municipal district of Parkes and an area within a radius of 10 miles outside such municipality ;
(*f*) The counties of King and Georgiana ;
(*g*) The borough of Wagga Wagga and an area within a radius of 5 miles outside such borough ;
(*h*) The borough of Lithgow and an area within a radius of 10 miles from the Lithgow Court-house ;
(*i*) The parish of Metz, county of Sandon (in the Armidale district) ;
(*j*) An area within a radius of 12 miles from the Broken Hill Post Office (extension outside the municipality) ;
(*k*) The Municipal District of Casino, and an area within a radius of 8 miles outside such municipality ;
(*l*) The Municipal District of Blayney, and an area within a radius of 12 miles outside such municipality.

With very few exceptions, all the districts in which the Act has been proclaimed have been visited by the officers of the Board as in former years. Owing, however, to the largely increased area brought under the provisions of the Act, and the additional duties devolving on the inspectors, it will not be practicable in the future to visit the whole of the districts as frequently as previously, but special assistance will be given the local authorities of those places to which the Act has only recently been extended.

 The

The districts now under the operation of the Act have increased from 153, at the end of 1893, to 173 at the end of 1894, and in some of the dairying centres, the new registrations are very numerous.

In Appendix A will be found a synopsis of the reports of the Board's Inspectors, together with a record of the action taken consequent thereon. The extension of the Act was in most districts at the direct request of the local Municipal Council, the advantages to be derived by bringing milk sellers under the provision of such a measure being now widely recognised.

In Appendix B will be found the usual abstract of the annual reports furnished by the various Local Authorities. It is a well-established fact that a steady improvement has taken place in the administration of the Act by the various Local Authorities, but some do not pay the attention they ought to do in order to give effect to its provisions. A large number of prosecutions have been instituted by the Sydney City Council against dairymen selling adulterated milk; the police also in a few districts have taken proceedings against persons who were not registered. There are, however, numerous cases where premises are in an insanitary condition, or where other breaches of the Act are committed, and offenders are not punished as they should be, by having their registrations cancelled, or by other proceedings being instituted.

Much dissatisfaction exists in some districts, owing to (say) a farmer selling milk as such, being subjected to the provisions of the Act, whereas his neighbour, who makes butter, does not come under any supervision; also, some of the Councils express an opinion that it is in contravention of the Municipalities Act to use any of their revenue derived from rates in payment of a dairy inspector.

It will be noted from the appendices that many cattle have been destroyed as diseased, and the Board are taking steps to impress upon the Local Authorities the urgent need for the immediate destruction of any cows or bulls that may be affected with tuberculosis, and for the cancellation of the registration of dairymen who object to carry out their directions in this matter; and, while it is certain that the proportion of dairy stock suffering from this disease is much smaller here than in European countries, there are yet the strongest reasons for stamping out the cases that are discovered, not only to arrest the spread of the disease amongst the cattle, but also because of the serious risk of the tubercular matter contained in the milk causing consumption of the lungs in the human beings who use it.

By order of the Board of Health,

EDMUND SAGER,

Secretary.

2 July, 1895.

APPENDIX A.

DAIRIES SUPERVISION ACT, 1894.

ABSTRACT of Reports on the Registered Premises in the Municipal and Police Districts hereunder referred to, for the year ending 31st December, 1894, showing the steps taken by the Board of Health to enforce the provisions of the Act.

No.	Name of District.	No. of Registered Premises.		Date of Inspection	Condition of Premises.	Action taken by the Board to enforce provisions of Act.	
		Dairies.	Milk Stores.			Date.	Nature of communication forwarded to Local Authority.
1	Adamstown	8	6	17/3/94	Satisfactory	6/4/94	Copy of report forwarded.
2	Albury	22	..	14/8/94 and 15/8/94	Very satisfactory	24/8/94	Copy of report forwarded with letter expressing satisfaction at the administration of the Act, and advising attention to the few minor improvements recommended.
3	Alexandria	19	17	6/7/94	Good	16/7/94	Copy of report forwarded with letter recommending that the suggested minor improvements should be carried out; that a diseased cow be destroyed; and that cesspits should be abolished
4	Annandale	4	8	20 6/94	Clean	2/7/94	Copy of report forwarded with letter suggesting that a few recommended improvements receive attention.
5	Armidale	8	.	24/7/94	Fairly satisfactory	13/8/94	Copy of report forwarded with letter recommending better keeping of certain premises, with cancellation of registration in default, and prosecution of unregistered traders.
6	Armidale (a)	..					
7	Ashfield	13	7	25 6/94	Improvement required	2/7/94	Copy of report forwarded with letter recommending the carrying out of suggested improvements; the destruction of diseased cows, and the prevention of animals having access to polluted water or herbage.
8	Auburn	14		1/11/94	Clean, and generally satisfactory	10/11/94	Copy of report forwarded with letter drawing attention to the remarks therein.
9	Balmain	14	66	21/11/94 and 22/11/94	Fair generally	3/12/94	Copy of report forwarded with letter recommending cancellation of certain registrations unless improvements to premises are made, and cows prevented having access to a refuse tip.
10	Balranald						
11	Bathurst	26	..	19/2/94	Generally satisfactory	5 3/94	Copy of report with letter urging abolition of cesspits remaining, and the carrying out of minor improvements
12	Bathurst (a)	54	2	21/2/94 to 23/9/94	Satisfactory	5/3/94	Copy of report to Inspector-General of Police with letter advising the carrying out of some needed improvements.
13	Berrima (a)	258		7/4/94	Generally satisfactory	9/5/94	Copy of report to Inspector-General of Police with letter recommending the carrying out of improvements found necessary, and advising immediate destruction of diseased animals. (NOTE.—Portion of premises only visited by Board's Inspector.)
14	Berry	101	..	19/11/94 to 23/11/94	Unsatisfactory	12/12/94	Copy of report with with letter drawing attention to the very unfavourable nature of the report, and intimating that a further inspection will be made in six months time, when, if no improvement is noticed, the Board will take action under section 14 of the Act
15	Botany	4		22/2/94	Fair	5/3/94	Copy of report with letter advising that the recommendations respecting the boiling-down near certain premises should be carried out.
16	Bowral	9		17/4/94	Satisfactory	25/4/94	Copy of report with letter recommending that minor improvements suggested should receive attention.
17	Blayney	.					No inspection as yet made; Act only recently extended.
18	Blayney (a)	.					
19	Brisbane Water (a)	10		5/10/94	Satisfactory	15 10/94	Copy of report sent to Inspector-General of Police, asking that attention may be given to remarks therein.
20	Broken Hill						
21	Broken Hill (a)	.				.	Not yet visited by Board's Inspector.
22	Broughton Vale	29	.	24/11/94	Generally good	12/12/94	Copy of report with letter recommending carrying out improvements at a butter factory and the destruction of diseased cows.
23	Burwood	7	1	29/6/94	Mostly good	4/7/94	Copy of report with letter recommending stricter supervision over two of the dairies, and advising improved drainage.
24	Burrowa	.		11/9/94	None registered	22/9/94	Copy of report with letter expressing regret at very unsatisfactory state of affairs; recommending immediate carrying out of suggested improvements, and drawing attention to the 14th section of the Act.
25	Cabramatta and Canley Vale.	10	.	28/11/94	Satisfactory	12/12/94	Copy of report forwarded for the information of the Local Authority.
26	Camden	14		5/1/94	Improved	19/1/94	Copy of report forwarded with letter urging the completion of any improvements still needed.
27	Camden (a)		..	5/1/94		19/1/94	Copy of report forwarded to Inspector-General of Police with letter advising that if diseased animals are kept on certain premises, the registrations should be cancelled; also, calling for better sanitary maintenance of premises.
28	Campbelltown			12/1/94	Improved somewhat, but not yet satisfactory.	19/1/94	Copy of report forwarded with letter urging the carrying-out of all improvements as mentioned in reports.
29	Campbelltown (a)	4		13/1/94	Fairly satisfactory	19/1/94	Copy of report to Inspector-General of Police with letter asking that any improvements needed may be done, and advising registration of a creamery.
30	Camperdown	4	20	24/10/94	Satisfactory	5/11/94	Copy of report with letter forwarded advising that dairy cattle should be prevented from having access to polluted water.
31	Canterbury	16		28/6/94	Generally satisfactory	4/7/94	Copy of report with letter forwarded recommending the carrying out of some minor improvements, the submission of some samples of water for analysis; and the substitution of pan closets in lieu of cesspits.
32	Carrington	.	3	13/3/94			NOTE.—These milk vendors reside and are also registered in other municipalities.
33	Casino	.	.	..		..	The Act being only recently extended, these districts have not as yet been visited by Board's Inspector.
34	Casino (a)	.	.				
35	Central Illawarra	166		Week ending, 22/12/94	Generally satisfactory	31/12/94	Copy of report with letter forwarded recommending that all dairymen found milking diseased cattle should be prosecuted. A portion only of this district inspected.
36	Central Shoalhaven	16	1	17/11/94	Satisfactory	30/11/94	Copy of report with letter forwarded, recommending the carrying-out of improvements suggested and the destruction of diseased animals.
37	City of Sydney	5	..	19/11/94	Generally satisfactory	23/11/94	Copy of report with letter drawing special attention to the remarks respecting one of the premises.
38	Concord	8		9/3/94	Very satisfactory	27/3/94	Copy of report with letter forwarded expressing satisfaction with the administration of the Act.
39	Cootamundra	14	.	4/9/94	Unsatisfactory	20/9/94	Copy of report with letter forwarded urging due administration of the Act.
40	Cootamundra (a)	3		5/9/94	Indifferent	20 9/94	Copy of report with letter forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police drawing attention to conditions met with.

(a) Police District; not incorporated

No	Name of District	No. of Registered Premises		Date of Inspection	Condition of Premises.	Action taken by the Board to enforce provisions of Act	
		Dairies	Milk Stores			Date	Nature of communication forwarded to Local Authority
41	Cowra .	11		7/2/94	Unsatisfactory	22/2/94	Copy of report with letter forwarded urging strict enforcement of the Act
42	Cowra (a)	23		8/2/94 to 10/2/94	Not satisfactory	22/2/94	Copy of report with letter forwarded to Inspector General of Police advising that a better administration of the Act is called for
43	Cudgegong	160		1/6/94 to 15/6/94	Unsatisfactory generally	22/6/94	Copy of report with letter forwarded regretting the unsatisfactory state of the district, and urging better keeping of register, inspection before registration, improvements to premises within a fixed time, carrying out suggestions made in report, and the destruction of diseased animals
44	Darlington	1	18	16/3/94	Generally good	27/3/94	Copy of report with letter forwarded urging that the suggested minor improvements should be effected
45	Drummoyne	4	1	2/11/94	Satisfactory	10/11/94	Copy of report with letter forwarded directing attention to the remarks therein
46	Dundas ..	2		12/12 94	Satisfactory	27/12/94	Copy of report forwarded for information
47	Dungog (a)	28		15/8/94	Fairly satisfactory	29 8/94	Copy of report with letter forwarded to Inspector General of Police, recommending the carrying out of suggested improvements
48	East Maitland	18		5 3/94	Satisfactory	13/3/94	Copy of report with letter forwarded urging the abolition of cesspits on dairy premises
49	Enfield	14		23/11/94	Generally satisfactory	1/12 94	Copy of report with letter forwarded recommending carrying out of suggested improvements and the destruction of a diseased cow
50	Ermington and Rydalmere	7		12/12/94	do do	27/12/94	Copy of report with letter forwarded drawing special attention to two of the premises, and urging that other recommendations contained in the report be carried out
51	Erskineville	6	22	3 7/94	Indifferent	16/7/94	Copy of report with letter forwarded recommending that if improvements at one place are not done within fourteen days the registration be cancelled the prevention of access of one dairyman's cows to an insanitary paddock the abolition of cesspits, and carrying out of other suggested improvements
52	Five Dock	7		20/7/94	Fairly good	30 7/94	Copy of report with letter forwarded advising abolition of two cesspits regular cleansing and improved drainage to a milking shed provision of city water at one dairy, and the carrying out of other suggested improvements
53	Forbes	10		16/2/94 and 17 2/94	Unsatisfactory	5 3/94	Copy of report with letter forwarded urging better keeping of register regular inspection of premises, with entry of results in register the carrying into effect of the suggestions and recommendations and the better general administration of the Act
54	Gerringong	57		26/11/94 to 30/11/94	Fairly satisfactory	12/12/94	Copy of report with letter forwarded recommending the carrying out of all suggestions contained in the report, and the destruction of diseased animals
55	Glebe	8	30	4/7/94	Satisfactory	16/7/94	Copy of report with letter forwarded drawing attention to the remarks concerning the state of two of the premises
56	Gordon (a)	12		5 12/94	Generally good	20/12/94	Copy of report with letter forwarded to Inspector General of Police recommending improvements at one dairy
57	Gosford	2		2/10/94	Satisfactory	9/10/94	Copy of report with letter forwarded
58	Goulburn	39		1/5/94	Fairly satisfactory	9/5/94	Copy of report with letter forwarded recommending the carrying out of suggestions made, the provision of statutory notices and the better general administration of the Act
59	Goulburn (a)	201		3/5/94 to 20/5/94	Generally satisfactory	31/5 94	Copy of report with letter forwarded to Inspector General of Police recommending that all suggestions contained in the report should receive attention
60	Grafton	43		19/9/94	Fairly satisfactory	9/10/94	Copy of report with letter forwarded recommending that suggested improvements should be carried out
61	Grafton (a)	44		25/9/94	Indifferent	9 10/94	Copy of report with letter forwarded to Inspector General of Police recommending that all suggestions receive attention
62	Granville	17		20/12 94	Generally satisfactory	20/12/94	Copy of report with letter forwarded drawing attention to the remarks and the improvements suggested
63	Greta	14		23/3/94	Fairly satisfactory	9/4/94	Copy of report with letter forwarded recommending establishment of proper system of night soil disposal, the publication of requirement of notification of infectious disease by medical men, with prosecution in case of failure to do so, and the cancellation of registration of all premises on which such disease exists
64	Gulgong	21		15/6/94 to 16/6/94	Very satisfactory	22 6 94	Copy of report with letter forwarded expressing satisfaction at the administration of the Act, and recommending the carrying out of a few minor improvements
65	Gulgong (a)	16		17/6/94	Indifferent	22/6/94	Copy of report with letter sent to Inspector General of Police, pointing out the necessity that steps should be taken for a more stringent and uniform administration of the Act
66	Hamilton	7	3	10/3/94	Generally satisfactory	28/3 94	Copy of report with letter sent urging improvements at one of the premises, with cancellation in default, and calling for samples of water, for analysis, from two dairies
67	Hay						
68	Hunter's Hill	11		28/6/94	Satisfactory	4/7 94	Copy of report with letter sent expressing satisfaction at the administration of the Act
69	Hillgrove (a)	6		26/7/94	Fair .	13 8/94	Copy of report with letter sent to Inspector General of Police, advising registration of persons who sell or supply within proclaimed area, though resident without, and the carrying out of suggested improvements, also asking for a report on the proposed extension to West Hillgrove
70	Hurstville	23	1	5/7/94	Fairly satisfactory	17/7/94	Copy of report with letter sent advising the cancellation of one registration, the abolition of any cesspits still existing, and the carrying out of other suggested improvements
71	Homebush (a) .	5		27/12/94	Satisfactory	31/12/94	Copy of report with letter sent to Inspector General of Police
72	Jamberoo	135		1/12/94 to 7/12/94	Generally satisfactory	20/12/94	Copy of report with letter sent drawing attention to diseased cow on dairies, requesting their immediate destruction, with prosecution of owners in default and intimating that a further inspection will shortly be made,
73	Katoomba	4	1	5/2 94	Not satisfactory	21/2/94	Copy of report with letter sent urging strict enforcement of the Act
74	Kempsey .	13		2/2/94	Unsatisfactory	5/2/94	Copy of report with letter sent advising—(1) That the Act should be strictly enforced, (2) that cesspits should be abolished, (3) that samples of water be sent for analysis, and (4) that all improvements suggested should be effected
75	Kempsey (a) ..	67		4/2/94 to 15/2/94	Fairly satisfactory	5/3/94	Copy of report with letter sent to Inspector General of Police, recommending that the registration of persons who have ceased to sell or supply milk should be cancelled, and that the Act should be more rigidly enforced
76	Kiama	23		1/12/94 and 4/12/94	do do	20/12/94	Copy of report with letter sent drawing attention to diseased cows on dairies, requesting destruction, with prosecution of owners in default, and intimating further inspection of dairies where diseased cows are now found in a month's time
77	Kogarah .	11	1	4/7/94	Generally good	16/7/94	Copy of report with letter sent recommending the carrying out of suggested improvements, and abolition of cesspits
78	Lambton	26	.	14/3/94	Fairly satisfactory ..	28/3/94	Copy of report with letter sent recommending better keeping of register, improvements to certain premises, with cancellation of registration in default and advising the introduction of a proper system of disposal of night soil

(a) Police district not incorporated.

No.	Name of District.	No. of Registered Premises.		Date of Inspection	Condition of Premises.	Action taken by the Board to enforce provisions of Act.	
		Dairies.	Milk Stores.			Date.	Nature of communication forwarded to Local Authority.
79	Leichhardt . . .	29	13	3/4/94 and 4/4/94	Indifferent	20/4/94	Copy of report with letter sent urging adoption of recommendations therein, and the immediate proper administration of the Act. Re-inspected 19/6/94; district generally much improved.
80	Lithgow	..	.. .	.....	. . . . .	.	Not inspected by officers of Board; Act only recently extended.
81	Lithgow (a) .						
82	Lismore	9	. .	4/10/94	Satisfactory	17/4 94	Copy of report with letter sent recommending that certain improvements should be carried out.
83	Liverpool .	15	..	27/11/94 to 29/11/94	Fairly satisfactory	12/12/94	Copy of report with letter sent recommending carrying out of suggested improvements and the abolition of remaining cesspits.
84	Liverpool (a) ...	1	.	30/11/94	Satisfactory	12/12/94	Copy of report with letter sent to Inspector-General of Police.
	Macleay River (a)	..	.. ..	. ..	. .. .	.	See Kempsey Police District.
85	Maitland (a) .	115	. .	14/4/94 to 27/4/94	Generally satisfactory . .	9/5/94	Copy of report with letter sent to Inspector-General of Police recommending the registration of all traders; the cancellation of a registration, failing improvement to premises; and the destruction of all diseased animals.
86	Manly	7	7	28/6/94	Satisfactory	4/7/94	Copy of report with letter sent expressing pleasure at the administration of the Act.
87	Manly (a) . ..	2	1	28/6/94	do .. .	4/7/94	Copy of report with letter sent to Inspector-General of Police.
88	Manning River (a)	60	. ..	20/8/94 to 25/8/94	Fair	5/9/94	do do
89	Marrickville	32	16	1/3/94 2/3/94 and 29/5/94	Very indifferent . . .. Somewhat improved . .	13/3/94 and 12/6/94	Copies of reports with letters sent requiring immediate improvement of premises; the abolition of cesspits; the submission of two samples of water; the destruction of a diseased cow; and a better general administration of the Act.
90	Merewether	13	1	13/3/94	Fairly satisfactory	28/3/94	Copy of report and letter sent urging an improved keeping of one dairy, and the destruction of some diseased cows; recommending cancellation of registration in default.
91	Mittagong .	17	.	26/4/94	Generally satisfactory . . .	9/5/94	Copy of report and letter sent expressing satisfaction.
92	Morpeth	10		5/3/94	Fairly satisfactory	13/3/94	Copy of report and letter sent urging the abolition of cesspits, and the carrying out of the other recommendations.
93	Moree	...		. .	....	..	Act only recently extended; not yet inspected by officers of Board.
94	Moree (a) .	.	.	. .	....	. .	
95	Mosman	7	. .	20/7/94	Fairly satisfactory	. .	Copy of report with letter sent advising registration of all traders with prosecution in default; better keeping of premises; and the carrying out of all improvements suggested.
96	Moss Vale	7	4	18/4/94	Fairly good .. .	25/4/94	Copy of report with letter sent suggesting that all recommendations contained therein should be carried out, and that wherever possible the town water service should be connected with registered premises.
97	Mudgee ..	4	.. .	29/5/94	Unsatisfactory	12/6/94	Copy of report with letter sent urging the proper administration of the Act, by carrying out recommendations made in the report; also threatening that action may be taken under the 14th section of the Act.
98	Mudgee (a) ..	78	....	10/6/94 to 16/6/94	Not satisfactory	22/6/94	Copy of report with letter sent to Inspector-General of Police pointing out that steps should be taken for a more stringent and uniform administration of the Act.
99	Mulgoa .	8	....	11/7/94	Fairly satisfactory	31/7/94	Copy of report with letter sent advising the removal from register of names of persons who have discontinued business; the registration of a butter factory; the abolition of cesspits; and the carrying out of suggested improvements.
100	Muswellbrook	6	....	14/8/94	do do	18/8/94	Copy of report with letter sent advising the carrying out of suggested improvements and the abolition of cesspits.
101	Muswellbrook (a) ..	25	. ..	8/8/94	Generally satisfactory	24/8/94	Copy of report and letter sent to Inspector-General of Police drawing special attention to the insanitary condition of a butter factory, and recommending improvements as soon as possible.
102	Narrandera ..	3	..	23/8/94	Satisfactory	5/9/94	Copy of report with letter sent expressing satisfaction.
103	Newcastle .	9	24	9/3/94	Generally good	28/3/94	Copy of report with letters sent recommending carrying out of suggested improvements, and the provision of proper receptacles for milk by vendors.
104	Newcastle (a)	82	2	-/6/94	Satisfactory generally	22/6/94	Copy of report with letters sent to Inspector-General of Police recommending the carrying out of any suggested improvements.
105	New Lambton	8	....	14/3/94	Satisfactory	28/3/94	Copy of report with letter sent expressing satisfaction with the administration of the Act.
106	Newtown ..	3	40	6/9/94	Fairly satisfactory	14/9/94	Copy of report with letter sent urging the carrying out of suggestions made.
107	North Illawarra	31	....	18/12/94 and 19/12/94	do do	31/12/94	Copy of report with letter sent urging that the animals condemned should be destroyed, and that the other recommendations of the Inspector be carried into effect.
108	North Lodany	24	....	12/7/94	Generally satisfactory .	31/7/94	Copy of report with letter sent advising that city water be laid on to premises where practicable; that two diseased cows be destroyed, that cesspits be abolished; and all other improvements recommended be effected.
109	North Sydney ...	18	25	10/7/94	Generally good	30/7/94	Copy of report with letter sent advising that one of the dairies should be kept in clean condition, on pain of cancellation of registration, that more frequent limewashing is required; and the destruction of two diseased cows.
110	Nowra .. .	20	2	13/11/94 and 14/11/94	Fairly satisfactory . . .	27/11/94	Copy of report with letter sent urging carrying out of suggested improvements, and the destruction of diseased cows; and asking for inspection and report on one dairy that was not visited.
111	Numba . ..	50	....	15/11/94 and 16/11/94	Generally good	27/11/94	Copy of report with letter sent advising strict compliance with the Act, and removal or destruction of diseased animals.
112	Oberon (a)	.. .	..	.	.. ..	.. ..	Not visited by Board's Inspector.
113	Orange	14	. ..	12/2/94	Unsatisfactory	5/3/94	Copy of report and letter sent urging entering of results of inspection in register; regular inspection of premises; the cancellation of registration of those persons who have ceased to sell or supply; the abolition of cesspits; the provision of statutory notices; inspection of premises prior to registration; the supply of town water to all dairies where possible; and the better administration of the Act generally.
114	Orange (a)	10	.	14/2/94 and 15/2/94	Fairly satisfactory	5/3/94	Copy of report with and letter sent to Inspector-General of Police, urging that the improvements and suggestions made should be carried into effect.
115	Orange East	11	. ..	13/2/94	do	5/3/94	Copy of report and letter sent urging the noting of results of inspection in the register; the provision of statutory notices; the abolition of cesspits; and the inspection of premises before registration
116	Paddington	3	52	11/7/94	Unsatisfactory	31/7/94	Copy of report and letter sent expressing regret at the unsatisfactory administration of the Act, and advising regular inspection of premises; cancellation of one registration; carrying out improvements at several of the premises; and the prevention of access of cows to an objectionable swamp; also, drawing attention to the need of milk-rooms and statutory notices.
117	Parkes	. .	.. .	. ..	... .	. ...	Not as yet inspected by officers of the Board.
118	Parkes (a)	.	....	.....	....	. ....	

(a) Police District; not incorporated.

No.	Name of District.	No. of Registered Premises.		Date of Inspection	Condition of Premises	Action taken by the Board to enforce provisions of Act.	
		Dairies	Milk Stores.			Date.	Nature of communication forwarded to Local Authority.
119	Parramatta . .	21	5	7/3/94	Indifferent	27/3/94	Copy of report and letter sent recommending more careful keeping of the register, and the submission of samples of water from two wells, and hoping for a better condition of the district at the next inspection.
120	Parramatta (a)	24	.	10/12/94 and 11/12/94	Generally satisfactory	27/12/94	Copy of report and letter sent to Inspector-General of Police requesting that special attention to be given to two of the premises, and that the recommendations made by the Inspector be carried out
121	Paterson (a) ..	23	.	9/8/94	Fairly satisfactory	24/8/94	Copy of report and letter sent to Inspector-General of Police recommending the placing of one of the premises in a sanitary condition within twenty-one days, with cancellation of registration in default.
122	Patrick's Plains (a)	195		1/5/94 to 17/5/94	Generally satisfactory .	31/5/94	Copy of report and letter sent to Inspector-General of Police recommending carrying out of suggestion; cancellation of four registrations unless premises are improved, and inquiry as to the destruction of diseased animals
123	Penrith .. .	16		10/7/94	do .. .	30/7/94	Copy of report with letter sent advising better keeping of register; that cleanliness should be insisted upon; that cesspits should be abolished; and that the other suggested improvements should be given effect to.
124	Penrith (a) .	15	.	13/7/94	Indifferent	31/7/94	Copy of report with letter sent to Inspector-General of Police with letter advising removal from register of names of persons who have discontinued business; abolition of cesspits; inspection of premises prior to registration; destruction of a diseased cow, and carrying out of the other improvements suggested.
125	Petersham .	14	5	23/10/94	Generally clean ..	5/11/94	Copy of report with letter sent drawing attention to the condition of some of the premises, and advising the abolition of cesspits.
126	Picton (a) .		.		... ..		
127	Plattsburg .	17	.	16/3/94	Fairly satisfactory	9/4/94	Copy of report with letter sent, urging the better keeping of two of the premises with cancellation of registration in default, and the provision of the Hunter District Water Supply to all dairies where practicable
128	Port Stephens (a)	9		15/8/94	do	27/8/94	Copy of report with letter sent to Inspector General of Police, recommending the carrying out of suggested improvements.
129	Prospect and Sherwood.	24		14/12/94	do .	27/12/94	Copy of report with letter sent drawing attention to the Inspector's recommendations
130	Randwick .	11	6	15/3/94	Satisfactory	21/3/94	Copy of report with letter sent advising better keeping of register and the destruction of a diseased cow at one of the dairies
131	Raymond Terrace	5		22/5/94	Good and clean	12/6/94	Copy of report with letter sent requesting samples of water from a well for analysis.
132	RaymondTerrace(a)	112	.	2/6/94	Generally improved . .	12/6/94	Copy of report with letter sent to Inspector-General of Police, drawing attention to improvements still required, and recommending the cancellation of several registrations unless the premises are placed in a sanitary condition within one month.
133	Redfern	7	90	4/3/94 and 5/3/94	Fairly satisfactory .	13/3/94	Copy of report with letter sent suggesting that any improvements recommended be carried out.
134	Richmond ...	.			. .	. ...	
135	Richmond (a) .	. ..	.		. ...	. ....	
136	Rockdale	26	2	6/7/94	Fairly satisfactory ...	17/7/94	Copy of report with letter sent advising better keeping of register; the cancellation of one registration unless the premises are improved; and calling attention to other recommendations in the report.
137	Rookwood	15		7/12/94	Generally satisfactory . ..	20/12/94	Copy of report with letter sent drawing attention to the remarks in report, and to the improvements suggested
138	Ryde	14		12/3/94 and 13/3/94	do . .	27/3/94	Copy of report with letter sent urging the carrying out of minor improvements, the complete closing of a polluted well, and the destruction of a diseased cow.
139	Ryde (a)	18		4/12/94	Satisfactory .	27/12/94	Copy of report with letter sent for information of the Inspector-General of Police.
140	Rylstone (a) .	17		25/6/94	Not satisfactory	2/7/94	Copy of report with letter sent Inspector-General of Police, regretting unsatisfactory administration of the Act, and recommending stringent future enforcement; also asking that attention be paid to improvements suggested in report.
141	St. Mary's .	11		12/7/94	Generally good .	31/7/94	Copy of report with letter sent advising that the remaining cesspits be filled up, and that the suggested minor improvements be carried out.
142	St Peter's	13	2	19/7/94	Unsatisfactory	30/7/94	Copy of report with letter sent advising carrying out of recommended improvements; cancellation of registration of insanitary premises; fencing off of stagnant water-holes in a paddock, closing of an underground tank, and the abolition of cesspits.
143	Shellharbour ...	120	.	week ending 15/12/94	Fair	31/12/94	Copy of report with letter sent recommending the appointment of a competent inspector; the carrying out of suggested improvements and the destruction of diseased animals, with prosecution or cancellation of registration in cases of neglect or refusal to do so.
144	Shoalhaven (a)			....	. .	....	
145	Singleton	7	.	15/5/94	Fairly satisfactory	31/5/94	Copy of report with letter sent urging the substitution of pan for pit closets, and the carrying out of other suggested improvements
146	Smithfield and Fairfield.	14	.	13/12/94	Satisfactory	27/12/94	Copy of report with letter sent asking that attention be paid to Inspector's recommendations.
147	South Singleton	6	6	15/5/94	Fairly satisfactory	31/5/94	Copy of report with letter sent recommending the prosecution of one person selling milk not registered, the substitution of pan for pit closets; and the carrying out of other suggestions.
148	Scone	.		2/8/94	Unsatisfactory	13/8/94	Copy of report with letter sent advising the prosecution of unregistered traders; maintenance of premises in a proper sanitary condition, carrying out of suggested improvements; and the destruction of a diseased cow. (NOTE—There were seven dairies visited, but none were registered.)
149	Scone (a) ...	..	...	..	.. .		
150	Stockton . .	...	.	17/3/94	No dairies in this district	....	
151	Strathfield	2	. ..	11/9/94	Satisfactory . .	14/9/94	Copy of report with letter sent expressing satisfaction at the administration of the Act.
152	Tamworth	34	....	30/7/94	Unsatisfactory	13/8/94	Copy of report with letter sent advising cancellation of registrations of defaulting dairymen; attention to suggestions in report, carrying out of improvements mentioned; and abolition of cesspits
153	Tamworth (a).....	16	.. .	31/7/94	Generally satisfactory	13/8/94	Copy of report with letter sent to Inspector-General of Police drawing attention to the remarks concerning two of the premises, and recommending carrying out of improvements.
154	Taree	1	....	25/8/94	Satisfactory	5/9/94	Copy of report with letter sent expressing satisfaction.

(a) Police district; not incorporated.

No.	Name of District.	No. of Registered Premises.		Date of Inspection	Condition of Premises.	Action taken by the Board to enforce provisions of Act.	
		Dairies.	Milk Stores.			Date	Nature of communication forwarded to Local Authority.
15	Wallsend	33		15/3/94	Not satisfactory	28/3/94	Copy of report with letter sent recommending improvements at several premises; the removal of an offensive pigsty, and the removal or destruction of unnecessary dogs; also that the wells and tanks be covered.
156	Wagga Wagga	7		24/8/94	do	31/8/94	Copy of report with letter sent recommending that all improvements suggested should be carried out.
157	Wagga Wagga (a)	7		21/8/94	Fairly satisfactory	31/8/94	Copy of report with letter sent to Inspector-General of Police, suggesting that improvements be effected.
158	Waratah	23		19/3/94	do	9/4/94	Copy of report with letter sent recommending the better keeping of some of the premises, with cancellation of registration in default; the provision of Hunter District water wherever possible; the abolition of cesspits, and the establishment of a proper system of night soil disposal.
159	Waterloo	17	24	5/7/94	Generally satisfactory	16/7/94	Copy of report with letter sent recommending the carrying out of a few improvements, and the destruction of a diseased cow.
160	Waverley	15	16	29/3/94 and 30/3/94	do	6/4/94	Copy of report with letter sent expressing satisfaction
161	West Maitland	25		27/2/94	Fairly satisfactory	13/3/94	Copy of report with letter sent urging the abolition of cesspits; the filling up of a well, and the submission of samples of water for analysis from two wells and a pond in the Maitland Park
162	Wickham	10	1	19/3/94	do	9/4/94	Copy of report with letter sent urging the substitution of pan closets for cesspits at several of the premises, and the provision of the Hunter District water supply at all dairies where possible.
163	Wilcannia						Not inspected by officers of Board, but only by local authority
164	Wilcannia (a)						
165	Willoughby	22		6/11/94	Unsatisfactory	12/11/94	Copy of report with letter sent with recommendations that—(1) the Act should be more stringently administered; (2) all cesspits should be abolished, and the pans used to be emptied regularly; (3) the destruction of a diseased cow.
166	Windsor	19		23/1/94	Fairly satisfactory	2/2/94	Copy of report with letter sent advising that all cesspits on registered premises should be immediately abolished.
167	Windsor (a)	29		24/1/94	do	2/2/94	Copy of report with letter sent to Inspector General of Police, recommending the carrying out of all suggestions contained in report; in this district fifteen unregistered persons supplying milk to creameries or butter factories.
168	Wingham	3		20/8/94	Generally satisfactory	5/9/94	Copy of report with letter sent expressing satisfaction.
169	Wollongong	12		18/12/94	Satisfactory	31/12/94	Copy of report with letter sent with a request for the submission of some samples of water.
170	Wollongong (a)	41		21/12/94	do	31/12/94	Copy of report with letter sent to Inspector-General of Police, urging attention to Inspector's recommendations.
171	Woollahra	10	16	23/2/94	Generally satisfactory	5/3/94	Copy of report with letter sent recommending the cancellation of one registration, and improvements to two of the premises.
172	Yass	7		15/9/94	Unsatisfactory	22/9/94	Copy of report with letter sent expressing regret at the very unsatisfactory state of affairs, recommending the immediate carrying out of improvements, and drawing attention to the 14th section of the Act.
173	Yass (a)						Not inspected by Board's officer.

(a) Police district; not incorporated.

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

DAIRYMEN.

Number.	Name of District or Local Authority.	Number registered. New registrations during the year.	Number registered. Total number registered at end of year.	Condition of premises, specifying in which the requirements of the Act have not been complied with (if any).	How often has each dairy been inspected during the previous twelve months?	Number of wells closed in accordance with section 4, subsection 3, of the Act	Number refused registration.	Number of registrations cancelled.	State if any prosecutions have been taken under the Act, and give particulars in each case.	Special observations.
1	Adamstown	2	10	No statement	4 times	.	.	3	.	30 milch cows; 1 diseased destroyed
2	Albury		22	Very satisfactory	4 times	.	.	.	.	180 cows; all stock healthy
3	Alexandria	1	18	No statement	7 times	.	..	1	.	210 cattle; 1 diseased destroyed
4	Annandale			.	.	.	.		..	No returns.
5	Armidale	2	8	Good with one exception.	5 times	.		1	.	88 cows
6	Armidale (a)	1	5	Fairly satisfactory	Monthly	.	..	1	.	217 cattle; none destroyed
7	Ashfield	4	17	Sanitary	Monthly	.		..	.	176 cattle; 1 cow destroyed
8	Auburn	4	14	Good	4 to 5 times	.	..	.	.	47 cows; none condemned
9	Balmain	.	14	Very good excepting two.	6 times	..	1	2		95 cows; none condemned
10	Balranald			.	.	..		.	.	No returns.
11	Bathurst	6	27	All satisfactory	4 times	. ..		8†	.	167 cows; 1 condemned
12	Bathurst (a)	24	62	Good	4 times	.	.		.	808 cows; 2 diseased
13	Berrima (a)	60	263	Generally good	4 times	. . .	3	53	4	3 for not registering, 1 for not having name struck off register; 14,207 cows, 3 condemned.
14	Berry	17	101	Fairly good	4 times	. ...				2,600 cows; 12 condemned
15	Botany	1	4	Good	12 times	.	.		.	80 cows; none destroyed
16	Bowral	2	5	Good	3 times		.	1	.	56 cows
17	Blayney			.	.	..	.	..		Act only recently extended
18	Blayney (a)			.	.	.		.	.	Act only recently extended
19	Brisbane Water (a)	1	13	Generally satisfactory.	4 times	. .	.	2	.	37 cows; none destroyed
20	Broken Hill	5	19	Good	5 or 6 times	..	2	6	..	699 cows; none diseased
21	Broken Hill (a)			No dairies	.	.		.	.	
22	Broughton Vale	..	28	Satisfactory, excepting one	4 times		..		..	Attention to cleanliness now very marked, and more attention paid to keeping healthy stock.
23	Burwood		7	Satisfactory	6 times	.	1	2	.	49 head of cattle; seen almost daily; none destroyed.
24	Burrowa			.	.		.	.		No returns.
25	Cabramatta and Canley Vale	2	10	Generally satisfactory.	5 times		.	2		73 cows; none condemned
26	Camden			.	.		.			No returns.
27	Camden (a)	9	93	Fairly good	2 to 6 times			7		5,685 cows; 3 destroyed
28	Campbelltown	.		.	.	.			.	No returns.
29	Campbelltown (a)	10	14	Generally clean	7 times	.		7		528 cows; none diseased
30	Camperdown		4	Satisfactory	4 times	...	.	.		64 cows
31	Canterbury	4	17	Cleanly	7 times	2	.	2	.	198 cows
32	Carrington	1	1	Satisfactory	Twice	...			.	4 cows; none destroyed
33	Casino	.		.	.	.		.	.	Act only recently extended
34	Casino (a)			.	.			..	.	Act only recently extended
35	Central Illawarra	22	160	Generally good	3 to 4 times	..		11	5 prosecutions under section 5. Charges withdrawn on payment of costs and immediate registration.	5,806 cows; 13 diseased destroyed
36	Central Shoalhaven		17	Fairly good	Frequently	.	..	2	.	Dairymen are getting their premises into order, and taking more interest in the Act.
37	City of Sydney	..	5	Satisfactory	Monthly	.	3	.		38 cows; all healthy
38	Concord	2	8	Good	4 times	.	..	2	.	73 cows
39	Cootamundra			.	.	.	.	.	.	No returns.
40	Cootamundra (a)	..	2	Clean and tidy	10 times	.	.		.	31 cows; none destroyed
41	Cowra		11	Fair; lately much improved.	Monthly	.	..	1	.	182 cows; 1 diseased cow destroyed
42	Cowra (a)	18	1	Good	2 and 3 times.		..	17	.	70 cows; all healthy. The factory having closed, the suppliers are no longer registered
43	Cudgegong	22	161	Fairly good	Occasionally.	.	.	12	.	2,855 cows inspected, and only 1 found diseased.
44	Darlington	.	1	Good	5 times	.	..			3 cows; all healthy
45	Drummoyne	1	5	Clean	Frequently	.	..	.	..	55 cows; none condemned
46	Dundas		2	Fairly good.	4 times	.	.	.	..	6 cows; all healthy
47	Dungog (a)	25	30	Generally good	7 times	.	..	.	.	305 cows; none diseased or condemned
48	East Maitland	5	20	Fair	2 and 3 times.	1	..	2	..	129 cows; 1 condemned and destroyed
49	Enfield	2	15	All good	4 times	.	.		.	160 cows; 1 diseased was condemned and destroyed.
50	Ermington and Rydalmere	.	5	Clean	5 times			..	.	26 cows
51	Erskineville	1	6	Generally good	5 times	.	..	1	.	78 cows
52	Five Dock	1	7	Very satisfactory	5 times	1	.	1	.	55 cows; none condemned
53	Forbes	4	17	Satisfactory	4 times	.	.	1		155 cows; none destroyed
54	Geringong	5	57	Generally good	4 times	.			..	2,105 cows; 7 cows condemned and destroyed
55	Glebe	2	9	Generally satisfactory.	12 times	.	.	..	.	65 cows, none condemned
56	Gordon (a)	6	12	Fairly satisfactory	About 3 times.	.	.	2	.	56 cows; none condemned
57	Gosford		1	Good	4 times	..		..		5 cows; none diseased
58	Goulburn	10	37	Clean	12 times		1	13	.	238 cows; none destroyed
59	Goulburn (a)	55	93	Generally satisfactory.	4 times			1	1 fined £2 and costs, 4s 10d., for selling milk, not being registered.	6,086 cows; one diseased and destroyed
60	Grafton	6	27	Generally satisfactory	3 times			5	.	222 cows; 1 condemned and destroyed
61	Grafton (a)	24	60	Generally good	4 times			5	.	1,093 cows; 6 cows and 1 bull diseased; were condemned and destroyed.
62	Granville	4	17	Generally good	4 times		1	6	..	109 cows, none diseased

(a) Police District; not incorporated. † Withdrawn.

DIX B.

SION ACT, 1894

administration of the above Act for the year ending 31st December, 1894

MILK VENDORS								
Number.	Number registered: New registrations during the year	Number registered: Total number registered at end of year	Condition of premises, specifying in which the requirements of the Act have not been complied with (if any)	How often has each milk store been inspected during the previous twelve months?	Number refused registration	Number of registrations cancelled	State if any prosecutions have been taken under the Act, and give particulars in each case	Special observations
1	1	1	No statement					
2								
3	6	24	Clean	4 times		8		
4								
5								
6		2	Fairly satisfactory	Fortnightly		1		
7	6	13	Sanitary	4 times		1		
8								
9	30	80	Clean and satisfactory, with one exception	5 times		22		7 vendors reside in other districts Several parties recommended to withdraw application on account of unsuitable premises
10								
11	1	1	Satisfactory					
12		2	Good	6 times				
13								
14		2	Good	4 times				
15								
16	4	8	Good	3 times				
17								
18								
19								
20	3	10	Good	4 times	1	2	One dairyman for selling milk not being registered fined £2	A good feeling appears to exist amongst the dairymen, and there is a general desire to assist the authorities An absence of disease and a good season has tended to improve dairying in this district
21			No vendors					
22								
23	3	4	Satisfactory	6 times		3		
24								
25	.							
26								
27								
28								
29								
30	4	20	Satisfactory	4 times	1	2		
31	.							
32	1	4	Within other Municipal areas					
33	.							
34								
35	2	7	Satisfactory	3 times				
36								
37	421	419	Generally clean	Monthly	17	9	. .. *	*7 persons prosecuted for selling milk, not being registered fined £6 7s 6d 73 persons prosecuted for selling adulterated milk in the city fined £128 1s
38								
39								
40								
41	.							
42	.							
43								
44	8	16	Good	5 times		9		
45	.	1	Clean	Monthly				
46								
47								
48	.							
49	..							
50	.	2	Clean	5 times				Suggestions of Board of Health have received attention
51	4	22	Good	4 times		4		One registration cancelled on account of typhoid fever on premises, but after satisfactory alterations made and all danger of infection over, registration again granted Ice chests used for keeping the milk in by majority of vendors
52	.							
53	.							
54	. .	1	Good	4 times				
55	14	43	Clean	12 times	.			Nearly all vendors premises much improved by being connected with sewer
56	..	.	.	.				
57	1	2	Good	1 times		1		
58	..							
59	.							
60	... ..		.		.			
61	.. .	. .						
62	2	2	Satisfactory	Twice				Only recently registered

DAIRYMEN.

Number	Name of District or Local Authority	Number registered. New registrations during the year	Number registered. Total number registered at end of year	Condition of premises, specifying in which the requirements of the Act have not been complied with (if any)	How often has each dairy been inspected during the previous twelve months?	Number of wells closed in accordance with section 4, subsection 3, of the Act	Number refused registration	Number of registrations cancelled	State if any prosecutions have been taken under the Act, and give particulars in each case	Special observations
63	Greta	3	17	Good	4 times			1		103 cows
64	Gulgong	6	23	Satisfactory	6 times					1,451 cows
65	Gulgong (a)									(See Mudeee)
66	Hamilton	5	9	Generally good	4 times	2		4		60 cows, none diseased
67	Hay	4	24	Fairly good	6 times	1				201 cows, 1 diseased and destroyed
68	Hunter's Hill		11	Good order	8 times					50 cows, none diseased
69	Hillgrove	10	10	Good	4 times			1		160 cows, none diseased
70	Hurstville	13	28	Satisfactory	4 times		3	11		246 cows
71	Homebush (a)	3	12	Good	3 times					53 cows
72	Jamberoo	21	136	Generally satisfactory	4 times					5,774 cows, 55 condemned and destroyed
73	Katoomba	4	4	Satisfactory	3 times					60 cows, none diseased
74	Kempsey	2	15	Fairly good	4 times		2	11		72 cows, 2 diseased and destroyed
75	Kempsey (a)									(See Macleay River Police)
76	Kiama	2	26	Good	Twice			2		582 cows, 12 destroyed
77	Kogarah	6	11	Fairly satisfactory	12 times			4		60 cows
78	Lambton	2	24	Fairly satisfactory	Twice			4		71 cows
79	Leichhardt	6	30	Fairly good	6 times			4		309 cows, 2 cows condemned and destroyed
80	Lithgow	11	11	Good	Once					111 cows, none diseased
81	Lithgow (a)	16	16	Fair to good	Twice					490 cows, none diseased
82	Lismore	4	9	Generally good	4 times			4		231 cows
83	Liverpool	7	16	Satisfactory	12 times	1		4		240 cows, 1 destroyed
84	Liverpool (a)	5	3	Satisfactory	4 times			2		102 cows, none destroyed
85	Macleay River (a)	20	83	Generally fair	3 times			69		969 cows, 6 condemned and destroyed
86	Maitland (a)	45	159	Generally good	4 times		2	38		2,579 cows, 16 condemned and destroyed during year
87	Manly	1	7	Very good	Frequently			1		92 cows, none destroyed
88	Manly (a)	1	3	Good	4 times					40 cows, none destroyed
89	Manning River (a)	14	72	Fair generally	4 to 5 times	3	4	1		1,175 cows, 8 condemned
90	Marrickville	5	32	Fairly satisfactory	4 to 8 times			5		342 cows, 3 destroyed
91	Merewether		12	Satisfactory	4 times					87 cows, 2 condemned, killed, and burnt
92	Mittagong									No returns
93	Morpeth	2	11	Satisfactory	5 times			1		
94	Moree	2	2	Good order	Monthly		2			40 cows, none condemned
95	Moree (a)									No dairies in district
96	Mosman	1	7	Very fair	4 times					117 cows
97	Moss Vale	1	8	Generally good	4 times					204 cows, none destroyed
98	Mudgee									No returns
99	Mudgee (a)	45	109	Much improved	3 times				1 for selling milk, not being registered. Fined 2s 6d costs, 17s	1,974 cows, none noticed diseased
100	Mulgoa									No returns
101	Muswellbrook		6	Satisfactory	4 times					26 cows, none diseased
102	Muswellbrook (a)	8	24	Good	4 times			4		367 cows, none diseased
103	Narrandera	4	6	Generally good	4 times			3		No cows condemned
104	Newcastle		8	Satisfactory	4 times	3				39 cows, none diseased
105	Newcastle (a)	17	116	Generally satisfactory	4 times	1		5		1,225 cows
106	New Lambton	14	19	No statement	Monthly			6		35 cows, none diseased
107	Newtown		3	Fairly good	4 times			2		40 cows
108	North Illawarra	10	32	Satisfactory	4 times			6		336 cows, 2 destroyed
109	North Sydney	2	13	Satisfactory	4 times			3		161 cows, 2 condemned and destroyed
110	Nowra		17	Improved	4 times			1		777 cows, 5 destroyed
111	Numba	3	47	Fair order	Twice			3		8 or 10 head destroyed
112	Oberon (a)	6	15	Satisfactory	4 times		2	10		240 cows, none diseased
113	Orange	2	12	Not stated	4 times			1		4 pit closets remaining
114	Orange (a)		14	Good	2 & 3 times			4		505 cows, none destroyed
115	Orange East		9	Good	3 times			3		
116	Paddington	1	4	Generally fair	6 times					27 cows, none destroyed
117	Parkes	14	13	Very fair	Twice			1		
118	Parkes (a)			No dairies						
119	Parramatta		12	Good	12 times					86 cows, none destroyed
120	Parramatta (a)	3	14	Good	12 times					249 cows, none destroyed
121	Paterson (a)	7	31	Very fair	6 times			5		150 cows, none condemned
122	Patrick's Plains (a)	69	227	Generally good	About 4 times		1	21		4,663 cattle, 5 condemned and destroyed
123	Penrith	1	11	Satisfactory	6 times		2	1		180 cows, none diseased
124	Penrith (a)	3	13	Good	4 times		1	4		680 cows, 1 condemned
125	Petersham	1	14	Generally good	6 times			1		175 cows, 1 destroyed
126	Picton (a)	4	60	Generally good	3 times		1	10		2,450 cows, 3 diseased, destroyed
127	Plattsburg									No returns
128	Port Stephens (a)	11	17	Satisfactory	3 times					242 cows, none diseased
129	Prospect and Sherwood	5	25	Fairly clean	Frequently			1		
130	Randwick	1	9	Satisfactory	Fortnightly		1			178 cattle, none destroyed
131	Raymond Terrace		6	Very good	4 times			1		Act well complied with
132	Raymond Terrace (a)	37	175	Fair	1 to 4 times			30		3,920 cattle, 3 diseased, condemned and destroyed
133	Redfern		5	Clean	Monthly			2		17 cows, none diseased
134	Richmond	5	16	Generally satisfactory	Twice			2		52 cows, none diseased
135	Richmond (a)									In Windsor returns
136	Rockdale	7	31	Generally good	Monthly		2	3		206 cows, none diseased
137	Rookwood	4	16	Satisfactory	5 or 6 times			1		
138	Ryde	7	17	Fairly good	6 times	2		4	1 for selling milk, not being registered fined 5s and costs	173 cows, 3 diseased were condemned and destroyed
139	Ryde (a)	5	19	Good	4 times			1	1 for selling milk, not being registered fined 1s and costs	104 cows, none destroyed
140	Rylstone	37	37	Fair	3 & 4 times					1,719 cattle, 2 diseased

(a) Police District, not incorporated.

MILK-VENDORS.

Number.	Number registered. New registrations during the year.	Number registered. Total number registered at end of year.	Condition of premises, specifying in which the requirements of the Act have not been complied with (if any).	How often has each milk-store been inspected during the previous twelve months.	Number refused registration.	Number of registrations cancelled	State if any prosecutions have been taken under the Act and give particulars in each case.	Special observations.
63								
64								
65								
66	3	12	Generally good	4 times		3		
67								
68		2	Clean	6 times				
69								
70								
71								
72								
73	1	1	Clean	Frequently				
74								
75								
76								
77	2	2	Satisfactory	Monthly				
78	1	7						Milk vendors all reside outside the municipality, but their carts and milk utensils are clean.
79	10	21	Fairly clean	6 times		7		
80								Act only recently extended to district.
81								Act only recently extended to district.
82								
83								
84								
85		1	Good	Once				Lately given up business.
86								
87	7	13	Clean	Fortnightly		2		
88		1	Good	4 times				
89	1	1	Good	5 times				The Act has done much good in this district, the dairies being much improved.
90	5	16	Satisfactory	4 times		5		
91	1	2	Satisfactory	4 times		1		
92								
93								
94								
95								
96		1	Very good	4 times				
97								
98								
99								
100								
101		6	Good	12 times				
102		3	Good	4 times				
103								
104	22	60	No statement	4 to 8 times	2	7		By the Mayor:—"I can only say what has previously been stated, that a new Act is required fixing penalties instead of cancelling registrations as at present, and giving powers to take samples of milk from carts, &c., for prosecuting offenders if necessary."
105								The Act is working very satisfactorily throughout the district.
106	2	4	Vehicles and utensils clean					Vendors reside outside borough.
107	21	62	Fairly good	Frequently		12		
108								
109	14	37	Satisfactory	4 times		7		
110	1	3	Good	4 times				Milk rooms and utensils satisfactory.
111								
112								
113								
114								A marked improvement is noticed in most of the dairymen's premises.
115								
116	48	85	Fairly clean	7 times		25		
117								
118								
119	4	13	Satisfactory	12 times		3		
120	2	18	Good	12 times		1		
121								
122								
123								
124	1	1	Good	Once				Only recently registered. Suggestions made by Mr. S. T. D. Symons, M.R.C.V.S., in regard to dairies, all attended to.
125	4	7	Satisfactory	6 times		2		
126								
127								
128								
129								
130	1	7	Satisfactory	Fortnightly				
131								
132								
133	65	117	Clean	Monthly	3	48		The Borough is very clean, and connected with sewer.
134								The Mayor remarks:—"Every week proves how necessary this Act is; we now have no trouble in administering it."
135								
136	1	3	Good	Monthly		1		
137								
138	4	7	Out of district					Vendors registered reside in other municipalities, but carts and utensils are regularly inspected.
139	1	1	Clean					Premises registered in Ryde Municipality.
140								

DAIRYMEN

Number	Name of District or Local Authority	Number registered: New registrations during the year	Number registered: Total number registered at end of year	Condition of premises specifying in which the requirements of the Act have not been complied with (if any)	How often has each dairy been inspected during the previous twelve months?	Number of wells closed in accordance with section 4 subsection 3 of the Act	Number refused registration	Number of registrations cancelled	State if any prosecutions have been taken under the Act, and give particulars in each case	Special observations
141	St Mary's	1	14	Good and clean	6 times	12				182 cattle 1 cow condemned
142	St Peters	7	17	No statement	Frequently	1		4		118 cattle none condemned
143	Shellharbour	4	118	Fairly clean	Twice					No cattle returns
144	Shoalhaven (a)	47	173	Satisfactory	4 times			29	1 for non registration of premises fined 5s and court costs	4,500 cattle, 20 diseased destroyed
145	Singleton	3	6	Generally satisfactory	4 times			4		No returns of cattle
146	Smithfield and Fairfield	6	19	Satisfactory	4 times		1			100 cows none diseased
147	South Singleton	2	6	Good	4 times					No returns of cattle
148	Scone	9	9	No statement	Twice		1			39 cows two destroyed
149	Scone (a)	20	21	Satisfactory	Once					748 milch cows
150	Stockton			No dairies						
151	Strathfield		2	Good	Monthly					99 cows none diseased
152	Tamworth	5	30	Clean	4 times			10	1 person for selling milk not being registered	205 cows
153	Tamworth (a)	6	23	Satisfactory	3 & 4 times			9		No returns of cattle
154	Taree									
155	Wallsend	3	31	Satisfactory	5 times			6		115 cows
156	Wagga Wagga	8	8	Satisfactory	3 times		1		1 person for selling milk not being registered fined 1s and 4s 10d costs	49 cattle none diseased
157	Wagga Wagga (a)	11	11	Generally satisfactory	Twice		1			409 cattle none diseased
158	Warratah	1	20	Satisfactory	6 times			5		140 cows 4 destroyed
159	Waterloo	1	17	Fair order	Frequently			2		389 cows 8 destroyed
160	Waverley	2	16	Satisfactory	4 times					260 cows
161	West Maitland	8	33	Fairly satisfactory	4 to 9 times	1	2	5		163 cows none condemned
162	Wickham	2	13	Good	4 times					42 cows
163	Wilcannia	1	4	Clean	Monthly					
164	Wilcannia (a)		1	Clean	Twice					230 cattle none destroyed
165	Willoughby	6	55	Fairly satisfactory	4 times			4		205 cows 1 diseased
166	Windsor	4	22	Clean	4 times			2		120 cattle none condemned
167	Windsor (a)	24	56	Generally good	4 times					522 cows all healthy
168	Wingham		3	Good	4 times					10 cows none diseased
169	Wollongong	2	12	Satisfactory	4 times	3				78 cows, free from disease
170	Wollongong (a)	7	37	Fair	4 times		2	9		351 cows none condemned
171	Woollahra	3	11	Satisfactory	4 times			5		71 cows
172	Yass			No returns						
173	Yass (a)	40	40	Clean	Twice					Dairy cattle healthy

(a) Police District, not incorporated

MILK VENDORS

Number	Number registered: New registrations during the year.	Number registered: Total number registered at end of year	Condition of premises, specifying in which the requirements of the Act have not been complied with (if any)	How often has each milk store been inspected during the previous twelve months?	Number refused registration	Number of registrations cancelled	State if any prosecutions have been taken under the Act, and give particulars in each case.	Special observations.
141								
142	1	3	No statement	4 times				
143								
144		1	Satisfactory	Frequently				The Dairies Supervision Act is now regarded with more favour, and its working has resulted in great benefit.
145								
146								
147								
148								
149								
150		8						Act only recently extended to district.
151	1	2	Good	Monthly				All vendors reside without the borough.
152								
153								
154	1	1	Good	Monthly		1		
155								
156	1	1	Satisfactory	4 times				
157								
158	3	15						
159		26	Well kept	Frequently		6		Vendors reside in police district.
160	5	18	Satisfactory	4 times				Act complied with
161	1	1	Satisfactory	3 times				
162	5	34	Good	4 times				All dairies kept in good order.
163								
164								Only goat dairies in this municipality
165		1	Clean	4 times				
166								
167								
168								
169								
170								
171	16	21	Satisfactory	4 times	2	7		
172								
173								All dairies in county King.

Sydney Charles Potter, Government Printer —1895

[1s]

653—C

1894.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

QUARANTINE AMENDMENT BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 9.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 *September*, 1894.

R. W. DUFF,
Governor.

Message No. 9.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision for the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to amend the Law relating to Quarantine.

Government House,
Sydney, 30*th August*, 1894.

1894–5.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VACCINATION.

(REPORT FOR 1894.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Medical Adviser to the Government to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Sydney, 13 June, 1895.

I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Chief Secretary, the Annual Returns of Vaccinations performed during the year 1894 by the Government Vaccinators of New South Wales.

The returns for 1894 show that 2,008 vaccinations were performed during the year, of which 1,957 were successful. Of the total number, 15 were performed in Sydney and its suburbs, and 1,942 in country districts. It will be seen that vaccination was performed in only 15 country districts; in 90 districts in which there are Government Vaccinators no vaccinations have been reported, and it is presumed that none have been performed.

Of the successful cases the patients in 50 were under 1 year; in 400 between 1 and 5 years; in 912 between 5 and 10 years; and in 595 upwards of 10 years of age. The unsuccessful cases were 51, or 2·5 per cent. of the total number.

The number of births registered in the Colony during 1894 was 38,935, and the vaccinations give a percentage of 5·02 on this number. In addition to vaccinations performed by Government Vaccinators, a number are performed by private practitioners, but of these no returns are submitted. There is reason, however, to believe that these cases would not add very materially to the percentage above given.

The Department continues to supply pure calf lymph to legally qualified practitioners of medicine on application at the office; and while this entails a considerable expenditure of public money, yet the money is considered to be well spent, and, after careful consideration, it is not proposed to curtail the supply of lymph, which might be required in considerable quantities at any moment.

How great a protection against smallpox is afforded by vaccination, and revaccination at the age of puberty, has been very strikingly shown by the results of the recent outbreaks of small-pox in various parts of the United Kingdom, where, largely owing to the pernicious agitation of the so-called anti-vaccinators, many persons have abstained from having their children vaccinated. I may here give a few examples in illustration taken from the report of the Chairman of the Parliamentary Bills Committee of the British Medical Association (Ernest Hart, D.C.L.).

In the Sheffield outbreak of 1887-8—				Per 1,000.
The number of children under 10 years attacked was, amongst the vaccinated				5·00
,,	,,	,,	unvaccinated	101·00
The death-rate	,,	,,	vaccinated	0·09
,,	,,	,,	unvaccinated	44·00

So that the unvaccinated who were attacked were twenty (20) times more numerous than the vaccinated, and of those who died the unvaccinated were four hundred and eighty (480) times more numerous than the vaccinated.

Then, as showing the advantage of revaccination: In the case of persons over 10 years—

	Per 1,000.
The number attacked in the twice vaccinated were	3·00
,, ,, once ,, ...	19·00
,, ,, unvaccinated were	94·00
,, who died in the twice vaccinated were	0·08
,, ,, once ,, ...	1·00
,, ,, unvaccinated were	51·00

So that the number of the unvaccinated who were attacked was thirty-one (31) times greater than in the case of the twice vaccinated; the number of the unvaccinated who died was six hundred and forty (640) times greater than in the case of the twice vaccinated; the number of those only once vaccinated who were attacked was six (6) times greater than those who were twice vaccinated, and the number of those only once vaccinated who died was over twelve (12) times greater than in the case of those who had been twice vaccinated.

 Precisely

Precisely the same sort of results emerge from a study of the epidemic in Leicester, 1892-3, and this town is notorious as the centre of the anti-vaccination movement. In this epidemic we have an example too of the immunity enjoyed by efficiently-protected nurses and attendants upon the sick, for, "of 40 officials connected with the hospital, 34 were 'efficiently' protected either by revaccination or by a previous attack of small-pox, as shown by extensive 'pitting,' and not one contracted small-pox. The remaining 6 were 'inefficiently' protected, having been vaccinated only in infancy, and having refused revaccination. Five of these contracted small-pox, and 1 died. The only 1 of these 6 'inefficiently' protected to escape was the matron, who, of course, was not much exposed to the contagion, taking no part in the actual nursing of small-pox cases, and only entering the ward occasionally."

Further, this epidemic strikingly shows the modified and mild character of the disease even when it does attack the vaccinated—for this it of course does. It is an error not unfrequently made, to expect that vaccination shall absolutely protect against small-pox. The disease itself will not do so. One attack of small-pox may be followed by another, and why, therefore, expect that vaccination shall be more efficient than the disease itself? In Jenner's own words, vaccination "duly and efficiently performed will protect the constitution from subsequent attacks of small-pox as much as that disease itself will. I never expected it would do more, and it will not, I believe, do less." In Sheffield, among the unvaccinated, 35 cases (22 of them in children under 10 years) were malignant or semi-malignant, and of these 16 died and 19 recovered, "to be left, unfortunately, disfigured for life," while no vaccinated case was of a malignant or semi-malignant type.

The length of time in hospital of the different cases supports these conclusions, for in children under 10 years, the stay of the vaccinated was only 14 days, while the unvaccinated remained 47 days; and amongst persons over 10 years, the vaccinated remained under 28 days only, while the unvaccinated stayed 44 days.

Such illustrations as these might be multiplied almost indefinitely, and all show that while our efficient medical inspections of incoming vessels and our stringent quarantine regulations against this particular disease may succeed for long in keeping the enemy from our midst, yet at any time the joint in our armour of defence may be found, and with our population for the most part unprotected, who shall stay the advance of the invader,—how many lives must be sacrified, how much misery endured before recourse to the only known remedy does in the end what should and could be done now.

I have, &c.,

A. STUART, M.D.,
Medical Adviser to the Government.

RETURN (No. 1) showing the number of Births during the past thirty-four years, and the number of Vaccinations performed by Government Vaccinators during the same period.

Year.	Births.	Vaccinations.	Proportion of Vaccinations to every 100 Births registered.
1861	14,681	2,349	16·00
1862	15,434	3,155	20·44
1863	15,679	12,970	82·72
1864	16,881	10,696	63·36
1865	17,283	8,367	48·41
1866	16,950	7,606	44·87
1867	18,317	6,931	37·83
1868	18,485	11,237	60·79
1869	19,243	21,507	111·76
1870	19,648	7,084	36·54
1871	20,143	6,482	32·16
1872	20,250	17,565	86·74
1873	21,444	3,152	14·69
1874	22,178	4,832	21·78
1875	22,528	3,111	13·80
1876	23,298	4,361	18·71
1877	23,851	16,881	70·77
1878	25,328	3,512	13·86
1879	26,933	5,569	20·67
1880	28,162	5,029	17·85
1881	28,993	61,239	211·21
1882	29,702	2,188	7·36
1883	31,281	882	2·81
1884	33,946	7,055	20·78
1885	35,043	2,230	6·36
1886	36,284	1,763	4·85
1887	37,236	3,230	8·67
1888	38,505	2,186	5·67
1889	37,235	2,404	6·45
1890	32,051	2,197	6·85
1891	39,567	1,567	3·96
1892	40,646	4,014	9·87
1893	40,212	2,547	6·33
1894	38,935	1,957	5·02
Total	906,352	257,855	28·44

RETURN (No. 2) showing the number of Persons Vaccinated by the Government Vaccinators in the Colony of New South Wales during the year 1894.

Districts.	Under 1 year of age.				From 1 to 5 years.				From 5 to 10 years.				From 10 years upwards.				Total.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.
ey and Suburbs :—																				
R. T. Paton	3	..	3	3	3	2	5	5	5	2	7	7	..	..	..	..	11	4	15	15
	3	..	3	3	3	2	5	5	5	2	7	7	..	..	..	..	11	4	15	15
ntry Districts :—																				
Albury	8	11	19	18	32	24	56	56	11	4	15	15	..	2	2	2	51	41	92	91
Bingara	4	2	6	6	35	50	85	85	74	84	158	155	57	85	142	132	170	221	391	378
Burrowa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	1
Captain's Flat	2	1	3	3	13	8	21	21	7	10	17	17	2	1	3	3	24	20	44	44
Carcoar	..	..	..	..	7	5	12	11	14	29	43	43	13	10	23	22	34	44	78	76
Coonabarabran	2	2	4	4	13	21	34	34	37	27	64	64	..	..	..	..	52	50	102	102
Gosford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	1	1	1	2	1	3	3
Inverell	1	2	3	3	9	5	14	13	8	2	10	10	6	4	10	10	24	13	37	36
Kempsey, West	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	4	9	10	19	19	1	2	3	3	13	13	26	26
Molong	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	9	7	16	16	3	8	11	11	12	18	30	30
Murrrumburrah	..	3	3	3	6	5	11	11	25	34	59	59	18	25	43	43	49	67	116	116
Murrurundi	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3
Nyngan	2	2	4	4	15	20	35	35	50	55	105	105	22	30	52	52	89	107	196	196
Orange	..	1	1	1	43	42	85	83	184	198	382	365	175	136	311	297	402	377	779	746
Walcha	3	2	5	5	18	20	38	37	14	20	34	34	6	12	18	18	41	54	95	94
	22	26	48	47	196	204	400	395	445	480	925	905	303	317	620	595	966	1,027	1,993	1,942
ummary :—																				
Sydney and Suburbs	3	..	3	3	3	2	5	5	5	2	7	7	..	..	..	..	11	4	15	15
Country Districts	22	26	48	47	196	204	400	395	445	480	925	905	303	317	620	595	966	1,027	1,993	1,942
	25	26	51	50	199	206	405	400	450	482	932	912	303	317	620	595	977	1,031	2,008	1,957

RETURN (No. 3) showing the number of Persons Vaccinated by the Government Vaccinators in the Colony of New South Wales during the year 1893, which was received too late to be included in the Return for that year.

District.	Under 1 year of age.				From 1 to 5 years.				From 5 to 10 years.				From 10 years upwards.				Total.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.
Armidale	12	5	17	17	50	37	87	87	35	33	68	68	24	12	36	36	121	87	208	208
Burrowa	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	4	4	1	5	5	6	5	11	11
Carcoar	1	1	2	2	2	4	6	6	4	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	7	5	12	12
Scone	1	..	1	1	10	18	28	23	28	38	66	66	6	9	15	15	45	65	110	110
	14	6	20	20	63	60	123	123	68	74	142	142	34	22	56	56	179	162	341	341

Sydney Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1895

1894.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEPERS IN LITTLE BAY HOSPITAL.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 *November*, 1894.

[*Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No.* 8, *of* 13*th November*, 1894.]

Question.

8. LEPERS IN LITTLE BAY HOSPITAL:—MR. HUGHES *asked* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY:—Will he lay upon the Table of this House a return containing information under the following heads, respecting the lepers in the Little Bay Hospital:—
(1.) Total number of patients in Lazaret since 1890, sex, and age?
(2.) How many at present in Hospital, sex, and age?
(3.) What nationality?
(4.) Are all the cases (in the opinion of the highest medical experts) true leprosy?

Answer.

The particulars asked for are comprised in a Return which is made annually and presented to Parliament, a copy of which, completed to date, is attached hereto. There are now thirty-nine patients detained in the Lazaret, all of whom are suffering from leprosy.

RETURN of Particulars of Lepers detained at Little Bay, New South Wales, since the year 1883.

Name.	Sex.	Nationality.	Occupation	Admission		Where from.	No of Case in Clinical Notes.	Died.
				Age on	Date of.			
A.H. ...	Male ...	Chinese	Gardener	42	19 April, 1883	Parramatta Asylum	... .	15 May, 1886.
J.H. ...	do ...	do	do	32	19 „ „ ...	do	.....	27 June, „
A.H. ..	do ...	do	do	34	12 June, „ ...	do	.....	20 April, „
A.M. ...	do ...	do	Butcher	32	28 Oct., „ ..	Tenterfield	XIV	
A.P. ...	do ..	do	Storekeeper	27	28 „ „	Willow Creek	XV	
G.H. ...	do ...	do	Labourer	37	27 Oct, 1884 .	Sydney	.....	§24 Dec., „
K.K. ...	do ...	do	do	24	21 Dec., „ ...	Bathurst	. .. .	28 April, 1885.
J.B. ..	do ...	West Indian ..	do	51	22 Sept, 1885 .	Bermagui	... .	¶
A.Y. ...	do ...	Chinese.....	Gardener	29	23 Dec., „ ...	Sydney	.....	6 Feb., 1890.
C.B. ...	do ..	do	do	32	29 Jan, 1886 ...	Alexandria	XVI	
A.S. ..	do ..	do	Tin-miner.....	42	20 Feb, „ ...	Cooper's Creek..	. ..	12 Nov., „
C.T. ...	do ...	Javanese ...	Groom	24	14 Aug, „ ...	Castle Hill, Parramatta	XVII	
A.L. ...	do ...	Chinese	Gardener	44	20 May, 1887	Bathurst	..... .	12 April, 1891.
Y.S. ...	do ...	do	Carpenter	31	20 April, 1888 . .	Sydney	XVIII	
*F.G. ...	do ..	N.S W. ...	Plasterer .. .	27	21 Aug, „ ..	do	I	25 Sept., 1892.
A.Y. ..	do ..	Chinese . .	Gardener	29	30 Sept, „	Inverell .	XIX	
L P. ...	do ...	do .	Carpenter . .	18	22 Dec, „ ..	Sydney	XX	
H.K. ...	do ...	do ...	Miner	28	23 Mar., 1889	Enfield	XXI	
*H.B. ..	do ...	N S.W.	do	17	17 Dec, „ .	Mudgee	II	13 May, 1894.
*H.R. ..	do ...	do	Labourer	28	8 Aug, 1890	Richmond River	III	
*A G. ...	do .	do	Schoolboy	14	18 „ „ .	Balmain	IV	
*E.U. ..	do ...	do ..	Labourer	23	16 Jan., 1891	Sydney	V	
*H S. ..	do ...	do	Mariner	41	23 „ „ ..	Newtown	VI	4 Feb., 1891.
A.L. ...	do ...	Chinese.....	Gardener	30	26 Feb, „	Newcastle...	XXIII	
*M.R. ...	Female .	N.S.W.	Domestic duties	33	†11 Mar, „ ..	Surry Hills	VII	20 June, 1892.
T.W....	Male ...	Chinese.....	Cook	29	6 Aug, „ ..	Narrandera	XXV	
W.C..	do ...	do	Labourer	40	27 „ „ .	Sydney	XXIV	
A.H. ...	do ..	do	Storekeeper	25	18 Sept, „ ...	Mudgee.....	XXII	
J.L. ...	do . .	S.S. Islander	Labourer	25	8 Dec, „	Clarence River	XXVI	
*R.W...	do	N.S.W.	Carpenter	47	24 „ „	Narrabri	VIII	
*I.L. ..	Female..	do	Domestic duties	53	†18 „ „ . .	Waverley	IX	
A.S. ...	Male ...	Chinese	Cabinet-maker .	28	21 April, 1892 .	Sydney	XXVII	29 June, 1892.
*C.D. ...	do ...	N.S.W.	Carpenter	24	30 „ „ . .	Gunnedah.....	X	
S.P. ...	do ...	English	Commercial Traveller	49	7 June, „	Sydney	XI	
H.G. ...	do ...	Chinese.....	Wood-cutter	47	19 Sept., „ ..	do	XXVIII	
*M.E.K.	Female .	N.S.W.	Domestic duties ..	43	21 „ , ...	North Sydney	XII	
L.P H.	Male ...	Chinese	Gardener	44	12 Oct, „ ...	Manly	XXIX	
‡W.W..	do ...	Fijian	Schoolboy	13	27 „ „	Sydney	XIII	
A.L. ..	do ...	Chinese...	Gardener	35	3 Nov., „ ...	Bombala	XXXI	
A.Q. ...	do ...	do	Dealer	39	15 „ „	do	XXXII	
J.C. ...	do ...	do	....	38	29 „ „	Sydney	XXXIII	2 Aug., 1893.
A.G. ...	do ...	do	Labourer	26	7 Dec., „ ...	Parramatta	XXX	
G.Y. ...	do ...	do	Cook	68	31 „ „	Sydney	XXXIV	
A.P. ...	do ...	do	Hawker	33	21 Jan., 1893 .	Parramatta	XXXV	
‡M.M....	Female..	New Zealander	.. ..	24	27 Feb., „ ..	Fiji	XXXVI	
A.T. .	Male ..	Chinese	Bushman	28	15 April, „ ...	Cooma	XXXVII	
*N.G. ..	do ...	N.S.W.	Miner	61	21 „ „	Parramatta Asylum ..	XXXVIII	
*A.M. ..	Female..	do ...	Housewife	35	7 Sept., „ ..	Balmain	XXXIX	
P.M. ...	Male ..	Indian	Hawker...	47	3 Nov, „	Newcastle	XL	
*E.R. ..	Female..	N S.W.	Domestic duties	16	18 „ „	West Maitland	XLI	
T.W. ...	Male ...	Saxony	Station Overseer	65	25 Jan, 1894 ...	Liverpool Asylum	. ....	
W.H.A...	do ..	Queensland	None	21	18 April, „	Brisbane	...	
G.N.orC.	do ...	New Caledonia	Diver	20	16 July, „ ...	Balmain	.... .	
H.T. ..	do ..	N.S.W.	Bushman	52	10 Oct, „ ...	Sydney	... .	

* These are all natives of New South Wales of European descent † Date of report These patients were afterwards removed to Little Bay. ‡ Of European descent § This patient was transferred to a Hospital for the Insane on 2nd April, 1885, where also his death occurred ¶ This patient was discharged on the 29th December, 1885 (see note * to Appendix A)

NOTES. (*a*) The only additional cases of leprosy in New South Wales *which have been reported to the Board of Health* are P S, *æt* 38, died in the Richmond River District in March, 1887, and G R, *æt* 28 whose death, certified by his medical attendants, was reported by the City Coroner on the 18th July, 1889 Both of these persons were of European parentage (*b*) On comparison with the reports for previous years differences in ages or dates of admission of some coloured patients will be observed. Those now given are the correct ages and dates.

Sydney. Charles Potter, Government Printer – 1894

1894.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LUNACY CONVENTION BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 8.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 *September*, 1894.

R. W. DUFF,
Governor.

Message No. 8.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to further amend the Law relating to the Insane; to authorise the making of Conventions with adjacent Colonies in connection therewith; and for the better administration and management of the property of persons incapable of managing their affairs.

Government House,
Sydney, 3*rd September*, 1894.

1894-5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TYPHOID FEVER IN SYDNEY AND SUBURBS.

(FROM 1876 TO 1894, INCLUSIVE.)

AND CERTAIN PARTICULARS RESPECTING OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES, VIZ.: MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND DIPHTHERIA.

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 *July*, 1895.

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

Sir, Board of Health Office, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 2 July, 1895.

I have the honor, by direction of the Board of Health, to forward to you for the information of the Chief Secretary the enclosed paper on the occurrence of Typhoid Fever and the mortality therefrom in the City of Sydney and Suburbs during the last nineteen years, and certain particulars respecting other infectious diseases, prepared from the records in this office.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND SAGER,

Secretary.

[*Enclosure.*]

Typhoid Fever in the City of Sydney and its Suburbs from 1876 to 1894, and certain particulars respecting other Infectious Diseases.

THE accompanying returns, made up to 31st December last, contain some interesting facts about the prevalence of and mortality from typhoid fever in the city and suburbs of Sydney during the last nineteen years, and of the number of deaths from scarlet fever, measles, and diphtheria, and the admissions to the hospitals of patients suffering from these diseases in the past twelve months.

Return I gives the number of deaths from typhoid in each month of the ten years ending 31st December, 1885, together with the ratio calculated per 100,000 of the population, as estimated on the 30th June in each year. From this it will be seen that during the decennial period—1876 to 1885—there was a very large increase in the mortality from this disease, viz., from 46·07 per 100,000 in 1876 to 102·17 in 1885.

Return II furnishes similar information for 1886 to 1894. From this it will be seen that the mortality from typhoid fever has of late undergone considerable diminution, having gradually decreased from 90·90 per 100,000 in 1886 to 18·01 for 1893, which is by far the lowest for any of the nineteen years now under review; but that during the year 1894 a slight increase took place, the rate increasing to 29·12 per 100,000.

Return III shows the number of cases of typhoid fever admitted to the metropolitan hospitals of Sydney, and of the number of deaths from this disease in such institutions during the nine years from 1886 to 1894. From these figures it will be seen that during 1893, 236 cases were admitted, and that thirty of these cases terminated fatally, making a death-rate of 12·71 per cent. on the admissions, this being lower than the death-rate in the three preceding years; whilst during the year 1894 no less than 481 cases were admitted, of which sixty cases terminated fatally, making a death-rate of 12·47.

Return IV supplies particulars as to the localities from which the patients treated in the metropolitan hospitals in 1894 were removed, and as to the ratio of cases for each 10,000 of the inhabitants of the districts in question. From this return it will be seen that the total cases admitted from the metropolis was 464, or 10·96 per 10,000 of the population, as against 232 cases, or 5·57 per 10,000, for the year 1893.

Return V shows the deaths which took place in the hospitals among the cases mentioned in the previous table; in this it has not been deemed necessary to calculate the ratio per 10,000.

Return VI gives certain particulars respecting measles, scarlet fever, and diphtheria. Owing to the prevalence in 1893 of the epidemics of measles and scarlet fever, the mortality in the metropolis from these diseases was very high, viz., 401 from measles, and 140 from scarlet fever, but during 1894 it will be seen that it decreased considerably, six persons only dying from measles, and eighteen from scarlet fever. During the year 142 cases of diphtheria were admitted to hospital, of which seventy-one died, as against ninety-one admissions and forty-seven deaths during 1893, the rate of mortality being practically the same, viz., 50 per cent.

By order,

EDMUND SAGER,
Secretary to the Board of Health.

2 July, 1895.

APPENDIX.

RETURN I.

Typhoid Fever—1876 to 1885.

RETURN showing the number of Deaths from Typhoid Fever in the City of Sydney and its Suburbs for each month of the years 1876 to 1885—giving the death-rate per 100,000 for each month.

Year		1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Estimated population on the 30th June of each year		167,141	174,249	182,889	192,829	213,316	227,653	237,908	250,898	267,194	282,845
January	No. of deaths	4	6	14	5	11	9	10	10	22	22
	Rate per 100,000	2·39	3·44	7·65	2·59	5·15	3·95	4·20	3·99	8·23	7·78
February	No. of deaths	5	8	11	15	7	15	19	17	19	31
	Rate per 100,000	2·99	4·59	6·01	7·78	3·28	6·59	7·98	6·78	7·11	10·95
March	No. of deaths	16	12	19	16	5	14	13	10	33	34
	Rate per 100,000	9·57	6·88	10·38	8·30	2·34	6·15	5·46	3·99	12·35	12·02
April	No. of deaths	12	16	20	18	10	8	19	18	33	33
	Rate per 100,000	7·18	9·18	10·93	9·33	4·68	3·51	7·98	7·18	12·35	11·66
May	No. of deaths	9	14	26	14	8	11	32	34	22	34
	Rate per 100,000	5·38	8·03	14·21	7·26	3·75	4·83	13·45	13·55	8·23	12·02
June	No. of deaths	11	20	12	13	8	9	23	21	18	31
	Rate per 100,000	6·59	11·47	6·56	6·74	3·75	3·95	9·67	8·37	6·74	10·95
July	No. of deaths	3	6	18	9	6	2	17	11	8	20
	Rate per 100,000	1·80	3·44	9·84	4·67	2·11	0·88	7·15	4·38	3·00	7·07
August	No. of deaths	4	2	13	3	8	10	10	3	4	14
	Rate per 100,000	2·39	1·15	7·10	1·56	3·75	4·39	4·20	1·19	1·50	4·95
September	No. of deaths	1	1	9	6	8	5	8	5	12	12
	Rate per 100,000	0·60	0·57	4·92	3·11	3·75	2·19	3·36	2·00	4·50	4·24
October	No. of deaths	3	4	7	2	4	7	9	10	10	17
	Rate per 100,000	1·80	2·29	3·83	1·03	1·87	3·07	3·78	3·99	3·74	6·01
November	No. of deaths	4	3	6	5	11	1	5	11	12	15
	Rate per 100,000	2·39	1·72	3·28	2·59	5·15	0·44	2·10	4·38	4·50	5·30
December	No. of deaths	5	11	11	9	7	4	10	16	21	26
	Rate per 100,000	2·99	6·31	6·01	4·67	3·28	1·76	4·20	6·38	7·85	9·19
TOTAL	No. of deaths	77	103	166	115	93	95	175	166	214	289
	Rate per 100,000	46·07	59·11	90·76	59·63	43·60	41·74	73·55	66·18	80·09	102·17

RETURN II.

Typhoid Fever—1886 to 1894.

RETURN showing the number of Deaths from Typhoid Fever in the City of Sydney and its Suburbs for each month of the years 1886 to 1894—giving the death-rate per 100,000 for each month.

Year		1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Estimated population on the 30th June of each year		323,180	340,702	357,856	374,755	390,000	386,859*	406,480	416,370	422,315
January	No. of deaths	33	24	14	21	23	20	10	9	21
	Rate per 100,000	10·21	7·05	3·91	5·60	5·90	5·17	2·46	2·16	4·97
February	No. of deaths	44	24	24	21	30	13	9	6	18
	Rate per 100,000	13·61	7·05	6·71	5·60	7·69	3·36	2·21	1·44	4·26
March	No. of deaths	41	39	21	31	23	15	15	8	11
	Rate per 100,000	12·68	11·44	5·87	8·27	5·90	3·88	3·69	1·92	2·60
April	No. of deaths	41	17	28	36	21	14	12	11	13
	Rate per 100,000	12·68	4·99	7·82	9·61	5·38	3·62	2·95	2·64	3·07
May	No. of deaths	42	26	21	20	1	10	8	11	2
	Rate per 100,000	12·99	7·63	5·87	5·34	0·26	2·58	1·97	2·64	0·47
June	No. of deaths	23	12	15	23	7	6	1	6	11
	Rate per 100,000	7·11	3·52	4·19	6·14	1·79	1·55	0·25	1·44	2·60
July	No. of deaths	19	7	9	16	3	4	6	2	3
	Rate per 100,000	5·87	2·05	2·51	4·27	0·77	1·03	1·47	0·48	0·71
August	No. of deaths	8	6	9	2	10	3	.....	.....	2
	Rate per 100,000	2·47	1·76	2·51	0·54	2·56	0·78	.....	.....	0·47
September	No. of deaths	5	8	7	5	1	4	1	4	9
	Rate per 100,000	1·54	2·35	1·96	1·33	0·26	1·03	0·25	0·96	2·13
October	No. of deaths	6	10	3	7	4	2	3	4	5
	Rate per 100,000	1·85	2·94	0·84	1·87	1·03	0·52	0·74	0·96	1·18
November	No. of deaths	7	11	7	6	10	6	6	5	7
	Rate per 100,000	2·16	3·23	1·96	1·60	2·56	1·55	1·47	1·20	1·65
December	No. of deaths	25	14	26	21	10	12	8	10	21
	Rate per 100,000	7·73	4·10	7·26	5·60	2·56	3·10	1·97	2·40	4·97
TOTAL	No. of deaths	294	198	184	209	143	109	79	76	123
	Rate per 100,000	90·90	58·11	51·42	55·77	36·66	28·17	19·43	18·01	29·12

* Census population taken 5 April, 1891.

RETURN III.

Typhoid Fever—1886 to 1894.

RETURN of Patients suffering from Typhoid Fever admitted to the Metropolitan Hospitals of Sydney during the years 1886 to 1894, showing the Deaths occurring in, and the number of cases admitted to, each Institution during each month.

1886.

Months.	Coast.		Prince Alfred.		Sydney.		St. Vincent		Children's.		Total.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
January	48	6	20	9	16	2	9	4	2	...	95	21
February	60	9	16	2	10	6	8	...	3	...	97	17
March	47	7	31	3	9	3	12	...	5	1	104	14
April	80	10	23	3	13	2	15	4	7	...	138	19
May	61	8	22	3	13	2	7	3	5	...	108	16
June	31	5	19	3	13	1	3	...	1	...	67	9
July	14	5	10	2	2	2	3	...	2	...	31	9
August	1	...	7	2	1	...	2	...	1	...	12	2
September	10	...	9	2	7	2	3	...	1	...	30	4
October	6	2	6	...	7	1	2	...	2	...	23	3
November	13	1	12	1	10	2	11	...	1	...	47	4
December	29	3	22	4	7	1	4	2	...	...	62	10
Total for the year	400	56	197	34	108	24	79	13	30	1	814	128
Death-rate on cases admitted	14·00%		17·26%		22·22%		16·45%		3·33%		15·72%	

RETURN III—*continued.*

1887.

Months.	Coast.		Prince Alfred.		Sydney.		St. Vincent's.		Children's.		Total.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
January	50	6	25	1	8	2	8	4	...	...	91	13
February	42	8	22	6	5	1	16	...	2	...	87	15
March	48	6	17	5	18	2	8	4	6	...	97	17
April	54	6	17	1	18	2	8	...	7	...	104	9
May	37	2	9	1	3	2	6	...	2	1	57	6
June	11	...	7	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	23	1
July	6	1	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2
August	3	...	8	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	18	1
September	5	1	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	15	3
October	11	3	17	2	3	1	6	...	...	...	37	6
November	7	2	9	3	1	1	3	1	...	...	20	7
December	12	1	15	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	34	1
Total for the year	286	36	161	23	72	12	59	9	20	1	598	81
Death-rate on cases admitted	12·59%		14·28%		16·66%		15·25%		5·00%		13·54%	

1888.

Months.	Coast.		Prince Alfred.		Sydney.		St. Vincent's.		Children's.		Total.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
January	32	1	22	3	7	1	7	1	...	...	68	6
February	30	1	20	5	16	5	17	2	1	...	84	13
March	44	2	23	2	12	...	12	...	5	...	96	4
April	34	1	22	3	18	6	22	1	4	...	100	11
May	24	2	30	6	11	3	9	3	5	1	79	15
June	18	2	15	6	6	1	7	...	...	...	46	9
July	5	...	8	2	3	...	4	...	...	...	20	2
August	2	...	4	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	13	...
September	5	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	7	3
October	6	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	11	1
November	14	...	16	1	6	...	5	1	2	...	43	2
December	27	3	32	12	12	1	7	...	3	...	81	16
Total for the year	241	13	195	40	97	19	93	8	22	2	648	82
Death-rate on cases admitted	5·39%		20·51%		19·58%		8·60%		9·09%		12·65%	

1889.

Months.	Coast.		Prince Alfred.		Sydney.		St. Vincent's.		Children's.		Total.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
January	31	2	30	3	10	2	22	1	5	...	98	8
February	43	2	21	3	12	2	17	2	6	1	99	10
March	41	2	49	8	14	2	17	2	4	1	116	15
April	65	4	37	3	17	5	18	1	2	...	139	13
May	33	4	20	3	19	3	4	...	2	...	78	10
June	41	5	19	5	9	1	15	...	5	...	89	11
July	22	2	5	1	5	2	4	...	...	...	36	5
August	7	...	2	1	5	1	3	...	1	...	18	2
September	4	...	2	...	3	2	2	...	1	...	12	2
October	4	...	8	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	20	...
November	8	...	12	...	4	2	10	...	1	...	35	2
December	44	3	36	4	10	2	19	1	2	...	111	10
Total for the year	343	24	232	31	111	24	136	7	29	2	851	88
Death-rate on cases admitted	7·00%		13·36%		21·62%		5·15%		6·90%		10·34%	

RETURN III—*continued.*

1890.

M	Coast.		Prince Alfred.		Sydney.		St. Vincent's.		Children's.		Total.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
January	37	7	31	4	4	2	17	5	4	...	103	18
February	24	7	24	2	14	1	7	...	1	1	70	11
March	36	5	20	2	14	3	25	2	6	...	101	12
April	23	2	10	2	8	2	13	5	4	...	58	11
May	6	...	6	...	3	...	6	...	1	...	22	...
June	2	...	5	1	6	1	2	...	...	...	15	2
July	...	...	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	6	2
August	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
September	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
October	2	...	2	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	10	1
November	3	...	6	3	11	...	2	...	1	...	23	3
December	6	...	15	2	13	4	4	...	...	...	38	6
Total for the year	140	21	126	16	95	16	77	12	17	1	455	66
Death-rate on cases admitted	15·00%		12·70%		16·84%		15·58%		5·88%		14·50%	

1891.

Months.	Coast.		Prince Alfred.		Sydney.		St. Vincent's.		Children's, Glebe.		Children's, Lewisham.		Total.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
January	15	2	8	3	9	3	5	...	2	...	6	...	45	8
February	15	1	7	2	9	2	4	...	4	...	6	3	45	8
March	17	2	20	5	7	2	10	...	5	...	3	...	62	9
April	6	...	15	2	4	2	6	...	1	...	2	...	34	4
May	10	...	13	1	5	...	4	3	...	...	2	...	34	4
June	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	10	...
July	3	...	3	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	10	1
August	2	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1
September	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	6	1
October	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
November	4	...	3	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	9	2
December	11	2	5	1	6	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	26	6
Total for the year	88	7	81	16	44	11	42	7	14	...	21	3	290	44
Death-rate on cases admitted	7·95%		19·75%		25·00%		16·66%		.....		14·28%		15·17%	

1892.

Months.	Coast.		Prince Alfred.		Sydney.		St. Vincent's.		Children's Glebe		Total.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
January	5	...	11	2	4	3	5	...	...	...	25	5
February	9	2	9	3	2	...	6	...	2	...	28	5
March	13	3	16	3	6	...	4	1	2	1	41	8
April	9	1	8	2	3	...	3	...	...	1	23	4
May	4	1	9	3	5	...	5	...	1	...	23	4
June	3	...	8	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	19	...
July	4	1	2	1	7	...	2	1	1	...	16	3
August	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
October	5	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
November	5	...	5	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	15	2
December	4	1	9	...	4	...	7	...	...	...	24	1
Total for year	61	9	83	16	43	3	36	2	6	2	229	32
Death-rate on cases admitted	14·75%		19·27%		6·97%		5·55%		33·33%		13·97%	

RETURN III—*continued.*

1893.

Months.	Coast.		Prince Alfred.		Sydney.		St. Vincent's.		Children's.		Total.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
January	12	...	12	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	29	1
February	9	3	11	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	23	3
March	14	3	13	1	2	...	4	...	1	...	34	4
April	12	1	13	4	3	...	6	2	1	...	35	7
May	7	...	10	2	4	1	5	...	...	...	26	3
June	...	...	7	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	11	2
July	4	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	11	1
August	6	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	1
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
October	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	3	1
November	3	1	4	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	12	1
December	16	2	14	3	4	...	5	...	3	1	42	6
Total for the year	83	11	88	13	27	2	30	3	8	1	236	30
Death-rate on cases admitted	13·25 %		14·77 %		7·40 %		10·00 %		12·50 %		12·71 %	

1894.

Months.	Coast.		Prince Alfred.		Sydney.		St. Vincent's.		Children's.		Total.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
January	22	3	29	5	8	1	9	1	2	...	70	10
February	30	4	35	...	7	2	8	1	8	2	88	9
March	15	1	21	1	8	1	5	...	7	...	56	3
April	22	1	15	1	5	2	6	3	2	...	50	7
May	13	...	17	...	7	...	5	1	3	...	45	1
June	4	1	10	4	3	1	2	2	2	...	21	8
July	1	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	2	...	8	1
August	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	2
September	5	...	2	1	4	2	2	...	2	...	15	3
October	3	...	3	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	11	1
November	8	1	15	1	7	1	2	...	2	...	34	3
December	20	...	41	5	10	4	5	3	4	...	80	12
Total for the year	143	11	189	19	70	17	45	11	34	2	481	60
Death-rate on cases admitted	7·69 %		10·05 %		24·28 %		24·44 %		5·88 %		12·47 %	

RETURN IV.

RETURN showing the number of Persons suffering from Typhoid Fever who were removed to the Metropolitan Hospitals for treatment, from each district of the Metropolis, during the year 1894.

Districts.		Estimated Mean Population, 1894.	Coast.	Prince Alfred.	Sydney.	Saint Vincent's.	Children's, Glebe.	Total.	Total of District.	Cases per 10,000 of population.
SYDNEY		104,880	21	13	38	14	4	90	90	8·58
SUBURBS—										
North-Western.	Balmain	66,145	3	3	.....	.....	.....	6	55	8·31
	Leichhardt		6	13	1	2	3	25		
	Annandale		1	7	.....	1	2	11		
	Glebe		1	4	1	2	5	13		
West Central.	Newtown	41,190	3	23	.....	3	2	31	106	25·73
	St. Peter's		7	11	.....	.....	2	20		
	Camperdown		4	13	.....	.....	2	19		
	Erskineville		8	24	.....	.....	4	36		
East Central.	Redfern	54,325	3	10	3	2	1	19	86	15·83
	Darlington		2	2	.....	1	.....	5		
	Waterloo		10	3	.....	.....	.....	13		
	Alexandria		3	.....	1	1	2	7		
	North Botany		12	.....	1	4	.....	17		
	Botany		25	.....	.....	.....	.....	25		
Eastern	Paddington	47,375	3	.....	3	2	.....	8	25	5·27
	Randwick		6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6		
	Waverley		.....	1	1	2	.....	4		
	Woollahra		.....	3	2	2	.....	7		
Western	Ashfield	59,210	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	67	11·31
	Burwood		1	7	.....	.....	.....	8		
	Concord		.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1		
	Strathfield		.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1		
	Five Dock		.....	2	.....	1	2	5		
	Marrickville		10	22	2	1	.....	35		
	Petersham		1	8	2	.....	3	14		
Southern	Enfield	16,100	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	4·96
	Canterbury		.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7		
	Hurstville		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		
North Shore	St. Leonards	33,000	.....	3	1	1	1	6	11	3·32
	North Willoughby		.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1		
	Hunter's Hill		.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1		
	Ryde		.....	2	.....	1	.....	3		
SHIPPING		.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....	10	10	
CONTRACTED AT HOSPITAL		.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	
BENEVOLENT ASYLUM		.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4	4	
INFANTS' HOME, ASHFIELD		.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
TOTALS		422,315	134	187	67	43	33	464	464	10·98

Of the remaining 17 cases admitted, 6 came from districts outside the Metropolitan Division, and 11 had no fixed abode.

RETURN V.

RETURN showing the number of Persons suffering from Typhoid Fever who were removed to the Metropolitan Hospitals from each district of the Metropolis, and whose cases terminated fatally, during the year 1894.

Districts.		Coast.	Prince Alfred.	Sydney.	Saint Vincent's.	Children's.	Total.	Total of District.
SYDNEY		1	2	11	5	.....	19	19
SUBURBS—								
North-Western.	Leichhardt	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	7
	Annandale	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	
	Glebe	.....	2	.....	.....	2	4	
West Central.	Newtown	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	8
	St. Peter's	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	
	Camperdown	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	
	Erskineville	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	
East Central.	Redfern	.....	1	1	1	.....	3	8
	Darlington	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	
	Waterloo	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
	Botany	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	
Eastern	Paddington	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5
	Randwick	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
	Waverley	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	
	Woollahra	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	
Western	Ashfield	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4
	Burwood	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	
	Five Dock	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	
	Petersham	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	
North Shore.	St. Leonards	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
	Ryde	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
SHIPPING		.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2
BENEVOLENT ASYLUM		1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
TOTALS		10	19	15	10	2	56	56

Of the remaining 4 deaths, 3 were patients from the country, and 1 had no fixed abode.

RETURN VI.

RETURN respecting prevalence of Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, &c., in Sydney and Suburbs during 1894.

Districts.		Scarlet Fever.			Diphtheria.			Measles.		
		Hospital Admissions.	Hospital Deaths.	Other Deaths Registered	Hospital Admissions.	Hospital Deaths.	Other Deaths Registered	Hospital Admissions.	Hospital Deaths.	Other Deaths Registered
SYDNEY		46	5	13	24	14	12	4	.....	1
SUBURBS—										
North-western.	Balmain	1	.....	3	5	2	3	.....	.....	.....
	Leichhardt	3	.....	.....	8	5	2	.....	.....	.....
	Annandale	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
	Glebe	6	.....	3	13	5	2	.....	.....	.....
West Central.	Newtown	7	.....	2	9	5	4	.....	.....	.....
	St. Peter's	2	.....	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
	Camperdown	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Erskineville	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Central.	Redfern	5	.....	6	7	4	1	.....	.....	.....
	Darlington	2	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Waterloo	7	.....	3	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Alexandria	2	.....	1	5	1	2	1	1	.....
	North Botany	2	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Botany	5	.....	2	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Eastern	Paddington	7	.....	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	1
	Randwick	1	.....	2	11	4	2	.....	.....	.....
	Waverley	4	.....	2	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....
	Woollahra	2	.....	5	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Western	Ashfield	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
	Burwood	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....
	Auburn	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Five Dock	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Strathfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Marrickville	1	.....	.....	9	3	2	.....	.....	.....
	Granville	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Petersham	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
	Ermington and Rydalmere.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Southern	Enfield	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Canterbury	4	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
	Hurstville	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
	Kogarah	.....	.....	1	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....
	Rockdale	.....	.....	1	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....
North Shore.	St. Leonards	2	.....	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	North Willoughby	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1
	Hunter's Hill	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ryde	.....	.....	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
COUNTRY		4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NO FIXED ABODE		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
SHIPPING		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION		1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SYDNEY HOSPITAL		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL		4	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS		121	7	61	142	71	61	9	1	5

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—189

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NOXIOUS TRADES AND CATTLE-SLAUGHTERING ACT OF 1894.

(REGULATIONS UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 57 Vic. No. 21, sec. 22.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
2nd August, 1894.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned Regulations in connection with the proper administration of the "Noxious Trades and Cattle-slaughtering Act of 1894," and the same are published for general information.

JOHN SEE.

NOXIOUS TRADES AND CATTLE-SLAUGHTERING ACT, 57 VICTORIA NO. 21.

PART I.—NOXIOUS TRADES.

I.—*Registration.*

1. In these Regulations the expression "the Act" means the "Noxious Trades and Cattle-slaughtering Act, 1894."

2. Every person applying for registration or for renewal of registration under Part I of the Act shall apply in the form given in Appendix A, and shall forward with the application a fee of ten pounds, provided—

(*a*) That such fee shall be returned to the applicant if the Local Authority refuses to register or renew the registration of the applicant, or if the Board refuses to approve the issue of a license to such applicant.

(*b*) That if the license be issued between 1st January and 30th June in any year the sum of five pounds shall be returned to the applicant.

3. Every person applying for registration or for renewal of registration as aforesaid, in respect of two or more separate premises, shall make a separate application and pay a separate fee in respect of each of such premises; and premises shall be deemed to be separate for the purposes of this Regulation when they have no common boundary.

4. The Register to be kept by the Local Authority under sub-section 1 of section 4 of the Act shall be kept at the office of the Local Authority, in the form given in Appendix B.

5. All premises registered under this Act shall be so enclosed as to define their boundaries; and licenses shall issue in respect of such enclosed and defined areas only.

II.—*Licenses.*

1. Upon the receipt of an application for registration or for renewal of registration as aforesaid, the Local Authority shall inspect the premises in respect of which the application is made, and shall, within fourteen days of the receipt of such application, either

(*a*) Inform the applicant, in writing, that the said Local Authority refuses to register or renew the registration of the applicant, stating the grounds for such refusal; or

(*b*) Register or renew the registration of the applicant, and, within the time above mentioned, submit in writing to the Board of Health, the particulars prescribed in Appendix C.

2. The application having been approved by the Board, a license in the form of Appendix D shall be forthwith issued by the Local Authority, and shall continue in force, unless revoked, until the thirtieth day of June next after the date of issue.

III.—*Inspection of premises.*

1. The Local Authority shall cause all licensed premises to be inspected at least once in every month.

IV.—*Regulations to be observed in carrying on Noxious Trades.*

A

1. The following Regulations shall apply to persons carrying on the undermentioned trades, that is to say, the business of a—

Fat-melter.
Fat-extracter.
Bone-boiler.
Bone-grinder.
Blood-boiler.
Blood-drier.
Glue-maker.

2. All materials which are not undergoing treatment shall be so st red as to prevent the emission of noxious or offensive vapours, gases, or effluvia.

3. All refuse from digesters or boiling-pans, and all refuse, residue, or other matters from which noxious or offensive vapours, gases, or effluvia are evolved or are liable to be evolved, shall be placed in properly-closed receptacles, or otherwise dealt with in such a manner as to prevent any noxious or offensive vapours, gases, or effluvia from escaping.

4. All floors on which any process of the aforementioned trades is carried on shall be properly covered with a layer of concrete, or other approved materials, laid upon a suitable bottom. Every such floor shall have a proper slope towards a channel or gully, and shall be effectually drained by adequate

drains so discharging as not to be a cause of nuisance. Every drain shall be properly trapped, and shall be protected with a grid of which the bars shall not be more than three-eighths of an inch apart. Every drain and every apparatus connected therewith shall be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

5. No liquid or waste matters shall be allowed to leave the premises until they have been so purified as not to be a cause of nuisance.

6. The internal surface of the walls and every floor or pavement on the premises where any of the aforementioned trades are carried on, shall be kept at all times in good order and repair, so as to prevent the absorption of any liquid, filth, or refuse, or any noxious or offensive matter.

7. The internal surface of every wall shall be at all times kept clean, and, after being thoroughly cleansed by scraping or other effectual means, shall be thoroughly washed with hot lime-wash four times at least in every year, that is to say, at least once during the periods between the first and the fourteenth days of the months January, April, July, and October in each year.

8. The interior and the exterior of every digester or boiling pan, and of every tank, vat, trough, or other receptacle, shall be thoroughly cleansed as often as may be necessary to prevent any accumulation of filth in or upon such digester, pan, tank, vat, trough, or receptacle.

9. At the close of every working day, or when work is carried on continuously then once at least in each twenty-four hours, all fat, tallow, grease, glue, refuse, filth, or other matters which has or have been spilled, splashed, have fallen, or have been deposited upon any surface, shall be removed. All such parts of the premises, apparatus, and appliances as are specially exposed to such splashing or spilling shall be effectually cleansed, and when not injurious to the apparatus or appliances shall be washed with hot lime-wash at frequent intervals.

10. All premises shall be provided with apparatus or appliances capable of effectually destroying noxious or offensive vapours, gases, or effluvia arising in any process, or from any material, residue, or other substance which may be kept or stored upon them; and every process in which any such vapours, gases, or effluvia are generated shall be carried on in such a manner that they shall be effectually destroyed.

11. Every vehicle used in the collection of butcher's or slaughterman's garbage, wastes, or other offensive material shall be so constructed that it is air-tight when closed; and while any such cart is in use, the trap or other door of access to the interior shall not be permitted to remain open longer than is actually necessary to receive or discharge such material. Every such cart shall be thoroughly cleansed, and the interior thereof shall thereafter be thoroughly washed out with an approved disinfectant, daily.

B

1. The following Regulations shall apply to persons carrying on the undermentioned trades, that is to say, the business of a—

Fellmonger.
Tanner.
Leather-dresser.
Wool-scourer.

2. All receptacles used to hold water for soaking or cleansing skins, hides, pelts, butts, or other such materials, or to hold puer or bate, lime, or tan-liquor, shall be constructed of bricks set in cement or other approved materials, and shall at all times be maintained water-tight and in good repair.

3. No receptacle which is used for soaking or cleansing skins, hides, pelts, butts, or other such materials, or to hold puer or bate, lime, or tan-liquor, shall be in direct communication with any river, creek, water-course, pool, ditch, or with tidal waters. No liquid or waste matters shall be allowed to leave the premises until they shall have been so purified as not to be a cause of nuisance.

4. All surfaces immediately adjacent to pits, all ground and every floor on which wet or moist skins, hides, pelts, butts, or other materials awaiting, or in process of, manufacture, or wet or moist fleshings, roundings, or other refuse matters are, or are liable to be, placed or dropped, and the floor of every building used for sweating, pulling, unhairing, fleshing, rounding, or the like processes, shall be properly covered with a layer of concrete, or other approved materials, laid upon a suitable bottom. Every such floor shall have a proper slope towards a channel or gully, and shall be effectually drained by adequate drains so discharging as not to be a cause of nuisance. Every drain shall be properly trapped and protected with a grid of which the bars shall not be more than three-eighths of an inch apart; and every drain and every apparatus connected therewith shall be maintained at all times in good order and efficient action.

5. The water in every receptacle used for the soaking or cleansing of any skin, hide, pelt, butt, or other such materials, or to hold puer or bate, shall be changed as often as may be necessary to prevent the emission of noxious or offensive vapours, gases, or effluvia. Every receptacle used to hold puer or bate shall be thoroughly cleansed once at the least in every week.

6. All surfaces shall be kept in good order and repair, so as to prevent the absorption of any liquid filth or refuse, or of any noxious or offensive matter which may fall or be deposited thereon.

7. The internal surface of every wall shall be kept clean, and after being thoroughly cleansed by scraping or other effectual means, shall be thoroughly washed with hot lime-wash, made with fresh lime, four times at the least in every year; that is to say, at least once during the periods between the first and fourteenth day of each of the months January, April, July, and October.

8. At the close of every working day, or when work is carried on continuously then once at least in each twenty-four hours, every surface shall be thoroughly cleansed, and all filth or refuse which has been deposited or has fallen on any surface shall be collected in suitable receptacles having close-fitting covers, and shall be so kept therein, or shall be so dealt with otherwise, that no noxious or offensive vapours, gases, or effluvia escape. All such filth, refuse, spent lime, hair, fleshings, roundings, or other such material shall be removed from the premises once in every week at the least, after being so treated, if necessary, as to prevent its being a cause of nuisance.

9. Every beam or board, and every table, bench, and implement shall be cleansed as often as may be necessary to prevent any accumulation of filth thereon.

V.—*General and Penalties.*

1. A copy of these Regulations shall be exhibited in a conspicuous place on every licensed premises.

2. Any person or persons offending against or failing to comply with any of these Regulations shall for each and every offence forfeit on conviction a penalty of not more than five pounds, and for a continuing offence not less than one pound for every day during which the offence shall be continued after conviction for the first offence; provided that no such penalty shall exceed £20.

Appendix A.

NOXIOUS TRADES AND CATTLE-SLAUGHTERING ACT.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION UNDER SUB-SECTION 1 OF SECTION 4 OF THE ABOVE ACT.

To the Local Authority for

I apply to be registered, in accordance with the particulars in the Schedule hereunder:—

SCHEDULE.

Name in full.....	
Style or Firm under which Trade is to be conducted.....	
Address.....	
Trade or Trades proposed to be carried on	
Description of Land, Premises, Buildings, and Enclosures occupied, used, or intended to be used by Applicant	
Special Appliances and Apparatus used for prevention of Nuisance in connection with above trade.....	

I transmit herewith the sum of ten pounds, License Fee to 30th June next.

Date— 189 , (Signature of Applicant.)

Appendix B.

PARTICULARS OF REGISTRATION OF NOXIOUS TRADES UNDER 57 VIC. No. 21.

REGISTERED by the Local Authority under section 4 of the Act for the District of , for the year ending 30th June, 189 .

Date of Application.	Date of preliminary inspection before Registration.	Date of Registration.	Dates and Details of subsequent inspections and of cancellation of Registration, &c., &c. if any).
Name			
Address			
Situation of Premises			
Proposed Trade or Trades			
Area of Land			
Nature of Water Supply.....			
Condition of Premises as to— (1.) Cleanliness ..... (2.) Lighting ..... (3.) Ventilation ..... (4.) Drainage			
Number of Carts or other Vehicles used..			
Number of Persons employed.....			
Means used for the disposal of solid and liquid refuse			

Date of approval or refusal of issue of License by the Board .....

Date and Number of License issued .....

(Signature of the Officer of the Local Authority empowered to sign on its behalf.)

Appendix C.

NOXIOUS TRADES AND CATTLE-SLAUGHTERING ACT, 57 VICTORIA No. 21.

PART I.—NOXIOUS TRADES.

THE Local Authority for the district of having registered on the the premises of , situated at , for the purpose of carrying on a noxious trade thereat, submits the following particulars to the Board of Health, and asks for the approval of the Board to the issue of a license to the said

Date of Application for Registration

Name

Address

Situation of Premises

Proposed Trade or Trades

Area of Land

(Signature of the Officer of the Local Authority empowered to sign on its behalf.)

Date— , 189 .

To the Secretary, Board of Health, Sydney,

Appendix D.

NOXIOUS TRADES AND CATTLE-SLAUGHTERING ACT OF 1894, 57 VICTORIA No. 21.

THE Local Authority for the district of having registered the premises of situated at , for the purpose of carrying on a noxious trade thereat; and having, applied to the Board of Health for its approval of the issue of a License for such premises, the Board after enquiring into the circumstances in connection with the premises, are of opinion that a License under the provisions of the above Act may now be issued to the said .

(Signature of the Secretary, Board of Health.)

Date— , 18 .

In accordance with the provisions of Sub-section 1 of Section 4 of Part 1 of the Act, 57 Victoria No. 21, this License is hereby issued to , to carry on the noxious trade of , at premises situated at such License to continue in force until the thirtieth day of June next.

(Signature of the Officer of the Local Authority empowered to sign on its behalf.)

Date— , 18 .

The Treasury, New South Wales,
30th August, 1894.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned Regulations in connection with the proper administration of the "Noxious Trades and Cattle-slaughtering Act of 1894," and the same are published for general information.

G. H. REID.

NOXIOUS TRADES AND CATTLE-SLAUGHTERING ACT, 57 VICTORIA NO. 21.

PART II.—CATTLE-SLAUGHTERING.

I.—*Registration.*

1. In these Regulations the expression "the Act" means the "Noxious Trades and Cattle-slaughtering Act, 1894."

2. Every person applying for registration or for renewal of registration under Part II of the Act shall apply in the form given in Appendix A, and shall forward with the application a fee of £5, if the premises proposed to be registered are within the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland or within a Municipality, and in all other cases the fee shall be £2, provided that such fee shall be returned to the applicant if the Local Authority refuse to register the applicant or to renew his registration as the case may be.

3. Every person applying for registration or for renewal of registration as aforesaid, in respect of two or more separate premises, shall make a separate application and pay a separate fee in respect of each of such premises; and premises shall be deemed to be separate for the purposes of this Regulation when they have no common boundary.

4. The Register to be kept by the Local Authority under subsection 1 of section 12 of the Act shall be kept at the office of the Local Authority, in the form given in Appendix B.

5. All premises registered under this Act shall be so enclosed as to define their boundaries; and licenses shall issue in respect of such enclosed and defined areas only.

II.—*Licenses.*

1. The registration having been approved by the Local Authority, a license, in the form of Appendix C shall be issued and shall continue in force, unless cancelled in accordance with the Act, until and inclusive of the 31st day of August next after the day of issue.

III.—*Inspection of Premises.*

1. It shall be the duty of the Local Authority, by itself or by its officers, to inspect licensed slaughter-houses at least once in every month, and the date of every such inspection, with a report of the state of the premises, shall be entered in the Register.

IV.—*Construction and arrangement of premises.*

1. All premises registered as slaughter-houses, and all utensils and appliances used, and all other things contained therein, shall be kept in good repair and in a clean and sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the Local Authority.

2. The following special regulations shall apply to all premises licensed as slaughter-houses within Municipalities, that is to say, the occupier of a slaughter-house shall observe the following regulations:—

(*a*) On all registered premises there shall be a killing-house and one or more stockyards or pens; the killing-house shall be well lighted and ventilated, at least two of its sides being open to direct communication with the outer air, and all parts of the premises shall be kept in good order and efficiency, and no killing-house shall be erected within 100 feet of any dwelling-house.

(*b*) If the killing-house is built of stone or brick, the inner side of the doors to a height of 6 feet shall be covered with galvanized iron, and the walls from the floor to the height of 6 feet shall be covered with smooth cement or some similarly impervious material capable of being washed clean with water, and if constructed of other material the whole of the interior to the same height shall be covered with galvanized iron; and all wood-work in the killing-house not covered with galvanized iron shall be covered with a layer of paint, tar, or lime-wash.

(*c*) The floor of the killing-house shall be of concrete or other approved impervious material capable of ready and thorough cleansing with water, laid upon a suitable bottom, and with a sufficient slope to allow of effectual drainage.

(*d*) If the slaughter-house is drained by connection with a public sewer, such drain shall be properly trapped and protected with a grating of which the bars shall not be more than ⅜ of an inch apart.

(*e*) Where connection between the slaughter-house and a public sewer is not made, all drainage shall be disposed of so as not to be a cause of nuisance.

(*f*) The stockyards and pens shall be so paved as to present a smooth surface, and shall be so drained as to permit of effectual cleansing.

(*g*) A killing-house shall not have any rooms or lofts thereover, nor contain any water-closet, privy, urinal, or stable; and no water-closet, privy, urinal, cesspool, or stable, nor any room used for living or sleeping in, shall be connected with or ventilate into any killing-house.

(*h*) No place used for boiling offal, blood, or refuse, or as a piggery, or for poultry feeding, or as a store for hides, skins, tallow, bones, blood, garbage, or other animal refuse, shall be within 100 feet from a killing-house, and poultry and pigs shall not be allowed to come within that distance from the killing-house.

(*i*) Any carcase, or portion of a carcase, and any offal, blood, or refuse to be used for the purpose of pig or poultry feeding shall be boiled for a period of not less than one hour, and no animal matter shall be given to pigs or poultry unless thus boiled.

(*j*) Every slaughter-house shall be provided with an adequate supply of water for cleansing and other purposes. The water used for dressing the carcases shall be free from impurities. Proper arrangements shall be made for a supply of hot water for cleansing utensils, instruments, and appliances. There shall be a water tank within every slaughter-house premises; it shall be placed where the Local Authority shall direct; the bottom of the tank shall not be less than 6 feet above the floor, and the tank shall be properly covered.

(*k*) Animals known to be diseased shall not be killed on licensed slaughtering premises.

(*l*) The killing-house shall not be used for any other purpose than the slaughtering and dressing of animals, the flesh of which is fit for and is intended to be used or supplied as the food of man.

(*m*) No person other than the licensee and his servants shall slaughter or dress carcases upon his premises, unless authorised by the Local Authority in writing to do so.

(*n*) All blood, manure, garbage, filth, or refuse from the animals slaughtered, and all horns, hides, skin, fat, and offal, shall be removed from the killing-house at least once in every twenty-four hours, and if the same be carried through any public street or place, it shall be conveyed in air-tight vehicles constructed of iron or other non-absorbent material.

(*o*) Every part of the floor of the killing-house, the walls to a height of 6 feet from the floor and all of the fittings thereof upon which any blood, or refuse, or filth has been spilled, splashed, or deposited, shall be thoroughly washed and cleansed immediately after the completion of the slaughtering.

(*p*) All utensils, receptacles, and appliances shall be kept, when not in actual use, in a thoroughly clean condition.

(*q*) All internal walls and fittings of the killing-house above 6 feet from the floor shall be thoroughly painted, tarred, or scraped, and lime-washed with fresh hot lime-wash at least four times in every year, that is to say, between the 1st and the 10th days of the months of March, June, September, and December respectively.

(*r*) All dung or offensive litter shall be removed from every stockyard or pen at least once in every twenty-four hours, and be deposited at such distance from the killing-house, and in such manner as to prevent any nuisance arising therefrom.

(*s*) The garments of the men engaged in slaughtering animals, or in handling the carcases in transit, and the cloths used for covering the carcases in transit shall be kept clean.

(*t*) The carts and vehicles used in carrying carcases shall be kept thoroughly clean.

V.—*Penalties.*

1. Any person or persons offending against or failing to comply with any of these Regulations shall for each and every offence forfeit on conviction a penalty of not more than five pounds, and for a continuing offence not more than one pound for every day during which the offence shall be continued after the conviction for the first offence: Provided that the penalties imposed for a continuing offence shall not exceed in the aggregate twenty pounds.

Appendix A.

NOXIOUS TRADES AND CATTLE-SLAUGHTERING ACT OF 1894, 57 VICTORIA No. 21.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION UNDER SUB-SECTION 1 OF SECTION 17 OF THE ABOVE ACT.

To the Local Authority for

I apply to be registered in accordance with the particulars in the Schedule hereunder:—

SCHEDULE.

Name in full	
Style or Firm under which Business is to be conducted	
Address	
Description of and Situation of Slaughter-house, other Buildings, and Enclosures occupied, used, or intended to be used by Applicant	

I transmit herewith the sum of pounds, Registration Fee to 31st August next.

Date— 189 (Signature of Applicant.)

143—B

Appendix B.

PARTICULARS OF REGISTRATION OF CATTLE-SLAUGHTERING PREMISES UNDER 57 VICTORIA No. 21.

REGISTERED by the Local Authority under section 12, sub-section 1 of the Act, for the [*Municipal or Police*] District of , for the year ending 31st August, 189 .

Date of Application.	Date of preliminary inspection before registration.	Date of registration.	Dates and details of subsequent inspections, cancellation of registration, instructions given, and proceedings, if any, taken under the Act.
Name of person or firm			
Address			
Situation of slaughtering premises			
Area of land (approximately).....			
Number of stock (classed) slaughtered per week (about)			
Nature and extent of water supply			
Condition of premises as to— (1.) Cleanliness ..... (2.) Drainage ..... (3.) Lighting ..... (4.) Ventilation			
Disposal of solid and liquid refuse—means used			
Number of persons employed.....			
Number of carts or other vehicles used...			

Date and Number of License issued.....

Date of Cancellation, if any .....

(Signature of the Officer of the Local Authority granting registration and empowered to sign on its behalf.)

Appendix C.

NOXIOUS TRADES AND CATTLE-SLAUGHTERING ACT OF 1894, 57 VICTORIA No. 21.

IN accordance with the provisions of Sub-section 1 of Section 12, of Part II, of the Act 57 Victoria, No. 21, this License is hereby issued to , of , to carry on the business of cattle-slaughtering on premises situated at , within the District of ; such license to continue in force until, and inclusive of, the thirty-first day of August next.

(Signature of the Officer of the Local Authority empowered to sign on its behalf.)

Date— 189 .

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1894.

1894.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

NOXIOUS TRADES AND CATTLE SLAUGHTERING ACT, 1894.

(MEMORANDUM BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH RESPECTING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PART 2.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 *October*, 1894.

Memorandum.

Board of Health Offices, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 24 October, 1894.

As a good deal of misunderstanding has arisen with regard to the action of the Board of Health in connection with Part II of the Noxious Trades and Cattle Slaughtering Act, the Board beg leave to submit the following memorandum for the information of the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer:—

I. As to the application of the Act,—

This Act was intended for the regulation of slaughtering premises and the licensing of persons engaged in the business of cattle slaughtering, and the evidence in possession of the Board, a great part of which has been laid before Parliament, is quite sufficient to show that some such measure was urgently needed, both in the interests of the public health and for the proper conduct of the trade in question, both as regards the Colonial and the export markets. The Act does not apply to graziers, farmers, or settlers, in the ordinary conduct of their business. The rule laid down by the Board for the guidance of local authorities has been practically as follows:—The Act is not to apply to graziers, farmers, or settlers who may from time to time require to slaughter and sell a few animals as a matter of convenience, but if any person, under colour of being a grazier, farmer, or settler, should in reality carry on a regular slaughtering trade, then, in the opinion of the Board, it would be the duty of the local authority to require such person to be licensed, and to take care that his premises should be from time to time inspected in accordance with the Act. In short, licensing and inspection are to be confined to persons who manifestly conduct the business of cattle-slaughtering. A farmer who occasionally slaughters cannot reasonably be said to conduct the business of cattle-slaughtering.

II. As regards the regulations for cattle-slaughtering,—

So far as applies to the conduct of slaughtering businesses in country places (*i.e.*, outside municipalities) the regulation of the Board cannot justly be said to be severe, for it only requires that the premises used shall be kept in good repair, and in a clean and sanitary condition, to the satisfaction of the local authority.

Considering the condition of affairs revealed in the report which was laid before Parliament, the Board believe that they would fail in their duty to the public if they did not insist on these very elementary requirements. Some misunderstanding seems to have arisen from the belief that the more elaborate series of regulations prepared for the conduct of business in municipalities was intended to apply to country places. This, however, is a mistake. The Board quite recognise that regulations necessary in populous places would be unnecessary in sparsely settled country districts.

The regulations for the conduct of the slaughtering trade in municipalities are, it is true, somewhat more elaborate. They have been carefully prepared by the Board of Health on the basis of the most trustworthy information collected by the Board, and they are in the main in accordance with the recommendations of the Local Government Board in England, which have been found, in the mother country, to be beneficial to all concerned without being in the slightest degree oppressive. The Board, however, recognise fully that in introducing a new system of regulations for the conduct of any trade it is necessary to proceed with great caution. They have, therefore, regarded these regulations as being more or less tentative, and they accordingly procured their publication a considerable time before the Act comes into full operation in order that there might be ample opportunity for everyone concerned to set forth any points in the regulations as to which the conditions of trade might reasonably require modification or amendment, and the Board have always been willing to listen respectfully to any suggestions which have been made to them in this respect. So far as the Board have yet been able to learn, the regulations have, upon the whole, met with the approval of the various local authorities who have to administer them, as well as of the cattle-slaughtering trade in general.

III. As to the fees charged,—

The Board recognise that the due administration of this Act will entail expense upon the local authorities who have to administer it. They therefore thought that it was not unreasonable that this expense should be recouped to these authorities by the charging of a license fee which, in the opinion of many persons engaged in the trade who were consulted by the Board, is not excessive, and which is authorised by the Act. The fees charged in municipalities go to the various Municipal Councils, while those charged in country districts are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and therefore in both cases contribute to meeting the expenses entailed by the administration of the Act. The Board are of opinion that this arrangement is fair and reasonable, but if it be shown that the amount of the fees charged is such as to be productive of hardship, the Board can have no objection to its reduction, for obviously the question of a fee cannot be considered by the Board as one of essential principle.

A. STUART, M.D.,
President.

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NOXIOUS TRADES AND CATTLE-SLAUGHTERING ACT 1894.

(ORDERS AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF THE PUBLIC ABATTOIR, GLEBE ISLAND, TO SUPERSEDE THOSE NOW IN FORCE, FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1895.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 14 Vic. No. 36.

Offices of the Board of Health,
Sydney, 5th December, 1894.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR, GLEBE ISLAND.

THE following "Orders and Regulations," under the Act 14 Vic. No. 36, for the control of the Public Abattoir, Glebe Island, having been made by the Board of Health, under the authority contained in the sixteenth section of the "Noxious Trades and Cattle-slaughtering Act, 1894," it is hereby notified, for public information, that such "Orders and Regulations" shall take effect as on and from 1st January, 1895, and shall thereupon supersede the "Orders and Regulations" now in force:—

ORDERS AND REGULATIONS.

1. The Abattoir shall, during the period from 1st October to 31st March inclusive, be open daily for business (Sundays excepted) from the hours of 5 a.m. to 6 p.m. (except on Mondays, on which day the Abattoir will be open from 12 midnight to 6 p.m., and on Saturdays from 2 a.m. to 2 p m.), and during the period from the 1st of April to the 30th September, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. (excepting on Fridays, when the hours will be from 5 a m. to 6 p m., and on Saturdays from 5 a m. to 2 p.m.); and no slaughtering of cattle will be permitted during other than the hours and days above mentioned, nor shall any person, without the authority of an Abattoir officer, be allowed to be within the boundaries of the Abattoir except at such times as it is open for business. Pigs, lambs, and calves may, however, be slaughtered and dressed at the Abattoir at any time during the night of Friday in each week, between the 1st of October and the 31st of March. The Board reserves the right of altering these hours from time to time as may be deemed necessary.

2. The hours during which cattle may be driven in and yarded shall be from 5 o'clock a.m. to 8 o'clock a.m. between 1st November and 28th February, and from 6 a.m. to 8 a.m. between 1st March and the 31st October (Sundays excepted), and cattle shall in all cases be inspected before being slaughtered. Milch cows may be driven in during any business hours.

3. An Abattoir Officer is empowered to control and direct the traffic, wheeled or otherwise, within the boundaries of the Abattoir.

4. The hours fixed for driving animals into the pens of the reserved mutton slaughter-houses shall be from 6 o'clock a.m. to 6 o'clock p.m., Sundays excepted, between the 1st of October and the 31st of March, and between the 1st of April and the 30th of September the hours shall be from 7 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m., Sundays excepted.

5. Cattle, as they are brought in, shall be kept separate from those already in the yards, until the brands shall have been inspected.

6. Sheep and cattle will not be permitted to remain in the Abattoir pens or yards more than forty-eight hours from the time of being brought in, and calves, pigs, and lambs shall only remain on the Abattoir for such time as an Abattoir Officer may from time to time direct.

7. The slaughter-houses shall, with the exception of numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 cattle houses, and numbers 1a, 2a, 3a, 4a, and 5a sheep houses, be retained in the hands of the Board for the use of the public.

8. Six beef and five mutton slaughter-houses may be let or leased by public auction, at an upset price to be announced at the time of sale.

9. A fee of threepence for inspecting brands shall be charged upon every head of horned cattle slaughtered in the leased houses.

10. Persons desirous of using the slaughter-houses reserved by the Board shall be permitted to do so on payment of the following fees:—

	s.	d.
For every ox, cow, bull, heifer, or steer (including the inspection fee of 3d.)	1	0
For every calf not exceeding six months old (including the inspection fee)	0	6
For every sheep or lamb	0	1½
For every head of swine	0	6

11. All fees shall be paid at the Abattoir Office to the officer appointed by the Board to receive the same, on demand, and printed receipts shall be given to all parties paying fees.

12. All animals on which fees are chargeable shall be reported to an Abattoir Officer without delay, and the fees shall be paid forthwith; failing such payment such officer may close and lock the doors leading from the pens to the pithing or slaughtering floors until the said fees are paid.

13. The lessees of sheep slaughtering houses shall severally furnish to an Abattoir Officer, on or before the fourth day of each month, a monthly return of all such animals as shall have been slaughtered at such houses.

14. No lessee of any cattle slaughter house or houses shall slaughter or permit to be slaughtered therein, any sheep, lambs, or pigs.

15. No person or persons shall yard or slaughter or cause to be yarded or slaughtered, any animal without the sanction of an Abattoir Officer, to whom due notice must be given. And in all cases when carcases are brought to the Abattoir dressed or to be dressed, notice shall be given to an Abattoir Officer on the arrival of the same; but no animal slaughtered outside the Abattoir and brought there with the head detached from the body may be dressed there. In no case shall the carcase be brought into the slaughter-house until seen by an Abattoir Officer.

16. Should any animal die within the Abattoir, the owner or person in charge of such animal shall be held liable for its immediate removal in its entire state from the Glebe Island.

17. No hide, internal organ, nor carcase of any animal shall be removed from any slaughter-house until after the same has been inspected by an Abattoir Officer. And it shall be the duty of the lessee, occupier, dresser, and slaughter-man to point out to an Abattoir Officer any suspected disease in any part of any animal. Should any carcase, on examination, prove to have been tampered with, so as to disguise the condition of the animal, the owner, person in charge, and each slaughter-man taking part in the dressing of the same shall be held to have committed an offence under these Regulations.

18. An Abattoir Officer shall have power to condemn the carcase of any animal which he may consider diseased, or deem unfit for human food. No lessee or occupier shall expose for sale any meat which has been so condemned; and any such lessee or occupier shall, when ordered to do so by such officer, immediately remove such meat from the Abattoir. An Abattoir Officer is hereby empowered, in the event of non-compliance with his orders for the removal of the said meat, to dispose of the same at the expense of the lessee or occupier.

19. Any meat found blown may be condemned by an Abattoir Officer, and the owner or person blowing the same will be held to have committed an offence under these Regulations.

20. Any animal brought to the Abattoir which appears to an Abattoir Officer to be diseased, or in such condition as to be unfit for food, shall be slaughtered at such time and shall be disposed of in such manner as such officer may order. If the owner of the animal, the lessee, or occupier shall object to the decision of the Abattoir Officer as to the condition of the animal, the owner, lessee, or occupier may require the animal to be inspected by an officer of the Board, whose decision shall be final, and the appellant shall pay the cost of such appeal, not to exceed one guinea, if the officer of the Board decides that the animal is unfit for human food, or diseased.

21. The lessee or occupier of any slaughter-house shall thoroughly cleanse and wash the slaughter-house and all places used in connection therewith, also the roadways in front and rear, to the satisfaction of an Abattoir Officer, immediately after slaughtering has been completed, and shall thoroughly lime wash throughout the premises at least once a week; and with respect to the blood and offal he may select and immediately remove such portions, not being the whole of such blood and offal, as the said lessee or occupier may require for disposal for human food; and any offal or blood not so removed shall become the property of the Board. In order to prevent the undue dilution of the blood which is sent to the manure works, the lessee or occupier shall closely follow the instructions of an Abattoir Officer as to the washing-down of the houses, and shall prevent any hair, dirt, or offal from being mixed with the blood. For the purposes of this Regulation, offal shall include any part of the animal or any animal matter that may be left in the slaughter-house after the time appointed for removal, and in the opinion of an Abattoir Officer not intended for human food.

22. No hides or other matter by which a nuisance may be created shall be allowed to remain overnight in any slaughter-house or premises.

23. Each slaughter-house, together with the implements, vessels, cloths, and water used in dressing carcases therein, as well as the clothes worn by all persons engaged in such work, shall be kept clean by the lessee or occupier to the satisfaction of an Abattoir Officer.

24. All hides, skins, heads, feet, and offal shall be removed from the Abattoir only in such manner and at such time as may be directed by an Abattoir Officer.

25. The contents of the paunches and intestines of all animals slaughtered shall be discharged at such place as an Abattoir Officer may appoint.

26. No person shall bring to or deposit at the Abattoir offal or other offensive matter.

27. Any Abattoir Officer shall have the power of preventing the removal of meat from the Abattoir in any cart or other vehicle which is not in a clean and proper condition, and all meat conveyed from the Abattoir in open carts must be covered with clean cloths to the satisfaction of an Abattoir Officer.

28. All persons engaged in loading meat shall wear clean clothing of suitable material to the satisfaction of an Abattoir Officer, and a clean cap covering the head. The driver of each vehicle shall also wear clean clothing of suitable material to the satisfaction of an Abattoir Officer.

29. No candles or other lights shall be placed upon or against or affixed to any portion of the walls or woodwork of the slaughter-house, or of any other building or buildings in connection therewith.

30. If water be negligently allowed to run to waste, the lessee or occupier will be liable for the penalty.

31. No person shall wilfully or negligently cause damage to any property in the Abattoir under the control of the Board.

32. Lessees or occupiers are prohibited from using, or permitting to be used, any instrument for handling or driving cattle other than such as may be approved by an Abattoir Officer.

33. No person or persons shall deposit in any place within the Abattoir boundaries, except such place as an Abattoir Officer may direct, any hay, straw, reeds, rushes, bushes, or refuse

34. Gaming is prohibited with coin, dice, cards, or otherwise.

35. The use of blasphemous, obscene, or offensive language, obscene behaviour, fighting, the throwing of missiles or filth of any kind, riotous conduct, disorderly noise, or the committing of any nuisance, is strictly prohibited within the boundaries of the Abattoir.

36. No boy under the age of fourteen years shall be employed at the Abattoir in any capacity whatever. Women and children are strictly prohibited from entering the Abattoir, and an Abattoir Officer is authorised and enjoined to exclude them.

37. No dogs will be allowed within the Abattoir precincts except such as are actually used in droving, and are distinguished by the wearing of a collar bearing the owner's name and address. All other dogs will be disposed of as an Abattoir Officer may direct.

38. An Abattoir Officer or any other employee connected with the Abattoir may at any time enter any of the slaughter-houses; and no person or persons shall obstruct, molest, or assail with abusive, obscene, or offensive language any such officer or employee.

39. If any person or persons be convicted of any breach of any of these Regulations, in addition to the penalty imposed therefor it shall be competent for the Board at any time to refuse to allow such person or persons the use of any slaughter-houses reserved by the Board.

40. Any person or persons offending against or failing to comply with any of the orders and regulations contained in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, shall for each and every offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds, recoverable as provided for by the Statute 14 Vic. No. 36.

41. All previous orders and regulations made under the Act 14 Vic. No. 36 are hereby repealed.

42. In these "Orders and Regulations"—

"Board" shall mean the Board of Health.

"Abattoir Officer" shall include the Superintendent, Inspector, Assistant Inspector, and any other person duly authorised by the Board.

"Lessee" shall mean person holding a lease duly issued by the Board.

"Occupier" shall mean person or firm authorised to use an unleased slaughter-house.

In witness whereof, the Common Seal of the Corporation of the Board of Health was affixed hereto by the President in the presence of the Secretary, in pursuance of a resolution passed at a duly constituted meeting of the Board, this fifth day of December, 1894.

(L.S.) EDMUND SAGER,
Secretary.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1894.

[3d.].

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RANDWICK CEMETERY BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN OWNERS, OR REPRESENTATIVES OF OWNERS, OF VAULTS AND GRAVES, SITUATED IN THE BURIAL-GROUND KNOWN AS ST. JUDE'S CEMETERY, RANDWICK, AGAINST.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 17 *April*, 1895.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned,—

SHOWETH AS FOLLOWS:—

1. That your Petitioners are the owners, or representatives of owners, of vaults and graves respectively, situated in the burial-ground known as St. Jude's Cemetery, Randwick, with an exclusive right of interment in such vaults and graves.

2. That a Bill has been laid before your Honorable House having the effect of prohibiting burials in the said cemetery, except in certain cases, in such Bill mentioned.

3. That in the majority of cases the vaults and graves of your Petitioners are family vaults and graves, in which relatives have been buried, and in which space more or less limited is still available for further burials. Your Petitioners, or the persons they represent, have incurred great expense in building such vaults and graves respectively, and they consider that it will not be just to them to close the cemetery against future burials therein, as in the said Bill is provided.

4. That your Petitioners submit that the provisions of the first section of the said Bill, which is no doubt inserted in order to protect the interests of those who have existing rights of burial in the cemetery, in cases where the Minister should think it right and just to exercise a discretion in their favour, will, in its present form, be inoperative, owing to the difficulty of obtaining the required consent in the short interval available after death, and as the section does not provide for any substituted authority in the absence or illness of the Minister.

5. That since the passing of the Camperdown and Randwick Cemetery Act of 1867 it has not been lawful to open any new graves in the said cemetery, and in consequence thereof there are now comparatively few burials in such cemetery, and burials in such cemetery must continue to decrease in number. When the said Act was introduced the Bill provided that all bodies buried in the said cemetery should be encased in leaden coffins, but such provision was eliminated from the Bill before the same became law.

6. Your Petitioners consider that any objection which may be raised against the said cemetery is unfounded, as the cemetery has been in existence for a great many years past without objection, and the situation of the cemetery and sandy soil therein render it impossible for any nuisance to arise from it; besides which a considerable space of vacant ground exists on every side of the cemetery between the vaults and graves therein and the boundary fences of the cemetery or roads adjacent thereto, and the larger portion of the ground within the cemetery is vacant ground in which grass and shrubs are growing; and your Petitioners submit that no objection can properly be made against the cemetery.

7. Your Petitioners consider that any objections which may have been raised against the cemetery emanate from persons who have erected houses in the immediate vicinity of the cemetery, and are unduly prejudiced and influenced against the cemetery, in the hope of better letting or selling such houses by closing the cemetery, and from other persons who have no interest in the cemetery. Your Petitioners suggest that any smell arising from municipal tips at the Centennial Park or from the sewerage pipe-vents lately constructed throughout the Borough of Randwick may be attributed by residents of Randwick to the cemetery.

8. In the majority of cases bodies interred in the cemetery are encased in leaden coffins, and your Petitioners submit that in such cases it is impossible that any ill effects can arise from such burials.

9. Your Petitioners submit that there can be no necessity to absolutely close the cemetery against burials, and that, at the most, it will be sufficient to make provision that all bodies interred in the cemetery shall, in future, be encased in leaden coffins, and that power be reserved to the Minister for Justice to license burials in the cemetery without leaden coffins in any cases in which he may think proper to do so.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray,—

That the said cemetery be not closed, but that if any alteration in the present mode of burying bodies therein be thought desirable, your Honorable House will, in any Bill which may be introduced in the matter, provide that all bodies hereafter to be buried in the cemetery shall be encased in leaden coffins, with power reserved to the Minister for Justice to license burials in the cemetery without leaden coffins in any cases in which he may think fit to do so, or that your Honorable House will impose such other conditions as may be thought necessary.

That your Honorable House will cause a full inquiry to be made into any complaints against the cemetery before passing any Act to close such cemetery.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

[*Here follow* 29 *signatures.*]

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RANDWICK CEMETERY BILL.

PETITION FROM JOHN ALFRED IRONSIDE PERRY AND OTHERS, OF RANDWICK, PRAYING THAT THE HOUSE WILL NOT ALLOW ANY FURTHER INTERMENTS IN THE BURIAL-GROUND KNOWN AS THE RANDWICK CEMETERY.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 25 *April*, 1895.

Petition to the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of John Alfred Ironside Perry and others, of Randwick, in the Colony of New South Wales, praying that no further interments shall take place in the burial-ground known as the Randwick Cemetery,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That we the undersigned residents of Randwick, in the said Colony, desire that the burial-ground known as the Randwick Cemetery shall be closed for the following, amongst other reasons:—

1. That we believe the further use of the said cemetery to be injurious to health.
2. That the Board of Health and all the medical practitioners resident at Randwick aforesaid believe that the use of the said cemetery for burials is prejudicial to health.
3. That at the time the said cemetery was opened there was only a very small population at Randwick, whereas now the estimated population is about 6,800; and that in consequence of such increase of population the said cemetery at the present time practically stands in the middle of Randwick. There are streets running round two sides of it—in point of fact only being distant about two or three yards. In addition there are houses within a few yards. Moreover, the drainage mingles with the ordinary watercourses, and so possibly causes different diseases.
4. Generally we consider that the increasing population and further development of Randwick, the general good health of the community, the fact that there is already another cemetery at Long Bay, all warrant us in asking that this cemetery should be closed.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that the Legislative Assembly will not allow any further interments in the burial-ground known as the Randwick Cemetery.

[*Here follow* 103 *signatures.*]

1894.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADULTERATED LIQUORS NOW OR RECENTLY IN BOND.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 *October*, 1894.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 23rd May, 1894, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

"Copies of all papers relating to adulterated liquors now or recently in "bond."

(*Mr. Neild.*)

The Consul-General for Germany to The Chief Secretary.

[*Translation.*]

Monsieur le Chef du Cabinet, Sydney, 8 June, 1894.

Adverting to my letter of 20th July last, and of the reply received on 24th August last, concerning a shipment of explosives, I have the honor to draw your attention to the fact that there appear again erroneous statements in the recently-published Parliamentary paper—"Return respecting adulterated liquors now or recently in bond." These utterances are still of greater importance on account of parts of them being made in open Parliament in the name of the Government of this Colony.

It has been said on that occasion that some shipments of imitation brandy ex steamers "Erlangen" and "Chemnitz" were sent out from Germany. However, the local agent of the said steamers has reported that the said goods were sent by Messrs. Alex. Smyers & Co., of Antwerp, Belgium, and were shipped from that port.

This fact was known to the District Inspector of the Metropolitan District, he having reported to Mr. Superintendent Read, in his report of 5th May, 1893, published in the aforesaid Parliamentary paper, that the said goods had been *re-shipped* to Antwerp.

Similar unfounded attacks directed against the German trade having appeared occasionally in the official documents of this Colony and of one of the neighbouring Colonies, it has become my duty to try to effect that such publications should be publicly rectified at the same place and in the same manner they have been made public.

Therefore, I should feel deeply gratified if all necessary orders in that direction should be given, and if I might be advised accordingly.

Enclosing herewith translation of this letter, I avail myself of this opportunity to offer again to you, Monsieur le Chef du Cabinet, the assurance of my high consideration.

A. L. PELLDRAM,
His Imperial German Majesty's Consul-General.

The Medical Adviser to the Government, with reference to statements of Mr. Hamlet, which are objected to by the German Consul.—C.W., B.C., 22/6/94. Government Analyst for report.—A.S., 25/6/94. Report herewith.—W.M.H., 25/6/94.

The Government Analyst to The Medical Adviser to the Government.

Sir, Government Laboratory, Sydney, 25 June, 1894.

In reply to the minute of the Principal Under Secretary, I have the honor to report that the particulars of the samples referred to in the accompanying papers were copied by me direct from the labels found on the bottles. I send herewith the two bottles which contained the two samples in question.

The details thus obtained are always entered in an analyst's certificate for purposes of reference and identification.

On looking at the labels again, I fail to see any adequate ground for the objection of the German Consul against me, especially when it is known that I know absolutely nothing of the samples or their labels, until they come into my hands.

I have, &c.,
WILLIAM M. HAMLET,
Government Analyst.

[820 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £3 3s. 6d.]

A perusal of the labels—copies of which I attach—seems to show that the errors complained of cannot fairly be attributed to any fault on the part of this Department.—A.S., 27/6/94. The Principal Under Secretary.

As the return referred to was prepared by the Justice Department, perhaps the Under Secretary of Justice will be good enough to cause an inquiry to be made into the alleged erroneous statements, and to have them corrected if necessary.—C.W. (Principal Under Secretary), B.C., 3/7/94.

[*Enclosure.*]

TRUE COPY OF LABEL.

CIRCULAR QUAY BOND.

Ex "Chemnitz."—Sample of 25 quarter-casks of Brandy; warehoused by J. L. Simon, 36, Pitt-street.

Bond mark, D. 1,234, No. 1.

3/5/93.

TRUE COPY OF LABEL.

CIRCULAR QUAY BOND.

Ex "Erlangen."—Sample of 12 quarter-casks of Brandy; warehoused by J. L. Simon, 36, Pitt-street.

Bond mark, O. 1,096, No. 4.

2/5/93.

Minute by The Under Secretary of Justice.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 18 July, 1894.

THE German Consul-General has brought under the notice of the Chief Secretary certain statements, contained in a printed return of papers laid on the Table of the Legislative Assembly, which he alleges to be erroneous, and which relate to a quantity of brandy that was found to be injurious to public health and was condemned.

It is desired by the German Consul-General that these statements should be publicly rectified at the same place and in the same manner as they have been made public.

The papers have been forwarded to this Department by the Principal Under Secretary, with a request that the alleged erroneous statements may be inquired into, and, if necessary, corrected.

The statements complained of are those which represent that the brandy referred to came from Germany, and it will be seen from the printed return herewith (page 4) that they are contained in answers given by Mr. See, Colonial Treasurer, and by Mr. Barton, for the Minister of Justice, to questions asked in the Legisative Assembly. There appears to be nothing in the papers to show that the brandy came from Germany, but the answer given by Mr. Barton was in terms of that supplied by Inspector Lenthall, and forwarded to this Department by the Inspector-General of Police.

It is therefore suggested in the first instance that the papers be referred to the Inspector-General of Police, who might be asked to obtain a report from Mr. Lenthall on the matter.

A.C.F.

Approved.—T.M.S., 21/7/94. The Inspector-General of Police.—T.E.M'N. (for U.S.), B.C., 24/7/94. For Inspector Lenthall's report.—E.F. Superintendent Read. Referred to Mr. Lenthall for report.—G. READ, Superintendent, 25/7/94.

Inspector Lenthall to Superintendent Read.

Sir, Central Police Office, Sydney, 26 July, 1894.

In reply to the minute from the Department of Justice, I beg to point out that in none of my reports is the liquor described as having been imported from Germany, but from Antwerp.

The only mistake I made was, that in writing the answer to questions 1 and 3 asked by Mr. Dickens I inadvertently answered in the affirmative that the liquors had been imported from, and reshipped to "Germany," having at the time in my mind that the vessels that carried them are known here as "German steamers," and I believe fly the German flag.

If occasion arises in future, I will be careful in describing the country from which the article may come, and regret the oversight on this occasion. I have, &c.,

W. E. LENTHALL,
District Inspector, Metropolitan District.

Forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police.—G. READ, 26/7/94. Forwarded for the information of the Minister of Justice.—ED. FOSBERY (I.-G.P.), B.C., 26/7/94. The Under Secretary of Justice.

Minute by The Under Secretary of Justice.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 30 July, 1894.

THE wishes of the German Consul-General will, apparently, be met by laying upon the Table of the Legislative Assembly a copy of his letter of the 8th ultimo, and of the papers which show the action taken thereon; and such course might be followed after the papers have been brought under the notice of the Colonial Treasurer, by whom the liquor in question was described (in answer to a question in the Assembly by Mr. Farnell, on the 9th May last), as having been imported from Germany (*vide* page 4 of the return).

A.C.F.

Approved.—

Approved.—T.M.S., 31/7/94. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.—T.E.M'N. (for U.S.), B.C., 3/8/94. The Collector of Customs.—F.K., 6/8/94.

The answer to question No. 7 by the Treasurer was, I think, perfectly correct. The vessels reported from Hamburg; there is nothing in the masters' reports to show that the spirit was the produce of Belgium, nor that the packages containing the spirit were transhipped.—J.P., 7/8/94. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

These papers might now be returned to the Department of Justice.—F.K., 8/8/94. Approved.—G.H.R., 9/8/94. The Under Secretary of Justice.—F.K., 9/8/94.

Minute by The Under Secretary of Justice.

Subject:—Complaint of the German Consul-General respecting statements made that certain adulterated spirit was imported from Germany.

17 August, 1894.

SUBMITTED in reference to my minutes of 18th and 30th ultimo, the attention of the Minister is invited to the report of the Collector of Customs, dated 7th instant, in which it is contended that the answer given by Mr. See was perfectly correct.

Mr. See's reply was in these terms:—"A quantity of spirit recently imported from Germany was found to be injurious to health, and a portion of the spirit has been destroyed. The balance has been re-exported to the place of shipment." It is pointed out, however, that in a report of the 5th May, 1893, the following statement was made by Inspector Lenthall: "There were twelve quarter casks per 'Erlanger,' and twenty-five per 'Chemnitz,' which, I am informed at the Custom House, have been re-shipped to Antwerp."

The Collector of Customs states in his report, that "the vessels reported from Hamburg, and there is nothing in the masters' reports to show that the spirit was the produce of Belgium, nor that the packages containing the spirit were transhipped," but it is thought, especially in view of the representations made by the German Consul-General, that there may be some records or entries in the Custom House which would show whether the consignment was made from Antwerp, and whether it was re-consigned to that place. The question as to whether the spirit was, or was not, a German importation, is evidently regarded by the Consul-General of Germany as a matter of considerable importance, and it appears desirable to ascertain definitely, if possible, whether the spirit was an export from Antwerp.

It is suggested, therefore, that a further report from the Collector of Customs be obtained.

A.C.F.

Approved.—A.J.G., 18/8/94. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.—T.E.M'N. (for U.S.), B.C., 21/8/94. The Collector of Customs.—F.K., 22/8/94.

Report from The Collector of Customs.

Custom House, Sydney, 25 August, 1894.

I DO not know that I have anything to add to my remarks of 7th August.

There is nothing in the official reports or papers of the importing ships to prove the origin of the spirit. It may have been a French, German, or Belgian spirit. The place of shipment does not determine the quality or character of the article shipped.

Imports from Great Britain consist of mixed cargoes; part may be from Germany, France, Belgium, &c. In fact, large quantities of goods imported to this Colony from London are marked "made in Germany," and such goods appear in our statistics as British goods.

The practice is to enter goods from the port of clearance, without reference to the place of production, thus the importation of brandy and geneva for 1893 is returned as—193,667 gallons from Great Britain; 96,218 gallons from Germany; 2,979 gallons from France; 16,742 gallons from Belgium.

It is well known that brandy and geneva are not produced in England, and that spirits are generally carried to England from the continent for transhipment, but when they are entered in this Colony—good or bad—Great Britain is, from an official point of view, the place of exportation. This, I assume, was the meaning intended to be conveyed by the reply of the Treasurer on the 9th May to Mr. Farnell.

We have evidence that the spirit in question was shipped at Antwerp for Hamburg, and was then shipped, or perhaps transhipped, to a vessel cleared for Sydney. We have also evidence that part of the spirit was re-shipped from Sydney to Antwerp by a ship cleared for Hamburg, *via* Singapore.

JAMES POWELL,
Collector of Customs.

Note.—

The "Chemnitz," reported 10th March, 1893, from Hamburg, *via* Melbourne, with side-notes on the manifest, showing cargo from Hamburg and Antwerp.

The "Erlangen," reported 25th November, 1893, from Hamburg, *via* Melbourne, with side-notes on manifest, showing cargo from Hamburg and Antwerp.

The "Erlangen" cleared outward at Sydney for Hamburg, *via* Singapore, with cargo for Hamburg, Genoa, Antwerp, Bremen, and Singapore.

Entries were passed by J. L. Simon for twenty-five casks brandy on 10th March, 1893, ex "Chemnitz" from Hamburg.

Entries were passed by J. L. Simon for twelve casks brandy on 25th November, 1892, ex "Erlangen" (no port named). Outward entries were passed by J. L. Simon on 3rd May, 1893, for shipment for Antwerp.

O 1096	10 qr. casks	Brandy.
D 1234	19 qr. casks	

The explanation of the Collector of Customs might be referred for the information of the Minister of Justice.—F.K., 27/8/94. Approved.—G. H. REID, 27/8/94. The Under Secretary of Justice.—F.K., 27/8/94.

Submitted.

Submitted. From the within report of the Collector of Customs, dated 25th instant, it would appear that his contention that the spirit was imported from Germany is technically correct, as the vessels in which it was brought cleared from Hamburg and touched at Melbourne only, and, according to the usual official custom, all goods so received are regarded as importations from Germany, irrespective of the fact that they may have been consigned to this Colony from some other country. The German Consul-General, presumably unaware of the official interpretation placed upon the words "imported from Germany," naturally, and it is thought justly, asks that the imputation conveyed according to the usual interpretation placed upon the use of such words, might be removed, and that the facts as known should be fully represented. There appears to be no doubt from the facts disclosed in these papers that the spirit was consigned to this Colony from Antwerp, *via* Hamburg, and was re-shipped back to Antwerp. Except in official circles, under the practice prevailing at the Custom House, it would therefore be regarded as an importation from Belgium, although it does not necessarily follow that the spirit had been made in that country. The facts that have now been ascertained are sufficient to enable a suitable explanation to be forwarded to the German Consul-General, and the action suggested in my minute of 30th ultimo, approved of by the late Minister, might be taken. As the matter is, however, one affecting the interests of a foreign nation, the Minister may perhaps desire that the papers should be returned to the Chief Secretary for such action as he may deem advisable in regard to carrying out the Consul-General's wishes.—A.C.F., 31/8/94.

Approved. Inform Consul-General of action.—A.J.G., 14/9/94. The Principal Under Secretary.—A.C.F., B.C., 18/9/94.

The Consul-General for Germany to The Chief Secretary.

[*Translation.*]

Monsieur le Ministre, Sydney, 11 September, 1894.

In my letter, dated 8th June last, I directed myself to the Hon. Sir George Dibbs, to obtain redress for an unjustified attack upon the German trade.

I shall be grateful if you will give me some information with regard to this matter.

I have, &c.,
A. L. PELLDRAM,
Consul-General for Germany.

The former communication herein referred to was sent to the Department of Justice on the 4th July, and has not since been returned to this Department.—C.W., 18/9/94. Approved.—J.N.B., 18/9/94. The Under Secretary of Justice.—C.W. (Principal Under Secretary), B C., 19/9/94. The papers referred to were returned to the Chief Secretary's Department on the 19th instant.—A.C.F., B.C., 21/9/94. The Principal Under Secretary.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Consul-General for Germany.

Sir, Department of Justice, Sydney, 18 September, 1894.

Referring to your letter of the 8th June last, addressed to the late Premier, Sir George Dibbs, in which you draw attention to certain statements published in a Parliamentary paper relating to adulterated liquors, I have the honor, by direction of the Minister of Justice, to inform you that necessary inquiries have been made into the matter by this Department, and the papers have now been returned to the Chief Secretary, from whom you will, no doubt, receive a further communication in due course.

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

The Principal Under Secretary to The Consul-General for Germany.

Sir, Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 30 October, 1894.

In reference to your communications of the 8th June and 11th ultimo, seeking reparation in regard to erroneous statements appearing in a printed document recently laid before Parliament, to the effect that certain spirits which had been pronounced by the Government Analyst to be unfit for human consumption had been imported from Germany, I am directed by the Chief Secretary to inform you that, from inquiries made, it has been ascertained that the liquor in question was consigned to Sydney from Antwerp, *via* Hamburg. It may, perhaps, be explained that it is the practice of the Custom authorities to enter goods from the port of clearance, without reference to the place of production; and in the present instance there was no evidence in the ship's papers that the spirit was the produce of Belgium.

2. I am, at the same time, desired to convey to you an expression of regret for the unfortunate circumstance, and to assure you that the necessary steps will be taken to place the true facts of the case before Parliament.

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

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1894.

[3*d*.]

1894.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADULTERATED LIQUORS NOW OR RECENTLY IN BOND.

(FURTHER RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 *November*, 1894.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 25th October, 1894, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

"Copies of all papers in the Department of Justice relating to Adulterated "Liquors now or recently in Bond, subsequent to those ordered to be "printed by the Legislative Assembly on 31st May, 1894."

(Mr. Kidd for Mr. Slattery.)

[*Copy of all Papers since* 31*st May*, 1894.]

SCHEDULE.

No. 1.

Minute by The Collector of Customs.

Custom House, Sydney, 5 June, 1894.

IT is very much to be regretted that the subject referred to in the letter of the Under Secretary, Department of Justice, and the papers therewith, was not at an earlier stage referred to the Honorable the Treasurer.

I approach the task now imposed upon me with very much deference for the opinions already given by officers of the Government; and in putting my own view of the matter before you, I wish it to be understood that I do so, desiring only to express my honest convictions on the subject.

The present purpose is, I understand, to amend the Customs Regulation Act, with a view to prevent the importation of adulterated liquor into this Colony, and the Treasurer is requested by the Parliamentary Draftsman to give further instructions for an amending Bill to provide that no liquor shall be taken out of bond unless certified as fit for human consumption.

266—
[820 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £6 11s. 9d.]

I wish to show that any such amending Bill as that proposed is undesirable for a number of reasons, and that existing legislation affords sufficient protection to the public. I also wish to show that sufficient reason is not given for the harsh interference with trade such an amending Bill would inflict.

In the first place I call your attention to the report of "The Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission" of 1887, and the evidence taken at that time.

Mr. Watt, Government Analyst, stated, that in no case had he ever been able to recommend a prosecution for adulteration; that fusel oil is a natural part of spirits, and therefore cannot be considered an adulterant.

Mr. Fosbery, Inspector-General of Police, said that immense numbers of samples had been taken under all sorts of circumstances, having been purchased by the Inspector where it was supposed the lowest class of liquors would be sold; that the Government Analyst had carefully examined them, but (Mr. Fosbery thought) not in one instance had he found any deleterious ingredients such as would warrant a prosecution under the law.

I also quote from the evidence I gave before the Commission in answer to a question by the Chairman: "I would suggest, however, that any steps which might be taken at the outset, that is, at the landing of the spirits, would be altogether ineffective, because they might be dealt with by admixture. For instance, after the duty has been paid any effort to ascertain the maturity or wholesomeness of the spirits would be set aside unless the test were applied to the counter trade."

I quote also from evidence given by the late Sir John Robertson, K.C M.G., in reply to a question by the Chairman: "I would allow no liquor to be sold retail unless it was wholesome. I would not care whether because it was new, or from any other reason. I think no liquor that is unwholesome ought to go into retail shops. Because—though, whether a man who can afford to buy, or whether he can afford it or not, does buy his brandy by the dozen, he is pretty sure to have it good, the man who takes it over the counter can have no guide at all, and the only control is the control of the licensed seller of the liquor."

If, as Mr. Fosbery stated, in his evidence, the samples purchased at the counter were found to be free from deleterious ingredients; and if, as Mr. Watt stated—"That in no case had he been able to recommend a prosecution for the adulterating of spirits,"—it seems to follow that no imported impure spirit had found its way into consumption.

With such evidence as this before me, I think it very undesirable to inflict upon the importers of spirit a Customs examination of every cask of spirit imported, an examination involving a distillation in every instance—if the presence of fusel oil in a greater or lesser degree is to be taken as a test of wholesomeness or fitness for consumption.

Pure wholesome spirit is imported as a rule, and the high-class reputation enjoyed by many well-known labels is a guarantee that the liquor bearing them is sound and fit for consumption. The importation of low class spirit is the exception; and even the low class spirit imported cannot be said to be unfit for human consumption in the ordinary sense in which the words are used. The low class spirits do not meet with a ready sale, and if such spirit is removed from bond for bottling, and the bottles are sent out with false corks and labels, the means of detection must be sought at the retailer's counter, and not at the Custom House.

Again, there is the difficulty of fixing a standard of purity or wholesomeness, and the, question follows, if spirit is to be specially examined for wholesomeness, why should not the rule be applied to every class of goods, and especially foods.

It appears to me that the law is sufficient to meet the retailer, and it may be taken for granted that nothing manifestly injurious to health will be allowed to pass the Customs.

I have searched the Customs Acts of the Colonies, the British Customs Act, and various Customs publications, without finding any such legislation as that now recommended to be added to the Customs Regulation Act of New South Wales. It is true that the importation of tea lower than a certain standard is prohibited in Great Britain, Victoria, and Queensland. But, as I have more than once pointed out, no teas have been imported into New South Wales, which could be fairly pronounced to be unfit for human consumption.

Referring again to the papers herewith—the recommendation that the Customs Regulation Act be amended in order to prevent the importation of adulterated liquor, is supported only by the case of the "De Valmeale & Co." brandy.

The law as it is, enabled the Inspector-General of Police to enter a bonded store and to destroy twenty-five quarter casks of the "De Valmeale & Co." brandy, the Government Analyst having reported the liquor unfit for human consumption.

The action I have described was taken without referring to the Treasurer, and I fear the rather undue haste by which that action was marked, will lead to reprisals, and possibly a heavy claim upon the Government for loss and damages sustained.

JAMES POWELL,
Collector of Customs.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade. ———

For the reasons given by the Collector of Customs, I cannot agree with the recommendation from the Department of Justice.—J.S., 6/6/94. The Under Secretary of Justice.—F.K., 6/6/94.

No. 2.

Minute by The Under Secretary of Justice.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 27 June, 1894.

A COPY of the previous papers in connection with this matter is given in the printed Parliamentary return of 31st ultimo, which is enclosed.

The Collector of Customs, it will be seen, has reported strongly against the proposal that the Customs Regulation Act should be so amended as to provide that no liquor shall be taken out of bond unless certified as fit for human consumption. I desire to point out at once that the suggestion that the amendment of the law should take this form was made by the late Crown Solicitor (letter of 29/3/94), and by the Parliamentary Draftsman (letter of 7/5/94), but that my suggestion, as contained in minute of 10/4/94, was only that provision should be made by the Legislature to allow of liquors being examined in bond, and, if found injurious, there condemned.

In

In support of his objections, the Collector of Customs refers to the evidence given before the Intoxicating Drink Inquiry Commission of 1887 by himself, Mr. Watt (then Government Analyst), and Mr. Fosbery, Inspector-General of Police. His own evidence was to the effect that whatever steps might be taken at the landing of the spirits they would be altogether ineffective, because the spirits might be dealt with by admixture. For instance, "after the duty has been paid, any effort to ascertain the maturity or wholesomeness of the spirits would be set aside unless the test was applied to the counter trade." The effect of Mr. Watt's and Mr. Fosbery's evidence was, that although large numbers of samples of liquors had been taken under all sorts of circumstances, no such deleterious ingredients had been found in them as would warrant a prosecution.

The Collector also draws attention to the views expressed to the Commission by the late Sir John Robertson, who stated that he would allow no liquor to be sold retail unless it was wholesome, but that the only control is the control of the licensed seller of the liquor. In reply to the evidence in question, I would point out that although at the time (1887) the Commission conducted its inquiries there had been only two convictions (at Emmaville, in 1882) for the sale of adulterated liquors, since the "Licensing Act of 1882" came into force there have, during the years 1888–1893, been no less than twelve convictions for that offence. In a great number of cases the samples of liquors taken by the Licensing Inspectors, when examined by the Government Analyst for the various poisonous and deleterious substances mentioned in section 89 of the principal Licensing Act, and for methylated spirit, gave only negative results, though containing the usual traces of fusel oil and metals, but were, nevertheless, of inferior quality; and it will be noticed that Dr. MacLaurin, then Medical Adviser to the Government, stated to the Commission that he was told "some of the brandies and whiskies imported are merely white spirits, doctored up so as to represent brandy and whisky, that a great deal of adulteration takes place in them before they arrive here, and that nothing could be worse than such spirits."

The circumstances in connection with the recent prosecution of August Levy, trading as J. L. Simon, at 36, Pitt-street, Sydney (alluded to in the Parliamentary Return), seem to bear out Dr. MacLaurin's statement, and have brought prominently under notice the necessity for some further legislation to enable adulterated or deleterious liquors to be dealt with in bond. In that case the Licensing Inspector (having received certain information from an outside source) had first to purchase a quantity of the suspected liquor to show that it was kept for sale, and although the convicting Magistrate ordered 24 quarter-casks of liquor in Mr. Levy's possession in bond to be forfeited, and the Inspector accordingly seized the liquor and poured it into the gutter, there appears to be some doubt as to whether such seizure was legal. It is to remove any such doubt, and to make the system of detection much more simple and effective that fresh legislation is required. Referring to the matter in his report the Collector says "I fear the rather undue haste by which that action was marked will lead to reprisals, and possibly a heavy claim upon the Government for loss and damages sustained."

The existing law is, as stated by the Collector (par. 14), sufficient to reach the retailer, but I do not know the grounds upon which is based his statement that "it may be taken for granted that nothing manifestly injurious to health will be allowed to pass the Customs."

The Collector considers it very undesirable to inflict upon the importers of spirit a Customs examination of every cask of spirit imported—an examination involving a distillation in each instance, if the presence of fusel oil in a greater or lesser degree is to be taken as a test of wholesomeness or fitness for consumption.

He also thinks such interference with trade would be a harsh one.

I think the objections of the Collector—which the Minister will observe have been endorsed by the Colonial Treasurer—would to a great extent, if not entirely, be removed, if the amending legislation were limited to the object specified in my minute of 10th April, 1894, above referred to, viz., to enable liquors to be examined in bond, and if found injurious there condemned. This would not involve the examination of all liquors before leaving bond; and a discretion being allowed the inspecting officers, "the high-class reputation enjoyed by many well-known 'labels'" as alluded to in paragraph 12 of the Collector's report, would receive proper consideration. A.C.F.

Ascertain views of Chamber of Commerce.—A.J.G., 21/9/94.

No. 3.

The General Secretary, United Licensed Victuallers' Association of New South Wales, to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir, City Bank Chambers, 164, Pitt-street, 16 August, 1894.

In view of the recent prosecutions for the adulteration of liquor, upon the validity of which the decision of the Supreme Court is to be obtained, I am instructed by the Committee of this Association to place before you the views of that body upon the general questions arising from the sale and importation of inferior liquors.

The facts connected with the case of the prosecution of Mr. August Levy, trading as Mr. J. L. Simon, at 36, Pitt-street, Sydney, are too well known to you to require any recapitulation at my hands. At the same time it is right to point out, that on different occasions whiskies and brandies have been imported into this Colony, invoiced at amounts varying, I understand, from 9d. to 2s. 6d. a gallon, and yet of such a character, that no information could be laid against the vendor under section 89 of the Licensing Act, 45 Vic. No. 14. These liquors have on analysis, proved to be compounded of white, silent, or neutral spirit, of a very low grade, and containing large quantities of the higher alcohols, known in commerce as fusel oil. In all the cases recently before the Courts the defendants have stated, privately, and not in evidence, since no evidence was taken, that they sold the liquor in exactly the same condition as that in which they purchased it, either from the brewers or from the bonded stores, excepting only the addition of a certain quantity of water. As these cases are more or less *sub judice*, and especially as there is no evidence to guide me, I will refrain from commenting in any way upon their respective merits. But the fact remains that low class liquors have been, and are constantly imported, a fact largely responsible for much of the drunkenness now existing.

It

It is with great satisfaction that this Association notes your opinion contained in minute No. 8 of the Parliamentary paper published in June of this year. Your statement that "the present system of testing and analysing liquors sold in public houses, does not go far enough. If possible, such liquor should be prevented from issuing from bond," is one meriting the support, not only of those apart from the trade who desire to prevent the increase of drunkenness, but of every brewer, wine and spirit merchant and licensed victualler interested in carrying on a legitimate, respectable trade. To prevent the importation of low grade liquors, is at once to nip the evil in the bud. No longer would it be possible for persons vending liquor to the prejudice of the purchaser to be able to assert that it was sold in a condition identically the same as when imported, excepting always the addition of water; and if effective steps could be taken in the direction indicated, it would be to the advantage of the trade no less than to the public consumer. It is impossible for me to argue upon the merits of the decision given by Mr. Addison, who dismissed all the informations laid under the Adulteration of Food Act of 1879, 42 Vic. No. 14, or of the expressed determination of Mr. Giles to convict a defendant summoned under the same Act. Consequently, this Association would be, in a sense, ill-advised, if it expressed an opinion as to future proceedings of a similar character, except in so far that the Association is clearly interested in advocating the sale of pure and genuine spirits.

It has been stated on authority which seems to be reliable—that is, a report of evidence taken before a Committee of the English Parliament,—that it is the practice in England to import inferior Belgium and German spirits, to mix them in bond with British spirits of a higher grade, and then to export the mixture to the Colonies and foreign countries. If such is the case it is apprehended by this Association that it becomes the duty of the Government here to take such steps as will prevent liquors of this character passing into consumption.

I would, therefore, point out that, wholly irrespective of whether the licensed victuallers who were summoned under the Adulteration of Food Act, mixed the spirits with the adulterations complained of, or whether they were purchased so mixed in bond, these facts remain:—

1. That liquor held to be injurious under section 89 of the Licensing Act has been imported, and, despite the efforts of the District Inspector, may still be imported without detection.
2. That raw, crude spirits, of a very inferior grade, and highly injurious to health, only not of such a character as to come under section 89, have been imported and analysed by Mr. Hamlet.

I beg, therefore, on behaf of the Association, to earnestly support your recommendation contained in No. 8 of the paper before mentioned, that such liquors should be prevented from issuing from bond.

To accomplish this in a complete and satisfactory manner two steps require to be taken:—

1. That the District Inspector of Police should have the power to take samples of all classes of liquor in bond; to have them analysed by the Government Analyst, Mr. Hamlet, and if found to be not genuine, that they should be reshipped to the port of exportation at the expense of the importer, or, if present legislation suffices, that they should be destroyed. Should the Supreme Court hold that the Adulteration of Food Act applies, the importers can be dealt with under that law.
2. It is a fact, admitted by most persons connected with the trade, that the general character of the liquor cannot be wholly and fully determined by an analysis. The analyst must resolve the liquid into its component chemical parts, but he cannot decide as to the general adaptability of the liquor for public consumption. This is the work of an expert, and I would certainly recommend that, not only should your suggestion be promptly put in force, but that an expert should be appointed with power to take samples and to taste liquors, in order that, should adulteration be found, the chain of evidence may be complete in the case of a prosecution, and the admission of adulterated and low grade liquors into this market may be prevented.

This course will have an ulterior beneficial effect in the case of the prosecution of a licensed victualler for selling adulterated liquor. By the evidence of the expert, the analyst, and the District Inspector, it could be proved, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the liquor was adulterated between the period of importation and the sale to the consumer. It would not be difficult then to place the offence upon the right shoulders.

I trust that this matter will have the early attention of your Department, and I can assure you of the hearty co-operation of the Association in carrying out the suggestions you made.

I have, &c.,
F. BEVILL,
General Secretary, U.L.V.A.

Submitted in reference to my minute of 27th June last.—A.C.F., 17/8/94. May be acknowledged and put by pending decision of Supreme Court in case referred to.—A.J.G., 21/8/94.

No. 4.

The General Secretary, United Licensed Victuallers' Association of New South Wales, to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir, City Bank Chambers, 164, Pitt-street, Sydney, 18 August, 1894.

Having completed my letter to you, dated 16th instant, it suggested itself to me that I might be able to find some valuable information connected with the question of the examination of liquors in bond, in the report of the Intoxicating Drink Inquiry of 1887. Having looked through the evidence on the subject of the quality of liquors imported, I beg to submit the following:—

In perusing the evidence given by Mr. J. Powell, Collector of Customs, I am led to the conclusion that he is decidedly antagonistic to any such examination in bond as is contemplated by you, and in proof of this he states in answer to question 3951:—"I would suggest, however, that any steps which might be taken at the outset—that is, at the landing of the spirits—would be altogether ineffective;" and in answer to question 3954, he considers that the examination of liquors in bond would be "a sort of theoretical tampering with the mercantile community." Also, in answer to question 3941, he says, "I do not think that any means at the command of the Customs could be put in motion to keep inferior spirits out of the market."

Evidently Mr. Powell was then, in 1887, under the impression that the spirits imported contained no adulterant worse than water (*see* question 3937). Yet he had previously admitted that most of the spirits imported into the Colony were "coloured white spirit." And in question 3939 he acknowledges that "a quantity of the spirit is very raw," and in question 3940, that it contains fusel oil.

Despite

Despite this qualified belief in the purity of imported liquors, in question 13046 he states that a quantity of white spirit, highly obscured, had been imported for the purposes of adulteration, and admits the truth of a statement made in my previous letter as to the mixing of German and British spirits in bond in England, by saying that "the Customs practice in England allows any alteration, comparatively speaking, to be made in spirits for exportation only"; and he subsequently states in question 13055 that "they allow white spirits to be imported into London to be got up, and to be exported here as brandy."

Notwithstanding these admissions as to the impurity of the liquor imported from England, and his ackhowledgment in question 13067 that there would be an increase in the importation of such spirits, he is not prepared to recommend the testing of liquor in bond, and merely suggests an increase of duty.

For support of his theories, Mr. Powell may possibly fall back upon a suggestion made by Sir John Robertson, in question 8334, that "the only control is the control of the licensed seller of the liquor"; and also statements made by Mr. Watt—that noxious substances were not added to the samples of liquor he analysed (*see* question 4340); and in question 4351, that there had been "no cases" of adulteration which he could "recommend for prosecution."

In answer to the statements made by Mr. Powell, I may quote Sir John Robertson in question 8334, who said, "I should allow no liquor to be sold retail unless it was wholesome—I would not care whether it was because it was new, or from any other reason." I may also refer to the epitome of the evidence of Mr. Hamlet, page 87, where it is stated that the presence of fusel oil, even in small quantities, is deleterious. Dr. MacLaurin states, on page 88, "that he is told that some of the brandies and whiskies imported are merely white spirits doctored up so as to represent brandy and whisky; that a great deal of adulteration takes place in them before they arrive here, and that nothing could be worse than such spirits." These opinions are confirmed by J. M. Toohey, in the epitome of his evidence, where we read "he is certain that there is a great deal of adulteration carried on; that liquors are sold by some persons for less than they can be imported for; thinks these consist of white or silent spirit flavoured here; having been so informed by the travellers of the firms who carry on that trade; is of opinion that brewers and publicans do not use the essences for the manipulation of white spirit; that it is done by some of the wine and spirit merchants, or some other class of middleman" (*see* page 89). I might continue at greater length to give instances where witnesses affirmed their belief that raw, immature, and artificial liquors have been regularly imported, and sometimes adulterated, to the prejudice of the consumer. But it seems to me, knowing something of the extent to which adulteration is now carried, that the very remedy which Mr. Powell sought to apply, viz., the raising of the duty, has been the very cause of the adulteration now so commonly practised. I must admit the evidence of Mr. Watt goes to show that, in the samples he had analysed, he found no deleterious ingredient, except fusel oil, but I am convinced that if Mr. Hamlet be now called upon for a report as to the adulteration of liquor he will show the existence of a very different state of things.

The raising of the duty from 10s. to 12s., in 1879, gave the first impetus to the manufacture of illicit spirit and the importation of the low-grade spirits frequently complained of in the evidence before the Commission of 1887; but when the duty was raised to 14s., in March, 1887, then the field was laid open to the manufacturers of illicit spirit and the exporters of those low-class German spirits now flooding the market. The very first evidence of this is the discovery by Mr. Powell of the obscured white spirit, of which special mention was made in his supplementary evidence.

To satisfy yourself of the truth of my statements, I would ask you to obtain from the proper authorities a return of the illicit spirit stills detected between the years 1887 and the present time, and also of the charges which have been laid for deleterious or adulterated liquor. These will show that Mr. Powell's panacea of raising the duty has led to wholesale infringement of the Act, and the duty collected on imported spirits had decreased in a very marked manner. It has been said in evidence that a good class of whisky can be bought for 5s. 6d. a gallon. If to that we add the duty, 14s., we get the cost price at 19s. 6d.; but if we take count of the number of nobblers that may be obtained from this quantity, even after the usual proportion of water has been added, the vendor in a threepenny bar does very little more than secure the return of his money. Hence, is it to be wondered at that unscrupulous firms in Belgium and Germany manufacture a raw, immature, and highly intoxicating liquor which can be sold here from 1s. to 2s. 6d. a gallon? Is it a matter of surprise that some licensed victuallers are induced to purchase and manipulate illicit spirit, out of which they can make a handsome profit?

It is the same in the liquor trade as in other lines. During these years of depression the public demand an article not of a given quality but costing a given reduced price to meet the times. So too, the licensed victualler is compelled by the high duty to demand, not a spirit of unimpeachable quality, but one which can be sold for 3d.

With the exception of those cases in which licensed victuallers purchase illicit spirit and manipulate it themselves, the demand for a three-penny spirit, to which I have alluded, is met by the importation of an abominable compound, passing under the name of whisky or brandy, but calculated to inflict a serious injury upon the regular consumer. I may be permitted to say that it is the duty of the Government to arrest the distribution of this inferior spirit at the starting point. Mr. Powell has admitted that the English Customs permit the manipulation of spirits in bond. That cannot be stopped by the Colonial Government. But when such spirits arrive and are within the jurisdiction of the Customs of this Colony, they should be allowed to go no further.

Hence, I maintain, as in my previous letter, that liquors should be tested in bond. I do not recommend that every package and every cask should be tested, but if a reasonable discretion be observed there will be no hardship to the importer of legitimate liquors, and the consumption of these noisome compounds will be arrested.

To prevent the existence of illicit stills the police should be entrusted with power to make necessary investigations and seizures—a right now possessed only by the Customs officers.

The evidence shows clearly the necessity of an expert, for it was stated in evidence that liquor containing an excess of fusel oil would, by keeping to maturity, become a wholesome, palatable, article. Only an expert could properly deal with such liquors.

Finally, although Mr. Powell appears to strongly object to testing liquors in bond, yet the very discovery which led to his being further examined by the Commission was made by applying such a test. In his evidence—question 13053—he said, "my attention was somewhat drawn to the subject by my previous examination before this Commission, and I felt that when these samples were brought under my notice it would be the duty of the Government to endeavour to stop any injurious effects arising from the

the importation of liquor of that description at the very threshold, rather than allow the spirit to go into consumption and attempt to deal with it afterwards. I think that the Government would lose considerably in revenue in the first place, and I also feel that a serious injury would be inflicted upon the consumer." In this action Mr. Powell clearly proves and admits the necessity of testing liquors in bond.

I trust you will pardon this somewhat long letter, but the importance of the subject must be my excuse. I hope the Government, in its wisdom, will see fit:—

1. To permit of discretionary analyses of liquors in bond.
2. To appoint an expert.
3. To reduce the duty on spirits, and thus make both the manufacture of illicit spirit and the importation of inferior grades of liquor unprofitable speculations.

I have, &c.,
F. BEVILL,
Gen. Sec., U.L.V.A.

Submitted. In reference to the Minister's minute of 21st instant. The case alluded to therein has been decided by the Supreme Court. Copy report of same herewith.—A.C F., 22/8/94.

[*Enclosure*]

(From the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Wednesday, August 22, 1894.)

LENTHALL V. SMITH.

Mr. E. BARTON, Q C, and Mr. Healy, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, appeared for Inspector Lenthall, and moved to make absolute a *rule nisi* to set aside a decision of Mr. Addison, S.M., at the Central Police Court, in a matter in which Inspector Lenthall was informant and George Smith defendant. There was no appearance on behalf of the respondent. It appears that Smith, who is a publican carrying on business at the "Star Hotel," Elizabeth-street South, was charged upon an information laid under the 5th section of the Adulteration of Food and Drink Act, 42 Victoria No. 14, "for that on the 10th May last he did to the prejudice of the purchaser sell an article of drink which was not of the nature, substance, or quality of the article demanded by such purchaser, to wit, whisky." It was admitted at the hearing that defendant was a licensed publican, and it was contended on his behalf that, having regard to the Licensing Act of 1882, 45 Vic. No. 14, its preamble, and also sections 89, 90, and 19, the Act under which the information had been laid was repealed either expressly or by implication, and that for any such cause of complaint against a licensed publican express provision had been made under the said Licensing Act. It was further contended that the inconvenience or incongruity of keeping two Acts in force in respect of the same kind of offence as applied to licensed publicans justified the conclusion that one impliedly repealed the other. Another objection advanced was that the information was bad, inasmuch as it did not disclose the name of the purchaser, and that if Inspector Lenthall was the person who purchased the article of drink he was not a purchaser within the meaning of section 5 of the Act 42 Vic. No 14, and that whisky is not a drink within the meaning of that Act. In reply, it was contended by counsel for the informant that the Licensing Act of 1882 in no way affected the case against the defendant, that he could have been proceeded against either under that Act or the Act 42 Vic. No. 14, but inasmuch as a difficulty might beset the prosecution in proving that the liquor in question had been "knowingly sold" under the Licensing Act, the case should proceed against the defendant under the Act 42 Vic. No. 14, section 5, and that a licensed publican could be prosecuted under the last-mentioned Act, the Licensing Act in no way affecting or repealing the Act 42 Vic. No. 14. 2. That whisky is an article of drink within the meaning of the last-mentioned Act. 3. That it was not necessary to nominate the purchaser, that being a matter for evidence. 4. That Inspector Lenthall was a purchaser within the meaning of section 5 of the Act 42 Victoria No. 14. Mr Addison did not go into evidence in the matter, and, after hearing counsel, he dismissed the case on the ground that he considered the information should properly have been laid under the Licensing Act of 1882, 45 Victoria No. 14, and also that in any case the information was bad, as it failed to disclose the name of the purchaser. The question for the consideration of the Court was whether this determination was erroneous in point of law.

Mr. Healy said that the 5th section of the Adulteration of Food and Drink Act, 42 Vic. No. 14, provided that every person who shall, to the prejudice of the purchaser, sell any drug or other article of food or drink which is not in the nature, substance, or quality of the drug or article demanded by the purchaser, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20. Under the 6th section of that Act the onus was thrown upon the defendant to show that he knew nothing about the adulteration; but under the 89th section of the Licensing Act 45 Vic. No 14 the onus of showing that the defendant knowingly sells the adulterated article was thrown upon the informant. That section was as follows: "Every person who knowingly sells or keeps or exposes for sale any liquor mixed with any deleterious ingredient—that is to say, cocculus indicus, copperas, opium, Indian hemp, strychnine, tobacco, darnel seed, extract of logwood, salts of zinc or lead, alum, or any extract or compound of any of such ingredients, or any other ingredients injurious to health, shall be liable for a first offence to a penalty of not less than £10 nor more than £50," &c. He referred the Bench to the English case of Webb *v.* Knight, 2 L.R Q.B D., page 530. The appellant in that case was a publican who was convicted under the "Sale of Food and Drugs Act of 1875" for "selling to the prejudice of the purchaser a pint of gin which was not of the nature, substance and quality of the article demanded by such purchaser" The appellant said that he had gin at 2s. and 1s. 4d. per pint. The purchaser bought a pint at the latter price. On analysis the gin was found to contain 43 15 per cent. of water, or 43·15 below proof, but the mixture was not injurious to health. The magistrate held that there was no recognised standard of alcoholic strength for gin, but that it varied from proof to 20 under proof. The appeal Court held that whether the mixture in question was what a purchaser buying gin without any further description would reasonably expect to receive, was a question of fact for the magistrate, and that there was sufficient evidence to justify the conviction. Judgment was therefore given for the respondent The 71st section of the Licensing Act provided, "All the provisions of the Act 14 Victoria No 4, intituled 'An Act to prevent the Adulteration of Malt Liquors,' and so much of the Act 42 Victoria No. 14, intituled 'An Act to prevent the Adulteration of Articles of Food and Drink and the Sale of Certain Liquors Injurious to Health,' as relate or are applicable to liquor [as defined by this Act shall apply to brewers and spirit merchants licensed under this Act." That section, therefore, left publicans out, and if an informant was obliged to proceed under section 89 of the Licensing Act, and prove that the defendant knowingly committed the offence, great difficulty would be thrown in the way of prosecutions of this kind. He submitted that the two Acts might well be read together, and that the magistrate's decision was erroneous.

The Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said he was of opinion that the magistrate ought to have heard the case. It appeared to him that the offences provided for by the 5th section of the Act 42 Vic. No. 14 (Adulteration of Food and Drink Act), and those provided for by the 89th section of the Act 45 Vic. No. 14 (the Licensing Act of 1882), were entirely different. The 5th section of the first-named Act did not provide at all, or contemplate, that the articles to be sold should be deleterious to health, though there were other sections of the Act which did. For instance, in the 1st and 8th sections, as in the case of the Licensing Act, it was the person knowingly doing the thing which was injurious to health who was liable to punishment; but under the 5th section if a person sold to a purchaser an article which was not the article which the purchaser wished to buy, it then became a question for the magistrate whether or not it was the article demanded by the purchaser. The magistrate must hear the case and decide whether if a man asked for whisky and got half whisky and half water it was not a breach of the 5th section. Then the 6th section of the same Act provided that the person proceeded against might show that he did not know, and could not by the exercise of reasonable diligence have discovered that the article sold was not of the nature, substance, or quality of the article demanded; and if the magistrate, after hearing the evidence, was of the same opinion, he might dismiss the information. The 89th section of the Licensing Act was of a different nature altogether, and provided that a person who knowingly sold or kept or exposed for sale any liquor mixed with deleterious ingredients injurious to health, should be liable to punishment, while the 5th section of the Adulteration of Food and Drink Act merely provides for something which was to the prejudice of the purchaser, though not necessarily injurious to health. The two Acts might well stand together. The magistrate also thought that the information was faulty inasmuch as it did not contain the name of the informant; but the Court did not think that ground justified the magistrate in refusing to hear the case. The information, in his opinion, complied entirely with the Act, and although it might have been better to show the name of the purchaser, he saw nothing in the Act that necessitated

necessitated it. As to the 71st section of the Licensing Act, he did not think that affected the case. It might have been thought that brewers and spirit merchants did not come within the Adulteration of Food and Drink Act, 42 Vic. No. 14, and that the 71st section was passed for the purpose of making it clear that they were intended to be brought within the operation of that Act. The special case must be sent back with the opinion of the Court that the determination of the magistrate was erroneous in point of law, and that he must hear and determine the case; respondent Smith to pay the costs.

Order accordingly.

No. 5.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The General Secretary, United Licensed Victuallers' Association of New South Wales.

Sir, Department of Justice, Sydney, 22 August, 1894.

I have the honor, by direction of the Minister of Justice, to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, in which you convey the views of the United Licensed Victuallers' Association with regard to general questions arising in connection with the importation and sale of inferior liquors.

I have also to acknowledge the receipt this day of your letter of the 18th instant, further respecting the same subject.

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

No. 6.

The General Secretary, United Licensed Victuallers' Association of New South Wales to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir, City Bank Chambers, 164 Pitt-street, Sydney, 22 August, 1894.

I learn by the press reports that the case of Lenthall *v.* Smith, in which District Inspector Lenthall appealed against the decision of Mr. Addison, S.M., to the effect that information could not be laid under the "Adulteration of Food Act" against licensed victuallers, has been decided against the decision of the S.M. Under these circumstances the cases will be heard, and from what I know of the evidence to be adduced it is almost certain that the defendants will be fined. They all proclaim that they sold the liquor in the same condition as that in which they bought it—some from bond direct. Whether this statement be true or not, there is every probability that some licensed victuallers may purchase artificial German spirit in bond, and, while selling it actually in the condition in which they purchased it, may have to furnish samples, on which they will suffer conviction. No one attempts to deny that this artificial low grade spirit is imported, and yet it is to be allowed to leave the Customs without inspection, and a perfectly honest licensed victualler, believing that he has a genuine liquor, may be fined. Or a wine and spirit merchant may purchase such artificial spirit and sell the same untouched to his retail customers who will be fined. Is it not an evident injustice to the honest licensed victualler that he should run the risk of being fined for selling artificial spirit when the fault really lies at the door of the Customs? The facts herein set forth seem to me to point most conclusively to the necessity for appointing an expert and the testing of doubtful liquors before they are taken from bond.

I would also call your attention to the discovery of another illicit still at Port Hacking—no doubt one of the sources whence much of the injurious liquor is obtained.

I am, &c.,
F. BEVILL,
Gen. Sec., U.L.V.A.

Submitted,—In reference to enclosed letter from Mr. Bevill, of 18th instant.—A.C.F., 28/8/94.

No. 7.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The General Secretary, United Licensed Victuallers' Association of New South Wales.

Sir, Department of Justice, Sydney, 23 August, 1894.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, further respecting the necessity for an amendment of the law to allow of imported liquors being examined in bond; and to inform you that the same will receive due consideration.

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

No. 8.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney.

Sir, Department of Justice, Sydney, 25 September, 1894.

I have the honor, by direction of the Minister of Justice, to forward, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, the enclosed copy of the Parliamentary Returns respecting (*a*)* "Adulterated Liquors now or recently in Bond," and (*b*)† "The Val Demeale & Co. Brandy," which, however, do not include all the correspondence which has taken place relating to the question of the adulteration of liquor.

It has been proposed that the law should be amended so as to allow of liquor being examined in bond when thought advisable, and, if found to be injurious, there condemned.

The Minister will be glad to be favoured with the views of the Chamber of Commerce upon the proposal referred to, and, in fact, with regard to the form that an amendment of the laws respecting the sale of adulterated liquors generally should take.

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

* (*a*) Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31st May, 1894. † (*b*) Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19th April, 1894.

No. 9.

No. 9.

Minute by The Under Secretary of Justice.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 5 October, 1894.

THE enclosed copy of the "Foreign and Colonial Importer," of 2nd April, 1894, has been left with me by Mr. Inspector Lenthall, and in submitting it to the Minister, I beg to draw his attention to the prices quoted therein for various low-grade spirits.

On page 4, plain spirit, 68 o.p. (f.o.b., Hamburg), is quoted at from 1s. ½d, to 1s. 6¼d. per liquid gallon. The prices of the flavouring essences are given on page 7; for instance, Scotch whisky, 3s. per lb.; French brandy, 3s. per lb.; finest Jamaica rum, 1s. 8d. per lb.

On page 4, various prices are quoted for German spirits, *e.g.*, brandy, in hogsheads, from 11d. (1 to 2 o.p.) to 1s. 2½d. (45 o.p.) per gallon; original French hogsheads, 1½d. per gallon extra; quarter casks, 2d.; whisky (10 o.p.) in imitated original casks of about 55 Imperial gallons, 1s. 1½d. per gallon; imitation Jamaica rum (35 to 40 o.p.) in barrels of about 20 Imperial gallons, 1s. 4d. per gallon.

The fact that liquor of the above nature may be imported into this Colony goes to show the necessity for the suggested legislation to empower the examination of liquor in bond, and its condemnation if found deleterious.

A.C.F.

Seen. Place with papers, pending reply from Chamber of Commerce.—A.J.G., 13/10/94.

[*Enclosure.*]

EXTRACT from the Supplement to the "Foreign and Colonial Importer," 2nd April, 1894, London.

Plain Spirit, f.o.b., Hamburg.

		s.	d.
No. 1—Extra fine	68 o.p. per liquid gallon	1	6¼
No. 2—Extra fine ozonised	68 o.p. ,,	1	5
No. 3—Purest rectified	68 o.p. ,,	1	3¼
No. 4—Finest rectified	68 o.p. ,,	1	2½
No. 5—Fine	68 o.p. ,,	1	2
No. 6—Highly rectified	68 to 69 o.p. ,,	1	1¼
No. 7—Good	68 o.p. ,,	1	0¾
No. 8—Good	68 o.p. ,,	1	0½

The above prices are for the spirit packed in puncheon of 100 gallons, other packages as follows:—In drums of about 140 gallons, ½d. per gallon less; in hogsheads of 50 gallons, ¾d. per gallon extra; in drums of about 25 gallons, 2¼d. per gallon extra; in drums of 10 or 5 gallons, 4¾d. per gallon extra.

German Spirits, f.o.b., Hamburg—In bulk.

	In hhds. s. d.	In qr-casks. s. d.
Brandy—		
Ordinary quality, 1 to 2 o.p.	0 11	0 11½
Best quality, 1 to 2 o.p.	1 2	1 2½
Superior quality, 1 to 2 o.p.	1 5	1 5½
Ordinary quality, 45 o.p.	1 2½	1 3
Original French hogsheads, 1½d. per gallon extra; quarter-casks, 2d.		
Hambro gin, proof	0 11	0 11½
Dutch gin, proof	1 5	1 5½
Imitation Jamaica rum, 35 to 40 o.p., in barrels of about 20 Imperial gallons	.....	1 4
Whisky, 10 o.p., in imitated original casks of about 55 Imperial gallons	.....	1 1½
Old Tom gin (sweetened), proof, in puncheons	1 6 & 1s. 3d.	.....

In cases.

	Per case of 12 bottles. s. d.	Per case of 24 half-bottles. s. d.		Per case of 12 bottles. s. d.	Per case of 24 half-bottles. s. d.
Brandy—			Whisky—		
50 u.p.	3 3½	4 9½	50 u.p.	3 5½	4 11½
36 u.p.	3 9½	5 3½	25 u.p.	4 7½	6 3½
25 u.p.	4 2½	5 8½	Old Tom—		
			50 u.p.	3 5½	4 11½
Rum—			25 u.p.	4 7½	6 3½
50 u.p.	3 5½	4 11½	Gin—25 u.p. per case of—		
25 u.p.	4 7½	6 3½	12 bottles—2 Imperial gallons		2 6
			15 bottles—4 ,,		5 1
			15 bottles—5 ,,		6 6

The brandy, Old Tom, whisky, and rum are in bottles containing 22 oz., and half-bottles containing 11 oz. each. The bottles are wired at an extra cost of 6d. per case for bottles and 10d. per case for half-bottles.

Essences for brandy, wines, liqueurs, &c.

	s.	d.	
Essence for cognac (French brandy)	3	0	per lb.
,, French brandy	3	0	,,
,, gin (Geneva)	2	6	,,
,, gin (Old Tom)	2	6	,,
,, Jamaica rum (finest)	1	8	,,
,, ,, (strongest)	2	6	,,
,, ,, (Kingston)	3	0	,,
,, ,, (superior)	3	6	,,
,, Schiedam brandy	3	0	,,
,, whisky (Scotch)	3	0	,,

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1894.

[6*d.*]

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADULTERATED LIQUORS NOW OR RECENTLY IN BOND.

(FURTHER RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 March, 1895.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 21st March, 1895, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

"Copies of all Papers in the Department of Justice relating to adulterated "liquors now or recently in bond, subsequent to those ordered to be "printed by the Legislative Assembly on 1st November, 1894."

(Mr. James Morgan.)

SCHEDULE.

No. 1.

Minutes of The Under Secretary of Justice.

Submitted.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 23 January, 1895.

I OBSERVE from reports in last week's papers that a deputation waited on the Colonial Treasurer on the 10th instant to draw his attention to the recent importations of imitation liquors, and to induce him to ask Parliament to so alter the Customs Regulation Act as to permit of the examination and testing of doubtful liquors in bond.

As the matter of the prohibition of the importation of deleterious liquor into the Colony has for some time past been engaging the attention of the Minister of Justice (as the Minister charged with the administration of the Licensing Acts), and various points in connection therewith fully discussed, it would probably be well to bring the papers on the subject under the notice of the Treasurer.

A copy of the papers to 13th October, 1894, is given in the parliamentary returns of 31st May, 1894, and 1st November, 1894, enclosed.

On the 25th September last the Minister invited the Chamber of Commerce to favour him with their views upon the proposal that the law should be amended so as to allow of liquor being examined in bond, when thought advisable, and, if found to be injurious, there condemned. They were also asked for their views as to the form that an amendment of the laws respecting the sale of adulterated liquors generally should take.

No reply has yet been received from the Chamber.

A.C.F.

517—

[770 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £2 8s. 6d.]

4 February, 1895.

SINCE writing the above a reply has been received from the Chamber of Commerce, and is enclosed. It contains a number of valuable suggestions as to the direction in which the law with regard to the importation, sale, and distillation of liquor might be amended, and the Chamber might be thanked for them.

The main point, however, on which the views of the Chamber were invited was "whether the law should be amended so as to allow of liquor being examined in bond, when thought advisable, and, if found to be injurious, there condemned"; and as this question has not been dealt with in their reply, the Chamber might, perhaps, be again asked for their views upon it.

As this matter has been dealt with by this department up to the present, the reference to the Chamber of Commerce might also be made by this department before the papers are referred to the Treasury, as suggested in the earlier part of this minute.

It may be pointed out that with most of the matters referred to in the letter from the Chamber of Commerce this department cannot deal—the only question with which it is concerned (and the one on which this correspondence commenced) being whether legislative authority should be asked for the examination of liquor in bond, with a view to its being there condemned if found injurious—such authority being considered necessary to enable the provisions of the "Licensing Acts, 1882-3" (with the administration of which this department is charged), in regard to the prevention of sale of injurious liquors, to be effectively enforced.

The department has not made any suggestions as to an amendment of the law with regard to the importation and sale of liquor which is of very inferior quality, but not absolutely unfit for human consumption. Under certain circumstances prosecutions for the sale of such liquors are instituted under the "Adulteration of Food and Drink Act," 42 Vic. No. 14.

A.C.F.

Minute of 4 Feb. appd.—A.J.G., 9/3/95.

No. 2.

The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, to The Minister of Justice.

Sir, Sydney Chamber of Commerce, Sydney, 1 February, 1895.

Referring to your letter of 25th September last, relative to the proposed amendment of the law so as to allow of liquor being examined in bond when thought advisable, and, if found to be injurious, there condemned, and asking generally the views of the Chamber on the subject of the sale of adulterated liquors, I have now the honor, by direction of the Committee of this Chamber, to inform you that, as the result of correspondence and discussion with the leading wholesale wine and spirit merchants, they have arrived at the following conclusions:—

1st. That relatively speaking the quantity of really injurious spirit *imported* is extremely small.
2nd. That with each advance in duty from 10s. to 12s. and then to 14s. per proof gallon, the quality of spirit imported necessarily declined, until at the present time much of that imported is inferior, while the revenue has not increased in proportion to the growth of the population.
3rd. That the high duty is a distinct incentive to illicit distillation.

The Committee beg, therefore, respectfully, but forcibly, to recommend,—

(*a*) That the duty be reduced to 10s. per proof gallon.
(*b*) That illicit distillation should be punishable by *fine and imprisonment.*
(*c*) That a substantial portion of the fine should be given to the servants of the Government who discover the stills and secure the conviction of the offenders.
(*d*) That all persons who import wines and spirits for sale and sell them (even in bond only) should hold a £30 license.
(*e*) That it should be compulsory for bonded warehouse-keepers to place on their certificates the actual strength of spirits, as well as—in the case of under-proof spirits—the mere minimum strength on which duty may be paid.
(*f*) That increased supervision over vineyard production should be exercised—some so-called wines being so fortified as to be nearer spirits than wine.
(*g*) That power should be given for duly authorised officers to sample liquors, and when liquor is found to be other than that covered by label, a conviction should follow without it being necessary to prove that the vendor had himself substituted or permitted others to substitute one spirit for another.

Victorian Trade Marks Act."

I have, &c.,
HENRY CHAS. MITCHELL,
Secretary.

No. 3.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

Sir, Department of Justice, Sydney, 12 March, 1895.

I have the honor, by direction of the Minister of Justice, to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 1st ultimo, and to express his thanks to the Chamber of Commerce for the valuable suggestions made by them as to the direction in which the law with regard to the importation, sale, and distillation of liquor might be amended.

As, however, the main point on which the views of the Chamber were invited in my letter of the 25th September last, was "whether the law should be amended so as to allow of liquor being examined in bond, when thought advisable, and, if found to be injurious, there condemned," and as this point has not been dealt with in your reply, the Minister desires me to say that he will be glad if the Chamber will favour him with an expression of their opinion as to the advisableness of making such amendment.

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

No. 4.

No. 4.

Extract from Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly.

Question No. 11, Wednesday, 6 March, 1895.

(11.) DELETERIOUS LIQUORS PASSING THROUGH THE CUSTOM HOUSE:—DR. ROSS *asked* THE COLONIAL TREASURER,—Will he see that steps are taken to have all alleged deleterious liquors passing through the Custom House duly tested and reported on before allowing such liquors to go into general consumption?

Mr. Reid answered,—All imported spirit is tested at the Custom House. Samples of liquor found to be deleterious are sent to the Government Analyst for report. Liquor declared to be unfit for human consumption is not delivered from bond for home use.

May be placed with papers.—A.C.F., 7/3/95.

Ask Crown Solicitor when he will be able to furnish advising *re* power of Collector of Customs to prevent entry of inferior (but not deleterious) liquor for home consumption, which advising was asked for in my B.C. of 29th November last.—A.C.F., 12/3/95.

No. 5.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir, Department of Justice, Sydney, 12 March, 1895.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to invite your attention to my blank cover communication of the 29th November last, asking for your advising as to the power of the Collector of Customs to prevent the entry of inferior (but not deleterious) liquor for home consumption, and to ask you to be good enough to say when you will be able to supply the desired information.

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

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1895.

[3*d*.]

1894–5.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.

(ANNUAL RETURNS UNDER 103RD SECTION OF.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 22 Vic. No. 18, sec. 103.

METROPOLITAN AND HUNTER DISTRICT.

Sydney.	Newcastle.
Campbelltown.	Maitland.
Windsor.	Singleton.
Parramatta.	Muswellbrook.
Penrith.	

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Goulburn.	Cooma.
Yass.	Bombala.
Wollongong.	Eden.
Kiama.	Bega.
Nowra.	Braidwood.
Milton.	Moruya.
Queanbeyan.	Moss Vale.

SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

Grenfell.	Deniliquin.
Young.	Burrowa.
Gundagai.	Cootamundra.
Tumut.	Hay.
Wagga Wagga.	Temora.
Albury.	Balranald.
Corowa.	Junee.
Hillston.	Murrumburrah.
Narrandera.	

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Dubbo.	Bathurst.
Wellington.	Molong.
Orange.	Mudgee.
Forbes.	Lithgow.
Carcoar.	Warren.
Cowra.	Coonamble.
Coonabarabran.	Walgett.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Tamworth.	Ballina.
Armidale.	Inverell.
Glen Innes.	Tenterfield.
Casino.	Lismore.
Kempsey.	Taree.
Port Macquarie.	Murwillumbah.
Maclean.	Bellingen.
Grafton.	

NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

Bourke.	Wentworth.
Wilcannia.	Cobar.
Murrurundi.	Menindie.
Narrabri.	Nyngan.
Gunnedah.	Bingera.
Moree.	Broken Hill.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at ALBURY, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials		The Costs of the Suits	The number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear	Place of Sitting	Days upon which Court sat	Duration of Sitting each day	Name of Presiding Judge	The Number of		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted
	Commenced	Total Amount sued for	Without hearing	Arbitration	Tried	By Jury	Without Jury	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed	Reversed						Motions for New Trials	New Trials granted	
		£ s d.								£ s. d											
Goods sold	15	511 2 4	5	...	10	...	10	10	...	46 0 2	..	.....	.. ...		Albury ...						
Promissory Notes	11	298 19 7	9	...	11	...	11	9	2	58 8 5	...	.....	.. ...	.							
Rent	2	182 14 0	...	2	...	...		...	...	8 8 0	...	. ....	.....	.							
Board and Lodging		.....		...	...	...	..	...	...	.....	.	.. ...									
Trespass on Land		... . .	...	...	...	...	.	. .	...	.....	.	.....	... ..	...							
Trespass on Person	...	... .	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	... .	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint	...	. ...		...	...	. .		...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover	...	.. ..	.	...	...	...	.	...	..	... .	...	.....	. ...	. .							
Breach of Contract		.. .	.			...	.	...	...	... ..	...	.....	.....	. .		1894.	h m.				
Wages, Work, and Labour	28	338 11 2	12	...	15	...	15	15	...	32 0 6	...	.....	.....	1		19 June	6 45				
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	.	. . ..	.	.			..	...	...	. .. ..	...	... ..	.....	...		11 and 12 Oct. 1895	8 0	Forbes.			
Commission on Agency	...	. .	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.....	...	...							
Sales of Live Stock	...	.	...	...		...	...	...	...	..	...	.....	... .	...		31 Jan. and 1st Feb.	8 0				
Money lent	4	82 9 5	1	. .	3	..	3	3	.	11 1 2	...	..	... ..	..							
Partnership	...	.....	..	...	. .	...	...	...	...	..... .	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader	...	. . ..	...	...	...	. .	. .	...	...	.....	..	... ..	.. ...	...							
Intestacy	...	.. ..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	.. . ...	...	... .	. ...	...							
Legacy	...	... . ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..... .	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements	.	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	. ..	. . ..	. .							
Replevin	. .	.....	...	. .	.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	. .	..... .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	8	480 4 0	4	...	4	...	4	4	...	22 13 4	..	. ...	.....	...							
Totals	68	1,894 0 6	31	2	43	...	43	41	2	178 11 7	...	... ..	.. .	1							

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

HY. S. HAWKIN'S,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at ARMIDALE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	26	778 14 2	12	...	13	...	13	13	...	95 5 8	...	.....	.....	1	Armidale...	1894. 31 May..	h. m. 8 45	Coffey.			
Promissory Notes	4	191 4 7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 8	...	.....	.....	...		1 June..	4 0				
Rent	2	79 10 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	5 2 8	...	.....	.....	...		13 Sept...	5 30				
Board and Lodging	1	3 10 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3 6	...	.....	.....	...		1895. 31 Jan...	5 30	Docker.			
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover	1	50 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	12 4 2	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract	3	81 10 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	9 10 8	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	6	211 11 6	4	...	2	...	2	2	...	25 0 10	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 10	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency	1	18 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 10 2	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent	8	459 7 4	5	...	2	...	2	...	2	39 7 11	...	.....	.....	1							
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	11	124 17 9	7	...	4	...	4	4	...	4 6 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals	64	2,198 15 4	35	...	27	...	27	24	3	205 1 7	...	.....	.....	2			23 45				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

B. P. P. KEMP,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BALLINA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suit.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	9	316 12 11¾	2	...	7	...	7	7	...	9 0 0											
Promissory Notes	4	66 7 5	1	...	3	...	2	3	...	1 16 0											
Rent	3	98 6 8	...	...	3	1	2	3	...	3 0 0											
Board and Lodging	1	8 18 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 6 0											
Trespass on Land	1	18 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 0											
Trespass on Person	Nil.	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Illegal Distraint		.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trover		.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Breach of Contract		.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Wages, Work, and Labour	4	57 17 9	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 7 6											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1 1 0						1894. 18 June.	h. m. 7 30	Acting-Judge Armstrong.			
Commission on Agency	Nil.	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	Ballina ...						
Sales of Live Stock		.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						12 Nov...	8 30	Acting-Judge Harris.			
Money lent		.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Partnership		.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Interpleader		.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Intestacy		.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Legacy		.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Possession of Tenements		.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Replevin		.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Consent Jurisdiction		.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Causes of Action not specified above	7	194 8 3	3	...	4	...	4	4	...	5 5 6											
Totals	30	969 11 6¾	9	...	21	2	19	21	...	25 6 0							16 0				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

T. W. COHEN,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BALRANALD, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
		£ s. d.																			
Goods sold	...	...	...																		
Promissory Notes	1	23 14 9	1																		
Rent	...	...	...																		
Board and Lodging	...	...	...																		
Trespass on Land	...	...	...																		
Trespass on Person	...	...	...																		
Illegal Distraint	...	...	...																		
Trover	...	...	...																		
Breach of Contract	...	...	...																		
Wages, Work, and Labour	...	...	...																		
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...																		
Commission on Agency	...	...	...																		
Sales of Live Stock	...	...	...																		
Money lent	...	...	...																		
Partnership	...	...	...																		
Interpleader	...	...	...																		
Intestacy	...	...	...																		
Legacy	...	...	...																		
Possession of Tenements	...	...	...																		
Replevin	...	...	...																		
Consent Jurisdiction	...	...	...																		
Causes of Action not specified above	...	...	...																		
Totals	1	23 14 9	1																		

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

CHAS. H. DAVIES,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BATHURST, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suit.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	32	872 13 0	16	...	15	...	15	15	...	28 5 2	...	.....	.....	1	Bathurst ...	1894. 14 May...	h. m. 11 30	Docker.			
Promissory Notes	20	939 17 0	8	...	11	...	11	11	...	27 17 2	...	.....	.....	1		15 "	12 0				
Rent	3	74 6 0	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 7 2	...	.....	.....	...		1 Aug.	3 0				
Board and Lodging	1	4 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	1		5 Nov.	5 0	Coffey.			
Trespass on Land	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	21 11 8	...	.....	.....	...		1895. 14 Feb.	2 0				
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint	1	100 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract	1	50 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 9 10	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	4	175 12 10	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	8 0 8	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency	2	63 11 2	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock	1	9 4 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	4 14 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent	10	356 9 10	5	...	5	...	5	5	...	4 0 4	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader	1	50 14 4	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	10 9 2	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	2	220 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	19 13 4	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	40	895 13 9	26	...	14	...	14	12	2	16 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals	120	4,012 5 11	61	...	56	...	55	53	3	145 18 6	...	.....	.....	3			33 30				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. G. B. SMITH,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BEGA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	54	746 19 2	16	...	20	...	20	20	...	20 12 0	...	.....	.....	18	Bega	1894. 19 June.. 6 Nov...	h. m. 6 30 5 0	Fitzhardinge.	1	1	Granted on terms; grounds not stated by Judge. Application made at conclusion of case, at sitting on 6th Nov., 1894.
Promissory Notes	33	1,432 7 9	7	...	23	...	23	23	...	24 2 0	...	.....	.....	3							
Rent	4	119 18 0	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	3 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging	2	20 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 16 0	...	.....	.....	2							
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person	1	30 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract	1	10 8 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	22	282 7 4	18	...	3	...	3	2	1	7 9 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent	3	38 6 7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13 6	...	.....	.....	2							
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader	2	129 0 10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	1							
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	11	187 5 8	3	...	5	...	5	5	...	3 17 0	...	.....	.....	3							
Totals	134	3,297 6 10	47	...	56	...	56	54	2	64 9 6	...	.....	.....	31			11 30		1	1	

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

CHAS. W. THOMAS,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BELLINGEN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	13	277 11 6	3	...	10	...	10	10	...	25 2 4	...	.....	.....	...	Bellingen						
Promissory Notes	7	228 6 0	1	...	6	...	6	5	1	26 15 3	...	.....	.....	...							
Rent	3	74 16 6	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	6 7 10	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging	1	2 8 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 8 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	13 5 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person	2	400 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	23 8 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Illegal Distraint	2	230 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	21 1 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	5	38 5 0	...	...	5	...	5	4	1	13 12 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	4	800 0 0	...	...	4	1	3	2	2	8 0 8	...	.....	.....	...		1894. 5 Mar...	h. m. 5 0	Merewether.	1	1	Consent.
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...		6 July..	2 30	Coffey.			
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...		24 Nov...	9 0	Harris.			
Money lent	4	318 14 10	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 6 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals	43	2,770 1 10	9	...	33	1	32	29	4	138 7 7	...	.....	.....	1			16 30		1	1	

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

FRANK B. TREATT,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BINGARA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	2	49 15 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	12 9 4											
Promissory Notes	3	66 2 2	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	4 10 4											
Rent	1	10 4 3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 13 6											
Board and Lodging	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Breach of Contract	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Wages, Work, and Labour	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						1894.	h. m.				
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	Bingara ...	26 June..	1 0	Gibson.			
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						16 Oct...	.....				
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						1895.					
Money lent	1	12 4 9	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	13 6 6						18 Feb...	0 5				
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Causes of Action not specified above	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Totals	7	138 6 2	2	...	5	...	5	5	...	30 19 8							1 5				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

FRANK POTTS,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BOMBALA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	20	634 15 10	7	1	12	...	12	12	...	67 4 10	...	.....	.....	...	Bombala	1894. 11 June 30 Oct. 1895. 5 Mar.	hours. 3 1 1	Fitzhardinge.			
Promissory Notes	3	82 2 6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Rent	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	4	36 3 0	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	7 6 11	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency	1	50 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1 10	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	3	224 4 8	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	16 11 4	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals	31	1,027 6 0	13	1	16	...	16	16	...	99 14 11	...	.....	.....	1			5				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. A. DOVERS,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BOURKE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suit.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	36	1,094 10 0	17	...	19	...	19	19	...	85 8 6											
Promissory Notes	18	1,521 12 8	5	...	13	...	13	13	...	50 5 2											
Rent	1	15 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Board and Lodging	2	62 9 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	17 17 6											
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Breach of Contract	1	49 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	17 4 6											
Wages, Work, and Labour	11	123 9 0	8	...	3	...	3	3	...	7 13 8											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	Bourke ...	1894. 5 June.. 11 Sept.. 1895. 5 Feb..	hours. 1 2 2	Gibson.			
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Money lent	11	1,515 3 8	4	...	7	...	7	7	...	27 12 4											
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Causes of Action not specified above	3	52 11 6	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	5 16 2											
Totals	83	4,433 15 10	36	...	47	...	47	46	1	211 17 10							5				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

GEORGE ATKIN,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BRAIDWOOD, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suit.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	15	341 3 11	6	..	8	...	8	8	...	35 19 2	...	.....	.....	1	Braidwood	1894. 22 Feb 28 June. 15 Nov.	hours. 3 4 6	Fitzhardinge.			
Promissory Notes	3	60 2 10	1	..	2	...	2	2	...	18 6 4		.....	... ..	...							
Rent	3	97 10 5	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	6 7 8	..	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging	...	....	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	.....	..	. ....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land	2	34 11 6	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	12 16 8	...	... ..	. .	...							
Trespass on Person	...	. ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	... .	...	.... .	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... .	...	.....	. ...	...							
Trover	...	.. . .	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	.. ..	..	.....	. ...	...							
Breach of Contract	1	200 0 0	.	...	1	.	1	1	...	2 4 10	..	... ..	... .	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	1	11 14 1	1	...	...	.	.	...	...	0 11 0	..	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		..	...								
Commission on Agency	...	.. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	..	. . ..	... ..	...							
Sales of Live Stock		... .	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	... .	.	.....	.. ...	..							
Money lent	...	... .	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	... .		. ...	... ..	...							
Negligence	...	.. ..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	... .	.	. ..	....	..							
Partnership	..	... .	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	... .	...	. ..	... ..	.							
Interpleader	..	... .	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	. .. .	.		..								
Intestacy	..	.....	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	....		. ..	.....	...							
Legacy	...	..... .		...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	. .	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	... .	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	.... . .	...	... .	..	.							
Replevin	...	....	...	...		..	...	...	...	....	.	.	. . ..	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	....	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	.. .. ..	.	. ..	..	..							
Causes of Action not specified above	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	.	1	...	1	7 13 4	..	.. ..	... ..	. .							
Totals	26	945 2 9	11	..	14	..	14	13	1	83 19 0	...	.. .	. ....	1			13				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

JOHN KENNY,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BROKEN HILL, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	12	358 3 10	6	...	6	...	6	5	1	34 5 6											
Promissory Notes	9	440 19 6	5	...	4	...	4	2	2	16 8 0											
Rent	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Board and Lodging	1	36 18 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	12 8 8											
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Illegal Distraint	1	29 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 10 0											
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Breach of Contract	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Wages, Work, and Labour	4	232 3 2	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	0 17 6						1894.	h. m.				
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	Broken Hill.	22 Mar...	4 0	Gibson.			
																24 July..	3 30				
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						25 „ ...	1 0				
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						20 Nov...	7 0	Coffey.			
Money lent	3	296 9 6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 17 8						21 „ ...	3 15				
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Causes of Action not specified above	11	739 11 6	5	...	6	...	6	3	3	33 15 10											
Totals	41	2,133 5 6	21	...	20	...	20	13	7	123 3 2							18 45				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

C. G. GIBSON,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BURROWA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	18	150 12 8	3	...	15	...	15	15	...	34 10 0											
Promissory Notes	6	124 1 10	2	...	4	...	4	4	...	50 3 9											
Rent	1	22 13 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	12 10 4											
Board and Lodging	1	58 5 4	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	7 11 4											
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Breach of Contract	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Wages, Work, and Labour	1	74 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	13 7 2											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						1894.	h. m.				
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	Burrowa ...	22 Mar...	0 15	Forbes.			
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						11 Aug...	2 50				
Money lent	1	7 8 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 7 0						30 Nov...	0 10				
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Causes of Action not specified above	2	31 1 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 7 0											
Totals	30	468 1 10	6	...	24	1	23	24	...	122 16 7							3 15				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

J. F. MAKINSON,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at CAMPBELLTOWN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	11	236 2 9	5	...	1	...	1	1	...	7 2 6	...	.....	.....	5	Campbelltown.						
Promissory Notes	3	174 4 10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 5 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Rent	1	17 10 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 11 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging	1	46 18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	2	51 4 8	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	13 15 7	...	.....	.....	...		1894.	h. m.				
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	38 6 2	...	.....	.....	...		17 May	1 35	Backhouse.			
Commission on Agency	1	17 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	0 10 0	...	.....	.....	1		26 Oct.	2 0	Coffey.			
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...		27 Oct.	7 0				
Money Lent	1	20 18 8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...		1895.					
Partnership	1	17 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 5 0	...	.....	.....	...		20 Feb.	2 0	Backhouse.			
Interpleader	4	33 1 10	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	8 18 6	...	.....	.....	1							
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	4	111 11 8	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	3 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals	30	926 2 5	13	...	8	1	7	4	2	77 3 9	...	.....	.....	9			12 35				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

F. L. FOSTER,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at CARCOAR, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suit.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	3	81 17 7	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	4 13 6											
Promissory Notes	2	81 5 7	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2 13 0											
Rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Board and Lodging	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Wages, Work, and Labour	5	23 5 6	1	...	4	...	4	4	1	3 10 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						1894. 25 June..	h. m. 0 30	Docker.			
Commission on Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Carcoar	12 Nov...	7 30				
Sales of Live Stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						1895.					
Money lent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						25 Feb...	6 30	Coffey.			
Partnership	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
*Causes of Action not specified above	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...											
Totals	12	186 8 8	4	...	6	...	6	10	2	10 16 6							14 30				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

Registrar, District Court.

* Supreme Court Issues. Mining Appeal Case.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at CASINO, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	22	590 15 0½	7	1	13	...	13	13	...	50 7 8	...	.....	.....	1	Casino.						
Promissory Notes	7	443 15 0	2	...	5	...	5	5	...	18 12 10	...	.....	.....	...							
Rent	2	50 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	8 7 8	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover	2	30 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	16 4 8	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract	1	4 10 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	5	303 5 7	1	...	4	...	4	3	1	30 2 0	...	.....	.....	...		1894.	h. m.				
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...		25 June..	5 30	Arms'rong.			
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...		14 Nov ..	6 0	Harris.	1		
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...		1895.					
Money lent	2	68 9 2	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	4 14 3	...	.....	.....	1		23 Feb...	3 45	Docker.	1		
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	5	650 8 0	1	...	4	...	4	...	4	35 6 2	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals	46	2,141 2 9½	13	1	30	...	30	25	5	163 19 9	...	.....	.....	2			15 15		2		

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

J. BURNETT,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at COBAR, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suit.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	4	46 8 6	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	1 19 0											
Promissory Notes	6	134 4 10	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	4 0 0											
Rent	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Board and Lodging	1	3 10 8	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	0 6 0											
Trespass on Land	1	100 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1 0 0											
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Breach of Contract	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Wages, Work, and Labour	1	55 16 7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 5 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	3	600 0 0	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	3 14 0	...	.....	.....	...	Cobar	1894. 30 May..	h. m. 1 0	Fitzhardinge.			
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						5 Sept..	3 0	Gibson.			
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						1895.					
Money lent	2	98 7 4	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1 12 0						30 Jan..	6 15				
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Causes of Action not specified above	8	337 11 5	5	...	...	...	3	2	1	4 13 0											
Totals	26	1,375 19 4	12	...	...	...	14	12	2	18 9 0							10 15				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

GEORGE M. MARSH,
Registrar District, Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at COOMA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	20	385 13 3	5	...	15	...	15	13	2	28 7 8	...	.....	.....	...	Cooma	1894. 8 June.. 26 Oct... 1895. 1 Mar...	h. m. 3 0 2 30 5 0	Fitzhardinge.			
Promissory Notes	11	354 14 11	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	35 4 4	...	.....	.....	1							
Rent	1	18 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	4 11 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging	1	17 3 9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land	3	150 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	32 3 6	...	.....	.....	1							
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	2	23 10 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	7 19 10	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock	2	21 9 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent	3	125 0 6	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	4 4 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader	1	22 4 9	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Detinue	1	130 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	10	112 16 8	4	...	5	...	5	3	2	24 12 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Totals	55	1,360 12 10	15	...	37	...	37	33	4	137 2 10	...	.....	.....	3			10 30				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

NORMAN BLACK,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at COONABARABRAN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.							h. m.				
Goods sold	16	237 13 1	14	...	2	...	2	2	...	12 6 10											
Promissory Notes	1	55 0 10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0											
Rent	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Board and Lodging	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Breach of Contract	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Wages, Work, and Labour	4	96 2 8	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	5 1 4											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						1894.	h. m.				
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	Coonabarabran.	25 April.	0 30	Docker.			
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						17 Oct....	0 30				
Money lent	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Causes of Action not specified above	2	56 1 7	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	1 6 0											
Totals	23	444 18 2	19	...	4	...	4	4	...	19 14 2							1 0				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. T. NICHOLSON,

Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at COONAMBLE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suit.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	12	200 13 7	7	...	1	...	1	1	...	9 1 6	...	.....	.....	4	Coonamble	1894. April 30. Oct. 22...	h. m. 6 30 0 15	Docker.			
Promissory Notes	7	380 15 9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 5 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Rent	1	17 10 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	2	102 9 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	3	351 10 6	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	3 1 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals	26	1,252 18 10	17	...	4	2	2	1	1	22 7 6	...	.....	.....	5			6 45				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

C. DILLON,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at COOTAMUNDRA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	22	562 13 0	12	...	7	...	7	6	1	51 2 2	...	.....	.....	3	Cootamundra.	1894. 6 Mar... 7 „ 8 „ 27 July.. 10 Nov...	h. m. 0 30 0 5 0 1 5 15 0 30	Forbes.			
Promissory Notes	6	206 6 6	5	...	1	...	1	1	...	10 6 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Rent	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract	3	169 16 0	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	38 14 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent	1	95 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	10 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	9	354 3 11	8	...	1	...	1	1	...	12 9 4	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals	41	1,387 19 5	26	...	12	1	11	9	3	123 1 6	...	.....	.....	3			6 21				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

C. SMITH,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at COROWA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	9	309 0 4	4	...	5	...	5	5	...	38 19 2											
Promissory Notes	5	185 9 11	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	32 12 8											
Rent	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Board and Lodging	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Person	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 10											
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Breach of Contract	1	70 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 9 10											
Wages, Work, and Labour	9	247 3 5	4	...	5	...	5	3	2	40 8 5						1894. 25 June..					
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	Corowa ...	26 June.. 16 Oct...	h. m. 11 30	Forbes.			
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						1895.					
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						5 Feb...					
Money lent	2	23 14 6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 16 2											
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Interpleader	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Causes of Action not specified above	6	261 15 7	2	...	4	1	3	4	...	16 15 10											
Totals	34	1,297 3 9	15	...	19	1	18	17	2	135 10 11											

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

C. H. GALE,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at COWRA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	7	241 4 0	1	...	5	...	5	4	...	11 15 8	...	.....	.....	1	Cowra ...	1894. 27 June; 14 Nov. 1895. 27 Feb.	h. m. 0 5; 7 30; 0 15	Docker; Docker; Coffey.			
Promissory Notes	10	722 6 8	1	...	8	...	8	7	...	16 5 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Rent	...	182 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract	1	100 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Wages, Work, and Labour	1	130 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 18 10	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent	4	122 16 4	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	6 1 2	...	.....	.....	1							
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1 8 10	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals	24	1,516 7 0	3	...	17	1	16	15	...	50 9 6	...	.....	.....	4			7 50				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

R. T. MACNEVIN,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at DENILIQUIN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	7	103 6 11	2	...	5	...	5	4	1	3 19 0	...	.....	.....	...	Deniliquin.	1894. 25 June 20 Oct. 1895. 8 Feb. 9 Feb.	h. m. 5 0 1 0 5 0 2 30	Forbes.			
Promissory Notes	9	313 5 1	2	...	4	...	4	4	...	1 13 6	...	.....	.....	3							
Rent	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging	3	15 18 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	3 5 2	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint	1	25 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover	1	30 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 11 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	7	298 16 7	2	...	5	...	5	4	1	6 3 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Money Lent	3	23 15 8	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	0 17 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	5	19 11 0	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 19 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Totals	37	1,029 13 3	11	...	22	...	22	19	3	19 18 2	...	.....	.....	4			13 30				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

D. G. McDOUGALL,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at DUBBO, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suit.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	148	2,022 16 9	42	...	82	...	82	81	1	129 15 7	...	.....	.....	24	Dubbo ...	1894. 18 Apr to 19 Apr	h. m. 7 20	Docker.			
Promissory Notes	31	992 15 3	14	...	16	...	16	16	...	75 1 2	...	.....	.....	1							
Rent	3	80 11 8	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	5 11 2	...	.....	.....	1							
Board and Lodging	3	73 9 6	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	11 16 2	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person	2	381 9 0	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	23 11 8	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract	1	10 10 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 11 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	23	904 4 0	5	...	16	...	16	15	1	74 12 2	...	.....	.....	2							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	3	300 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	5 17 8	...	.....	.....	1		25 Jly. to 27 Jly.	14 15				
Commission on Agency	2	185 2 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	3 5 4	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent	10	385 8 6	4	...	4	...	4	3	1	31 18 8	...	.....	.....	2		10 Oct.	1 30				
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...		1895. 6 Feb to 9 Feb	18 45	Coffey.			
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	1	30 0 0	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	5 7 10	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals	227	5,366 6 8	68	...	128	2	126	124	4	367 8 5	...	.....	.....	31			41 50				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. J. MARTIN,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at EDEN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	1	15 2 2	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 0											
Promissory Notes	2	38 6 10	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	1 0 0											
Rent	3	89 15 0	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	2 0 0											
Board and Lodging	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Wages, Work, and Labour	1	35 7 10	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 0 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Commission on Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Eden	1894. 15 June.. 2 Nov...	h. m. 1 0 0 15	Fitzhardinge.			
Sales of Live Stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money lent	2	110 18 8	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 10 0											
Partnership	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above	1	2 10 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 3 6											
Totals	10	292 1 0	1	...	9	...	9	9	...	6 3 6							1 15				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

J. A. S. WHEELER,

Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at FORBES, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suit.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	54	1,402 3 7	21	29	29	...	29	26	3	138 0 6	...	.....	.....	4	Forbes ...	1894. 6 Mar... 7 „ ... 9 July... 10 „ ... 11 „ ... 26 Nov... 27 „ ... 28 „ ...	hours. 5 4 9 1 1 13 1 5	Docker.			
Promissory Notes	42	1,385 1 8	18	22	22	...	22	15	7	102 7 3	...	.....	.....	2							
Rent	5	76 0 8	2	3	3	...	3	2	1	32 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging	4	87 0 6	1	3	3	...	3	3	...	17 2 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 2 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint	4	83 1 4	...	4	4	...	4	2	2	4 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract	1	32 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	34	317 2 11	13	20	20	1	19	14	6	97 6 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	3	550 0 0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 2 4	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency	3	119 3 9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock	4	72 1 0	3	1	1	1	...	1	...	3 16 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent	5	104 12 7	2	3	3	1	2	3	...	7 14 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	10	148 6 3	6	3	3	...	3	3	...	23 15 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Totals	170	4,576 14 3	74	88	88	3	85	69	19	480 1 1				8			39				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

EDMUND A. T. PERY,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GLEN INNES, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suit.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	22	571 6 7	7	...	15	...	15	15	...	11 1 6	...	.....									
Promissory Notes	4	213 6 5	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	4 0 0	...	.....									
Rent	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....									
Board and Lodging	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....									
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....									
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....									
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....									
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....									
Breach of Contract	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....									
Wages, Work, and Labour	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....									
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	Glen Innes	1894. 7 June..	h. m. 6 20	Armstrong.			
																7 Sept..	10 56	Coffey.			
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....				1895.					
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....				24 & 25 Jan.	14 0	Docker.			
Money lent	6	458 13 6	...	...	6	...	6	4	2	3 13 6	...	.....									
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....									
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....									
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....									
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....									
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....									
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....									
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....									
Causes of Action not specified above	3	234 3 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 16 0	1*	1									
Totals	35	1,477 9 6	10	...	25	...	25	23	2	20 11 0	1	1					31 16				

* This appeal was from Warden's Court, heard 7/9/94.

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

G. STEVENSON,

Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GOULBURN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	49	776 15 0	19	...	30	...	30	30	...	24 9 6									...	...	
Promissory Notes	17	486 1 5	10	...	7	...	7	7	...	11 16 6									1	...	
Rent	4	56 12 8	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	3 7 0									...	...	
Board and Lodging	2	52 7 11	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 5 0									...	...	
Trespass on Land	6	465 13 11	3	...	3	1	2	2	1	4 10 0									...	...	
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....									...	...	
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....									...	...	
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						1894.	h. m.		...	...	
Breach of Contract	12	780 0 0	5	...	7	...	7	5	2	10 3 6						24 April	11 0		1	1	Fresh Evidence
Wages, Work, and Labour	6	48 11 11	1	...	5	...	5	3	2	2 0 6						25 April	11 0		1	...	
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	5	130 0 0	2	...	3	...	3	2	1	7 19 6						20 July	7 15		...	...	
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Goulburn ...	27 Sept.	7 0	Fitzhardinge.	...	...	
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						28 Sept.	1 0		...	...	
Money lent	19	557 19 7	5	...	14	...	14	12	2	19 3 6						1895.			...	...	
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						23 Jan.	0 30		...	...	
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						29 Jan.	11 0		...	...	
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						30 Jan.	11 0		...	...	
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....									...	...	
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....									...	...	
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....									...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....									...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above	24	132 13 3	10	...	14	...	14	13	1	2 8 0									...	...	
																			1	1	Fresh Evidence
Totals	144	3,486 15 8	56	...	88	1	87	79	9	88 3 0							59 45		4	2	

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

J. McKENSEY,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GRAFTON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	66	1,099 19 8	25	...	40	...	40	39	1	88 4 5	...	.....	.....	1	Grafton				...		
Promissory Notes	44	982 12 3	13	...	28	1	27	27	1	72 3 6	...	.....	.....	3					..		
Rent	6	125 10 0	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	12 6 0	...	.....	.....	...					1*		
Board and Lodging	2	10 15 2	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	0 11 6	...	.....	.....	...					...		
Trespass on Land	2	300 0 0	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	38 2 8	...	.....	.....	...					...		
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...					...		
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...					...		
Trover	1	5 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 9 6	...	.....	.....	...		1894.	h. m.		...		
Breach of Contract	3	150 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	14 13 10	...	.....	.....	1		28 Feb...	9 40	Morewether	...		
Wages, Work, and Labour	39	676 3 2	23	...	13	...	13	8	5	68 11 0	...	.....	.....	3		1 Mar...	11 10		...		
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	3	330 0 0	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	18 18 6	...	.....	.....	...		2 ,, ...	11 45				
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...		30 June..	6 30	Coffey	...		
Sales of Live Stock	1	26 12 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	15 4 0	...	.....	.....	...		3 July..	1 30		...		
Money lent	14	389 18 3	8	...	6	...	6	6	...	14 0 11	...	.....	.....	...		19 Nov...	6 30		...		
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...		20 ,, ...	10 30	Harris	...		
Interpleader	4	44 16 2	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...		21 ,, ...	3 30		...		
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...					...		
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...					...		
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...					...		
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...					...		
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...					...		
Causes of Action not specified above	22	596 5 10	12	...	10	...	10	7	3	23 5 6	...	.....	.....	...					...		
Totals	207	4,737 13 0	85	...	114	2	112	100	14	366 11 4	...	.....	.....	8			61 5		1		

* Withdrawn.

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

F. H. GALBRAITH,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GRENFELL, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	10	272 4 11	1	...	6	...	6	6	...	15 13 0	...	...	...	3	Grenfell ...	1894. 26 Nov...	b. m. 3 0	Forbes.			
Promissory Notes	4	379 18 11	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	12 5 10	...	...	...	...		27 „	7 0				
Rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		28 „	2 0				
Board and Lodging	1	26 9 10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	...	...	...	...		1895. 26 March	2 0				
Trespass on Land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Person	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Illegal Distraint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trover	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Breach of Contract	2	38 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	3 7 0	...	...	...	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	13	120 13 4	4	...	7	...	7	7	...	10 1 10	...	...	...	2							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	2	300 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 18 0	1	...	...	...							
Commission on Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Sales of Live Stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Money lent	3	210 10 11	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	9 9 0	...	...	...	...							
Partnership	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Interpleader	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Intestacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Legacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Replevin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	5	98 13 6	2	...	3	...	3	...	...	13 9 6	...	...	...	...							
Totals	40	1,446 11 5	11	...	24	...	24	23	1	67 14 2	1	...	...	5			14 0				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

G. SAUNDERS BOILEAU,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GUNDAGAI, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	34	415 1 6	10	...	18	...	18	18	...	21 18 0	...	...	...	6	Gundagai	1894. 14 March	h. m. 3 0	Forbes.			
Promissory Notes	6	111 8 8	2	...	4	...	4	4	...	9 9 10	...	...	...	...		2 Aug.	1 0	Harris.			
Rent	1	60 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	14 7 5	...	...	...	...		17 Nov.	0 30	Forbes.			
Board and Lodging	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		20 Nov.	7 0				
Trespass on Land	1	25 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 14 0	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Person	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Illegal Distraint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trover	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Breach of Contract	1	16 9 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 16 8	...	...	...	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	11	200 1 8	8	...	3	1	2	3	...	43 5 8	...	...	...	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Commission on Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Sales of Live Stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Money lent	3	69 1 1	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	6 4 4	...	...	...	...							
Partnership	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Interpleader	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Intestacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Legacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Replevin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	1	30 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 0 8	...	...	...	...							
Totals	58	927 2 5	22	...	30	1	29	30	...	101 16 7	...	...	...	6			11 30				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

OSMAN A. EDWARDS,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GUNNEDAH, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	8	168 7 8	1	...	7	...	7	7	...	4 16 0	...	.....	.....	...	Gunnedah.	1894. 2 July.. 22 Oct... 1895. 28 Feb...	h. m. 1 30 2 0 1 0	Gibson.			
Promissory Notes	6	273 10 9	4	...	2	...	2	2	...	4 2 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Rent	3	45 12 2	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	1 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	2	76 0 9	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent	1	159 4 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	7	291 14 2	4	...	2	...	2	2	...	4 6 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Totals	27	1,014 9 6	10	...	16	...	16	16	...	17 4 0	...	.....	.....	1			4 30				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

J. J. KINGSMILL,

Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at HAY, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	5	181 19 7	3	...	2	...	2	2	...	10 10 0											
Promissory Notes	3	244 3 1	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	17 5 4											
Rent	1	19 10 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 3 8											
Board and Lodging	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Breach of Contract	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3 1 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour	2	118 13 2	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	31 7 2											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	Hay	1894. 10 July 25 Aug. 1895. 18 Feb.	h. m. 3 0 2 0 1 0	Forbes.			
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Money Lent	2	10 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 9 6											
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Interpleader*	1	.....	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	.....											
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Causes of Action not specified above	1	25 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0											
Totals	16	799 5 10	8	...	8	...	8	6	2	64 8 8							6 0				

* Feigned Issue from Supreme Court.

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

RICHARD B. HAYS,

Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at HILLSTON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	6	299 4 6	5	...	1	...	1	1	...	20 10 0											
Promissory Notes	2	210 17 6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 7 0											
Rent	1	32 15 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 2 6											
Board and Lodging	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Wages, Work, and Labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 0						1894. 16 July	h. m. 1 0				
Commission on Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hillston	30 Oct.	0 0	Forbes.			
Sales of Live Stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						1895.					
Money lent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						23 Feb.	0 0				
Partnership	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above	4	207 8 6	1	...	3	...	3	2	1	9 0 0											
Totals	14	950 6 0	9	...	5	...	5	4	1	44 3 6							1 0				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

WALTERUS BROWN,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at INVERELL, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suit.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	22	352 14 11	15	...	7	...	7	6	1	29 11 0											
Promissory Notes	8	384 2 1	3	...	5	...	5	5	...	26 14 0											
Rent	1	37 2 4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0											
Board and Lodging	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract	3	420 0 0	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	48 19 4											
Wages, Work, and Labour	2	52 18 10	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	27 11 8											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						1894.	h. m.				
																15 June..	4 30	Armstrong.			
Commission on Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	Inverell ...	11 Sept...	7 20	Coffey.			
Sales of Live Stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						1895.					
Money lent	2	35 17 8	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	1 11 6						29 Jany.	2 30	Docker.			
Partnership	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader	1	56 2 4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above	3	20 19 6	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	4 16 2											
Totals	42	1,359 17 8	23	1	18	...	19	16	3	140 3 8							14 20				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

JOHN SAUNDERS,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at JUNEE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	7	237 16 10	6	...	1	...	1	1	...	30 2 8											
Promissory Notes	9	299 10 8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 19 10											
Rent	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Board and Lodging	1	3 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3 6											
Trespass on Land	1	100 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	16 19 2											
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Breach of Contract	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Wages, Work, and Labour	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15 0	...	.....	.....	...	Junee	1894. 3 Mar... 29 July.. 8 Nov..,	h. m. 6 0 0 30 4 30	Forbes.			
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Money lent	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Causes of Action not specified above	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Totals	19	840 7 6	17	...	2	...	2	2	...	86 0 2							11 0				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

ALFRED ELLIOTT,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WEST KEMPSEY during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	21	420 8 4	11	...	9	...	9	9	...	46 6 10	...	...	...	1	West Kempsey.			.....	...	1	Defendant being out of colony.
Promissory Notes	16	1,099 19 10	4	...	11	...	11	10	1	61 0 6	...	...	...	1						...	
Rent	2	37 10 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	15 12 2	...	...	...	...						...	
Board and Lodging	1	6 11 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 6 0	...	...	...	...						...	
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...						...	
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...						...	
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...						...	
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...		1894.	h. m.			...	
Breach of Contract	1	30 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	20 11 6	...	...	...	...		9 July...	4 0			...	
Wages, Work, and Labour	5	146 16 9	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	9 12 10	...	...	...	...		10 July..	5 30			...	
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	2	400 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	23 18 2	...	...	...	...		11 July..	6 30				
Commission on Agency	2	102 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2 17 4	...	...	...	...		12 July..	2 0			...	
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...		27 Nov...	5 30			...	
Money lent	3	279 18 4	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	5 17 2	...	...	...	...		28 Nov...	5 45			...	
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...		30 Nov...	2 30			...	
Interpleader	3	109 13 5	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	.....	...	...	...	...		1895.				...	
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...		19 March	1 0			...	
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...						...	
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...						...	
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...						...	
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...						...	
Causes of Action not specified above	15	457 1 5	5	...	10	1	9	8	2	61 5 8	...	...	...	...						...	
Totals	71	3,089 19 1	22	...	47	1	46	40	7	247 8 2	...	...	...	2			32 45			1	

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

J. R. LINSLEY,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at KIAMA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suit.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	6	48 16 8	3	...	3	...	3	1	2	3 19 6	...	.....	.....	...	Kiama ...	1894. April 4... Aug. 17.. Nov. 30..	h. m. 1 10 2 30 1 20	Fitzhardinge.			
Promissory Notes	5	91 10 5	2	...	3	...	3	3	...	3 17 8	...	.....	.....	...							
Rent	2	46 8 7	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	15 15 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader	1	63 19 2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 2 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	6	259 17 10	2	...	3	...	3	3	...	15 19 2	...	.....	.....	1							
Totals	20	510 12 8	8	...	11	...	11	9	2	39 13 10	...	.....	.....	1			5 0				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

K. THEO. GARLAND,

Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at LISMORE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	45	1,204 15 5	15	...	29	...	29	28	1	87 19 10	...	.....	.....	1	Lismore ...	1894. June 21 to 23.	h. m. 15 30	Armstrong.			
Promissory Notes	12	297 16 8	4	...	8	...	8	8	...	25 3 2	...	.....	.....	...							
Rent	5	102 6 0	2	...	3	...	3	3	...	2 11 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging	3	94 4 3	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	7 2 2	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract	2	36 9 2	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	6 7 4	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	14	377 14 0	5	...	9	...	9	8	1	33 3 8	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	2	100 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	6 12 10	...	.....	.....	...		Nov. 9 to 13.	12 10	Harris.			
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent	1	60 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 2 6	...	.....	.....	...		1895. Feb. 26 to 27.	7 6	Docker.			
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader	4	.....	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	11	592 1 9	4	...	7	...	7	7	...	46 14 10	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals	100	3,065 7 3	34	...	65	...	65	62	3	217 7 4	...	.....	.....	1			34 46				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

C. COGHLAN,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at LITHGOW, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	6	259 18 6	2	...	4	...	4	4	...	16 6 0											
Promissory Notes	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Rent	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Board and Lodging	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Breach of Contract	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Wages, Work, and Labour	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Commission on Agency	1	16 16 4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 14 0	...	.....	.....	...	Lithgow ...	1894. 3 Ang.	h. m. 0 15	Docker.			
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Money lent	1	51 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1 0											
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Causes of Action not specified above	1	2 16 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 13 6											
Totals	9	330 10 10	5	...	4	...	4	4	...	19 14 6							0 15				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

A. GATES,

Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MACLEAN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	20	353 10 0	9	...	9	...	9	7	2	41 10 6	...	.....	.....	2	Maclean ...	1894. 28 June, 16 Nov., 17 „	h. m. 5 0, 7 0, 7 0	Armstrong. Harris.			
Promissory Notes	9	317 5 4	...	...	9	...	9	7	2	59 6 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Rent	8	195 12 0	2	...	3	...	3	3	...	22 18 6	...	.....	.....	3							
Board and Lodging	2	34 16 4	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	4 6 10	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person	3	225 0 0	...	...	3	...	3	1	2	44 12 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract	1	2 7 6	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 6 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	1	14 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	7 16 10	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent	3	28 18 7	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 1 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	1	1 14 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals	48	1,173 13 9	13	...	29	...	29	21	8	184 0 8	...	.....	.....	6			19 0				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

HENRY A. LEDGER,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MAITLAND, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suit.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	76	1,527 17 8	19	...	41	...	41	37	4	126 6 1	...	.....	.....	16	East Maitland.						
Promissory Notes	36	1,351 5 6	5	...	24	...	24	24	...	73 19 6	...	.....	.....	7							
Rent	13	360 9 5	5	...	8	...	8	8	...	15 10 10	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land	3	45 14 6	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	13 10 8	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	17 19 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover	1	10 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 10 0	...	.....	.....	...		1894.	h. m.				
Breach of Contract	8	230 19 10	1	...	7	...	7	3	4	39 11 2	...	.....	.....	...		14 Mar...	9 0	Backhouse.			
Wages, Work, and Labour	12	286 13 7	1	...	11	...	11	6	5	46 7 2	...	.....	.....	...		15 „ ...	4 0				
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...		21 June...	6 0	Healy.			
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...		22 „ ...	2 30				
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...		20 Sept...	8 15	Backhouse.			
Money lent	6	168 17 10	2	...	4	...	4	4	...	10 15 4	...	.....	.....	...		21 „ ...	1 0				
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...		20 Dec...	5 0	Rogers.			
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...		21 „ ...	6 0				
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...		22 „ ...	4 0				
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	14	493 13 0	3	...	11	...	11	9	2	72 0 4	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals	170	4,675 11 4	37	...	110	...	110	94	16	417 10 7	...	.....	.....	23			45 45				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. F. ROBERTSON,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MENINDIE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895,* as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Promissory Notes	1	57 18 1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	6 6 0											
Rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Board and Lodging	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Wages, Work, and Labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						1894.	h. m.				
Commission on Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Menindie ...	1 Aug. ...	0 15	Gibson.			
Sales of Live Stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money lent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Partnership	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Totals	1	57 18 1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	6 6 0							0 15				

* Court abolished 3rd October, 1894.

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

C. G. GIBSON,
Registrar, District Court, Broken Hill.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MILTON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	4	64 7 0	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	2 11 6											
Promissory Notes	2	73 12 6	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	6 16 8											
Rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Board and Lodging	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Wages, Work, and Labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						1894.	h. m.				
Commission on Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Milton	15 Mar.	1 0	Fitzhardinge.			
Sales of Live Stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						2 July	0 10				
Money lent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						19 Nov.	0 15				
Partnership	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above	1	4 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6											
Totals	7	141 19 6	3	...	4	...	4	4	...	9 11 8							1 25				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

ROBERT WADDELL.

Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MOLONG, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suit.	The Number and Results of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	6	31 14 5	3	...	3	...	3	3	...	1 12 0											
Promissory Notes	4	105 17 0	...	...	4	...	4	h	...	3 18 0											
Rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Board and Lodging	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Wages, Work, and Labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Molong	1894. 2 Mar... 6 June.. 23 Nov...	h. m. 6 0 0 15 1 45	Docker.			
Commission on Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money lent	4	339 15 7	...	...	4	...	4	3	1	12 5 4											
Partnership	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Totals	14	477 7 0	3	...	11	...	11	10	1	17 15 4							8 0				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

H. H. CHIPPENDALL,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MOREE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suit.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	13	746 19 10	2	...	10	...	10	9	1	40 13 8	...	.....	.....	1	Moree	1894. 22 June. 12 Oct ... 1895. 21 Feb...	h. m. 7 0 2 0 0 30	F. W. Gibson.			
Promissory Notes	2	111 9 4	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	5 6 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Rent	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging	1	9 2 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land	2	400 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	48 4 0	1	1	.....	1							
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract	1	86 16 8	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	12 19 8	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	9	58 2 4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	4	156 19 8	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 19 4	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals	32	1,569 9 10	16	...	14	1	13	13	1	111 2 8	1	1	.....	2			9 30				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

D. E. TROUGHTON,
Registrar District, Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MORUYA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	9	143 3 3	2	...	7	...	7	7	...	18 4 8											
Promissory Notes	3	98 11 10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13 0											
Rent	1	10 2 3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 11 0											
Board and Lodging	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Land	2	80 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 2 0											
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Breach of Contract	1	22 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3 18 4											
Wages, Work, and Labour	3	14 10 0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	Moruya ...	1894. 23 June.. 10 Nov...	h. m. 1 30 2 30	Fitzhardinge.			
Money lent	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.....											
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Causes of Action not specified above	6	54 14 0	1	...	5	...	5	1	...	6 18 11											
Totals	25	423 1 4	11	...	14	...	14	13	1	34 12 11							4 0				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

ANDREW T. COCHRANE,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at Moss VALE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	19	160 16 9	6	...	13	...	13	11	2	24 5 4											
Promissory Notes	3	69 5 7	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	24 9 0											
Rent	3	129 1 4	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	13 11 2											
Board and Lodging	1	60 7 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	9 10 11											
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Breach of Contract	2	93 1 7	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	13 9 6											
Wages, Work, and Labour	23	418 10 5	...	...	23	...	23	20	3	74 0 8						1894.	h. m.				
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	2	400 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	8 5 0	...	.....	.....	...	Moss Vale...	27 Feb.	8 0	Fitzhardinge.			
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						28 Feb.	2 0				
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						31 July	7 0				
Money Lent	9	610 13 0	1	...	8	...	8	4	4	40 11 6						1 Aug.	4 0				
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						2 Oct.	7 0				
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Causes of Action not specified above	3	260 1 7	...	...	3	1	2	2	1	13 9 6											
Totals	65	2,201 17 3	7	...	58	1	57	46	12	221 12 7							28 0				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

J. R. SCROGGIE,

Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MUDGEE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suit.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	13	450 13 6	5	...	8	...	8	8	...	18 7 0	...	.....	.....	...	Mudgee ...	1894. 16 April. 18 July. 19 July. 5 Oct. 1895. 9 Jan.	h. m. 3 0 1 0 5 0 2 0 2 0	Docker. Docker. Docker. Docker. Coffey.			
Promissory Notes	7	136 9 6	2	...	5	...	5	5	...	10 12 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Rent	2	39 12 6	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2 19 2	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract	2	250 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3 16 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Wages, Work, and Labour	5	165 4 6	1	...	3	...	3	2	1	1 9 2	...	.....	.....	1							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	3	600 0 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	20 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent	3	222 18 4	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 15 2	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader	1	20 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	10	285 6 11	3	...	7	...	7	6	1	5 1 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals	46	2,170 5 3	13	...	31	1	30	27	4	54 0 0	...	.....	.....	2			13 0				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. LE B. BROWN,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MURRUMBURRAH, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	2	13 3 3	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	Court House ...	18·4. 3 Dec.	h. m. 2 0	Forbes.			
Promissory Notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Board and Lodging	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Person	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Illegal Distraint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trover	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Breach of Contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Commission on Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Sales of Live Stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Money lent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Partnership	1	127 2 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 12 0	...	...	...	1							
Interpleader	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Intestacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Legacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Replevin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Totals	3	140 6 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2 4 0	...	...	...	1			2 0				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

CHARLES CUTCLIFFE,

Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MURRURUNDI, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
		£ s d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	38	320 6 11½	4	...	26	...	26	23	...	20 1 2	...	.....	.....	8	Murrurundi	1894. 4 July, 24 Oct.	h. m. 2 30, 1 0	Gibson.			
Promissory Notes	14	274 4 1	4	...	10	...	10	10	...	8 16 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Rent	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging	1	12 1 9	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 11 2	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract	1	40 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Wages, Work, and Labour	7	239 1 8	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	10 12 10	...	.....	.....	4							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 5 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent	1	55 13 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 2 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	1	50 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Totals	64	1,191 7 5½	8	...	42	...	42	41	1	45 9 8	...	.....	.....	14			3 30				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

GEO. R. EVANS,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MURWILLUMBAH, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	37	579 19 8	22	...	15	...	...	14	1	13 7 6	...	.....	.....	...	Murwillumbah...	1894. June 15 & 16 Nov. 5 & 6. 1895. March 1.	h. m. 12 30	Armstrong.			
Promissory Notes	5	265 10 7	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	2 16 0	...	.....	.....	1			11 30	Harris.			
Rent	2	109 3 4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 0	...	.....	.....	1			6 0	Docker.			
Board and Lodging	1	23 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land	3	600 0 0	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	3 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint	1	15 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract	1	50 0 0	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	4	12 3 8	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	5	1,000 0 0	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent	3	281 4 9	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	7	489 18 3	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	5 10 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Totals	69	3,526 0 3	35	...	31	...	...	17	2	57 3 6	...	.....	.....	3			30 0				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. MARSH,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MUSWELLBROOK, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suit.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	9	70 11 4	4	...	...	...	...	2	3	2 3 0	...	...	...	...	Muswellbrook ...	1894. 28 June.. 27 Sept...	h. m. 2 0 1 0	Healey. Backhouse.			
Promissory Notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Board and Lodging	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Person	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Illegal Distraint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trover	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Breach of Contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	2	139 5 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4 2 0	...	...	...	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Commission on Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Sales of Live Stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Money lent	1	33 19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	1							
Partnership	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Interpleader	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Intestacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Legacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Replevin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Totals	12	243 16 3	4	...	...	...	...	2	3	7 5 0	...	...	...	1			3 0				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

O. A. S. FITZPATRICK,

Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at NARRABRI, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	18	446 15 1	5	...	13	...	13	12	1	42 1 8											
Promissory Notes	4	269 15 3	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	11 16 0											
Rent	3	71 19 0	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	5 8 10											
Board and Lodging	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Breach of Contract	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Wages, Work, and Labour	1	16 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 2											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	Narrabri ...	1894. 18 June.. 8 Oct... 1895. 26 Feb...	h. m. 1 30 4 0 3 0	Gibson.			
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Money lent	2	151 4 2	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	4 11 6											
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Causes of Action not specified above	10	557 5 1	5	...	5	...	5	5	...	27 0 4											
Totals	38	1,512 18 7	15	...	23	...	23	22	1	92 8 6							8 30				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

WALTER SCOTT,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at NARRANDERA during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	14	532 6 10	5	...	9	...	9	9	...	9 11 6											
Promissory Notes	12	428 17 1	5	...	7	...	7	7	...	8 3 6											
Rent	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Board and Lodging	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Land	7	965 5 0	1	...	6	1	5	2	4	7 0 0											
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Breach of Contract	7	472 14 4	4	...	2	...	3	2	1	5 0 0						1894.	h. m.				
Wages, Work, and Labour	3	118 15 6	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	1 13 6						March 1	6 0				
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	6	1,025 0 0	3	...	3	...	3	1	2	5 10 0	...	.....	.....	...	Narrandera..	„ 2	2 30				
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						July 21	6 15				
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						Nov. 5	4 0				
Money lent	1	10 8 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 0						„ 6	8 0				
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						„ 7	1 30				
Interpleader	3	161 12 6	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	3 0 0						1895.					
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						Feb. 28	6 0				
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						March 1	1 0				
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Causes of Action not specified above	3	137 12 3	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	2 3 6											
Totals	56	3,812 12 0	20	...	36	1	35	28	8	42 12 0							35 15				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

J. W. LEES,
Register District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at NEWCASTLE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	175	2,134 7 7	111	...	64	...	64	63	1	102 3 0											
Promissory Notes	13	246 18 10	7	...	6	...	6	6	...	12 19 0											
Rent	6	58 17 0	3	...	3	...	3	3	...	3 10 6											
Board and Lodging	1	135 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	17 16 4											
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Person	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trover	2	22 7 6	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	.....						1894.					
Breach of Contract	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						9 Mar...	...	Backhouse.			
Wages, Work, and Labour	58	644 1 10	35	...	23	...	23	21	2	45 19 0						10 „	...				
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	4	800 0 0	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	.....						7 June..	...	Murray.			
Commission on Agency	3	80 18 0	...	...	3	...	3	1	2	2 16 8	...	.....	.....	...	Newcastle ...	8 „	...				
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						12 Sept...	...	Backhouse.			
Money lent	14	344 4 1	4	...	10	...	10	10	...	19 11 2						13 „	...				
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						6 Dec....	...	Rogers.			
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						7 „	...				
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						8 „	...				
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Causes of Action not specified above	56	904 12 5	35	...	21	...	21	20	1	57 5 10											
Totals	333	5,573 17 3	199	...	134	...	134	126	8	262 1 6											

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

FREDERICK G. ADRIAN,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at NOWRA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	13	127 15 10	8	...	2	...	...	2	...	11 18 2	...	.....	.....	3	Nowra ...	1894. 12 Mar. 5 July 21 Nov.	h. m. * * 5 0				
Promissory Notes	5	174 9 2	3	...	2	...	...	2	...	10 18 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Rent	2	188 10 0	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	4 18 8	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	6	80 3 1	3	...	3	...	...	1	2	5 4 7	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent	3	218 14 0	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	5 2 10	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	3	153 1 10	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	11 13 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals	32	942 13 11	15	...	14	...	...	10	4	49 15 3	...	.....	.....	3							

* No record.

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. T. MARKS,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at NYNGAN, from 13th March, 1894, to the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suit.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	5	122 16 2	2	...	3	...	3	3	...	8 8 6											
Promissory Notes	2	44 3 4	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 10 0											
Rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Board and Lodging	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract	2	250 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2 14 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour	2	17 11 3	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	5 13 6											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nyngan	1894. 7 Sept... 1895. 1 Feb...	h. m. 4 0 1 30	Gibson.			
Commission on Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money lent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Partnership	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Totals	11	434 10 9	2	...	9	...	7	6	3	18 6 0							5 30				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

M. J. M'MAHON,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at ORANGE during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	8	198 0 10	1	...	5	...	...	4	1	4 19 0	...	.....	.....	2	Orange ...	1894. 9 March	h. m. 3 30	Docker.			
Promissory Notes	3	140 8 10	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	2 10 0	...	.....	.....	...		2 July..	0 30				
Rent	2	15 3 2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	...	.....	.....	...		19 Nov...	6 0				
Board and Lodging	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land	3	225 0 0	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	2 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	3	84 8 1	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	2 3 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock	2	79 19 3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent	1	25 19 0	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	0 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader	1	34 13 6	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	2	45 13 0	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals	25	849 5 8	10	...	13	...	...	10	3	16 4 6	...	.....	.....	2			10 0				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

F. S. OSBORN,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at PARRAMATTA during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suit.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	75	880 7 1	13	...	29	...	29	27	2	75 6 0	...	.....	.....	33	Parramatta						
Promissory Notes	4	56 13 10	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	5 8 8	...	.....	.....	2							
Rent	11	235 3 1	4	...	5	...	5	5	...	30 11 9	...	.....	.....	2							
Board and Lodging	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land	1	50 0 0	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2 13 10	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover	1	30 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2 4 2	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract	1	50 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 3 10	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	21	316 18 9	6	...	12	...	12	9	3	28 17 8	...	.....	.....	3		1894.	h. m.				
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	4	550 0 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	21 15 0	...	.....	.....	1		10 May...	3 15	Backhouse.			
Commission on Agency	1	38 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	1		29 Aug...	6 0	Murray.			
Sales of Live Stock	1	5 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 6	...	.....	.....	...		30 „ ...	6 0				
Money lent	10	370 2 8	3	...	6	...	6	5	1	45 0 10	...	.....	.....	1		28 Nov...	4 0	Backhouse.			
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...		1895. 11 Feb...	3 30				
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	23	760 7 2	8	...	12	...	12	11	1	71 12 3	...	.....	.....	3							
Totals	153	3,342 19 7	37	...	70	...	70	62	8	288 1 6	...	.....	.....	46			22 45				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

STEPHEN MURPHY,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at PENRITH, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suit.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	21	151 3 2	14	..	7	...	7	5	2	6 15 6											
Promissory Notes	11	406 17 2	4	...	7	...	7	7	...	6 7 6											
Rent	1	17 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 0											
Board and Lodging	1	36 3 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 0 0											
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trover	1	52 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0											
Breach of Contract	1	23 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 13 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour	3	22 14 6	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	0 19 6											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	100 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 2 0						1894.	h. m.				
Commission on Agency	1	22 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 0	...	.....	.....	...	Penrith	12 May	2 30	Backhouse.			
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						23 Oct.	5 0	Coffey.			
Money lent	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						1895.					
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						16 Feb.	3 30	Backhouse.			
Interpleader	1	23 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 1 0											
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Causes of Action not specified above	6	254 11 5	2	...	4	...	4	4	...	2 19 6											
Totals	47	1,108 19 3	21	...	26	...	26	24	2	21 18 0							11 0				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

S. J. HAMBLIN,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at PORT MACQUARIE during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under Jurisdiction of District Courts	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials		The Costs of the Suits	The Number and Result of Appeals			Cases Left in Arrear	Place of Sitting	Days upon which Court sat	Duration of Sitting each day	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced	Total Amount sued for	Without hearing	Arbitration	Tried	By Jury	Without Jury	For Plaintiff	For Defendant		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials	New Trials granted	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	7	245 11 4	2	...	4	...	4	4	...	3 12 0	.	...	...	1	Port Macquarie.	1894. 10 March, 14 July, 1 Dec	h. m. 2 0, 1 0, 1 30	Merewether. Coffey. Harris.			
Promissory Notes	13	533 16 9	7	...	6	...	6	6	...	6 7 6	..	...	...	...							
Rent	1	6 0 0	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	0 6 0	..	..	...	...							
Board and Lodging	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	.							
Trespass on Land	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	..							
Trespass on Person	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..		..	...							
Illegal Distraint	..	...	.	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	.	...							
Trover	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...							
Breach of Contract	1	21 1 0	...	...	1	.	1	.	1	0 10 0	.	...	..	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	..							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	2	400 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2 0 0	...	...	...	.							
Commission on Agency	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	..	. ...	...	..	...	.							
Sales of Live Stock	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		..	.								
Money lent	1	8 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 6 0	...	.	...	...							
Partnership	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..							
Interpleader	..	..	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...								
Intestacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...							
Legacy	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.	...	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...							
Replevin	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..							
Causes of Action not specified above	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...		...	..	...									
Totals	25	1,214 9 1	11	...	13	...	13	11	2	13 1 6	...	...	..	1			4 30				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

C. E. OSLEAR,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at QUEANBEYAN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads:	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	3	23 3 2	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	6 8 6											
Promissory Notes	2	139 13 8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 13 0											
Rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Board and Lodging	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Wages, Work, and Labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 11 10						1894.	h. m.				
									...							5 June...	0 15				
Commission on Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	Queanbeyan	23 Oct.	1 0	Fitzhardinge.			
Sales of Live Stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						1895.					
Money lent	2	43 5 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	4 9 0						26 Feb.	0 15				
Partnership	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...											
Possession of Tenements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above	2	23 10 4	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	4 3 8											
Totals	10	429 12 2	4	...	6	...	6	6	...	22 6 4							1 30				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

C. J. B. HELM,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at SINGLETON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	14	208 9 10	3	...	11	...	11	10	1	37 19 4	...	.....	.....	...	Singleton ..	1894. 17 March, 26 June, 25 Sept., 10 Dec.	h. m. 5 35, 4 55, 5 30, 5 55	Backhouse. Healy. Backhouse. Rogers.			
Promissory Notes	5	157 11 6	2	...	3	...	3	3	...	19 2 8	...	.....	.....	...							
Rent	1	51 10 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	7 8 10	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging	1	35 5 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	9 10 8	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover	2	60 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	16 7 11	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract	3	44 9 0	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	10 18 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	2	19 13 8	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	5 8 10	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	5	450 0 0	1	...	4	...	4	2	2	16 9 2	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency	2	168 12 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	12 14 1	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent	1	14 6 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	5 6 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin	1	30 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	10 14 10	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	3	61 1 7	1	...	2	...	2	1	...	11 5 6	...	.....	.....	1							
Totals	40	1,300 19 7	7	...	33	...	33	28	4	163 6 10	...	.....	.....	1			21 55				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

HENRY J. LEARY,

Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at SYDNEY, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	2,145	95,931 7 11	2,403	...	4,833	24	4,809	2,220	210	8,154 9 1	4	3	1						3	2	Evidence and weight of evidence.
Promissory Notes	572	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						...	...	
Rent	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						...	...	
Board and Lodging	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						...	...	
Trespass on Land	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						...	...	
Trespass on Person	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						...	...	
Illegal Distraint	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						...	...	
Trover	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						...	...	
Breach of Contract	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						...	...	
Wages, Work, and Labour	717	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					Murray. Backhouse. Fitzhardinge. Gibson. Coffey.	...	...	
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1894–5.	h. m.		...	...	
Commission on Agency	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	Sydney	147	5 0		...	...	
Sales of Live Stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						...	...	
Money lent	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						...	...	
Negligence	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						...	...	
Partnership	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						...	...	
Interpleader	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						...	...	
Intestacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						...	...	
Legacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						...	...	
Possession of Tenements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						...	...	
Replevin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						...	...	
Consent Jurisdiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						...	...	
Causes of Action not specified above	536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						...	...	
Totals	4,833	95,931 7 11	2,403	...	4,833	24	4,809	2,220	210	8,154 9 1	4	3	1						3	2	

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

W. JOHN HALLORAN,

Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at TAMWORTH, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	40	816 9 9	32	...	8	...	8	8	...	28 9 0	...	...	...	...	Tamworth	1894. 29 May; 17 Sept. 1895. 4 Feb.	h. m. 10 30; 3 0; 13 0	Armstrong. Coffey. Docker.			
Promissory Notes	7	185 8 7	5	...	2	...	2	2	...	6 6 6	...	...	...	...							
Rent	1	25 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...							
Board and Lodging	1	12 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 0	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Land	2	80 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	3 7 0	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Person	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Illegal Distraint	1	150 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 8 0	...	...	...	...							
Trover	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Breach of Contract	2	87 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 12 0	...	...	...	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	33	240 6 2	18	...	14	...	14	14	...	15 7 0	...	...	...	1							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1 0	...	...	...	...							
Commission on Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Sales of Live Stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Money lent	4	60 16 3	...	...	4	...	4	2	2	2 3 6	...	...	...	...							
Partnership	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Interpleader	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Intestacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Legacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Replevin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	3	255 0 0	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	3 11 0	...	...	...	...							
Totals	95	2,112 10 9	58	...	36	...	36	32	4	65 15 0	...	...	...	1			26 30				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

STUART W. MANNING,
Deputy Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at TAREE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suit.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	19	638 5 11	5	1	12	...	12	10	2	50 5 4	...	.....	.....	1	Taree.....	1894.	h. m.				
Promissory Notes	13	804 8 11	2	...	10	...	10	10	...	77 19 6	...	.....	.....	1		12 Mar.	7 0	Merewether			
Rent	13	166 10 0	8	...	5	...	5	5	...	17 13 6	...	.....	.....	...		16 July	6 0	Coffey			
Board and Lodging	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...		4 Dec.	1 0	Harris			
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...		5 Dec.	3 0				
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover	1	80 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	9 9 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	5	344 3 1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent	1	10 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 11 4	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	17	112 15 2	5	...	12	...	12	12	...	20 11 9	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals	69	2,156 13 1	25	1	41	...	41	39	2	190 13 11	...	.....	.....	2			17 0				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

J. A. CREAGH,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at TEMORA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suit.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	7	259 10 11	4	...	2	...	2	1	1	6 4 6	...	.....	.....	1	Temora ...	1894. 10 Mar... 30 July.. 14 Nov...	h. m. 2 0 4 0 3 30	Forbes.			
Promissory Notes	4	115 7 4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Rent	1	62 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Board and Lodging	1	40 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 4 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	3	216 9 0	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 8 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	2	100 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals	19	993 17 3	12	...	5	...	5	4	1	16 19 6	...	.....	.....	2			9 30				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

JOHN RAINSFORD,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at TENTERFIELD during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suit.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	8	104 15 8	3	...	5	...	5	4	1	8 5 4	...	.....	.....	...	Tenterfield	1894. 9 June...	h. m. 0 45	Armstrong.			
Promissory Notes	2	33 15 2	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	4 5 8	...	.....	.....	...		5 Sept...	1 0	Coffey.			
Rent	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...		1895.					
Board and Lodging	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...		19 Feb...	0 30	Docker.			
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...		20 „ ..	2 15				
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	*1	1	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	1	2 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent	1	12 10 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	4	107 15 3	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	14 0 8	...	.....	.....	1							
Totals	16	260 16 1	7	...	8	...	8	7	1	27 6 2	1	1	.....	1			4 30				

*Mining Appeal.

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

F. BURNE,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at TUMUT, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	28	742 6 10	2	...	18	...	18	18	...	60 18 4	...	.....	.....	8	Tumut ...	1894. 19 Mar. 6, 7 Aug. 21 Nov.	h. m. 7 30 10 30 1 0	Forbes ..... Harris ..... Forbes	1	1	That verdict of jury was against the weight of evidence.
Promissory Notes	12	453 5 5	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	29 14 4	...	.....	.....	2							
Rent	1	6 4 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 7 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land	1	50 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	8 12 10	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	3	96 12 4	...	...	3	1	2	2	1	14 18 2	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	4	264 10 8	...	...	4	...	4	3	1	27 4 8	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals	49	1,612 19 3	2	...	37	1	36	35	2	141 15 4	...	.....	.....	10			19 0		1	1	

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

H. NEWMAN,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WAGGA WAGGA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	32	790 19 3	15	...	17	...	17	17	...	50 2 6	...	.....	.....	...	Wagga Wagga	1894. June 12..	h. m. 0 15	Forbes.			
Promissory Notes	12	229 13 0	5	...	7	...	7	7	...	11 4 8	...	.....	.....	...		,, 13..	0 15				
Rent	4	142 14 0	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	3 8 4	...	.....	.....	...		,, 16..	2 30				
Board and Lodging	2	45 16 9	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	8 19 0	...	.....	.....	...		Oct. 5..	0 30				
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...		1895. Jan. 23..	0 30				
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...		,, 24..	0 15				
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...		,, 25..	6 30				
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract	5	162 10 3	4	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 1 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	4	87 8 4	1	...	3	...	3	2	1	24 14 10	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	2	250 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	1							
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent	6	166 8 5	3	...	3	...	3	3	...	4 8 4	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader	5	289 2 5	3	...	2	...	2	2	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	15	556 2 6	7	...	8	...	8	6	2	25 15 4	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals	87	2,720 14 11	42	...	44	...	44	41	3	129 14 0	...	.....	.....	1			10 45				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

CHARLES F. BUTLER,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WALGETT, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	7	458 3 10	1	...	6	...	6	6	...	55 3 10	...	.....	.....	...	Walgett ...	1894. 4 May... 26 Oct.... 30 Oct....	h. m. 1 45 0 15 3 25	Docker.			
Promissory Notes	5	374 6 3	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	16 17 2	...	.....	.....	1							
Rent	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land	2	200 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint	1	50 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	8 11 2	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	2	74 4 6	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	9 6 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	2	400 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	16 3 6	...	.....	.....	1							
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Money Lent	3	374 1 9	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	8 9 8	...	.....	.....	1							
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	1	100 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Totals	23	2,030 16 4	4	...	15	1	14	14	1	117 11 10	...	.....	.....	4			5 25				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

G. A. HYDE,

Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WARREN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suit.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	4	86 8 1	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	3 6 4	...	...	...	1	Warren ...	1894. 10 May .. 5 Nov...	h. m. 1 30 1 30	Docker.			
Promissory Notes	3	328 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	6 13 6	...	...	...	1							
Rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Board and Lodging	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Person	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Illegal Distraint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trover...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Breach of Contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	3	37 13 2	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 7 0	...	...	...	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Commission on Agency...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Sales of Live Stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Money lent	1	21 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1							
Partnership	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Interpleader	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Intestacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Legacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Replevin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	1	116 18 4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Totals	12	589 19 7	2	...	7	...	7	6	1	11 6 10	...	...	...	3			3 0				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

HAROLD W. STANFORD,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WELLINGTON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	4	71 2 4	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	13 3 6	...	...	...	2	Wellington	1894. 29 June.. 16 Nov...	h. m. 1 0 2 30	Docker.			
Promissory Notes	6	316 2 4	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	28 14 10	...	...	...	2							
Rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Board and Lodging	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Person	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Illegal Distraint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trover	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Breach of Contract	3	331 0 3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3 8	...	...	...	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	5	244 10 6	1	...	3	1	2	2	1	32 19 4	...	...	...	1							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Commission on Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Sales of Live Stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Money lent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Partnership	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Interpleader	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Intestacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Legacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Replevin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	2	106 2 9	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 7 8	...	...	...	1							
Totals	20	1,068 18 2	5	...	9	1	8	8	1	83 9 0	...	...	...	6			3 30				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

A. G. CHIPLIN,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WENTWORTH, during the twelve months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suit.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	3	22 11 0	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	.....											
Promissory Notes	2	8 10 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Rent	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Board and Lodging	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Land	1	60 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	34 18 6											
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Breach of Contract	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Wages, Work, and Labour	3	104 14 9	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	14 7 6						1894.	h. m.				
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	Wentworth..	2 April .	3 30	Gibson.			
Commission on Agency	1	20 14 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	.....						3 Dec. ..	2 0				
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						4 Dec. ..	...	Coffey.			
Money lent	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						5 Dec. ..	1 0				
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Causes of Action not specified above	11	196 3 5	1	...	10	...	10	1	9	2 13 6											
Totals	22	612 13 2	8	...	14	...	14	2	12	51 19 6							6 30				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

J. S. MAITLAND,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WILCANNIA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	5	290 11 8	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	26 19 4	...	.....	.....	...	Wilcannia..	1894. 27 Mar. 30 July 26 Nov.	h. m. 2 0 2 0 3 30	Gibson. Coffey.			
Promissory Notes	3	255 9 5	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	12 6 6	...	.....	.....	2							
Rent	...	.....	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	..	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	..							
Trover	3	292 0 0	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	19 8 8	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract	4	333 0 10	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	11 5 10	...	.....	.....	2							
Wages, Work, and Labour	1	89 14 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	9 11 10	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent	1	60 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	..	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	5	524 12 10	2	...	3	...	3	3	...	41 18 4	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals	23	2,045 9 3	3	...	16	1	15	13	3	122 10 6	...	.....	.....	4			7 30				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

ARTHUR W. R. PRATT,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WINDSOR, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	7	73 7 4	3	...	3	...	3	...	3	3 15 10											
Promissory Notes	1	7 15 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 11 0											
Rent	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Board and Lodging	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Breach of Contract	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Wages, Work, and Labour	3	62 2 0	...	...	3	...	3	1	2	2 9 0						1894.	h. m.				
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	Windsor ...	5 May...	1 0	Backhouse.			
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						19 Oct...	15 0				
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						1895.					
Money lent	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						6 Feb...	10 0				
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Causes of Action not specified above	4	49 3 0	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 2 8											
Totals	16	382 7 10	7	...	8	...	8	3	5	9 18 6							26 0				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

GEO. H. DAVIES,
Acting Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars o' Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WOLLONGONG during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	23	149 5 8	11	2	10	...	...	10	...	11 5 4											
Promissory Notes	3	58 18 3	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	11 14 6											
Rent	1	15 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 2											
Board and Lodging	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Wages, Work, and Labour	6	115 11 8	2	...	4	...	...	3	1	4 17 2											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						1894.	h. m.				
Commission on Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wollongong	March 30	4 30	Fitzhardinge.			
Sales of Live Stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						Aug. 15	2 0				
Money lent	3	45 7 2	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1 2 0						Nov. 28	3 0				
Partnership	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above	10	289 12 6	3	...	7	...	...	5	2	36 6 8											
Totals	46	673 15 3	20	2	24	...	...	21	3	66 15 10							9 30				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

D. R. JAMIESON,
Registrar District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at YASS, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits.		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The Grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	33	214 17 1	3	...	21	...	21	20	1	9 5 6	...	.....	.....	9	Yass						
Promissory Notes	4	85 16 9	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	2 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Rent	1	22 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour	6	216 10 4	2	...	4	...	4	4	...	4 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	..	.....	.....	...		1894. 29 May	h. m. 2 44	Gibson.			
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...		25 Sept.	2 30	Fitzhardinge.			
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...		1895. 18 Jan.	0 17				
Money lent	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	2	42 15 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	1 3 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals	46	581 19 2	6	...	31	...	31	29	2	16 19 0	...	.....	.....	9			5 31				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

GLENTWORTH ADDISON,
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at YOUNG, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1895, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes, under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suit.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place of Sitting.	Days upon which Court sat.	Duration of Sitting each day.	Name of Presiding Judge.	The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defendant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.						Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold	7	135 5 5	1	...	6	...	6	6	...	17 19 8											
Promissory Notes	8	278 12 9	1	...	7	...	7	7	...	18 18 0											
Rent	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Board and Lodging	2	3 18 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Land	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Person	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Illegal Distraint	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trover	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Breach of Contract	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Wages, Work, and Labour	9	146 19 3	3	...	6	...	6	5	1	10 2 6						1894.	h. m.				
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	Young	7 April	2 30	Forbes.			
Commission on Agency	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						8 April	2 0				
Sales of Live Stock	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						27 Sept.	0 30				
Money lent	2	34 1 10	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	8 17 10						1895.					
Partnership	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						17 Jan.	1 45				
Interpleader	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....						18 Jan.	1 30				
Intestacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Legacy	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Possession of Tenements	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Replevin	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Consent Jurisdiction	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Causes of Action not specified above	7	161 19 5	3	...	4	...	4	2	2	8 8 0											
Totals	35	760 16 8	10	...	25	...	25	22	3	64 6 0							8 15				

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—

CHARLES JENNINGS,
Registrar, District Court.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1895.

[2s. 6d.]

1894.
(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(IN BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to the Act 51 Vic. No. 19, sec. 119.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in Bankruptcy.

GENERAL RULE MADE PURSUANT TO SECTION 119 OF THE "BANKRUPTCY ACT," 1887.

Friday, the 8 day of June, 1894.

Bankrupt's Books.

EVERY Bankrupt in the Country Districts, if unable to personally deliver his books to the Official Assignee, shall, immediately after a sequestration order has been against him made, hand over to the nearest District Registrar in Bankruptcy all his books of accounts, vouchers, and other documents and writings relating to his Estate and dealings; and the said District Registrar shall receive the same on behalf of the Official Assignee, and shall give a receipt for all such books and papers lodged with him by the Bankrupt, specifying the same: such receipt shall be in duplicate, and such duplicate shall be signed by the Bankrupt as correct, and shall be forwarded by the District Registrar to the Official Assignee of the Estate.

The District Registrar shall make an entry in a book to be kept for that purpose showing the date of receipt of such books, the number and description of the said books, and the date when the same were forwarded to the Official Assignee.

FREDK. M. DARLEY, C.J.
W. C. WINDEYER, J.
J. GEO. LONG INNES, J.
WILLIAM OWEN, J.
M. H. STEPHEN, J.
W. J. FOSTER, J.
C. J. MANNING, J.

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(RETURN OF PRISONERS LIBERATED UPON LICENSE UNDER SECTION 409 OF THE "CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT OF 1883," 46 VICTORIÆ No. 17, SINCE THE INITIATION OF THE SYSTEM IN SEPTEMBER, 1891, TO THE 31ST MAY, 1895.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 *June*, 1895.

RETURN OF PRISONERS OUT ON LICENSE.

PRISONERS liberated upon LICENSE under section 409 of the "Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883," 46 Vic. No. 17, since the initiation of the system in September, 1891, to 31st May, 1895.

Offence.	Whether previously convicted.	Sentence.	Time served before issue of License.	Sureties.	Sentence expired, License still in force, or prisoner returned to Gaol for breach of conditions.
					MALES.
					1891.
			yrs. ms.		
1. Assaulting wife	Not known	6 months hard labour	0 2½	None	License expired.
2. Embezzlement	First offence	1 year do	0 8	do	do
					1892.
1. Forgery and uttering	First offence	3 years hard labour	0 11	2 in £50 each	License expired; prisoner left Colony, supposed for America, 18 months after issue of license.
2. Murder	do	Death, commuted to penal servitude for life, first 2 years in irons.	16 4	None	License expired (in force for two years).
3. Maliciously wounding	do	4 years hard labour	1 6	2 in £50 each	Returned to Gaol 9 months after issue of license to complete sentence for misbehaviour. License now expired.
4. Embezzlement	do	6 months do	0 1	1 in £50	License expired.
5. Do	do	3 years penal servitude	0 19½	1 in £50	do
6. Assaulting a constable in the execution of his duty.	do	2 do hard labour	1 2	1 in £50	do
7. Vagrancy	do	3 months do	0 2	1 in £10	do
8. Embezzlement	do	4 years do	1 3	1 in £30	Balance sentence remitted and license cancelled, after being in force 1 year 11 months.
9. Do	do	4 years penal servitude	1 4	1 in £30	Balance sentence remitted and license cancelled, after being in force 1 year 5 months.
10. Do	do	2½ years hard labour	1 4	1 in £50	License expired.
11. Wounding with intent	do	7 years penal servitude	2 2	1 in £30	Balance sentence remitted and license cancelled, after being in force 18 months.
					1893.
1. Stealing from the person and receiving.	1 previous conviction for being drunk and disorderly.	2 years hard labour	1 1	1 in £40	Balance sentence remitted, and license cancelled after being 6 months in force.
2. Stealing in a dwelling-house	3 previous convictions.	7 years penal servitude	3 8	1 in £20	License (in force for 12 months) expired.
3. Receiving	First offence	18 months hard labour	0 8	1 in £10	Balance sentence remitted, and license cancelled after being 5 months in force.
4. Embezzlement	do	5 years penal servitude	2 3	1 in £40	License still in force.
5. Horse-stealing	do	2½ years hard labour	1 6	1 in £20	License expired.
6. Do	do	2½ do do	1 6	1 in £20	do
7. Burglary and receiving	1 previous summary conviction for stealing.	2 do do	1 5	1 in £30	Balance sentence remitted, and license cancelled after being 2 months in force.
8. Forgery	First offence	5 years penal servitude	1 5	2 in £20 each	Permitted to leave Colony after license in force 11 months; to be of good behaviour while absent, and to conform to conditions upon return.
9. Horse-stealing	do	3 years hard labour	1 7	None	License expired.
10. Embezzlement	do	3 do do	1 8	1 in £40	Prisoner returned to gaol to complete sentence for breach of conditions.
11. Conspiracy to defraud	1 previous conviction for uttering a forgery.	2 do do	1 1	None	License expired.
12. Manslaughter	First offence	1 year do	0 2	do	do

Offence.	Whether previously convicted.	Sentence.	Time served before issue of License.	Sureties.	Sentence expired, License still in force, or prisoner returned to Gaol for breach of conditions.
MALES—*continued.*					
1894.					
			yrs. ms.		
1. Receiving	1 previous summary conviction.	2 years 11 months hard labour.	1 11	1 in £25	License expired.
2. False pretences	First offence	5 years penal servitude	2 6	1 in £100, prisoner in £100.	License still in force.
Larceny and receiving	do	1 year hard labour	0 8	Prisoner in £100	License expired.
Embezzlement by officers in the Public Service.	do	2 years hard labour, and to find sureties for good behaviour for 2 years more, or be imprisoned for additional 1 year.	1 1	2 in £50 each, prisoner in £100.	do
5. Bigamy	do	4 years hard labour	3 2	Prisoner in £50.	do
6. Embezzlement	1 previous conviction for embezzlement.	2½ do do	1 10	1 in £100, prisoner in £100.	Balance sentence remitted and license cancelled after being in force 5 months.
7. Embezzlement, forgery, and uttering.	First offence	6 years penal servitude	3 0	2 in £100 each, prisoner in £200.	License still in force.
8. Stealing	do	1 year hard labour	0 4	1 in £100, prisoner in £100.	License expired.
9. Assault with intent to carnally know girl under age of 14.	do	5 years penal servitude	1 5	2 in £25 each, prisoner in £50.	License still in force, but prisoner has lately disappeared.
10. Publishing a criminal and defamatory libel.	do	1 month hard labour	1 day.	1 in £50, prisoner in £50.	License expired.
			yrs. ms.		
11. Embezzlement as a Government officer.	do	3 years hard labour	1 6	2 in £50 each, prisoner in £100.	License still in force.
12. Maliciously setting fire to a dwelling house with intent to defraud.	do	5 years penal servitude	2 9	1 in £100, prisoner in £100.	do
13. Soliciting to commit murder	do	5 years hard labour	0 9	1 in £200, prisoner in £200.	do
14. Stealing a letter sent by post	do	18 months do	0 11	2 in £25 each, prisoner in £50.	License expired.
15. Stealing from the person	do	2½ years do	1 6	2 in £50 each, prisoner in £100.	License still in force.
16. Receiving stolen property	do	2 do do	1 3	2 in £50 each, prisoner in £100.	do
17. Forgery and uttering	do	5 years penal servitude	2 3	2 in £50 each, prisoner in £100.	License cancelled after being in force 6 months, fresh bonds in same amounts being entered into for good behaviour for 12 months.
18. Perjury	do	2 years hard labour	1 0	1 in £80	License still in force.
19. Stealing a letter sent by post	do	18 months hard labour, and to find sureties for good behaviour for 3 years, or be imprisoned another 18 months.	0 10	2 in £50 each, prisoner in £100.	do
20. Embezzlement	do	4 years penal servitude	2 1	2 in £100 each, prisoner in £200.	do
21. Cattle-stealing	do	4 do do	1 6	1 in £100, prisoner in £100.	do
22. False pretences	do	1 year hard labour	0 10½	2 in £50 each, prisoner in £100.	License expired.
1895 (to 31st May).					
1. As a clerk making false entries with intent to defraud.	First offence	2 years hard labor	0 11	2 in £100 each, prisoner in £200.	Licence still in force.
2. Attempting to shoot with intent.	do	3 years hard labor, with view to receiving medical treatment and report as to sanity.	1 2	2 in £50 each, prisoner in £100.	do
3. Stealing a letter sent by post	do	6 months hard labor	0 3	2 in £50 each, prisoner in £100.	do
FEMALES.					
1893.					
1. Breaking and entering a dwelling house and stealing therein.	First offence	18 months light labour	0 7	None	License expired.
1894.					
1. Maliciously setting fire to a dwelling, a person being therein.	11 previous convictions for minor offences.	5 years light labour	2 5	Two in £50 each, prisoner in £100.	License still in force.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1895.

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REGINA *v.* DEAN.

(DEPOSITIONS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS, TOGETHER WITH JUDGE'S NOTES IN THE CASE OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 *April*, 1895.

SCHEDULE.

No. 1.

Memo. for The Inspector-General of Police.

I DESIRE to draw the attention of the Inspector-General of Police to the very peculiar developments in the case of the Queen *v.* Dean, in connection with the cross-examination by Mr. Meagher (of the firm of Crick and Meagher, who was defending the prisoner) of one of the principal witnesses for the Crown, named Gail.

Shortly, the facts elicited from Gail by Mr. Meagher on cross-examination are those shown in Mr. Wade's report attached. The prisoner himself, on cross-examination by me, showed that he was visited by Mr. Meagher at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th March. Two hours afterwards, it has been ascertained beyond all doubt that Mrs. Gail was present in Mr. Meagher's office,* and that the two of them together endeavoured to persuade two members of the Police Force to arrest Gail on what was merely a trumped-up charge, evidently with the intention of destroying his evidence.

With a view to sifting this matter to the bottom, and other peculiar circumstances which transpired during the hearing of the case against Dean in connection with Sergeant Sawtell's report, I asked for a report from the Inspector-General of Police, which I duly received. If this report of Sawtell and his subsequent recantation stood alone it would, in my mind, necessitate a most complete and searching investigation. But it does not stand alone.

A letter, of which the following is a copy

To Judge Windeyer, Tuesday, April 9th, '95.

Sir,

Just a line begging you to forgive me for belying my husband, George Dean. My mother made me stick to one thing. I done it, and I pray God to forgive me and let him off. I don't suppose that he will ever live with me again, but I will deserve all I get for trying to ruin him, for he was only cross when my mother was about. I neglected his house, but do let him free. You have judged him wrong. My concience will not let me live like this.

I remain,
A wretched woman,
MRS. GEORGE DEAN.

has been forwarded to me as having been received by Mr. Justice Windeyer.

The following is a copy of the envelope:—

"George-street West, N.S.W. 4, Ap. 9, 95. (Penny stamp.) JUDGE WINDEYER, Court-house, Darlinghurst."

On back,—

"Sydney, Apl. 9, 6.30 p.m., 95, 402."

* Memo. for Inspector of Police.—The interview took place in the "Barleymow" public-house or a public-house.—J.H.W.

If this is genuine, it exculpates Dean; if it is a forgery, it is a still more conclusive proof of the underground and improper actions of someone who is endeavouring to improperly affect the administration of justice and the functions of the Executive in the prisoner's favour. I therefore desire that the Inspector-General of Police will use his utmost endeavours, both in the interests of the condemned and the administration of justice, to thoroughly sift this matter, and to obtain for me the fullest possible information connected with the case, and the antecedents, history, and character of both Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Dean.

I have since been informed that the police have discovered the letter referred to to be a forgery and conspiracy; this, therefore, accentuates the necessity for a complete inquiry.

J. H. WANT, A.-G., 16/4/95.

No. 2.

Copy of Original Letter addressed to Judge Windeyer.

To Judge Windeyer,—

Sir,

Tuesday, April 9, /95.

Just a line, begging you to forgive me for belying my husband, George Dean. My mother made me stick to one thing. I done it, and I pray to God to forgive me and let him off. I don't suppose he will ever live with me again, but I will deserve all I get for trying to ruin him; for he was only cross when my mother was about. I neglected his home. But do let him free. You have judged him wrong. My concience will not let me live like this.

I remain, a wretched woman,

MRS. GEORGE DEAN.

No. 3.

Copy of a Letter written by Mrs. Dean from dictation, taken with a view of testing her handwriting with the Letter sent.

To Judge Windeyer,—

Sir,

Tuesday, April 9, 1895.

Just a line, begging you to forgive me for belying my husband, George Dean. My mother made me stick to one thing. I done it, and I pray to God to forgive me and let him off. I don't suppose he will ever live with me again, but I will deserve all I get for trying to ruin him; for he was only cross when my mother was about. I neglected his home. But do let him free. You have judged him wrong. My conscious will not let me live like this.

I remain, a wretched woman,

MRS. GEORGE DEAN.

I, Mary Dean, beg to state that I have written no letter to His Honor Judge Windeyer about the conviction of George Dean. I did not write the letter now shown me by Inspector Cotter, nor authorise any other person to do so.

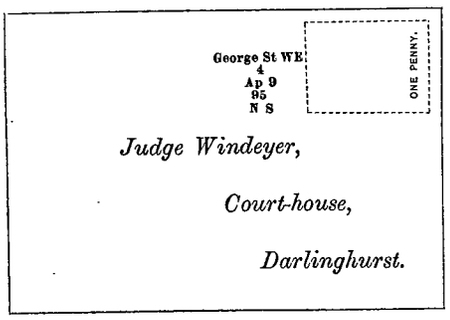
MARY DEAN.

Sydney, 10/95.

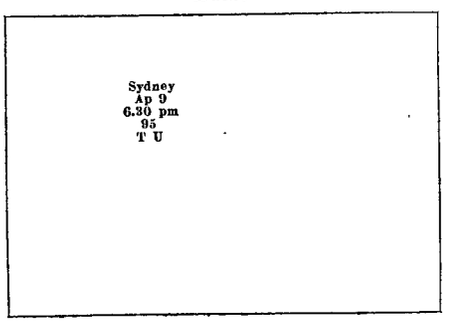
Witness—S. J. COTTER, Inspector of Police.

Copy of Envelope.

Front.



Back.



No. 4.

Regina *v.* Dean and Detective Sawtell's Report.

MEMO. TO THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

THE Attorney-General will remember that Sergeant Sawtell furnished two reports as to the character of Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Seymour. The reports were of such a nature that the Attorney-General, in opening the case to the Jury, practically admitted they were both women of bad reputation. From something I heard, I made an endeavour to see Sawtell about this report, but only succeeded in doing so this morning. The explanation he gave me then (to put it as mildly as possible) reflects such little credit on his skill as a policeman that I feel bound to put before you the results of my interview.

Although the report reads as if it was the result of full inquiry in the locality, it appears from Sawtell's own admissions to me that his information came from three persons only, viz., ex-Detective Williams, who left the Force under a cloud, and was reduced in grade owing to drink; two men, named Bancroft and Palmer, friends of each other, and who, as Sawtell knew on March 30th, had been in communication with Mr. Meagher, the solicitor, on this matter, and who refused to put their information in writing or sign their names to it. Sawtell made no reference to these tainted sources of evidence in his report of March 28th, but led us to infer that the police are his informants. As a fact, although Mrs.

Mrs. Seymour has been thirteen years in Surry Hills, and would be known to the police if of criminal habits, Sawtell never asked the police a single question on these points till he was asked for a second report, and then he admits the police in that district cannot say anything against either of these women. Sergeant Perry, who lives in Paddington, and has known Surry Hills for thirty years, has not to this day been asked for information by Sawtell. He further admits that up to April 1st he had made no inquiries from any neighbours, but Bancroft and Palmer. These two men seemed to have laid a trap into which Sawtell has fallen, with an innocence that is inconsistent with his experience as a detective officer, and it is not hard to see why Mr. Crick asked in the Assembly last night for this Police report to be produced. Such carelessness is reprehensible in the youngest of policemen; but there are more serious matters for Sawtell to explain. He states, on March 28th, that Mrs. Seymour "is a well known pickpocket, and companion of Sarah Clifford:" When explained it comes to this: Ex-constable Williams told him that *twelve years ago* Clifford received ten years for some offence, and Clifford remarked to Williams that Mrs. Seymour was smarter than she was. Clifford has been in gaol almost continuously during the last twelve years. Mrs. Seymour has not, at any time, been charged with any offence since 1867, as Sawtell himself finds by the records; and none of the police in her locality give her that reputation. Nobody has ever seen these two women in company. How he came to make the misrepresentation that she is a well-known pickpocket I cannot imagine.

As to the further statement that the house is "a rendezvous of Victorian criminals" he is unable to say more than this: That nine years ago two Victorian criminals came to this Colony, and the Victorian police said they might be at Mrs. Seymour's. Sawtell watched the house for these men during three nights, and never saw a sign of them.

He ends up this report by stating that Mrs. Dean is "well known in *most* of the bawdy-houses in Surry Hills." When pressed, he admits his informants are only Bancroft and Palmer, and that Palmer said he saw Mrs. Dean at McGregor's house once, but cannot say whether day or night. She has been seen to go to Madame Rose's, but not under compromising circumstances, and he was not told a word about *any other house*. And it is a remarkable commentary on this report that Mr. Meagher upon the trial never made reference to any house but Mrs. Rose's. Sergeant Sawtell has done three things which call for a full explanation:—

(1.) He has omitted to inquire from the neighbours who would know of these things.
(2.) He has concealed from those entitled to know the suspicious sources from which his information came.
(3.) He has in several instances on material matters misrepresented such information as he did obtain.

Sawtell urges as an excuse that he was not called upon in the usual official manner to make a report; but he must have known full well, after what took place in the Police Court, why this information was sought, and I cannot see how a conscientious man can draw any distinction in the obligation he is under to make an honest report whether ordered officially or not.

C. G. WADE.

Chambers, 10/4/95.

No. 5.

Regina *v.* Dean, and Report of Constables concerning the arrest of Gail for bigamy.

THERE were certain circumstances attending the arrest of Gail that seemed to me to suggest that the steps were taken simply to damage Gail as a witness. Part of Dean's defence was to show that Gail was a man who would be likely to have put the poison in the lemon-syrup bottle on March 2nd. Dean admitted on cross-examination that he heard from his solicitor on March 28th that Gail was likely to be arrested. That same evening these police are asked to meet an unknown man, who turns out to be Dean's attorney. They then hear that the first wife (who obtained the divorce in 1892) wishes Gail to be arrested upon a highly technical breach of the law. In the face of these facts and of this extraordinary story about the poisoning in Gail's family the police never asked her a question. On April 1st I told Mr. Crick that the trial of Dean was fixed for April 4th, and on the night of April 2nd the police receive the warrant for Gail's arrest. He thus is under arrest at the time when he gives evidence without having had a chance of explaining his position. In spite of these facts, all savouring of pure malice, these two constables never informed the police of North Sydney of their intended action, although at the time of the arrest they passed the station close by; and I was unable to obtain this explanation which they have given until I had said to them that unless they told me the whole truth I should report them to the Inspector-General forthwith. There was such an apparent inclination to conceal the true state of affairs both from myself and the North Sydney Police (for which they offered no explanation) that, coupled with the other circumstances of this case, I came to the conclusion they knew more than they cared to tell.

Chambers, 10/4/95. C. G. WADE.

I might add that this matter of Gail's arrest came out on cross-examination by Mr. Meagher. He admitted being in custody on the charge of bigamy, and explained, on re-examination, that his first wife had sued for a divorce—the rule *nisi* was granted; and he, supposing that it would be made absolute in six months, married nearly twelve months after, and has lived in the same place at North Sydney for two years or more.

No. 6.

Sergeant Sawtell's Report.

No. 3 Police Station, Sydney, 28 March, 1895.

Re the attached inquiry referring to the character and history of Mrs. Caroline Seymour, her daughter, Mrs. May Dean, and the man Thomas Jones mentioned in the case of attempted poisoning of Mrs. Dean at North Sydney, Sergeant J. E. Sawtell begs to report, that from inquiries he has been informed that Mrs. Seymour is a well-known pickpocket, and a companion of Sarah Clifford *alias* Fox, who is now serving a term for stealing from the person. Mrs. Seymour has lived in Riley-street and in Little Norton-street, Surry Hills, for the last thirteen years, and her house was the rendezvous of many of the Victorian criminals when visiting Sydney. No one seems to have ever seen the man Seymour, said to be her husband. The man Jones was a constant

constant lodger with Mrs. Seymour, and has been convicted in Sydney; also an ex-convict from West Australia; he is at present an inmate of the Liverpool Asylum for the destitute (No. 13 ward). He is well known to Superintendent Camphin, Detective John O'Sullivan, Detective Keating, also ex-Detective Phillip Williams. Mrs. Dean, *ne* Mary or May Seymour, is well known in most of the bawdy-houses in Surry Hills, being a frequent visitor at Madame Rose's brothel in Riley-street, opposite her mother's late residence, also at the house of Margaret M'Greggor, in Crown and High Holborn Streets—a fact apparently well known to the people in the neighbourhood. Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Dean called on Mr. G. H. Townley, 423, Crown-street, chemist, on Sunday last and made a small purchase, which Mr. Townley cannot remember was the nature of at the present.

J. SAWTELL,
Sergeant.

No. 7.

Sergeant Sawtell's Report.

No. 3, Police Station, Sydney, 1 April, 1895.

Re the attached inquiry, Sergeant J. E. Sawtell begs to report that Mrs. Seymour's conviction for stealing is so obscured at the present that nothing definite can be said regarding it. Some of the neighbours say she has been convicted in Sydney, but cannot fix the date, or give any definite particulars of her case.

Mrs. Dean bears the reputation of being a frequent visitor at Madame Rose's brothel in Riley and Collins Streets; but those who could substantiate the facts declined to supply the required information. She is not known to any of the police in this division.

The sergeant has not been able to see Detective O'Sullivan yet, who may be able to throw some light on the matter, but will endeavour to see him to-day.

The sergeant has been informed that Mr. Meagher, the solicitor for the defence, has evidence of Mrs. Dean having received men at Mrs. M'Greggor's brothel in Crown-street, also as to the character of the house her mother, Mrs. Seymour, kept in Riley-street.

J. E. SAWTELL,
Sergeant.

James Brennan, Esq., Inspector.

No. 8.

Sergeant Sawtell's Report.

No. 3, Police Station, Sydney, 13 April, 1895.

Re the Attorney-General's minute on attached reports referring to the history of Mrs. Seymour and her daughter, Mrs. Dean,—

Sergeant J. E. Sawtell begs to further report that he is not conscious of having conveyed any discrepancy of impression when speaking to the Attorney-General on the matter, with the exception of the addition of M'Intyre's name being mentioned in the report, which the sergeant afterwards recalled to mind on referring to his notes.

When the sergeant saw Bancroft on the first occasion it appeared clear from what he said that he had known both Mrs. Seymour and her daughter for some years, and his statements being supported in a great measure by the man Palmer, "both apparently disconnected with the case," the sergeant relied upon their statements without further inquiry, and reported accordingly; but by the subsequent inquiry made the allegations made against Mrs. Seymour appeared to have been exaggerated, and those against Mrs. Dean to be simply rumour only.

Mrs. Mills, the wife of a grocer, living at the corner of Riley and Sophia Streets, states that she has known Mrs. Seymour for some fifteen years, and has watched her conduct in the training of her daughter, which was most careful and precise. She always looked upon Mrs. Seymour as a respectable woman.

Mrs. Graves states she has been in charge of Madame Rose's house for about eighteen months. Mrs. Seymour, at one time, took an active part in its management, but her daughter was never connected with the place from any immoral point of view whatever; she appeared to have been well brought up.

Nothing appears to be known against Mrs. Seymour by her most intimate acquaintances beyond that already admitted by her in her evidence.

None of the police at this station appear to know anything against Mrs. Seymour or her daughter, Mrs. Dean.

J. E. SAWTELL,
Sergeant.

Mr. Superintendent Read.

Forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police.—G. READ, Superintendent, 16/4/95.

No. 9.

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Dean's Letter.

2, Little Collins-street, Surry Hills, 15 April, 1895.

ABOUT 1 p.m. three men came to the door. Mr. Johnston answered the door. They asked for Mrs. Dean. He asked them what was their business. They replied they came from the Crown Prosecutor. I then came to the door, and asked them did they want to see me. They said, "Are you Mrs. Dean?" I said, "Yes; what is your business?" They said, "We only wanted to see you."

MARY DEAN.
ROBERT JOHNSTON.

P.S.—For the information of the police.

No. 10.

Judge's Notes.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

Cor. WINDEYER, J.
4th April, 1894.

REGINA *v.* GEORGE DEAN.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL and Mr. WADE, for Crown.
Mr. MEAGHER, for Defence.

1st Count.—Administering poison to Mary Dean with intent to murder her.
2nd Count.—Causing poison to be taken by her with intent to murder her, on 4th March, 1895.

MARY DEAN:—I am the wife of the prisoner. Was married on 9th March, 1894. Before that I was living with my mother at Surry Hills. I knew prisoner eight months before marriage. He was in the habit of visiting me two or three times a week, both by day and night. He is master of one of the North Shore Ferry-boats. We began to live on unfriendly terms a month after marriage. It got worse. I was confined on 26th December, 1894. He never spoke to me for a week before it. The night before I was confined I told him I was going to be confined, and he went out of the house without speaking to me. About three weeks before my confinement I asked him would he change and be kind to me. He said, "No; he was tired of me, and would wait and see me over my trouble, and he would then leave me." Before this there had been no definite cause of quarrel, but it arose from his sulky disposition. Three days after my confinement he came to my bedside and said he was not the father of the child, and that I also had another to keep out of his money. There was no truth in either charge. My mother attended to me in my confinement, and afterwards. My mother made some beef-tea about a fortnight after it (about 12th January). She brought it to my bedside, and asked me to drink it. I tasted, and it had a most bitter taste. She tasted, and took it to the kitchen. I did not take it. About a week before the making of this tea I had some groats brought to me by my mother. I had about half-a-cup full out of the basin. Mother finished what was in the basin. I took it after 9 a.m., and we were both vomiting and purging all the day after taking it. We were both quite well before eating it. The prisoner was having his breakfast that morning in the house. He did not come regularly to see me after my confinement. He would come one day, and then not for a couple of days, and when he came he said most cruel things. A week after I was confined he came and said he was going to leave me, and packed his portmanteau to go. After taking the groats I had a burning pain in the pit of my stomach. Suffered from my eyes. Severe pain in my head and cramps in the feet. I had not noticed these symptoms before taking the groats. Prisoner went for Dr. Newmarch on the Monday after my taking the groats on the Sunday. He was going to pay the bill, and then he told him we were ill. A month before I was confined asked him to get the doctor, and he said I could walk. I was far advanced in pregnancy at the time. He had taken no interest in sending for the doctor before. The doctor sent a prescription. I took the medicine, and got better. When baby was a month old mother left me, about the 26th January, and I lived with the prisoner till 25th February. He was constantly telling me to leave the house, and was very cruel to me. On 25th February I bought a bottle of lemon syrup from Mrs. Adye. It was a new unopened bottle, with a capsule. I took it home. Miss Adye came there with me. We opened the bottle, and both had a drink out of it. It only tasted of lemon syrup, and I continued drinking it till the night of March 1st. There was no bitter taste in it, and I suffered no ill effects from it. I kept it on the sideboard down stairs. The night of March 1st was a Friday night. He had been out in the afternoon, and when he came home we had a few words about minding the baby. I then went upstairs. My husband came up afterwards, and said that I neglected the house and also the baby. I said to him, "Miss Cassin is the girl you ought to have married" (I knew he knew her before his marriage). He said, "That is the girl I ought to have married, and that is the girl I will marry as soon as I can get free." He then went to bed, and went to his work at 11. Next morning I found the lemon syrup on the kitchen mantelpiece. I had put it there on the night before. I was in bed when he left the night before. He had access to the kitchen, and no one was in the house but us two. No one had been in the house from the last time I had a drink of the syrup till the next morning when I had another drink. I took the last drink on Friday night, and had left the bottle on the kitchen mantel-piece. There was then no bitter in it, and I suffered no ill effects from it. I next drank from it between 7 and 7·30 a.m. on the Saturday morning. Prisoner had not returned then. I made a drink of it with water that I got from the tap in the same way I had done before in a tumbler. It was a clean tumbler. I took two or three mouthfuls, and noticed a most bitter taste, and recognised the same taste as was in the beef-tea that I did not drink. I did not drink the rest, and threw it down the sink. I felt no ill effects at the time. I then lit the fire and prepared breakfast. Prisoner then came home and had breakfast. After breakfast I took ill, vomiting and purging. At lunch-time I prepared a little more syrup in a clean tumbler and the water from the same tap. I just put it to my lips to taste it, and it still had the bitter taste, and I did not take any of it. At 2·30 I went to Mrs. Adye's and took the bottle of syrup with me. She keeps a small store. I showed her the bottle, and she tasted it. She only put her tongue to the cork. Mrs. Walke also tasted it, putting the bottle to her lips. I left the bottle there and went for my baby, and returned and got the bottle again, and took it to Mr. Smith, the chemist, and then to Mrs. Gail, a neighbour. Smith tasted it. I went to Dr. Newmarch with the bottle. He was not in, and I left the bottle with Mrs. Gail. It was just as I took it off the mantelpiece. I went home and went to bed about 7·30, feeling ill with terrible pain in my head. The vomiting had stopped. Prisoner came in and came upstairs and asked me what had made me ill. I said I had drunk some syrup out of the bottle. He asked me where it was. I said at Dr. Newmarch's. He asked me why I did not let him take the bottle. I said you were asleep when I took it, and he was. I had left it at Mrs. Gail's to be sent to Dr. Newmarch's. This was on Saturday night. He did not suggest going for a doctor. I felt better on Sunday. Prisoner asked me how I was on Sunday morning about 9 o'clock. (We were occupying different rooms at that time. We had done so since marriage. We started that way. It was my arrangement, he being at night-work.) I said I was a little better. He asked me if I would like some porter. I said, "Yes, if he thought it would do me good." He then took a tumbler into the bath-room, and returned to the room holding the bottom of the tumbler in the palm of his hand (shows), resting the bottom

bottom of the tumbler in the palm of his hand. I raised myself up in the bed and noticed something white in the bottom of the tumbler. It looked like a powder. The tumbler had nothing in it but the powder. He then turned his back to me and poured some porter into the tumbler. The bottle of porter was on the floor when he went out of the room with the tumbler, and the tumbler was one also in the room. He took the tumbler from the room to the bathroom. I heard the tap turned, and thought he was washing the tumbler. He then brought it back again. I had not put any powder into the tumbler. He then put the tumbler of porter to his nose, and he said it was sour. (Prisoner had brought the bottle of porter into the room on Saturday night. It was then opened for me, and I had some of it, and it did me no harm.) He then threw it over the balcony. I cannot say whether the tumbler was dirty when he washed it in the bath-room. I don't know where he took the tumbler from. Prisoner drank some of the porter out of the same bottle about 11 o'clock. About an hour and a half after he said it was sour; he drank a glassfull of it. Prisoner offered me some tea and toast about 10 a.m. It was Sunday, the 3rd of March. He poured some into a saucer and asked me to drink it. I then noticed something clinging to the side of the saucer, floating round the edge of the tea. It looked like little white lumps. I said, "What is that round the saucer?" He said it was the cream off the milk. It did not look like cream. He asked me to drink it. I tasted it, but did not drink it. I said I would drink it when it was cooler, and asked him to go for Mrs. Adye. She was my nearest woman friend. He asked me to drink the tea before he went. I said, "No; I would wait till it was cooler." He went away. I got out of bed and took a tumbler off the washstand, and poured the tea out of the cup into it. He had brought the tea in a cup and had poured it into the saucer. I only noticed the white stuff in the saucer. When I had refused to take the tea, he had before going away poured it back into the cup again. I put the tumbler under the chest of drawers. I did not drink any of it. Mrs. Adye came, and I had a conversation with her, prisoner not being present. I pointed out the tea in the tumbler under the chest of drawers, and the cup. This was after 10 a.m. After leaving, in about ten minutes prisoner came to me. He asked me had I drunk the tea? I said, "Yes." He said it would do me good. He had not waited on me this way during my confinement illness. During the rest of the day I only took lime-water and milk. On Monday morning at breakfast the prisoner brought me some cocoa, bread and butter, and a chop, which I took. About twenty minutes or half an hour after eating it I started vomiting and purging very seriously. I felt severe pains in my head, and a very heavy pain in the stomach—a burning pain—and a burning in the throat. I had no such symptoms before he gave me this food. I was feeling much better up till the time he gave it to me. No one else was in the house but us two. I lay down on the bed, feeling very ill. He was lying on the bed with me. I was dressed. The symptoms went on all through the day. In the afternoon he suggested my having the doctor, at about 5·30. (He had done so on the Sunday, but I would not, as I was feeling pretty right.) I consented, and about 6 he went for him. Dr. Newmarch came about 9 or 10 and saw me. I was still feeling the same symptoms. He prescribed for me, and prisoner went for the medicine and brought it. He offered me some at about 11 p.m. I was still ill, but not vomiting. I had ceased vomiting. He brought the medicine in a tumbler to the bedside. He had a spoon in the tumbler, pressing the back of the spoon against the glass as though he was trying to mix something. He asked me to drink it. I noticed it had a milky appearance. I asked him what made it look like that. He said it was the powder that the doctor had ordered. I then drank it. The mixture in the tumbler was very thick, and looked like curdled milk on the top. I drank it. He then went to work and left the house. About half an hour after taking it I began vomiting and purging again, with the same burning symptoms that I had before in the throat and stomach, and I could hardly see out of my eyes. It went on all through the night, vomiting and purging nearly every ten minutes. Prisoner came to me about 7 a.m. on Tuesday. He asked me how I was. I said I had been very ill all night. The doctor came about 10, I think. I was very thirsty all night, continually drinking. I was sleeping in a night-dress that night. I had put on a clean night-dress on Sunday morning, and I wore it till Monday morning about 11 o'clock, when I took it off. I had been purging whilst I wore it, and I took it off because it was soiled by the purging which followed my taking the cocoa. I put it in the clothes-basket. I saw my mother take it out of the basket, and look at it, and put it back in the basket. (This was on Wednesday, the 6th.) There was no bitter taste in the cocoa, but I think there was in the medicine on Monday night. The doctor took the night-gown away on the following Sunday, the 10th. It is in the same state now as when I took it off on the Monday. I was still ill in bed when Dr. Newmarch came. I described my symptoms to the doctor. I described them truthfully, and he examined me. On the Monday night my mother came to me and took charge of me. On Tuesday morning she left for a time, but returned on Tuesday afternoon and gave me my food. From that time I got better, and had no return of the symptoms from the time they ceased on the Wednesday, and I quite recovered. On the Tuesday prisoner was present when Dr. Newmarch was there. Nothing took place then. On Wednesday or Thursday the doctor brought prisoner to me in bed. I had told the doctor something before this. On that he went to prisoner and brought him to me and asked him did he put a powder into the medicine. He said, "No." I said, "George, you told me the doctor had ordered a powder to be put into the medicine." He said, "I did not." I said, "You know you are telling a falsehood." He said, "You would hang a man," and went out of the room. On the Tuesday morning previous prisoner said Mr. Weynton had told him something about a bottle; something about poison being in a bottle (the syrup-bottle). He asked me what I knew about poison being in the bottle. I said I knew nothing about poison, but the bottle was then at Dr. Newmarch's. The police came and searched the house. Prisoner was arrested on the 8th. Sergeant Brennan took the tea that I had put under the chest of drawers. The syrup-bottle (A) produced is the one. The tumbler produced is the same (B). I had not moved the tumbler or put anything into it. My mother saw it and Mr. Gail on the Wednesday. The bottle of medicine (C) was what I had during my confinement. I found it standing on prisoner's table with some still in it, after my first illness—after the groats, and before the lemon syrup. I asked him what it was doing there. He said he had been taking it to give him an appetite. He had been asking me to take it after I had ceased taking it a month. I did not do so, but I took the bottle (D) back into my room. Dr. Newmarch took it from my room. I did not see the bottle out of which he got the milky-looking stuff he gave me, but what he gave me was not like what is in the bottle (E) produced. This medicine is a brown colour. It was white what he gave me. My mother afterwards gave me the medicine left by the doctor, and it was like that in "E," not milky. I was not suckling the baby, and I

got

got the milk from the breast with a pump. I gave some of it to the doctor on the 12th, which I drew the same day. I also gave him some of my water on the 8th. I have never bought or ever saw any arsenic or other poison in my house, or knew of it being there. The tumbler is the tumbler I drank the syrup in (*F*).

Cross-examined:—On Monday the prisoner gave me the chop and cocoa. I was first suspicious, on the Sunday, of poison, after his offering me the tea. I noticed the same taste in the groats and syrup. I did not think of poison when I took the syrup to the chemist. I became suspicious of poison in the tea, and then thought the syrup making me ill. I did not think of poison when I took the bottle to Dr. Newmarch. My suspicion was also aroused by the porter, when I saw the powder in the glass. I said to my husband when he said the porter was sour, "Oh, put some sugar into it and liven it up a bit." I intended if he then offered it to me to accuse him of putting something into it, and to refuse it. I saw seven or eight lumps round the edge of the saucer. They were much smaller than a pea [*makes a mark about the size of a pin's head*] (*g*). Some were a little larger. Prisoner did not say, when I made a demur to having the doctor on the Sunday, "I will stand this no longer, you will and must have a doctor." He said that on the Monday, between 5 and 6. I was not demurring then to having a doctor. I was vomiting very much at the time. I did not tell the doctor on Monday night of my suspicion as to poison. I did not call his attention to the tea. On the Tuesday he asked me what I had been eating. I did not tell him then that I suspected poison. Mother arrived about midnight on Wednesday, after prisoner had gone to his work, and she left between 5 and 6 before he came home. She asked me what made me so ill. I did not tell her I thought prisoner was poisoning me. I did not call her attention to the tea on Monday night. I did not tell her about the tea, because I was very ill and forgot about it. On Tuesday night I had improved. I did not call her attention to the tea then, and I did not mention it till Wednesday morning. On Tuesday morning prisoner said, "What is this I hear about the bottle?" I said, "What bottle?" He said, "The bottle which you have been drinking out of that I hear made you bad." I was up on Christmas Day. I dined with him. I had to go upstairs and beg him to come down, because it was Christmas Day. My mother was at dinner. We were not friendly, and he hardly spoke to me or to my mother. There was no drinking of a toast in a pleasant family way. There was porter on the table. My mother asked him to have some, he said he did not care. I did not say I was glad I was not confined that day. Prisoner has told me he saw her (Miss Cassin) in Oxford-street before our marriage. He mentioned it casually that he had seen her when riding his bicycle. I have never seen them in each others' company. I showed the baby to her at Mrs. Hughes', and she kissed it. There is no jealousy between us. Prisoner has never struck me or used violence to me. I have only seen him under the influence of drink on two or three occasions. He gets £3 a week. I was supposed to get £2 a week from him for the house, but I did not get it regularly. This is my signature to my depositions. It was read over to me. When I used the word "drink," I meant that he was under the influence of liquor. I said I got £2 a week, and was properly fed. He proposed to get a house of our own the first month we were married. I remember him saying in February "Well, old girl, I think I can get the money from Mr. Egan, and build the house." He told me he wrote to Mr. Egan. This was in February. I opened the note and read it [*put in No.* 1]. He did not object to my opening it, and we had a quiet chat over it. He had a piece of land before we married, and bought a piece after marriage. He fenced the land himself. My life was not insured. When I married I had an insurance policy, and he asked me to discontinue it. He asked me this before marriage. Mr. Jones was living at my mother's. Prisoner knew him. He was a tailor. Prisoner did not see me going to a house opposite. I don't know that he saw my mother, Mrs. Seymour, going there. There was nothing during the eight months he came there to give him an impression that I was not respectable. Jones has been in the house ever since I was a little child. He last worked as a tailor at Clement Lewis', about two years ago from now, for twelve months. Some gentlemen from Melbourne came to see him. He said they were bookmakers. My mother's is a fruit shop. I do not know Jones was a receiver of stolen goods. Sam, a one-eyed man, used to come and see him. I know Madame Rose's opposite, an assignation house. I never went there. I don't remember any of the women coming and getting accommodation when a raid was made on Rose's. Mother took vegetables there, and stayed 10 minutes or half-an-hour there. My mother took charge of the establishment when Madame Rose went away. She asked my mother to go as a trustworthy person to take charge of her silver and jewellery. I did not go to business in the day time. My mother, when cabs came, used to take notes away. I never went there, I have never taken notes. I never played the piano to the girls. I never told Dean about it. Prisoner used to nurse the child after a good deal of trouble in asking him.

Re-examined:—Prisoner never said anything to me about my mother. He never asked me for an explanation. Prisoner was sitting beside Mr. Meagher when he asked me these questions in the Police Court. I was very ill when my mother came on the Monday night. I forgot all about the tea when the doctor came. I felt light-headed till the Wednesday. I was purging and vomiting incessantly every time I drank, and I craved for drink, which made me vomit. There was no truth in the charge that I had another child. There is no truth in the insinuation that I did not lead a pure life before I married him. There was nothing about our house to lead him to suspect anything wrong about me, and if he has heard anything since about my mother's relationship to the house opposite, it may have come upon him as a surprise.

BESSIE ADYE:—Married woman, living at Miller-street, North Shore. I live five minutes' walk from prisoner's. I keep a shop. I sold Mrs. Dean a bottle of syrup [*produced*] on 25th February. I bought it from a Mr. Roberts with another. I had not opened it. I used the other bottle. It was all right. I had no sickness after it, nor did I notice any bitter taste in it. She brought it back to me on Saturday, the 2nd March. I tasted it. It was bitter. I just put it to my mouth, just wetting my lips. I saw prisoner next day at 10·30. He asked me to come and see his wife, as she was very ill. I went to her. She was in bed. She had a cup of tea by the bed, about half a cup. Her face was flushed. We had a talk. I took the baby away home.

Cross-examined:—Prisoner seemed anxious about his wife, and asked me to go at once.

ERNEST JAMES NEWMARCH:—I am a duly qualified medical practitioner at North Shore. I attended Mrs. Dean in her confinement. I am of opinion she had not had a child before. I am positive about it. I attended her to January 10th. I heard her describe in Court to-day her symptoms after eating the groats. The symptoms described by her indicated irritant poison. Arsenic is one. The symptoms

symptoms of arsenical poisoning are acute vomiting, purging, with probably slimy and bloody stool, straining, acute burning pains in the stomach, cramps in the limbs, and burning pains in the throat, and irritation of the eyes—they water and are filmy. These are the main symptoms, or you may get none of these symptoms, but only absolute collapse. She was vomiting and purging about the 4th or 5th of January, also the mother, but not so bad. I had been giving morphia in Mrs. Dean's case, and I thought it might possibly be owing to that, and I stopped it; but I did not think it could be as her mother had it. The symptoms which she has described as appearing after the groats are consistent with arsenical poisoning. On Monday, the 4th March, I got from a Mr. Gail a bottle of syrup partially consumed. I handed it to Inspector Cotter on the 5th. I got the bottle at 9 or 10 p.m. When I saw her at 8·10, she was very pale, skin moist and clammy, tongue clean. Symptoms gone of vomiting and purging directly after taking anything. The body was tender over the stomach region. Pulse regular. Respiration normal. The symptoms are consistent with arsenical poisoning. Any irritant poison produces extreme thirst. I prescribed for her, having no suspicion of poisoning. I went and saw her early the next morning, being called by her husband. The prescription ("H") produced is the one I gave. It is composed of opium, bismuth, and hydrocyanic acid. It would not be milky in appearance, but like that produced. It could not produce vomiting and purging, but would have the opposite effect. When the husband came on Tuesday morning, he said his wife was worse. I saw her at 8·40. She was no worse generally, but the eyes were red and the stomach very tender. She had been vomiting incessantly on the Wednesday. They said they had given her tea, which was contrary to my instructions, and the vomiting was so bad, I had to feed her by the bowel. She was very weak indeed on Tuesday and Wednesday. On the Wednesday morning I was told something by the wife. I went down and woke prisoner up, and asked him to come upstairs. I said, "What is this about the powder that they state you put in the medicine"? He turned to his wife and said, "You know I did not put the powder in." She said, "You know you did." The man was half asleep, and did not seem to know what he was saying. I thought he was intoxicated. He spoke in such a funny way. I did not order any powder to be put into the medicine. Arsenic is white. It would first float on the top of the medicine when put in in round globules like little pills. It would give a milky appearance if there was enough of it stirred up. The same if put into tea. Hot tea would dissolve it sooner. I took a night-gown from the place on Thursday. Having heard the result of the analysis of the lemon syrup I, on the 10th, got a night-gown which I picked out from a lot of dirty clothes. I took it to the police and gave it to Constable Chivers. I also got some of her urine and gave it to Chivers. Arsenic will continue in the system for some time, that is why I got her urine. It will disappear in three or four days after an ordinary medical dose. Finding it at the end of six days would indicate a large dose. The symptoms described would arise from large doses, not small constant doses. I also prescribed the tonic (D) on the last day I attended her. It is quinine and iron, and a very small quantity of strychnine [*Prescription put in* (J)], not enough to do any harm. There are less than two drops of liquor strychnia in each dose, half dram in 8 ounces. It is the ordinary medical prescription. It contains no arsenic. If there is 3 grains of arsenic in what is left in the bottle it would be a fatal dose. Half a grain of strychnine is poisonous, but there is only the fiftieth of a grain in each dose of this medicine. Supposing a person took a dose of arsenic and then took strychnine it would be an antidote to it. Arsenic deadens the pulse, but strychnine would quicken it. On the Monday night her pulse was fairly strong. Strychnine would have a bitter taste, and supposing she had taken some it would account for her having a strong pulse supposing she had been suffering from arsenical poisoning. I have experimented on myself for the purpose of this case by taking arsenic, and seeing how long it would remain in the urine. I took a $\frac{1}{10}$th, $\frac{1}{6}$th, and $\frac{1}{5}$th of a grain in divided doses, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains are poisonous doses. I then handed samples to the Government Analyst. I took it on Friday, 29th, 30th, and 31st March. I gave them on 31st, 1st, and 2nd April. I made a rough analysis myself, and found it after the ordinary medical doses before I sent it. I gave the tonic which I took away to Constable Chivers as I got it. I got some milk from Mrs. Dean on the 12th. I did not examine it, but I think traces of it would be gone by then. It would last longer in the urine. I ordered her to use ice to allay her thirst. She complained of spasms and cramps in the calves of her legs which are symptoms of arsenical poisoning. I am of opinion that she was suffering from acute arsenical poisoning on the 4th and 5th when I saw her.

Cross-examined:—A person in ordinary health could not take twice the dose I could. A man may lose his life with half of what I took. I think a good many might take $\frac{1}{2}$ grain with safety. I did not think her ever in a critical condition. If the medicine be put in a glass having lime water and milk it would discolour the medicine. I did not hear her say "You told me the doctor ordered the powder." I do not remember it. Prisoner denied all knowledge of poison. He asked me to find out whether there was any poison in the bottle of syrup, and who put it in. He said they had accused him of poisoning his wife, and he could not stand that sort of thing. Prisoner was very excitable, asking me to come at once. He said, on the Tuesday morning, she was not adhering to his instructions about the dieting in the presence of his wife. I gave the instructions about the diet to Mrs. Weynton and another woman, not to the husband on the Monday night. I saw Mrs. Seymour on the Tuesday.

Re-examined:—A person may take a fatal dose of arsenic and vomit enough to save his life, and you would still find traces of it in his system. It passes from the system rapidly. If she swears that she said "You told me the doctor ordered it," I won't contradict her. There was an altercation at the time. Not suspecting poison I did not pay particular attention to what they said to each other. I got the urine from Mrs. Seymour. There is no taste in arsenic. It would be tasteless in tea. A very small quantity of strychnine in the lemon syrup would make it bitter. The taking strychnine would the better enable her to go about.

ETHEL ADYE:—I live with my parents. I know prisoner and his wife. Remember her buying the bottle of lemon syrup. It was on the 25th February. She took it home. I saw her again in the evening at her home. I saw the bottle there. I saw her uncork it, and I had a drink of it with water. It tasted sweet like ordinary lemon syrup. We had some at home the next day out of another bottle. It tasted the same. I saw her again on the Saturday at our house. The syrup had no ill effect on me.

Cross-examined:—I was often at the house. Have seen him nursing the baby several times. He seemed a very kind father, and seemed affectionate with his wife.

BESSIE WALKE:—I know Mrs. Dean and the Adyes. Saw Mrs. Dean on the 2nd March at Mrs. Adye's. She had a bottle of syrup with her. I tasted it. It was like gall. I was sick after it. I vomited. She went away and returned with the baby. She left the bottle whilst she was away, and when she returned she got the bottle and took it away. The bottle was exactly like that produced.

RICHARD

RICHARD JOHN SMITH, chemist in North Shore:—I remember Mrs. Dean coming to me on Saturday, 2nd March. She gave me a white glass bottle containing lemon syrup. I took the cork out and tasted it; it was a bitter sweet taste. I returned it to her as I received it.

FREDERICK WILLIAM GAIL:—I am a furniture-broker at North Sydney. I know prisoner and his wife. I am on good terms with them. I know Mrs. Seymour. On the Saturday afternoon I got a bottle of lemon syrup from her. I took it to Doctor Newmarch on the Monday night. It was before prisoner's arrest. I had a conversation with her. I tasted the contents, just a taste. It was very bitter. The bottle was under my care, and was in the same condition when I gave it to Dr. Newmarch.

Cross-examined:—Mrs. Seymour frequently visited my house, averaging once a week. I am in custody now on a charge of bigamy. I saw Dean on Saturday night after I tasted the bottle. Mrs. Dean requested that it should be taken to the doctor. I did not tell prisoner of her leaving the bottle. I did not attach any importance to her leaving the bottle. I went to Guise the chemist with it on Sunday night. There was something about poisoning at West Maitland; I was then 13.

Re-examined:—The arrest for bigamy was the evening before last. I have been living on the Shore five years. My first wife's name was Amelia Hart. She took proceedings for divorce when I was at sea at the time. There was a *Decree Nisi* at six months, and when I married again I was under the impression that I was free to marry, and am now. It is two years since I married my present wife. I was asked at the police court about my marriage, and I was arrested since then. There is no truth in the insinuation that I, at the age of 12, was in any way connected with a poisoning case. Fullerton and Murdoch arrested me. The divorce case was three years ago. I did not marry till twelve months after.

BENJAMIN CUTHBERT, groom to Dr. Newmarch:—I got a bottle from the doctor. I did not interfere with the contents, and gave it to Chivers.

WILLIAM MICHAEL DOGHERTY, laboratory assistant to Mr. Hamlet:—I received on the 8th March from Sergeant Brennan a tumbler containing tea, a bottle of medicine (the tonic), "D." On the 11th March I got from him a bottle of urine and a night-dress; on the 14th March from Cotter a bottle of milk; on the 15th from Brennan eight bottles, a lime-bottle, and a box of pills. All, with the exception of the tea, I handed to Hamlet as I received them. I examined the tea for arsenic, and found traces of arsenic in it, and $\frac{1}{10}$ grain of arsenic as a white powder in the bottom of the tumbler. The remainder of the tea not used in my analysis was handed back to Brennan.

WILLIAM HAMLET:—I am the Government Analyst, twenty-three years' experience, Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain, and have other Fellowships. On 6th March got from Cotter a bottle sealed and labelled containing lemon syrup (*produced*). Made a preliminary analysis. It contained $2\frac{3}{4}$ ounces of a clear liquid, with a white powder on the bottom of the bottle. It had a persistent bitter taste. A chemical analysis was made, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ grains of white arsenic was found in the contents of the bottle, and 1·5 grains ($1\frac{1}{2}$) of strychnine in the liquid. There was about twice as much liquid as there is now. I produce the strychnine I obtained. The strychnine was in solution. Anyone looking for arsenic only would not find the strychnine. Two and a half grains is a fatal dose of arsenic. One-half grain of strychnine is a poisonous dose. The mixture of strychnine and arsenic would cause one to counteract the other. I examined the tonic (D.) I found three grains of arsenic in it, and traces of strychnine. It was a quarter full. I also examined some urine (*produced*). I found distinct traces of arsenic in it. On the 16th March, on my return from Grafton, I broke the seal, finding indications after a week which would indicate an injurious dose—not a medical dose. I cut out a portion of the night-dress (*produced*). The stain was at the back, and was of fæcal matter. I analysed it, and found traces of arsenic. I believe it had passed through the human system, because it was so intimately incorporated with the fæcal matter, and because I went over it with the microscope, and could trace no crystals. There was no trace of any arsenic being put on the fæcal matter. I searched but could find nothing to indicate a wash of arsenic being put on. What I found would indicate a large dose of arsenic—not a medical dose, I think. I examined some tea in a tumbler. I got it from Dogherty. I found 1/15 grain of strychnine in it, and I also confirmed Dogherty's finding of arsenic. He had not searched for strychnine. When first put into a liquid arsenic will float and cover the air-bubbles, and present the appearance of lumps floating. At the bottom of the tumbler I found solid arsenic. Also examined a bottle of milk containing no arsenic. I should expect to find it in urine and fæces. After several days I should expect to find it in the urine—not in the milk.

Cross-examined:—It would remain in suspension two days, but if you stir it up it rapidly sinks. I have seen prisoner daily crossing over. I formed a favourable opinion of his honesty and sobriety. I was present when he got a presentation for saving life.

Re-examined:—I examined urine brought me by Cotter as from Dr. Newmarch. First was Mrs. Dean's, March 31st; no arsenic found in it. 2nd. D No. 8: Urine No. 1, March 31st, contained distinct traces of arsenic. On 3rd April: Urine produced April 1st showed distinct traces of arsenic; not so strong as that found on 31st. D No. 10: Urine produced, April 2nd, at 7·10 p.m., Dr. Newmarch, contained a still fainter trace.

April 5th.

GEORGE EDWARD RENNIE, M.D. of London, and duly-qualified medical practitioner, Government Pathologist:—I heard the evidence. I agree with Dr. Newmarch. The symptoms described are those of acute arsenical poisoning. Strychnine, taken with arsenic, will account for the steady pulse described. Arsenic deadens the heart's action; strychnine stimulates it. Arsenic is rapidly begun to be excreted, but it continues for a long time. Finding it six days after would indicate that a large dose had been taken, and it would be more likely to be found in the urine than in the milk. Her being able to move about in the afternoon would be accounted for by her taking strychnine with the arsenic.

Cross-examined:—And that she did not take a sufficient dose of arsenic to make her go to bed.

CAROLINE SEYMOUR, a widow, mother of Mrs. Dean, was with her at time of her confinement (26th December), and I remained there one month. I remember making some groats for my daughter. It was on the 13th January. I made it in the kitchen between 9 and 10 a.m. She was in bed, and I and the prisoner were the only persons in the house that day. I left the groats on the dining-room table to cool. Prisoner was at home having his breakfast. I put the groats on the table whilst he was at breakfast at it. I left it there to cool. I left him in the room with it, and went upstairs

to

to my daughter. I was upstairs and in the kitchen and doing work while it was cooling. It was cool when I got back to it. I took it up to my daughter. She took about half a cup full of it, and I sat down and ate the rest. About twenty minutes afterwards we were both taken with vomiting. Mr. Dean waited on us and emptied our vomit for us. It purged us also. I was very ill for three or four days after. The vomiting lasted till 12 the same day. After that I had such pain in my head that I could hardly hold my head up and get about the house. I felt sick. Dr. Newmarch sent us some medicine. Prisoner went and told him we were ill. About five days after that I prepared some beef-tea for Mrs. Dean. I put it on the stove early in the morning, 8.30, and I seasoned it and left it on the hob to cook till about 12. I seasoned it and tasted it, and it was what beef-tea ought to be. A little time after I strained it in a cullender and put it in a basin, and, when it was cool, I took it up to my daughter. When it was cooling it was on the kitchen table. The prisoner was in the house that morning, about the house. I was ironing in a different room, in the dining-room. I took it up to her. She tasted it, and could not drink it. Prisoner was sitting on the foot of the bed. She said she could not drink it, it was very bitter, and told me to taste it, and I did, and it was very bitter. I said it was not like that when I tasted it in the kitchen. My daughter asked prisoner to taste it. He took the spoon and put it to his lips, but I could not say whether he tasted it or not. He said it was all right. I said there must have been a gall in the meat to make it so bitter. I told her she could not drink it, and threw it away. I left three days after baby was a month old. Prisoner told me to go. I have been in service since at North Sydney, with Mrs. Lee, of Brunswick Cottage, two miles from prisoner's. I know Gail. I saw a bottle there on a Monday night. He asked me to taste it. I did with the cork. It tasted very bitter. I went to my daughter's on Monday, 4th March, at 12·10 a.m. I heard she was very ill from Gail. I found my daughter very ill, vomiting and purging. No one was there but the baby. As I was going there I saw prisoner on his bicycle, going to the North Shore Ferry-boat. I stayed with her till 5·40 a.m. I gave her lime-water and soda-water through the night, and I gave her medicine at 4 a.m. I did not put anything into the medicine. [*Mr. Wade proposes to ask what instructions she got from her daughter as to the medicine she had to take. Mr. Meagher objects to such evidence being given. I exclude the evidence, though I have some doubt whether it would not be admissible, as showing Mrs. Dean's belief at the time as to the medicine which she ought to take.*] I looked for a powder to put into it, but could not find it. That was in consequence of something I had been told. No one else was present but my daughter. When I left prisoner had not come home. I returned to Mrs. Lee's, where I was in service. I did my work and returned to her on Tuesday between 5 and 6. I saw prisoner in the bedroom. She was very ill, vomiting. I said to prisoner, "Whatever can be the matter?" He said, "I don't know." I stayed there from that time. On Wednesday morning I saw the doctor. She was improving Wednesday evening. She told me something on Wednesday when she began to improve. I looked under the chest of drawers and I saw a tumbler with something in it. Very thick on top and something white at the bottom and dark on the top. I put it back where I got it. It was like this tumbler. On Thursday I had a conversation with Dr. Newmarch. I saw prisoner after, and told him that Dr. Newmarch told me that there was something found in the bottle; that Dr. Newmarch said there was poison found in the bottle. He said he knew nothing about it. On the previous day prisoner was present when Dr. Newmarch was there. She asked Dr. Newmarch did he order Mr. Dean to put a powder in the medicine. Dr. Newmarch said he did not. She then said to her husband that he put a powder in the medicine on Monday night. He said he did not, and he walked out of the room. The police came to the house between 8 and 9 p.m. I don't remember telling him the police had come. From the time I nursed her on the Tuesday night she took nothing but soda and milk, and everything was injected for five or six days. I gave her nothing on the Monday night but the one dose of medicine—not tea. She had been a healthy girl. I never knew her to have attacks of vomiting before.

Cross-examined:—I called at Gail's three or four times during the four weeks after I left my daughter to have a chat. Dean told me to leave his house. He said there was a dirty milk-jug on the table, and he commenced to growl. I said there was not, and he said it was most time his wife was downstairs to take charge of her duties. I said Dr. Newmarch said she was not to leave her bed for another week, as she was so very weak. He said the quicker I cleared out the better. I said I would go when she could come down and take charge of her own house, and I stayed three days after and I left. I did refuse to go, part of the furniture being mine. He took up a chair to strike me with. She caught him round the neck, and as he pushed her from him I caught her in my arms and laid her on the sofa. I did not say, "You will remember this, you scoundrel." I asked Gail whether they had seen her. I was at Gail's on Saturday night, at 9 or 10. On the Thursday night previous she was at the circus with me. I took her. She complained of a pain in her back. Gail did not tell me about the bottle on Saturday night. I heard on Monday night she was ill, after prisoner told Gail. I waited till Gail went with the bottle to Dr. Newmarch and returned, and I left Gail's at 10·15. I then went home, and from there to my daughter. My attention was not directed to the tumbler under the chest of drawers. On Tuesday night my attention was not called to anything under the chest of drawers. I did not hear him say, "You'd try to hang me." I did not tell Mrs. Weynton that I thought there was poison in the bottle of syrup. I was convicted, and served a sentence in Melbourne thirty years ago. I never kept an improper house. I once took charge of the house, and there was nobody there. I have taken notes, but did not know whom they were to. I took them to the lady of the house.

Re-examined:—I never had words with prisoner before this. I lived with prisoner and his wife a month after their marriage. He told my daughter and me that I would have to go, and I left. I had no words with him. I gave them the best of the furniture. I had to help them. My daughter and I were very affectionate to one another. [*Witness bursts into tears.*] I had only her, no one else; my other daughter is dead. I did not suggest to my daughter in any way to make a false charge against her husband, or to take poison to spite him. The charge in Melbourne was receiving. A gentleman gave me a mantle, and I would not tell where I got it from, and took the charge myself.

WILLIAM HAMLET:—In the urine of Mrs. Dean the arsenic was perfectly dissolved, and it showed that it had probably passed through the kidneys, and their not finding strychnine is consistent with her having taken it a week before, because strychnine is very rapidly eliminated.

WILLIAM JAMES GUISE:—A chemist at North Shore. I know prisoner. He came to me on Monday 4th with a prescription [*produced*) (H)]. I made it up as prescribed. I put no arsenic or strychnine in it. I gave him no powder with it. I saw him next morning. He got another prescription made up. It contained no arsenic or strychnine. Cross-examined:—

Cross-examined:—He seemed very anxious about his wife. He three times requested me to make haste whilst I was making up the prescription. I had to ask him not to bother me, as it ran a risk of making me make a mistake. I told him to be sure and shake the bottle well. I was about five minutes making up the prescription. Some other customer was there.

THOMAS EDWARD MACDONALD:—A chemist at North Shore. I know the prisoner. Early in January I made up a prescription. It was a tonic, about $\frac{2}{3}$th of a grain of strychnine in the sixteen doses. No arsenic was put in it. Saw my assistant Webster make it up.

CHARLES PARKER WEBSTER, assistant to last witness:—Made up prescription in January last. I correctly made it up, put in no more strychnine and no arsenic.

LYDIA RUTH GAIL:—Wife of William Gail. I know Mrs. Dean and prisoner. I went to see Mrs. Dean on the Sunday, about 4 p.m., when she was ill. She was in bed. She showed me her toast. She did not show me some tea.

CATHERINE WEYNTON:—I live next door to prisoner. I went there on the 4th March, in the evening, between 5·30 and 5·45. Mrs. Adye was there. Mrs. Dean was in bed. Prisoner had gone for a doctor, and came in whilst I was there. I stayed with Mrs. Dean while prisoner was away with the prescription. He came in and said he was going to give her her medicine as I went away.

Cross-examined:—Miss Adye asked me to go and see Mrs. Dean, not the prisoner. I know nothing of them. I have not seen him nursing the baby. I do not know whether they live happily or not. I asked her why she had not told the doctor about the bottle. How can he prescribe for you when he does not know what you have done? She said the bottle was with the doctor—with the chemist—and they would know more about it to-morrow (Tuesday).

Re-examined:—I said I would go in if they required help in the night. Mr. Weynton, on Tuesday, after the doctor had gone, asked, "What is this about a bottle and poison?" Prisoner said, "Poison! what do you mean?" and he asked me what about the bottle and poison. I said, "I don't know anything about it; you had better ask Mrs. Dean." The only women in the house were Mrs. Dean and I when the doctor came.

JOSEPH CHIVERS:—Constable at North Sydney. The lemon syrup bottle was handed to me by Dr. Newmarch's coachman. I put it on Inspector Cotter's table in his office as I got it. It was sealed. I got "D" from Dr. Newmarch on the 17th. It was sealed. I gave it to Cotter as I received it. I got "I" from Dr. Newmarch on the 10th. It was sealed. I gave it to Cotter as I received it. I got a soft parcel (the nightgown) from Dr. Newmarch. I gave it to Cotter.

RICHARD BRENNAN:—Sergeant of Police at North Shore. I received a bottle of tonic from Cotter on the 8th. Took it to Mr. Dogherty the same day as I got it, sealed. I have the urine bottle. Got it from Cotter. Gave it to Dogherty sealed, as I got it. The night-dress was in a paper parcel, sealed. I got it from Cotter, and gave it to Dogherty, and the tumbler with liquid in it. I got it from Mrs. Seymour. I went to prisoner's house on the 8th. I had been there on the 7th, about 9 p.m. On going there I saw Mrs. Dean in bed, and Mrs. Seymour and Mr. and Mrs. Gail. Mrs. Seymour gave me the tumbler which she took from under the chest of drawers. Prisoner came in five minutes after I got there. Mrs. Dean asked him where the child was. He said, "At Woollahra; you did not tell me to bring it home." He then left the room. Mrs. Seymour then handed me the tumbler about half-full of liquid. It was uncovered. I then went to prisoner's room, and said "Where do you get your water from?" He said "From the Sydney water supply; from the tap." I said "My reason for asking the question is in consequence of your wife's illness." I thought if he got water from a tank, poison might get into it accidentally. Prisoner said "There is no poison in the house; the first I heard of my wife's illness was on Saturday night last, and I gave her tea and toast on Sunday morning and also on Sunday evening; the case seems mysterious to me." I then left the house. I took the tea with me to Cotter, who placed it in his safe and locked it. Next morning Cotter and I took it up and gave it to Dogherty. About 6 p.m. on the 8th I went with Constable Way to Dean's house. He was in bed, apparently asleep. I said "Wake up, George," he sat up in bed. I said, "I have two warrants for your arrest." He said "Yes." I said "I will read them to you." I read the warrants charging him with causing poison to be taken by his wife with intent to murder, and the other, attempting to administer poison directly. He said as to the first, "Very strong that; I suppose I will have to go and prove my innocence." As to the other warrant, he said, "Pretty hard that, I can assure you; I had no knowledge that poison was in the house." I cautioned him, and said "You told me, last night, that you gave your wife tea and toast on Sunday evening last, and also on Sunday morning." He said "Yes." I said "Were the vessels clean that you gave your wife tea and toast out of?" He said "Yes, thoroughly clean; I scalded the teapot before I made the tea, and I got a clean cup and saucer off the dresser." I said that "In the tea which your wife says that you gave to her on Sunday morning last, arsenic has been found." He said "Well, that's mysterious; I had no knowledge of poison being in the house. I did not wash the cup and saucer which I gave her the tea out of; the wife must have washed them up." He then asked me "Did you see the powder which Dr. Newmarch showed me yesterday?" I said "I saw a powder sealed up but I did not see the powder." He said, "Did you see the writing on the powders?" I said, "No." He said, "I would like you to trace that writing." I said, "I will, and I have done so, to the North Sydney Friendly Dispensary." [*It is here admitted, both by the Crown and Mr. Meagher, that these powders had nothing whatever to do with the case, and inquiry about them is not necessary.*] He said, "I gave my wife lime-water and milk and a few drops of brandy on Monday night last, and I gave her the medicine in the same glass shortly afterwards, and that is why the medicine had a milky appearance." (I had not referred to that matter.) He said, "The first I heard about poison being in the house was on Tuesday morning last." He said, "Mr. Weynton, who lives next door, asked me what about the poison that is found in the bottle; and Mrs. Seymour told me yesterday that the police were coming up." I searched his room and clothing, and I took him from room to room as I searched. When I took him to his wife's room she was in bed. He went to the bedside and said, "Do you want me to go?" She said, "If you are innocent you had better go and prove you are innocent." Prisoner said, "I am innocent." I took him to the Police Station. I got all the bottles back from Hamlet in my safe custody.

Cross-examined:—Before he spoke of the powder being in the medicine I had not heard of it. I have not been able to trace the sale of arsenic or strychnine in North Shore.

STEPHEN JAMES COTTER, Inspector of Police:—I received the syrup bottle. It was sealed on my table; put in my safe. Next day took it to Dr. Newmarch, and then to Hamlet as I received it. I also received the tonic from Chivers; gave it to Brennan as I received it; also bottle urine from

Chivers,

Chivers, sealed, put it in safe and gave it to Brennan as I received it; also a parcel marked "Nightdress," sealed, gave it to Brennan. The tumbler I got from Brennan, and gave it to Brennan in same condition as received. He returned it to me, and it was in my safe. Nothing was done to the tea, and I gave it to Hamlet, and nightdress, and got them back last week. On Sunday last, 31st March, got two bottles from Chivers. I gave them to Hamlet.

DR. NEWMARCH (recalled):—The bottle of urine that Hamlet got last was mine. I gave a bottle of urine to Chivers, which I got from Mrs. Seymour. Took the first bottle on March 10th. The second I drew myself from her, which I gave to Chivers.

MRS. SEYMOUR: I gave Dr. Newmarch a bottle of urine at prisoner's house. It was my daughter's. The doctor sent me a note to get it, and I got it—it was a Sunday.

It is agreed, with consent of prisoner, his attorney advising him, that Mrs. Murphy may be called at a later stage.

[Case for Crown concluded.]

DEFENCE.

GEORGE DEAN (prisoner):—Master mariner, holding a certificate. I am employed by the North Shore Steam Ferry Co. for eleven years. Am 27. Have saved life off the steamer several times. I received a watch in token of it once. It is true as to what she swore as to over eight months acquaintance and my visiting her. There was nothing in the conduct of her mother or herself during the eight months I was visiting to lead me to believe they were not respectable. I never insulted her during our married life with reference to herself or family. There is not a word of truth in what she swore as to my charging her with having another child. Quite the reverse. She said to me on several occasions, "What do you do with the £2 you have every fortnight?" I said, "It went in paying land and timber." She then said, "I suppose you want some of it to keep your illegitimate children." I said, "Whoever told you I had illegitimate children? You know I have none." She then said a woman told her, and she would not name. This conversation started six months ago, and came up now and again. Remember Mrs. Seymour staying at the house. She and I could not agree. She used to be going at me. At latter end of April, 1894, she was staying with us six weeks or two months. We lived more happily when she was away. We were on happy terms; only when the mother was living in the house, when the wife used to get disagreeable and the mother as well. I did cause the mother to leave. Mr. Gail moved her things. I know Miss Cassin. I have not communicated with her in any way. I did not say what she swore I did as to marrying her when I get free from you. Remember Friday, 1st March. I left home about 11·15. Nothing was wrong between us. She appeared all right when I left. I returned at 7·30 a.m. next day. She was up and front door open. I stayed at home all day Saturday. I went to bed at 9 a.m. She made no complaint. She did not call me at 1, but did at 6. I got up. She appeared well and jolly when she came to my bedside to wake me. She did not tell me she had drunk anything that disagreed with her. She did not tell me about taking anything to her friends to see. She said after tea, "I don't feel well." I said, "What is the matter?" She said she felt weak. I said would she have a drink of brandy or porter. She said, "Yes." I went and bought a bottle of porter and 1s. worth of brandy. Came home and she was in bed with the child. It was about 9 p.m. I opened the bottle in the bedroom, having asked her would she have brandy or porter. She said, "Porter." I got a glass and went to fill it with porter, half froth, which I gave her. She said, "Are you not going to have some?" I said, "Yes," and I did. I laid on the opposite side of the bed till 11 p.m. Before leaving I gave her a glass of milk and a few drops of brandy. I kissed her and said "Good night," and went to my work. I am very fond of the child. I often nurse it. I got home about 9 a.m. on Sunday. Went in the back way to my wife. She was asleep. I did not wake her, but went down stairs and lit the fire. I put the kettle on and then had a bath. I then heard the child cry. I went up to the bedroom and asked her how she felt. She said she slept well all night. I then said, "What would you like this morning?" She said, "I'll have a drink of porter; it done me good last night." I took a glass off a little table close to her bedside. Went into the bath-room and washed it out. Came back to the bedroom, picked up the bottle of porter, poured some into the glass. Seeing there was no head on it, I said, "It is flat and sour." I tasted it. She said, "Put a teaspoonful of sugar in it, George, and liven it up." I did not. I drank the porter myself. I said I would not give it to her as it was flat and sour and might make her sick. I did not carry it as she swore. [*Shows how, in the ordinary way, by finger and thumb.*] I was shaking it as I came in. There is no truth whatever in her statement that there was a white powder in it. I did not turn my back on her as I poured out the porter. I did not put the cork in the bottle on Saturday night. After the porter I said, "I'll give you a nice cup of hot tea." I went down stairs and prepared the teapot. I scalded it out, made the tea, made some toast, got a cup out of the dresser, emptied some milk out of a billy. It was scalded on board the steamer, as usual. I took the tea and toast up to her. She was just the same. She appeared to be the same as I left her before. She had complained before of having a headache. She said her head was aching when I brought the tea up. I poured some tea into the saucer, and put some pillows behind her to enable her to sit up. She then said, "Will you go and tell Mrs. Adye I want her?" I went and got her. Mrs. Adye went upstairs. I went into the dining-room and had my breakfast. Mrs. Adye came downstairs while I was at it. We had a conversation. On the Sunday I asked her to have a doctor. I did so because she could not keep anything on her stomach. It was at dinner time. She said, "No; I do not want a doctor, I will be all right in the morning." Through the day I gave her a drink of milk. About 12 p.m. she asked me to go and lie down and have a sleep. I was nursing the child all the morning. She said she would call me when she wanted me. She called "George" at 6 o'clock, and I got up and went to her. She was just about the same as in the morning—complaining of her head. She asked me to get her a cup of tea. I did so. I asked her if she would have an egg. She said "No," and asked for bread and butter, which I gave her. I left home at 9·45. Worked all night. On Monday morning, came home about 7·30 a.m. I went to her. She was in bed. I asked her was she any better. She said she felt better. I said, "Well, if you feel better, don't get up and worry yourself, I'll get you some breakfast," which I did as soon as I could. It consisted of a grilled loin chop, which I brought home specially for her, as she was very fond of it, bread and butter, and cup of tea, which she ate heartily. I then said, "I'll bring you up some water in a dish, and you can sit down in bed and wash baby," which I did. She got up and

sat

sat in a chair with her boots off, and proceeded to wash the baby. I then said, "Why don't you put your boots and stockings on, instead of keeping your feet on the cold oilcloth?" She then dragged an old garment, and put her feet on it. I then went and had my own breakfast. After breakfast I came upstairs and was amusing the child, lying on the bed. She also on the bed, with her wrapper on. After a while I fell off to sleep. I got up between 12 and 1 o'clock. She woke me up, and said to give her a drink. I went downstairs, and gave her a drink of milk. She was lying down, but not complaining, except of her head, and I then went and purchased a new tin of cocoa next door. It was never opened till I opened it. This was on Monday, between 12 and 1 o'clock. I made her a cup of cocoa. She would not have anything to eat. I brought it to her. She drank half of it, and said she would not drink any more. Said she did not want any more. I drank the other half myself in her presence. I was lying on the bed, and was awake about an hour. She was, as usual, complaining of her head, but not out of bed. I woke at 3 o'clock, she asking me to rub her head with menthol. I said, "Why don't you have the doctor?" I was rubbing her head. She said, "No; the pain will go away by-and-bye." I did not see her retching on Monday up to 3 o'clock. She never said anything about vomiting on Monday up to 3 o'clock. I then lay on the bed, playing with the child. The milkman came at 5. I went and got the milk in a jug, brought it fresh to her, and gave her a drink of it. She drank near a glassful, and lay down on the bed. So did I. Half an hour after she started to throw the milk off her stomach, at 5·30, about. I got up off the bed, and said, "I'll stand this no longer; you'll have to have a doctor, and I'll go and get him." I went for him. I hurried to him, and I returned home at 6·30. I saw the doctor a little after 8 at the house. He saw her. He gave me a prescription. Between 6 and 8 she vomited a couple of times. I got it at Guise's. I kept saying to him, "Be as quick as you can." On getting home I got a tablespoon out of the dresser, took it and the medicine to the bed-room. She said, "George, give me a drink." I said, "I have got some medicine for you, old girl." She said, "Give me a drink first;" so I gave her a drink of lime-water and milk, as the doctor ordered. There was half a glassful altogether. She did not drink all of it. She was drinking fast. I said, "Don't drink it too quick." With that she left about a tablespoonful in the glass. I then went to the mantel, got the medicine and tablespoon. I gave the bottle a shake, and poured out a tablespoonful. I then went to her bedside and said, "Come on, old girl, take your medicine." She said, "Oh, wait a while, George; don't give it to me just yet." With that I poured the medicine from the spoon into the glass that she had the lime-water and milk out of. The reason was that I could not hold it steady, and as the doctor had ordered her lime-water and milk I thought it would not hurt her. I then picked up a teaspoon from the sugar basin, and carelessly stirred the spoon round in the medicine in the glass. The reason was that Guise told me to shake the bottle. I tasted the medicine. The smell was worse than the taste. [On it being observed that he tasted everything, he says I am in the habit of tasting all medicines.] There is no truth in the statement that I put a powder in the medicine. It is not true that I told her Dr. Newmarch told me to put a powder in the medicine. No mention was made of a powder that night. Mrs. Adye came to see her on Sunday morning. She said Mr. and Mrs. Gail were there on Sunday. I left home on Monday night at 11·20. I saw her before I left. I kissed her affectionately, and she me before leaving. I left a glass of milk and lime-water by her, and a stick for to knock with, and the baby's food. On Tuesday morning I got home at 7·30. I saw Mr. Weynton leaning over the fence. What Mrs. Weynton said is true. This was the first time I had heard poison mentioned. I went to my wife and said, "What is this I hear about a bottle you have been drinking out of with a white powder in the bottom?" (Weynton said, "What has your wife been drinking out of a bottle with a white powder in it?" He then said, "This poison." I said, "There is no bottle with a white powder that I know she has been drinking out of.") She said, "Oh, the doctor has the bottle; never mind about the bottle, give me a drink." I said, "Why did you not tell the doctor about that when he was here." She said, "Oh, never mind about that, the doctor knows all about the bottle." I had not seen Mrs. Seymour at this time. My wife seemed to me, from her conduct to me, just the same as any other ordinary day. On hearing about the bottle I summoned the doctor. I wanted to go, but she said "Don't leave me," and I sent Robertson. The doctor came. I was lying on the bed beside the wife crying when the doctor came. He asked her something that I did not hear, as I got up when he visited her. I was crying on account of hearing that she had been drinking poison. After he finished talking to her I then said, "Now tell the doctor all about this bottle you have been drinking out of with the white powder in it." The doctor said, "I'll look out for that; I'll look out for the bottle." I then told the doctor what was told to me that morning. He asked for a sheet of paper, which I got, and he wrote a prescription. I went downstairs, took off my heavy coat, and put a light one on. I was standing at the foot of the stairs waiting for him. I was crying to think of what had happened. The doctor said, "Oh, don't give way, Dean, there is no danger; but get that prescription made up." I went and got it made up. I went to sleep in a chair, and got the prescription and gave it to Mrs. Lee. I went to sleep. I got up at 4 o'clock. Wife called me. I left home at 11 o'clock. Returned home on Wednesday morning at 8 a.m. I left Mrs. Seymour in the house on Tuesday night. I went to see my wife. She was still ill. She was vomiting. On Wednesday I asked Mrs. Seymour what she had been having. Saw soda-water bottles. On the Thursday forenoon was asleep in the dining room. Doctor came and woke me up and asked me, "Dean, did you give your wife a powder in the medicine on Monday night?" I said, "No, doctor." He then showed me a packet of powders he had, and said, "Did you ever see these powders before?" [*These are the powders referred to as immaterial.*] I said, "No." He went upstairs. He called me up. He asked me in the presence of my wife, "Did you put a powder in the medicine on Monday night?" I said, "No." She said, "You did, George." I said, "How can you say that?" and with that I left the room. I forget whether I told the doctor how I gave it. I did not say, "You would hang a man." She did not say, "Why, George, you told me the doctor ordered the powder." On Thursday morning she said, "What made the medicine white?" I thought after the doctor had gone I would go and ask her why she said it. I said, "What makes you say I put a powder in the medicine." She said, "Because it was white." I then said, "Did she not see me put it into the glass which she drank the lime-water and milk out of?" She said, "No." I said, "You know you asked me for a drink as soon as I came home," to which she replied, "Yes." I said, "Did I not then want to give you the medicine, and did you not say, 'don't give it to me just yet?'" She said, "Yes." I said, "Did you not see me pour it into the glass which you had the lime-water and milk out of?" She said, "No; she did not notice that." Next day, Friday, the Sergeant arrested me. It is perfectly true what the

Sergeant

Sergeant said as to reading the warrants. I have never purchased or used arsenic or strychnine. I don't know what is the quantity to give. I have never deposited a powder in any of her food. I know the tonic. I took some of it the first week in February. I took three doses. It brought back my appetite. I took it from her room to mine. One day at this time I was in the habit of bringing home 1½ lb. of beef to make beef-tea. I asked her to have it. There was a basin of beef-tea this day. They said it was bitter. I was called up to my dinner by Mrs. Seymour. I went to see how my wife was. I saw a basin of beef-tea by the bed. I never had interfered with it. Her mother said to the wife, "Come and have a taste of the beef-tea." She started to give it to her. The wife took a spoonful and said she did not like it; it was bitter. Mrs. Seymour then tasted it and said it was all right; "There is nothing wrong with that." Previous to taking it the wife was eating chocolates. Mrs. Seymour said, "It must be the taste of the chocolates that makes the beef-tea taste nasty." I took a couple of spoonfuls of it at Mrs. Seymour's request and I found it was all right, but a little salty. I said "Why don't you drink some, Pet, it would do you good." She said, "No." I said, "Don't throw it away, I'll drink it for my supper before I go to work." Mrs. Seymour said, "Go and get your dinner, it will be cold." Mrs. Seymour said she threw it away and I did not drink it. As to the groats. It was a Sunday morning. I came home. Mrs. Seymour said wife had just had her breakfast. Saw her. She said she felt a little better. I had a bath, breakfast, a smoke, read *Sunday Times*. I went up about 10·30. The wife ill; she was not so well, and vomited a few times. I held the basin to her. She sat in my lap at her request. During this time Mrs. Seymour vomited. I then asked, "What is the cause of your being sick." She said she did not know. She had some groats for breakfast and Mrs. Seymour had some. They had their breakfast before I came home. I said, "Shall I get the doctor." They said, "No, we will be all right by-and-bye." I went to the doctor next day and paid him for her accouchement, and told him of their both being sick on Sunday. I got a prescription from him which I took home. I told him what was the matter, and said, "Can you give me anything for it." I put it down to chaff, her talking about the illegitimate children. We were on good terms. I have done what I could to beautify the home. We have many times chatted over the making of a new home. I have done all I could to render her happy.

Cross-examined:—I was in gaol on the 28th March, and saw my solicitor on that day in the hospital. I did not know that day that a charge of bigamy was to be made. I don't know that Mrs. Gail was in Meagher's office that night with two policemen. The clerk, sitting at the table, told me that Gail was going to be arrested. I said, "I know nothing about the divorce." He said we might get Gail—that Gail might be arrested. I thought Gail was divorced long ago. She was pretty well always on. I can't give any reason for her trying to poison herself, nor did I see anything in her conduct to lead me to think she would get a charge against me. I never heard about their characters till Meagher asked the question in the Court. He never told me of it. I was sitting by him in the Police Court. I know they were vomiting; not frequently—three or four times before dinner. I did not notice them purging. It is true what they say, except I was not there at dinner. I don't doubt the beef-tea was thrown away. I would have drunk it if it had been there. It was on Friday afternoon we had the quarrel. I was going out on the bicycle. She asked me to hold the baby. She said, "You never will hold the baby when I want you." The chaff about the illegitimate children was two or three times. The story about the tea is true as to my saying "Drink it whilst it is warm," and that she sent me for Mrs. Adye. I drank the porter that was flat and sour. Barring the position in which I held the glass and the powder, her account of it is true. I did not see her vomiting on Sunday. I heard her swear that immediately, or twenty minutes, after taking her breakfast, in which was a chop, she was vomiting incessantly. It is not true. She was all right till 12 or 1 o'clock, when I went and got the cocoa. I saw her drink it. Nobody could tamper with it. She could not put anything into it. After drinking the cocoa, she did not frequently vomit and purge. She seemed all right. To my belief she was all right. She did not vomit to my knowledge after the cocoa. I heard the doctor say she was suffering from acute arsenical poisoning that evening. She did not mention a pain in her stomach to me. I know nothing about her taking her nightgown off. She was on the closet that day. I can't say how often. I was in the house all day. Hansbach was downstairs on the sofa from breakfast to dinner time. It was Tuesday morning I told her she would have to tell the doctor about the water and the bottle. It was Thursday morning that the doctor spoke to me about the powder, and told me she said I had put one in the medicine. She said, "You know, George, you did." I can't say she said, "You know it is a falsehood." I did not say anything about my putting the medicine into the used glass by way of explanation. I never gave the explanation to Doctor Newmarch. I did not say, "Why did not you let me take it to the doctor." I did not think anything of her charging me with putting a powder into the medicine. I did for the moment. I know of no medicine glass. Mrs. Seymour told me on the Thursday after the doctor left that arsenic was found in the bottle, and that the police were coming. They came that night. I was the only person who cooked the food or handled it, or gave her the medicine. I thought it was doing her good. She did not vomit before I left. She told me on the Tuesday when I returned that she had been vomiting and purging. I sent for the doctor to see her, and ask him about the bottle. I know it was the police laid the information against me, not my wife. When the doctor said this is a very serious charge, I did not have any idea that it referred to me.

MARGARET CASSIN:—Single woman. I know prisoner and his wife. Since his marriage he has avoided me. I have seen him twice since his marriage. Once with his wife. Once in Oxford-street on his bicycle. His wife invited me to see her.

THOMAS SUMMERBELL:—Manager of the North Shore Ferry Company. Prisoner is master of one of the boats. Ten or eleven years in the employ. I think everything that is good of him.

In reply, DR. NEWMARCH: On Tuesday I went at 8·15 to prisoner. He was not lying on the bed beside his wife, crying. He was not there at all. The statement that he said "Now tell the doctor all about the bottle that you have been drinking out of with a white powder in it," is not true. It is absolutely untrue. He never said that in his wife's presence. He never told me about the bottle on Tuesday. On Wednesday night I said, "What about this bottle and this charge of poisoning against you." I said it is a most serious charge, and asked him what foundation there was for it. He said "I know nothing about it, take any steps you can to discover the poison and who put it there." This was on the Wednesday night. I let him know distinctly that he was charged with putting poison into the bottle. He never gave me any explanation of the medicine looking milky. I never heard of it before to-day. On the Wednesday night he was crying when I visited her late, and he was on the bed, but there was no such conversation before me about the bottle.

By

By a Juror: Gail said, "I want you to test, I think there is poison in it." Mrs. Gail or Mrs. Seymour did not accuse prisoner. Gail said he thought Dean had put the poison in the bottle. Mrs. Dean told me on Tuesday that she thought prisoner had put poison in. I had got the bottle on Monday night, and I asked Mrs. Dean was there any foundation for it, as I could not take the statement of any one who left the bottle with me. It was after taking the medicine in which she said the powder was that she said she suspected him of putting poison in the bottle. Gail was reticent when he came and asked me to test the bottle. I said he must tell me all about it. He then told me it was a patient of mine I was attending. I said, "Who do you mean." He said "Mrs. Dean." He then said he thought that it was the husband poisoning the wife. I asked his reason for saying that. He said they did not live happily together. Lime-water is colourless, and has no white powder in it. Gail said Mrs. Dean left the bottle at my house. I knew Mrs. Dean had been to my house on Saturday night, and that she had been to the chemist's.

WILLIAM MICHAEL DOHERTY: I analysed the lime-water. It had no poison of any kind in it. I examined everything that came out of the place which we received from the Police, and found no poison. I got another bottle of syrup from Mrs. Adye. There was no poison in it.

LOUISA MURPHY: I am sister to Gail. We lived together at West Maitland till up to ten years ago. He was then about . There is no foundation for any suggestion that he was mixed up in a poisoning case. He then went to live with my sister. I never heard of his being mixed up in a poisoning case.

MRS. DEAN: I never accused prisoner of having to support illegitimate children. On the Tuesday he was not in the room, when the doctor came, crying. Such a conversation as prisoner swore to as to his saying "Now tell the doctor all about the bottle that you have been drinking out of with a white powder in it," never took place. No such conversation took place, as he said did, with me after the doctor left in which he suggested that the white look in the medicine was caused by his putting the medicine into the tumbler that I had drunk lime-water and milk out of (see page 13). [*Conversation as stated by prisoner read to her.*] I had a drink of lime-water and milk that night before I took the medicine, but I left none in the glass. It is quite untrue that he drank the glass of porter off which I refused there and then. I thought I was being poisoned when I took the bottle to Gail. I only had a cup of tea on the Sunday. I thought it was suspicious about the bottle, but I had no real conviction that I was being poisoned. It was just mentioned—as perhaps. I did not accuse my husband then. It was just said, "Perhaps it is poison." I did not suspect my husband then. My suspicion was aroused against my husband on Sunday morning after the incident of the porter and then the tea. I did not alter my manner to my husband, as I did not know positively that there was poison till the doctor told me on Thursday afternoon. He said he would drink the beef-tea before he went to bed. I did not get out of bed from the Saturday night, except on Monday morning, from the purging. He was kind to the child.

Mr. Meagher addresses Jury 7·45.

MRS. DEAN, at the request of Juror, then shows how much syrup she put in the glass.

Hamlet says the quantity is a little over 2 ounces. That would not be a fatal dose, but a dangerous dose. There would be half a grain of arsenic in a tablespoonful of tonic. The strychnine would modify the arsenic, to which it is antagonistic, and would counteract it. A series of doses, though not one is fatal, may kill.

Mr. Want to Jury 10·35; finishes at 11·50, and Court adjourns.

6TH APRIL.

MRS. DEAN (*by Juror*): I did not see him offer the medicine to me in a spoon. He did not offer it to me in the spoon. I did not see him pouring it into the tumbler. When he came back from the chemist's he placed the medicine on the mantel. I did not know that he was measuring the medicine till he brought it to the bedside and asked me to take it. I then noticed that he had a spoon in the tumbler, pressing the back of it against the glass, as though he were trying to mix something by stirring it and pressing the back of the spoon against the side of the glass. He then asked me to drink it. It was then I noticed the milky appearance of the medicine, and asked prisoner the cause of it. He replied that it was a powder that the doctor had ordered to go with the medicine, and I drank it. This was the very first time the medicine was offered to me. Between five or ten minutes elapsed from the time of his putting the medicine on the mantelpiece and his giving it to me. No one was in the room whilst the medicine was on the mantelpiece. I did not get out of bed. He did give me a drink of lime-water and milk, but whether before he went or after he returned with the medicine I cannot say. I drank it. I did not refuse the medicine at first, but took it at once on his offering it to me. His account is not correct.

PRISONER (*by Jury*): Directly I arrived home with the medicine I proceeded to the kitchen and got a tablespoon from the drawer in the dresser. I then went upstairs to her bedroom, and when I got up she asked me for a drink. I said "I have some medicine for you, old girl." She said "Give me a drink first of lime-water," which I did. After giving it to her she started to drink it quickly. I said "Don't drink it too quick." She drank nearly all, leaving a table-spoonful in the glass. I put it on the little table by the bedside. I then went to the mantelpiece and got the spoon and medicine from the mantelpiece, where I had laid it when I came up. I took the bottle and gave it a shake and got the spoon, poured out a spoonful of the medicine, went over to the bedside and said, "Come old girl, take your medicine." I offered it to her in the spoon. She said, "Wait a few minutes." I then took the glass off the table out of which I had previously given the lime-water and milk in and poured the medicine into the glass. There was a small quantity of lime-water and milk in it. I then picked up a teaspoon on the table, and I just carelessly stirred the medicine round, after stirring it awhile she turned over and rose to take the medicine. I was in the room from the time I brought the medicine home till I gave it to her in the glass. It was about five minutes from the time I brought it to the room till I gave it to her. She appeared to suffer when I was offering the medicine to her in the spoon. I can't say whether she saw me offer it to her in the spoon. She was facing out towards me in the bed. There was nothing to prevent her seeing it. I waited till she drank it. I had my hand behind her whilst she drank it. I never kept away from the place during her confinement. I used not to stop talking, as her mother said she was to be kept quiet.

I sum up.

Questions for Jury:

I. Did she take poison somehow? Mr. Meagher admits that she did.

II. Was it by accident or design? Repeated illnesses after the groats, the syrup, the cocoa, and the medicine. No poison used in the house for any innocent domestic purpose.

III. If the poison was taken by design, who administered it? There were only three people in the house—the prisoner, the mother, and the daughter. The defence set up by Mr. Meagher is that the poisoning is the work of "a trinity of conspirators"—Mrs. Dean, her mother, and Mr. Gail.

(*a*) Is there evidence of such conspiracy?

(*b*) Is the defence that the wife poisoned herself to get up a false charge against her husband a reasonable explanation of the circumstances of the case?

Jury retire 12·25, and return at 9·55 with a verdict of guilty on the first count, with a strong recommendation to mercy on account of the prisoner's previous character.

Sentence—Death.

North Sydney, to wit.

THE examination of Stephen James Cotter, of North Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Inspector; Richard Brennan, of North Sydney, Sergeant of Police; Mary Dean, of North Sydney, wife of George Dean; Bernard James Newmarch, of North Sydney, medical practitioner; William Mogford Hamlet, of Sydney, Government analyst; William Michael Doherty, of Sydney, assistant analyst; William James Guise, of North Sydney, chemist; Arthur Gale Street, of North Sydney, chemist; Thomas Edmund Macdonald, of North Sydney, chemist; Richard John Smith, of North Sydney, chemist; Frederick William Gail, of North Sydney, furniture broker; Harry William Jenkins, of North Sydney, painter; Bessie Walke, of North Sydney, wife of Philip Walke; Ethel Adey, daughter of Tom Procter Adey, of North Sydney; Joseph Chivers, of North Sydney, constable; Caroline Seymour, of North Sydney, widow, in the said Colony, taken on oath this 23rd day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1895, at North Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, in the presence and hearing of George Dean, who is charged this day before me for that he, the said George Dean, on the 2nd day of March, 1895, at North Sydney, in the said Colony, feloniously did cause poison to be taken by Mary Dean, his wife, with intent to murder the said Mary Dean.

No. 11.
Information.

New South Wales, to wit.

BE it remembered, that on this 8th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1895, at North Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, and within the Metropolitan Police District, Stephen James Cotter, an Inspector of the Police Force of the Colony aforesaid, of North Sydney, appears before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices duly assigned to keep the Peace of our Lady the Queen in and for the Colony of New South Wales, and on oath informs me, from information he has received and from circumstances within his knowledge, has just cause to suspect, and does so suspect, and verily believes that, on the 2nd day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1895, one George Dean, of North Sydney, did, at North Sydney, in said district and Colony, feloniously cause to be taken poison by one Mary Dean, the wife of the said George Dean, with intent to murder the said Mary Dean contrary to the Act in such case made and provided; whereupon the said Stephen James Cotter prays that I, the said Justice, will proceed in the premises according to law, and will issue my warrant for the apprehension of the said George Dean.

Sworn at North Sydney, in the said Colony, on the day first above written, before me,— S. J. COTTER.

W. BARNETT SMITH, J.P.

No. 12.
Warrant.

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

WHEREAS information hath this day been laid before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Colony of New South Wales, for that one George Dean did, at North Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, on the 2nd day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1895, feloniously cause poison to be taken by one Mary Dean, the wife of the said George Dean, with intent to murder the said Mary Dean, and oath being now made before me, substantiating the matter of the said information: These are, therefore, to command you, in Her Majesty's name, forthwith to apprehend the said George Dean, and to bring him before some one or more of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Colony aforesaid, to answer to the said information, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my Hand and Seal, this 8th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1895, at North Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid. W. BARNETT SMITH, J P.

Court of Petty Sessions, 9 March, 1895.

GEORGE DEAN.

B.W.—That he did on the 2nd March, 1895, at North Sydney, feloniously cause poison to be taken by Mary Dean, the wife of the said George Dean, with intent to murder the said Mary Dean.

Adjudication:—Remanded until the 14th instant, at the application of Police. Bail refused.

F. W. EDWARDS, S.M.

Court

Court of Petty Sessions, 14 March, 1895.

GEORGE DEAN.

B.W.—That he did cause poison to be taken by Mary Dean with intent to murder the said Mary Dean.

Adjudication:—Remanded upon the application of Sub-Inspector Cotter, as the witnesses for prosecution cannot attend. Bail refused. Remanded to Tuesday next.

G. W. F. ADDISON.

Court of Petty Sessions, North Sydney, 19 March, 1895.

GEORGE DEAN.

CHARGED by warrant that he did, on the 2nd day of March, 1895, feloniously cause poison to be taken by one Mary Dean, the wife of the said George Dean, with intent to murder the said Mary Dean.

No. 13.

Depositions.

Stephen James Cotter, being duly sworn, on oath, states:—I am an inspector of police, stationed at North Sydney; I laid the information in the case before the Court; it refers to the prisoner; on Tuesday, the 5th instant, I found the bottle produced, marked "Dean, No. 1," with a letter from Dr. Newmarch, in my room at the police station; it was sealed and tied on the following morning, Wednesday, the 6th instant; I showed the bottle, in the state I received it, to Dr. Newmarch, at his surgery; I then took it over to the Government Laboratory, and delivered it to Mr. Doherty, assistant to the Government Analyst; on Thursday afternoon, the 7th instant, Dr. Newmarch showed me, at his surgery, several powders with a paper round them, with the words "As before"; the doctor enclosed them, in my presence, in the wrapper marked "Dean, No. 2," and gave them to me; on the same Thursday afternoon, the 7th instant, I sent Constable Chivers to Dr. Newmarch's surgery; Chivers shortly afterwards, at the police station, gave me the medicine bottle produced, marked "Dean, No. 3," containing a liquid; on Thursday evening, the 7th, Sergeant Brennan gave to me the tumbler produced, which contained a liquid; I locked the tumbler and its contents in my safe for the night, and next morning tied and sealed it in the state in which I received it, and gave it at the police-station to Sergeant Brennan; I also gave Sergeant Brennan the bottle, "Dean, No. 3," and the powders, "Dean No. 2," for the purpose of delivery to the Analyst; on Friday, the 8th instant, after the arrest of the prisoner, Sergeant Brennan handed to me two prescriptions marked "Exhibits A and B"; on Sunday, the 10th instant, Constable Chivers, in my room at the police-station, took from a locked drawer in my room of which he had the key the bottle produced, marked "Dean, No. 4," with its contents, and also a parcel marked "Dean, No. 5," produced; on Monday, the 11th instant, I gave the bottle marked "Dean, No. 4" and the parcel "No. 5" to Sergeant Brennan, for the purpose of delivery to the Government Analyst; on Tuesday, the 12th instant, I received from Constable Chivers in my room, taken from a locked drawer, a small bottle containing a white liquid, which was delivered by me to the Government Analyst; on Sunday, the 10th instant, I was at the prisoner's residence; several articles, bottles, &c., were taken possession of by Sergeant Brennan; they have since been handed to the Government Analyst.

S. J. COTTER.

No questions asked by accused.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 19th day of March, 1895, before me,—

JAMES GILES, S.M.

Richard Brennan, being duly sworn, on oath, states:—I am a sergeant of police, stationed at North Sydney; about 6 p.m. on the 8th instant I went to the prisoner's house in Miller-street, North Sydney, with Constable Wearn; I saw the prisoner in bed in an upstair back room; I said, "Wake up George"; prisoner sat up in bed; I said I have two warrants for your arrest; prisoner said "Yes"; I said I will read them to you; I read the warrant produced for the charge on the 2nd March; prisoner replied, "Pretty strong that; I suppose I will have to go and prove my innocence"; I then cautioned the accused in the usual way, and said, "You told me last night that you gave tea and toast to your wife on Sunday evening and morning"; prisoner said "Yes"; I said, "Were the vessels you gave the tea and toast out of clean"? prisoner said, "Yes, thoroughly clean; I scalded the teapot before making the tea, and I got a clean cup and saucer off the dresser"; I said, "The tea which your wife says you gave her on Sunday morning, arsenic has been found in it"; prisoner said, "Well, that's mysterious; I had no knowledge of poison being in the house; I did not wash the cup and saucer out, the wife must have washed them up; the first I heard of poison being in the house was on Tuesday morning last; Mr. Weynton, who lives next door, asked me what about the poison that was found in the bottle, and Mrs. Seymour told me yesterday that the police were coming up"; prisoner then said, "Did you see the powders that Dr. Newmarch showed me yesterday?" I said I saw a packet sealed up, but I did not see the powders; prisoner said, "Did you see the writing on the powders?" I said, "No"; prisoner said, "I would like you to trace that writing"; I then searched prisoner's room and clothing; after searching prisoner's room I took him from room to room searching; I took prisoner to his wife's room; prisoner's wife was there in bed; prisoner said to his wife, "Do you want me to go?" prisoner's wife said, "If you are innocent, you had better go and prove your innocence"; prisoner said, "But I am innocent"; I found nothing in the prisoner's residence which appeared to me to be like arsenic; I took two small boxes, one containing pills, and one a bottle containing a brown liquid; these are now in the hands of the Government Analyst; before I took the prisoner to his wife's room prisoner said, "I gave my wife some lime-water and milk and a few drops of brandy on the Monday night, and I gave her the medicine in the same glass shortly afterwards, and that is how the medicine had a milky appearance"; I took the prisoner to the police station and locked him up; on the night of the 7th, before prisoner's arrest, I went to his house and saw Mrs. Dean and her mother, Mrs. Seymour; Mrs. Dean was in bed; about five minutes after I got there Dean came in and spoke to his wife, and then went out to a back room; the glass containing liquid [*produced*] was given to me by Mrs. Seymour in Mrs. Dean's presence; it was taken from under

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the chest-of-drawers; I handed the glass and its contents over to Mr. Doherty, at the laboratory, Sydney, in the state that I received it; after I took the glass from Mrs. Seymour I went into the prisoner's room, and I said, "How do you get your water?" Prisoner said, "From the Sydney Water Supply, from a tap;" I said, "The reason I ask that question is in consequence of your wife's illness; I thought if you get water from a tank that poison might get into it accidentally;" prisoner said, "There is no poison in the house; the first I heard of my wife's illness was on Saturday night last, and I gave her tea and toast on Sunday morning, also on Sunday evening; the case seems mysterious to me;" I produce an empty tumbler which I took possession of the night of the arrest; it is not the tumbler that contained the tea; Mrs. Seymour gave me this tumbler and told me something; it was given to me in the kitchen; the tumbler is clean; the bottle marked "Dean No. 3" I received from Mr. Cotter; also the powders "Dean No. 2;" I handed them to the Assistant Government Analyst; this was on Friday, the 8th instant; on the 11th instant, the bottle marked "Dean No. 4," and the night-dress produced, I handed over to Mr. Doherty, the Assistant Government Analyst; on Sunday, the 10th instant, I took possession of five bottles at the accused's residence, in the presence of Mr. Cotter, and with three other bottles and some pills I handed over the lot to the Government Analyst on the 15th instant; one bottle contained lemon syrup, which I received from Bessie Adey.

To Mr. Meagher: I remember the prisoner asking me to clear up the writing on the powders; I found the writing to be the writing of Arthur Gale Street, the Friendly Society's Dispensary, North Sydney; I could not get the date; I have not brought Street to the prisoner; only a member of the society can get medicine there; I visited the prisoner's house once before the arrest; Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Gale were there; I have known prisoner as master on the night ferry; I have never heard anything against his character; prisoner has been in the ferry service about eleven years; the prisoner bears a high character.

R. BRENNAN.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 19th day of March, 1895, before me,—

JAMES GILES, S.M.

Mary Dean, being duly sworn, on oath, states:—I am the wife of the prisoner, and I live in Miller-street, North Sydney; I have been married to the prisoner twelve months; I was married in March, 1894; the night-dress produced is my property; I put it on clean on Sunday morning, the 3rd March instant; I ceased to wear it on Monday morning, the 4th; it was stained by me during my illness; it was taken off on the morning of the 4th and put in the clothes basket; my mother found it in the basket and brought it to me, and asked if it was my night-dress; it was then in the same state as when it was taken off; Dr. Newmarch took the night-dress from my room in my presence on the 6th May; my mother got it from the basket; Dr. Newmarch took it on the 7th instant; I know the bottle marked "Dean No. 3," a tonic; Dr. Newmarch took this bottle from my house on Wednesday or Thursday the 6th or 7th instant; on the 7th instant, Sergeant Brennan took from my house the tumbler containing tea; on the 8th, Dr. Newmarch took the bottle marked "Dean No. 4" from my room; it contains urine of mine; on the 8th, Sergeant Brennan got the empty tumbler produced from my house on Friday; it is the tumbler out of which I drank some lemon syrup; I know it because it is the only one in the house of that kind; the doctor also got a bottle of breast milk from me; I have been living with my husband for the last six months; my mother was there during my confinement; was attended by Dr. Newmarch and my mother; my mother left when the child was a month old; my mother did not return to the house after this until the 4th March; there was no adult inmate living in the house from January to the 4th March but the prisoner and myself; I have never had any quarrels with my neighbours; I have not had much to do with them; I was at Surry Hills before I was married; I lived first after marriage at Mosman's Bay; on the 25th February I bought the bottle marked "Dean No. 1" from Mrs. Adey, a grocer in Miller-street; it then contained lemon syrup; I brought it home, and Miss Adey came home with me; we opened the bottle; it was sealed and capped, and Miss Adey had the first drink; then I had a drink; I suffered no ill effects from that drink, nor did Miss Adey; I continued drinking the syrup up to Friday, the 1st March, and inclusive of that day; I did not suffer in any way from the drinking; on the Friday, the 1st March, I had some words with my husband; it was over the baby; I asked prisoner to mind the baby, but he refused, and said, "I have no time—I am going out"; my husband is at home in the day time; my husband complained about the house and the child not being clean; before this my husband had said something about Miss Cassin; I said, "Maggie Cassin is the girl you should have married; prisoner said, "that is the girl I ought to have married, and that is the girl I will marry as soon as I get free from you"; before and after the birth of my child the prisoner asked me to leave the house; prisoner said, "I am not the father of the child"; prisoner did not beat me, but he treated me unkindly; prisoner kept me without money, but he supplied the house with what was necessary; prisoner said he had met Miss Cassin; he just mentioned it in course of conversation; we were on unfriendly terms before my confinement; the child was born on the 26th December, 1894; I know of no reason why the prisoner should have said the child was not his; prisoner sulked a week for many a time; I never had poison in the house; my husband did not sleep with me, he occupied a separate bedroom; my husband was away at nights; I never knew of prisoner or my mother having poison in the house; on Friday, the 1st March, I went to bed in my usual state of health; the syrup was kept on the sideboard up to Friday morning the 1st March, it was then removed to the kitchen by myself; on Saturday morning, the 2nd March, I came down stairs to the kitchen; I then prepared a glass of lemon-syrup from the bottle in the kitchen, and the water from the tap; I noticed that the tumbler was clean before I put the syrup in; I then made a drink and swallowed three or four mouthfuls; I then noticed a most bitter taste. I then recognised the same taste as what I had tasted in some beef tea that I had some five weeks before; I then lit the fire and prepared the breakfast; prisoner came in while I was getting breakfast; we had breakfast together; after breakfast I started vomiting; I continued to vomit and my head was very bad; the prisoner did not give me anything; at lunch time on the same day I made some more syrup from the same bottle; I tasted it, it had a bitter taste so I threw it down the sink; I then took the bottle to Mrs. Adey; she tasted the syrup and said something to a Mrs. Walker who was there; Mrs. Walker then tasted the syrup; I left the bottle at Mrs. Adey's for 10 minutes and went home to get my baby;

baby; I then got the bottle again, it had a small quantity of syrup in it; I took the bottle to Mr. Smith, a chemist in West-street; he told me something and returned the syrup; I then took the syrup to Mrs. Gail's; we had a conversation; I then took the bottle of syrup to Dr. Newmarch; Dr. Newmarch was not there; I took it back to Mrs. Gail's and left it there; I did not see it again until to-day; on Saturday, the 2nd, I went to bed after tea; between 9 and 10 on Saturday my husband gave me some porter; he then returned to work; I suffered in no way from this; on the 3rd instant my husband gave me some porter in the morning; prisoner came home a little after 9 o'clock on the Sunday morning; prisoner came into the bedroom and said, "How do you feel this morning?" I said, "I have suffered severely from pains in my head"; prisoner said, "What would you like to drink—either some brandy or some porter?" I said, "Give me what you think will do me the most good"; prisoner said, "You had better have some porter"; prisoner took a tumbler into the bath-room, and washed it; he returned to my room; I noticed he had the tumbler in the palm of his hand, with his fingers round it; I raised myself in bed, and noticed something white in the bottom of the tumbler; it looked like a powder; prisoner turned his back to me, and put some of the porter into the glass; there was no porter in it when I noticed the powder; prisoner then smelt it; I said, "What is the matter with it?"; prisoner said, "It has turned sour;" I said, "Put a spoonful of sugar into it—it will freshen it up"; prisoner said, "No, it may make you sick"; prisoner then threw it over the balcony, and took the glass downstairs; at about 10 o'clock in the morning of the 3rd instant I was in bed; prisoner came into the room, and brought a cup and saucer in with him; the cup contained tea; he poured some of it into the saucer, and said "Drink this"; I noticed something white clinging to the saucer round the edge of the tea; I asked what it was; prisoner said, "It is the cream off the milk"; I put it to my lips; prisoner said, "Drink it while it is hot"; I asked prisoner to go for Mrs. Adey; prisoner said, "Drink the tea before I go"; I said "No"; prisoner then went for Mrs. Adey; as soon as I heard the gate click I got out of bed; I took a tumbler off the washstand; I wiped it with a towel, to make it clean; I then put the tea into the tumbler, and placed it under the chest of drawers; Mrs. Adey returned with my husband; I put two-thirds of the tea in the tumbler in the glass, but left what was in the bottom of the cup; after Mrs. Adey came, I said something to her; my husband came upstairs, and said, "Did you drink the tea?"; I said "Yes"; prisoner said, "It will do you good"; prisoner then took the cup and saucer out of the room; on the 4th instant Dr. Newmarch saw me, and prescribed for me; on the Monday night, the 4th instant, about 10 o'clock, prisoner brought some medicine to the bedside, and said, "This is your medicine; drink it"; it was in a tumbler, and looked milky; prisoner brought it into the room, in the tumbler; the top looked like curdled milk; I said, "What is that?"; prisoner, "It is a powder that was ordered to be put into the medicine"; prisoner had a spoon in the tumbler, pressing the back of it against the glass trying to press the stuff on the top; I drank the medicine; prisoner then gave me a spoonful of sugar and went off to his work; after taking the medicine I became worse, and I vomited and purged every ten minutes through the night; prisoner did not speak to me for a week before my confinement.

MARY DEAN.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 19th day of March, 1895, before me,—
JAMES GILES, S.M.

Prisoner remanded to Thursday next, the 21st instant, at the request of attorney for the prisoner.
JAMES GILES, S.M.

Court-house, North Sydney, 19th March, 1894.

Mary Dean, recalled, and duly sworn, on oath, states:—On Tuesday, the 5th instant, I had a conversation with prisoner and Dr. Newmarch; I had told the doctor something before this; Dr. Newmarch said, "Did you put a powder in your wife's medicine?" prisoner replied, "No"; I said, "You gave me a powder in the medicine"; prisoner said, "No, I did not"; I said, "Did you not say the doctor had ordered a powder in the medicine?" prisoner replied, "No, I did not"; I was taking medicine during my confinement to which a powder had to be added, prescribed by Dr. Newmarch; on Saturday, the 2nd instant, the doors of the house were closed when I got up; I had coffee and tea stored in the kitchen; they are still used in the house; no one has suffered from using them; the powders [*produced*], marked "as before," were found on the outside doorstep by me; about three weeks before my illness, on the 2nd instant, a man named Jenkins was there with a party of friends of Mrs. Gail; my mother was not there; the powders were on the doorstep when I came back from Miss Adey's; I took them in and examined them; I did not notice the powders on the step when I passed out; it was a moonlight night; my mother attended me up to Tuesday night, the 5th instant; I was taking medicine prescribed by Dr. Newmarch; my mother arrived at 12 o'clock on the Monday night, and left on the Tuesday morning at 5 o'clock; the prisoner gave me my medicine while my mother was away; my mother returned on the evening of the 5th instant; I have improved in health since Tuesday night; my medicine is kept in my bedroom; I mean since my confinement; one bottle was kept on my husband's table in another room—the bottle marked "Dean No. 3"; he said he was taking the medicine; I asked prisoner what the medicine was doing there; prisoner replied, "I am taking the medicine, as I have no appetite;" I have not been subject to attacks of illness, except about three weeks after my confinement; I then had my mother attending me; she was attacked the same as me after taking some groats; she was sick after the groats; the prisoner was in the house at this time; there was no other occasion on which the doctor attended me for such an illness; the same bitter taste I recognised in the syrup I tasted in the beef-tea; my mother brought me the beef-tea upstairs; prisoner was there; this was about 11 o'clock in the forenoon; my mother said, "Drink this, it is beautiful"; I put a spoon into the tea and tasted it; I said, "I cannot drink it on account of a bitter taste"; my mother said, "I tasted it down stairs, and it was all right"; my mother then tasted it, and said, "It is most bitter; it must have been a gall in the meat; it did not taste like this when I tasted it downstairs"; my mother asked the prisoner to taste it; prisoner tasted it, and said, "It's all right"; prisoner then said, "It is all right, drink it"; I did not drink it; my mother told prisoner she was going to throw it away; on the 5th instant, in the morning, prisoner was in my bedroom, and said, "Mrs. Weynton has spoken to me about poison being in the syrup-bottle"; I said I did not know of any poison being in the bottle; I said, "The bottle is at Dr. Newmarch's"; prisoner said "Why did you not let me

take

take the bottle to Dr. Newmarch?" I said it was a pity to wake him; I did not have the powders when I left the house; they were not in my possession before I left the house; I found them when I returned with Miss Adey.

By Mr. Meagher: I first knew Dr. Newmarch took the bottle on the 4th instant; my mother told me at half-past 12 o'clock on the 4th instant; I gave the empty glass up on the Friday; I told my mother it was there on the Wednesday; my mother took the glass out and examined it; Mr. Gail examined it the same time as my mother; the glass was under the chest of drawers for three days; my mother lives at Brunswick Cottage, M'Mahon's Point; Gails live about a mile away; the prisoner leaves for work about a quarter to 11 o'clock at night generally; my mother arrived unexpectedly; I heard she was at Gail's place at 9 o'clock on Monday night; three hours after this she came to the house; while living at Mosman's prisoner said that my mother must leave the house; after this my husband made her leave the house; my mother attended me during my confinement, and after for a month; prisoner came home after 7 o'clock on the Monday morning; I first heard of poison from Dr. Newmarch, on the 7th instant; on the Monday I told my mother about the powder in the porter, tea, and medicine; I told her about the porter; I did not tell my mother that I had preserved the tea; when I told my mother of the powder in the tea, porter, and medicine my mother did not ask whether I had preserved any of those liquids; it excited my attention when I saw prisoner with his fingers round the glass; I wanted to get prisoner away in order that I might preserve the tea; I thought it was of some importance; although I preserved the tea I did not tell my mother where it was; Dr. Newmarch saw me on Monday night and asked me questions about vomiting, and asked about the nightdress; he did not ask what I had eaten; the doctor asked for an explanation of my vomiting on the Tuesday; I did not then refer him to the tea under the chest of drawers; the doctor saw me on the Wednesday twice; I did not then draw his attention to the tea; I saw my lemon syrup before the prisoner came home; from the time I got up to the arrival of the prisoner I had not been outside the house; I know Mrs. Thompson; I know I was not at Mrs. Thompson's house on the 2nd March; I know I was not outside; I now remember I was in Mrs. Thompson's on the Saturday, the 2nd instant, therefore I must have been outside before prisoner came home; on the 2nd March the prisoner suggested getting the doctor; on the following day the prisoner also suggested getting the doctor; my husband was going to his duty all the time; I remember prisoner making me a cup of cocoa; prisoner helped to boil the kettle; prisoner said on the Monday, "You must and will have the doctor"; I had been refusing to see the doctor; prisoner then left the house and got the doctor; the doctor saw me first on the 4th instant; from the time my mother came until the prisoner was arrested I never told prisoner of the bottles or powder; prisoner was kind to me during my illness; I returned to the house with Miss Adey before the prisoner left; I asked all in the room who dropped the powders; I put them in the sideboard and then after into my pocket; I am sure the powders were the same; I placed the powders in my pocket as I did not wish to leave them on the sideboard; I wished to take them upstairs; the powders were found in my pocket by my mother; the dress was not worn after the party; I never remember prisoner holding a glass with his fingers round before; prisoner was holding the glass up; it was not held down for me to take; prisoner turned his back to put the porter in; the bottle had been previously opened; I have no doubt I saw powder in the glass; I told prisoner to put sugar into it to freshen it up; I do not know that I had any reason for asking for the sugar to be put in; I saw prisoner bring the medicine in the glass; I was in a weak condition; the bottle of medicine was brown; when poured into the glass it had a white colour; my husband came in breathless from the chemist and put the medicine in my room; I did not see the bottle until next day; a little table was near the bed; bottles and tumblers were on the table; I had been drinking lime-water; prisoner did not say that the white was from a few drops of lime-water being in the tumbler; when the medicine was poured out it had a white substance on the top like curdled milk; I had never seen this before in medicine; I had no idea that my husband was attempting to poison me; it never struck me that the white substance was poison; I did not ask my husband about it because I wanted to see if prisoner would ask me to take it; I intended to ask about the powder afterwards; prisoner said it was sour; I did not say I could see white stuff in it; the tea had a lot of little white lumps floating on the top of the tea round the edge of the saucer; I knew there was no business to be powder in the glass; I thought in my own mind that I was being poisoned, but I did not tell anyone; I did not think seriously of what Mr. Meagher said when I said that I did not think anyone was trying to poison me; when I saw the white round the saucer my suspicion was stronger; I was in bed; I forgot about the tea under the drawers, and therefore did not mention it to anyone; I knew Dr. Newmarch had a bottle on the Tuesday to analyse for poison; I did not mention the cup of tea, as I forgot it; the doctor did not ask on Monday what I had been eating; I did not regard the medicine as suspicious, although I suspected my husband was trying to poison me; I had never seen medicine like it before; I believed what prisoner said when he said the powder had to be put in; the powder had a most bitter taste; the taste remained about two days; it remained in my mouth Saturday and Sunday; the medicine was so bitter that I could feel it in my mouth all day Tuesday; a neighbour named Mrs. Weynton was not there when I spoke to the doctor; I remember on Tuesday morning prisoner coming to my room and saying, "What is this I hear about a bottle?" prisoner did not put the question to me, why did you not tell me about the bottle? I did not say to prisoner there was poison in the bottle; I said the doctor had it; I think Mrs. Thompson and the doctor were in the room when I spoke to prisoner; on Tuesday the doctor was not present when prisoner asked about the bottle; upon Saturday, the 2nd March, was the first time I formed an opinion that prisoner was trying to poison me; it was never suggested to me before the 2nd March that prisoner was doing anything wrong to me; my mother never suggested it; before the 2nd March my mother never gave me advice to go to a doctor or chemist; my mother never told me if I ate or drank anything that made me ill to take some of it to a chemist to be analysed; I have been married twelve months; the date of prisoner's arrest was the anniversary date of the marriage; I have never seen prisoner in company with Miss Cassin; prisoner told me that the only time he met Miss Cassin was when he was riding his bicycle once in Oxford-street; prisoner said it was in December last that he met Miss Cassin; I had met Miss Cassin before my marriage, we were on friendly terms; I have spoken to Miss Cassin since my marriage, we are still on friendly terms; I have not tried to avoid Miss Cassin in any way; I have never asked Miss Cassin over to see a sideboard made by the prisoner; I know Mrs. Hughes; I went there to show Miss Cassin the child; she saw the child and kissed it; this would be about the beginning of February; I told Miss Cassin about the sideboard, but I did not invite her

her over; on a Sunday I went to see Miss Cassin; I knew Miss Cassin was there; I asked prisoner to come over with me, but he refused, saying he was tired and preferred to sleep; the prisoner, during the twelve months of our married life, has never raised his hand to me; some of the furniture had been given to me by my mother; my mother was excited when prisoner asked her to leave the house; she did not say she was being put out of her own home; I don't think my mother saw the prisoner when she left the house; I remember fainting in my mother's arms when she had a quarrel with the prisoner; I knew my mother was distressed by her language; I have never seen prisoner the worse for drink; prisoner paid the grocer's and baker's bills; I got the money from prisoner often to pay these bills; prisoner has always taken an interest in his home; for four months I received £2 a week; I had plenty to eat then; prisoner has tried to get an advance on land to build a house; prisoner paid for fencing some land; I did not know he had bought this land; I thought he was paying it off; my husband has asked me to be saving in order that we might build a house; I remember prisoner saying, "Well, old girl, I wonder if I could get an advance of timber from Mr. Eaton, the timber-merchant"; prisoner fenced the land himself after his night-work; he paid £6 15s. for the material; prisoner said he paid £3 10s. for the material to make the sideboard; I know prisoner wrote to Mr. Lloyd about getting timber for the house; I opened the correspondence with Mr. Eaton and gave it to prisoner; there was no trouble about my opening these notes. [*Mr. Eaton's letters now put in by Mr. Meagher, Exhibits* C & D.] I had an insurance on my life; I made no will in the prisoner's favour; prisoner never asked me to do so; prisoner would not be a penny better off if I died to-day; I was insured before marriage; before marriage I sent my insurance papers to the prisoner; prisoner suggested not to pay the premiums; since then prisoner has never suggested to me to insure my life; I have never seen prisoner in company with Miss Cassin.

To Bench: On Sunday, the 3rd, prisoner gave me the tea; I had no reason for wiping the glass except that I thought it might be dusty.

To Police: My mother left at half-past 5 to go home and get breakfast, not to avoid the prisoner; I was at Mrs. Thompson's place a very short time; my husband has frequently suggested that we should part; my husband has been kind to the child; the house was locked at night; I was always up to let my husband in; my back door was sometimes unlocked at night; I had no knowledge that my mother was coming that night.

To Mr. Meagher: I had a conversation with a reporter and gave a long statement; I noticed a mistake when I read the report; I did not send and say it was incorrect.

To Bench: Prisoner put the bottle of porter behind the door; it had been opened the night before.

MARY DEAN.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 21st day of March, 1895, before me—

JAMES GILES, S.M.

Bernard James Newmarch, being duly sworn, on oath states:—I am a legally qualified medical practitioner, living at North Sydney; I know the prisoner's wife; she has been under my care since the 26th December last, up to the present time; I first saw the bottle marked "Dean No. 1" on the 4th March; I received it from Mr. Gail; I sealed it and handed it to the police; the powders marked "Dean No. 2" I received from Mrs. Dean on the 7th March; I sealed and handed them to Inspector Cotter on the same day I received them; they were wrapped in a paper with the words on it "as before"; the bottle "Dean No. 3" I also received from Mrs. Dean, and handed to Constable Chivers on the 7th March; the bottle "Dean No. 4" was given to me by Mrs. Dean as a bottle containing urin; I gave it to Chivers on the 7th instant; I received the night-dress produced from Mrs. Dean; I took it out of a back room; it contains stains; I gave it to Constable Chivers; I saw Mrs. Dean wearing a night-dress like the one produced; on Monday, the 4th March, at about 6·30, I was called by the prisoner to see his wife; I visited her about 8·10 p.m.; I called as soon as I could; Mrs. Dean was pale, her skin was moist, and her tongue was clean; she stated she had vomited everything she had taken, and purged; the stomach region was tender, pulse regular, good volume; I prescribed, and gave strict instruction as to diet; the prescription produced marked Exhibit A is the prescription I gave; in January I gave the prescription produced, marked Exhibit B; I saw Mrs. Dean on March the 5th at the request of the prisoner; prisoner seemed very anxious I should go there as soon as possible; vomiting had been incessant, but her general condition was not worse; I found my instructions had not been carried out; I tried to obtain some vomit, but I could not; the general symptoms; her tongue was clean, but her eyes were red; on Wednesday I went to the prisoner's wife in the morning, and in the evening prisoner left a message for me to come when I got home; this was on the 6th instant; Mrs. Dean was better when I saw her in the evening; on the 6th instant I had a conversation with the prisoner; I spoke about the bottle and a charge of poison; prisoner asked me to take any steps about the poison, and try and find out how it was administered; a man named Gail brought the bottle "Dean No. 1" to me on the 7th instant; on the Wednesday Mrs. Dean got better and continued to do so; Mrs. Dean and her mother on the 7th instant, at Mrs. Dean's house, had a conversation with me about a powder; I went downstairs and woke up the prisoner and brought him up to the room; I said to prisoner, "Did you put a powder in the medicine on Monday when you gave it to your wife?" your wife accused you of doing so; prisoner replied, "You know I did not"; no powder was to be taken with the medicine; on Sunday after Mrs. Dean's confinement, December the 30th, I attended both Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Seymour for an attack of vomiting and purging; on January the 14th prisoner came to my house and asked me for a prescription for his wife because she was attacked as before; I prescribed, but did not see them; the symptoms are compatible with arsenical poisoning; the taste of strychnine is bitter; arsenious acid is easily obtained, and is made more soluble in hot liquid; from half a grain to three grains of arsenic would be a fatal dose in ordinary cases; if put in tea arsenic would run in white little round lumps.

To Mr. Meagher: When prisoner came for me he presented the appearance of a man anxious and distressed at the illness of his wife; I don't remember anyone saying, "Dr. Newmarch ordered a powder to be put in the medicine," but Mrs. Dean did state to me that she thought a powder was to go with the medicine

medicine the same as the first; I don't remember the conversation about Mrs. Dean saying to prisoner that the doctor had ordered a powder to be put in the medicine; arsenic is tasteless; I do not consider the bitter taste in the syrup would be caused by arsenic; if strychnine was in the liquid it would be bitter.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 21st day of March, 1895, before me,— B. J. NEWMARCH.

JAMES GILES, S.M.

William Mogfort Hamlet, being duly sworn, on oath, states:—I am the Government Analyst; on the 6th March instant I received from Inspector Cotter a bottle properly sealed, and labelled "Eastern, Roberts and Agnew, Camperdown, lemon syrup"; the second label is "Dean No. 1, March 5th, 1895,"; the capacity of the bottle is 24 fluid ounces; it contained a clear liquid, lemonade amounting to $2\frac{3}{4}$ fluid ounces; there was a dense white substance at the bottom of the bottle; the analysis of the contents was made, and one and three-quarter grains of arsenic was found, together with 1·54 grains of strychnine, which imparted to the mixture an intensely bitter taste; on the 16th March I received from Mr. Doherty, my assistant, a tumbler, properly secured and labelled, containing tea and milk, together with a white sediment; Mr. Doherty made the analysis; I received a paper package containing five powders, like the powders produced, "Dean No. 2"; these were submitted to analysis, with the result that no poison was found; I next received an 8-ounce medicine-bottle, marked "Dean No. 3, March 7th, 1895"; this bottle contained $2\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces of medicine, which, upon analysis, contained 3 grains of white arsenic, together with distinct traces of strychnine; I next received a bottle labelled "Dean No. 4, March the 10th, urine passed March 9th and 10th"; this, upon analysis, was found to contain arsenic; I next received a woman's night-dress, 3 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and 27 inches at its widest part; on the lower part, behind, I found large irregular stains of fæcal matter, extending over an area of 17 by 15 inches, close down to the bottom edge of the garment; the fæcal matter was subjected to analysis, and found to contain distinct traces of arsenic; I next received a small phial, properly sealed, and labelled "Milk drawn from breast Mrs. Dean, handed to inspector by Dr. Newmarch"; it was found to contain no poison; other bottles and articles were examined, but they did not contain poison.

To Mr. Meagher: From three-quarters of a grain up to 3 grains would form a fatal dose; I have seen the prisoner before on the ferry; prisoner has always appeared to be a man of good character.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 21st day of March, 1895, before me,— WILLIAM M. HAMLET.

JAMES GILES, S.M.

Remanded till Friday, the 22nd March, 1895, at the North Sydney Police Court, to be taken at 2·45 p.m.

North Sydney, 21st March, 1895. JAMES GILES, S.M.

William Michael Doherty, being duly sworn, on oath, states:—I am laboratory assistant to the Government Analyst; on the 8th March, a Friday, Sergeant Brennan handed me the exhibits—one a tumbler containing tea; the second, powders marked "Dean No. 2"; the third, a medicine-bottle containing a liquid marked "Dean No. 3"; and on Monday, the 11th March, Sergeant Brennan handed me two exhibits—one marked "Dean No. 4," and the other a night-dress, numbered "Dean No. 5"; on Thursday, the 14th instant, Inspector Cotter handed me a bottle containing milk; on Friday, the 15th March, Sergeant Brennan brought me several bottles, a tin, and two pill-boxes—one containing pills; I handed all these, with the exception of the tumbler and tea, to Mr. Hamlet, in the same condition as they were handed to me, properly sealed and secured; the tea I submitted to analysis on the 8th instant; the tumbler contained 6 ounces of liquid—tea and milk; the liquid contained traces of arsenic, and white arsenic, weighing one-tenth of a grain, was found as a sediment in the bottom of the tumbler; I did not test the tea for strychnine.

To Mr. Meagher: I could not say if arsenic would be present in the human milk, if it had been discovered in the urine; two and a half grains would be a fatal dose; if one-tenth of a grain of arsenic was put into liquid it would be reduced; I am of opinion that one-tenth of a grain, if put into a cup of tea, would not produce lumps round the top; arsenic is not very soluble in cold water, but it is made more soluble in warm water; the quantity of arsenic would not be considerably reduced in this cup of tea, if allowed to stand some days; if a quantity of arsenic was placed in a tea-cup, I should expect the greater part to remain as a sediment in the bottom of the cup; I have read in medical works that the result of taking arsenic is to make the pulse small, frequent, and irregular.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 22nd day of March, 1895, before me,— W. M. DOHERTY.

JAMES GILES, S.M.

William James Guise, being duly sworn, on oath, states:—I am a chemist, carrying on business in Miller-street, North Sydney; I am duly registered; on the 2nd March I dispensed the prescription marked "Exhibit A," for Mrs. Dean; I afterwards made up other prescriptions; no arsenic was put in any of the prescriptions; white arsenic is not in common use; it is used to kill dogs or white ants, but it is always coloured; white arsenic is always coloured before being sold.

Mr. Meagher: When prisoner came for the prescription he was in a very excited state; he forgot the prescription, and had to go back for it; prisoner seemed much put out, and wanted the prescription made up in a hurry; prisoner went off in a hurry with the medicine; I have never sold poison to the prisoner; he has never asked for any; my last instructions to the prisoner were to shake the bottle.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 22nd day of March, 1895, before me,— WILL. JAS. GUISE.

JAMES GILES, S.M.

Arthur

Arthur Gale Street, being duly sworn, states :—I dispense for the United Friendly Societies only ; I remember dispensing powders, similar to those produced, for a Mr. Jenkins ; I gave them to Jenkins on the 14th February last ; arsenic if put in water would float in little round globules round the edge of the cup.

To Mr. Meagher : I never sold any arsenic or strychnine to the prisoner ; the powders contained no poison ; I think I gave the powders to Mrs. Jenkins.

ARTHUR G. STREET.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 22nd day of March, 1895, before me,—

JAMES GILES, S.M.

Thomas Edmund MacDonald, being duly sworn, on oath, states :—I am a chemist, carrying on business in Walker-street, North Sydney ; I know the prisoner ; I have dispensed for prisoner's wife ; I dispensed the prescription marked "Exhibit B" for Mrs. Dean on the 4th January last ; it is not a tonic ; there was no arsenic in it ; strychnine was in the bottle produced ; about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a grain in the bottle marked "Dean, No. 3" ; I don't sell much white arsenic, except for white ants, and it is always coloured.

To Mr. Meagher : Prisoner has never come to me to purchase poison.

THOS. E. MACDONALD.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 22nd day of March, 1895, before me,—

JAMES GILES, S.M.

Richard John Smith, being duly sworn, on oath, states : I am a chemist, carrying on business in West-street, North Sydney ; I know Mrs. Dean ; on the 2nd March instant, Mrs. Dean came to my place with a bottle like the one produced ; I tasted the liquid it contained ; it was a bitter sweet taste ; I gave it back to Mrs. Dean at once.

RICHARD JOHN SMITH.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 22nd day of March, 1895, before me,—

JAMES GILES, S.M.

Frederick William Gail, being duly sworn, on oath, states :—I am a furniture broker, and live at Miller-street, North Sydney ; I know the prisoner well, and his wife and mother-in-law ; I have known them about twelve months ; there is no quarrel between us in any way ; I live a mile and a-half from the prisoner, and Mr. Lee's, where Mrs. Seymour was living, is about a mile in another direction ; on Monday night this month I took a bottle to Dr. Newmarch like the bottle produced ; it had a label like the one produced "*Lemon syrup*" ; I got the bottle at my house from Mrs. Dean, the wife of accused ; she gave it to me, asking me to have a drink of lemon syrup ; I took a cup and put a small quantity in, and then filled the cup with water ; I took a small quantity in my mouth and found it was bitter, so I spit it out ; I corked the bottle up and put it into my pantry ; I did not put anything into it ; I did not know of anything being put into it ; the bottle was given to me on a Saturday, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, by Mrs. Dean ; on the Monday after I took it to Dr. Newmarch ; I can swear I gave it to the doctor in the same state that I got it ; I spoke to prisoner the night I got the bottle, but I did not mention anything about the bottle to the prisoner ; Mrs. Dean has been at my place since her illness, and Mrs. Seymour was at my place some hours after I got the bottle on the Saturday night, between 8 and 9 o'clock that night ; Mrs. Seymour remained about three-quarters of an hour ; I did not show her the bottle ; Mrs. Seymour saw the bottle on the Monday night and tasted some on the cork ; she did not appear to relish it ; Mrs. Seymour did not put anything in the bottle ; I was not at Dean's the night I gave the bottle to Dr. Newmarch ; I was there the next Wednesday, about 10 o'clock in the morning ; Mrs. Dean was there and her mother ; Mrs. Seymour showed me some vomit in the bedroom which was in a chamber.

To. Mr. Meagher : Mrs. Seymour has been a frequent visitor to my house of late—about once a week for the last six weeks, perhaps eight weeks ; Mrs. Seymour has asked my advice about purchasing goods ; I remember Mrs. Seymour coming on the Saturday night ; I knew of the illness of Mrs. Dean's baby before Mrs. Seymour called ; I may have told prisoner I was sorry to hear his child was ill ; Mrs. Seymour was at my house about three-quarters of an hour on the Saturday night ; I saw Mrs. Seymour to the door on the Monday night ; she went in the other direction from Dean's house ; she left my house about half-past 9 ; Mrs. Dean said she went to get the contents of the bottle analysed ; she did not tell me that if ever she got ill her mother told her to get everything analysed ; I never remember a friend coming with a bottle before to be analysed ; I did not mention the bottle to prisoner, as I let it pass out of my mind ; I remember removing Mrs. Seymour's goods from Dean's residence ; I remember prisoner saying something about that the absence of the mother-in-law meant happiness for him.

WILLIAM GAIL.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 22nd day of March, 1895, before me,—

JAMES GILES, S.M.

Harry William Jenkins duly sworn, on oath, states :—I am a house-painter, and I live in Alfred-street, North Sydney ; I remember getting some powders from Mr. Street on the night of the 14th February last ; after getting them I went to a party at Dean's that night, and I lost the powders there, as I never recollect seeing them afterwards.

HARRY WM. JENKINS.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 22nd day of March, 1895, before me,—

JAMES GILES, S.M.

Bessie

Bessie Walke, duly sworn, states:—I am a married woman, living with my husband, Philip Walke, at North Sydney; I know Mrs. Dean; I saw her on the 2nd March at Mrs. Adey's; Mrs. Dean had a bottle of lemon syrup; I tried the syrup; I just put a little to my lips; I was sick after it; I was there while Mrs. Dean went for the baby; no one put anything in the bottle while Mrs. Dean was away; I saw Mrs. Dean take the bottle away.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 22nd day of March, 1895, before me,— BESSIE WALKE.

JAMES GILES, S.M.

Ethel Adey, duly sworn, on oath states:—I live with my father, at Miller-street, North Sydney; I am not married; I know Mrs. Dean; on the 25th February, Mrs. Dean bought a bottle of lemon syrup from our shop; I went home with Mrs. Dean; I had a drink from the bottle; it tasted sweet, and like other syrup; it did me no harm; I had no more after it; Mrs. Dean brought the bottle back to the store; I was there when the bottle was brought back.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 22nd day of March, 1895, before me,— E. ADEY.

JAMES GILES, S.M.

Remanded till the 23rd instant, to be taken at 9·30 a.m.

Police Court, North Sydney, 22nd March, 1895. JAMES GILES, S.M.

Joseph Chivers, duly sworn, on oath states:—I am a constable, stationed at North Sydney; on the 5th instant I received the bottle produced, marked "Dean No. 1," from a man in the employ of Dr. Newmarch, named Cuthbert; on the 7th I received from Dr. Newmarch, at his surgery, the bottle marked "Dean No. 3"; on the 10th instant I received the bottle marked "Dean No. 4, urine," and a paper parcel from Dr. Newmarch, marked "Dean No. 5"; the parcel contained a night-dress; on the 11th instant I received a small bottle from Dr. Newmarch, in the police station, marked "Dean No. 6"; all the bottles were tied and sealed; I handed them to Mr. Cotter on the dates I received them, with the exception of bottle "Dean No. 1," which I left on Mr. Cotter's table, in his office.

JOSEPH CHIVERS, Constable.

Accused has no questions to ask.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 23rd day of March, 1895, before me,—

JAMES GILES, S.M.

Frederick William Gail recalled and re-sworn, on his oath states:—*To Mr. Meagher:* I got the bottle of lemon syrup on the 2nd March; I took it to Dr. Newmarch on the Monday; Mrs. Dean's instructions were to take the bottle to Dr. Newmarch if she did not call for it; I did not attach much importance to Mrs. Dean not coming on the Sunday; after prisoner told me his wife was ill I thought of the bottle; I went to Mr. Guise about the bottle; I did not mention Mr. Guise yesterday; Mr. Guise said he had not time to analyse the syrup; I have been married about two years; I was married at 32 years of age to Lydia Ruth Hudson, by the District Registrar, Newtown.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 23rd day of March, 1895, before me,— F. W. GAIL.

JAMES GILES, S.M.

Mary Dean recalled and re-sworn states:—*To Mr. Meagher:* Dr. Newmarch prescribed for me on a former illness; I took his medicine; on that occasion I did not complain to Dr. Newmarch or anyone about being poisoned; when I was ill this time I cannot remember my mother speaking to me about a certain policeman; my mother did not mention the name of a certain policeman; before marriage I was at home with my mother; my father is dead; I have resided in Norton-street and Riley-street; there were other inmates of the houses at those places; Thomas Jones was in one place, living in the second up-stairs room; my mother had the up-stairs front room; I never heard my mother mentioned as Mrs. Jones; Jones was in David Jones' as a tailor; about twelve years ago he also worked at Clement Lewis's I never heard that Mr. Jones was a well-known criminal; I remember a one-eyed man being at the house in Riley-street; I don't know his name; he was there about a dozen times; he was introduced to my mother; I never heard he was a house-breaker; I don't know that he is in gaol; I never heard a man in plain clothes tell Mr. Jones that he had his eyes on him and the Melbourne guns; two or three other men used to come and see Jones; they were from Melbourne; I would not see them for months at a time; I don't remember the men turning up about race-times; I never saw much jewellery with Mr. Jones; I know some persons named Rose in Riley-street; I believe boarders were taken there; Roses were living about the length of the Court from our house for four or five years; there seemed to be people staying there; I have spoken to Mrs. Rose; my mother knows her; she has been in our shop; I have seen my mother go over to Rose's; she took fruit and other things; I have never seen her go without something in her hand; I never saw my mother in the house after Roses left; I never saw my mother go a message for Mrs. Rose; my mother remained a quarter or half an hour at Mrs. Rose's; sometimes there were females at Mrs. Rose's place; I have heard her called "Madame Rose"; I heard her place was a notorious brothel; I remember some of the girls coming to our shop from there.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 23rd day of March, 1895, before me,— MARY DEAN.

JAMES GILES, S.M.

Caroline Seymour, being duly sworn, on oath states:—I am a widow, and I live with my daughter, Mary Dean, in Miller-street, North Sydney; the witness, Mrs. Dean, is the only child I have living; I have been living with Mrs. Lees at M'Mahon's Point; I was a servant there; Mrs. Lees is about three-quarters of a mile from Gail's; Gail's is about a mile to Dean's; my daughter was confined on the 26th December last; I nursed her; Mr. Dean sent for me; I produce the telegram marked "E"; I was there

there for a month before, and for a month after the confinement, up to the latter part of January last; I went somewhere else then; I went to Mrs. Johnson's, at Surry Hills; I boarded there; I went from there to my late situation; I was at the situation about one month; I know Mr. and Mrs. Gail a little through Mrs. Dean; I was not at Dean's when I left after the confinement until the 4th March; I called at Gail's on Monday night, the 4th instant; I was shown a bottle with a liquid in it; I don't know what it was; Mr. Gail asked me to taste the cork; I was at Gail's on the Saturday before, but was not shown any bottle then; I tasted the cork; it had a bitter taste; I heard something there, and I went home, which is in the opposite direction to Dean's house; I went for a cloak; I then went to the prisoner's house; I got there at about ten minutes past 12 o'clock at night; I passed Dean at the park, near his house; I had no conversation with the prisoner then; neither of us stopped; I went to the house through the back door, which was closed but not locked; my daughter was in bed; she was very ill; she was vomiting and purging the whole night; I left at twenty minutes to 6 in the morning; I had to go home and light the fire; I went back to my daughter's between 5 and 6 o'clock the next night, Tuesday, the 5th instant; when I went in the prisoner was there; I asked prisoner what was the matter; prisoner replied, "I do not know"; on the following Wednesday I saw some tea in a tumbler under the drawers in my daughter's room; I looked for it in consequence of something my daughter told me; after Dr. Newmarch told me something about poison I spoke to prisoner about poison on the Thursday after; prisoner replied, "I know nothing about it"; on Wednesday I had a conversation with Dr. Newmarch, my daughter, and the prisoner; something was said about a powder in the medicine; Dr. Newmarch said he never ordered a powder; my daughter said to prisoner that he put a powder in the medicine; prisoner replied, "I did not"; my daughter has never been unhealthy; I have known her to have an attack of illness on the 13th January last; I was ill also—suffering from vomiting and purging; I took some groats that were left unfinished by my daughter; prisoner was there and waited on us; I prepared the groats in the kitchen, and left them on the dining-room table while I prepared the prisoner's breakfast; I made some beef-tea for my daughter five or six days after the groats; I made it in the kitchen; the prisoner was in the house when I made it; I left it on the stone; I was ironing; prisoner could get at it; no one else was in the house except my daughter, who was in bed; I took it to my daughter; she said it was bitter; I tasted it before I took it up; it was all right; I gave it to my daughter, into her hand; prisoner tasted it, and said, "It is all right"; I said there must have been a gall in the meat; I took it down stairs and threw it away; I saw Mrs. Dean on the Thursday before I went to the circus with her; I am not bad friends with prisoner; I gave my daughter the greater part of her furniture; prisoner asked me what the groats were; I said I was making them for his wife.

To Mr. Meagher: I gave groats because she was not to have solid food; I cooked the groats before 9 o'clock; my daughter ate them about half-past 9; they were not eaten before the prisoner came home; I have never been so ill before; I did not say to my daughter that there must be poison in the groats; I did not in January communicate an opinion about poison to a member of the police force; the groats was not bitter; the beef-tea was; I put salt and pepper in the beef-tea when I made it, before I tasted it; I have not been to prisoner's house since the confinement; I have seen Mrs. Dean several times; I saw my daughter away from the house on the Thursday before the Saturday; I just know the Gails; I called in there on a Saturday night; before the Saturday night I may have called in two or three times; I asked if they had seen my daughter; I saw prisoner on the street at the Gails' house; I don't know if Gail is incorrect if he said I have visited the house eight times in eight weeks; I have asked the Gails about the baby; on the Saturday night I did not ask whether my daughter had called there; I saw my daughter on the Thursday; I sent her home, as she had a pain in her back; I did not tell my daughter then that she would have an illness, coming out so soon after her confinement; I said I saw syrup in the bottle of white appearance; it had about the same quantity as it has in now; I thought of the beef-tea after I tasted the syrup; Gail said he was going to take the bottle to be analysed; I did not think anything was wrong then; Gail took the bottle to Dr. Newmarch to see what was wrong; the first I heard of poison was on the Thursday, from Dr. Newmarch; Mrs. Weynton told me the door was open; I did not tell Mrs. Weynton till Thursday that poison was in the bottle; I did not say anything on Tuesday; Mrs. Dean said to me something about the prisoner saying he had heard about a bottle from Mrs. Weynton; I don't think I spoke to Mrs. Weynton on the Wednesday; I did not tell Mrs. Weynton about poison being in the bottle; I am on good terms with the Weyntons; prisoner's wife did not tell me that prisoner had made her send for the doctor; prisoner was distant with his wife; I should not think he was the class of man to insist on my daughter having a doctor; I did not know the prisoner was kind to his wife; on Monday I asked what my daughter had taken; she said she had seen something white in some porter; she told me on Monday night; I did not have any suspicion then about poison; I heard the prisoner had his fingers round the tumbler, but I did not think anything of this; my daughter said no more after she told me of the porter; she said something about medicine; she did not say it had something on the top; I saw the medicine before; it was brown; I hunted round for a powder to go with it, but I could not find any; I left Gail's about a quarter past 10; I met prisoner at half-past 11 near the park; he was going very fast; on Thursday afternoon I heard of the poison; up to Thursday I had no suspicion before Thursday that prisoner was poisoning his wife; I put the tea back where I got it; I had no suspicion about it; Dr. Newmarch said, in the presence of prisoner on a Wednesday, that he did not put powders in the medicine; if the doctor says he said nothing of powders I still state that what I say is correct; I did not feel pleased with the prisoner's treatment of his wife; prisoner never spoke to me on the subject of going,—he told my daughter to tell me; when the prisoner asked me to leave the house was up here, and not at Mosman's Bay; prisoner never asked me to leave the house at Mosman's Bay; I packed the furniture at Mosman's; I remember my daughter fainting in Miller-street in my arms; a month after my daughter's confinement prisoner told me to go; I was not cool; I was excited; I did not say I would make it warm for the prisoner; prisoner pushed his wife away, and she fell in my arms; I did not call prisoner any names; I have been in the Colony some years, and have resided in Norton-street, Surry Hills; one of the boarders was named Thomas Jones; a Mr. Wright was also there; I was never addressed as Mrs. Jones; Jones worked at David Jones's about eight years ago; I have known Jones to earn £7 a week; Jones has left my place about eighteen months; Jones was never seen by me to act as a fence for stolen property; I remember Melbourne men coming to the house; I don't remember whether I was introduced to them; they started coming about three years ago; I believe they were bookmakers; I never remember a person in plain

 clothes

clothes making inquiry for Melbourne guns; a man named Simon came to the house; he only had one eye; I never resided with Jones as man and wife; I have not seen Simon for some time; I do not know that he is serving a sentence for burglary; I know some person named Rose; some of the girls came for fruit; I was on friendly terms with Mrs. Rose; I never was there half-an-hour; I knew it was a house of bad fame; I remember Madame Rose going to England or away somewhere; I was over at the house; I went and slept there three or four nights at the request of Madame Rose while she was away; I never took ladies to the house; I don't remember going for a certain young lady for Mrs. Rose; I have taken several notes from Madame Rose to gay girls; I cannot say if it was less than a dozen times; I was paid for going these messages; Madame sent the notes to me; I went to mind the bedroom of Madame Rose; I cannot say what went on while I was at the house; I only had charge of the bedroom.

her
C. x SEYMOUR.
mark.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 23rd day of March, 1895, before me,—

JAMES GILES, S.M.

Frederick William Gail, recalled, states:—My proper name is Frederick William Gail; I gave my name yesterday as William Gail; I was married as Frederick William Gail.

F. W. GAIL.

Taken and sworn at North Sydney, this 23rd day of March, 1895, before me,—

JAMES GILES, S.M.

No. 14.

Statement of the Accused.

New South Wales, to wit.

Statement of the Accused.

GEORGE DEAN stands charged before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Colony aforesaid, this twenty-third day of March, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, for that he, the said George Dean, on the 2nd day of March, 1895, at North Sydney, in the said Colony, feloniously did cause poison to be taken by one Mary Dean, the wife of him, the said George Dean, with intent to murder the said Mary Dean, and the examinations of all the witnesses on the part of the prosecution having been completed, and the depositions taken against the accused having been caused to be read to him by me, the said Justice, before whom such examination has been so completed; and I, the said Justice, having also stated to the accused and given him clearly to understand that he has nothing to hope from any promise of favour, and nothing to fear from any threat which may have been holden out to him to induce him to make any admission or confession of his guilt, but that whatever he shall say may be given in evidence against him upon his trial, notwithstanding such promise or threat; and the said charge being read to the said George Dean, and the witnesses for the prosecution Stephen James Cotter, Richard Brennan, Mary Dean, Bernard James Newmarch, William Mogforth Hamlet, William Michael Doherty, William James Guise, Arthur Gale Street, Thomas Edmund MacDonald, Richard John Smith, Frederick William Gail, Harry William Jenkins, Bessie Walke, Ethel Adey, Joseph Chivers, Caroline Seymour being severally examined in his presence, the said George Dean is now addressed by me as follows:—"Having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge? You are not obliged to say anything unless you desire to do so; but whatever you say will be taken down in writing, and may be given in evidence against you upon your trial;" whereupon the said George Dean saith as follows:—"I reserve my defence."

Taken before me, at North Sydney, in the said Colony, the day and year first above mentioned,—

JAMES GILES, S.M.

No. 15.

Committal.

Regina versus George Dean.

Offence,—Feloniously causing poison to be taken by one Mary Dean, with intent to murder.

THE accused stands committed to take his trial at the next Court of Gaol Delivery, to be holden at Darlinghurst, on the first day of April, 1895. Bail refused.

Dated at North Sydney Police Office, North Sydney, this 23rd day of March, A.D. 1895.

JAMES GILES, S.M.

No. 16.

Recognizances to give Evidence.

New South Wales, North Sydney, to wit.

Recognizance to give Evidence.

BE it remembered, That on the twenty-third day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety five, Stephen James Cotter, an Inspector of the Police Force, North Sydney, Richard Brennan, of North Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Police Sergeant, Mary Dean, of North Sydney, in the said Colony, wife of George Dean, and William James Guise, of North Sydney, in the said Colony, chemist, personally came before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Colony of New South Wales, and acknowledged themselves to owe to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen the

the sum of £40 each of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be made and levied on their goods, and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of Our said Lady the Queen, her Heirs and Successors, if they the said before-mentioned persons shall fail in the condition indorsed.

S. J. COTTER.
R. BRENNAN.
MARY DEAN.
WILLM. JAS. GUISE.

Taken and acknowledged, the day and year first above mentioned, at North Sydney, in the said Colony, before me,—

ARTHUR BLIX, J.P.

THE condition of the within-written recognizance is such, that whereas George Dean was this day charged before James Giles, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, with feloniously causing poison to be taken by Mary Dean with intent to murder the said Mary Dean. If therefore, they, the before-mentioned persons, shall appear at the next Court of Gaol Delivery, to be holden at Sydney, in and for the Colony of New South Wales, on the first day of April next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and then and there give such evidence as they know, upon an information to be then and there preferred against the said George Dean for the offence aforesaid, to the jurors who shall pass upon the trial of the said George Dean, then the said recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

ARTHUR BLIX, J.P.

New South Wales, North Sydney, to wit.

Recognizance to give Evidence.

BE it remembered, that on the 23rd day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1895, Arthur Gale Street, of North Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, chemist, Thomas Edmund Macdonald, of North Sydney, in the said Colony, chemist, Richard John Smith, of North Sydney, in the said Colony, chemist, and Frederick William Gail, of North Sydney, in the said Colony, furniture broker, personally came before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Colony of New South Wales, and acknowledged themselves to owe our Sovereign Lady the Queen the sum of £40 each, of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be made and levied on their goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of our said Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, if they, the said before-mentioned persons, shall fail in the condition indorsed.

ARTHUR G. STREET.
THOS. E. MACDONALD.
RICHARD JOHN SMITH.
F. W. GAIL.

Taken and acknowledged, the day and year first above-mentioned, at North Sydney, in the said Colony, before me,—

ARTHUR BLIX, J.P.

THE condition of the within-written recognizance is such, that whereas George Dean was this day charged before James Giles, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, with feloniously causing poison to be taken by Mary Dean with intent to murder the said Mary Dean. If, therefore, they, the before-mentioned persons, shall appear at the next Court of Gaol Delivery, to be holden at Sydney, in and for the Colony of New South Wales, on the 1st day of April next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and then and there give such evidence as they know, upon an information to be then and there preferred against the said George Dean for the offence aforesaid, to the jurors who shall pass upon the trial of the said George Dean, then the said recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

ARTHUR BLIX, J.P.

New South Wales, North Sydney, to wit.

Recognizance to give Evidence.

BE it remembered, that on the 23rd day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1895, Bernard James Newmarch, of North Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, medical practitioner, Harry William Jenkins, of North Sydney, in the said Colony, painter, Caroline Seymour, of North Sydney, in the said Colony, widow, and Joseph Chivers, of North Sydney, in the said Colony, constable, personally came before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Colony of New South Wales, and acknowledged themselves to owe our Sovereign Lady the Queen the sum of £40 each, of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be made and levied on their goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of our said Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, if they, the said before-mentioned persons, shall fail in the condition indorsed.

B. J. NEWMARCH,
HARRY WM. JENKINS,
CAROLINE × SEYMOUR. (her mark) Witness, M. BRENNAN.
JOSEPH CHIVERS.

Taken and acknowledged, the day and year first above-mentioned, at North Sydney, in the said Colony, before me,—

ARTHUR BLIX, J.P.

THE

THE condition of the within-written recognizance is such, that whereas George Dean was this day charged before James Giles, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, with feloniously causing poison to be taken by Mary Dean with intent to murder the said Mary Dean. If, therefore, they, the before-mentioned persons, shall appear at the next Court of Gaol Delivery to be holden at Sydney, in and for the Colony of New South Wales, on the 1st day of April next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and then and there give such evidence as they know, upon an information to be then and there preferred against the said George Dean for the offence aforesaid, to the jurors who shall pass upon the trial of the said George Dean, then the said recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

ARTHUR BLIX, J.P.

New South Wales, }
North Sydney, to wit. }

Recognizance to give Evidence.

BE it remembered, that on the 23rd day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1895, Tom Proctor Adey, of North Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, newsagent in the said Colony, personally came before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Colony of New South Wales, and acknowledged himself to owe Our Sovereign Lady the Queen the sum of £40 of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be made and levied on his goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of Our said Lady the Queen, Her Heirs and Successors, if Ethel Adey shall fail in the condition indorsed.

Taken and acknowledged, the day and year first above mentioned, at North Sydney, in the said Colony, before me,— } TOM PROCTOR ADEY.

ARTHUR BLIX, J.P.

THE condition of the within-written recognizance is such, that whereas George Dean was this day charged before James Giles, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, with feloniously causing poison to be taken by Mary Dean, with intent to murder the said Mary Dean. If, therefore, Ethel Adey shall appear at the next Court of Gaol Delivery, to be holden at Sydney, in and for the Colony of New South Wales, on the 1st day of April next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and then and there give such evidence as she knows, upon an information to be then and there preferred against the said George Dean for the offence aforesaid, to the jurors who shall pass upon the trial of the said George Dean, then the said recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

ARTHUR BLIX, J.P.

New South Wales, }
North Sydney, to wit. }

Recognizance to give Evidence.

BE it remembered, that on the 23rd day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1895, Philip Walke, of North Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, currier, personally came before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Colony of New South Wales, and acknowledged himself to owe our Sovereign Lady the Queen the sum of £40 of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be made and levied on his goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of our said Lady the Queen, Her Heirs and Successors, if Bessie Walke shall fail in the condition indorsed.

Taken and acknowledged, the day and year first above mentioned, at North Sydney, in the said Colony, before me,— } PHILIP WALKE.

ARTHUR BLIX, J.P.

THE condition of the within-written recognizance is such, that whereas George Dean was this day charged before James Giles, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said Colony, with feloniously causing poison to be taken by Mary Dean, with intent to murder the said Mary Dean. If, therefore, Bessie Walke shall appear at the next Court of Gaol Delivery, to be holden at Sydney, in and for the Colony of New South Wales, on the 1st day of April next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and then and there give such evidence as she knows, upon an information to be then and there preferred against the said George Dean for the offence aforesaid, to the jurors who shall pass upon the trial of the said George Dean, then the said recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

ARTHUR BLIX, J.P.

[1*s.* 3*d.*]

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1895.

1894-5.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ROYAL COMMISSION APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO CASE OF GEORGE DEAN.

(REPORT OF.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

To His Excellency, our trusty and well-beloved Councillor, the Honorable SIR FREDERICK MATTHEW DARLEY, Knight, our Lieutenant-Governor of our Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed under Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of the Colony, dated the 7th day of May, 1895, "to make certain investigations in the case of George Dean, on whom sentence of death was lately passed, which was subsequently commuted to penal servitude for life, for the crime of administering poison with intent to kill Mary Dean, his wife; to examine all witnesses, and call for any documents which may tend in any way to throw new light upon the case, or which may vary, explain, or bear upon any of the evidence given by the witnesses at the trial of the said George Dean; and after receiving such additional evidence, to report whether, in our opinion, as the result of such further inquiries made by us, the prisoner should serve his sentence or be released from further imprisonment," have the honor to submit to your Excellency the following Report:—

In pursuance of the Commission entrusted to us we have held thirty-nine (39) sittings, and have had brought before us one hundred and thirteen (113) witnesses, several of whom were recalled.

In the examination of these witnesses we have had the assistance of eminent counsel acting on behalf of both the Crown and the prisoner, and at the conclusion of the evidence somewhat lengthy addresses were delivered by counsel, which are presented with the evidence attached to our Report. We had before us as a basis for our inquiries copies of the depositions taken at the Police Court in the case Regina *v.* George Dean, and of the Judge's Notes taken during the trial at Darlinghurst, and of various papers bearing on the case which had been already printed and laid before Parliament.

The peculiar dangers attending the collection of supplementary evidence in any case in which the original evidence has been fully published, and widely read, have been present to our minds throughout the inquiry, and it has also been apparent that these dangers are much increased, and that evidence is liable to be manufactured or given with a special bias when the case in question is one which has invoked much popular feeling.

Some of the evidence adduced has appeared to us altogether untrustworthy, and some but little relevant to the case under inquiry or calculated to throw light upon its difficulties, but there remains a body of fresh evidence, partly as to character and partly as to facts and details, to which, after careful sifting, we feel bound to attach credence. This evidence in some matters goes only to alter the aspect of evidence already given at the trial, and some of it is chiefly valuable as bearing on medical details, which necessarily have a greater significance to the medical members of this Commission than they could have to an ordinary Court. As

As the question of the antagonism of arsenic and strychnine had been introduced at the trial, and some theories and arguments had been founded on this supposed antagonistic action, we considered it our duty to take some cognisance of this matter. It appeared in evidence taken before us that Mr. Hamlet, the Government Analyst, who was asked for an explanation of his evidence on this point, intended only to suggest that arsenic, by acting as an emetic, would get rid of any strychnine taken with it, and so render its action nugatory; whilst Dr. Rennie, the Government Pathologist, was inclined to hold that the special physiological action of each of these drugs on the nervous and circulatory systems might lead to a counteraction or antagonism in results. This was apparently the view also held by Dr. Newmarch, who, though he was not specially questioned by us on this subject, handed in a memorandum, in which his views, mainly founded on extracts from the writings of Dr. Lander Brunton, as to the special action of arsenic and strychnine individually, were set forth. Dr. Rennie was only able to point out to us one somewhat doubtful reference on this subject; and we were unable to find anything definite in the medical literature accessible to us. Under these circumstances we thought it advisable to request Dr. Charles Martin, of the University of Sydney—whose familiarity with the methods of experimental research gives a special value to the conclusions arrived at—to undertake a series of experiments with a view of determining, as far as possible, the points at issue. Dr. Martin's report (*see* Appendix) shows :—

(1.) That arsenic is quite unable to mask the poisonous action of strychnia, either when they are both administered together by the mouth or when the strychnia is introduced directly into the circulation of an animal already suffering from the effects of arsenic.

(2.) That when strychnia is introduced, before any decided depression has been produced by the arsenic, it occasions a small increase in the original blood pressure, but that once the depression due to the arsenic is at all pronounced, strychnia is quite unable to counteract this depression.

These conclusions have an important bearing on some of the evidence given both at the trial and before this Commission. We had already, however, before receiving this report arrived at the conclusion that there had been no symptoms of poisoning by strychnine during Mrs. Dean's illness, and no trustworthy evidence that strychnine had been taken. Dr. Martin's report confirms this view.

The testimony of a number of witnesses as to the character of Mrs. Seymour obliges us to regard her evidence with the gravest suspicion; and whilst we have heard nothing to induce us to impugn the personal chastity of Mrs. Dean, her daughter, it is evident that she was born and bred in such an unwholesome moral atmosphere as rendered it advisable for us to receive her statements with extreme caution, except when they are supported by witnesses of apparent or undoubted veracity. Some of Mrs. Dean's evidence given before us, especially when taken in conjunction with that of other witnesses, who we believe to be truthful, bears out this view.

If we put aside the evidence of Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Dean there is but little of significance remaining with regard to the two attacks of illness early in January, and Dr. Newmarch's evidence tends to discount the value of what remains, especially with regard to the symptoms on January 4th, and their causation, so that on the whole we believe that no trustworthy inference can be drawn from the events stated to have taken place in the beginning of January as bearing on the illness in the beginning of March.

With regard to the latter illness, we have to point out that if Mrs. Dean took any of the lemon-syrup at all, and we have only her unsupported evidence on this point, it is quite clear, in view of the ready and complete solubility of strychnine in lemon-syrup of a like density, and identical with that purchased by Mrs. Dean, as demonstrated to us by Mr. Hamlet, and in view also of the amount of arsenic found in the lemon-syrup which was taken by Mrs. Dean to Mr. Gail and other neighbours, and ultimately submitted to Mr. Hamlet for analysis, and also of the evidence furnished in Dr. Martin's report as to the supposed antagonism of arsenic and strychnine that the quantity taken must have been very much smaller than she stated. That there was an entire absence of symptoms of poisoning by strychnine is shown by the

evidence

evidence of Mrs. Dean herself, and the symptoms of poisoning by arsenic on Saturday, March 2nd, rest only on her assertion, and seem incompatible with her appearance and condition on that day as vouched for by several witnesses, and her action in walking a considerable distance and interviewing several neighbours.

In connection with the strychnine it is necessary to take into consideration that Mrs. Adye, who was on Sunday, March 3rd, shown by Mrs. Dean the tea remaining in the tea-cup after a part of it had been emptied into a tumbler, stated to us that she had tasted this tea and found nothing wrong with it. Neither this evidence, nor Mrs. Dean's subsequent admission that Mrs. Adye had tasted—or "sipped," (to use the exact word)—this tea was given at the trial. Mrs. Dean herself stated to us that Mrs. Adye said this tea tasted all right, but if it then contained strychnine in the proportion subsequently found by analysis in that part preserved in the tumbler, its bitter taste must have been—as we subsequently found by experiment—quite perceptible, even though a large quantity of sugar and milk had been used. Mrs. Dean's story then as regards both the lemon-syrup and the tea when viewed in the light of Dr. Knaggs' calculations as to the quantity supposed to be taken and Mrs. Adye's evidence, presents, especially with regard to the strychnine, serious difficulties.

An ingenious attempt was made to show that the symptoms attending Mrs. Dean's illness were due to or could be explained by the occurrence of an attack of influenza of a gastro-intestinal type, but this attempt completely failed. The general symptoms of the illness, the subsequent neuritis, with certain accompanying conditions, the arsenic found in the urine, and in fecculant stains on linen in minute quantities, and intimate admixture, all taken together point conclusively to the fact that arsenic was take into the stomach and passed through and affected the system generally.

It is not so easy to say when and how often this arsenic was administered. The symptoms, however, including the peripheral neuritis, are not incompatible with the ingestion of one dose only. Peripheral neuritis has been seen in severe form both in this Colony and in Victoria in cases in which only one dose of arsenic was taken.

The occurrences on Monday, March 4th, when a dose, and perhaps the only dose, of arsenic which produced severe symptoms was taken, are in dispute. Four witnesses deposed to having seen Mrs. Dean out of her house during Monday morning—a fact not previously in evidence—and when questioned, Mrs. Dean admitted that she had visited a neighbour between 10 and 11 o'clock. This admission tends to throw very considerable doubt on her other statements as to the events of this day. It is decidedly improbable that anyone who had taken at 9 o'clock such a poisonous dose of arsenic as to induce vomiting and purging of so severe a type as to involve the involuntary staining to a large extent of personal garments, would have either the ability or the inclination to leave the house about 11 o'clock. The consideration of all the evidence in detail with regard to this day induces a doubt as to whether the arsenic was taken in the morning at all, and inclines us to believe Dean's statement with regard to the events of this day and that of other witnesses, rather than those of his wife.

We do not think it necessary to go at length into other details which have, in a measure, tended to influence our opinions, such as the absence of corroborative testimony with regard to the vomiting and purging to the extent stated by Mrs. Dean, but we have carefully reviewed the whole circumstances, and in this review of the case Mrs. Dean's very peculiar conduct—

(*a*) In repeatedly taking food and other articles from the hands of her husband, though in a condition, as she admitted, to help herself whilst believing, as she stated, that he was poisoning her,

(*b*) In refraining from imparting her suspicions to her neighbours and friends, with whom she had free and unimpeded communication,

(*c*) In refusing to have medical aid on Sunday, 3rd March, and on Monday, 4th March, until her husband insisted and took action without her consent, and in concealing all information as to the cause of her illness from her medical attendant, in whom she appears to have had confidence,

has, in a considerable degree, engaged our attention.

We

We hold that the facts, as shown, are quite as compatible with the hypothesis that Mrs. Dean, for reasons which we can only surmise, and by methods of which she alone has cognizance, administered the arsenic to herself — possibly at the prompting of her mother, and without any intention of taking a fatal dose—as that the poison was administered to her by her husband, with intent to kill.

After bestowing on the case much anxious thought, and viewing it in every conceivable aspect — not forgetting the bearing of the evidence given by Mr. Westgarth—we have grave doubts if George Dean committed the offence with which he was charged, and of which he was found guilty, and we therefore recommend that he be released from further imprisonment.

P. SYDNEY JONES.
F. NORTON MANNING.

I REGRET I cannot come to the same conclusion as my colleagues. There appears to be no doubt that Mrs. Dean was poisoned by arsenic, and there is apparently no escape from the position that this poison was either administered by Dean or by Mrs. Dean herself. There are no doubt numberless contradictions and difficulties in the case, but my opinion is based on the short ground that it seems to me unreasonable to suppose that a girl on the threshold of life (whatever may have been her early surroundings) would risk her existence by taking a deadly irritant poison, whether in one or more doses, for the purpose of bringing a false charge against her husband, and for this reason I cannot concur in the recommendation of my colleagues.

F. E. ROGERS.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1895

[3d.]

1894.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SHOOTING OF THE MAN CONSIDINE AT BROKEN HILL.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 1 *November*, 1894.

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 5th September, 1894, praying that His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

"Copies of all papers in the case of the shooting of the man Considine at "Broken Hill."

(Mr. Haynes.)

Telegram from Sub-Inspector Johnston to The Inspector-General of Police.

Broken Hill, 18 March, 1894.

MAN named John Considine shot by Constables White and Shiell 12·30 this morning, and died in cab on way to hospital. Considine, who was a great ruffian, was under influence of drink, and was advised by constables to go home, instead of which he went away, returning with a crowbar, and attacked the constables, knocking Constable White down, and cutting his head. He then attacked Constable Shiell, breaking one of his ribs. The constables then went to the police station for their revolvers, and returned to arrest deceased. He resisted, and was shot through the body. Coroner informed.

Telegram from Sub-Inspector Johnston to Superintendent Larkins.

Broken Hill, 18 March, 1894.

MAN named John Considine shot by Constables White and Shiell at South Broken Hill at 12·30 this morning, and died in cab on way to hospital. Considine, who was a great ruffian, was under influence of drink, and was advised by constables to go home, instead of which went away, returning with a crowbar, and attacked the constables. Constable White was knocked down, and his head cut, and Shiell has one rib broken. The constables then went to the station for their revolver, and returned to arrest deceased. He resisted, and was shot through the body. The Inspector-General informed.

Telegram from Superintendent Larkins to The Inspector-General of Police.

Deniliquin, 19 March, 1894.

Re Broken Hill shooting case. Suspended Constables White and Shiell, pending Coroner's inquest.

The constables must only be relieved from duty, pending the result of the inquest. By suspension they might be affected prejudicially.—E.F., 19/3/94.

Telegram from The Inspector-General of Police to The Superintendent of Police, Deniliquin.

Sydney, 19 March, 1894.

No necessity for you to go to Broken Hill. Mr. Johnston quite competent to watch inquest. Constables White and Shiell should be relieved from duty pending inquest, not suspended.

[770 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £24 8s. 6d.]

Telegram from Sub-Inspector Johnston to Superintendent Larkins.

Broken Hill, 19 March, 1894.

Re shooting of Considine. Inquest will be opened to-day. Meeting of miners held on reserve yesterday, South Broken Hill, condemning action of police. Deputation of miners waited on me last night, requesting me to withdraw Constables White and Shiell from South Broken Hill, but I will not do so without instructions.

Telegram from Sub-Inspector Johnston to Superintendent Larkins.

Broken Hill, 19 March, 1894.

Re shooting of Considine. Police Magistrate is of opinion Constables White and Shiell should be arrested, even presuming their act was justifiable, and brought before the Police Court and remanded to the Coroner's Court. Please wire me instructions. Very urgent.

Telegram from The Inspector-General of Police to The Superintendent of Police, Deniliquin.

Sydney, 19 March, 1894.

CONSTABLES White and Shiell will appear before Coroner's Court, as usual in such cases, and remain there to abide the result of inquest. They will be relieved from duty, and remain in barracks, Broken Hill.

Telegram from Superintendent Larkins to The Inspector-General of Police.

Deniliquin, 20 March, 1894.

MR. JOHNSTON'S telegram, which I received at 10 yesterday morning, asking advice *re* arrest of constables, was marked very urgent, and a second telegram received at same time saying inquest would open. Hence my reason for not referring to Inspector-General in that instance.

I am unable to see the urgency, debarring a reference by wire to me. I disapproved of suspension, giving my reasons, which applied with far greater force to arrest for homicide. The action was, in my opinion, most unjust to the constables, who are provided with arms, to be used when necessary and justified legally. The presumption is that they acted in the discharge of their duty (although I do not say they were). On reflection, Mr. Larkins must see the prejudicial effect that the arrest and charge at the Police Court must have upon the Coroner's jury. When the inquest is concluded, Mr. Larkins, in forwarding his report, must add his explanation of the action he took, referred to above, as I have to report to the Colonial Secretary.—E.F., 21/3/94. Supt. Larkins.

Telegram from The Inspector-General of Police to The Superintendent of Police, Deniliquin.

Sydney, 20 March, 1894.

CANNOT approve of your advice to Johnston to arrest and charge Constables Shiell and White, for reasons I already gave you, disapproving of suspension. Too late now however to recall. Having referred to me previously, you should have referred again before taking such action. It will unjustly affect their position prejudicially.

Superintendent Larkins to The Inspector-General of Police.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, South-western District,
Deniliquin, 23 March, 1894.

I HEREWITH forward Sub-Inspector Johnston's report, with reports from Constables White and Shiell, *re* shooting case at Broken Hill, also cuttings from *Broken Hill Barrier Miner*, of 19th instant, on same subject.

A. LARKINS,
Superintendent.

[*Enclosure.*]

Police Station, Broken Hill, 19 March, 1894.

Sir,

I beg to forward herewith for your information reports from Constables White and Shiell, *re* the shooting of John J. Considine at South Broken Hill on the morning of the 18th instant.

I first heard of the occurrence at about 3 a.m. yesterday, when I was called out of bed by Senior-constable Smith. I at once went down town and found Considine, who was then dead at the hospital morgue. I went to South Broken Hill later in the morning, and saw the constables who were badly knocked about. The Constable's reports give all the particulars I could find out from the police, and I shall not attempt here to give particulars of all the rumours that were going about; but when the inquest is over, I will send a copy of the depositions to the Superintendent. I saw both the revolvers used by the constables, and there were three empty cartridge cases in each, showing that three shots had been recently fired from each revolver. I also found that one of the bullets went through the window of the house of a resident of South Broken Hill. The bullet was found in the house flattened out, and it is now in my possession. I would state here that the foot police at this station or at any station in the Sub-district do not carry firearms, and that the recent order given in Sydney for the City police to be armed has nothing to do with this case. The two revolvers used have been kept at South Broken Hill since the station was formed, for the use of the police, should they be required. The police were not carrying revolvers when they were first assaulted, but they ran to the station for them. Both the constables are excellent men, sober, and very attentive to duty. I considered Constable White one of the best and most reliable men in the Sub-district, and he has always been very cautious in all his actions in connection with his duties. But in this case the constables acted in a most reckless manner, and they both showed great want of discretion. There is no doubt but the constables had a desperate character to deal with. He was known on the mine to be almost as strong as four ordinary men, and when under the influence of drink he was a perfect savage, and most men of South Broken Hill were afraid of him. Nearly the whole of the Considine family are bad men. The deceased's brother, James Considine, who resides here, got two years in 1891 for assaulting Constable Grieve at South Broken Hill; and another brother, Fred, is now in gaol here, having been bound over to keep the peace towards his wife, whom he assaulted and put out of the house a week after her confinement.

I have, &c.,
A. JOHNSTON,
Sub-Inspector.

[*Sub-Enclosures.*]

[*Sub-Enclosures.*]

Police Station, South Broken Hill, 18 March, 1894.

CONSTABLE JAMES L. WHITE, reports for the information of Sub-Inspector Johnston, that about 12·15 a.m. on Sunday morning, the 18th of March instant, whilst on duty in company with Constable Shiell in South-street, we heard a noise in the back of Heggarty's hotel. We stood at the gate, going into the yard of the hotel off South-street. Three men came out of the back of the hotel, viz., John J. Considine, and two men named M'Lennon. They came down to where we were standing at the gate. They were all the worse for liquor. I said, "Good night" to Considine. I then said, "Do you not think it is about time that you went home?" One of the M'Lennon's replied "Yes, come on Jack (meaning Considine), home with us." Considine replied, "I won't, I will go home when I like." He then said, "Look here, White, I will warn you that when you come to arrest me, or either Shiell or Shiner, come fully prepared. For if you don't, you will go down. Now, I have warned you. So you can take what meaning you like out of it." I replied, "Nobody is talking about arresting you." One of the M'Lennon's then took Considine by the arm and said, "Come on home, Jack." He said, "I won't, get away, Hughie," and gave him such a violent push that he knocked M'Lennon down on the footpath in the gateway. Considine then came out on to the footpath, and went towards Constable Shiell in a threatening manner having his hands in a fighting position, saying "Shiell, you are a bloody sneak and a bloody crawler," repeating the words several times still, and going towards Constable Shiell, and backing the constable against the fence. He made an attempt to strike the constable, who drew his baton and struck at Considine. I then rushed at him with my baton, and struck somewhere about the head or neck. He staggered, but did not fall. He then ran away along South-street, turned up the lane, and into the back yard of Heggarty's hotel, and ran into the passage of the hotel where we lost trace of him. We called the landlord, Mr. Heggarty, got a candle, and searched the passages of the hotel, but could find no trace of him. Whilst entering the hotel to search for him, I heard a noise like a door being opened and shut. We found that the side-door of the hotel had been unlocked. We came to the conclusion that he had escaped by the side-door into South-street. About three or four minutes afterwards we saw the accused coming running along South-street from the direction of the "Alma Hotel," coming towards us, saying "Now I will smash in their bloody brains." When he came to within a few yards of me, I saw that he had something in his hand, which I took to be a gun or rifle. He rushed at Constable Shiell with it and tried to strike him with what he had in his hand. It was then that I saw that, what he had in his hand, was what I believe to be a bar of iron or a steel-drill about 4 ft. 6 in. long. He missed the blow that he aimed at Constable Shiell. He then rushed at me and swung the bar with both his hands at my head with terrific force. I tried to close with him to save myself from getting the full force of the blow. I was only partly successful. He struck me on the side of the head, just above the left ear, cutting my cap through and making a large wound in my head. I fell on my back, and was partly dazed for a few seconds. Raising myself on my elbow, I saw deceased running after Constable Shiell alongside of the police station fence in Patton-street. I got up and went across the street to the police station fence. I got through it and went into the station where I found Constable Shiell. We then armed ourselves with revolvers, and went out again to try and arrest the deceased. He was standing in South-street near Krantz Brothers' store about 40 or 50 yards from the police station in company with some other persons. When we got to within about 20 yards of deceased, I called on him to stand, or I would shoot him. He started to run in the direction of his house. I called again on him to stand, or I would shoot him. He ran away, saying "Shoot away." I fired a shot into the ground several yards behind the deceased. Deceased still kept running away. I fired two other shots at the deceased, aiming at his knees. After running about 40 or 50 yards, deceased turned round and faced the constable, and came towards him. The constable ran against deceased, and knocked him down. Deceased said, "I will give in." With the assistance of Constable Shiell, deceased was handcuffed. He then got up and walked about 20 or 30 yards. He then fell down in the lane, and said, "I am done for." As deceased appeared to be sinking very fast, the constable went for a cab, and had deceased conveyed to Dr. John Thompson's in Argent-street, as speedily as possible. When seen by Dr. Thompson about 12·45 a.m., he pronounced life to be extinct. Deceased was alive when put into the cab at South Broken Hill. The body was removed to the morgue at the Broken Hill Hospital. The constable's reason for firing on the deceased was because he was in terror of his life after the violent manner in which he attacked the constable with the bar of iron, and, if he escaped, that he would return with firearms, and try and shoot the constable. The constable has known the deceased for some months, and always looked upon deceased as a very dangerous man, having a most violent and uncontrollable temper, especially when under the influence of liquor. Deceased's wife has complained to the constable about ill-treatment; but she stated that she was afraid to proceed against him, as he had threatened to take her life.

JAS. L. WHITE,
1st Class Constable, No. 5601.

Police Station, South Broken Hill, 18 March, 1894.

CONSTABLE SHIELL, No. 6120, reports for the information of Sub-Inspector Johnston, that at 12·15 a.m. on Sunday morning, I was on duty in South-street, in company with Constable White, when we heard a noise in the back yard of the "South Broken Hill Hotel." We stood at the gate leading to the back yard, when three men came out of the back of the hotel, viz., J. J. Considine and two brothers M'Lennon. Constable White said "Good night" to Considine, and also said, "Don't you think it is time you was going home?" M'Lennon said, "Yes, come home, Jack," to Considine. The latter replied, "No; I will go home when I like." He also said, "Look here, White, when you and Shiell and Shiner come to arrest me, be well prepared or you will go down, and keep that in mind, and take what meaning you like out of it." He then put his hand up to Constable Shiell in a fighting position, and said, "You bloody crawler, I will drop you." Constable Shiell then struck him with his baton. He then rushed Constable Shiell, when Constable White struck him with his baton. He then ran up the lane at the rear of the hotel back yard, and through the hotel, and escaped by the side-door, and in a few minutes came from the direction of the "Alma Hotel" with a crowbar in his hands, and said, "I will smash your bloody brains out." He then rushed at Constable Shiell, striking at him, with full force, but the constable evaded the blow. He then rushed at Constable White, struck him on the head and knocked him down, and again attacked Constable Shiell with the crowbar, and struck him with full force, and broke the Constable's ribs. The constables then went to the police station for revolvers, as they were unable to effect an arrest otherwise. Constable White then covered him with his revolver, and told him to stand or he would shoot. He then ran and said, "Shoot away; I will do for you." Constable White then fired. Constable Shiell also fired over his head. He still continued to run. The constables fired two more shots, each "low." He then turned round and rushed at them, when Constable White knocked him down. We then put the handcuffs on him. He then walked about 30 yards and dropped on his knees and said, "I am done." The constables then put him in a cab and took him to the hospital.

The constable's reason for firing at him was that he was in terror of his life.

The constable also states, that he has known the deceased for over twelve months, and knows him to be a very dangerous man when under the influence of liquor.

GEO. SHIELL,
Ordinary Constable, No. 6120.

CUTTINGS from *Broken Hill Barrier Miner*, 19th March, 1894:—

THE SOUTH TRAGEDY.

IT would be highly improper to offer even the slightest criticism of the painful tragedy which occurred at South Broken Hill on Saturday night, for, whether they have been arrested or not, the constables who were concerned in it have a very serious charge to answer, and we may be sure that, even without the intervention of popular clamour, the authorities will see that they answer it to the satisfaction of the regulations, or suffer the consequences. In the meantime, pending the judicial investigation, nothing more may be said of that phase of the subject.

But when the constables have made their defence—call it what we may—the authorities themselves will have to answer this charge: that without sufficient justification they have put firearms into the hands of the police, thus extending the old practice, still in force here, which enables officers in special cases to shoot. In that connection, which is really the most important of the two, point is given by the very distressing incident to what was written in the *Miner* recently, upon the promulgation of an order for the arming of the force:—"But the most serious danger to the public is not from the armed criminal, but from the armed constable. If one may judge by the evidence given in Police Courts, the force contains quite the average percentage of downright dull-witted, blundering fools. No officer of experience honestly denies it so far as we know. . . . Yet, put a revolver into the hand of one of these men, and we make of him at once constable, Jury, Judge, Executive, and executioner. That, in fact, is the seat of the trouble." Surely the present incident gives emphasis to all that. "The

"The immediate remedy, so far as a remedy is possible at all is," we said at that time, "to largely increase the force. In Sydney there is a policeman to every 664 people; in London, one to every 388; Liverpool, one to every 439; Belfast, one to 287; Edinburgh, one to 429; New York, one to 472. Yet, notwithstanding this disparity, the protection of life and property does not, Mr. Coghlan, the Statistician, whose figures these are, says, form the whole of the duty performed by the police in this Colony; a very large portion of their time is taken up with administrative work." What do we find here? South Broken Hill, with a population of about 4,000 people, scattered over a wide area, is guarded by three policemen! It is simply monstrous. In this case the two constables would probably have strengthened their position by getting more constables, instead of revolvers, from the police station, had the former been available. As it was, they took what there were—revolvers—when strong hands and hard batons would have been a million times better. If indignation meetings must be held, here is a subject ready made.

Tragedy at the South—A Civilian shot at by Constables—One Bullet takes effect.

At an early hour on Sunday morning a tragedy of a most sensational nature occurred at South Town, when a resident named John J. Considine was shot at by two policemen and received a bullet wound, from the effects of which he expired shortly after the affray.

What led to the Affray.

Miner representatives, on making investigations, experienced difficulty in getting a coherent and reliable account of the tragedy. The townspeople were in a state of great excitement, and under the circumstances the versions given of the startling occurrence were many and varied. The constables concerned declined to make any statement, the matter having, they stated, been reported fully by them to Sub-Inspector Johnston; and this increased the difficulty in obtaining information.

Considine had, it appeared, been knocking about town a good deal on Saturday, being St. Patrick's Day. In the afternoon he was at the "All Nations Hotel," but Mr. O'Mara says he left there perfectly sober. At about 8 o'clock in the evening he visited Heggarty's hotel, and remained there for a couple of hours at least. At midnight he was again on the premises, and at 12·15 he made his exit through the side gate on to the South-street footpath. Here he was met and accosted by Constables White and Shiels, and a disputation occurred. Considine resented the interference of the police, and attacked Constable Shiels, who defended himself by drawing his baton and striking his assailant over the front of his skull. An attempt was then made to arrest Considine, but he slipped away and ran into the hotel through the back door. Mr. Heggarty, who was just retiring, heard someone running along the passage. Emerging from his room, he was asked by Constable White for a light. A search was made by the police, and they found that their man had escaped through the side door. Mr. Heggarty accompanied the constables into South-street, and was conversing there with them when he saw someone wearing a white shirt, without any coat, coming along the road. He remarked something to the effect that "Considine was coming again," and then left his companions on the footpath, closing and locking the door behind him. Mr. Heggarty apprehended no violence; but it is alleged that after he departed Considine rushed at White and struck at him with an iron bar about 4 feet long. In a conversation with Dr. John Thomson some time afterwards White stated that he rushed towards his assailant, in order that he might escape the full force of the blow, and that the bar caught him on the back of the head, bringing him down to the ground. Constable Shiels was similarly attacked, and received a blow on his left side, fracturing two ribs. The assault was most violent, and, especially in view of Considine's reputation, seems to have made the police very excited.

The Fatal Shot.

While in this state they repaired to the police station, which is immediately opposite Heggarty's, and, arming themselves with a revolver each, they went in pursuit of Considine, whom they determined to arrest. What intention the constables had in arming themselves is not known, but they may have done so in order to protect themselves in the event of any further assault being attempted.

Considine was overtaken in South-street, close to the intersection of that thoroughfare with a lane which runs at the back of his house. He was in the charge of two friends named William O'Leary and James Carney, who were escorting him home. He refused to surrender when called on, and made for the lane at a run, followed by the two policemen, who fired three shots rapidly at him without effect. After the lapse of a few seconds three more shots were fired. Considine was hit in the stomach, with the last bullet which was fired. He must have turned towards his pursuers just as he entered his own yard, as the ball entered his body a little to the left of the navel. When hit he fell, or was knocked over through Constable White running into him, and he was handcuffed on the ground. It is stated that he got up and walked a few yards into and along the lane away from his house with the police, and then dropped, moaning, "I am done for." Constable White then ran to the house of Scone, a cabdriver, Hebbard-street, and procured a vehicle, in which Considine was conveyed to the hospital, but he died *en route*.

Andrew Ohlsson's Statement.

A Swede named Andrew Ohlsson, residing in Hebbard-street, on the opposite side of the road to Considine's place, has given the following statement:—"I am working at the roasting works on the Proprietary. At midnight on Saturday I came off shift, and proceeded homewards. On the road I caught up to some underground men, with whom I engaged in conversation. We came along South-street, and, instead of turning to my right up Hebbard-street, as is my usual custom, I crossed over the street and stood talking on the vacant corner next to Considine's. This was about 12·15, as near as I can judge. We had not been on the corner many seconds when, as I looked towards Heggarty's hotel, I saw a man walking towards me, followed by a man in dark clothes. It was a bright moonlight night, and I saw the first man turn to his left into a lane, whereupon the man in dark fired three revolver shots in quick succession as he was running, and then cried out 'Stop!' Almost immediately three more shots were fired. My companions and I went down to see what was up. When we had gone a few steps a policeman came running towards us with an ammunition belt and baton in one hand and a revolver in the other. He excitedly asked, 'Where is the nearest cab; Murphy's, isn't it?' I replied, 'No, Scone's,' and then asked what was the matter. He replied, 'I just shot Considine down—the brute.' I inquired whether he had killed him, and the constable replied, 'I don't know; I believe so.' I told him to hold on, and I would go and help him get the cab; and I then accompanied him to Scone's, which is only a few doors from my place, and assisted to harness the horses. The constable who spoke to me was the man who fired the revolver shots. He was stout, and wore a short beard. When he fired he could not have been more than ten paces behind the man he was pursuing. I saw only one constable. After I had helped to harness the cabdriver's horses, I went home to bed. I did not go and have a look at the man who was shot, because I reckoned there would be enough people there without me."

Statement by Alderman Pound.—The Constable's Expression after the Affray.

One of the first people to arrive on the scene after the shooting ended was Alderman C. J. Pound, whose boot shop is on the north-west side of Hebbard-street, not more than 60 yards from Considine's house. He states:—"At about 12·30 o'clock on Sunday morning I was disturbed in bed by hearing five or six revolver shots fired. Three were fired in quick succession; then there was a pause, and two or three more were fired. Hastily dressing, I ran in the direction of Heggarty's hotel, from which the sounds appeared to have come. When I reached the vacant piece of land at the corner of Hebbard and South Streets I met Constable White running into Hebbard-street in a very excited state, and holding a revolver in his right hand. He informed me that he had just shot Considine, and I asked, 'Good, God! What did you do that for?' He answered, 'You would shoot him if he did to you what he did to me.' White then ran in the direction of Scone's for a cab, and Mr. Ohlsson appeared on the scene. I then went to where Considine was; he was lying in the lane, breathing heavily. We found on examination that he had what appeared to be a bullet wound over his left eye, but which afterwards was proved to be the result of a blow. As things appeared serious, I asked Mr. Tom Reid, whom I saw in the crowd, to assist me in watching events. Mr. Reid and I helped the police to get Considine into a cab; I got in also, and took his head on my lap. As soon as the vehicle started he gave a slight sigh, and died without a moan. Constable Shiels was with me in the cab, while Constable White was on the front seat with the driver. On the road to town Shiels stated that Considine had rushed at White and himself with a bar or piece of iron about 4 feet long, which he was using with both hands; he struck both of them with the weapon, and that was the reason they fired. I asked Shiels had they preserved the piece of iron, and he replied that they had not done so, but they must find it. When the cab reached Dr. John Thomson's surgery, opposite the *Miner* office, in Argent-street, White got Dr. Thomson to examine Considine. The doctor immediately pronounced him to be dead. White was also examined, and was found to be suffering from a wound on the left side of the head, behind the ear. The flesh was cut to the bone. After White had his head bandaged up we proceeded to the hospital, and Considine's dead body was placed in the morgue."

STRAY BULLETS.

It is an old saying that "every bullet has its billet," and one of those which were fired by the constable nearly caused a second tragedy. It sped across Hebbard-street, and entered the bedroom window of Mr. Richard Rolfe's residence, cutting through a window blind and passing over the head of Mrs. Rolfe, who was in a delicate state of health. The ball was flattened out against a bedpost. It has been handed to the police.

From the position of the buildings in the vicinity in relation to the scene of the affray it is evident that the bullet which went into Rolfe's place must have been fired about 10 yards down the lane, and have passed between Considine's house and that of a Mr. Picken adjoining. The residence of Mrs. Holden, in South-street, would obstruct the view of anyone standing at the corner of Hebbard-street; and unless Ohlsson, whose statement is given above, moved into the centre of the road towards the "Alma Hotel" he could not see the shots fired. His assertion that all the shots were delivered by one and the same policeman seems, therefore, to be based on the fact that he only saw one policeman present.

THE DECEASED'S HISTORY.

John Considine, the deceased, was 29 years of age, powerfully built, of very erect carriage, and stood 5 ft. 11 in. in his stockings. He was married, and had two children, a boy and a girl, aged 7 years and 5 years respectively. He was employed as boss of the ropers' gang on the Proprietary Mine, and was well liked by the mine officers and his fellow employees, who say that when sober he was one of the best fellows going, but in drink a demon. He was one of a large family of boys, two of whom, James and Frederick, reside on the Hill. "Jack," as he was familiarly termed, had never previously got into serious trouble with the police, although he had been convicted once for a minor offence. One of his brothers, however, were sentenced to two years' imprisonment for assaulting Constable Grieves, and the other, Frederick, was recently bound over to keep the peace towards his wife. Jack's strength was phenomenal, and a member of the force has stated that no two policemen could take him without using their batons if he resisted. Many of the deceased's friends speak of him in terms of great affection, although they admit that in liquor he was of a most violent temperament.

LOCAL EXCITEMENT—ASKING FOR THE CONSTABLES' ARREST—DEPUTATION TO THE INSPECTOR.

The news of the tragedy quickly travelled through the township and caused great excitement. As the day wore on, and the policemen who were alleged to be responsible for Considine's death were still at liberty, the deceased's friends grew very indignant. At length Mr. Terence Murphy and others conceived the idea of holding a public meeting for the purpose of forming a deputation to wait on the officer in charge of the local police and demand the arrest of the constables. Many wild statements were made, and some persons proposed that the citizens should go in a body and convey "the accused" by force to the lockup. At 6 o'clock several hundred people gathered round a trolly on the reserve adjoining the police station, and Mr. Terence Murphy, the convener, mounted the platform to explain the object of the meeting, and asked that a chairman be appointed. He was himself elected to the position, and in the course of an impassioned speech referred to the manner in which Considine had been shot down as "cowardly and contemptible." If, he said, any civilian committed a crime he would be immediately placed under arrest, but Constables White and Shiell were still at large. Ex-Alderman Nolan, the next speaker, deprecated any hasty conclusions being formed. He suggested that one of the most intelligent solicitors be employed on behalf of the family of the deceased, and that every citizen who knew anything about the affray should volunteer information. It was not proper to comment too much on the case before it came to trial. (Hear, hear.) He moved that a collection be made to defray the lawyer's expenses. The motion was carried, and subsequently the collection was made, realising £4 5s. Mr. W. Carroll, who was called upon to speak, said they all knew he had been a personal friend of the deceased, and he would do his best to see justice done. At the same time he was intimately acquainted with Constable White, and knew him to be a man of the most inoffensive nature. The following gentlemen were then appointed a deputation to wait on Sub-Inspector Johnston:—Messrs. T. Murphy, Fletcher, Conroy, Clements, Nolan, W. Carroll, Travers, Coveney (2), and Timmins.

Before waiting on the Sub-Inspector, the deputation called on the Mayor and asked him to accompany them. Alderman M'Mahon, replying, said he considered the matter should first have the attention of the Coroner. Mr. Terence Murphy headed the deputation to Sub-Inspector Johnston, and handed in a written request that the constables, White and Shiell, be arrested. The Sub-Inspector is reported to have stated that such a course was unnecessary; the policemen would be present at the inquest.

CONSIDINE'S INJURIES.

A *post-mortem* examination was made at the hospital yesterday afternoon by the Government Medical Officer, Dr. Groves, in the presence of Dr. Seabrook. It revealed the fact that a bullet had entered the left side of the deceased's stomach, between the navel and the groin, and after passing through his intestines had become imbedded in the spinal column. Internal hemorrhage had been considerable, but death had resulted primarily from the wound in the spine. The deceased had also a wound about an inch long over his left eye, which had been caused by some blunt instrument.

THE INQUEST.

The inquest on the deceased's body was opened at the Court-house this morning by the Coroner (Mr. A. N. Barnett). Mr. J. R. Edwards watched the case on behalf of Constables White and George Shiell.

The following Jury was empanelled:—John Souter (foreman), J. J. Correll, Lawrence Field, Alexander Marshall, Paul D. Davis, William Curgenven, Alfred Barratt, Charles Barratt, William F. Loutit, James A. Maunders, Charles Maley, and H. Plant.

The Jury visited the Hospital for the purpose of viewing the body. The Coroner asked them, in view of the serious nature of the case, to take a very careful view of the body, and examine it with a view to satisfying themselves as to the manner in which the deceased met his death.

After viewing the body, the Jury were driven to the scene at South Broken Hill; and upon their return further proceedings will, it is understood, be adjourned.

Telegram from The Inspector-General of Police to The Superintendent of Police, Deniliquin.

Sydney, 27 March, 1894.

CONSTABLES White and Shiell will now be suspended from duty from date of committal.

Sub-Inspector Johnston to Superintendent Larkins.

Police Station, Broken Hill, 28 March, 1894.

I BEG to report that I failed to get a copy of the depositions in the South Broken Hill shooting case, as the Coroner left for his home at Silverton immediately the verdict was returned, and he sent the depositions on from that place. I, however, got a copy of the evidence, as published in the local newspapers, which I send herewith. The newspaper report of the inquest is a very correct one. If it is really necessary for the Superintendent to have a copy of the depositions, I can get them later on, as Constables White and Shiell have applied for a copy, and I can get a copy of theirs when it arrives. I would also state here that my inquest return has been delayed since Saturday last, as I could not get a copy of the verdict on account of the Coroner leaving for his holidays (Easter) and only returning to-day. I am very sorry for the delay, but really I could not help it.

I have nothing further to add to my previous report with reference to the shooting of Considine by Constables White and Shiell.

Both constables were suspended, as directed by the Superintendent.

A. JOHNSTON,
Sub-Inspector.

[*Enclosure.*]

[*Enclosure.*]

THE SOUTH TRAGEDY—THE INQUEST—CONSTABLE WHITE'S EVIDENCE.

THE inquest on the body of John Jeremiah Considine, who was killed at South Broken Hill on Sunday morning, was resumed at the Town Hall this afternoon before Mr. A. N. Barnett, District Coroner. Constables J. L. White and George Shiell were present in custody. Alderman John Souter was foreman of the jury.

Mr. A. J. Hall appeared for the relatives of the deceased.

The first witness was *Constable James Lees White*, who appeared with his head bandaged. The Coroner said, before administering the oath, that the witness was not obliged to answer any questions which might bear on any future proceedings. The witness said : I was stationed in charge at South Broken Hill ; I am relieved from duty ; I have been in charge at South Broken Hill from the middle of October last ; I was on duty at South Broken Hill on the night of 17th March ; Constable George Shiell was also on duty ; I saw the deceased Considine on the morning of the 18th at about a quarter past 12 o'clock ; he was in the back yard of Hegarty's hotel ; he came from the back of the hotel with two men named M'Lennan into South-street ; he came to the gate of the yard of the hotel ; the three men appeared to be the worse for liquor, the two M'Lennans more so than Considine ; as they came to the gate I said, "Good night, Considine ; don't you think it is about time you were getting home?" one of the M'Lennan's said, "Oh, yes ; come on Jack" (meaning Considine), "we'll go"; Considine replied, "No, I won't—I'll go home when I think fit"; he then put his hand up to his (witness's) face, and, spreading it out, said, "Now, White, you appear to be watching me"; he still kept putting his hand up, and said, "Now, White, I warn you if Shiell or Shiner comes to arrest me you had better come well prepared or you'll go down"; I replied, "There's nobody talking about arresting you"; he replied, "Never mind, I've warned you ; take what meaning you like out of it"; one of the M'Lennans got him by the arm then, and said, "Come on, Jack, never mind"; he replied, "You go away, Hughie, and mind your own business," and pushing M'Lennan in the chest, knocked him down ; Constable Shiell then stepped over to the kerb side of the footpath, and beckoned with his finger, saying, "Look here, Jack, I want to speak to you"; Considine passed me and went over to Constable Shiell, putting his hands up in a threatening attitude, saying, "You, Shiell, you're only a —— thing, a —— sneak, and a —— crawler"; Shiell replied, backing away from him towards the fence of the hotel, and Considine said, with his hands up in a fighting attitude, "I'll drop you"; he backed Shiell against the fence up to within about 2 feet or a yard from Hegarty's hotel ; Shiell drew his baton and struck at him, and I also drew my baton, believing there would be a row ; I believe he struck Shiell ; he rushed at Shiell, and I struck him with my baton over the forehead ; he sidled backwards and then started to run along South-street and into Patton-lane ; he entered Hegarty's hotel by a small gate off Patton-lane, and ran through the yard into the passage of the hotel, followed by myself and Constable Shiell ; finding there was no light in the passage of the hotel, we didn't enter ; called the landlord, Mr. Hegarty, who came out and gave me a candle ; at this time I heard a noise as if a door was being opened and shut ; lit the candle and proceeded along the passages of the hotel and searched them, but failed to find anybody ; found that the door of the hotel leading into South-street was closed, but unlocked ; remarked to Hegarty, "He's got away, we must let him go, and take proceedings on Monday"; after speaking to Hegarty for about three minutes at the side door of the hotel, Hegarty either remarked, "Here he's coming" or "Here's somebody coming," could not say which ; Hegarty took the candle, and going inside closed the door ; it was Considine coming, and he appeared to increase his pace as he came towards us, saying, "Now, I'll smash your —— brains out"; the M'Lennans were at this time standing near the entrance gate of the hotel, 20 yards off ; when Considine came within ten paces of me I saw he had something in his hand which he was carrying low down, as if it were a rifle ; he struck at Constable Shiell and then swung round at me ; I then saw that what he had was not a rifle, but a bar of iron or an octagon drill, about 4 feet or 4 ft. 6 in. long ; he swung it round in both hands with terrific force at me ; I closed with him to try and avoid the full force of the blow, but the iron struck me over the left ear, and I fell on my back out on to the footpath ; I produce the cap I was wearing at the time, showing it cut through just where I got the blow over the ear ; I was partly dazed for a few seconds ; I raised myself on my left elbow, and looking round saw Considine chasing Shiell down along the police station fence in Patton-street ; I got up, staggered across the street, and went into the police station ; I had previously tried to arrest Considine for riotous behaviour ; I saw Shiell at the police station ; we got our revolvers and went out into Patton-street with a view to effecting his arrest ; we saw him standing in South-street, against Krantz's store, about 30 or 40 yards from us ; we went towards him, and he started to move away towards the direction of his house or towards Hebbard-lane ; I called out, "Considine stand, or I'll shoot" ; he then started to run ; the period between this time and when I got up off the path was about three minutes ; he ran, and I called out again, "Considine stand, or I'll shoot" ; he was 20 yards off ; he increased his pace and replied, "Shoot away, I can do you," or "I can do for you," I'm not sure which ; I then fired a shot from about ten paces behind him into the ground before him to frighten him ; he still kept running, and as he turned into Hebbard-lane I fired another shot at his feet ; it didn't appear to take effect, as he still kept running, and as he turned into his own block, he partly looked back over his shoulder at the time to see if I was pursuing him ; after getting into his own block he turned round and faced me, and came towards me with his hands up in front of him about level with his face ; I ran into him, striking him with my left shoulder, knocking him down ; he then said, "I give in," and with the assistance of Constable Shiell I put the handcuffs on ; we picked him up between us and conveyed him some yards, when his knees gave way, and he suddenly fell down, saying "I'm done" ; I fired three shots, the third one being fired as he turned out of Hebbard-lane into his own block ; I fired the third shot at his knees as he was running and looking back at me ; after I fired the first shot Shiell also fired, but without apparent effect ; after I fired the second shot Shiell responded, and this also didn't appear to take any effect ; as I fired the third shot Shiell immediately fired also, Shiell being about a yard behind me ; Considine appeared to be in the act of turning round and coming towards me ; cannot say in what direction Shiell fired ; when deceased fell down I ran for a cab over in Hebbard-street, as he appeared to be badly wounded ; left Considine with Shiell ; told the cabman to come to Hebbard-lane, and when he came we put the deceased into the cab ; he was then alive, but breathing heavily.

Constable White, continuing his evidence in the inquest on Considine this afternoon, said :—Before removing Considine to the cab Mr. Pound, and a man named Reid, came and assisted us to put the deceased in the cab ; the cab went down to the police station ; Constable Shiell came out and went in the inside with the deceased ; I got on the box with the driver, and told him to drive as fast as he could into town ; we reached Dr. Thomson's surgery in Argent-street at about 12·45 ; I called Dr. Thomson ; he came out and examined Considine, and said he thought life extinct ; he bandaged my head, and we then drove to the hospital and put the body of the deceased in the morgue ; the revolver produced is in the same condition as it was when I used it ; it is loaded in three chambers ; three cartridges were exploded.

By the Coroner: When I fired the last shot the deceased had not turned towards me, but was running sideways from me, exposing his right side, and with his face towards me.

By Mr. Hall: I had known Considine for four or five months ; I had heard that the police did not care about interfering with him, especially if he was under the influence of liquor ; I cannot say he was a peaceable citizen, because I saw him picking a quarrel at a banquet two nights before ; I used to be on fairly friendly terms with Considine, and never spoke to him officially before ; I did not see the deceased before on that evening ; I was exceedingly civil to him when I advised him to go home ; I spoke to him in friendship, because I knew that in liquor he was apt to get into trouble ; I saw neither Carney nor O'Leary present at the time ; I am certain it was M'Lennan who caught hold of Considine by the arm, and ordered him to go home ; it is untrue that Considine said to me, "You are a white man," and, turning to Shiell, said "You are a crawler," and that thereupon Shiell struck him on the head with a baton ; he kept calling Shiell "a crawler" and walking towards him, and it was when Shiell had backed to within a yard of the fence that he struck Considine with his baton ; I believe he struck him on the neck or the jaw ; I also struck him ; the small wound caused by me over the eye was afterwards mistaken for a bullet wound ; it did not bleed profusely ; when Considine came the second time I recognised him at a distance of 20 yards ; he increased his pace when he got close ; notwithstanding that the peak and the button on my cap are uninjured, I consider that the clean cut on the side of the cap was caused by the blow with the bar ; I was leaning away from him when he struck at me, and I got so close in that he could not give full force to the blow ; I cannot say what conversation Shiell and I had when we went into the station ; Shiell was very much excited, like myself ; my revolver was unloaded, and I had to load it ; Constable Shiell took Constable Shiner's revolver ; I don't know whether he had to load it ; I decline to answer the question as to who first suggested the use of revolvers on the ground that it may incriminate me ; I have had no instructions whatever about the regulation revolvers ; my experience is that a revolver does not carry high with a fine sight ; it was between 30 or 40 yards from where I fired the first shot to where he fell ; while we were coming up from the police-station towards Considine I said to Shiell, "If he attacks us again whatever you do don't shoot him in the body, fire low"; when I first called on Considine to stop I believe he had the bar still in his possession ; when the last shot was fired he

he was between 15 and 20 yards away; I did not see him drop or fling away any weapon; it was in consequence of his second attack that we went to arrest him immediately instead of waiting until Monday; before I left the ground I gave instructions that the weapon should be searched for; Constable Shiner afterwards told me that he could not find it; I know Considine was a married man; his wife told me on the Friday evening that she was not living with him; while I was on the way to the cab-driver's I met a man named Ohlsson; I don't remember what I said to him; I refuse to say whether I told him what I had done; when we came out with revolvers there were some people standing with Considine; I don't know who they were; I don't think the blow I gave the deceased with the baton would be sufficient to cause the blood-stains on the collar of the shirt produced.

The examination of Constable White concluded at 5·15.

The Coroner at this stage said he was justified in telling the jury that once they were convinced that the deceased met his death by being shot down by one constable or some constables, the only questions they had to consider were:—(1) Was he or were they, in the execution of their duty, or, even when trying to arrest, were they in the execution of their duty; and (2) were they justified in shooting him in order to bring him within the reach of justice. Any questions that went beyond that were, in his opinion, irrelevant.

Dr. Seabrook, of the hospital, said that White had a true contused wound above the left ear; such a wound could have been caused by a heavy blunt instrument, and would be likely to affect the brain for the time being, together with depression of the nervous and physical systems; also examined Constable Shiell, who had the ninth rib on the left side fractured.

Constable Shiell said he was on duty at South Broken Hill on Sunday morning, and saw Considine at the rear of the "South Broken Hill Hotel." [The evidence was mainly corroborative of that given by Constable White.] Shiell added that White called to Considine, "Stand, or I will shoot"; the latter replied, "Shoot away, I will do for you"; Considine commenced to run, and White fired; witness immediately fired over the man's head, thinking he would surrender; White and witness again fired; after the second lot of shots, before any more were fired, Considine was on his own block: he turned round to the left and looked at them sidewise, when White delivered his last shot; when he turned his full front towards them Considine raised both hands as if he was going to rush or throw something at them; witness then fired at his legs about the knees, with the intention of crippling him, in order to effect the arrest; this was immediately after White's last shot.

The inquest was, at 6·30, adjourned until 10 a.m. to-morrow.

The inquest on the body of John Jeremiah Considine, the victim of the South tragedy, was continued at the Town Hall this morning before the Coroner (Mr. A. N. Barnett).

Constable Shiell, re-examined, produced the regulation revolver which he used during the affray; it was now in the same state as when he last used it; three of the cartridges were exploded, and the other three were unexploded; he produced the coat which he wore on the occasion, showing a mark corresponding with the locality of the injury to his ribs.

By Mr. Hall: I had not seen Considine on that evening before I met him at Hegarty's side gate; I was not watching for him; my reason for speaking to him was that I knew he was quarrelsome under the influence of drink; Considine did not strike me before I hit him; he had his hands up to me in a fighting position; he was under the influence of liquor; although he may have been able to go home without assistance, he was not in a state to be able to properly conduct himself; when Considine came towards us with the bar Hegarty was standing near the door, and the two M'Lennans were some distance away; these were the only persons present; when he made the first blow at me he slightly stumbled, and the blow just missed my head; I struck round at him with my baton, and from an indentation on it I consider that I must have struck the bar; he knocked Constable White into the gutter, and I then cried out for Hegarty; Considine thereupon rushed me; when Constable White and myself returned to the station I slightly preceded him into the building; I proceeded straight to Constable Shiner's room and took his revolver, which was already loaded; I then went to the office and witnessed Constable White loading his; when Considine turned round before I fired my last shot he did not say, "I give in"; after the last shot he rushed Constable White, and the latter pushed him down.

By Mr. Edwards: I had never previously had any private trouble or grievance with the deceased; on former occasions when I saw him under the influence of liquor I warned him to go home; Considine when sober was a good citizen; on the first occasion I fired it was with the object of frightening him, and on the other occasion it was with the object of effecting his arrest.

Dr. John Thomson deposed that on Sunday morning at about 1 o'clock Constable White called at his surgery; he examined a man who was brought in a cab, and found that he was dead; there was a wound on the deceased's forehead on the left side; Constable Shiell and two others were in the cab; he examined Constable White's head; there was a severe wound on it.

John Hegarty deposed: I am the licensee of the "South Broken Hill Hotel"; on the 17th instant Considine visited my place during the day; I saw him again at 11·30 or 11·45 in the evening; Donald and Hugh M'Lennan, James Carney, and James O'Leary were with him; about twelve o'clock, as I was retiring, Constables White and Shiell sang out from the passage door, "Considine has gone through here; give us a light"; I gave Constable White a light, and he led the way through the passage; just previous to this I had heard a noise as of someone running through the passage; I saw the constables search both parlours, and then go to the side door, which was shut, but not locked; one of them said, "He must have gone out here"; Constable Shiell said, "Here is your candle," and put it on the floor; I followed them through the side door, and stood talking to them on the South-street footpath; one of the constables said, "He is gone; we will have to summons him"; this would be as a few minutes after midnight; we were talking together about four or five minutes, when I saw someone coming along South-street about 100 yards away; I said, "There is someone coming now down the street"; Constable White remarked, "Yes; there is someone coming"; I then said, "Good night," and, closing the door behind me, I retired to my bedroom; I heard some talking; about eight or ten minutes afterwards I heard revolver shots, and went to the door and heard more; I saw some people turning into the lane at the back of the deceased's place, and heard two more shots, making six in all; I went out into the middle of the road and stood there for a few minutes until Constable Shiner came along; when Shiner came back he said that White had told him Considine was dead, and had asked him to see if he could see anything of an iron bar; Shiner and I searched for the bar without success; when I saw Considine in the hotel he had had some drink, but was far from drunk.

By the Coroner: Deceased, when sober, was a good-tempered, well-behaved man, but when in liquor he was obstreperous; I had known him five years.

By Mr. Hall: Next morning I found drops of blood along the passage.

Dr. Groves deposed that he made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased on Sunday, at noon; he first noticed a small wound over the left temple; there was a mark as if blood had run from the wound on to the collar of the shirt, and as if it had afterwards been cut and spurted; about 2½ inches to the left of the middle line, and about 1½ inches below the umbilicus, there was a bullet wound; there was a corresponding hole in the trousers; there was no trace of burning on the clothes, and the shot seemed to have been fired from a distance; the wound on the temple had just gone through the skin, but had not reached the bone; it was apparently a slight one; he traced the wound on the body, and found that the bullet had passed through the intestines in four places, divided a large artery, and lodged in the spine; he found a 450-calibre bullet embedded in the last lumbar vertebræ, in the spine; he produced the bullet, the original weight of which was probably 225 grains; its present weight was 220 grains; the actual cause of death was hemorrhage, produced by the bullet wound; the abdominal cavity was full of blood.

By the Jury: The indentation on the bullet could have been caused by contact with the spine; from the nature of the wound and the course of the bullet, I am of opinion that the deceased must have received it while facing the person who fired the shot; the bullet took a downward course; it has not the appearance of a bullet which rebounded, as nearly all the lead is there; I have seen ricochet bullets, but this bullet has not, in my opinion, the slightest appearance of being one.

Donald M'Lennan, labourer, deposed:—On the evening of Saturday last my brother and I were at Hegarty's hotel; we met Considine there, and left at about midnight with him and some others through the side gate; just as we were going out of the gate, I saw the two constables; one of them said, "It is time you were away home, Considine"; deceased said he would go home when he liked; my brother put his hand on him, and advised him to go home; Considine shoved him away, and told him to leave him alone; the constables and Considine were arguing; at first they did not seem to be cross, but after a while they got more excited; one of the constables said, "You two chaps had better get away"; my brother and I went into the yard and stood there talking; Considine had had several drinks; my brother and I had each had more than we should have had.

Mark

Mark Wake, on Saturday evening, whilst in bed at midnight at Hegarty's, heard signs of a scuffling in South-street; he pulled the window-blind aside, and saw someone lying down; the man got up and went towards the police station; pulling up the window, he saw two or three people standing at the corner of the hotel; to the best of his belief they were O'Leary, Carney, and the deceased; ten minutes later he heard the report of firearms; he looked out of the window again, and heard someone say that Considine was shot.

By Mr. Hall: I don't think deceased was a man who would pick a quarrel; if crossed at all he was apt to become violent.

The Court rose at 1 o'clock for luncheon.

The inquest on John Considine was continued at the Town Hall this afternoon.

James Carney, labourer, deposed: On Saturday evening I was at Hegarty's hotel, and there saw the deceased; Considine, Jim O'Leary, the two M'Lennans, and myself left the hotel yard together at ten minutes to 12; at the gate we saw Constables White and Shiell; White said to the deceased, "Why don't you go home"? Shiell also spoke to Considine, who turned to White and said, "You are a white man, White"; Shiell then hit Considine with his baton; before this deceased had not hit or said anything to the police; deceased staggered, and the police followed him up; he then ran through the hotel yard; I did not see White touch Considine; I next saw the two policemen and Hegarty standing outside the hotel door in South-street; saw a man coming towards the hotel from a northerly direction, and heard Shiell say, "Here he comes; we will have him this time"; the police walked two or three paces towards the man, who proved to be Considine; I saw White on the ground, having been hit by the deceased; next saw Shiell running towards the police station, while the deceased remained standing where he had knocked White down; I cannot say how the deceased knocked the constable down, whether by a blow from a fist or an instrument; White remained two or three seconds on the ground; I watched Shiell enter the police station, and also saw White going in that direction; O'Leary went up to Considine, and said, "Come on, Jack; you are bleeding frightfully"; we accompanied him as far as Krantz's back yard; we stood about a minute on the footpath, and were just going to part, when we saw the constables coming towards us; one of them said, "Stand, Considine, or we will shoot"; deceased made no reply, but walked across the street; the police again called to him to stop, but he continued to walk on; I heard a shot as Considine was entering the lane behind his house; I heard more shooting; at the sixth shot I saw Considine drop, saying, "I'm done, I'm done"; he fell about 15 yards inside his own block; the constables were also on the block, about five paces behind; Considine walked four or five paces with the constables when, saying, "I'm done, I'm done," he fell down; I saw nothing in Considine's hand when he knocked White down, and I did not see him drop anything.

James O'Leary deposed that when White told Considine he "ought to be home," the latter replied, "I will please myself"; deceased subsequently warned Shiell to be prepared when he came to arrest him; Considine was speaking to White when Shiell struck him; he turned round two or three times and fell against the fence; the constables then rushed him, but he broke away; witness swore that when Considine came up subsequently and attacked White he struck the constable with his fist; deceased did not strike Shiell; afterwards, when the constables warned him the second time that they would fire if he did not stand, Considine said "Fire away."

Andrew Ohlsson, fireman, deposed that between 12·15 and 12·30 on the morning of the 18th instant he was talking to a friend at the corner of Hebbard and South Streets, when he saw a man coming towards him from the direction of Hegarty's; the person in question was pursued by another man in dark clothes, and he turned into Hebbard-lane at a walk; witness heard three revolver shots, and then a loud cry of "Stop"; almost immediately three more shots were fired; he went half-way down the block, when he met Constable White, who had a belt and baton in one hand and a revolver in the other; attached to the belt was a revolver cover; White asked, "Where is the closest cab; Murphy's, isn't it?" witness replied, "No; Scown's"; he asked White what was up, and the latter replied "I just shot Considine—the brute."

Thomas Reid, miner, deposed that pistol shots attracted him to Hebbard-lane, where he found Considine lying on his face in the centre of the thoroughfare; the man was breathing heavily; he asked Shiell, who was standing close by, why he did not turn him over on his back and give him a chance to breathe; Shiell replied, "Leave him alone"; White arrived with a cab, and Considine was placed in it; he died soon after the vehicle started; at the police-station, at which the cab called, White handed some articles to someone and said, "Take those revolvers, and let them remain as they are."

C. J. Pound, bootmaker, was awakened early on Sunday morning by pistol shots; he was proceeding to where the sounds came from when he met Constable White at the corner of Hebbard and South Streets; White was very excited, and had in his right hand a revolver; in reply to a question as to what was the matter, he replied, "I have just shot Considine"; witness said, "Good God! what have you shot him for?" and White replied, "You would have shot him had he done to you what he did to me."

By Mr. Edwards: On the day the day the inquest opened he spoke to Mr. Maley in the street; he did not know that Mr. Maley was a juror; he did not speak to him in reference to the inquest.

Richard Rolfe, residing in Hebbard-street, on the opposite side of the road to Considine's, deposed that at about 12·30 on the morning of the 18th instant he was returning home, when he heard cries in his house; he went in, and found his wife in a fainting condition in the sitting-room; subsequently found the bullet produced on the bed in the bedroom: he went across the street and was told by a constable that a man had been shot by a constable; witness remarked that another person had very nearly been shot; he found a hole caused by a bullet in the bedroom window, 4 ft. 1½ in. from the ground.

Constable White, recalled, deposed that when he fired his last shot he was in the lane; Considine was looking over his right shoulder, running sideways, with his right side exposed; he had not turned his full front towards witness when the latter fired; when Constable Shiell fired, immediately afterwards, Considine had, to the best of witness' belief, turned and faced them.

Constable Shiell, recalled, deposed that he was fairly certain that when Constable White fired his third shot Considine had turned his left side towards them; when witness fired his last shot Considine had faced them.

Sub-Inspector Johnston gave evidence concerning the constables' characters; he could not wish for a better officer than Constable White had proved, and he had never met a man in the police for whom he had a greater respect; he was a cautious man, and carried out his instructions faithfully; Constable Shiell had not come so directly under his notice; his officers always gave him a good character for attention to duty; outsiders, however, had accused him of being a little officious; witness offered Shiell the position of lockup-keeper at Broken Hill recently.

This closed the evidence.

The Court then adjourned until 7·30 p.m., when the Coroner will sum up, and the jury will retire to consider their verdict.

At 7·30 p.m. the Coroner (Mr. A. N. Barnett) commenced to address the jury. A large number of people had congregated in the passages leading to the room at the Town Hall where the Court sat.

The Coroner's Summing-Up.

The Coroner said: Gentlemen of the Jury, you have heard all the evidence, and it is now for you to say how the deceased, John Jeremiah Considine, met his death; and, if any person or persons took his life, whether those person or persons were justified in so doing. The case is a very infrequent one, either before a Coroner's Court or a Court of ordinary jurisdiction. Therefore, I shall take a little time in laying the facts and the law before you. With regard to the first part of this case there are two stories, one of which you must believe. The first is that a little after midnight on Sunday morning the deceased came out at the back of the hotel, and, proceeding to the door in the fence, met Constables Shiell and White. White said, "Don't you think it is time you went home?" addressing Considine. At that time there were three other persons with the deceased, all more or less under the influence of liquor. Considine was also urged by one of his friends to go home. He replied, "I will go home when I please." Before this he said to White, "You are watching me," or words to that effect. White responded that he was not; and Considine, going up to White, with his index finger pointing at him, said, "If you, Shiell, or Shiner want to arrest me at any time you had better come prepared, because if you don't you will go down." White remarked that he had no desire to arrest Considine, and the latter said, "I don't care whether you have or not, but you are warned, and you can take what you like out of it." Shiell then beckoned Considine on one side and advised him to go home. This apparently raised the deceased's ire; and, if you believe the evidence of the police and some of the other witnesses, he backed Shiell up against the wall and said, "You

"You are a —— crawler, and a —— sneak, and a —— thing, and I will drop you." Shiell, who was afraid that some harm would be done him, raised his baton and struck him on the head. Considine again rushed Shiell, whereupon White struck him over the head. He staggered and went away round the back of the yard and through the hotel. Shortly afterwards, while the constables were talking to Heggarty, the deceased was seen coming along the road with a bar of iron in his hand. Immediately proceeding up to Shiell, he said, "Now, I will knock your —— brains out." He missed Shiell, and inflicted on White a severe blow on the side of the head in the way that has been explained. He then assaulted Shiell with the bar, and broke one of his ribs, and subsequently pursued him to the police station. White, who was on the ground, was able to see this. At this stage I can tell you the other story, which is given by two witnesses called Carney and O'Leary. These ask you to believe that there was some conversation between the deceased and the constables after the former came out of the hotel, and they admit that the first expression was from White, who said, "You had better go home." They thus corroborated the statement of White, and showed that his remark was admonitory and not offensive. But, while he called White a "white" man, he did not, they swear, speak to Shiell; and the latter, without any provocation, on this remark being made, struck him over the head with his baton. What is more, they allege that both constables rushed at and pursued him. He escaped, but afterwards returned without anything in his hand; and they saw him strike White and knock him down; but they did not see him strike Shiell in any way. They want you, in fact, to believe that the injuries which White received were inflicted by Considine with his hand. It is for you to say which you will believe as far as the statement is concerned up to the point that the iron bar is concerned: whether you are going to believe that Shiell, without provocation, simply hit him on his head, and that they both pursued him afterwards, or whether you will believe the statements of the constables and one or two witnesses, who to some extent corroborate. I am going to assume you will not believe that part of the evidence which says that White was struck by Considine with his hand; I am going to assume that you will believe that he was struck with an iron bar, or something like it, and that Considine did inflict Shiell's wound with the same weapon afterwards. Well, the two constables assaulted by Considine arrived at the station, seized their revolvers, and went outside. They saw two people standing at some distance away. They called on Considine, and when they did he moved away. After being called upon twice to stand, or he would be shot, deceased replied, "Shoot away; I will do for you." White fired into the ground, and Shiell almost immediately fired in the air. Afterwards the second shots were fired with the intention, the constables say, of crippling the man. A man is responsible for the consequences of his own acts; and if he fires for a man's legs with the intention to wound, but kills, he is just as guilty as if he meant to kill. The question is: How far were the constables justified in shooting at him? Under certain circumstances a constable is justified in shooting a man who is flying from arrest. These circumstances are:—(1) That he must be in the lawful execution of his duty at the time; (2) that he must know that the person flying from him has committed or is in the act of committing a felony; and (3) it must be necessary that the shooting was what is called a necessary act—that is to say, that it was obvious that there were no other means of bringing him within reach of the law. If a constable is assaulted in his endeavour to arrest a man charged with a felony or a misdemeanour, and he cannot get him in custody without extreme measures, he is justified in shooting him there and then. If you believe that deceased did attack the constables with the bar, they would have been justified in shooting him dead on the spot, and no jury could bring in any other verdict than justifiable homicide. The circumstances would be different where there was no assault, but merely a fleeing from arrest. Were these constables acting in the execution of their duty? A constable in this Colony can arrest a man without a warrant. One of the constables had been spoken of in the most insulting manner by the deceased, who had also put up his hands in a manner which might be construed into an assault. However, we may take the second part of the case as being one for which the constables were bound to arrest. The attack with an iron bar, if you believe it took place, is a felony, punishable by penal servitude. Therefore, the constables would have been chasing a felon; and if they were trying to arrest a felon they were justified in shooting him under certain circumstances. They were in the execution of their duty, and they were arresting a felon, if you believe their story. Supposing you do not believe that, it will alter the question to some extent. You will believe, at any rate, that one man was knocked down by the deceased; but that is not a felony. If you are with me, I will explain under what circumstances a constable can shoot a man fleeing from arrest. The question is, were the constables, at the time they shot the man, taking that extreme and drastic course because it was obvious that if they did not take that course they could not bring the deceased within the reach of the law; or do you consider that there was not that apparent necessity which must exist before a constable can proceed to the extreme by taking a man's life? If a person is seen in the bush committing a murder, or doing something in the distance which amounts to a felony, and if he flees, and the pursuer sees that the criminal is gaining on him, and does not know who he is, he is justified in drawing a revolver and shooting him. But only under such circumstances as those will the law allow him to shoot him. If you find this, it will be necessary for you to say they were justified. In view of all the circumstances—that the deceased was living within a few yards of the police station, and that he was known to the police by name and disposition as a man of peaceable habits, and engaged on the Proprietary Mine—was there, then, that apparent necessity to use extreme means? You may find difficulty, as I have done, in finding out who shot the man. Possibly White's bullet did it when Considine turned partly round; on the other hand, it may be more probable that the shot fired by Shiell a second afterwards, when the man was facing his pursuers, was the one which inflicted the fatal wound. As a matter of fact it does not matter who fired it. Any persons engaged in the pursuance of a common and unlawful design are equally liable—they are all principals. For the purposes of your verdict it does not matter very much who caused the wound. You will be stirred by no emotion of commiseration for the unfortunate victim, or repugnance against those who caused his death. I ask you to return a verdict on the facts clearly before you.

The Jury Retires.

At 7·50 o'clock the jury retired to consider their verdict. They were locked up in a room upstairs, adjoining the late office of the municipal engineer. Constables were stationed on the staircase to keep the jury room secluded. At 10 o'clock the Coroner (Mr. Barnett) returned to court, and immediately afterwards the jury were ushered in.

The Foreman (Mr. John Souter): The jury is undecided, your Worship. We wish to ask what constitutes justification in shooting a man either breaking or escaping from arrest.

The Coroner: I must first ask you how you find with reference to the second alleged assault on the officers. Do you find that they were assaulted with an iron crowbar or some such weapon?

The Foreman: Yes; we all agree on that point.

The Coroner: Then, what is your simple question now?

The Foreman repeated his question.

The Coroner: The object in giving powers to a constable or any officer of the peace to arrest a person who has committed or is immediately committing a felony is simply with a view to his being brought to justice and punished in a constitutional manner. For that reason the law will only allow an officer of the police to resort to the extreme and final method of taking a man's life under circumstances where, if his life is not taken, it is reasonable to suppose that he will escape absolutely. This is law as well as common sense. Felony is an offence punishable by penal servitude, *i.e.*, working on the roads, &c. Any class of offence which comes under the heading of penal servitude is called a felony. If you find that the deceased inflicted the injuries to the constables, he was a felon escaping from justice; and the officers, being in the execution of their lawful duty, were quite justified in attempting to arrest him. But if they go so far as to take his life, they must be able to show, in defence, that the circumstances attending the effort to arrest were such as to necessitate the extreme method involved in taking life. It was never intended that an officer of the police, or any person in a similar capacity, should take on himself to be judge, jury, and executioner. If they can take him by lawful means they must do so up to the last moment. There is no statute law on this subject; but we are always guided by the law of precedent, centuries of experience, and public policy. The only justification is that if the man once gets away he will escape the punishment he deserves. The deceased was a man of peaceable temperament and bore a good character, except at certain times. Were they, then, right in taking on themselves to say, "We shall never be able to catch this man, and he will escape the punishment he deserves if we don't take the only method we can, and that is to kill him"? The only extenuating circumstance is whether, as that is the settled law as to a felonious assault on the people, the law can be altered where the felony is committed on the man attempting the arrest. If you return a verdict that the constables were justified, nothing happens. If you find otherwise, they will be indicted and sent on to a higher court.

The Foreman: Would the constables be justified in shooting a man turning on them, in the last instance, if in bodily fear of their lives?

The Coroner: That is in reference to the constable's statement that the deceased turned on him in an attitude of resistance. It is more for you to decide than me. The evidence shows that he was not within proper distance to do them any harm unless he had a weapon, which they say he had not.

A juror : If the constables thought the deceased had a weapon in his hand, such as a stone ?

The Coroner : You must be bound by the evidence. I can't answer conundrums. The evidence of one constable is that Considine might have had a stone ; but the other says he had nothing, and only lifted his hands level with his face. This struck me as merely the nervous result consequent upon being shot. I don't think they had any reason to suppose he had a weapon in his hand.

The Foreman : When the constable said "Stand, or I will shoot," was that an arrest ?

The Coroner : An arrest must be at a closer distance. Putting a hand on a man's arm is an arrest. Arrest means "to stop."

The Jury at 10 p.m. again retired.

THE VERDICT.

At 11 o'clock the Jury returned to Court.

The Coroner : Gentlemen, have you agreed upon your verdict ?

The Foreman : Yes, Sir. We find : "That the deceased, John J. Considine, met his death on the morning of 18th March, at the hands of Constables White and Shiell by shooting ; and that, at the time of the shooting, such extreme action was not justified." We add as a rider, that we deeply sympathise with the constables in the unfortunate position in which they are placed, as we consider they were acting under great provocation, and we believe they were under the impression that they were doing their duty.

The Coroner : Do you bring in, in the light in which I put it to you, that there was not in their minds at the time of shooting a reasonable belief that he would escape ultimately from justice if his life were not taken ? That is the very crux of the whole question. If there was no necessity for them to do what they did, it was manslaughter at least. Am I to take it as justifiable homicide or manslaughter ?

The Foreman : We don't understand the question.

The Coroner : There is a difficulty in explaining it more clearly. A man falls but 30 yards from his own door. His character and circumstances were known to the police, and he had been employed in the Proprietary Mine for four years. The question is this : Do you think that Shiell and White believed that if they did not shoot him he would escape from justice ? If they did not believe it, where does the neccessity come in for shooting him ? You may be wavering with a desire to think they were acting under great impulse or a feeling of anger at the wounds received, but the law won't allow that to influence you. The law says a policeman must not be the avenger of a felony. It is a painful case. One of the witnesses (Ohlsson), who appeared truthful, said Constable White's first statement was, "I have just killed Considine ; the brute." That says something. Of course, you draw your own inference from that.

The Foreman then consulted with his colleagues.

A Juror : Is it a question whether we believe the man had a chance of escape ?

The Coroner : No ; it is whether you believe that the constables believed that the man had a chance of escape. Can you not suggest a means of arresting him, then or in the future, other than taking his life ?

The Foreman, after further consultation with the other jurors, said the Jury had agreed on a verdict of manslaughter.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The Coroner : I will frame the formal verdict, that the constables "did feloniously and unlawfully kill and slay." It becomes my duty now to commit the accused to take their trial at the next Circuit Court, to be held on 23rd April, on a charge of wilfully and feloniously taking the life of one John Jeremiah Considine. I reserve the question of bail.

The Jury, having been thanked for "the very careful and intelligent manner in which they had dealt with the case," were discharged.

The Coroner subsequently stated that, as the accused were officers of the police, he would fix the bail at £50 each, with one surety of £50 in each case. The sureties were immediately forthcoming—Mr. Horace Plant for White, and Mr. W. F. Loutit for Shiell.

Copy of Depositions.—Regina *v.* White and Shiell—Manslaughter.

Sub-Inspector of Police.] *James Lees White,* sworn, saith (after being duly cautioned) :—I am a constable of police lately stationed at South Broken Hill, now relieved from duty ; I have been in charge of South Broken Hill Station since last October ; on the night of 17th March I was on duty there ; Constable Geo. Shiell was on duty also ; on the morning of the 18th, at about 12·15, I saw deceased, Considine, in the back yard of the "South Broken Hill Hotel," in South-street ; Shiell was with me ; deceased, in company with two men named M'Lennan, came to the yard entrance in South-street ; all three were under the influence of drink ; the two M'Lennan's were worse than the deceased. I said "Good night, Considine ; don't you think it time you were getting home." One of the M'Lennan's said, "Oh, yes, come on, Jack, and we'll go" ; Considine said, "No, I won't ; I'll go home when I think fit" ; he then said, "Now then, White, you appear to be watching me" ; I replied, "No, I'm not watching you" ; he was gesticulating all the while ; he then said, "Now then, White, I warn you, that if you or Shiell or Shiner come to arrest me, you had better come well prepared or you will go down" ; I replied, "There was no one talking about arresting you" ; he replied, "Never mind, I have warned you, and take what meaning you like out of it" ; one of the M'Lennan's then took deceased by the arm and said, "Come on, Jack, never mind" ; he replied, "Go away, Hughie, mind your own business," giving him a push which knocked him down ; Shiell then stepped over the edge of the footpath, and beckoning to deceased, said, "Come here, Jack, I want to speak to you" ; he passed me and went over to Shiell, putting up his hands in a threatening attitude, saying, "You, Shiell, you are only a b—— sneak, a b—— thing, a b—— crawler" ; Shiell kept backing from him towards the fence ; deceased, who had his hands up in a threatening attitude, said, "I'll drop you" ; as he backed the constable up within a yard or so of the hotel fence Shiell drew his baton and struck at him and I believe hit him ; I had also drawn my baton ; he rushed at Shiell again ; I also rushed up and struck him (deceased) on the forehead ; he staggered back and commenced to run eastwards along South-street, turning nothwards along Patton-lane ; he entered the gate of Heggarty's hotel by a small gate, off Patton-lane ; he passed through the yard into the passage of the hotel, followed by Shiell and me ; we did not enter the hotel ; we called the landlord, and he came out with a candle ; I heard the noise as of a door being opened and shut before I had lit the candle ; after lighting the candle I proceeded along the passage of the hotel, but could find no one ; the door opening into South-street was unlocked ; I passed some remark to Heggarty to the effect that he had got away, and we could take proceedings on Monday ; about three minutes later Heggarty remarked, "There's somebody coming," or something to that effect ; I then saw deceased coming from the direction of the "Alma Hotel," at a trot ; his own dwelling being in that direction ; Heggarty took the candle from me, went in, and shut the door ; deceased seemed to increase his pace, saying, "Now I'll smash your b—— brains in" ; the M'Lennans were about 20 yards from me in almost the same place as the first scuffle took place ; deceased had something in his hands which I took to be a rifle ; he rushed at Shiell and struck at him ; he then turned to me, and I saw he was holding in both hands an octagon drill or iron bar, about 4 feet long ; he struck with it at my head with terrific force ; I tried to close with him, but it struck me over the left ear, and I fell on the footpath on my back partly dazed ; I was wearing the cap produced, which shows where the blow cut through the cap ; I raised myself on my left elbow, and saw deceased chasing Shiell down the police station fence in Patton-street ; I got up and went into the police station through the fence ; I there found Constable Shiell ; we took our revolvers and went out into Patton-street with a view of arresting him ; he was standing in South-street, near Krautz's store, about 30 yards away ; we both went towards him ; he started to move away towards his home, going up Hibbard-lane ; when about 20 yards from him I called out, "Considine, stand, or I'll shoot" ; about two or three minutes had elapsed since I got up off the path ; he started to run towards home ; I called out again, still about 20 yards from him, "Stand, or I'll shoot" ; he increased his pace, and replied, "Shoot away ; I can do you," or "do for you" ; I fired a shot into the ground, 10 yards in front of me, to frighten him ; he continued to run ; as he turned into Hibbard-lane I fired at his feet ; he continued to run, as if the shot had not taken effect ; as he turned into his own block, which is the second from South-street, and was looking over his shoulder at me, I fired a third shot at his knees ; he then turned round and came towards me, with his hands up in front, about the level of his face ; I ran into him, striking him with my left shoulder, knocking him down ; he then said, "I'll give in" ; with the assistance of Shiell I put the handcuffs on him ; we walked him a few yards, holding him one by each arm ; his knees gave way, and he fell, saying, "I'm done" ; immediately after I had fired a shot Shiell also fired a shot, apparently without effect ; after I fired the second, he also fired, apparently without effect ; immediately after I fired the third shot, as deceased was turning to come towards me, Shiell fired again, close to my side, as he was running

Exhibit.

running about a yard behind me; when deceased said, "I'm done," as I could see he was wounded, leaving Shiell with him, I went into Hibbard-street for a cab; I told a cabman to come into Hibbard-lane; with the assistance of Messrs. Pound and Reid, we lifted deceased into the cab; deceased was then alive, but was breathing heavily; I sent Shiell to the police station with the revolvers, and I walked with the cab to the police station; Pound and Reid got into the cab with deceased; at the police station Shiell got into the cab, and I got on to the box with the driver; I told the driver to drive as quickly as possible to the town; we reached Dr. Thompson's surgery in Argent-street about 12·45; I called the doctor; he looked at deceased in the cab, and said he thought life was extinct; he bandaged my head; we then placed deceased's body in the morgue at the hospital; I produce the revolver I used, which is in the same state as it was immediately after I fired the third shot; after the deceased's body was put in the morgue Shiell and I were attended by the house surgeon. Exhibit

To the Coroner: I fired the last shot as deceased was running from me, exposing his right side, and looking over his right shoulder.

To Mr. Hall (who appeared to watch the case on behalf of deceased's relatives): I have known Considine for three or four months; I never heard that the police were afraid of Considine; I have heard that they do not care to have anything to do with him, especially when under the influence of liquor; I have never had occasion to arrest him before, or interfere with him or speak to him officially before; I had not seen him previously that evening; the reason I advised Considine to go home was that I knew him personally, and only advised him as a friend to go home; when M'Lennan fell, on being pushed by Considine, I have no doubt intoxication had something to do with his falling; I know nothing of two men called Carney and O'Leary being there; they were not in the hotel yard; I am quite certain that it was M'Lennan who took deceased by the arm and advised him to go home; when gesticulating, Considine was holding up his index finger, and not holding up his fist; I went on duty that evening between 6 and 7 o'clock; at the time I met deceased at the gate he had nothing in his hands; at the time Shiell backed towards the fence, Considine had come out from the gate; when Considine rushed at Shiell in a fighting attitude Shiell had given him no provocation; upon being called a crawler several times, Shiell struck deceased with his baton; I believe on the neck or jaw; I struck him on the head with my baton; I believe the result of my blow was afterwards taken to be a bullet wound, as it was so small; I can't say whether this wound left a track of blood through the passage of the hotel when decased went through; when I was at the hotel door I first recognised Considine when he was about 20 yards away: I don't recollect saying anything to Shiell as deceased was coming up; when Considine struck at Shiell I can't say what Shiell did; the cut on the cap is the result of a blow from a metal bar from a powerful man, the bar being most probably an octagon drill; I was in so close to deceased that he could not give full force to the blow; the blow was a swinging, round-arm blow; when I came to myself Shiell was about 25 or 30 yards away, being chased by Considine; Considine was 2 or 3 yards behind him; I can't say if Considine chased him into the station; I can't say what conversation I had with Shiell when I reached the station; both Shiell and I were very much excited; I loaded my revolver; I don't know whether Shiell loaded the revolver he had, which was Constable Shiner's; as far as I know Shiell took Shiner's revolver of his own accord. [The witness here declines to answer the question put to him by Mr. Hall, as follows:—"Which of you first suggested the use of revolver?") I have given as fully as possible the conversation which took place between myself, Shiell, and Considine, at the gate in South-street; the revolvers are repeating revolvers; I have not had practice with New South Wales revolvers; I have had no instructions whatever about these revolvers; as far as I have known, revolvers do not carry high with a fine sight; Considine, at the time I fired the first shot, was between 30 and 40 yards from where he fell; revolver bullets will ricochet from hard ground; I said to Shiell, immediately on coming out of the station, "If he attacks us again, whatever you do, don't shoot him in the body, but fire low"; Considine, when I first called on him to stand, was about 20 yards away; I then believed he still had the weapon; when the last shot was fired deceased was about 15 yards away; I did not see deceased drop or fling away a weapon while we were chasing him; he had nothing in his hands when we came up to him; when Considine held up his hands and came towards us, I did not take his attitude to be one of surrender; I don't know if the last shot hit him in the front of the body; after I had fired the first shot deceased did not make any attempt to attack either Shiell or me; we went to arrest deceased in consequence of the second attack he made on us, instead of waiting until Monday; I left instructions for the weapon to be searched for; I believe Constable Shiner has searched for it, but has been unable to find it; I knew Considine was a married man, but his wife told me on Friday that she was not living with him; I knew he lived at Hibbard-street; Considine did not run very fast; I spoke to some man as I was going for a cab. [Witness here refused to answer the following question by Mr. Hall:—"What did you say to that man?"] When we came out of the station with the revolvers there were some persons standing with deceased; I called on no one to assist until I asked Messrs. Pound and Reid to help us into the cab with deceased; Considine fell within 5 or 7 yards of the land, on his own allotment; I don't think that the blood on the collar of the shirt produced was the result of the blow of my baton, as I don't think the blow was sufficiently severe. Exhibit.

Taken and sworn before me, at Broken Hill, this 21st March, 1894. } JAS. L. WHITE.

A. N. BARNETT, Coroner.

Sub-Inspector.] *Thomas Edward Fraser Seabrook*, sworn, saith:—I am house surgeon at the Broken Hill hospital; on the morning of the 18th, at about 2 a.m., the body of J. J. Considine was brought to the morgue at the hospital; I examined Constables White and Shiell; when body was brought there life was extinct; on White I found a contused true wound on the left temple, above the ear, about 1½ inch in length, reaching to the bone; the cut in the cap shown me would correspond with the position of the wound; such a cut and wound might have been made by a blunt instrument, such as a drill or a piece of very hard and heavy wood; I re-adjusted the bandage; such a blow would probably cause depression of the whole nervous and physical system of a temporary nature in his case; it would most probably result immediately in dazing him and knocking him down; on Shiell I found a fracture of the ninth rib on the left side, and an external mark corresponding; such a fracture would certainly interfere with his respiration and motion; I plastered and bandaged him.

To Mr. Hall.] The deceased was evidently a very powerful man; the cut on the cap and the wound on the head could not have been made by a man's fist, but most probably by a gad; the blow on Shiell, by the external appearances, could not have been done by a fist; a wound of this sort might have been done by a bar of iron; I did not notice any blood to speak of on Considine's shirt-collar or neck.

Taken and sworn before me, at Broken Hill, this 21st March, 1894. } T. E. FRASER SEABROOK, M.D.

A. N. BARNETT, Coroner.

Sub-Inspector.] *George Shiell*, sworn, saith (having been duly cautioned):—I am a constable of police, at present relieved from duty; I was recently stationed at South Broken Hill, I have been stationed there over twelve months; on 17th March, in the evening, I was on duty at South Broken Hill with Constable White; I saw deceased, Considine, on the morning of the 18th at 12·15 at the gate of the yard of Heggarty's hotel; this hotel is distant 30 or 40 yards from the Police Station fence; Considine was coming from the back-door of the hotel in company with two brothers named M'Lennan; when they reached the gate, Constable White said, "Good night, Jack; don't you think it time you were going home"; one of the M'Lennans said, "Yes, let us go home, Jack"; Considine raised his hand up at Constable White; I can't say if his fist was closed; he said, "Look here, White, I believe you are watching me, and when you, Shiell and Shiner come to arrest me, be well prepared or you go down"; Constable White replied "I don't want to arrest you," or something to that effect; one of the M'Lennans was trying to get him home, when he gave him a violent push, I think in the stomach, and knocked him down; I called him to one side saying, "Jack, go home and don't be a fool"; he then came to me and backed me up against the wall of the yard; he said, "Shiell, you are a b—— crawler, and a b—— thing, you b—— sneak, I will drop you"; he then had his fist raised in a fighting attitude; I took my baton and struck him on the cheek or jaw; he again rushed at me, when White struck him, I believe on the left temple with his baton; he slightly staggered, and ran along South-street, and turned up the lane at the back of the hotel; we followed him; he ran through the yard of the hotel by a gate from Patton-lane, and entered the hotel by the back door; the hotel was in darkness; Constable White got a candle from Heggarty; we then went through the passage looking for Considine; we could not find him, but found a side-door unlocked with the key inside; we stood on the footpath outside the hotel; Heggarty was talking to us; in a second or two I saw Considine coming from the direction of his residence towards us; he was holding something in both hands across his body; I thought it was a gun or rifle; he came up and said, "I'll knock your b—— brains out"; he then struck

struck at me with what I could then see to be a bar of iron about 4 ft. 6 in. long; he slipped, the iron passed my face quite close with great force; he did not hit me; I struck at him with my staff, but I think I hit the bar about his hand; he then turned round and struck a swinging blow at Constable White's head, he being behind me; White rushed in at him, but was struck on the head by the bar and knocked down; I thought at first he was killed; I called to Heggarty for assistance; I got no reply and no assistance; Considine again rushed at me with the bar; he struck me across the left side; I made another attempt to strike him with my staff, but found I was disabled; White was then lying in the gutter; I ran towards the police station with Considine in pursuit with the bar; he chased me within a few yards of the gate in the fence of the station; I looked towards White and saw him getting through the police station fence; he was holding his head with his hand; I went into the station in front of him; I went to Constable Shiner's room, and took his revolver from his pouch; I came back to the office; White was there; he had a revolver in his hands; we then went out in search of Considine; he was then opposite Krautz's store with either one or two others; he came across the street to about 15 paces from us; White covered him with his revolver, and called out to him twice "Stand, or I'll shoot"; he then replied, "Shoot away, I'll do for you"; he then commenced to run; Constable White then fired, either on the ground, or at him; I fired over his head, thinking he would surrender; Constable White fired again at him; I fired also; after the second shots Considine was on his own block; he then turned his left side to us, and Constable White fired again; he then faced us, and put up his hands about the level of his face, as though he was going to rush or throw something at us; I fired then at his knees to cripple him; this was immediately after White's third shot; he rushed at White, who received him on his shoulder, and Considine fell; we then rushed to handcuff him; he said, "I'll give in"; we cuffed him; after going a few yards down the lane he fell on his knees, and said "I'm done"; White then went for a cab leaving me in charge of Considine; I went to the police station with the revolvers, leaving White, who had returned with Considine; the cab came to the police station; I went to get in and saw inside Considine, Pound, and Reid; I got in with them; we drove to Dr. Thomson's in Argent-street; Dr. Thomson discovered life to be extinct; we drove to the hospital, and placed the body in the morgue; Dr. Seabrook attended to our injuries; search has been made for the drill, but it has not been found.

Taken and sworn before me at Broken Hill, this 21st March, 1894.— GEO. SHIELL.

A. N. BARNETT, Coroner.

The inquest at this stage was adjourned until 22nd instant.

A. N. BARNETT, Coroner.

Exhibit.

Exhibit.

Sub-Inspector.] *George Shiell*, recalled and sworn, saith (after due caution):—I produce the revolver used by me on the morning of the 18th; it is in the same state as it was after firing the third shot; it is a Government regulation revolver; I produce the coat worn by me on that night, showing the mark left by the bar, which corresponds with the injury on my side.

To Mr. Hall: The coat has been hanging in my residence since the 18th; we had not seen Considine previously on the night of the 17th; we were not watching for anyone at the gate that night; no one was present but Considine, the two M'Lennans, and ourselves; Considine and M'Lennans were under the influence of drink; I spoke to Considine, as I know he was quarrelsome when he was under the influence of drink; I can't say if he was a friend of mine; Considine did not strike me before I struck him with my baton; I did not say one word about arresting him before I struck him; he had his fists closed; when I struck him he slightly staggered, but no blood flowed; Considine might have been able to go home without assistance; when we were standing at the hotel door, and Considine was coming towards us, Hegarty was standing with us, and I believe the M'Lennans were some little distance away; White was lying two or three seconds on the ground; at the time I called for Heggarty, White was lying in the gutter; Considine rushed at me when I called; as far as I remember, when I went to the police station in front of White, I went straight for Shiner's revolver, which was loaded; Constable White had a revolver in his hands when I returned to the office; when we came out of the station Considine was, to the best of my knowledge, about 30 yards from his own land; when we then first saw Considine he was in the direction of his home; before we fired he started to run towards his home; I knew where he lived; when White fired his last shot Considine had his left side turned towards us, and was looking over his left shoulder, to the best of my knowledge and belief; I fired my last shot immediately deceased turned round facing us, barely a second after White's; Considine then had his hands up, as if he were going to throw something at us, or rush us; when I saw him in that attitude I fired at his legs; I was a little excited; at the time I fired the last shot Considine was not holding up his hands in an attitude of surrender; he did not then say, "I'll give in"; after I fired the last shot Considine rushed at White, who received him on his shoulder; Considine was not then in his last gasp; he was 2 or 3 yards from the fence, across the middle of his allotment, when I fired; when Considine fell I asked someone, I don't know whom, for assistance.

To Mr. Edwards (who appears to watch the case on behalf of Constables White and Shiell): I was only acting as a constable on duty; I never had any trouble or grievance with him before; he was looked upon as a good worker, and, as far as I know, a good citizen, when sober; we, neither of us, had any intention of taking his life; on the second and third occasion of firing, I did so with the view of arresting.

Taken and sworn before me, at Broken Hill, this 22nd March, 1894,— GEO. SHIELL.

A. N. BARNETT, Coroner.

Sub-Inspector.] *John Thomson*, sworn, saith:—I am a duly qualified medical practitioner residing at Broken Hill; on the morning of the 18th instant a dead man was brought to me by Constables White and Shiell, who asked me to look at him; I examined him, but found him dead; I told the constables so; a man in the cab struck a match, but I could tell by the feeling that he was dead; I saw a wound on the left side of his forehead; I did not notice any other blood than what was on his head; Constable White called me out, and afterwards came in and had his head dressed; Constable Shiell, Alderman Pound, and another man were in the cab with the body.

To Mr. Hall: The wound on White's head was a severe one.

Taken and sworn before me, at Broken Hill, this 22nd March, 1894,— JOHN THOMSON, M.D.

A. N. BARNETT, Coroner.

Sub-Inspector.] *John Hegarty*, sworn, saith:—I am licensee of the "South Broken Hill Hotel"; on the evening of the 17th instant deceased was at my house at about 11·30 or 11·45; Donald and Hugh M'Lennan, James Carney, and James O'Leary were with him; at about 12 o'clock Constables White and Shiell called to me for a light; they said, "Considine has gone here," meaning my passage; they were standing outside the back door; I gave them a light; they walked through the passage; I had previously heard a noise as of some one passing quickly through the passage; the back door was unlocked; that leading into South-street was locked, and the key was inside; the constables looked in the parlours, and then opened the side door facing South-street, which was unlocked; they said, "He must have gone out here"; Shiell said, "Here's your candle"; the constables and I stood at the door talking; one of them said, "He's gone, we'll have to summon him"; this would be a few minutes after 12; we were there for four or five minutes; I then saw some one coming down South-street from the direction of Considine's residence; he was then about 100 yards away, and appeared to be walking; I said, "Here's someone coming down the street"; one (I think White) replied, "Yes, here's someone coming"; I then went in and shut the door; I heard some talking outside, but did not go out; about eight or ten minutes later I heard a shot fired; I went out at the door in South-street; two other shots were fired before I reached the door; another shot was fired from towards Considine's place as I reached the door; someone was then turning into Hibbard-lane; I saw the flashes, and heard two or three more shots after that; I remained on the footpath outside my door for a few minutes, and saw Constable Shiner coming; I remarked, "I think this is a serious affair, I think it is Jack Considine"; Shiner went in the direction of the shots quickly; I remained about five minutes longer, and Shiner returned; he told me White had told him Considine was dead, and had asked him to see if he could find an iron bar; I told him I had seen nothing of one; he searched, but I did not see him find one; we went together to Considine's place, but did not find the bar; deceased's hat was lying on the ground, about 20 yards inside his allotment; deceased had been removed; deceased had had some drinks that night, but was not drunk; I have known deceased for about five years; when sober he is a good-tempered hard-working man, but when under the influence of liquor he is obstreperous at times.

To

To Mr. Hall: On the night of the 17th he was perfectly good-tempered; when at the door, the constables said Considine had abused them at the back; I have never known Considine to pick a quarrel with anyone, but he has got into some rows through taking other people's parts.

To Mr. Edwards: When Considine left my place he was perfectly orderly; while we were in looking for the bar a crowd of about twenty people had congregated; on the following morning I found drops of blood on the floor of my passage.

Taken and sworn before me, at Broken Hill, this 22nd March, 1894,— J. HEGARTY.
A. N. BARNETT, Coroner.

Sub-Inspector.] *Henry Joseph Firth Groves*, sworn, saith:—I am a duly qualified medical practitioner, and Government Medical Officer at Broken Hill; I made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of J. J. Considine, at 12 noon on Sunday last; when I first saw the body it was lying in the morgue dressed; I first noticed a small wound on the left temple, and traces of blood on the shirt, as if an artery had been cut and the blood had spurted out; someone had undone the shirt, and I saw a wound about 2½ inches from the middle line on the left side, and about ½ inch below the navel; there was a corresponding hole in the trousers; there was no trace of burning, but the shot must have been fired from a distance; I stripped the body, but found no other marks; I found that the wound on the forehead had gone through the skin, but had not reached the bone, and was apparently a slight one; I found the bullet had passed through the intestines in four places, and had divided a large artery; I found the bullet buried in the body of the last lumbar vertebra; I removed the bullet, which I produce; the bullet weighs 220 grains; the actual cause of death was hemorrhage, caused by the bullet cutting the artery; the abdominal cavity was full of blood; the mark on the bullet is evidently caused by the bone. Exhibit.

HENRY J. F. GROVES.

To the Coroner: From the nature of the wound, and the course of the bullet, I am of opinion that it must have been received by the deceased when facing the person who fired, and not a ricochet bullet; the injury to the head was evidently caused by a baton.

Taken and sworn before me at Broken Hill, this 22nd March, 1894,— HENRY J. F. GROVES.
A. N. BARNETT, Coroner.

Sub-Inspector.] *Donald M'Lennan*, sworn, saith:—I am a labourer, and reside at South Broken Hill; on the night of the 17th instant I was at Heggarty's hotel; I met deceased, Considine there, with my brother; with Considine, my brother, and another man, I left the hotel about 12 o'clock; we went out the back way, and through the gate; as we were going out of the gate we saw Constables White and Shiell; one of the constables said "Good night," and "It's time you were away home, Considine"; Considine said, "I'll go home when I like"; my brother Hugh said "Yes, you had better come away"; Considine pushed my brother away a yard or two (he may have pushed him down, but I did not notice it), and said, "Leave me alone"; the constables and Considine were arguing; they were not cross at the start, but afterwards got more excited. One of the constables said, "You two chaps had better get away"; my brother and I turned into the yard again, and the constables and Considine went away; we remained in the yard; we could not see the constables and Considine from where we where standing; I saw nothing more, but heard a noise on the footpath; I neither saw nor heard anything more; deceased had been drinking, but was not drunk; both my brother and I had had more than was good for us.

To Mr. Edwards: The police at first spoke to deceased civilly.

Taken and sworn before me at Broken Hill, this 22nd March, 1894,— DONALD M'LENNAN.
A. N. BARNETT, Coroner.

Sub-Inspector.] *Mark Rawse Wake*, sworn, saith:—I am out of business at present; I reside at Heggarty's hotel, South Broken Hill; on the 17th I saw deceased at the hotel between 11 and 12 o'clock; I did not see him leave; at about 11·30 I heard some one say, "Heggarty, give me a light"; Heggarty took the light out of my room; my room faces South-street; about a quarter of an hour later I heard a scuffle going on in South-street, near the hotel; I pulled the blind on one side, and looked out; I saw someone on the ground; one or two more people were about; I could not say whether they were constables or civilians; I saw the person get off the ground and go towards the police station; I don't know who he was, or where he went to; some time after I lifted the window, and then saw several people standing at the corner of the hotel; to the best of my knowledge they were Carney, O'Leary, and Considine; I lay down again; about ten minutes later I heard the report of firearms; I got up and looked out of the window; I saw several people outside, and I heard someone say, "Considine is shot"; I heard a few minutes later the sound of a cab driving towards Considine's house; when I last saw deceased in the house he seemed perfectly sober, and able to look after himself; I don't know in what state he was when on the footpath; I did not hear anyone call to Heggarty for assistance; when the man was lying on the ground, the other two went up South-street in the direction of Broken Hill; they might have gone to the police station; I did not see any weapon.

To Mr. Hall: I did not see any blows struck; it was not a bright moonlight night; deceased was a very nice fellow when sober, but when drunk was nice enough if left alone, but was violent if annoyed; he was recognised as a very powerful man.

Taken and sworn before me at Broken Hill, this 22nd March, 1894,— M. R. WAKE.
A. N. BARNETT, Coroner.

Sub-Inspector.] *James Carney*, sworn, saith:—I am a labourer, and reside at South Broken Hill; on the evening of 17th March I was at Heggarty's hotel; I saw deceased Considine there; I left the hotel yard at about 11·50 with Considine, O'Leary, and the two M'Lennans; we went out of the back gate all together; at the gate I saw Constables White and Shiell; White said, "Considine, it's time you were home"; I did not hear any reply; Shiell said something; deceased said, "You are all right, Shiell"; Considine said, "You are a white man, White"; Shiell then hit him with his baton; Considine said nothing to Shiell, and did not raise his fist; he pointed to White with his index finger; M'Lennans were both standing there; Considine staggered back, and the police followed him up; he ran down the lane; I next saw him going into the hotel yard; I did not see White touch him; the M'Lennans then went away, as I did not see them afterwards; I next saw the two constables with Heggarty at the side door of the hotel; I was about 7 yards away; I then saw a man coming down to the corner of the hotel from the north—the direction of Considine's place; he was walking at a usual pace; I heard Shiell say, "Here he comes; we'll have him this time"; they walked two or three paces towards him; I next saw White on the ground; I can't say what caused him to fall; I saw Shiell then running across the road, and the man, whom I saw to be Considine, stood still on the footpath; I saw Considine strike White before he fell; I don't think Shiell could have been struck without my seeing him, but he might; White lay for about two or three seconds on the ground; I heard nothing said while this was going on; I saw Shiell go towards the police station; White also went towards the police station; Considine stood still in the same place; he might have gone back two or three paces from where he knocked White down. O'Leary asked him to go home, and said, "You are bleeding fearfully, Jack"; O'Leary, Considine, and I then walked then up to Krantz's back yard; we were on the footpath for about a minute; we were just separating to go home; one of the constables said, "Stand, Considine, or we'll shoot"; Considine made no reply, but walked across the street; they called out again, "Considine, stand, or we'll shoot"; he continued to walk on; I had seen nothing in Considine's hands; I next heard a shot, as he was crossing the gutter to go into the lane; I was following behind the shooting; after the sixth shot I saw Considine drop and heard him say, "I'm done, I'm done"; he kept walking all the time; I did not see him turn round; when he fell I was about 25 or 26 yards from him; he fell from 14 to 16 yards inside his own allotment; the constables were also on his allotment; he got up between the two constables and walked four or five paces handcuffed; he said, "I'm done, I'll give in," and fell again; the constables pulled him out of the lane; I left them there, to go and tell his friends; I saw some men coming towards them.

To Mr. Hall · When White fell I was 4 or 5 yards away; if Considine had had a bar I must have seen it; I saw nothing in his hands; the night was clear; I refer to the time when White was on the ground; when walking with Considine from the hotel to Krantz's yard I saw nothing in his hands, nor did he drop anything; after the police called out the second time, "Considine, stand, or we'll shoot," deceased replied, "Shoot away"; when the police called on Considine to stand, only O'Leary, myself, and Considine were together; when called on to stand Considine walked on at a fair pace; he was not running; the police were not running; after they called a second to stand Considine walked on; the police were only in pursuit of Considine; Considine has been a friend of mine for five years; I have never had a row with him; when the worse for liquor he was obstreperous if anyone picked on him; he would be angry with anyone who crossed him; I never saw Considine in a row; he was generally supposed to be above the average strength; I had been drinking that night, but neither Considine nor I were drunk; I cannot say how deceased knocked White down; so far as I could see, Constable Shiell struck deceased on the head without any provocation.

Taken and sworn before me, at Broken Hill, this 22nd March, 1894,— } JAMES CARNEY.

A. N. BARNETT, Coroner.

Sub Inspector.] *James O'Leary*, sworn, saith:—I am a smelter hand, and reside at South Broken Hill; on 17th instant, in the evening, I was at Hegarty's hotel; Considine was there; I left at about 11·45, in company with James Carney, the two M'Lennans, and Considine; we went out of the back gate; at the gate I saw Constables White and Shiell; White said, "You ought to be at home, Considine"; Considine said he would please himself; nothing further was said by either of them; Considine said to Shiell that if he came to take him he would have to come prepared; Considine then called White a "white man," and Shiell struck him on the left temple; Considine said nothing to Shiell, and did not put his hands up; the M'Lennans had gone back a little, as one of the constables had ordered them home; Carney was standing beside me; when Considine was struck he turned round two or three times and fell against the fence; the constables then rushed him; he got away and ran round the corner; I did not see White strike him; I don't think he struck him then; I did not notice any blood come from the wound; I did not see him until about five or six minutes later, coming from the direction of his own place; he was walking pretty quick; I did not see him carrying anything; the constables were standing at the side door of the hotel talking to Heggarty; Heggarty went in and shut the door; Considine was then about 20 yards away; the constables walked to meet him about 5 or 6 yards; White came up to Considine first, and Considine struck him with his hand; I swear he hit him with his hand; Shiell did not go up to deceased, or deceased up to Shiell; Shiell then went to the police station, leaving White on the ground; I did not see deceased strike Shiell then; I must have seen him, had he done so; deceased, after knocking White down, stood on the footpath; White lay there a few seconds; I went up to Considine after White had gone to the police station; I said, "Come home, John, you are losing a lot of blood—you are bleeding fast"; he came as far as Krantz's store, and about 10 yards past the store; Carney was with me; we stayed there a minute or two; we were just going home, when White and Shiell came out: I heard one of them call out, "Stand, Considine, or I'll shoot"; they were about 50 yards from Considine at this time; he got over to the corner, close to his own lane; when called on to stand, he replied, "Fire away"; deceased got round the corner into the lane and walked quickly; two shots were fired before he turned into the lane, and two just after; when opposite his own allotment, one more shot was fired, and one when he was on his allotment; both Carney and I were following; Considine was about 16 yards in his allotment, when the last shot was fired, and he fell; when the last shot was fired, he said, "Oh, my God, I'm done,' and fell; the constables were about 8 yards from him when the last shot was fired; when he fell, the constables put the handcuffs on him; they lifted him, and he walked three or four paces, and the two constables pulled him into the lane; several people came up; I was about 8 yards away when they pulled him into the lane; I did not hear him speak; I then left.

To Mr. Hall: I never saw anything in Considine's hands at any time; when called upon to stand, Considine was walking towards his home, not towards the police; I had been drinking, but was not drunk

To Mr. Edwards When White was knocked down, I was about 8 yards away; I have been six years in South Broken Hill; the reason I did not assist White, was, that there was another constable there; if the constable had asked me, I might have assisted; it is not a fact that White was hit on the head with a bar, and that we ran away; I saw the whole of the row, and saw only one blow given by Considine's hand, no other blow being struck.

Taken and sworn before me, at Broken Hill, this 22nd March, 1894,— } J. O'LEARY.

A. N. BARNETT, Coroner.

Sub-Inspector.] *Andrew Ohlson*, sworn, saith:—I am a fireman on the mine; on the morning of 18th instant, at about 12 15, I was returning from work; I stopped at the corner of Hebbard and South Streets talking to a friend; I saw a man approaching me, followed by a second: he turned into the lane, going towards Considine's residence; he was walking; the ones following were going a little faster; I heard nothing said; I noticed three revolver shots in succession; I was about 55 yards away; I saw no one else about; after the third shot, I heard a loud cry, "Stop!" and immediately after three more shots; I went towards the place where the shooting was; when half-way down the block, I met White with a belt and baton in one hand, and a revolver in the other; the revolver had no cover on; the cover was on the belt; he said, "Where is the closest cab, Murphy's, isn't it"; I replied, "No, sir, Scowen's is"; I said, "What's the matter"; he replied, "I just shot Considine—the brute"; I then turned with the constables to get the cab; we got a cab, and I went home.

To Mr. Hall There was no further conversation between White and me; White had his uniform and cap on; he was wearing a blue jumper; I recognized that he was a constable as soon as he got close to me: the constable ran up to me; from the time when the first shot was fired until White met me was about two minutes; I cannot say who it was I was speaking to at the corner of Hebbard and South Streets.

Taken and sworn before me, at Broken Hill, this 22nd March, 1894,— } ANDREW OHLSON.

A. N. BARNETT.

Sub-Inspector.] *Thomas Reid*, sworn, saith:—I am a miner, and reside at South Broken Hill; on the morning of the 18th instant I was standing in the back yard of the "Gladstone Hotel"; at about 12·15 I heard six shots; after the first two I went in the direction of the firing; the "Gladstone" is about 400 yards from Considine's place; I had gone about 50 yards, and heard in all six shots; one O'Neil was with me: after we had gone 60 or 70 yards the firing ceased; I went down the lane at the back of Considine's place; I saw Considine lying in the middle of the lane on his face; Shiell was standing beside him; I asked why he did not turn him on his back, to give him a chance to breathe; Shiell replied, "Leave him alone"; someone turned him over, I don't know who; White arrived shortly after with a cab; I assisted in taking deceased to the hospital in a cab; he was alive when we put him in the cab; he died just as we started; we took him to the morgue; on the way to, or at the police station, I heard White say, "Take these revolvers, and let them remain just as they are."

Taken and sworn before me at Broken Hill, this 22nd March, 1894,— } THOMAS REID.

A. N. BARNETT, Coroner.

Sub-Inspector.] *Charles John Pound*, sworn, saith:—I am a boot and shoe maker, and reside at South Broken Hill; I am also a magistrate for the Colony; on the morning of the 18th instant I was aroused from sleep by hearing two or three shots fired, followed shortly by three or four more; I dressed and went in the direction of Heggarty's hotel, whence the sound seemed to proceed: in Hebbard street I met Constable White; he was very excited, and was holding in his right hand a revolver; I did not notice anything in his other hand: I asked him what was the matter; he said, "I have just shot Considine"; I said, "Good God, what have you shot Considine for"; he replied, "You would have shot him had he done to you what he did to me"; I returned home; White also asked me for the direction of Scowan's place, and went in that direction; I told my wife what had happened, and returned to the lane at the back of Considine's place; I saw Considine lying on the ground in charge of Constable Shiell; he was breathing heavily; I asked Reid to assist me; White arrived

arrived shortly after; the police examined his face with light; a wound, apparently of a bullet, was on his temple; the body was then placed in the cab; I entered the cab with Reid and Shiell; deceased's head and shoulders were resting on my lap; he only sighed first as the cab started, and died; we drove to Dr. Thomson's in Argent-street; the doctor examined him and pronounced life extinct; the doctor also examined Shiell's rib, and White went in and had his head bandaged; we drove to the hospital and placed the body in the morgue.

To Mr. Hall: I lived very near Considine's place; I have always found him an excellent neighbour; I don't think he would strike anyone except in self-defence, even when intoxicated.

To Mr. Edwards: I am an alderman, and a candidate for Parliament; I had nothing whatever to do with an indignation meeting with reference to this case; I was not one of a deputation to the Police; I have had no conversation with one of the jury since being sworn in with reference to this case.

Taken and sworn before me, at Broken Hill, this 22nd March, 1894,— A. N. BARNETT, Coroner. C. J. POUND.

Sub-Inspector.] *Richard Alexander Rolfe*, sworn, saith:—I am a married man, and reside in Hebbard-street, South Broken Hill, about 50 or 60 yards from the lane at the back of Considine's place; on the 18th I reached home about 12·30 in the morning; when within a few yards from my place, I heard cries in my place; I went in; my wife was in a fainting condition in the middle room with my mother; I subsequently found a bullet on the bed my wife had been lying on; I went out later to ascertain the cause of the bullet being fired into my place; I was informed by a constable that a man had been shot dead; I told him that whoever fired had very near shot a second; seeing people looking about, I asked what they were looking for; they said an iron bar; I went home; the same night my brother and I found that the bullet had come in through the window; from the position of the hole in the window, and the height of the bed, and the position of the bullet, I think it must have struck the bedstead; the hole in the window is 4 ft. 1½ in. above the footpath; my house is built of wood and iron.

Taken and sworn before me, at Broken Hill, this 22nd March, 1894,— A. N. BARNETT, Coroner. RICHARD ROLFE.

Coroner.] *James Lees White*, recalled, saith (re-sworn):—When I fired my last shot I was in the lane; when I fired the last shot he was running from me sideways, with his right side exposed, and his face turned towards me over his shoulder, but I am not sure which way he turned when he turned round and faced me; when Shiell fired immediately after me, to the best of my belief, he was facing us.

Taken and sworn before me, at Broken Hill, this 22nd March, 1894,— A. N. BARNETT, Coroner. JAS. L. WHITE.

Coroner.] *George Shiell*, recalled, saith:—When White fired the last shot, to the best of my knowledge, deceased's left side was exposed to him; when I fired my last shot deceased was facing us.

Taken and sworn before me, at Broken Hill, this 22nd March, 1894,— A. N. BARNETT, Coroner. GEO. SHIELL.

Alexander Johnston, sworn, saith:—I am Sub-Inspector of Police, at Broken Hill; I have been stationed at Broken Hill for ten months; when I took charge of this station I received a good character of both Constables White and Shiell from Sub-Inspector Saunders; Constable White was, in my opinion, a splendid man, in fact, I could not wish for a better; I have never met a man in the service I esteemed more; he was very cautious, and would carry out instructions to the very letter; Constable Shiell I have not seen very much of; I have heard that he lacked discretion, but his officers gave him a good character as a good and steady duty man; in fact, I have only recently offered him the charge of the Broken Hill lock-up.

Taken and sworn before me, at Broken Hill, this 22nd March, 1894,— A. N. BARNETT, Coroner. ALEX. JOHNSTON, Sub-Inspector.

Telegram from Superintendent Larkins to The Inspector-General of Police.

Deniliquin, 29 March, 1894.

WIRED to Mr. Johnston yesterday for report of committal, who informed me papers will reach here Saturday morning. If so, will post them Saturday evening, with other reports called for. They will reach Sydney Tuesday morning.

Telegram from Superintendent Larkins to The Inspector-General of Police.

Deniliquin, 6 April, 1894.

CONSTABLES White and Shiell have not applied for change venue. Intend case tried Broken Hill. Engaged Mr. Moriarty for defence.

Under the circumstances mentioned within, I have no further suggestion to make.—EDM. FOSBERY, I.G.P., B.C., 6/4/94. The Secretary, A.-G.'s Department. Now forwarded to the Crown Solicitor, to be placed with the depositions in the case of Regina *v.* Shiell and another.—W.W.S., B.C., 7/4/94.

Telegram from Superintendent Larkins to Sub-Inspector Johnston.

Deniliquin, 27 April, 1894.

SEND me full report trial White, Shiell, and report any observations you may wish to make yourself perhaps. Full report trial would appear in one of the daily papers. Urgent.

Report from Superintendent Larkins to The Inspector-General of Police.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, South-western District,
Deniliquin, 3 May, 1894.

I HEREWITH forward a newspaper report of the trial of Constables White and Shiell for the manslaughter of John J. Considine, and I also forward a report from Sub-Inspector Johnston on the same subject.

It would appear from the report that Mr. Moriarty made a very able defence on behalf of the accused constables. He assailed the weak points in the evidence for the prosecution, drew attention to the Police Regulations and the law relating to the case, to show that his clients were justified in taking life under the circumstances.

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The Crown Prosecutor, in reply, supported the Crown case in most of its bearings, and concluded by saying the Crown case was, "that it was an instance of an act lawful in itself, but performed in an unlawful way."

His Honor, Mr. Justice Foster, in summing up the evidence and laying down the law, dwelt at some length on the rules for the guidance of the Police, more especially on rules 89, 90, and 95, and in the end narrowed the charge down as to whether it was an excess of duty on the part of the constables or an act of retaliation; the jury, after a very short deliberation, said, in effect, that it was neither.

In the face of the verdict of the jury it is a delicate matter to make any observation or offer any opinion on the merits or demerits of the case, still I cannot help recapitulating a sentence I used in a report I sent to the Inspector-General on 29th March last on same subject. In that report I said it appeared to me the constables acted recklessly and indiscreetly and without due regard to human life.

Now that I have considered the whole of the evidence adduced at the trial, addresses of Counsel, and the charge of His Honor the Judge, I do not see any reason to alter the conclusions I previously arrived at.

In dealing with some of the worst classes of criminals, I have had, I think, as much experience as any man in the Service, and I must say that I never saw a greater lack of judgment used than there was in this particular instance.

As Constable White was the senior officer, one would expect before he started with loaded firearms some definite action would be laid down with regard to the arrest, and that his junior would not fire without orders; but it would appear from their own evidence that they both fired away in a sort of random fashion, without the slightest system and regardless of what course the bullets took.

Allowing the question of law to disappear from the scene altogether, and looking at the matter from a common sense point of view, it would not appear to me that there was an actual necessity to fire at the time and in the manner they did.

The offender did not on that occasion show any resistance—his back was turned to them—and they must have been a very short distance from him when the fatal shot was fired. Considine was evidently under the influence of drink, and even if he escaped their grasp for the moment he could only get into his own house.

Although I have very strong opinions about the matter, I have had from the first the greatest sympathy for the two constables, as they must have been at the time in a highly excited, nervous condition on account of the injuries they received at the hands of deceased.

Sub-Inspector Johnston, in his attached report, states the constables acted recklessly and showed great want of discretion, and that innocent persons might have been shot, and then he concludes by recommending that the two constables should be removed from Broken Hill, and in that recommendation I fully concur.

N. LARKINS,
Superintendent.

[*Enclosure.*]

Report from Sub-Inspector Johnston to Superintendent Larkins.

Sir,

Police Station, Broken Hill, 27 April, 1894.

I beg to forward herewith a report of the charge of manslaughter preferred against Constables White and Shiell. The report was taken from the *Broken Hill Age*, and it is, in my opinion, a very fair one.

The verdict of the Jury was a very popular one with almost every right-thinking person in Broken Hill.

Certain persons at South Broken Hill collected money and engaged a solicitor and a barrister from Adelaide to assist in prosecuting the two constables, and every effort was made to gain a conviction. Several of the witnesses who were brought to give evidence against the constables were friends of Considine's, and I have no hesitation in saying they committed wilful perjury, and I am only sorry that a case could not be made out against them.

It was proved beyond a doubt that Considine did attack and assault the constables in a most brutal manner with an iron bar. The bar, of course, could not be produced, as there is not the slightest doubt but it was spirited away by some of Considine's friends who were with him on that night, and who swore so hard against the constables.

There can be no doubt but the constables acted in a reckless manner, as innocent persons might have been shot, and they did show great want of discretion; but it must be taken into consideration that they were a good deal knocked about, and no doubt but White was dazed from the terrible blow he got in the head. And it must also be borne in mind that the constables had not an ordinary man to deal with, but a ruffian, with the strength of at least four ordinary men.

Constable White took charge of South Broken Hill Station on the 18th October last on my recommendation. I gave him a good character then, and I have not altered my opinion of him. I consider he is a good constable, and a highly respectable man. If Mr. Sub-Inspector Saunders is asked, I am sure he will bear me out in this. Constable Shiell I have always found to be a sober, good duty man, but a little too zealous.

If the constables are allowed to remain in the force, I would strongly recommend that they be removed from Broken Hill at once, as I fear some of the Considines or their friends might do them some injury.

I received an anonymous letter from Freemantle, West Australia, threatening the constables' lives, which I herewith attach.

I have, &c.,
ALEX. JOHNSTON,
Sub-Inspector.

[*Sub-Enclosure.*]

Sir,

Freemantle, Western Australia, 2 April, 1893.

Having seen the report in the papers of the shooting by the police, or may I say murder, of the man Considine.

If they don't get put into a place of safety for a long time to come, I will shoot them, as sure as my name in what it is.

Remember, if it takes a life-time to do it. He was a good friend of mine and *true*, and to be shot like a dog is more than any man can suffer.

Remember this, for while I have a drop of blood in my body I will have revenge.

Yours,
SINCERETY.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—SECOND DAY'S SITTING.

The Circuit Court continued its sitting before His Honor Mr. Justice Foster in the Court-house yesterday morning. Mr. Edgar prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, being instructed by Mr. Lee, from the Crown Solicitor's Office.

James Lee White and George Shiell were charged that they did, at South Broken Hill, on 18th March, 1894, feloniously slay John Jeremiah Considine. The accused, who were defended by Mr. Moriarty, instructed by Mr. Edwards, both pleaded not guilty. Mr. P. McM. Glynn, barrister, of Adelaide, instructed by Mr. A. J. Hall, watched the case on behalf of the relatives of the deceased Considine.

During the empannelling of the jury the accused White challenged eight persons, the accused Shiell one, and one was asked by the Crown to stand aside. White challenged one Thomas William Torrington "for a cause," and two of the jurors already sworn—William Farmer and Joseph Peter Megaw—were appointed to decide the question. In answer to Mr. Moriarty, Torrington said that he resided on a homestead lease between Broken Hill and the Pinnacles. He was absolutely indifferent in the case. He had expressed no opinion about the death of Considine at any time, nor had he subscribed to a fund to assist in the prosecution of the two accused. Mr. Moriarty then withdrew the challenge "for a cause," and Torrington was challenged by White.

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The following jury was finally empanelled :—William Farmer, Joseph Peter Megaw, Elijah Bradley, Joseph Henry Rhodes, John M'Lellan Sutherland, Samuel Hall, Charles Hyde, Alexander Graves White, Thomas Manuel, William John Cooper, William Clynch, and Walter James Spragg, junr. J M'L Sutherland was chosen foreman.

The jurors challenged were :—By the accused White : William Hepburn, Thomas Kneebone, Thomas William Torrington, Isaac Polkinghorne, William George Philips, Thomas Coombe, Robert Davie, and George Carrington. By the accused Shiell Francis William Mitchell Robert F Holdsworth was asked by the Crown to stand aside.

Mr Edgar then stated the case to the jury. He said that on the night of 17th March, at about 12 o'clock, a man named John Jeremiah Considine met his death at South Broken Hill through injuries caused by a revolver bullet. The evidence, he thought, would clearly show that the revolver was fired by one of the accused. Doubtless most of the jurors knew the locality called South Broken Hill. South-street was a street running down from the mine into the south township Near the scene of the shooting South-street crossed Hebbard street, and then Hebbard-lane, which led to the rear of Considine's allotment Continuing along South street, Patton street was reached. At the corner of South-street and Patton-street, on the right hand side, was James' butcher shop, and on the left-hand side Krantz's store. The police station was opposite James', and Hegarty's hotel was opposite Krantz's The bar of Hegarty's hotel was on the corner; further down South street was the side door of the hotel, a big gate opening into the yard, and a lane running along the back of the yard Some distance up this lane was a little gate leading into the yard. The evidence would show that at about 12 o'clock on the night in question the deceased, Considine, and some others came out of Hegarty's hotel through the large side gate. The two accused were then standing in South-street, near the gate. Considine was accompanied by two brothers named M'Lennan, a man named O'Leary, and a man named Carney. One of the accused said to Considine. "Good night; don't you think you had better go home?" and one of the M'Lennans, who was the worse for liquor, put his hand on Considine's shoulder, and said, "Yes, Jack, come along with me." A quarrel ensued, and some blows were struck, which resulted in Considine running away and going up the lane at the back of the hotel. He was followed by the two accused, but appeared to have eluded capture by running through the hotel, unlocking the side door, and escaping into the street. After searching the hotel the police came out into South street again, and whilst standing there talking saw Considine coming from the direction of James' butcher shop. It would be for the jury to consider on the evidence whether Considine was carrying any weapon in his hands or not. Another row took place. White was knocked down, and Shiell walked over to the police station. Considine was joined by Carney and O'Leary, and went on past Krantz's store. About this time a cab, driven by a man named Conlon, drove to the intersection of Patton and South Streets, and a man named Donohue got out. Considine shortly afterwards left the others and proceeded towards his house. He was crossing the street when the two accused called to him to stop, threatening to shoot if he did not do so. He did not stop, and they fired in all six shots. The last two were fired when Considine was on the vacant allotment at the rear of his house, and from the doctor's description of the wound they would probably find that one of these two was the cause of death. The law, in the case of police officers, set out that they were entitled to kill a person in self-defence, or, if he were a felon, when they were unable to arrest him without killing him. It would be for the jury to say whether or not Considine was a felon. If he had only committed a misdemeanour the accused—if they shot him—were guilty of manslaughter. If they found that Considine was a felon, they must ask themselves could the accused have arrested him without killing him. If so, they were guilty of manslaughter; if not, it would be the duty of the jury to acquit them.

The following evidence was then taken :—

Donald M'Lennan, miner, said he remembered the night of St. Patrick's Day, 17th March last; a little before 12 p.m. he was at Hegarty's hotel with the deceased (Considine), witness' brother, and the two men named Carney and O'Leary; they had all of them had a few drinks; went out at the back of the hotel and through the big gate at the side of the yard into South street; witness, his brother, and Considine were walking in front; on reaching the gate saw two of the police standing on the footpath; the policemen were White and Shiell; one of them said, "Good night," and they answered; one of the police said, "Don't you think it is time to go home, Considine?" Considine replied that he would go home when he pleased; witness' brother put his hand on Considine's shoulder and said, "You had better come home, Jack"; Considine pushed him back, saying, "Leave me alone, will you?" was not sure whether his brother fell or not; the police and Considine were arguing, and the latter said, "When you come to arrest me you had better come prepared"; would not swear to his exact words; they replied that they did not wish to arrest him; the policemen appeared to be in good temper when they first spoke, but later on they all got somewhat excited; Considine might have called the police names, but witness did not remember it; the police advised witness and his brother to go away and let Considine get home; they then walked off, and did not see Considine alive again.

To Mr. Moriarty: Witness' brother was in Broken Hill, but was not a witness in the case; it was after 11 o'clock on the evening of the 17th that witness met Considine; they met him at Hegarty's hotel; Considine when sober was a very quiet man; had never seen him quarrelling or fighting; had heard that he had had fights and quarrels; was not afraid of him when he was drunk, but would probably have avoided him when he was in that condition; when they met Considine he had been drinking; could not say whether he was drinking brandy or beer; there might have been other people in the bar that evening whom he had not named; they had two or three drinks with Considine whilst in Hegarty's, and left before 12 o'clock; in the Coroner's Court, mentioned the names of Carney and O'Leary as having been present in the hotel; the police in the first instance spoke to Considine in the most civil manner; and he replied, "I'll go home when I like"; did not recollect Considine calling one of the policemen "a b——— crawler"; he might have done so; witness and his brother went away through the hotel yard; whilst in the yard heard a scuffle, but did not see Considine pass through the yard; he might have entered the yard through another gate; Considine was a very powerful man, reputed to be tremendously strong; Carney and O'Leary both had several drinks

Mark Laws Wake marked out the streets on the plan prepared for the information of the jury; remembered the night of 17th March; was living at Hegarty's hotel, and went to bed at about 9 15; woke up between 11 and 12, and heard a voice coming from the back yard, saying, "Hegarty, give me a light"; Hegarty entered witness' room, and took the candle off the dressing table and went out; ten minutes later heard a scuffle going on in South-street; pulled up the blind, and looked out through the window; the scuffle was going on about 6 or 7 yards away from his window; saw a man on the ground about 9 feet from the wall of the hotel; could not say who it was, or whether he wore uniform or not; he lay there for a few seconds, and then got up and walked over to the police station; witness then raised the window, and soon after saw two persons going from the direction of the police station, past James' butcher's shop, up South-street; Carney and O'Leary were standing at the corner of the hotel, and Considine and some others were standing near; heard O'Leary say "Jack, come home along with me"; they walked up South street and witness returned to bed; a few minutes later, probably eight or ten minutes, heard firearms discharged; got up again and looked out of the window, but could see nothing; saw Considine about 8 o'clock that evening, and he was then fairly sober.

To Mr. Moriarty Had known Considine for some time; when sober he was very quiet and well-conducted; had seen him when he was the worse of liquor, and was mostly quiet; he was a very powerful man.

To the Crown Prosecutor : Never saw Considine pick on anyone if left alone

John Hegarty, licensee of the "South Broken Hill Hotel," remembered the night of 17th March last; at about 11·30 that evening, John Considine, the two M'Lennans, James Carney, and James O'Leary were in the hotel; they had been drinking; Hugh M'Lennan was the most intoxicated; Carney and O'Leary seemed quite sober, and Considine was not drunk; he was not quarrelsome; he never seen him quarrelsome even when in drink; he was frequently in witness' hotel; about 11·30 they all went out of the hotel, and through the back yard; a few minutes later, heard a noise as of someone running through the passage, and one of the constables called for a light; got a candle out of Wake's bedroom, and gave it to White; White said, "Considine has come in here"; they walked through the house and looked in the rooms; then found that the side door had been unlocked; Constable White said, "He must have gone out through here"; they then went out and stood talking with witness on the footpath; saw a cab driver along Patton street and stop at the corner Patton and South Streets; one of the constables, referring to Considine, said "He has gone now, we will have to summons him"; looked up South street and saw someone coming from the direction of Considine's house; he was walking on the footpath in front of James' shop; said to the constable, "There is someone coming down the street now"; wished the constables "Good night," went inside and closed the door; after reaching his bedroom heard some talking going on outside, but did not go out; heard no scuffling; about eight or ten minutes later heard a report of firearms; ran into the passage and then heard two more; went into South-street and then heard two or three more shots, and saw the flashes in Hebbard-lane; Constable Shiner passed witness and went in the direction of the firing; he returned and commenced searching, he told witness, for an iron bar; witness helped him in the search; they found nothing; then went to the back of Considine's house and found the deceased's hat laying on the allotment at the back; had known Considine between four and five years; when drunk he was a bit awkward if anyone interfered with him; he never tried to pick a quarrel; he was a very strong man; the next day saw some drops of blood in the back yard and along the passage to the door leading into South-street. *To*

To Mr. Moriarty: The constables complained to witness that Considine had used threatening language towards them; when witness and Shiner were looking for the iron bar there were about twenty people about; in South-street, above Krantz's store, there was a blacksmith's forge and yard; a person going from witness' hotel to Considine's house would pass that forge.

James Carney, labourer, employed at the Proprietary, said he lived at South Broken Hill; on 17th March he was at Hegarty's hotel at about 11 o'clock; saw Considine there; they had two or three drinks; Considine was neither drunk nor sober; had known him about five years, and had never known him quarrelsome; the two M'Lennans were drunk, but O'Leary and witness were sober; on leaving the hotel, Considine and the two M'Lennans walked first; in South-street they saw Constables White and Shiell; they were standing on the footpath near the gate; White said, "It is time you were home, Considine"; Considine replied, "I will please myself"; witness then went away, and saw nothing more at the time; on returning, saw Considine and the two constables outside the gate; the M'Lennans had gone; Considine said to White, "You are a white man, White, I believe"; Shiell then hit Considine on the forehead with his baton; before that Considine had not attempted to strike either of them; Considine reeled and staggered back, and then ran away down South-street and into the lane; subsequently, witness saw him passing through the yard into the hotel; the policemen followed him; he next saw the two constables standing outside the hotel, talking to Hegarty; then he saw a man running along South-street towards the hotel, and Shiell remarked, "Here he comes; we'll have him this time"; witness recognised the man as Considine; he had no weapon in his hand; he saw him hit Constable White, but not Shiell; he struck White with his fist, and not with any weapon; White fell down, and on getting up went over to the police station; Shiell followed; witness, O'Leary, and Considine then crossed Patton-street in the direction of Considine's house; a man named Donohue followed and joined them; the latter remarked, "Here comes the two constables; I can see their revolvers shining"; witness advised Considine to go home; blood was running down his face; Considine was walking towards the lane, when one of the constables called out, "Stand, Considine, or I'll shoot"; the constables were then about 30 yards off Considine, who was walking from them; Considine increased his pace, and the constables again called upon him to stop; he replied, "Shoot away."; he had then just got into the lane; the police were twelve or fifteen paces behind him; two shots were then fired in quick succession; he believed that the police and Considine were then running; four more shots were then fired, the last two when the police were on the allotment; Constable White ran into Considine and knocked him down; they then handcuffed him, and he walked a few yards between them, then exclaimed, "I'm done," and fell; witness had known Considine to get into trouble with other people, but always through their fault.

To Mr. Moriarty: Witness was an intimate friend of Considine; he had only been to the house twice; he did not know that two evenings before the shooting Considine had driven his wife out of the house, nor that on the Friday previous he had turned her out at 4 o'clock in the morning; did not know that the children had been turned out on the night previous to the shooting; did not see any weapons in the house on Sunday when he went there; did not look for them; did not hear the word "crawler" used, nor anything to the effect that the constables had better come prepared, during the altercation with the police; in his evidence before the Coroner he had not mentioned Donohue being present; he did not offer to assist White when he was knocked down; Shiell did not offer to assist him either, but merely walked over to the police station; he could not say who broke Shiell's ribs; Donohue took no part in the affair; he would not have to pass the blacksmith's shop or Considine's allotment to get home; when witness saw Considine coming towards the police he was coming from the direction of his house, and was opposite James' butcher's shop; witness was standing a few yards behind the police; he would swear that the next thing he saw was White knocked down; he did not then attack Shiell; the latter was not assaulted, but immediately went to the police station; he did not have to pass Considine; when Considine was challenged, he did not hear him after saying, "Shoot away," add "I can do for you"; deceased did not say anything at all; would not swear that when Considine reached his own allotment he did not turn round and face the police.

James O'Leary, smelter, residing at South Broken Hill, was at Hegarty's hotel on the evening of 17th March, in company with the two M'Lennans, Considine, and Carney; the M'Lennan's were under the influence of liquor; they left the hotel together by the back entrance, Considine being slightly ahead of the rest; the two accused were standing outside the gate; White, addressing Considine, advised him to go home; Considine replied, "You have been watching me for a long time; if you come to take me you had better come prepared, or you will go down"; turning to Shiell, he said, "You are a crawler," and again to White, "You are a white man"; witness did not see Considine do anything to the two constables; after Considine had spoken to the two constables Shiell hit him over the head with his baton; the constables tried to catch him, but he got away, and ran round to the lane; the police went after him; subsequently he saw the two constables talking to Hegarty at the side door of the hotel; Considine came running in their direction along South-street; he knocked White down; witness did not see him strike Shiell; the latter went to the police station, and White got up and followed him; Considine did not at any time have an iron bar or similar weapon in his possession. The witness then described the events in connection with the shooting of Considine, which corroborated the account given by the previous witness. He was subjected to a searching cross-examination by Mr. Moriarty.

Christopher Conlon, cabdriver, was plying between Broken Hill and South Broken Hill on the night of 17th March; he drove the man Donohue, who was brought into Court and identified from Broken Hill; at about 12·15 his cab was drawn up in South-street, near Hegarty's hotel; he saw Considine pass a few yards in front of the horse in the direction of the side door of the hotel; he was swinging his arms, and had nothing of the nature of an iron bar in his hands; the two constables were standing at the door; Shiell backed away from him, and Considine hit White, who fell to the ground; Shiell then went towards the police station; Considine remarked, "Don't run away, you have a stick, and I have nothing"; Considine walked to where two men were standing and said, "I call on you two men"; witness did not know what he meant; witness then left.

To Mr. Moriarty: Witness became a cabdriver when he got his license, about two months ago; he could not remember the exact date; questioned as to what was the present month, the witness was unable to answer; as to the day, he first replied that it was Monday, but afterwards corrected himself and replied Tuesday; he failed to recognise the witness Carney as one of the men whom Considine had called upon after the assault.

Michael Donohue, smelter, residing at South Broken Hill, also gave evidence; he was severely cross-examined by the barrister for the defence.

Andrew Ohlssen, labourer, living at South Broken Hill, described the shooting of Considine; three revolver shots were fired by two men, who were pursuing another man; then someone cried "Stop!" and three more shots were fired; witness went in the direction of Hebbard-lane, and met Constable White with a belt and baton in one hand and a revolver in the other; witness asked what was the matter, and White answered, "I've just shot Considine—the brute"; witness said, "You've not shot him seriously?" he answered, "I believe so"; he then inquired for the nearest cab; witness directed him to Scown's; witness then went home.

Thomas Reid, storekeeper, who assisted to convey Considine to the hospital, gave evidence.

Charles John Pound, J.P., bootmaker, of South Broken Hill, knew Considine, who lived near him in the same street; on the morning of 18th March, some time after he had retired, he was awakened by revolver shots; he dressed and went out and met Constable White at the corner of South and Hebbard Streets; he was carrying a revolver, and appeared excited; on inquiring what was the matter, White replied that he had just shot Considine; in reply to witness' query as to why he had done that, White replied, "You would have shot him if he had done to you what he did to me"; White then went for a cab; witness saw Considine lying in the lane; he was shortly afterwards put into the cab, and almost immediately after the vehicle was started he sighed and apparently died; as a J.P., witness made it a point to collect evidence in the case; he took no part in the meeting and agitation which was got up on the evening of the shooting.

To Mr. Moriarty: Witness was a friend of Considine; he was secretary of witness' political meetings, but resigned about a week before his death; he was not "chucker-out," but merely a strong supporter; he always behaved in a gentlemanly manner; witness did not read a speech on the subject of the shooting; he merely prepared a report of the events in connection with the shooting, which he showed to a few people.

C. A. Rolfe, resident of the house of which a window was perforated by a revolver bullet on the night of the shooting, gave evidence.

Constable Shiner, after the shooting, attempted to find an iron bar, which Constable White told him to search for, but was unsuccessful.

To Mr. Moriarty: He considered that it would take half a dozen constables like himself to arrest Considine if he were to resist; on Saturday morning Considine's wife had complained to witness that Considine had turned her out of the house at 4 o'clock in the morning.

At this stage the Court adjourned until this morning.

THIRD DAY'S SITTING—THE SOUTH SHOOTING CASE—CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

The Circuit Court continued its sitting in the Court-house yesterday morning, before His Honor Mr. Justice Foster when the charge of manslaughter preferred against Constables White and Shiell was proceeded with.

Constable Shiner, called for the purpose of cross examination by Mr. Moriarty, said that there was a banquet held at South Broken Hill on the evening of Thursday, 15th March; it was held at Hegarty's Hall, and the deceased Considine attended it; it closed about 12 p m, on the Saturday forenoon following, at about 10 o'clock, Mrs Considine came to witness and complained of his treatment of her; she then went to a place about a quarter of a mile from Considine's house; witness was at the banquet before referred to; about 12 o'clock Considine questioned the Chairman's conduct, and the banquet ended suddenly; there were about sixty or seventy people present, the lights were put out for the purpose of putting an end to the whole affair; Considine had had a lot of drink, and was excited in consequence; he was working on the Friday, but was about the town at different public houses on the Saturday.

To the Crown Prosecutor Considine did not strike anyone at the banquet

Alex Johnston, Sub-Inspector of Police, produced the revolvers used by the police on the night in question. They contained three loaded and three exploded cartridges each, the revolvers would carry 300 or 400 yards; in about 40 or 50 yards they rose 1 to 2 feet; attributed that to the quantity of powder in the cartridges; to kill a man at 20 or 30 yards you would need to fire low; produced a bullet given him by Dr Groves; it was very much knocked out of shape, but, otherwise, corresponded with those in the cartridges; also produced a bullet which went through the window of a house in Hebbard-street; every police station is provided with revolvers in case of emergency; foot police were never required to practise rifle shooting; produced the coat worn by Constable Shiell on the night of the shooting; it was produced at the inquest on 22nd March; also produced the cap worn by Constable White.

To Mr. Moriarty The cap was cut through on the left side; did not think it possible for the cut to have been caused by a ring on a man's finger, it could certainly not have been caused by an open hand; there was a mark on Shiell's coat under the left arm, running up towards the right shoulder, a blow from an iron-bar would have caused such a mark; produced a copy of the police regulations

Mr Moriarty sought to put in a copy of the regulations, but His Honor remarked that these regulations were not the law. Finally the copy was marked for identification

Witness, continuing, said he succeeded Sub Inspector Saunders, now at Newcastle, in May last; Constable White was then stationed at Broken Hill and Constable Shiell at South Broken Hill; received characters of them from Sub-Inspector Saunders, Constable White was a splendid man; he could not wish for a better; had never met a man in any grade of the force that he esteemed more; he was diligent and cautious, and was promoted to take charge of the South station on witness' recommendation; Constable Shiell was under White's instruction

Mr Edgar was about to ask questions concerning Shiell's character, but His Honor disallowed them.

Dr John Thomson said that at about 1 o clock on the morning of the 18th March he was aroused at his residence in Argent street by Constable White, who wished him to examine a man whom he had shot; saw the man in a cab outside, and found that he was dead; saw a wound on the forehead, but made no further examination; saw a true wound on White's head, about 1½ inch long, above the left ear; about an inch behind the wound there was a smear as of soot or lampblack about 3 inches long; the top of the smear was level with the top of the wound, but extended lower; it was half an inch or three quarters of an inch wide; should say that the instrument which caused the wound had some soot or lamp-black on it, and caused the smear at the same time; the wound ran vertically, as also did the smear; no attempt had been made to dress the wound before; of course by a bar the blow must have been struck with a downward sweep.

To Mr. Moriarty There was a little blood on White's head at the time; the cut on the cap produced corresponded with the wound on White's head; saw a mark on the jacket produced; whatever had caused the mark had been smeared with black; the wound on White's head would not be likely to be caused by a blow from a ring on a man's finger; it might have been caused by any solid body; an ordinary walking stick would not have done it; a blow from an iron drill like the one produced might have caused the wound.

To the Crown Prosecutor If any one had received a blow from such an instrument, struck by a man of immense strength, it would have broken his skull had he received the full force of it, but not if he was struck by that portion of the drill near the striker's hand; the black on Shiell's coat was similar to that on White's head; if a man had a rib broken, and was in a highly excited state, he would probably not notice it for some minutes.

To the Jury There was no blood on White's cap

Dr. Seabrook, house surgeon at the Broken Hill Hospital, said that at about 2 o'clock on the morning of March 18 Constables White and Shiell brought the body of the deceased Considine to the hospital; examined the body and found life extinct; death resulted from a shot wound; the wound was on the left side of the body, about 1½ in. below the navel; there was also a slight wound on the left temple; examined Constable White; found a true wound on the left side above the ear; it was a vertical cut, and corresponded with the cut in the cap produced; noticed no mark of lampblack or soot on White's head; the wound must have been caused by a severe blow from an instrument, a man's fist could not have caused such a wound, nor could a ring on a man's finger; such a blow would probably knock a man down and render him more or less insensible; such an instrument as the bar produced might have caused the wound; the severity of a wound from such an instrument would depend entirely upon the range; examined Constable Shiell and found the ninth rib broken; a rib could be broken by a man's fist, but a fist could not cause the mark on Shiell's body.

To Mr Moriarty. A blow from an iron bar would have caused a mark like that on the body of Shiell.

Dr. Groves, Government Medical Officer, made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of John Considine; the cause of death was internal hemorrhage, resulting from a bullet wound; found the bullet produced in the body, on the left side; there was also a wound over the left eyebrow; deceased must have been half facing the person who fired the shot when he received the bullet wound in the body; the direction of the wound was downwards; the bullet, therefore, could not have struck the ground before hitting deceased; the cut on the forehead might have been caused by a policeman's baton; found grains of lead in the deceased's body; the bullet should weigh 225 grains; had weighed the one produced and it weighed 220 grains; was of opinion that the bullet did not hit a fence or anything.

To Mr Moriarty. The direction of the wound would indicate that the revolver had been pointed downwards.

This closed the case for the Crown

His Honor remarked that the jury had called his attention to marks of black on the cap worn by White.

For the defence.

The accused, *James Lees White*, was sworn, and said —At the inquest on the body of Considine he voluntarily gave evidence; he had been a constable in the New South Wales police force for five years and ten months; previously to that had been five years in the Victorian police force; since October last had been in charge of the South Broken Hill police-station; there were under him First class Constable Shiner and Constable Shiell; on the night of 17th March was on duty near the barracks with Constable Shiell; a little before 12 o'clock that night they were in South-street, opposite Hegarty's hotel; it was a moonlight night; walked down the footpath adjoining Hegarty's hotel; they were both in uniform; on reaching the gateway entering the yard of Hegarty's hotel, at 12 15, heard some noise at the back of the hotel; stopped for a second or two, and saw a man strike a match; some men walked from the back of the hotel to the gate; when they reached the gate recognised them as John Jeremiah Considine and the two brothers M'Lennan; the two latter were very much under the influence of liquor, but Considine was not so bad; said, "Good-night, Considine, don't you think it is time you were going home?" One of the M'Lennans said, "Yes, I think it's about time; come on, let us go, Jack"; Considine said, "No, I will please myself, and go home when I think fit"; he turned to witness and said, "White, you appear to be watching me"; replied, "No, I'm not watching you"; up to that time he seemed pretty quiet; he then put up his finger and said, "Now, White, I warn you that if you or Shiell or Shiner come to arrest me, come well prepared, or you will go down"; replied, "There is nobody talking about arresting you"; he said, "Never mind, I warn you, and you can take what meaning you like out of it", by that time he was getting excited, and waving his hands about; one of the M'Lennans got him by the arm, and said, "Never mind, Jack, come away home"; Considine gave him a push, saying, "Go away Hughie, let me alone," and the man fell down"; Shiell at that stage stepped further away from the fence towards the gutter, and addressing Considine, said, "Come here Jack, I want to speak to you"; Considine walked over to Shiell, and put his hands up in a threatening attitude; he said, "You, Shiell, you are only a ——— crawler and a ——— sneak"; as he said that Shiell backed away from him, and Considine followed with his hands up in a fighting attitude; when Shiell had backed almost to the fence, Considine said, "You ——— thing, I'll drop you"; Shiell then drew his baton, and witness did the same; Considine still had his hands up, and Shiell, who is left-handed, struck him a blow with the baton, held in his left hand; believed that the blow struck Considine about the neck: Considine made another rush at Shiell, and

witness

witness struck at him with his baton; struck him on the forehead above the left eye; he staggered back and ran eastward along South-street, turning northward along Patton-lane; witness and Shiell followed; Considine ran through a small gate opening off the lane into the yard of "Hegarty's hotel"; he went into the hotel, and they followed; there was no light in the hotel, so they procured one from Hegarty; after making a search, found the side door of the hotel leading into South street unlocked; witness said to Hegarty, "Was this door locked"? and Hegarty replied in the affirmative; witness then said, "He must have escaped here; let him go; we can take proceedings on Monday", witness and Shiell then stood on the footpath, and Hegarty stood in the doorway; there were two other men about 20 yards further down South street, near where the first scuffle took place; had not noticed them before Hegarty said, "There's someone coming", turned round and saw someone coming from the direction of Considine, passing by the side of James' butcher's shop; he wore a white shirt, but no coat; Hegarty said, "Good-night," closed the door, and went inside; the man, who proved to be Considine, came straight across to them; recognised him when he was within about 20 yards; he was coming at a slow trot, and increased his pace as he approached; when within 7 or 8 yards, he said, "Now, I'll smash your ——— brains in"; he had his hat on, and had something in his hands, which he carried right in front of him, held downwards; Shiell was nearer to Considine than to witness; Considine swung round the instrument at Shiell; at first thought the instrument to be a rifle, but when he swung it round saw that it was an iron bar about 4 feet long; the blow missed Shiell, and Considine, holding the instrument with both hands, struck at witness' head; witness tried to close with him, but received a blow over the right ear, and he fell into the gutter partly on his left side and partly on his hands, cutting the palm of his hand on the stone; was not touching Considine at the time he received the blow; was wearing the cap produced at the time; it was uninjured before he received the blow; the injury to the cap and to his head were caused by the blow he received from Considine at that time; was dazed for a few seconds; raised himself on his elbow and saw Considine chasing Shiell towards the police station; went across the street and got through the fence to the police station; Shiell was then inside; got a light, and saw the wounds on his hand; got his revolver and loaded it; Shiell came in from one of the other rooms with a revolver in his hand; went out and Shiell followed him; did not remember saying anything to Shiell; on the footpath said to Shiell, "If he attacks us again whatever you do don't shoot him in the body, but fire low"; he made no reply; on reaching the corner of South and Patton Streets saw some persons standing upon the footway in front of Krantz's store; went towards them, and when within about 20 yards, noticed Considine amongst them; he walked into South-street, and made in the direction of Hebbard-lane; called out to him, "Considine, stand, or I'll shoot; he then started to run towards Hebbard lane; witness again challenged him, when he replied, "Shoot away, I can do for you; in the meantime I started running after him; when he was about half way across South-street, going towards Hebbard-lane, witness fired a shot into the ground; he continued to run, and as he crossed the gutter, witness fired another shot behind him; he ran along Hebbard lane, and just after he turned on to his own allotment, the second from the corner, and was looking back over his shoulder; witness fired a third shot; believed he was looking over his right shoulder; witness' shot was fired at Considine's knees; he was nearer than Shiell; the latter fired alternatively with witness; after witness fired his last shot, Considine appeared to turn round facing them; by this time witness had reached the allotment; Considine had his hands level with his face, and came two paces towards witness, who then ran into him with his left shoulder, caught his left arm, and pulled him down; he said, "I'll give in"; Shiell then came up, and they handcuffed Considine, lifted him up, and walked one on each side of him into the lane; just then his knees gave way under him, and he exclaimed, "I'm done," and sank down; until then witness did not know that he was wounded; witness then procured a cab, leaving Constable Shiell in charge of Considine, and Considine was driven into Broken Hill, where Dr Thomson, after examining him, found that he was dead; Dr Thomson also bound up the cut on witness' hand, which was afterwards dressed at the hospital; while witness was looking for a cab he met Pound, who asked him what was the matter; witness replied that he feared they had shot Considine, and on Pound asking why they had done that, witness replied that he might have done the same if he had been in the same position as witness

To the Crown Prosecutor. When witness went to the police station after the first assault by Considine he immediately got his revolver and commenced to load it; Shiell came into the room with his revolver; neither of them made any suggestion to the other as to procuring revolvers.

In re-examination by Mr. Moriarty, witness said that when pursuing Considine he knew that he had arms in the house; he had seen him carrying a rifle during the strike.

Constable George Shiell said he had been in the New South Wales Police Force about three years, previous to which he had been in the English Force at Liverpool for four and a half years; he had been stationed at South Broken Hill for twelve months; his evidence was principally corroborative of that given by Constable White; when Considine approached them he struck at witness with an iron bar which he had in his hands, remarking, "Now, I will knock your b—— brains in"; the bar passed close to witness' face; he then struck at Considine with his baton, and he believed hit the bar near Considine's hand; he then knocked White down, striking him on the head with the bar; witness thought White was killed, and made another attempt to arrest him, but before he could do so he received a blow with the bar on the left side; he then got up and went to the police station, and was followed by White; they procured revolvers, when White said, "If he attacks us again don't fire at his body, fire at his legs"; the witness' description of the subsequent events in connection with the shooting coincided with the evidence of Constable White; he produced the coat which he had been wearing at the time of the assault, showing the mark on the left side made by the iron bar

In cross examination by the Crown Prosecutor, witness said he had heard from Considine's wife that he had a revolver in the house; he knew that he had carried a rifle during the strike; witness denied that he had remarked to a man named Omar Arthur at about 5 o'clock on the evening of the day previous to the shooting, "There goes Considine, I'll have him within a month if I have to shoot him"

Terence Murphy said he did not know that Considine was Secretary of Pound's Parliamentary Committee; he had asked the witness Condon to give evidence in the case

Mary Ann Towney, married woman, living at South Broken Hill, said that Mrs Considine came to her place at 10 15 on Friday morning, 16th March, and stayed until 10 o'clock on Saturday.

His Honor would not permit a question to be put to the witness by the barrister for the defence as to Mrs Considine's reason for coming to the house

Arthur Nelson Barnett, P M, had been stationed at Broken Hill since November, 1892; he had known Constable White both at Silverton and Broken Hill for about four years; he considered him one of the best police officers he had known; he was very discreet; he had known Constable Shiell for a shorter period; he was zealous in the discharge of his duties; if he were asked to express an opinion he should say that he was slightly over zealous

Senior constable Smith said that Considine, when drunk, was a dangerous man; he had on one occasion, a Sunday evening, knocked witness down when he had advised him to go home.

Constable Grieve said that on 15th July, 1890, he had summoned Considine, and he had been bound over to keep the peace.

This concluded the case for the defence.

Mr. Moriarty said that section 6 of the Police Act provided that certain rules for the guidance of the police were to be made, and, if not inconsistent with the provisions of that or any other act, should have the force of law and should be submitted to Parliament and gazetted The question was whether these regulations would have the force of law.

His Honor I think they might.

Mr. Moriarty They have been gazetted.

The Crown Prosecutor Prove it

After further argument the regulations were put in, His Honor stating that they would be rejected in any particular which they were inconsistent with the law.

Euphemia Considine, wife of the deceased, called by the Crown, said that she had never told Constable Shiner that her husband had a revolver in the house

To Mr. Moriarty Went away from her house on the Thursday night.

To Mr Edgar Left her house because she had a summons from a butcher, and Shiner had told her husband about it; intended returning on Sunday because the bill was paid on the Saturday afternoon.

Shortly after 4 o'clock Mr. Moriarty commenced his address to the jury. The case had, he said, already occupied the attention of the Court for two days, and it was his duty to place before the jury all the facts that had been adduced in evidence He need not tell them that perhaps never in New South Wales or in any other country had a trial of more importance come before a jury The importance of the trial could not be measured by the circumstances of the case It was a matter of the most momentous importance that the position of a constable should be clearly defined from the Bench It was only necessary to read the papers to see that there was in the colonies a class of people who had their hands raised against justice, against law, and against order. There was another class who struggled honestly for a livelihood, who wished

wished to live under the law, and who wished the protection of the police to enable them to enjoy whatever wealth and comfort they had honestly and properly gained. The jury would see how important it was that a constable's duty should be defined when he was set upon by larrikins and ruffians who had no regard for law and order, or life and property. The jury should have the honesty and straightforwardness and independence to act upon the law. Before going into the evidence he would submit—subject to His Honor—the principles of law on which that case must be decided. Section 22 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act declared that if a person maliciously wounded or inflicted grievous bodily harm on any person with intent to do grievous bodily harm, or with intent to prevent the lawful apprehension or detainment of himself or any other person, should be liable to penal servitude. Thus if a man maliciously wounded a policeman who was endeavouring to arrest him he was guilty of a felony. The whole of the evidence produced by the Crown clearly showed that grievous bodily harm was inflicted on the constables that night before any shooting took place. Therefore, on that night, after the assault at Heggarty's corner, for all purposes of that case, Considine was a felon. The next thing they had to consider was the law applicable to felons. The law said that if a man intentionally inflicted death or bodily harm it was not any crime when done by a person in order to arrest a felon, or to retake or keep in lawful custody a felon who had escaped, or was about to escape, provided that the object for which death or harm was inflicted could not be otherwise accomplished. Therefore, the moment that Considine became a felon, even if the constables intentionally shot him dead, they would be guilty of no offence whatever if they were engaged at that time in arresting a felon, providing their object could not be otherwise accomplished. He would invite the attention of the jury to the police regulations, under which the accused were acting. The police were the chosen servants of the people, sworn to do their duty as sacredly as the jurymen were sworn to do theirs. As policemen they were given certain powers, and when they exercised those powers properly it was necessary to stand by them. It would have been a far more comfortable thing for the police to have gone to bed, and arrested Considine on the following morning. Instead of doing that, they went out—wounded as they were—against fearful odds, to do their duty. He had never known two policemen more persecuted than those two men had been in that case. One of them, White, was a highly esteemed man, and a thoroughly efficient officer. The other was said to have a hasty temper, but on the night in question he was acting under the direction of White. He stood or fell with White. He had thought that private interference on the part of people in cases where the Crown was prosecuting had been put a stop to years ago, and certainly hoped that it would not occur in the future. Was it because the Crown mixed itself with persons like Condon and Donohue that the jury were to convict? Had they ever seen more disgraceful perjury than those witnesses had committed on the previous day? Shocking, horrible perjury. When men such as those were picked up at the instigation of Terence Murphy, and men like him, was it to be wondered at that they took the public money to swear the most shameful and naked perjury? An attempt was made to impress the jury with the reliability of Condon's memory. When Condon was in the box Donohue was brought into Court, and the witness recognised him as the man he had driven over to the South on the night of 17th March. The facts showed that the two men had been together at South Broken Hill since the Sessions started, and that they were talking outside the Court just before Condon was brought in. Could the jury for one second place reliance on the evidence of such men as Carney, O'Leary, Condon, and Donohue? Could any man's liberty be taken away on the oaths of such fellows as those? The look of them was enough, without considering their absolute disregard of the truth. He had always admitted that Considine when sober was as decent a fellow as could possibly be. Unfortunately he was a man of gigantic strength, and peaceable, quiet, and orderly as he was when sober, he became a perfect demon when he got drink into him. It was worthy of notice the small number of police there had always been in Broken Hill. Five or six years ago, when the place was at the height of its prosperity, there were only six constables in the Hill and three at the South. They were able to maintain order amongst so large a population, because they displayed a good deal of free and easy kindness, and when they saw a man the worse for liquor would advise him to go home rather than arrest him. If Considine had on the night in question taken their friendly advice, the unfortunate shooting would never have occurred. It appeared that he had been drinking for some days, and it was in evidence that on the Thursday evening a banquet had come to a sudden termination because the people preferred putting out the lights to having a row with Considine. Nothing could be kinder or more civil than the way in which White spoke to the deceased, but Considine very soon showed that he desired to pick a quarrel. Subsequently, when Considine backed Shiell up against the fence, the latter was clearly justified, considering his assailant's immense strength, in drawing his baton. But it would have been as much use to throw a pea at an elephant as to strike Jack Considine with a policeman's baton. Both the police hit him, but hardly left a mark. It was an extraordinary thing that Considine should then turn and run away. He was strong enough to have taken one of the policemen in each hand and walked home. He (the speaker) knew Considine, and knew that he was a man who would not run away from a policeman or anyone else. He had gone away not to avoid them, but to get a weapon with which to give them something to remember. He did not wish to rake up anything against him now that the poor fellow was dead. It was clear that his domestic life was not altogether a happy one. He would say nothing more on that point. Was it not an unfortunate thing that when Considine went away after the first encounter with the police, some of his false friends had not followed him and tried to dissuade him from again coming out to attack the police? The police had only done their duty. In advising Considine to go home in the first instance they had shown devotion to their duty. Clearly they wished for no quarrel with the man, or after the first encounter they would have followed him to his house to effect his arrest. When Considine returned he rushed straight upon the police without warning. Could the jury doubt that if either of the police had received the full force of one of Considine's blows it would have killed him? Considine appeared to have been a brave fellow, and not the sort of man to hit anyone who was down. To that circumstance White doubtless owed his opportunity of escaping into the police station. An attempt had been made to show that a lengthened time elapsed between the time of the police entering the station to their emerging again with their revolvers. The idea was to show that the shooting and the previous struggle were not parts of the one occurrence. The jury must remember that the police had a sworn duty to perform, and in the performance of that duty they had to go out after their almost murderer, and endeavour to arrest him. Was a jury in New South Wales going to convict them because, on an occasion when they were tried, they proved themselves honest, and proved themselves brave? Had Considine gone that night and murdered his children, or anyone else, they would have been held to have neglected their duty. It being, then, their duty to arrest him, were they to go forth with swords of timber, or without weapons altogether? He did not wish to hear any weak miserable talk to the effect that they could go to bed and arrest Considine on the Monday. They would have been feather-bed policemen if they had. They went forth armed, and did nothing but their duty. If fifty Considines, or fifty of the noblest fellows in the world had lost their lives in that way the jury was still bound to stand by anyone who served the community faithfully and well. When White called on Considine to stop or he would shoot, Considine replied "Fire away, I'll do for you." He was then making straight for his house. What did he mean by saying "I'll do for you," if he did not meditate getting some weapon? Shots were fired on all sides of him, but he continued walking towards his house. Had he reached it they might have had two corpses instead of one, for he might easily have murdered the two policemen had he obtained firearms. The whole of the evidence showed that they had no intention of killing him. As soon as he stopped they ceased firing, and White, though a delicate man, threw himself upon him. Had the police acted differently, and allowed Considine to get away they would have been attacked by political agitators of mushroom growth, who, now that the election was near, desired to gain some cheap popularity, and fool their poor ignorant followers. They were asked to believe the evidence of the lowest class of cowards, skunks, and blackguards as against the story of two respectable men. One witness said that White had referred to Considine as "a brute." Was it likely that he would do so at a time when he was rushing for a cab, and trying to do all in his power for Considine. In this connection another person was called. Assuming, for the sake of argument, that he was in his proper senses, that he knew who he was, what he was, and the position he held, the attempt that he had made to try and prejudice the case before the inquest or the trial was most unworthy. Owing to political influence all sorts of people were placed in the position of Justices of the Peace. When he met with a Justice of the Peace he looked to see if he was a man of any education, and next to see if he was a man of any character. If he found that he had neither education nor character he regarded him with less respect than the sweep in the street. On the previous day the witness referred to gave certain evidence in a very excited manner. They had his statement, and they had White's. There was no comparison between the two men, either in their education or otherwise. Was the jury going to believe a little, cobbling Justice of the Peace against a man like White? The little fellow was trying to get into Parliament—the idea of such fellows making the laws of the country! He hoped that after hearing the addresses of the Crown Prosecutor and the learned Judge, the jury would come to the conclusion that they could release from custody those two honest men who had already been too long under the charge.

The Crown Prosecutor said that an attempt had been made to work upon the sympathies of the jury. An iron bar had been produced. It was not identified, and had clearly been intended as a stage effect. Counsel for the defence had from the first stated his intention of calling Mrs. Considine, but he had not done so. He would ask the jury to put aside all

all feeling of friendship that they might have either to Considine or to the accused; to put aside all that they had heard before the trial, and to give a verdict solely on what had then been brought before them. Counsel for the defence had made an attack on Mr. Pound, and asked the jury which was most worthy of belief, Pound, or a cool witness, like White. He would ask them which, under the circumstances prevailing on the night of the 17th, was the most likely to be cool and collected—White, who had received injuries to the head and been engaged in an excited struggle, or Alderman Pound? The evidence did not show that Considine, even in liquor, was the violent man that he had been represented to be. If his learned friend had wished to establish violence on the part of Considine, he could have asked Mrs. Considine as to his character when in liquor, but he had not done so. On one occasion Considine had been arrested for using threatening language, but that appeared to be the only occasion on which he had come in conflict with the authorities. The defence had placed much reliance on the fact that Considine was drunk. The evidence was that he had been in a hotel and had had a few drinks, but he was not drunk. In speaking of the law he would follow the lines of counsel for the defence. The accused were charged with manslaughter. Manslaughter was unlawful homicide—that meant that the killing was accompanied by an intention to do bodily harm or to kill, such intention being unlawful. It did not matter whether the police intended to kill Considine or only to wound him. As far as justification applied to the case a policeman was justified in shooting a felon if he could not otherwise accomplish his arrest. They could, therefore, only be justified if the jury were satisfied that there was no other way of accomplishing the arrest. They would have to decide first as to whether Considine had committed a felony. If they found—as they probably would—that he had, they must consider the question of justification, and the main point that he would bring before them was: Had they any other means of apprehending the deceased? The case did not stand or fall on the evidence of such witnesses as Carney and O'Leary. They had been called at the inquest, and he had felt bound to put them in the box in consequence. No doubt their story was not an absolutely true one. They did not agree with one another in every particular, but that fact tended to show that there had been no conspiracy between them. Shiell and White had both given their evidence splendidly, but the latter, at all events, appeared to have learned his off by heart, and when asked what conversation took place between himself and White at the barracks he could not remember. Shiell also stated that after the encounter with Considine he reached the station only a few paces in advance of White. Was that not a contradiction of White's evidence, and did it not tend to show that Considine never chased Shiell at all? There was a slight contradiction in the evidence of the doctor and that of the accused as to the direction in which the blows were struck, that the jury would have to consider. Lord Hale laid down that a constable in making an arrest must not in every case proceed with severity. Had the constables shot Considine at the time he was committing a violent assault upon them justification might have been easily proved. When the police took their revolvers from the station it was evident, from what White said to Shiell, that they expected Considine would attack them again. Considine did not do so, and therefore all the jury had to consider was whether or not they could have taken him without killing him. A lot had been made of the fact that Considine was running towards his home, but the evidence tended to show that he had no firearms of any description there. He would put it to the jury that the police began firing with the intention of doing grievous bodily harm. He relied on the evidence in reference to the bullet which had gone through the window in Hebbard-street. That was 100 yards or 120 yards from the scene of the shooting. The hole in the window was 4 ft. 1½ in. from the ground, and according to the evidence of Sub-Inspector Johnson a revolver at that range would carry absolutely true. There could be no doubt that it was one of the first two bullets that went through the window. Shiell said that he saw Constable White's first bullet strike the ground, and therefore it must have been the first shot fired by Shiell. That shot must have been aimed at the centre of Considine's body. He would ask why the police had neglected to call upon those standing near for assistance before resorting to the extreme measure of shooting. Even if Considine had got to his home that could surely not be looked upon as a full escape, and he might have been recaptured before leaving it. The Crown's case was that it was an instance of an act, lawful in itself, but performed in an unlawful way. The Crown said the police were guilty of culpable negligence in shooting Considine before they had exhausted every other means of arresting him. They had first to decide whether or not Considine was a felon. If he was, did the constables shoot him in the endeavour to arrest him, and if so, had they exhausted every other means of arresting him. He felt that he had no need to remind the jury of the magnitude of their duty. Their verdict would be looked for with interest from all parts of the Colony, and whatever it was he hoped that it would be such that they might rest contented that they had done their duty.

His Honor said that as his address would take some time to deliver, and he was not prepared to enter upon it at that late hour, he purposed adjourning the court until the morning.

The foreman asked if the jury would be allowed to visit the scene of the tragedy before the case was proceeded with.

After some discussion His Honor stated that the Deputy-Sheriff would drive the jury past the scene first thing in the morning, but they must, of course, speak to no one.

Officers were then sworn in to take charge of the jury for the night, and the court rose until 10 o'clock next morning.

Fourth Day's Sitting.

The Circuit Court continued its sitting in the Court-house on Thursday morning before His Honor Mr. Justice Foster.

Immediately on the opening of the court, the jury in the case of Constables White and Shiell charged with the manslaughter of John Jeremiah Considine, who had been locked up for the night, were brought into court. During the morning they had been driven by the Deputy-Sheriff past the vicinity of the shooting in Hebbard-lane, South Broken Hill. His Honor commenced his summing up shortly after 10 o'clock.

His Honor said: The charge preferred against James White and George Shiell is one of manslaughter. The Crown does not put the prisoners on their trial for murder, but for manslaughter, and it is for you to say whether the prisoners, or either of them, are guilty of manslaughter – that is, of unlawfully slaying. The case is one of enormous importance, both to the prisoners and to the community. It is of great importance also to the police force throughout the Colony. I am glad to find from the evidence of Sub-Inspector Johnstone that it has not been found necessary to arm the police in Broken Hill. It is unfortunate when such a necessity arises. It is only necessary in communities where there are people so villainously murderous as to attack the police because they are police, and who are able by their overwhelming numbers to place the officers of the law in danger of their lives. The police are bound to protect our liberties at the risk of their lives, but they are also allowed to protect their own lives the same as private individuals are. Every policeman and every private individual has a perfect right to take the life of a fellow creature if necessary for self-protection. The necessity must not only be such as would appear to an excited man, but such as would be clearly apparent to anyone coolly considering the circumstances. A man is not excused because he gets into a row and thinks his life is in danger when it really is not. In the strict terms of the law there is a distinction between "excuse" and "justification." The law excuses a man who takes the life of another in defence of himself, but it justifies a man who takes the life of another in the execution of his duty. Therefore the law says that if a man, in the execution of his duty, being a constable or officer of the police, takes the life of a felon who is flying from him, when it is necessary to do so to effect his arrest, he is justified; whilst if he takes a life in self-defence, he is excused—in either case not being guilty of an offence at law. In every such case the jury has the difficult task of inquiring whether the circumstances were such as to make the person who kills reasonably come to either of the conclusions that could have justified him in taking life. An officer is not justified in taking the life of a man he is about to apprehend, unless the necessity for so doing is not only apparent to the officer, but reasonably apparent, and it is for the jury to say whether it is reasonable or not. Bearing this in mind, you will have to deal with the case as with all others of similar character. The question of self-defence has not really been raised by either of the prisoners. Their case is that they did what they did in endeavouring to effect the arrest of a felon who was trying to escape. You will have to consider the evidence of the witness Pound, and at the outset I must state to you that if you believe his evidence, it is evidence against the accused White, but not against the accused Shiell. What one prisoner says in the absence of another cannot be taken as evidence against the one who is absent. As to that evidence taken against White, you must say whether it indicates that he acted in an endeavour to apprehend a felon fleeing from justice, or whether his object was to retaliate for injuries received. If it was done in retaliation, the law makes no excuse for it whatever. It makes this allowance, that if a man is injured, and in hot blood seizes a weapon and takes life, he is not guilty of murder, but he is guilty of a very serious form of manslaughter indeed. It is of most serious importance for you to consider whether you are satisfied that Pound has given a correct statement of what took place when he met the prisoner White. Pound's evidence is that White said, with regard to the shooting of Considine, "If he had done to you what he did to me you would have done as I did." If that is true, do you believe that White shot Considine in retaliation for what Considine had done to him? If so, White is guilty of manslaughter of an aggravated kind. If he had taken firearms when his blood was cool, and shot Considine, it would have been murder, but if—as in this case—he did it in the heat of passion, it would be manslaughter,

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as I said before, of a very aggravated kind indeed. The law admits self-defence, but it does not allow retaliation of any kind. To punish for an offence is the province of courts of justice, and no one else. A good deal will, therefore, depend on what you think about the evidence of Pound as to what White said. White's evidence is that he said, "If you had been placed in my position, you would have done the same thing." If he said that it did not tend to implicate him. You have to take into account the dependence that may be placed upon the recollection of witnesses, who may be trying to give the most honest evidence. But you must be satisfied that the words alleged by Pound were actually used before taking them, as showing an intention to retaliate on the part of White. In approaching the consideration of this case, I have no doubt you will do so with a judicial mind. You will not show favour to the prisoners because they are constables, nor will you for any reason display feeling against them. The well-being of the community and the liberty of the community demands that police officers should be supported in the execution of their duty, but in the same way the well-being of the community and the liberty of the community demands that they should be restricted from excess of that duty. Every killing is presumed in law, in the first instance, to be a murder, unless the circumstances are such as to prove it to be either manslaughter or justifiable homicide. In this case, as in every other, you have to be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the Crown is right before you can convict, but the doubt must be such as would influence you in the most important of your private affairs. If you feel that amount of certainty that would regulate you in the most important of your private affairs you should convict, but not otherwise. Bearing in mind what I have said about retaliation being utterly unjustifiable in law, that killing in self-defence is excusable, and that shooting a man in the execution of duty is absolutely justifiable, we will approach the case. The rules for the guidance of the police that have been put in, if they contradicted the law, would not excuse the constables at all, but they appear to be a fair condensation of the laws with regard to the police. They are not like an Act of Parliament, but when you take the whole of them together, and consider them as advice given to constables as to the law, they may be taken as fairly correct. They must, however, be read one part with another. I think very great caution ought to be exercised by the police in acting under these regulations. They must have regard to the whole of them, and not to any single portion. Especially cautious should they be as to the regulations touching the use of firearms. If one part seems to empower them to use firearms, and another restricts them, they must take the latter. The 90th clause of the regulation says :—"If a constable endeavours to apprehend a person who has committed a felony, or a person whom he is by a proper warrant authorised to apprehend for a felony, and such person flies, knowing the intention to arrest for such felony, and with a view to prevent such arrest, he may be lawfully killed, provided he cannot otherwise be apprehended." That is, provided that there is an absolute necessity for him to do so. It is the duty of a constable to apprehend a felon, but not necessarily to arrest him instantly he sees him, nor is it his duty to shoot a felon simply because he is running away, unless such felon could fully and wholly escape if he did not do so. The rule continues :—"At what particular period of a struggle or pursuit the impossibility of overtaking the person flying becomes manifest must depend upon the circumstances of each case." This should be carefully considered by you. It is the most important part of the case that is before you, and the regulation is perfectly correct according to law. "If the constable is better mounted than the person he is endeavouring to arrest or the place where the parties are is such that assistance is likely to be obtained before the escape can be fully accomplished, or if in any other way there is reasonable ground for supposing that the arrest can be accomplished in that particular pursuit, the officer ought not in any of these cases to take life." As I said before, when an officer shoots a man under such circumstances, the jury must be satisfied that his conclusion was a right and reasonable one that the prisoner would have escaped altogether from justice, or that there would have been no means of arresting him in that pursuit unless he shot him, before they could find him justified. It would never do for a constable to have the right to shoot a man just because he ran away from him. Immediately following come these words, which may be misunderstood by the police :—"He is not, however, bound to let a felon or person whom he is authorised by warrant to arrest for felony escape from him because he may have reason to think that he can find him easily at some other time. It is his duty to arrest the person whom he is so authorised or commanded to arrest as soon as he sees him, and if he cannot overtake him he may kill him." That does not mean that an officer should shoot a man rather than let him get out of his sight, but that he is not justified in letting him get at liberty altogether. If there is any reasonable grounds for supposing that the arrest can be accomplished in that particular pursuit in any other way, an officer ought not to take life. The latter part of the clause, saying that a constable is bound to apprehend a felon as soon as he sees him, is right, taken with the rest of the regulation, but it is not true by itself. The law provides that if a felon will not give himself up to justice and allow the charge against him to be investigated, he may be shot. The question of whether a felony or a misdemeanour had been committed does not really arise in the present case, but the rules laid down here ought to be understood by the police as not justifying them in shooting a felon as soon as they see him because he does not stop. Of course, in some cases, such as the pursuit of a bushranger in the bush, where a pursuing constable has not means of overtaking the person, he would be justified in firing at him, and shooting him, and killing him. This is right and reasonable. A man must not set the law at defiance. The regulation goes on to say :—"Constables ought in all cases to be extremely cautious in resorting to extreme steps, but when necessity occurs they must perform their duty, and the law will protect them. The preceding observations apply only to the case of an officer killing to prevent the escape of a felon. Should the officer be resisted and his own life placed in jeopardy he may then kill, not for the purpose of preventing an escape, but in self-defence." In the 89th section it is set out that there must be an apparent necessity to which an officer is reduced before he is justified in taking life. The section reads :—"It is only in the apprehension and detention of felons that a constable would be justified in proceeding to extremities ; that is, when a constable is armed with a warrant for a felony or when not having a warrant a felony is committed in his own view, or when he is in immediate or fresh pursuit of a person he knows to have committed a felony, and in such cases, in order to make the resort to firearms justifiable, there must be an apparent necessity to which he must be reduced in arresting or detaining the felon." Taken by itself, that section might be misunderstood. It might be taken to mean a "seeming necessity." Section 95, however, says that the necessity must be such as is clearly apparent. The law requires a policeman as a matter of duty to take a felon, and, if absolutely necessary, to take human life. Under such circumstances, where this necessity arises, the law says that the killing is not excusable, but absolutely justifiable. I think I have sufficiently explained what the law is, and I will proceed to the matters that have been placed before you. The questions you have to determine are—Was Considine killed ? How was he killed ? By whom was he killed ? Was he killed by the two prisoners or by one of them, jointly acting at the time he was killed ? The evidence for the Crown, and that called for the defence, tends to show that the accused did kill him in trying to prevent his escape. The question you have to consider is, in the first place : Was the killing done for the purpose of arresting a felon ? It is admitted by the Crown that Considine was a felon. It is then, for you to say were they endeavouring to apprehend him in order to bring him to justice, or did they shoot him because he had injured them, and they were smarting under the injury at the time ? The only evidence you have in favour of the latter supposition is evidence affecting White alone. As far as that is concerned, you must, as I said before, consider the evidence, and be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that Pound's recollection is correct as to the very words before condemning White on that particular point. Should you find that you are not satisfied that the words used by Pound were the exact words of the prisoner White, the evidence would not be sufficient to make you say that the killing was done for the purpose of revenge. As prisoners, the accused are quite entitled to give evidence. The law takes into account that a prisoner has more at stake than any other witness, but that does not make his testimony unworthy of belief. You must bear in mind the whole circumstances of the case when deciding how much reliance you can place on the testimony of the accused. There are two stories set up in this case. It is said that there was a scuffle in the first instance. It is not material in this case, but it may throw light on the subsequent scuffle which took place, and which is important, as it was then that the alleged felony was committed. In the first scuffle no felony was committed. The police were merely arresting Considine for being drunk. When he came back the second time—according to the case for the defence—he inflicted actual bodily harm, and thereby became guilty of a felony. That being the case, the constables were justified in apprehending him, and even in taking his life, if it appears to you that it was absolutely and reasonably necessary for them to do so. The first scuffle, as I said before, seems to be of importance rather as throwing light on the probabilities of the second. With regard to the second scuffle the Crown has put forward a number of witnesses who swear that Considine had nothing in his hands at the time he came up and struck the constables. That is a matter of some importance. You have to say which version of this is most probable in connection with the rest of the evidence. If he had nothing in his hands how came the marks that were on the coat of Shiell ? How came Shiell with his rib broken ? And how came the injuries which the doctor found on the head of White ? If you believe the evidence of the doctors, and find that the evidence of these Crown witnesses is inconsistent with it, you may consider that the evidence of the accused is not contradicted by the doctors. The evidence, as to the bar, is of importance, but it does not touch the main points of the case. If it was a charge of murder, the question of the bar might be brought in to show that they were suffering from recent injuries, but that

question

question does not arise here, as they are only indicted for manslaughter. If you accept the statements made by th prisoners, supposing every word stated by them to be true, had they reasonable ground for believing that it was impossible to prevent the escape of the prisoner without shooting him? You must come to the conclusion that the Crown has not shown that they had no reasonable ground for so believing before you can acquit It is a very difficult matter to fully understand the bearing of the case The offence is a very serious one It is a serious thing for an officer to be guilty of an excess of duty, and in that excess to take the life of one of Her Majesty's subjects. As far as the prisoners and the public are concerned the matter requires careful consideration. Again, I tell you that the main point for you to consider is whether the prisoners when they took this life had reasonable grounds for supposing that it was absolutely necessary in order to prevent the escape of a felon from justice It is not sufficient to make it unjustifiable that there was a possibility of finding him at some future date. They were not bound to let him absolutely escape even for the time. But you may come to the conclusion that on that night they could have got other police and apprehended him in his own house If you think that, it does not appear that it was necessary for them to shoot him. You will see that your verdict will act in every other case as a precedent, and if it wrongly errs in favour of the police any member of the community may be shot down by officers of the police because those officers think that they will be justified You must not discourage officers of the police from doing their duty, but on the other hand you must not endanger the lives of the public by saying that an officer is justified in taking life merely because he thinks he could not so easily arrest a man otherwise. It is a matter for you to say whether or not the accused were acting with a fair view of the circumstances. His Honor then reviewed the evidence at length, reading the greater portion of it over to the jury. Having done so, he continued. Taking the evidence of the accused as true, you come to the question Had they reasonable grounds to suppose that if they did not kill Considine he would escape altogether? You have to consider in the prisoners' favour the fact that a man having been pursued by revolvers might in consequence be more inclined to try to escape altogether, but at the same time it would never do to establish that without reasonable grounds a policeman could shoot so as to more easily arrest a man when he might have arrested him otherwise. It is for you to say what is a reasonable necessity. If you think that had he not been killed he would have escaped altogether and justice would have been defeated thereby, then the killing would be justifiable The only ground on which a constable can be justified is that he acted in the discharge of his duty. Is this a case in which you can honestly say that the constables were simply doing their duty in shooting at Considine? In every criminal prosecution the Crown is bound to prove its case beyond a reasonable doubt It is not for the prisoners to satisfy you by the evidence they give that they are not guilty, but it is for you to say on the whole of the evidence that the Crown and the prisoners have brought before you whether they are guilty or not. If you find that they are guilty you should tell me whether you think they shot him in excess of duty to effect his arrest, or in retaliation There are degrees of manslaughter, and though it is at all times a serious offence one class of manslaughter may be more serious than another. I have drawn your attention to the facts adduced in evidence, and have pointed out the law to you. You are entirely responsible for the decision you arrive at Gentlemen, consider your verdict.

The jury retired at 12 o'clock noon.

Immediately the jury retired,

Mr. Moriarty asked His Honor to tell the jury that if they were of opinion that the acts of the accused were necessary and reasonable to effect the arrest of Considine in the pursuit entered upon after the commission of the felony, and that such acts were done to effect that object, the jury ought to acquit the accused.

His Honor: I have told them that already.

Mr. Moriarty. Will you put it to the jury that it was the duty of the constables, after the commission of the felony, to arrest the accused immediately, and that any postponement until next day or some future time would be contrary to their duty under the police regulations.

His Honor. I have put that clearly to them, and told them that the regulations were correct according to law. I decline to put it to them any further.

Another case was then proceeded with.

On resuming after lunch the jury were immediately brought into Court, and returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of both the accused. The verdict was received in silence both inside and outside the Court. Constables White and Shiell were then discharged.

EXTRACT FROM THE "BROKEN HILL AGE," FRIDAY, 27 APRIL, 1894.

THE SOUTH SHOOTING CASE.

THE proceedings in the Circuit Court which terminated yesterday in the acquittal of Constables White and Shiell on the charge of the manslaughter of John Considine at South Broken Hill last month will be studied with peculiar interest at the present time. The affair—the killing of a man under circumstances which it had to be decided did or did not justify that killing—was the first that had occurred since the recent important step of arming the police had been made. And although the fact that it had been thought advisable to place revolvers in the hands of the police who had previously been armed only with a weapon of such limited range of effect as a baton has had no influence in the present case, and could have no direct bearing on the circumstances of the tragedy, still the present proceedings and their result will undoubtedly influence subsequent events which may arise because the police under certain conditions now carry firearms. Had the two constables been adjudged guilty of manslaughter it would have been in no sense an argument against the regular arming of the police, except on the presumption that all other constables—or at least a definite proportion of them—were also incapable of discriminating under what circumstances their revolvers should be used. A conviction would merely have proved the indiscretion of the two constables; they would have been punished, and their punishment would have showed other peace officers the lines of conduct which they must not transgress in the use of their weapons, and have assured the public that those limits cannot be overstepped with impunity. In this case, however, the jury have signified by their verdict that the constables were justified in resorting to the extreme measure they adopted.

As we have said, the proceedings will be studied with peculiar interest at the present juncture. Mr. Justice Foster's direction to the jury respecting the law on the subject of the circumstances under which a policeman may take life make it apparent that those conditions are such as are not clearly and entirely comprehended by the majority of the members of the force. Even the regulations which, according to the Police Act, having been gazetted and submitted to Parliament, and not being inconsistent with the provisions of that or any other Act, are to have the force of law, are in reality in several particulars inconsistent, and therefore the policeman who shapes his actions by those regulations may find afterwards that he has acted contrary to law, and is liable to the ordinary penalties for so doing. The ordinary constable possesses no special legal knowledge; yet before deciding that he shall act in accordance with the regulations framed for his guidance, and under which he swears to act when joining the force, he is expected, if he have regard for the law, to make a learned comparison between those regulations and the law, and satisfy himself that the force of the former is not nullified because of inconsistencies with the latter. It is clearly a task which should not be expected, and which nobody thought previously was necessary. The Police Regulations were compiled by the best available legal talent—the opinions of the late Sir James Martin, amongst others, on certain phases are embodied—and that the inconsistencies which Mr. Justice Foster says do exist have not been previously observed is due, no doubt, to the happy rarity of cases like the present, when they are put to the test. Clearly a policeman, who may not excuse himself from doing a thing which appears necessary in the execution of his duty because he fears that his incomplete knowledge of the intricacies of the law may result in his doing that thing in a way which may afterwards prove to be illegal, should be provided with a code of rules the correctness of which should be unquestionable, and which should minimise the possibility of mistake A constable who sees the commission of a felony will neglect his duty if he fails to make an effort to apprehend the felon. He may know that a conflict with danger to himself may ensue, and that if he kills the felon he may have to face the troubles of a trial; but if, on this account, he hesitates, he has neglected his duty, and is liable to opprobrium and to dismissal from his employment.

Here arises another aspect in which it appears to us that the members of the force have to submit to hardship. The policeman, as we have explained, in certain cases has to accomplish or attempt arrest. A civilian under similar circumstances may excuse himself. He is not a servant of the public; and if he permit a felon whom he might have detained to escape, no penalty attaches to his so doing But if either civilian or police take life they are put to the same inconveniences and expense in demonstrating that the killing was such as is justified by law. A policeman who kills is arraigned

arraigned on a charge of manslaughter, or murder, as it may be, and the resources of the Crown are pitted against him to prove him guilty. He may fear that the facts of his case may not be properly put before the judge and jury which tries him, that inconsequent circumstances may be made much of to unjustly prejudice them, or that important facts bearing on his innocence may, through incomplete explanation, be divested of their importance—a fear to which every innocent man who is put in the dock is with reason liable. If indicted for murder, the Crown fees a defending counsel—generally a junior; if for manslaughter, he must risk the incomplete elucidation of his case, or else fee counself himself. And if, after all, it is proved that he has acted as the law requires him to do in the execution of his duty, no recompense is made for the heavy expense to which he has been put, and which has arisen in consequence of his faithful pursuance of his duty. The police must do certain things, say the police regulations, and the law will protect them. It does nothing of the sort. It harrasses them; its prosecutes them without making provision also for their defence, and finally, when it is demonstrated that they have not exceeded their duty, it makes no recompense for the pecuniarly loss and mental anxiety which they have had to suffer.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under Secretary.

Case of Constables White and Shiell, manslaughter, Broken Hill.

Sir, Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 5 May, 1894.

I have the honor to submit for the Chief Secretary's consideration reports on the above case from Superintendent Larkins and Sub-Inspector Johnston, together with the published account of the trial.

The case, from its extreme gravity, has attracted general public attention, and has also been referred to in Parliament; but apart from this, its serious importance to the public demands that I should give very careful consideration to it before coming to any decision, and the Chief Secretary may think it advisable, as I do, that Mr. Justice Foster might be requested, under the exceptional circumstances of the case, to state if he can express any opinion additional to that in his summing up that would be of guidance in further dealing with the two constables.

Superintendent Larkin's observations are in my judgment fair and reasonable, though I thought it my duty to disapprove of his action in causing the constables to be charged with manslaughter before the inquest on the deceased was initiated.

That the two constables cannot be reinstated in their duty at Broken Hill there can be no doubt, but a grave question arises how far their "reckless conduct," for such it undoubtedly was, will affect their usefulness as police officers in any other district and sphere of duty. They may see fit for this reason to tender their resignations, which I have no hesitation in saying I should be glad to receive; but, on the other hand, as they both bear excellent characters, and have several years' good service, if they desire to continue in the force in another district, I should not in the face of the significant fact that they have been acquitted after a careful trial in the locality where the unfortunate occurrence took place, and where, therefore, there is not likely to have been any undue sympathy for them, I should not feel justified in directing their dismissal.

I have, &c.,
EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. Justice Foster might be asked for an opinion in addition to that given in his summing up as herein suggested by Mr. Fosbery.—C.W., 8/5/94. Approved.—G.R.D., 4/6/94. The Under Secretary of Justice.—C.W. (P.U.S.,) B.C., 5/6/94. His Honor Mr. Justice Foster, for favour of opinion as requested herein.—T. M. Slattery, 20/6/94. E. P. Foster, Esq., Clerk Associate to the Honorable Mr. Justice Foster.—T.E.McN. (for U.S.), B.C., 20/6/94.

I have perused the reports of the Inspector-General, Superintendent Larkins, and Sub-Inspector Johnston, and, after consideration of all the facts appearing before me at the trial, and from subsequent inquiries, I quite agree with the Inspector-General that, in view of the acquittal, which I cannot say was wrong, the dismissal of the two police officers would not seem to me to be justifiable. Their action was indiscreet, but under very trying circumstances. Their characters as men and as constables were excellent, especially White's. Such men are valuable police officers, and the sad experience they have had will be their best safeguard against any similar indiscretion in the future, however trying the circumstances in which they are placed may be.—W. J. Foster, J., 27/6/94.

Seen. Papers may now be sent to the Chief Secretary.—T.M.S., 29/6/94. The Principal Under Secretary.—T.E.McN. (for U.S.), B.C., 30/6/94. On the opinion expressed by His Honor Judge Foster, I have no hesitation in approving of Mr. Fosbery's recommendation.—G.R.D., 4/7/94. The Inspector-General of Police.—C.W. (P.U.S.,) B.C., 4/7/94. Noted, acted upon, and returned.—Edmund Fosbery, (I.-G.P.), B.C., 24/7/94. The Principal Under Secretary.

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1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SOLICITORS EMPLOYED FOR PROSECUTIONS UNDER CERTAIN ACTS.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 *February*, 1895.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 18th December, 1894, That there be laid upon the Table of this House a Return showing,—

"(1.) The number of prosecutions instituted in Sydney and suburbs under "the Fisheries Act in the years 1892, 1893, 1894.

"(2.) Whether any solicitor was engaged for the prosecution.

"(3.) The name or names and the amounts paid to each solicitor, and the "amounts allowed in each case as professional costs by the Court.

"(4.) The like information as to prosecutions under the Licensing Act.

"(5.) The like information as to prosecutions in connection with betting "and wagering.

"(6.) The like information as to prosecutions under the Distilleries and "Customs Acts."

(*Mr. Chapman.*)

443— RETURN

770 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £2 2s. 7d.

RETURN respecting Solicitors employed for Prosecutions under certain Acts.

Year.	Number of cases.	Number of cases in which solicitor engaged.	Name of solicitor for prosecution.	Amount paid to solicitor by Department.	Amount of professional costs allowed by the Court.	
			FISHERIES ACT.			
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1892 ...	22	20	J. Lowe	Nil ...	20 cases at 1 1 0 ...	21 0 0
					2 „ 0 10 6 ...	1 1 0
1893 ...	34	25	„	„ ...	19 „ 1 1 0 ...	19 19 0
					6 „ 0 10 6 ...	3 3 0
1894 ...	24	19	„	„ ...	10 „ 1 1 0 ...	10 10 0
					9 „ 0 10 6 ...	4 14 6
			LICENSING ACT.			
1892 ...	503	1	— Abigail... ...	Nil ...	1 case at 3 3 0 ...	3 3 0
1893 ...	442	2	C. Bull	„ ...	1 „ 5 5 0 ...	5 5 0
			— Slattery ...	„ ...	1 „ 2 2 0 ...	2 2 0
1894 ...	353	18	C. Bull	„ ...	8 cases at 3 3 0	37 16 0
					5 „ 2 2 0	
					2 „ 1 1 0	
					3 „ no costs awarded.	
			BETTING AND WAGERING.			
1892 ...	201	29	L. Levy	Nil ...	1 case at 4 4 0	25 4 0
					1 „ 2 2 0	
					18 cases at 1 1 0	
					5 „ no costs allowed.	
			— Roberts ...	„ ...	3 „ 2 2 0 ...	6 6 0
			— Richards ...	„ ...	1 case at 2 2 0 ...	2 2 0
1893 ...	352	134	C. Bull	„ ...	1 „ 5 5 0	24 3 0
					18 cases at 1 1 0	
					2 „ no costs allowed.	
			L. Levy	„ ...	4 „ 2 2 0	79 5 6
					59 „ 1 1 0	
					17 „ 0 10 6	
					3 „ no costs allowed.	
			— Healy	„ ...	3 „ 3 3 0 ...	9 9 0
					25 „ appealed.	
			— Cromwell ...	„ ...	1 case at 2 2 0	3 3 0
					1 „ 1 1 0	
1894 ...	239	87	C. Bull	1 0 0	9 cases at 1 1 0 ...	9 9 0
			L. Levy	Nil ...	1 case at 2 2 0	75 12 0
					70 cases at 1 1 0	
					6 „ no costs allowed.	
			— Oliver	„ ...	1 case.	
			DISTILLERIES ACT.			
1892 ...	6	5	Wallace & Robson..	19 19 0	No costs allowed by Court.	
1893 ...	15	7	„ „ ...	26 5 0	„ „	
1894 ...	16	9	„ „ ...	58 1 8	„ „	
			CUSTOMS ACT.			
1892 ...	4	4	Wallace & Robson.. (3 cases).	9 9 0	No costs allowed by Court.	
			J. Lowe (1 case).	5 5 0	„ „	
1893 ...	1	1	Wallace & Robson..	5 5 0	1 case at 2 2 0 ...	2 2 0
1894 ...	Nil.					

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1895.

1894.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

TRADE DISPUTES CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

(NAMES OF ALL THE RECOMMENDING AUTHORITIES WHO SENT IN NOMINATIONS TO 15 AUGUST, 1894; ALSO NAMES OF THOSE WHO RECOMMENDED MESSRS. P. J. BRENNAN AND E. BANNER AS ARBITRATORS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 *September*, 1894.

[*Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No.* 21 *of* 5 *September*, 1894.]

Question.

(21.) ARBITRATORS UNDER THE TRADE DISPUTES CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT:—MR. MCGOWEN *asked* THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,—

(1.) The names of all the recommending authorities (under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1892) who sent in nominations up till and inclusive of 15th August for the year 1894?
(2.) The names of those who recommended P. J. Brennan, Esq., as arbitrator?
(3.) The names of those who recommended E. Banner, Esq., as arbitrator?

Answer.

(1.) Names of all the recommending authorities (under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1892) who sent in nominations up till and inclusive of the 15th August for the year 1894.

Name of Organisation.

1. Federated Seamen's Union of Australasia.
2. Eight Hours' Demonstration Committee.
3. Builders and Contractors' Association.
4. Amalgamated Coachmakers, Railway Car and Waggon Makers, and Wheelwrights' Society of New South Wales.
5. Sydney Wharf Labourers' Union.
6. Friendly Trade Society of Ironmoulders of New South Wales.
7. New South Wales Colliery Engine Drivers' Protective Association.
8. Peak Hill Branch, Barrier, Colonial District No. 3, Amalgamated Miners' Association of Australasia, etc.
9. Council of the Federated Societies engaged in the Building Trades of New South Wales.
10. New South Wales Locomotive Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association.
11. Iron Workers' Assistants' Association of New South Wales.
12. Brewers' Employees' Association.
13. Amalgamated Society of Engineers, New South Wales District.
14. Newcastle Typographical Association.
15. Friendly Society of Operative Stonemasons.
16. United Labourers' Protective Society of Sydney.
17. New South Wales Journeymen Farriers' Association.
18. New South Wales Typographical Association.
19. United Furniture Trade Society of New South Wales.
20. Amalgamated Society of Plumbers, Galvanised Iron Workers, and Gas Fitters of New South Wales.
21. Sydney Coal Lumpers' Union.
22. Amalgamated Bookbinders and Paper Rulers' Society of New South Wales.
23. Amalgamated Miners' Association of Australasia, Colonial District No. 2, New South Wales.
24. Protection of Trade Marks and Exchange Association (Limited).
25. Colliery Surface Men's Mutual Protection Association.
26. Amalgamated Journeymen Tailors' Association of New South Wales.
27. Amalgamated Slaughtermen and Journeymen Butchers' Union of New South Wales.
28. Master Carriers' Association of New South Wales.
29. Journeymen Butchers' Protective Association of New South Wales.
30. Sydney Progressive Society of Carpenters and Joiners.
31. Masters and Engineers of Harbour and River Steamers' Association.
32. New South Wales Journeymen Confectioners' Association.
33. Thackeringa Branch Amalgamated Miners' Association and Consolidated Accident Fund.
34. Australasian Society of Engineers.
35. Amalgamated Tobacco Workers' Society.

36. Wool and Leather Workers' Association of New South Wales.
37. United Society of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders of New South Wales.
38. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.
39. Newtown Branch, United Labourers' Protective Society of New South Wales.
40. Barrier Typographical Society.
41. Sydney and Suburban Cabmen's Protective Union.
42. Coal Miners' Mutual Protective Association.
43. Quarrymen's Eight-hour Protective Society of New South Wales.
44. New South Wales Letterpress Machinists and Stereotypers' Union.
45. Gas Stokers' Protective Association of New South Wales.
46. Amalgamated Miners' Association of Australasia, Illawarra District, Colonial District No. 2.
47. Northern District Eight Hours' Committee.
48. New South Wales Amalgamated Railway and Tramway Service Association.
49. New South Wales Operative Bakers' Association.
50. Sydney Lithographic Society.
51. Journeymen Coopers' Society of New South Wales.
52. Operative Bricklayers' Society of New South Wales.
53. United Licensed Victuallers' Association.
54. New South Wales Amalgamated Boot Trade Union.
55. Pressers' Eight-hour Society of New South Wales.
56. Amalgamated Hotel and Caterers' Employees' Mutual Benefit Association.
57. Waiters and Barmen's Union of New South Wales.
58. Saddle and Harness Makers' Trade Society.
59. New South Wales Sewerage Miners' Association.
60. Cutters and Trimmers' Union of New South Wales.
61. Newcastle Crane Employees' Association.

Total, 61.

(2.) The Names of those who recommended P. J. Brennan, Esq., as Arbitrator.

Name of Organisation.

1. New South Wales Sewerage Miners' Association.
2. Colliery Surfacemen's Mutual Protection Association.
3. Newcastle Crane Employees' Association.
4. New South Wales Colliery Engine Drivers' Protective Association.
5. Sydney and Suburban Cabmen's Protective Union.
6. Operative Bricklayers' Society of New South Wales.
7. Amalgamated Slaughtermen and Journeymen Butchers' Union of New South Wales.
8. Journeymen Butchers' Protective Association of New South Wales.
9. Amalgamated Hotel and Caterers' Employees' Mutual Benefit Association of New South Wales.
10. New South Wales Journeymen Confectioners' Society.
11. New South Wales Operative Bakers' Association.
12. Waiters and Barmen's Union of New South Wales.
13. Cutters and Trimmers' Union of New South Wales.
14. Pressers' Eight-hour Society of New South Wales.
15. Saddle and Harness Makers' Trade Society.
16. Amalgamated Bookbinders and Paper Rulers' Society of New South Wales.
17. New South Wales Letterpress Machinists and Stereotypers' Union.
18. New South Wales Typographical Association.
19. Newcastle Typographical Association.
20. Barrier Typographical Association.

Total, 20.

(3.) The Names of those who recommended E. Banner, Esq., as Arbitrator.

Name of Organisation.

1. Sydney Wharf Labourers' Union.
2. Newtown Branch United Labourers' Protective Society of New South Wales.
3. United Labourers' Protective Society of Sydney.
4. New South Wales Locomotive Engine Drivers and Firemen's Association.
5. New South Wales Amalgamated Railway and Tramway Service Association.
6. Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.
7. Friendly Society of Operative Stonemasons.
8. Amalgamated Coach-makers, Railway Car and Waggon Makers, and Wheelwrights' Society of New South Wales.
9. Quarrymen's Eight Hours Protective Society of New South Wales.
10. Ironworkers' Assistants' Association of New South Wales.
11. Amalgamated Society of Engineers, New South Wales District.
12. Australasian Society of Engineers.
13. Wool and Leather Workers' Association.
14. Sydney Lithographic Society.
15. Amalgamated Tobacco Workers' Society.
16. Eight Hours Demonstration Committee.
17. Journeymen Coopers' Society of New South Wales.
18. New South Wales Journeymen Farriers' Association.
19. United Furniture Trade Society of New South Wales.

Total, 19.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1894.

[3d.]

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

TRADE DISPUTES CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT, 1892, AMENDMENT BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 50.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 *March*, 1895.

FREDK. M. DARLEY,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Message No. 50.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to amend and extend the "Trade Disputes Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1892."

Government House,
Sydney, 21*st March*, 1895.

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LORD HOWE ISLAND.

(INFORMATION RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 7 March, 1895.

[*Laid upon the Table of this House in answer to Question No.* 23, *of 27th February,* 1895.]

The Visiting Magistrate to Lord Howe Island to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 21 January, 1895.

Herewith I have the honor to enclose memoranda which I trust will be sufficient to enable the Chief Secretary to reply to eight Questions having reference to Lord Howe Island, which were put to him in Parliament by Mr. Shipway upon the 18th December last.

I have, &c.,
T. R. ICELY,
Visiting Magistrate, Lord Howe Island.

23. MR. ICELY, VISITING MAGISTRATE TO LORD HOWE ISLAND:—MR. SHIPWAY *asked* THE COLONIAL TREASURER,—

(1.) Is it a fact that when Mr. Icely, the Visiting Magistrate, officially visits Lord Howe Island he lives at the house of one of the residents of the island?

1. The house in which I live when upon the island is a small two-roomed cottage. It was empty when I was given possession of it, having been previously occupied by a Mrs. Andrews who had recently died. I furnished it at my own expense, and I invariably have my meals there by myself. My provisions, other than such things as the island produces, I take upon each visit from Sydney with me.

(2.) Is it a fact that the residents of the island pay no rent or taxes of any kind?

2. Only postage and Custom-house duties, which are collected in Sydney, as they would do for Parramatta or any other town of the Colony.

(3.) What is the salary and allowances of the Visiting Magistrate, and what are his duties?

3. £100 a visit and 15s. a day allowances. His duties are of a general character, having, under the direction of the Chief Secretary, to deal with every governmental department other than education, which brings the island in connection with the Government.

(4.) Is it a fact that special application has been made by a Mrs. King (a resident on the island) for the Visiting Magistrate to obtain for her protection from her husband (who also lives upon the island), and that such application has not been granted?

4. Family disturbances have brought Mrs. King and her husband frequently before me, but never with any story sufficient to justify action against the husband. They were separated for some months, but upon my last visit to the island I intervened, and they have since lived together and appear perfectly reconciled.

(5.) Is it a fact that nineteen children live upon the island, that a school was established thereon about three years ago, under the Education Department, that the said school was to be closed on the 31st December, 1894, and that no provision has been made for the future education of the said children?

5. There are not more than twelve children of school age upon the island, but this question, for special reply, had better be referred to the Department of Education, which, notwithstanding correspondence suggesting otherwise, retained, apart from the Visiting Magistrate, absolute control over the school and school buildings.

(6.) Is it a fact that an alleged case of leprosy (one Henry Wilson) upon the island has been brought under the notice of the said Magistrate, but no steps have been taken to inquire into the matter?

6. Much trouble was taken by me in the case referred to. Authority was obtained and arrangements were made for the removal of Harry Wilson to Sydney, but when the vessel arrived that was to bring him away, he refused to come. Having seen cases of leprosy elsewhere, I always freely expressed my opinion that Wilson's was not a case of it; but, as others seemed to fancy it might be, at the suggestion of the Secretary of the Board of Health, and in company with a medical man I visited the Lazaret at Little Bay, spending an hour or two in viewing the several cases of leprosy there. This visit confirmed my above-stated opinion, and it now only remains to add that Harry Wilson, who remained upon the island, is now perfectly recovered, his suffering having probably been the result of excessive use of mercury in his youth.

(7.) Is it a fact that there are several women between the ages of 20 and 25 years who are detained upon the island against their will?

7. There is not an unmarried woman of 25 upon the island, the few there who are over the age of 20 live with their parents, and are certainly quite as happy and contented as girls of their age and station usually are.

(8.) Is it a fact that there are several people between the ages of 75 and 90 years (notably Mr. Mosely, aged 90, Mrs. Mosely, aged 80, and Mr. Field, aged 75) on the island, who are living upon the charity of the other islanders, and are in a very impoverished state?

8. Though nobody knows exactly, it is probable that the ages as here given of Mr. and Mrs. Mosely and Mrs. Field are something near the mark. Mrs. Mosely, however, claims to be at least 30 years younger than 80, and is the only one of the three who does any work; but the other two are no burden to anyone, both having holdings which others desire, and who, with a view to the possible future, supply the old people with any present wants. Into the bargain, Mosely is the owner of several of the very finest cattle upon the island, while Mrs. Field has a most comfortable cottage in which she takes in visitors to the island as lodgers (upon my last visit she had a Mr. and Mrs. Barren and child, who had been there a week or two occupying two of her rooms).

(9.) Will he take immediate steps to have an inquiry made respecting these matters?

9. Yes.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1895.

[3*d*.]

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(SPIRITS, WINE, AND BEER—CONVICTIONS UNDER THE DRUNKARDS AND LICENSING ACTS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 *April*, 1895.

RETURN (*in part*) to an *Order* of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 17th March, 1892, That, in place of the Returns ordered by this House on the 15th February, 1884, and the 12th June, 1888, there be annually laid upon the Table of this House, Returns giving the following particulars for each Police Court of the Colony, classed in Electorates:—

"(*a*) The number of convictions for drunkenness only.

"(*b*) Other convictions in which drunkenness formed part of the charge (drunkenness with disorderly conduct).

"(*c*) Women convicted of foregoing offences.

"(*d*) Foregoing offences committed between 8 a.m. on Saturday and 8 a.m. on Sunday.

"(*e*) Foregoing offences committed between 8 a.m. on Sunday and 8 a.m. on Monday.

"(*f*) Convictions for selling on Sunday.

"(*g*) Convictions for selling during prohibited hours other than on Sundays.

"(*h*) Convictions for selling liquor without a license.

"(*i*) Convictions for selling adulterated liquor.

"(*j*) Publicans', Colonial Wine, Brewers', Spirit and Distillers' licenses, respectively in each Electorate.

"The total numbers to be also shown in each case for the whole Colony, "such Returns in future to be laid upon the Table of this House and "printed, as soon after the close of the year as possible."

(*Mr. Garrard.*)

RETURN

[790 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £17 15s. 9d.]

RETURN of CONVICTIONS under the Drunkards and Licensing Acts at each Court of Petty Sessions within the Colony, for the year 1894.

Electorate.	Court.	(a) The Number of Convictions for Drunkenness only.	(b) Other Convictions in which Drunkenness formed part of the charge (drunkenness with disorderly conduct).	(c) Women convicted of foregoing offences.	(d) Foregoing Offences committed between 8 a.m. on Saturday and 8 a.m. on Sunday.	(e) Foregoing Offences committed between 8 a.m. on Sunday and 8 a.m. on Monday.	(f) Convictions for selling on Sundays.	(g) Convictions for selling during prohibited hours other than on Sundays.	(h) Convictions for selling Liquor without a License.	(i) Convictions for selling Adulterated Liquor.	Police or Petty Sessions Districts included wholly or in part in Electorate.
Albury	Albury	106	14	8	15	10	2	3	...	...	Southern portion of Albury Police District.
	Howlong	5	11	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	
		111	25	9	16	15	2	3	...	...	
Alma	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A small portion of Mitchell Police District.
Annandale	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Portion of Glebe Petty Sessions District.
Argyle	Crookwell	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Northern portion of Goulburn Police District.
	Marulan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Taralga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Armidale	Armidale	89	29	4	53	4	...	...	...	...	North-eastern portion of Armidale, a southern portion of Glen Innes, a small north-western portion of Macleay River, and a small south-western portion of Grafton Police Districts.
	Hillgrove	14	15	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	
		103	44	4	56	8	...	...	...	...	
Ashburnham	Forbes	49	32	6	18	12	...	1	...	...	An eastern portion of Forbes Police District.
	Parkes	49	58	3	23	9	...	...	...	...	
		98	90	9	41	21	...	1	...	...	
Ashfield	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Portion of Newtown Petty Sessions District.
Ballina	Ballina	80	49	...	41	9	1	...	...	...	An eastern portion of Richmond River Police District.
	Wardell	53	34	...	15	5	...	...	...	...	
		133	83	...	56	14	1	...	...	...	
Balmain, South	Balmain	70	43	18	24	10	2	2	1	...	Portion of Balmain Petty Sessions District.
Balmain, North	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do do
Barwon, The	Angledool	1	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	Brewarrina, with the exception of a small eastern portion, nearly the whole of Walgett, and a north-eastern portion of Bourke Police Districts.
	Brewarrina	29	16	1	7	3	3	...	...	...	
	Collarendebri	8	10	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	
	Goodooga	...	34	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	
	Mogil Mogil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Walgett	6	72	...	5	2	1	...	...	...	
		44	141	3	19	12	4	...	...	...	
Bathurst	Bathurst	96	49	10	26	13	3	...	...	...	A small central portion of Bathurst Police District.
Bega	Bega	27	5	...	8	1	1	...	...	...	Bega, and a southern portion of Moruya Police Districts.
	Candelo	1	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	Cobargo	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Colombo	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
	Wolumla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		28	15	...	10	2	1	...	...	...	
Bingara	Barraba	6	24	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	Bingara, with exception of small north-eastern and north-western portions, a southern portion of Inverell, a northern portion of Armidale, and a northern portion of Tamworth Police Districts.
	Bingara	31	11	1	6	2	...	...	...	...	
	Bundarra	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Manilla	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tingha	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		48	42	2	8	3	...	...	...	...	
Boorowa	Binalong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Boorowa, with the exception of a small south-eastern portion, and a south-eastern portion of Young Police Districts.
	Burrowa	2	6	no re	cord.	...	...	...	...	...	
	Frogmore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Murrumburrah	11	35	1	5	1	1	...	...	...	
	Rye Park	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		13	41	1	5	1	1	...	...	...	
Botany	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Portion of Redfern and Water Police Office Petty Sessions Districts.

Electorate.	Court.	(a) The Number of Convictions for Drunkenness only.	(b) Other Convictions in which Drunkenness formed part of the charge (drunk-eness with disorderly conduct).	(c) Women convicted of foregoing offences.	(d) Foregoing offences committed between 8 a.m. on Saturday and 8 a.m. on Sunday.	(e) Foregoing offences committed between 8 a.m. on Sunday and 8 a.m. on Monday.	(f) Convictions for selling on Sundays.	(g) Convictions for selling during prohibited hours other than on Sundays.	(h) Convictions for selling Liquor without a License.	(i) Convictions for selling Adulterated liquor.	Police or Petty Sessions Districts included wholly or in part in Electorate.
Bourke	Barringun	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A northern portion of Bourke, a north-western portion of Brewarrina, and a north-eastern portion of Mitchell Police Districts.
	Bourke	118	95	26	44	23	1	...	...	...	
	Wanaaring	2	10	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	
	Yantabulla	...	2	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	
		123	109	26	46	23	1	1	...	...	
Bowral	Berrima	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Berrima, with the exception of a small eastern portion, a southern portion of Picton, and a small western portion of Wollongong Police Districts.
	Bowral	14	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	
	Mittagong	3	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
	Moss Vale	19	26	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	
		40	33	...	15	1	...	...	...	...	
Braidwood	Araluen	3	11	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	Braidwood, and the south-eastern portion of Goulburn Police Districts.
	Braidwood	10	5	1	6	...	...	...	2	...	
		13	16	2	12	1	...	...	2	...	
Broken Hill	Broken Hill	198	218	18	96	36	18	5	3	...	A small central portion of Mitchell Police District.
Burwood	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Portion of Newtown Petty Sessions District.
Camden	Campbelltown	4	9	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	Camden, Campbelltown, the northern portion of Picton, and a southern portion of Liverpool Police Districts.
	Camden	10	8	...	3	5	1	...	...	...	
	Picton	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	
		18	19	3	6	5	1	1	1	...	
Canterbury	Liverpool	17	12	1	12	3	1	...	...	...	North-eastern portion of Liverpool, a small southern portion of Parramatta, and a western portion of the Metropolitan Police Districts.
Clarence, The	Lawrence	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	North-eastern portion of Grafton, and a small south-eastern portion of Richmond River Police Districts.
	Maclean	15	10	...	3	2	1	3	...	...	
	Ulmarra	3	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	
		20	14	1	6	3	1	3	...	...	
Cobar	Byerock	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Southern portion of Bourke, south-western portion of Brewarrina, and nearly the whole of Nyngan Police Districts.
	Cobar	83	58	7	19	10	...	...	1	...	
	Louth	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nyngan	9	20	...	5	4	...	...	1	...	
		96	86	7	24	14	...	...	2	...	
Condoublin	Condobolin	12	15	...	6	4	1	...	...	...	Northern portion of Forbes, south-western portion of Dubbo, small southern portion of Nyngan, and a small southern portion of Warren Police Districts.
	Dandaloo	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Peak Hill	1	5	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	
		14	23	...	8	5	1	...	...	...	
Coonamble	Coonamble	79	49	4	19	13	...	...	...	...	Coonamble, with the exception of a small north-eastern portion, a northern portion of Dubbo, a north-eastern portion of Nyngan, Warren, with the exception of a small southern portion, and a small southern portion of Walgett Police Districts.
	Gilgandra	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nevertire	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Quambone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Warren	18	13	1	...	8	1	1	1	...	
		105	69	6	19	21	1	1	1	...	
Cowra	Canowindra	5	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	Cowra, with the exception of a small northern portion, and a western portion of Carcoar Police Districts.
	Carcoar	12	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cowra	46	26	4	17	2	...	...	...	...	
	Mount M'Donald	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		63	34	5	19	2	...	...	...	...	
Darlington	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Portion of Newtown Petty Sessions District.
Deniliquin	Deniliquin	15	48	10	16	...	...	...	...	...	Nearly the whole of Deniliquin, south-eastern portion of Balranald, southern portion of Hay, small western portion of Narrandera, and the whole of Moama Police Districts.
	Mathoura	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Moama	14	4	1	6	3	...	...	...	...	
	Moulamein	5	12	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	
		35	64	12	24	6	...	...	...	...	
Dubbo	Dubbo	85	5	5	23	8	2	...	...	...	Central portion of Dubbo and south-eastern portion of Warren Police Districts.
	Trangie*	4	11	...	15	...	...	...	..	...	
		89	16	5	38	8	2	...	...	...	

* Court established, 19th January, 1894.

Electorate.	Court.	(a) The Number of Convictions for Drunkenness only	(b) Other convictions in which Drunkenness formed part of the charge (drunk and disorderly or drunk)	(c) Women convicted of foregoing offences	(d) Foregoing Offences committed between 8 a.m. on Saturday and 8 a.m. on Sunday	(e) Foregoing Offences committed between 8 a.m. on Sunday and 8 a.m. on Monday	(f) Convictions for selling on Sundays	(g) Convictions for selling during prohibited hours other than on Sundays	(h) Convictions for selling Liquor without a License	(i) Convictions for selling Adulterated Liquor	Police or Petty Sessions District included wholly or in part in Electorate
Durham	Clarence Town		1	...	.	...			...	...	Dungog, Paterson, northern portion of Maitland, north-western portion of Raymond Terrace Police Districts.
	Dungog	1	2		2	.	..	...	...		
	Gresford (see Paterson)			.	.	...			..	...	
	Paterson and Gresford	1	2	..	...		..	1	...	..	
		2	5	...	2	.	..	1	...	..	
Eden-Bombala	Bombala	6	14	...	8	...		...	...		Bombala, with the exception of a small western portion, a small southern portion of Cooma, and the whole of Eden Police Districts.
	Delegate	5	13	..	1	1	...	.	...	.	
	Eden	1	4		2	..	...	...	...	...	
	Panbula	6	4		5	1	.	...	...	.	
	Wyndham	.			...	.			.	.	
		18	35	..	16	2	..	.		...	
Glebe	Glebe	136	84	47	53	11	6	4	1	.	Portions of Glebe Petty Sessions District
Glen Innes	Emmaville	1	..	...		...		...	.	...	Southern portion of Emmaville, western portion of Glen Innes, and a north-eastern portion of Armidale Police Districts
	Glen Innes	18	3	2	9	2	...	.		.	
	Guyra			..	..		.			.	
	Kookabookra	.	...	.	..	...		..	...		
		19	3	2	9	2	..			.	
Gloucester	Bulladelah	5	1		1			.	.		Port Stephens, southern portion of Manning River, a southern portion of Armidale, and Raymond Terrace, with the exception of a small northern portion, Police Districts.
	Bungwall		7					...			
	Copeland		2		2		.	.		.	
	Forster	1	.	..	.	1	..	...	..		
	Raymond Terrace	3	2		...	1	.	...	.	...	
	Stroud	..	2	.	1	...	.	...	...	...	
	Tea Gardens	.	2	..	..	..	.		..		
		9	16		4	2	...	...	.	.	
Goulburn	Goulburn	108	45	10	33	12		...	.	1	A small central portion of Goulburn Police District.
Grafton	Grafton	16	11	.	7	1	2	...	...	..	Western portion of Grafton, a north-eastern portion of Glen Innes, a south-eastern portion of Tenterfield, and a south-western portion of Richmond River Police Districts.
Granville	Granville	...		.	.	...	..		.	.	Southern portion of Parramatta Police District.
Grenfell	Barmedman	24	13	...	7	2		..	1	.	Grenfell, southern portion of Forbes, northern portion of Wagga Wagga, and north-eastern portion of Narrandera Police Districts.
	Grenfell	16	20	1	4	2	..		2	...	
	Marsdens	.	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	
	Morangarell	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	..	
	Wyalong	3	30	...	7	8	..	..	17	.	
		43	64	1	18	12	..	...	20		
Gundagai	Cootamundra	44	37	2	14	5	..	...	.	...	Gundagai, a small northern portion of Tumut, and a small eastern portion of Wagga Wagga Police Districts.
	Gundagai	23	16	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	
	Jugiong	...	1	...	...	.	..	...	1	...	
		67	54	2	20	7	...	...	1	..	
Gunnedah	Boggabri	4	8	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Gunnedah, with the exception of a small south-eastern portion, Coonabarabran, with the exception of a small northern portion, small north-eastern portion of Dubbo, and a southern portion of Narrabri Police Districts.
	Coolah	4	4	..	...	3	...	...	...	...	
	Coonabarabran	13	9	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gunnedah	76	3	1	18	7	...	.	...	..	
		97	24	2	28	10	...	..	...	...	
Hartley	Katoomba	18	4	1	7	2	...	...	...	...	Nearly the whole of Hartley, and a western portion of Penrith Police Districts.
	Lithgow	14	10	3	6	1	1	2	...	...	
	Wallerawang	1	1	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	
		33	15	4	14	4	1	2	...	.	
Hastings, The and The Macleay.	Gladstone	6	1	...	1	..	.	...	.	...	Port Macquarie, with the exception of a small southern portion, a southern portion of Macleay River, and an eastern portion of Armidale Police Districts.
	Kempsey	7	3	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	
	Port Macquarie	12	9	1	5	3	...	..	...	...	
		25	13	1	8	3	1	1	...	...	

Electorate.	Court.	(a) The Number of Convictions for Drunkenness only.	(b) Other Convictions in which Drunkenness formed part of the charge (drunkenness with disorderly conduct).	(c) Women convicted of foregoing offences.	(d) Foregoing Offences committed between 8 a.m. on Saturday and 8 a.m. on Sunday.	(e) Foregoing Offences committed between 8 a.m. on Sunday and 8 a.m. on Monday.	(f) Convictions for selling on Sundays.	(g) Convictions for selling during prohibited hours other than on Sundays.	(h) Convictions for selling Liquor without a License.	(i) Convictions for selling Adulterated Liquor.	Police or Petty Sessions Districts included wholly or in part in Electorate.
Hawkesbury, The ...	Richmond	9	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	Southern portion of Windsor, and a northern portion of Ryde Police Districts.
	Windsor	8	8	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	
		17	19	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	
Hay	Carrathool	5	22	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	Central portion of Hay, a small southern portion of Hillston, western portion of Narrandera, and small south-eastern portion of Balranald Police Districts.
	Darlington Point ...	2	6	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	
	Hay	88	24	7	20	12	1	...	1	...	
	Whitton	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		95	59	8	30	15	1	...	1	...	
Hume, The	Germanton	7	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	Eastern portion of Albury, a south-eastern portion of Narrandera, and a southern portion of Wagga Wagga Police Districts.
	Tumbarumba	11	9	...	9	11	2	...	...	...	
		18	10	...	12	11	2	...	...	...	
Illawarra	Albion Park*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Southern portion of Wollongong, and a northern portion of Kiama Police Districts.
	Shellharbour†	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Wollongong	15	60	7	21	8	...	...	...	...	
		15	66	7	21	8	...	...	...	...	
Inverell	Inverell	43	23	7	30	2	...	...	...	...	Inverell, with the exception of a small southern portion, eastern portion of Warialda, and a north-eastern portion of Bingara Police Districts.
	Yetman	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		44	24	7	30	2	...	...	...	...	
Kahibah	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Southern portion of Newcastle Police District.
Kiama	Berry	13	18	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	Southern portion of Kiama, eastern portion of Berrima, and a northern portion of Shoalhaven Police Districts.
	Kangaroo Valley ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kiama	15	29	1	9	2	...	...	...	...	
	Robertson	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		32	57	1	14	5	...	...	...	...	
Lachlan, The	Booligal	9	21	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	Hillston, with the exception of a small southern portion, northern portion of Hay, small north-eastern portion of Balranald, a south-eastern portion of Mitchell, and a northern portion of Narrandera Police Districts.
	Cudgellico	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Euabalong	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hillston	28	4	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	
	Ivanhoe	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mossgiel	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mount Hope	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nymagee	8	6	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	
		47	42	8	9	6	...	...	...	...	
Leichhardt	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Portion of Glebe Petty Sessions District.
Lismore	Lismore	63	33	1	17	9	1	...	...	...	An eastern portion of Richmond River Police District.
Macquarie	Oberon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Eastern portion of Bathurst, and a western portion of Hartley Police Districts.
	Sofala	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sunny Corner	7	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
		11	7	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Macquarie, West ...	Blayney	13	14	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	Western portion of Bathurst, eastern portion of Carcoar, south-western portion of Hartley, and a small south-eastern portion of Orange Police Districts.
	Burraga	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
	Rockley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Trunkey Creek	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tuena	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		14	16	...	11	4	1	...	...	...	
Maitland, East	East Maitland	15	17	2	3	1	1	2	...	...	Eastern portion of Maitland, a small south-western portion of Raymond Terrace, and a small western portion of Newcastle Police Districts.
	Minmi	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Morpeth	9	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
		32	37	2	6	1	1	2	...	...	
Maitland, West	Cessnock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Western portion of Maitland, and a south-eastern portion of Patrick's Plains Police Districts.
	West Maitland	145	43	9	50	19	3	2	...	...	
		145	43	9	50	19	3	2	...	...	

* Court established, 16th November, 1894. † Court abolished, 16th November, 1894.

Electorate.	Court.	(a) The Number of Convictions for Drunkenness only.	(b) Other Convictions in which Drunkenness formed part of the charge (drunkenness with disorderly conduct).	(c) Women convicted of foregoing offences.	(d) Foregoing Offences committed between 8 a.m. on Saturday and 8 a.m. on Sunday.	(e) Foregoing Offences committed between 8 a.m. on Sunday and 8 a.m. on Monday.	(f) Convictions for selling on Sundays.	(g) Convictions for selling during prohibited hours other than on Sundays.	(h) Convictions for selling Liquor without a License.	(i) Convictions for selling Adulterated Liquor.	Police or Petty Sessions Districts included wholly or in part in Electorate.
Manning, The	Camden Haven	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Northern portion of Manning River, and a southern portion of Port Macquarie Police Districts.
	Cundletown	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	Taree	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tinonee*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Wingham	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
		8	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Marrickville	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Portion of Newtown Petty Sessions District.
Molong	Cumnock	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Molong, south-western portion of Wellington, a southern portion of Dubbo, and a northern portion of Cowra Police Districts.
	Cudal	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	Molong	10	8	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	
	Obley	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		13	11	3	5	2	...	...	...	...	
Monaro	Buckley's Crossing	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cooma, with the exception of a small southern portion, a western portion of Moruya, and a northern and a western portion of Bombala Police Districts.
	Cooma	7	12	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jindabyne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kiandra	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nimitybelle	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Seymour	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
		7	24	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	
Moree	Boggabilla	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moree, with the exception of a small southern portion, a western portion of Warialda, a north-western portion of Bingara, and a north-eastern portion of Walgett Police Districts.
	Moree	52	67	2	34	4	...	...	...	...	
	Mungindi	...	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
	Warialda	12	14	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	
		65	92	2	40	6	...	...	...	...	
Moruya	Bateman's Bay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Northern portion of Moruya, and a southern portion of Dowling Police Districts.
	Eurobodalla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Milton	...	10	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	
	Moruya	8	5	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	
	Nelligen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		8	15	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	
Mudgee	Gulgong	2	12	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	Western portion of Mudgee Police District.
	Hargraves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mudgee	14	5	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	
	Windeyer	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
		17	18	3	9	1	...	...	...	...	
Murrumbidgee, The.	Coolamon	5	4	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	Central portion of Wagga Wagga, eastern portion of Narrandera Police Districts.
	Junee	124	22	...	36	4	1	...	...	...	
	Narrandera	31	29	5	25	3	...	...	...	...	
		160	55	5	63	7	2	1	...	...	
Murray, The	Berrigan	2	25	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	Western portion of Albury, small south-eastern portion of Deniliquin, southern portion of Narrandera Police Districts.
	Corowa	80	46	8	25	5	...	...	...	...	
	Jerilderie	5	91	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mulwala	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tocumwal	3	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	
	Urana	40	13	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	
		131	199	10	38	9	...	...	...	...	
Narrabri	Millie	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	Narrabri, with the exception of a small southern portion, northern portion of Coonabaraban, north-eastern portion of Coonamble, eastern portion of Walgett, and a southern portion of Moree Police Districts.
	Narrabri	139	249	9	55	15	1	2	...	...	
	Pilliga	...	4	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	
	Wee Waa	3	25	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	
		142	279	9	67	15	3	4	...	...	
Nepean, The	Penrith	56	28	4	22	8	...	...	...	...	Penrith, with the exception of small western and eastern portions; and a small western portion of Liverpool Police Districts.
Newcastle, East	Newcastle	474	103	43	134	87	...	8	...	...	Portion of Newcastle Police District.
Do West	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* Court abolished, 16th May, 1894.

Electorate.	Court.	(a) The Number of Convictions for Drunkenness only.	(b) Other Convictions in which Drunkenness formed part of the charge (drunkenness with disorderly conduct).	(c) Women convicted of foregoing offences.	(d) Foregoing Offences committed between 8 a.m. on Saturday and 8 a.m. on Sunday.	(e) Foregoing Offences committed between 8 a.m. on Sunday and 8 a.m. on Monday.	(f) Convictions for selling on Sundays.	(g) Convictions for selling during prohibited hours other than on Sundays.	(h) Convictions for selling Liquor without a License.	(i) Convictions for selling Adulterated Liquor.	Police or Petty Sessions Districts included wholly or in part in Electorate.
Newtown—											
Camperdown Division	Newtown	302	194	122	96	13	8	4	6	...	Portion of Newtown Petty Sessions District.
Erskine Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
St. Peter's Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		302	194	122	96	13	8	4	6	...	
Northumberland	Cooranbong	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brisbane Water, a southern portion of Newcastle, Wollombi, and a northern portion of Windsor Police District.
	Gosford	6	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
	St. Albans	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	Swansea	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	Wollombi	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
		10	12	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	
Orange	Orange	99	36	10	13	10	...	...	...	...	Orange, with the exception of small northern and southern portions, a north-western portion of Bathurst, and a north-western portion of Carcoar Police District.
Paddington	Paddington	189	111	29	72	33	2	9	3	...	Portion of Paddington Petty Sessions District.
Parramatta	Parramatta	104	39	21	48	13	3	...	1	...	Portion of Parramatta Police District.
Petersham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Portion of Newtown Petty Sessions District.
Queanbeyan	Bungendore	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Queanbeyan, and a south-western portion of Goulburn Police District.
	Captain's Flat	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Collector	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gundaroo	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Michelago	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Queanbeyan	8	9	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	
		9	21	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	
Quirindi	Blackville	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Murrurundi, with the exception of a small south-eastern portion, a southern portion of Gunnedah, and a southern portion of Tamworth Police Districts.
	Nundle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Quirindi	56	7	2	8	5	...	...	...	...	
		57	7	2	9	5	...	...	...	...	
Raleigh	Bellinger	4	8	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	Northern portion of Macleay River; southern portion of Grafton, and an eastern portion of Glen Innes Police Districts.
	Bowraville	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dalmorton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nambucca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		5	9	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Randwick	Randwick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Portion of Water Police Office Petty Sessions District.
Redfern	Redfern	424	233	161	226	35	23	...	...	...	Portion of Redfern Petty Sessions District.
Richmond, The	Casino	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Western portion of Richmond River Police District.
	Coraki	11	14	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	
	Woodburn	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
		20	16	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	
Ryde	Ryde	5	14	1	7	...	1	...	...	...	Portion of Ryde, and an eastern portion of Parramatta Police Districts.
Robertson	Denman	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Scone, with the exception of a small western portion, nearly the whole of Muswellbrook and Merton, a north-western portion of Patrick's Plains, and a south-eastern portion of Murrurundi Police Districts.
	Murrurundi	13	2	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	
	Muswellbrook	18	27	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	
	Scone	16	15	1	4	4	3	...	...	...	
		48	44	2	10	6	4	...	...	...	
Rylstone	Cassilis	4	16	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	Rylstone, Cassilis, eastern portion of Mudgee, western portion of Scone, western portion of Muswellbrook and Merton, a small western portion of Wollombi, a northern portion of Bathurst, and an eastern portion of Wellington Police Districts.
	Denison Town* and Leadville.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Merriwa	11	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rylstone	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Wollar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		19	17	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	

* Court at Denison Town abolished, 2nd January, 1894.

Electorate.	Court.	(a) The Number of Convictions for Drunkenness only.	(b) Other Convictions in which Drunkenness formed the chief offence with disorderly conduct.	(c) Women convicted of foregoing offences.	(d) Foregoing Offences committed between 8 a.m. on Saturday and 8 a.m. on Sunday.	(e) Foregoing Offences committed between 8 a.m. on Sunday and 8 a.m. on Monday.	(f) Convictions for selling on Sundays.	(g) Convictions for selling during prohibited hours other than on Sundays.	(h) Convictions for selling Liquor without a License.	(i) Convictions for selling adulterated Liquor.	Police or Petty Sessions Districts included wholly or in part in Electorate.
Sherbrooke	...	...		...	...	...	..	.	...	.	The greater portion of Parramatta; a small northern portion of Liverpool, eastern portion of Penrith, south-eastern portion of Windsor, and a western portion of Ryde Police Districts.
Shoalhaven, The	Nowra	51	15	3	24	4	.		...	...	Shoalhaven, with the exception of a small northern portion, a northern portion of Dowling, and a north-eastern portion of Braidwood Police Districts.
Singleton	Branxton	3	9	...	..	...	.	...		..	Patrick's Plains, with the exception of a small north-western portion, and a small north-western portion of Maitland Police Districts.
	Greta	8	24	.	14	1	1	...	..	...	
	Singleton	48	20	2	1	2	1	1			
		59	53	2	15	3	2	1	...		
St. George	...	.	...	.		...	...	..	...		Portion of Newtown Petty Sessions District.
St. Leonards	North Sydney	224	21	30	38	3	1	1	2	...	Portion of North Sydney Petty Sessions District.
Sturt	Silverton	9	8	2	1	2	...	...	..	..	Western portion of Mitchell Police District.
	Tarrawingee	1	4	...	2		...	.	.	..	
	Thackaringa	1	.	...			...	...	...	..	
		11	12	2	3	2	..	...	...	...	
Sydney— King Division	Central Police Office	4,321	2,373	1,858	1,891	273	43	8	6	7	Portions of Water Police Office and Central Police Office Petty Sessions Districts.
	Water "	2,788	902	853	923	264	20	24	2	2	
Fitzroy "	...	...	.	...	...		..	...	..	.	Portion of Water Police Office Petty Sessions District.
Bligh "	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	.	..	
Flinders "	...	...	...		...	.	...	...	.	...	
Belmore "	...	...	...	...	..		..	...	...	...	Portion of Central Police Office Petty Sessions District.
Cook "	...		...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	Portions of Water Police Office and Central Police Office Petty Sessions Districts.
Phillip "	...	...	..	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	Portion of Central Police Office Petty Sessions District.
Denison "	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	
Pyrmont "	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	
Lang "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Portions of Water Police Office and Central Police Office Petty Sessions Districts.
Gipps "	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...		Portion of Water Police Office Petty Sessions District.
		7,109	3,275	2,711	2,814	537	63	32	8	9	
Tamworth	Swamp Oak		...		...	...		...		...	Central portion of Tamworth Police District.
	Tamworth	169	44	19	37	6	...	2	...	..	
		169	44	19	37	6	...	2	..	...	
Tenterfield	Deepwater	1	2	...	.	...	..	...	.	...	Tenterfield, with the exception of a small south-eastern portion, a small northern portion of Glen Innes, and a northern portion of Emmaville Police Districts.
	Drake	1		..		...	...	...	...	...	
	Tenterfield	25	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	
	Wilson's Downfall	...	...	..	...	...		...	...		
		27	3	2	6	...	..		...	...	
Tumut	Adelong	17	14	...	5		...	.	...		Nearly the whole of Tumut, and an eastern portion of Wagga Wagga Police Districts.
	Tumut	29	7	...	10	2	...	...	...	..	
		46	21		15	2	.		...	..	
Tweed, The	Brunswick	6	5	...	3	...	...	...	2	.	A north-eastern portion of the Richmond River Police District.
	Byron Bay	8	17	2	18	4		...	...	..	
	Cudgen	4	6	2	3	...	.	..	..	.	
	Murwillumbah	7	32	3	8	8	...	..	4	...	
		25	60	7	32	12	...	.	6	...	

Electorate.	Court.	(a) The Number of Convictions for Drunkenness only.	(b) Other Convictions in which Drunkenness formed part of the charge (drunkenness with disorderly conduct).	(c) Women convicted of foregoing offences.	(d) Foregoing Offences committed between 8 a.m. on Saturday and 8 a.m on Sunday.	(e) Foregoing Offences committed between 8 a.m. on Sunday and 8 a.m. on Monday.	(f) Convictions for selling on Sundays.	(g) Convictions for selling during prohibited hours other than on Sundays.	(h) Convictions for selling Liquor without a License.	(i) Convictions for selling Adulterated Liquor.	Police or Petty Sessions Districts included wholly or in part in Electorate.
Uralla-Walcha	Bendemeer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Central portion of Armidale, a small north-western portion of Manning River, a small western portion of Port Macquarie, and a small western portion of Macleay River Police Districts.
	Uralla	16	4	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	
	Walcha	10	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
		26	9	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	
Wagga Wagga	Wagga Wagga	105	31	9	22	8	1	4	...	...	Central portion of Wagga Wagga, a small south-western portion of Gundagai and a small eastern portion of Narrandera Police District.
Wallsend	Wallsend and Plattsburg.	20	45	...	24	4	...	...	...	...	Western portion of Newcastle Police District.
Waratah	Lambton	9	14	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	Northern portion of Newcastle Police District.
	Waratah	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		11	16	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	
Warringah	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Portions of North Sydney Petty Sessions District, and a north-eastern portion of Metropolitan Police District.
Waterloo	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Portion of Redfern Petty Sessions District.
Waverley	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Portion of Paddington Petty Sessions District.
Wellington	Cobborah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wellington, with the exception of small south-eastern and south-western portions, northern portion of Orange, eastern portion of Dubbo Police Districts.
	Hill End	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	Stuart Town	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Wellington	13	15	1	4	5	1	...	...	...	
		13	19	1	5	5	1	...	...	...	
Wentworth	Balranald	14	6	4	7	1	...	...	...	...	Wentworth, Balranald, with the exception of small north-eastern and south-eastern portions, and a southern portion of Mitchell Police Districts.
	Clare	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Euston	7	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Menindie	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	Oxley	5	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	
	Pooncarie	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Wentworth	59	19	..	...	4	...	...	...	...	
		88	46	5	12	5	...	...	...	...	
Wickham	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Central portion of Newcastle Police District.
Wilcannia	Milparinka	2	10	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	Northern portion of Mitchell, and western portion of Bourke Police Districts.
	Tibooburra	...	10	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	
	Wilcannia	111	71	2	32	11	...	...	1	...	
		113	91	3	35	11	...	3	1	...	
Willoughby	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	North-eastern portion of Ryde Police District, and portions of North Sydney Petty Sessions District.
Woollahra	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Portions of Paddington and Water Police Office Petty Sessions Districts.
Woronora	Bulli	26	24	2	23	2	...	...	...	...	Northern portion of Wollongong, and southern portion of Metropolitan Police Districts.
	Clifton	17	16	...	15	...	...	...	1	...	
		43	40	2	38	2	...	...	1	...	
Yass	Gunning	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yass and small south-eastern portion of Boorowa Police Districts.
	Yass	11	15	3	9	1	...	...	1	...	
		16	20	3	9	1	...	...	1	...	
Young	Marengo	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Young Police District, with the exception of a small south-eastern portion.
	Temora	4	40	2	13	3	...	...	2	...	
	Young	19	47	3	9	2	...	...	...	...	
		24	89	5	22	5	...	...	2	...	
Total convictions for the Colony during the year 1894		13,233	7,566	3,498	5,062	1,245	175	99	64	10	

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1895.

1894.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

DEPOSITIONS, POLICE v. PARKES (OF "WHITE HORSE HOTEL," PARRAMATTA)—SUNDAY SELLING.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 *November*, 1894.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 1st November, 1894, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

"A copy of the depositions taken before the Parramatta Police Court on "26th September, in the case of Police *v.* Parkes (of the 'White Horse "Hotel') for alleged Sunday selling."

(Mr. Fegan.)

(45 Vic. No. 14, s. 63.)

INFORMATION.

New South Wales, to wit.—Parramatta Licensing District.

POLICE *v.* PARKES.

BE it remembered that on this 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1894, at Parramatta, in the Colony of New South Wales, Robert Megarvy, of Parramatta, a sub-inspector under the Licensing Act of 1882, informs me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices duly assigned to keep the peace of our Lady the Queen in and for the Colony of New South Wales, that on Sunday, the 16th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1894, one Sydney George Parkes, being the holder of a publican's license for the premises known as the "White Horse Hotel," situate at Parramatta, in the district of Parramatta, in the said Colony, and within the Parramatta Licensing District, did, at 15 minutes past 2 of the clock in the forenoon of the date last aforesaid, keep his said premises open for the sale of liquors to persons therein who were not travellers nor *bonâ fide* lodgers, nor inmates drinking such liquors at a part other than the public bar of such licensed premises contrary to the Act in such case made and provided; whereupon the said Robert Megarvy prays that I, the said Justice, will proceed in the premises according to law.

Exhibited at Parramatta, in the said Colony, on the day first above written, before me,— } ROBERT MEGARVY.

STEPHEN MURPHY, Justice of the Peace.

(45 Vic. No. 14, s. 63.)

INFORMATION.

New South Wales, to wit.—Parramatta Licensing District.

POLICE *v.* STONE.

BE it remembered that on this 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1894, at Parramatta, in the Colony of New South Wales, Robert Megarvy, of Parramatta, a sub-inspector under the Licensing Act of 1882, informs me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices duly assigned to keep the peace of

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of our Lady the Queen in and for the Colony of New South Wales, that on Sunday, the 16th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1894, at 15 minutes after 2 of the clock in the forenoon, one Johnston Henry Stone did drink liquor in the licensed premises known as the "White Horse Hotel," situate at Parramatta, in the district of Parramatta, in the said Colony, and within the Parramatta Licensing District, he the said Johnston Henry Stone not then being a *bonâ fide* lodger in or inmate of the said licensed premises and not being then a traveller, contrary to the Act in such case made and provided; whereupon the said Robert Megarvy prays that I, the said Justice, will proceed in the premises according to law.

Exhibited at Parramatta, in the said Colony, on the day first above written, before me,— } ROBERT MEGARVY.

STEPHEN MURPHY, Justice of the Peace.

(45 Vic. No. 14, s. 63.)

INFORMATION.

New South Wales, to wit.—Parramatta Licensing District.

POLICE *v.* DELANEY.

BE it remembered, that on this 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1894, at Parramatta, in the Colony of New South Wales, Robert Megarvy, of Parramatta, a sub-inspector under the Licensing Act of 1882, informs me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices duly assigned to keep the peace of our Lady the Queen in and for the Colony of New South Wales, that on Sunday, the 16th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1894, at 15 minutes after 2 of the clock in the forenoon, one Arthur Delaney did drink liquor in the licensed premises known as the "White Horse Hotel," situate at Parramatta, in the district of Parramatta, in the said Colony, and within the Parramatta Licensing District, he, the said Arthur Delaney, not then being a *bonâ fide* lodger in or inmate of the said licensed premises and not being then a traveller, contrary to the Act in such case made and provided; whereupon the said Robert Megarvy prays that I, the said Justice, will proceed in the premises according to law.

Exhibited at Parramatta, in the said Colony, on the day first above written, before me,— } ROBERT MEGARVY.

STEPHEN MURPHY, Justice of the Peace.

(45 Vic. No. 14, s. 63.)

INFORMATION.

New South Wales, to wit.—Parramatta Licensing District.

POLICE *v.* MITCHELL.

BE it remembered, That on this 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1894, at Parramatta, in the Colony of New South Wales, Robert Megarvy, of Parramatta, a sub-inspector under the Licensing Act of 1882, informs me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices duly assigned to keep the peace of our Lady the Queen in and for the Colony of New South Wales, that on Sunday, the 16th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1894, at 15 minutes after 2 of the clock in the forenoon, one Charles McCrone, *alias* George Mitchell or Thomas Nolan, did drink liquor in the licensed premises known as the "White Horse Hotel," situate at Parramatta, in the district of Parramatta in the said Colony, and within the Parramatta Licensing District, he, the said George Mitchell, not then being a *bonâ fide* lodger in or inmate of the said licensed premises, and not being then a traveller, contrary to the Act in such case made and provided; whereupon the said Robert Megarvy prays that I, the said Justice, will proceed in the premises according to law.

Exhibited at Parramatta, in the said Colony, on the day first above written, before me,— } ROBERT MEGARVY.

STEPHEN MURPHY, Justice of the Peace.

THIS deponent, *Robert Megarvy*, on his oath, saith as follows:—I am a senior sergeant of Police, and reside at Parramatta, and sub-inspector under Licensing Act; the informations read are mine, and they respectively refer to three defendants now before the Court; defendant Sydney George Parkes is licensee of the "White Horse Hotel;" on morning of 16th September, from information received, I went to the hotel in company with Constable M'Dowell, shortly after 1 o'clock—about ten minutes past; we went to George-street side of hotel, then Constable M'Dowell left me; whilst there I saw the two parlours lit up, and I heard several voices, and heard some noise, which I believed to be card-playing; Constable M'Dowell returned to me; we then went to back of premises, Church-street side; we went through the gate into the yard and into the billiard-room, the door being open between that room and the yard; I did not see anything then, but heard a shake in the hat, as if dice were thrown several times; after that I heard someone say—I believe the barman—"What is yours? what is yours? what is yours?" then I heard footsteps going into the bar; Constable M'Dowell left me and went towards where the noise was; I saw Parkes while we were in the billiard-room lock the back door; we were behind the billiard-room; from the time he was away I believe he locked the back gate; after that M'Dowell and I went into the parlour where the men were sitting; there was the publican and four others; that would be about ten minutes or ¼ past 1 when we were in the billiard-room; we were in the billiard-room about a quarter of an hour; about twenty minutes elapsed between the time I went to George-street side to the time we went into the parlour: the two defendants before the Court and a man who gave the name of Johnstone, and another man who gave the name of Charles Mitchell, were in the parlour; I said to Parkes, "This is a nice game you are carrying on;" he replied, "They are all lodgers;" there were five glasses on the table at the time; two of them had had beer in them, and froth on the glass; one of them had beer in it; two of them had had spirit—I believe whisky and lemonade—and the other one had had, I believe, brandy and soda; one glass, which seemed to be beer, was before Stone, two in front of Parkes, others in front of defendants; I proceeded then to ask their names; I spoke to Stone first; I asked him his name; he said, "John Henry Stone; I work for Mr. Purchase; I have not stayed at the hotel the night before;" I spoke next to Mitchell; he said he lived at Kellyville; I believe the distance from Parramatta

Parramatta to be five or six miles; I spoke next to a man who gave his name as George Johnstone, who also stated he had stayed at the house the night before, and lived at South Creek; South Creek is about 14 miles from Parramatta; I next asked Delaney his name; he said, "Sidney Jones"; he had his hat down, and I took hold of it and said, "Don't you think I know you"? he then gave his name, and stated he lived in Church-street, and that he had not stopped at the house the night before; the bar was open, and the barman in there; the light from the parlour shone into the bar; I went to George-street side, and asked Parkes to open the door; he said, "Get out the way you got in"; only a few minutes elapsed before the door was opened; the man who acted as barman that night opened the door; he was very drunk, and M'Dowell and myself came out; the parlours were still lit up; the room we were in was right next to the bar; Parkes was in the room when the defendants gave their name, one which I know to be fictitious.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bull: I was not very excited; I will swear the publican did not let me out; I left the house about quarter past 1; I was not there at 2 or quarter past 2; I gave the time 2 or quarter past 2 to the officer who took the information; I have made a mistake in the information; at about quarter past 2 I would be going home; I do not know the time any one of the defendants went into the house; I have told all I remember having said and seen; none of them said they had paid for their beds; they did say they had arranged to stay there; Johnstone said he was there the night before; I saw five glasses; I will swear the only glasses were five, three on the table; Mr. Parkes did not say they had paid him a shilling for their beds; I believe the defendants and the man who acted as barman were the only persons in the house; there was no light in the bar; I did not see the barman go into the bar; he brought nothing from there while I was there; I heard a noise like a shake in the hat; it was as if dice were shaken in the hat; Parkes has been keeping the place for about five or six months; I have never seen dice in the house; Parkes only left the room once while we were behind the door; until I appeared at the parlour door, nothing that I did could have shown I was there; I believe Parkes said, "Give your right names; there is nothing in it"; I had known Delaney for years; I don't know whether defendant stopped at the house that night or not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Richardson: Delaney had his hat down over his face when I asked him his name; South Creek is in the County of Cumberland.

R. MEGARVY.

Taken and sworn at the Police Court, Parramatta, this 26th day of September, 1894, before us,—

F. W. EDWARDS, P.M.
R. W. HARPER, J.P.

THIS deponent, *Alexander M'Dowell*, on his oath, saith as follows:—I am a constable of police and reside at Parramatta; I remember accompanying Senior-sergeant Megarvy, on the morning of 16th instant, to the "White Horse Hotel;" we went about 10 or 15 minutes past 1; I looked at the clock in the lock-up before I went out; we went to George-street side; I saw a light in the parlour window between the private bar and the public bar; I heard a noise inside; I went round to the side door facing Church-street; I knocked at the side door; I got no answer; I then went to the gate further down the street; I opened the gate without difficulty; I opened it from the outside; I went back to the senior sergeant; we then both went round to Church-street and into the back yard; we went thence into the billiard-room; the door was not locked, and into the passage between the billiard-room and the room where the defendants were, I heard defendants disputing as to whom should pay for drinks; I heard someone say, "You don't mean to say I want to have you for a drink; I'll pay for the b—— drinks;" another voice said, "Well, we will have another shake"; I heard someone coming, and the sergeant and I went back into the billiard-room; someone passed out to the back yard and returned through the billiard-room; the sergeant and I were then in the billiard-room; whoever passed through that room closed the back door and locked it, and then closed, but did not lock, the door the sergeant and I were behind; I opened the door again and went into the passage leading to the room where they were; I went down to the door of the room where they were; one of the four defendants held up a hat; they shook the hat, in which something was rattling, and then turned it over on the table; someone got up and I went back into the billiard-room; I then saw the light under the door of the public bar, and heard a noise as of glasses rattling; when the light disappeared from the bar, I went back to the passage, and, after waiting a few minutes, I saw one of the men, who gave his name as George Johnstone, drink something from a glass; I then signalled to the sergeant, who was in the billiard-room, and we both went into the room where they were; there were five persons in the room, the four defendants and another man, Johnstone; the sergeant said to Parkes, "What sort of business is this?"; Parkes replied, "Oh, it is all right, they are all lodgers"; the sergeant asked the men their names, and I noted them down; when I went into the room with Senior-sergeant Megarvy, I saw five glasses on the table; one was almost half full of beer on about the middle of the table; another one had very little beer in it; but had the froth and smell of beer; another glass had the smell of spirits, and two others had had some brandy and mineral waters mixed; one glass was half full of beer; I did not see any glasses on the mantelpiece; I do remember Parkes saying, "Give your proper names, we don't want any humbugging"; when I first went into the room I closed the door leading in the bar, and when I noted down the names I opened the door; an employé or lodger of Parkes' was sitting behind the bar counter—he was very drunk; the sergeant and I then proceeded to leave; the sergeant asked Parkes to open the door—that was the door leading into George-street, Parkes said, "No, you will have to go out the way you came in;" sergeant said, "I won't; you open the door"; the man who had been sitting behind the bar then opened the door and let us out; about an hour elapsed from the time we both went over to the time we went into the parlour; after we left the hotel we returned to the lock-up; it was then between 20 and 25 minutes past 2; when I went to look in the room and saw the hat held up, the sergeant was behind me in the passage; I was at a distance more than once while we were in the house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bull: I am lockup-keeper; I have no authority to enter a hotel; I went in first; I opened the gate first; I do not profess to use the very words the sergeant said when he spoke to Parkes. In answer to Mr. Richardson, I said the sergeant said, "What sort of a business is this"; the sergeant may have said, "This is a nice game you are carrying on"; the billiard room is at the back of the second passage; I was standing at the billiard-room door when I saw a light in the bar, I should say a candle or lamp light; I saw no candle or lamp in the place; I have forgotten a lot of the conversation.

By

By Bench: I know Delaney, he has been a resident at Parramatta for four years; I have seen Stone about Parramatta.

By Mr. Bull: All defendants said they were going to stay there all night; I do not recollect one of them saying they had paid for beds; we were almost an hour in the house, and about five or ten minutes outside the house, previous to entering the house; when I saw Johnstone drinking from a glass it was about a quarter past 2; the sergeant made a mistake in saying that the time was past 1; it is also a mistake him saying that he made a mistake in the information.

By Bench: I did not see any of the defendants leaving the house that night.

Taken and sworn at the Police Court, Parramatta, this 26th day of September, 1894, before me,— A. M'DOWELL.

F. W. EDWARDS, P.M.

Three defendants discharged.

F. W. EDWARDS, P.M.

THIS deponent, *Sydney George Parkes*, on his oath, saith as follows:—I am a licensee of and I reside at the "White Horse Hotel," and was on 16th instant; I have been keeping the place for five or six months; when Megarvy and the constable came in Delaney, M'Lellan, McCrokan, and Stone, and Johnstone were in the house; they entered the hotel 3 or 4 minutes to 11; the man supposed to be Johnstone had engaged a bed; he had paid me, and when I was giving change the others asked for beds; they engaged the beds and paid for them (1s. each); they had a drink just about closing time; they all sat round the table in the parlour; I was not aware of the police until they showed themselves at the parlour door; everything was locked and barred at 11 o'clock; I never had dice in the house, and have not now; the men were not shaking for drinks; I have no barman; the bar was in total darkness; after the place was shut up there was a reflection from the parlour in the bar; no light was lit in the bar, and no drink was brought out after the first drink; when the police came in there were some glasses (three or four) on the mantelpiece; none of the men had been drinking liquor for an hour before the police came in; I did not hear any dispute about the payment of drinks; the men were all sober except the man in the yard; I had no knowledge that the man was behind the bar; the defendant stayed there that night, and Delaney paid for his bed, and stayed there on the Sunday night; I heard M'Dowell say that from where he was standing he could see a light under the bar; I did not hear anyone knocking; I let the police out; I said, "Hullo, sergeant, how did you get in"; he muttered something; I told the men to give their proper names; the sergeant handed one of the glasses to M'Dowell, who said he thought it was whisky; the sergeant demanded to be let out; I said, "Don't you think you had better get out the way you came in"; he demanded to be let out, and I took the key out of my pocket, and opened the door.

Cross-examined by Mr. Richardson: There were some glasses on the mantelpiece; those four persons had been sitting at the table since closing up time; I have been convicted for this sort of thing once before; I heard Delaney give his name to the sergeant; he might have given the name of Sidney Jones; the man who was in the bar was behind the bar; I did not say anything to him for being there; I heard the sergeant and constable M'Dowell swear that the man let them out; it is not true; with exception of Johnstone, they had all been in the house before; they never slept in the house before; previous to the men staying there, I had lodgers three or four days before; I have persons staying there oftener on a Saturday night.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bull: The key was in my pocket; I spoke to the man about being drunk.

Cross-examined by Mr. Richardson: The key was not in the lock.

By Bench: I had to take the key out of my pocket.

Taken and sworn at the Police Court, Parramatta, this 26th day of September, 1894, before me,— S. G. PARKES.

F. W. EDWARDS, P.M.

THIS deponent, *Johnston Henry Stone*, on his oath, saith as follows:—I am a groom and coachman and reside at Mr. Purchase's, George-street, Parramatta; I remember night preceding morning of 16th instant, I went there a few minutes to 11; I spoke about a bed; Delaney and the other young fellow who was here were with me; we paid 1s. each for beds; we had one drink when we went in; there was not drink supplied to me before I went to bed after the first drink; there were no dice or anything else shaken in a hat; I did not hear anyone say, "I don't want to have you for a drink, I'll pay for the b—— drinks"; I heard no dispute about drinks; I do not think the yard man let Megarvy out, I think Parkes did; I left the house about 10 past 6 next morning; we used candles to go to bed, Fred, the yardman, brought them from the bar.

Cross-examined by Mr. Richardson: I have a place at Mr. Purchase's that I can sleep at; I have slept away about five or six times; I never slept at Parkes' place before; I felt tired so stopped at Parkes'; I know Constable M'Dowell, I saw him come into the room; no glasses were on the table when the police came in; I remember Parkes whispering to me while I was sitting in the Court; I don't remember what he said; I knew Delaney before he introduced M'Crohan to me in the town; I did not know Johnstone; Delaney has been a friend of mine for about six times; he lives somewhere in Church-street; I think we went to bed 1 o'clock or quarter past 1; during the time we were sitting at the table I don't remember anyone going out.

Taken and sworn at the Police Court, Parramatta, this 26th day of September, 1894, before me,— JOHNSTON HENRY STONE.

F. W. EDWARDS, P.M.

Dismissed.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1894

[3d.]

1894–5.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

(REPORT FOR 1894.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 11 January, 1895.

In compliance with the instructions of the Chief Secretary, and as required by the Police Regulations, I have the honor to submit, for the Colonial Secretary's information and for presentation to Parliament, my Annual Report for the year 1894, accompanied by the usual statement of the strength and distribution of the constabulary.

New stations have been formed in the undermentioned places :—

Ulladulla	Eastern District.
Milthorpe	Western District.
Wyalong	Southern District.
Chatsworth	Northern District.
Lucknow	Western District.
Nine-mile	Northern District.
Burrawang	Eastern District.
Dundas	Eastern District.
Castle Hill	Eastern District.
Garangula	Southern District.
Mulgoa	Eastern District.
Yal-Wal	Eastern District.
Mount Drysdale	Bourke District.

Applications have been received for additional police for the following stations :—White Cliffs, Leichhardt, Peakhurst, Liverpool, Campbelltown, Parkes, Gulgong, Arncliffe, Mount Hope, Walbundrie, Alexandria, Strathfield and Homebush, Wanaaring, Yantabulla, Goodooga, Canowindra, and Wellington.

The stations at Bumberry, Goorangoola, and Purnamoota were discontinued.

To increase the strength of the Force at certain stations, and to fill vacancies occasioned as under, 138 appointments were made during the year :—

Resignations	43
Discharges	38
Dismissals	2
Superannuations	18
Deaths	12

Four Police pensioners died in 1894, who had been in receipt of pensions amounting in the aggregate to £377 6s. 3d.

Eighteen members of the Force of various ranks were superannuated during the year, ten receiving pensions at rates varying between £91 5s. and £191 12s. 6d., amounting in all to £1,425 0s. 5d. per annum, and eight were granted gratuities upon their discharge, which entailed a further charge upon the Fund of £876.

Seven widows of members of the Force were awarded gratuities from the Police Reward Fund, amounting in all to £1,691 1s. 8d., and one a pension of £50 per annum.

The Treasury Accounts show that the condition of the Police Reward and Superannuation Funds still continues to become each year more unsatisfactory, as after debiting the pensions to 31st December against the Funds there remains a balance of only £17,609 3s. 11d., inclusive of investments, £17,000. Since the year 1890, when the investments to the credit of the funds amounted to £40,000, £23,000 worth of these debentures have had to be disposed of to meet the excess of expenditure over revenue.

The

The Station watch-house records in the Metropolitan District show a decrease for the year of 403 apprehensions.

Total number of arrests for 1894 22,941
Do do 1893 23,344

There were 678 more apprehensions for drunkenness, simple or accompanied by disorderly conduct, than during the previous year, and a slight decrease for habitual drunkenness.

Serious crime during the year is below the average, with the exception of arson, 110 cases having occurred, as against 90 in 1893. There is a decrease of 16 in the number of murders reported, also 200 less cases for burglaries and robberies from dwellings than in the preceding year. The numbers are as under:—

Offence.	1893.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
Arson	90	110	20	.....
Murder	31	15	.....	16
Burglary and robberies from dwellings	2,119	1,919	.....	200

The statement following gives an idea of the licensing business transacted in the Metropolitan District during the year:—

Applications.	Granted.	Refused.	Withdrawn.	No Parties.	Total.
For new publicans' licenses	5	.....	.....	.....	5
For conditional licenses	6	6	7	.....	19
By landlords, under section 16	12	8	6	.....	26
For colonial wine licenses	49	18	12	5	84
For publicans' transfers	395	24	54	17	490
For colonial wine license transfers	24	1	1	1	27

The number of public-house licenses in actual existence is 797, as against 808 in 1893.

There were 242 colonial wine licenses in existence in 1893, as against 231 in 1894; decrease, 11. Spirit merchants' licenses, 115 in 1893, as against 106 in 1894; decrease, 9. Brewers licenses, 8 in 1893, as against 10 in 1894; increase, 2. Packet licenses, 20 in 1893, as against 19 in 1894. Billiard licenses, 168 in 1893, as against 161 in 1894; decrease, 7.

Notwithstanding that the population in the city and suburbs has increased since the Principal Licensing Act came into force in January, 1882, from 248,231 to 426,600, an increase in thirteen years of 69 per cent, there are now 51 public-houses less, the numbers being 797 in 1894, as against 848 in 1882, or 1 public-house to every 528 of the inhabitants in 1894, as compared to one to 293 in 1882.

The Metropolitan Licensing Inspector reports that "this satisfactory result has not to any large extent been influenced by the operation of the local option vote, but to the administration of the Act by the Licensing Bench, upon representations made by the police."

A number of old premises that from age and dilapidation no longer provided any public convenience have been closed during the year, and licenses have been very sparingly granted to a new and improved class of building containing residential accommodation.

The Superintendent in charge of the Metropolitan District reports that "nothing out of the ordinary course occurred during the year. The small decrease in the number of persons arrested is no doubt mainly attributable to the withdrawal from the metropolis of a large number of police for service in the country for several months, rather than to any improvement in the moral condition of the people. The large decrease in proportion to population in the number of houses licensed for the sale of liquors since 1882 is, I think, on philanthropic grounds, eminently satisfactory.

"The Sunday closing clause is, I regret to say, no better observed by licensees than in previous years, and it is found impracticable, without neglecting other important duties, to employ a sufficient number of men to enforce this law.

"The Metropolitan Police Barracks established two years ago have been of the most essential service in enabling me to have in constant readiness a considerable number of men for despatch to the country at the shortest possible notice. They have been also of equal advantage in emergencies arising in the metropolis, their utility for the purpose of discipline having been found of the highest value.

"As a consequence of the large number of unemployed persons about the city, the annoyance to the public of persons standing on the footways has been considerably aggravated during the year. The existing Municipal by-laws are found inadequate to meet the evil, and such an amendment of our Police Act as would enable the Police to suppress this pernicious practice is urgently called for."

During the year, 1,110 inquests were held on the bodies of deceased persons, and in 89 cases death was found to be the result of intemperance.

One hundred and sixty-seven inquests on fires were held, in which 68 were returned as "wilful," 52 as "accidental," and 47 not specified.

There have been 586 inquiries for missing friends during the year, out of which 271 persons sought for have been discovered by the Police. These figures include 152 cases reported from Great Britain and elsewhere beyond Australasia. The figures show an increase as compared with 1893 of 107 reported missing and 48 found.

I think it desirable to draw the Chief Secretary's special attention to the constantly-increasing duties imposed upon the Police relating to matters entirely foreign to their legitimate functions. I enumerate below some of the duties referred to, together with figures, which will give an idea of the large amount of work entailed.

Proceedings

Proceedings have been taken by the police on behalf of the Public Instruction Department under the compulsory education clauses for neglect to send children to school and recovery of school fees, &c., in 1,807 cases. Inquiries have also been conducted for the Master-in-Lunacy in 664 cases; 385 cases for the State Children's Relief Department and the Government asylums; 98 cases on behalf of the Superintendent of the N. S. S. "Sobraon"; 659 inquiries were made by the police for fossickers to recover moneys advanced to them by the Superintendent of the Labour Bureau, and 650 notices were served on behalf of the Land Board.

The police also perform the duties of—

Acting Clerks of Petty Sessions.
Crown lands bailiffs.
Acting gaolers.
Acting forest rangers.
Inspectors of weights and measures.
Inspectors of slaughter-houses.
Inspectors of distilleries.
Inspectors under Fisheries Act.
Inspectors under Gunpowder and Explosives Act.
Inspectors under Licensing Act.
Local authorities under Noxious Trades and Cattle-Slaughtering Act.
Local authorities, Dairies Supervision Act.
Agents for Curator of Intestate Estates.
Collectors of Electoral Roll.
Collectors of pastoral, agricultural, mills, manufactories, private schools, and slaughtering establishments.
Mining registrars, Wardens' clerks, and bailiff's.
Issuers of miners' rights, business and mineral licenses.
Registrars of Small Debts Courts.
Bailiff's of Small Debts Courts.
Customs Officers.
Agents for Aborigines Protection Board.
Agents for inquiries under Poisons Act.
Deputy Electoral Registrars.
Local authorities under Diseased Animals and Meat Act.

I am not prepared to suggest any alteration in the system, which is in all probability the most effective method for securing a due performance of the work required, as it certainly is the most economical; but it has disadvantages, and constant complaints are made by the public of the protracted absence of constables from their stations, and the necessary neglect of patrols and other active measures for the detection of criminals and the prevention of crime.

During the past year, from the month of July to the close of the year, shearing troubles existed throughout one-half the area of the Colony, which necessitated the withdrawal of three officers and 282 non-commissioned officers and constables from Sydney and other districts for duty in the localities where disturbances occurred, such force being in addition to that available in those districts.

The cost entailed in moving bodies of mounted and foot police to such remote places, in the escort of prisoners, and also in maintaining the police, was very considerable, and the difficulty in making provision for the discharge of the necessary duties during their absence from ther stations taxed the officers and men remaining to their utmost, but fortunately no increase of crime resulted, nor failure to satisfactorily deal with any serious offences committed.

The following is a statement of the apprehensions made by the police in connection with the strike disturbances:—

For riot and riotous behavour ...	85
„ arson...	18
„ malicious injury to property	19
„ assault and obstructing persons from following lawful occupations	47
„ threatening language	1
„ insulting language ...	1
„ using offensive words	1
„ unlawfully and falsely imprisoning	1
„ obscene language ...	1
„ illegally using a horse	1
Total...	175

During the strike I caused an estimate to be made of the number of persons throughout the Colony in camps and unemployed, and the returns gave the total number as about 16,000.

During the past year a consignment of 200 Webley service revolvers have been received towards the completion of the arming of the foot police.

The conduct of the police generally has been exceptionally good, only two men having been dismissed from the service during the year.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY,
Inspector-General of Police.

Return of the Strength and Distribution of the Police Force on the 31st December, 1894.

District.	Station	Mounted							Foot			
		Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub inspectors	Senior sergeants	Sergeants	Senior constables	Constables	Senior sergeants	Sergeants	Senior constables	Constables
Metropolitan..	No 1 Head Station	1	2	3					1	9	14	54
	Central										2	4
	Pyrmont								1	1		3
	General Post Office											5
	Mint								1			3
	Glebe Island											1
	No 2 Head Station			2					2	3	11	58
	Glebe								.	1	4	11
	Redfern and Darlington		1							2	7	24
	Waterloo and Alexandria								1		2	9
	Beaconsfield Estate											1
	Mitchell Road											1
	Irish Town											1
	No 3 Head Station		1	1					2	4	8	57
	Watson s Bay											1
	Waverley and Bondi								1		2	12
	Paddington and Woollahra			1						1	5	16
	Botany										1	3
	Double Bay .											1
	Rose Bay											1
	Rushcutters' Bay											1
	Randwick & Coogee								1		1	6
	No 4 Head Station		1						2	5	6	26
	Colonial Secretary's Office											5
	Lands Office											3
	Treasury											3
	Free Public Library											1
	Balmain								1	2	4	12
	Manly Beach								1			4
	Government House											2
	No 5 Head Station			1			1			6	5	23
	Cook s River											2
	Concord						1					1
	Petersham										2	12
	Leichhardt										3	7
	Camperdown										1	4
	Ashfield									1	2	6
	Enfield											2
	Canterbury											1
	Marrickville								1		2	9
	Burwood								1		1	4
	Erskineville										.	5
	Kogarah					1						2
	Five Dock											2
	Stanmore								.		1	1
	Summer Hill											4
	Homebush											1
	Strathfield											2
	Hurstville										1	1
	Belmore											1
	Croydon											2
	Mortlake											1
	Annandale											2
	Drummoyne											2
	St Peter's							.			1	2
	Helsarmel											1
	Rockdale											2
	Peakhurst											1
	Arncliffe											1
	Dulwich Hill											2
	Rosedale											1
	North Sydney		1						1	2	5	20
	Willoughby						1					1
	Neutral Bay										1	2
	Lane Cove											1
	Mossman's										1	1
	Greenwich											1
	Water Police		1						1		9	16
Northern .	Armidale	1						4	2			5
	Do West											1
	Uralla						1	1				1
	Walcha Road							1				.
	Walcha					1		1				1
	Pendemeer							1				
	Guyra							1				
	Glen Innes				1			2				3
	Kookabookra							1				
	Deepwater							1				
	Nine mile											1
	Emmaville						1	1				1
	Tenterfield				1			1				2

District.	Station.	Mounted.							Foot.			
		Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Senior-sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior-constables.	Constables.	Senior-sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior-constables.	Constables.
Northern—*continued.*	Wilson's Downfall	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bundarra	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Tingha	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Inverell	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3
	Ashford	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Hillgrove	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Do West	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Grafton	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	5
	Do South	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
	Woogoolga	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Ulmarra	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Brushgrove	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Lawrence	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Maclean	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Harwood Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Chatsworth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Palmer's Island	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Yamba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Copmanhurst	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Dalmorton	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Blick's River	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Lismore	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4
	Casino	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Coraki	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Woodburn	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Broadwater	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Wardell	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Rous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Ballina	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Woodenbong	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Drake	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Brunswick Heads	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Murwillumbah	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Tumbulgum	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Cudgen	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Cooloon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Byron Bay	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Southern	Goulburn	1	...	1	...	...	2	3	1	1	1	13
	Collector	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bungonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Marulan	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Crookwell	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Taralga	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Yass	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3
	Gunning	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Dalton	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Gundaroo	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Ginninderra	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Burrowa	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
	Binalong	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Frogmore	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Reid's Flat	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Pudman Creek	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Wee Jasper	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Young	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3
	Cootamundra	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	4
	Temora	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Murrumburrah	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Marengo	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Wombat	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Wallendbeen	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Morangarell	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Barmedman	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Bethungra	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Stockinbingal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Wyalong	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	4
	Harden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Braidwood	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2
	Queanbeyan	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
	Moruya	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Araluen	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Bungendore	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Tarago	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bateman's Bay	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Nelligen	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Eurobodalla	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Nerrigundah	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Cobargo	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Bermagui	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Mongarlowe	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Major's Creek	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Emu Flat	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Captain's Flat	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Animbo	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Cooma	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
	Bega	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3

District.	Station.	Mounted.							Foot.			
		Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Senior-sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior-constables.	Constables.	Senior-sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior-constables.	Constables.
Southern—*continued.*	Bombala	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Panbula	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Eden	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Candelo	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Buckley's Crossing	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Michelago	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Adaminaby	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Kiandra	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Delegate	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Nimitybelle	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Jindabyne	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Wolumla	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Wyndham	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Colombo	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Towamba	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Merimbula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eastern	Depôt	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Parramatta	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	15
	Granville	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Castle Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Rookwood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Prospect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Auburn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Dundas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Harris Park	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Ryde	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Hunter's Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Hornsby	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Gladesville	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Peat's Ferry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Penrith	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
	St. Mary's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Mulgoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Rooty Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Emu Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Springwood	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Katoomba	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
	Windsor	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
	Wilberforce	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	St. Alban's	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Richmond	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Enfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Rouse Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Riverstone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Liverpool	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Smithfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bankstown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Sutherland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Campbelltown	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Appin	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Camden	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Picton	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Berrima	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Moss Vale	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Robertson	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Burrawang	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bowral	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Mittagong	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Wollongong	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	3
	Dapto	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Fig-tree	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bulli	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Clifton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Helensburgh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Kiama	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Shellharbour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Jamberoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Albion Park	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Gerringong	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Nowra	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Berry	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Kangaroo Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Milton	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Ulladulla	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Yalwal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Western	Bathurst	1	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	1	2	11
	Kelso	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Mill Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Oberon	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Sunny Corner (Mitchell)	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Rydal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Wallerawang	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Lithgow	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Hartley Vale	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Mount Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Hill End	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1

District.	Station.	Mounted.							Foot.			
		Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Senior-sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior-constables.	Constables.	Senior-sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior-constables.	Constables.
Western—*continued.*	Sofala	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Wyagdon	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Rockley	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Burraga	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Newbridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	O'Connell	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Blackheath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Orange	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	6
	Do East	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Lucknow	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Millthorpe	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Blayney	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Trunkey	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuena	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Carcoar	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Mandurama	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Mount McDonald	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Cowra	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Canowindra	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Cargo	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Cudal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Toogong	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Molong	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Manildra	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Mudgee	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	4
	Wollar	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Gulgong	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Cobbora	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Mundooran	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Leadville	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Ilford	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Hargraves	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Rylstone	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Windeyer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Coolah	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Dubbo	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	6
	Wellington	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Coonamble	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
	Obley	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Warren	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Dandaloo	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Nevertire	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Narramine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Collie	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Gilgandra	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Quambone	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Stuart Town	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Cumnock	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Peak Hill	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Trangie	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Gulargambone	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Forbes	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	4
	Condobolin	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Wollongough	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Marsden	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Grenfell	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Goolagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Eugowra	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Parkes	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3
	Alectown	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Trundle	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bourke	Bourke	1	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	1	5
	North Bourke	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Brewarrina	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Byrock	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Cobar	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3
	Gongolgan	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Louth	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Tilpa	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Enngonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Nymagee	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Nyngan	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Cannonbar	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Coolabah	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Yantabulla	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Barringun	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Wanaaring	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
	Walgett	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2
	Collarendabri	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Mogil Mogil	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Mungindi	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Angledool	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Goodooga	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Grawin	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Tatalla	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Carinda	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Pilliga	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Mount Drysdale	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1

District.	Station.	Mounted.							Foot.			
		Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Senior-sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior-constables.	Constables.	Senior-sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior constables.	Constables.
North-eastern	West Maitland	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	12
	East Maitland	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3
	Largs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Paterson	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Gresford	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Branxton	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Greta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Cessnock	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Ellalong	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Wollombi	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Morpeth	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
	Hinton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Raymond Terrace	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Clarence Town	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Mulbring	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Cooranbong	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Wyong	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Gosford	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Howe's Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Dungog	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Stroud	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Gloucester	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Copeland	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Bullahdelah	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Tea Gardens	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bungwall Flat	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Forster	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Newcastle	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	3	28
	Point Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Lake Road	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Wickham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Islington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Tighe's Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Lochinvar	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Lambton	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	New Lambton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Minmi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Wallsend	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
	West Wallsend	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Charlestown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Dudley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Teralba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1
	Swansea	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Catherine Hill Bay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Stockton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Hamilton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2
	Adamstown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Waratah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Carrington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	The Glebe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Singleton	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	3
	Jerry's Plains	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Broke	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Muswellbrook	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
	Denman	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Aberdeen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1
	Scone	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Stewart's Brook	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...
	Merriwa	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Kerribee	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Cassilis	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Tinonee	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Taree	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Wingham	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Cundletown	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Coopernook	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Camden Haven	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Port Macquarie	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Wauchope	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bellbrook	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..
	Kempsey	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Frederickton	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Smithtown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Gladstone	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Arakoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Macksville	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Nambucca Heads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Fernmount	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bellingen	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Bowraville	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
North-western	Tamworth	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	6
	Do West	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Murrurundi	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Blackville	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Gunnedah	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Barraba	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...

District.	Station.	Mounted.							Foot.			
		Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors	Senior-sergeants	Sergeants	Senior-constables	Constables.	Senior sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior-constables.	Constables.
North-western —*continued.*	Manilla				.	.	1	1		.	..	..
	Nundle	.				..	1	1	.	...	...	...
	Quirindi	..	.		..	1	.	1		..	...	1
	Somerton	.		..		.	1	.	.	.	..	...
	Moonbi	.	..	.	.	.	1	...		...	.	...
	Carroll	..	.	.	..			1		..	...	...
	Werris Creek		.	.	.	..	.	1		.	...	...
	Boggabri	..	...	.	..	.	1	1	...		...	...
	Tambar Springs		.	..		.		1	.	..	.	...
	Baradine	..	.			..	1		.		...	...
	Coonabarabran	...		..	1	..	.	1		.		1
	Swamp Oak	..	..	.		..	1	..	..	.	...	...
	Narrabri	.	.	1	..	1	.	2		.	.	4
	Do West	.	..	.	.	..	.	..	.	...	...	1
	Wee Waa	.	..	.		..	1	1		...	.	...
	Keramingby			.		..	1	1	.	..	..	...
	Meroe	.	..		.	.	1	1		..	..	...
	Moree	.	..	.	1	.	..	1	.	..	...	3
	Bingera	..	...	..	.	.	1	1	.	..	...	1
	Warialda	..	..		...	1	.	1	.	..	...	1
	Yetman	.	..	.	..	.	.	1	.	..	...	...
	Boggabilla	..	...	.	..	...	..	2	.	..	..	...
	Pallamallawa	..	...	.	.	...	..	1	.	..	...	...
	Garah		.	...	.	...		1	..	..	...	...
	Burren	.	...	..	.	.	...	1	.	..	.	..
South-western	Balranald	..	..	..	..		1	1	.	..	..	1
	Berrigan		.	.	..		1	.			...	...
	Booligal	..	.		.		.	2	.		..	.
	Broken Hill		.	1				2		..	1	10
	Do North		.		..	..	.	..				1
	Do South	.		.	.	..		..	..	...	.	3
	Do (Railway Town).	.		...	.			..		.	...	1
	Carathool			.			1	1	.	.	..	...
	Clare				.	..		1		..		..
	Darlington Point	.			.		1		.	.	...	...
	Deniliquin	1				1		3		1		5
	Euabalong		.			..		1		..	..	..
	Euriowie			.				1				.
	Euston			.	.		1	1		.		.
	Gilgunnia		.			.		1		.	...	...
	Hatfield		.					1			.	.
	Hay		1	.			2	1		.	..	4
	Hillston		.	..		1		..			..	1
	Ivanhoe			...	.			1	.	.	..	...
	Jerilderie		.	.	.		1	1		...	.	1
	Lake Cudjellico		...	.	.	..	1	1		..	...	..
	Mathoura	.		.	.		1	.		..	...	..
	Maude	.	.	.				1	.	...	...	...
	Menindie		.			.	1	1	.	.	..	...
	Milparinka		.		.		1	1	.	..	..	...
	Moama	.		..			1	1		...	..	1
	Mossgiel	...	.		.	.	.	2		.	..	...
	Moulamein				..	.	1	1	..	..	..	...
	Mount Hope	.		..	.	...	1	.	.	.	...	...
	Oxley	.		.	.	..	...	1			...	...
	Pinnacles	.			...	..		1	...	...	..	...
	Pooncarie	...	...	..		...		2	..	.	...	...
	Round Hill				...	...	..	1	.	...	..	...
	Silverton	..	.	.	.	1	...	1		..	...	..
	Tareena	...	..	...	..	...	...	1	...	..	...	...
	Thackaringa	.	...	.		..	...	1	..	...	...	...
	Tibooburra	.	..	...	.	..	1	1	..	..	...	...
	Tocumwal		..	.			1	1	..	...	...	...
	Torrowangee	...	...	...	.	..	.	1		..	...	...
	Wentworth	...		.		1	...	1	..	..	.	2
	Whitton	..	...	.		.	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Wilcannia		...	1	..	1		1		..	...	2
	White Cliffs	...	.	...	.	...	...	2		..	...	...
Murray	Albury	1	...	...	.	.		4	2	..	1	8
	Bowna		.	..		..	.	1	...	..	...	..
	Germanton	..	..	.	.	1	.	1	.	..	...	...
	Walbundrie	..	...	.	.	..	.	2	.	...	...	...
	Corowa	.	..	..	..	1	.	1	..	..	...	2
	Daysdale	..	...	..	.	..	.	1	...	...	...	...
	Howlong	.	...	..	..	.	1	1	.	.	..	...
	Mulwala	.	.	...		...	1	1	..	..	...	...
	Tumberumba	..	...	..	...	...	1	1		.	...	1
	Weleragang	..	..	..	.	..	..	2		...	..	...
	Gerogery	.	.	.	..	...	..	1	.	.	...	...
	Jindera		.	...	..	.	..	1	...	...	.	...
	Culcairn	...	..	..	..	..		1	..	.	...	...
	Gundagai	.	.	1	.	1	..	1	.	..	1	3

District.	Station.	Mounted.							Foot.			
		Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Senior-sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior-constables.	Constables.	Senior-sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior-constables.	Constables.
Murray—*continued.*	Tumut	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Adelong	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Shepherdstown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Batlow	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Jugiong	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Coolac	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Garangula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1
	Wagga Wagga	...	1	...	...	1	..	2	1	...	1	7
	Junee	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
	Urana	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Narrandera	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	2
	Tarcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Kyamba	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	The Rock	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Yerong Creek	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Coolaman	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Belmore Barracks.												
Constables in course of instruction, under orders for transfer, &c.		...	...	1	1	...	2	25	...	1	2	21
Orderlies to His Excellency the Governor		...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Police Storekeeper		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armourer		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Detectives.												
Superintendent in charge		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Inspectors		...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First-class Detectives	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second-class do	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Third-class do	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	14	11	13	29	28	56	130	418	32	49	130	909

Total of all ranks.. ..... 1,819.

Police Department,
Inspector General's Office,
8th January, 1895.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1895.

1894-5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REMOVAL OF CONSTABLE EASTERBROOK FROM THE POLICE FORCE.

(CORRESPONDENCE, &c., RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 *February*, 1895.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 18th December, 1894, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

"Copies, of all minutes, Reports, Statements, Correspondence, and other "documents having reference to the removal of ex-Constable Easterbrook "from the Police Force.

(Mr. Fegan.)

Petersham, 1 January, 1892.

SENIOR-CONSTABLE Skinner respectfully reports 2nd-class Constable Henry Stanton, No. 6,040, and 2nd-class Constable Nathaniel Easterbrook, No. 6,034, to their officer for behaving in an indecent manner with two prostitutes on a vacant piece of land off Crystal-street, Petersham, at 1·45 a.m., 1st instant.

The senior constable who was doing duty in company with Constable Aiken watched the constables' conduct for some time, and on getting up to Constable Stanton, the senior constable found him (Stanton) in the very act of prostitution with a woman named Mary Gale, who is well known to the police. Constable Easterbrook, who was lying a few yards away with another prostitute, named Burns, and on being observed, got up, leaving the woman lying on the ground.

These two constables were on duty, being told off to work together.

W. SKINNER,
Senior Constable.

N. Larkins, Esq., Inspector.

Forwarded to the Superintendent.—N. LARKIN, Inspr., 2/1/92. G. Read, Esq., Supt. Memo.—Burns is the girl who some years ago complained of ex-S.-C. Wright.—G.R.

Petersham, 1 January, 1892.

CONSTABLE H. STANTON respectfully explains, in reference to S.-C. Skinner's report, that he so far forgot himself as to go with this girl, Mary Gale. The constable feels his position very keenly, such a thing never having occurred before. The constable hopes his superintendent will take the position of the constable into his kind consideration, and his previous good character.

HENRY STANTON,
Constable.

N. Larkins, Esq., Inspector.

Petersham, 1 January, 1892.

CONSTABLE EASTERBROOK respectfully begs to explain in reference to S.-C. Skinner's report of this date. The senior constable did not see the constable lying alongside any woman on the date mentioned, as such was not the case. The constable did speak to two girls on the morning in question and requested them to go home, as it was getting rather late. The constable then went up the street some 50 yards away, and left the two girls in company with Constable Stanton. One girl came after the constable, and the constable was again requesting her to go home when the senior constable came up and asked who the woman was over there. The constable replied he did not know. The senior constable then said "Come and see." The constable went with the senior constable, who asked the girl her name. She replied "Burns," and that was all that passed.

NATHANIEL EASTERBROOK,
Constable.

N. Larkins, Esq., Inspector.

Petersham, 2 January, 1892.

CONSTABLE EASTERBROOK respectfully begs to make a further explanation regarding S.-C. Skinner's report against the constable. As the constable did not have time last night when S.-C. Ford read S.-C. Skinner's report to him.

The constable was on duty the night in question with Constable Stanton. About 2 a.m. we were in Crystal-street, and met two girls at the corner of Crystal and Westbourne Streets. The constable said to the girls, "It is getting late, and it is time you went home." The constable then walked on up Crystal-street to the corner of Douglas-street, and on looking around, missed Constable Stanton and saw one of the girls coming up the street towards him. She said, "My mate has gone home." The constable told her she had better go home too, and she then went away across a vacant allotment, and when she went about 50 yards I turned to look for Constable Stanton, and saw S.-C. Skinner and Constable Aiken coming. S.-C. Skinner said, "Who is that woman going over there?" I said, "I don't know her." He said, "Come and we will see," and we followed her, and S.-C. Skinner said to her, "What are you doing here?"

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here?" She said she was going home. He said. "What is your name?" She said, "Burns." He said, "Where do you live?" She said, "Westbourne-street." Constable Stanton came up then, and S.-C. Skinner said, "I am ashamed of you, Stanton," but said nothing to me, but told us both to go down to Parramatta Road. About an hour afterwards we met S.-C. Skinner again, and Constable Stanton said, "Are you going to let that affair go any further?" He said, "I can't do anything else; I will let you down as light as I can." I then said, "There is nothing against me, Senior?" He replied, "There is nothing against you, Easterbrook."

S.-C. Skinner states the constable was lying down with a woman.

The constable was not lying down with a woman. The constable did not leave Crystal-street from the time he passed the two women at the corner of Crystal and Westbourne Streets until he saw S.-C. Skinner come up to him in Crystal-street.

The constable begs to state that he has been married over seven years, and has two children, and has been in the Police at Petersham sixteen months, and received full pay after ten months' service, and this is the first charge of any kind that has ever been brought against him. The constable has had more felon cases since he has been in Petersham than all the other constables put together, and he has never done a mean or dishonourable action in his life, and if he was guilty of this charge would plead guilty the same as Constable Stanton has done. S.-C. Skinner did not accuse the constable of any misconduct of any kind on that night, and the constable was surprised when he found himself reported.

When the constable joined the Police he was recommended by Mr. Gould, the late Minister for Justice, and Mr. Dudding, C.P.S, at Singleton; also Mr. Hugh Munro, Mayor of Singleton. He has a brother in the Police at Walgett (acting gaoler), and five other brothers in business for themselves in various parts of the Colony; and as this charge might be the means of seriously damaging the constable's future, he would respectfully request his superintendent, before he would finally decide this case, to have S.-C. Skinner and the constable brought before him, so that the constable would have an opportunity of asking S.-C. Skinner some questions, and verifying this statement.

NATHANIEL EASTERBROOK,
Constable.

N. Larkins, Esq., Inspector.

Petersham, 3 January, 1892.

SENIOR-CONSTABLE SKINNER respectfully reports for the information of his officer, that he has heard both Constables Stanton's and Easterbrook's statements read in reference to the senior constable's report of the 1st instant, and as Constable Stanton has admitted the charge the senior constable has nothing further to state in his case. With regard to Constable Easterbrook's statement there is not a word of truth in it as regards the offence he is charged with. The senior constable had the man and woman under observation for some time lying on the grass, and what turned out to be Constable Easterbrook and the girl Burns before he observed Constable Stanton, as Stanton was lying near the fence. The senior constable and Constable Aiken then got up to Stanton before being observed, Aiken pulling Stanton off the woman Gale. The senior constable still keeping his eye on the other two, who were only about 20 yards away, still lying down. When the senior-constable was remonstrating with Constable Stanton he saw Constable Easterbrook get up and walk away a few yards, leaving the woman laying down. The senior constable then went towards Constable Easterbrook and asked him "Who is this you have been lying with here." The constable made no reply. The senior constable then found the woman Burns lying on her back with her clothes disarranged. The senior constable charged both the constables at the time with behaving in an indecent manner with the two women referred to.

W. SKINNER,
S.C.

N. Larkins, Esq., Inspector.

Petersham, 3 January, 1892.

CONSTABLE JAMES AIKEN respectfully reports for the information of his officer that on the morning of the 1st instant he was doing duty in company with Senior-constable Skinner. About 1·45 a.m., the constable was in Crystal-street, Petersham, and near Westbourne-street, he saw a man and a woman lying on a vacant piece of ground, and about twelve yards off the foot-path of Crystal-street. The constable watched them for some time as they were hugging and pulling one another about. The constable then noticed another man and woman lying close to the fence on the same piece of ground and about 10 yards off the foot-path. The constable went up to them and found the man to be Constable Stanton and the woman a prostitute named Gale, Stanton was on top of her, and in the act of having connection with her. At the time the constable was with Stanton the constable noticed the other man (whom he observed to be Constable Easterbrook) rise up off the ground and walk towards Crystal-street, leaving the woman he was with lying on the ground. The constable went over to Easterbrook and then to the woman (a prostitute named Burns). The woman was lying on her back and her clothes disarranged. Both the women were under the influence of liquor. The constable heard the senior constable remonstrate with both the constables referred to at the time about their conduct.

JAMES AIKEN,
Constable.

N. Larkins, Esq., Inspector.

Petersham, 4 January, 1892.

CONSTABLE N. EASTERBROOK respectfully reports in reference to a further explanation of S.-C. Skinner's report. The constable has not much more to state, as the constable has stated the facts as clear as possible in his explanation. The constable begs to state that the following gentlemen can vouch for the constable's good character, as they have known both him and his family from his boyhood up, namely:—H. Levien, Esq., M.L.A.; A. Bowman, Esq., M.L.A.; W. C. Browne, Esq., J.P., ex-M.L.A. for Patrick's Plains; also A. D. Browne, Esq., J.P., of Harrow Road, Stanmore. In conclusion, the constable begs to have S.-C. Skinner and Constable Aiken and Constable Stanton brought face to face with the constable for the purpose of putting a few questions to them.

The constable begs to attach a letter from W. C. Browne, Esq., ex-M.P. for Patrick's Plains, addressed to E. Fosbery, Esq., in reference to the constable's character.

N. EASTERBROOK,
Constable.

N. Larkins, Esq., Inspector.

Campbell Lodge, Pott's Point, 4 January, 1892.

Dear Sir,

I have known N. Easterbrook from childhood, and had almost daily opportunities of seeing him—he has always borne an irreproachable character among the people of Singleton, and I am happy to bear testimony to his sobriety, moral character and good behaviour.

W. C. BROWNE,
Ex-M.P., Patrick's Plains.

E. Fosbery, Esq.

Petersham,

Petersham, 4 January, 1892.

CONSTABLE H. STANTON respectfully reports in reference to S.-C. Skinner's report *re* Constable Easterbrook, that the constable never saw Constable Easterbrook lying on the grass with any woman, and the constable does not believe it to be the case, as after we spoke to the girls at Westbourne-street, and ordered them home, Constable Easterbrook then asked the constable to come and leave the girls. Constable Easterbrook then left by himself, and walked away towards Douglas-street. Constable Easterbrook, when about 50 yards away, called out to the constable to come. The band was playing down the street, and there may be a crowd there. When next the constable saw Constable Easterbrook he was coming back along the street towards S.-C. Skinner and Constable Aiken. Later on, when the constables met S.-C. Skinner, Constable Easterbrook said, "There is nothing against me?" and the senior constable said, "There is nothing against you, Easterbrook."

H. STANTON,
Constable.

N. Larkins, Esq., Inspector.

Forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police. I have no doubt of the truth of the reports of S.-C. Skinner and Constable Aiken. Both Stanton and Easterbrook are married men, and it is not likely that they gave these unfortunate women any money. I doubt whether they should be retained in the service. Mr. Larkins informs me that S.-C. Skinner states that when he saw the constables and the women at a distance he did not know that they were members of the force, and therefore kept them under observation. This is the first case of the kind that has ever come to my knowledge.—G. READ, Superintendent, 5/1/92. The Inspector-General of Police.

Memo. Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 5 January, 1892.

I HAVE no alternative but to direct Constable Stanton's dismissal.

Before finally deciding in Easterbrook's case I think the senior constable should be questioned as regards the statement attributed to him when he met Stanton and Easterbrook later on that he had nothing against the latter. Was the senior constable then alone? Perhaps all the four should be paraded before Mr. Read, who will then be in a better position to report, though there is but little room for doubt as to the disgraceful conduct of both men.

Supt. Read.

E.F.

Memo. Superintendent's Office, Sydney, 6 January, 1892.

I HAVE seen all the members of the force who have reported on this matter together at my office.

S.-C. Skinner states he was alone when Constable Easterbrook alleges he said there was nothing against the latter. Skinner denied that he made any such remark, but, to an observation of the constable, replied that there was nothing against him beyond lying on the grass with the woman. Stanton, who was present, seems not to remember precisely what the senior constable did say. Skinner states that when he first saw the constables on the grass with the women he was about 15 yards away from them. Constable Aiken thinks the distance was not more than 10 or 12. According to Easterbrook's statement he was standing a few yards from the woman Burns, who was lying on the grass, while Stanton was lying on the other woman. Both the senior-constable and Constable Aiken state that they cannot be mistaken in reporting that he was lying on the grass with the woman, as when he got up and walked away he left the woman lying on her back with her clothing lifted above her knees, which were exposed. I have not the slightest doubt of the truth of the senior constable and Constable Aiken's reports. The senior constable states that he and the constable were looking at the men and women for about a minute before they went towards them. Stanton states that he gave no money to the woman he was with. Both the women were under the influence of liquor, and had been about the streets with a number of larrikins during the early part of the night. The men were told off for their duties by Mr. Larkins.

The Inspector-General of Police.

G. READ,
Superintendent.

Constable Easterbrook is dismissed from the force.—E.F., 6/1/92. Supt. Read. Noted and returned.—G. READ, Supt., 7/1/92. The I.-G.P.

Dear Mr. Fosberry, Singleton, 4 January, 1894.

You will remember I saw you some months since about ex-Constable Easterbrook, who was dismissed from the force in the early part of 1892.

Easterbrook is now living in Singleton, and has again seen me about his case. He positively denies the correctness of the charges which led to his dismissal, and has asked me to see the papers if possible.

Would you have any objection to my seeing them if I called at your office some day?

Yours, &c.,
ALBERT. J. GOULD.

E. Fosbery, Esq.

[Private.]

Dear Mr. Fosbery, 24 January, 1894.

I am returning Easterbrook's papers, which I have seen. Many thanks for the loan. I was under the impression there had been a further report of, I think, Skinner, with certain alterations and underlinings, which had called for comment and had been rewritten, but I can't be quite sure until I see Easterbrook again.

Yours, &c.,
ALBERT J. GOULD.

E. Fosbery, Esq.

Sir, Singleton, 26 February, 1894.

Adverting to inquiries made by me relative to the removal of ex-Constable Easterbrook from the Police Force for alleged immoral conduct when on duty in January, 1892, I have been at a loss to understand his alleged conduct in view of his character before joining the force. While admitting that upon the reports before you there appeared no reasonable grounds to doubt his guilt, if the statements of Skinner and Aiken could be relied upon, yet, in view of the general character of Easterbrook and the result of inquiries upon Skinner's reports *in re* Jarvis and M'Rae, for alleged gambling; Benmore, for alleged

alleged loitering; and Skinner's recent difficulty in October, 1892; Aiken's earlier one; the frequent removals from the Petersham Police Station; and the statements of Easterbrook and the constable (admittedly guilty) with him, in direct contradiction of Skinner and Aiken, I feel justified in seeking a reconsideration of the whole matter with the view of the reinstatement of Easterbrook. In support of Easterbrook's reputation, and in addition to these, with his papers I now enclose letters from Dr. Clune and Messrs. Gibbens and Marshall, and would direct particular attention to Dr. Clune's remarks within the fold, and would also suggest that inquiry be made of Inspector Barry, who resided near Easterbrook at the time he was at the Petersham Station, Superintendent Larkins, and Sub-Inspector Elliott, under whose supervision he was, as to his general character and conduct, all of which must, I submit, be of much importance. Although my request for the reopening of a case dealt with two years since may be unusual, yet the whole matter is of so serious a nature to Easterbrook's future that I trust it will be acceded to.

I have, &c.,
ALBERT J. GOULD.

To the Inspector-General of Police, Sydney.

I should be glad if Superintendent Read would give this case his careful consideration. Make further inquiries and report.—E.F., 3/3/94. Superintendent Read.

23, Bruce-street, South Annandale, 3 February, 1894.

THIS is to certify that I have known the bearer, N. Easterbrook, for a period of about four years. During this time I have always found him to be honest, sober, and industrious, and have much pleasure in recommending him.

A. J. GIBBENS,
Station-master, Stanmore.

Stanmore Road, Petersham, 2 February, 1894.

I AM pleased to be able to state that I knew N. Easterbrook during the time he was attached to the Police Force in Petersham, and in my opinion he is a steady, painstaking, and trustworthy man.

ARTHUR H. MARSHALL.

Crystal-street, Petersham, 2 February, 1894.

I HAVE known Mr. Nathaniel Easterbrook during his residence in Petersham, and particularly when in the Police Force. I have much pleasure in testifying to his general good conduct whilst holding the office of policeman, as I have many times met him. He is, from my own knowledge, trustworthy, truthful, well-conducted, and of very steady habits. I have a great opinion of his character as being a very zealous and attentive man to whatever business he undertakes. His conduct during his stay here has been most exemplary. I am of an opinion that if he was reinstated in the Police he would prove a very good officer.

THOS. B. CLUNE, L.R.C.R.E., &c.

P.S.—Being aware of the circumstances of his dismissal from the Police, and from what I know of him, I do not think that he would be a person who could be guilty of such an action that he was reported for.

T.B.C.

Memo.

Superintendent's Office, Sydney, 6 March, 1894.

I HAVE paraded Senior-constable Skinner and Constable Aiken at my office, and closely questioned them again *re* ex-Constable Easterbrook's conduct. They both adhere to their first statements, and say they could not possibly have been mistaken in the matter, and I am unable to believe either of them capable of preferring such a serious charge againt a member of the force unless it were true. There appears to me to be an utter absence of motive on the part of both of them for such an atrocious act.

There was nothing in the reports of the senior constable relating to Constables Jarvis, McRae, and Benmore that would warrant me in questioning his veracity. Mr. Barry informs me that, as far as he is aware, Easterbrook's general conduct was satisfactory. I am unable to obtain any additional evidence in the matter, and can see no reason for altering my opinion. Senior-constable Skinner informs me that Easterbrook performed his duty in a most efficient manner, and showed exceptional aptitude for police work. The necessity for his dismissal was therefore regretted by all his officers.

The Inspector-General of Police.

G. READ,
Superintendent.

Let this be embodied in a reply to Mr. Gould. Add that I can see no reason for disturbing my decision. Done, 3/8/94.

New South Wales.—Defaulter's Sheet.

Register No.	Name.	Mounted or Foot.	Year of Birth.	Height.	Eyes.	Hair.	Complexion.	A Native of	Married or Single.	Previous calling.	Religion.	Dates of apopintment. Pro. Con.	Dates of apopintment. Ord. Con.
6,034	Easterbrook, Nathaniel.	Foot.	1862	ft. in. 5 10¼	Blue ..	Brown	Fresh	Kurrajong, N.S.W.	Married	Carpenter and joiner 12 years. (Orange and Singleton Volunteers)	Protestant	1/9/90	1/7/91

Date.	Offence.	By whom reported.	Plea.	Evidence.	Decision.	By whom (signature).
1 Jan., 1892	Grossly immoral conduct with a woman of bad repute when on duty at 1·45 a.m.	Senior-constable Skinner.	....	Constable Aiken	Dismissed	E. Fosbery, I.-G. P.

Dismissed, 6th January, 1892.

G. READ,
Superintendent.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1895.

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

WILLIAM STAFFORD, EX-MOUNTED POLICE SERGEANT.

(PETITION FROM WILLIAM STAFFORD, EX-MOUNTED POLICE SERGEANT, PRAYING THE HOUSE TO AGAIN CONSIDER HIS CASE.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 18 *June*, 1895.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of William Stafford,—

SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioner served eighteen years in the New South Wales mounted police force, and that during fifteen years of that service he filled the stations and discharged the duties of sergeants and senior-sergeants, and in addition to those duties he also filled the responsible positions of Mining Registrar and Gold Receiver for six years. That your Petitioner is accredited with having rendered effective and meritorious services, perhaps unsurpassed by any other member of the force, past or present, in New South Wales.

2. That your Petitioner was unceremoniously dismissed, for "attempting to defraud the Government," upon reports, made against him behind his back, which he never saw nor heard of until they were printed by order of Parliament. Consequently Parliament appointed two Select Committees to investigate the alleged charge of fraud, and to report upon your Petitioner's claim upon the Police Superannuation Fund, and the gist of the "findings" of the last Committee thus appointed is as follows:—

1. "That William Stafford was dismissed from the Service without formal inquiry, either before a Bench of Magistrates or his superior officers, and the 'Defaulter's Sheet' shows that such dismissal was for 'attempting to defraud the Government,' whereas the Inspector-General of Police states that he was dismissed for 'misconduct.'"
2. "Your Committee consider that William Stafford was, according to custom, entitled to the amount claimed, and having paid into the Police Superannuation Fund 2 and 3 per cent. of his salary, for a period of eighteen years, your Committee recommend his case to the favourable consideration of the Government."

Upon a casual glance at the "findings of the Select Committee" some people might say that the report of the Select Committee in your Petitioner's case is rather weak; but that is not so, because when the facts disclosed by the findings of the Select Committee are compared with the law bearing upon your Petitioner's case, the Committee's report will be found to be the strongest representation that was ever made to any Government in favour of any man's claim, &c. For instance, the Select Committee found that your Petitioner "was dismissed from the Service, for attempting to defraud the Government, without formal inquiry, either before a Bench of Magistrates or his superior officers." These findings alone virtually declared your Petitioner's dismissal unlawful, null, and void.

1. Because your Petitioner was wrongfully dismissed upon *ex-parte* statements.
2. Because Mr. Fosbery has no legal authority vested in him by the Legislature to adjudge any member of the force guilty of a criminal offence until the accused is found guilty at the least by one or more Justices of the Peace. And much less
3. Because Mr. Fosbery has no legal authority vested in him to dismiss any member of the force even for misconduct, where the punishment for such misconduct is provided for (by the Police Regulation Act, or any other Act) before two Justices of the Peace, until the accused is found guilty by the said Justices. Consequently your Petitioner was dismissed contrary to law, and thus his dismissal is proved unlawful—*vide* "Police Regulation Act," sections 12 to 17 inclusive, also Police Rule 74, &c.

Again, the Select Committee found "that according to custom" your Petitioner "was entitled to the amount claimed"—that is, the amount of the alleged fraud. The Committee could not find anything else in the case because the officers allowed the custom to grow until it superseded the printed "scales of travelling and night allowances," consequently there was absolutely no scale—*vide* claims in evidence under pages 32, 33, and 34, &c. Thus, a glance at the evidence and at the findings of the Select Committee will disclose to your Honorable House that the dismissal is proved a nullity and the alleged charge of fraud quashed.

That the supremacy of the finding of the Select Committee, adopted by Parliament on the 3rd of October, 1893, gave your Petitioner an honorable acquittal, and strongly recommended your Petitioner's case to the Government for consideration, which meant the adjustment of your Petitioner's claim upon the Police Superannuation Fund, &c.

That, as the supremacy of the findings and recommendation of Parliament should carry more weight than the dismissal of the charge by a Bench of Magistrates, your Petitioner cannot conceive upon what grounds the adjustment of his claim upon the Police Superannuation Fund, &c., is held in abeyance, and therefore your Petitioner most humbly prays that your Honorable House will be pleased to take your Petitioner's case again into consideration, and thus cause effect to be given to the preponderance of the evidence on Petitioner's side, and also to the supremacy of the findings and recommendation of Parliament in your Petitioner's case.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

WILLIAM STAFFORD,
Mounted Police Sergeant.

1894–5.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PRISONS.

(REPORT FOR 1894.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Department of Prisons, N.S.W., Comptroller-General's Office,
Sydney, 8 May, 1895.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward to the Minister of Justice, through you, my Departmental Report for the year 1894.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE MILLER,
Comptroller-General.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons to The Minister of Justice.

Department of Prisons, N.S.W., Comptroller-General's Office,
Sydney, 7 May, 1895.

Sir,

I have the honor to present to you my Report for the year 1894, accompanied by the usual statistical information regarding the Prisons of this Colony in tabulated form.

From these tables the following information may be gathered:—

The total number of gaols in operation at the end of the year was 60. Of this number 36 were police gaols which are maintained on grounds of convenience and economy as places of detention for prisoners awaiting trial on the spot and for short-sentenced local offenders.

The total number of prisoners distributed throughout the gaols of the Colony on the 31st December last was 2,604 (2,352 males and 252 females), as against 2,445 (2,237 males and 208 females) at the end of 1893, the estimated increase of population of the Colony being from 1,223,370 in 1893 to 1,251,450 in 1894.

The number of distinct persons received into the gaols during the year was 11,604 as compared with 12,002 in 1893.

The total entries and discharges of prisoners during the year amounted to 18,525 and 18,366, respectively, as against 19,080 and 19,257 for 1893. These numbers include habitual offenders who served more than one sentence during the twelve months.

There were 26 deaths during the year (including 5 executions), to 36 in 1893. Of the executions 2 took place at Darlinghurst, 1 at Bathurst, and 2 at Tamworth.

The reconvictions at the Circuit Courts and Courts of Quarter Sessions were as follows:—First-class prisoners, under sentences of 5 years and upwards—18 under second convictions, 3 under third, and 50 under fourth or more convictions, as against 15, 7, and 39 for the former year. Of second-class prisoners, under sentences of less than 5 years, the numbers were—122 under second convictions, 51 under third, and 127 under fourth or more, as against 111, 50, and 101 for 1893. Third-class prisoners, under sentences of imprisonment only, without hard labour—1 under a second conviction, 2 under a third, and 3 under fourth or more convictions, as against 2 under a second conviction in 1893.

The reconvictions of the prisoners comprising drunkards and petty offenders sentenced at the lower Courts, during the year 1894 only, were—992 under second convictions, 312 under third, and 326 under fourth or more, as compared with 1,107, 343, and 338 for 1893.

On reference to Table (B) it will be seen that the net value of all kinds of work done by prisoners in the different gaols, with the exception of those undergoing modified servitude at Trial Bay, was £51,826 15s. 4d., as compared with £51,399 19s. 1d. for the previous year. The computation of the value of the work done in the construction of the breakwater at Trial Bay Prison is a matter for the Harbours and Rivers Department, under the direction of which the work is being carried out; but Table F shows that, since the commencement of the tipping of the stone in the breakwater proper, on 7th November, 1889, the amount of stone put in by the prisoners up to 31st December, 1894, was 153,669 tons.

The

The lock-up at Newcastle was proclaimed a gaol on the 9th May, chiefly for the purpose of providing a convenient means of safely detaining prisoners brought from Maitland Gaol for trial at the Courts of Quarter Sessions held at Newcastle until the termination of the trials at those Sessions.

The police gaol at Grenfell, which was disestablished on the 9th December, 1893, was proclaimed a gaol on the 7th August, 1894, it having been decided by the Government that Courts of Quarter Sessions should again be held at Grenfell.

By proclamation, dated 7th August, 1894, 5½ acres of ground at East Maitland, including the site of the existing gaol, were declared to be set apart for gaol purposes. This course was rendered necessary in consequence of the original proclamation issued in 1848 being very indefinite.

In consequence of the very gross misconduct of a certain incorrigible class of prisoners in the use of blasphemous and frequently vile and filthy language, it was decided, on 21st July, 1894, by the then Minister of Justice, that the use of a gag should be again sanctioned in the gaols, simply as a means of repression, not of punishment, it being considered that by the use of this instrument, which affords a prompt and effectual means of checking such disorderly conduct, more severe penalties would be avoided. The resumption of such a means of repression and deterrence was recommended by the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the management of Berrima Gaol in their report, dated 26th November, 1878, subject to certain rules governing the use of the instrument which it is intended shall be strictly enforced throughout the gaols. The necessary regulation, which is an amendment of Regulation 68, was duly gazetted on the 2nd August, 1894, and a copy is attached as Appendix (G). The instrument which has been adopted is entirely different from the old wooden gag, being so constructed, under careful medical supervision, as to prevent injury to the mouth of any prisoner upon whom it might be found necessary to use it. The vile and filthy language which some prisoners are occasionally addicted to shouting out when confined in cells, to the annoyance and disgust not only of the officers, but also of well-conducted prisoners who have to sleep in the corridors where the cells containing the disorderly ones are situated, renders it most necessary that stern measures should be adopted to check such disgraceful misconduct. The mere knowledge that such an effectual means of repression is in use will have a beneficial effect in the maintenance of proper order and subordination.

I gave, in my report for 1893, a full explanation of the objects of the separate system under which youthful offenders are now dealt with by amended regulations that were brought into force on the 17th April, 1893. Under those regulations, a marked improvement has taken place in the conduct of the youthful prisoners in the gaols, whose disorderly tendencies and generally insolent bearing when at large receive a sharp and effectual check by the stringent conditions of servitude to which they have now to submit. The treatment also acts as an effectual deterrent to many who undergo it. As I have in a former report pointed out, the system in its application to youths under sixteen (the maximum age at which boys can be committed to a Reformatory) is intended more for incidental offenders than for vicious and incorrigible boys whose cases would probably be more effectually dealt with by lengthened detention in a properly organised Reformatory.

In my report for the year 1891, I pointed out the great difficulties with which this Department has to contend in carrying out an effective system of classification and separation of prisoners owing to the inadequacy of the accommodation afforded by, and the defective construction of, most of the lesser country gaols. In the greater number of those gaols, which, unfortunately, the circumstances of the Colony render it necessary to keep in existence, proper classification and separation are impossible.

The accommodation of some of the distant country gaols was for a time severely taxed owing to the increase of prisoners whose committals to gaol arose out of the shearing troubles, notably the gaols at Broken Hill, Forbes, Wilcannia, and Walgett, where the staffs were hardly sufficient to properly guard and supervise the number of prisoners in confinement. To Walgett it was found necessary to despatch from Sydney three experienced warders to assist in the management of the gaol, pending the trial of the prisoners at the Quarter Sessions Court. The necessity for gaols in the outlying districts of the Colony (which has sometimes been questioned) has been strongly proved during the last two or three years. They add considerably to the expenses of the Department, but if law and order are to be properly enforced throughout the country districts, it is absolutely necessary that secure and efficiently staffed places of detention for prisoners awaiting trial on the spot, or under short sentences, should be maintained at the public expense.

Separate yards for the accommodation of prisoners awaiting trial, or under remand, were completed at Tamworth and Wilcannia during the year. At the former place, proper punishment cells, visitors' room, shed and fireplace in women's yard for washing purposes, and other necessary minor additions were also provided. These improvements greatly facilitate the proper working of the gaols.

At Goulburn Gaol, a great improvement was effected during the year by the construction by prison labour of a range of cells in the women's division for the female prisoners. The wing in which the females were formerly confined is now used for the 7th class male prisoners, and answers this purpose admirably. These youthful prisoners can now be easily kept from coming into contact with older criminals. A steam cooking apparatus has been erected at this gaol, which is not only much more convenient, but will, in the long run, also prove more economical than the old system of cooking. A new chimney-stack has also been erected 70 feet in height, which will carry all the smoke clear of the yards and buildings. When the contemplated completion of the workshops has been effected, Goulburn will possess one of the most completely organised prison establishments in the Colony.

Towards the end of the year, the work connected with the installation of the electric light at Darlinghurst Gaol was commenced, by which it is expected that a great saving will be effected in the lighting of the gaol, the quantity of gas used under present conditions being very considerable. To make room for the engine and dynamo, the old schoolroom is being utilised, the school and library having been removed to another part of the gaol, which has been prepared for the purpose. The work is being done by prisoners under skilled supervision.

At Berrima Gaol, also, the installation of the electric light was almost completed at the close of the year. Hitherto, kerosene and candles have been used at this gaol, there being no gas in the town. Three of the special yards have been grilled over the top, for the purpose of security in cases of very refractory

refractory prisoners. Very extensive improvements have also been carried out by prison labour in the system of drainage at this gaol, which was discovered to be in a most defective condition. The drainage now is, perhaps, in a better condition than it has ever been before. A new store, and watch-tower on the wall overlooking the workshops, are much required. The existing storage accommodation is most inadequate.

In separate reports, I have urged the completion of the cellular wings at Tamworth and Young gaols, by the erection of a story on each, to contain single cells. The accommodation at these gaols is wholly insufficient for the number of prisoners usually confined therein, who have, consequently, to be placed in associated cells at night in threes and fours. Wherever the design of the gaol will admit of the construction of the necessary additional single cells, it is my aim to have them provided; but, unfortunately, the necessities of retrenchment render it necessary that these improvements be proceeded with very slowly, the vote on the Government Architect's Estimates for the necessary materials having been considerably reduced during the last few years.

Since most of the gaols were constructed, the population of the Colony has greatly increased, and with it there has also taken place a considerable advance in the number of prisoners for whom proper accommodation is required, thus leading to much overcrowding, which is remedied, as far as practicable, by transfers from one gaol to another, at, of course, considerable expense and inconvenience. This Colony has no protective law against the admission of criminals from other countries and colonies, as is the case in Victoria, where there is in force an Influx of Criminals Prevention Act; consequently, numbers of habitual criminals come to New South Wales from Victoria, while discharged prisoners from this Colony are debarred from entering Victoria, unless they choose to run the risk of being arrested and committed to gaol, if identified, simply for being within that Colony.

In conclusion, it gives me pleasure to be able to say that the staffs of the gaols, as a body, have performed their responsible and oftentimes most trying duties in a very efficient manner. The conduct of the prisoners has been, generally speaking, very fair; but there have been a few very grave cases of offences against the prison regulations and rules. These offences are committed chiefly by habitual criminals of a bad type, who seem to delight in doing all they possibly can to defeat the efforts of the authorities to maintain proper discipline.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE MILLER,
Comptroller-General.

(A)

Gaol	Accommodation: Separate	Accommodation: Associated	Distribution on 31st December, 1894: Male	Female	Total	Entries and Discharges: 1893: Entries	1893: Discharges	1894: Entries	1894: Discharges	Particulars of Discharges during 1894: Died in Gaol	To Charitable Asylums or Hospitals for Insane	Discharged to freedom	Escaped	Removed to other Gaols	Number of distinct Persons received during 1894	Classification on 31st December, 1894: Trial	Transit	Sentence	Civil Process
Darlinghurst	323	639	451	95	546	7,467	7,459	7,193	7,171	6	10	6 084		1,071	5,153	45	7	487	7
Bathurst	308	924	285	16	301	598	608	555	542	4	51	340		147	130	6		295	
Berrima	79	103	82		82	119	147	117	93			36		57	25		1	81	
Biloela	15	265	108	81	189	2,701	2 702	2,570	2,548		7	2 499		42	1,313			189	
Goulburn	310	930	293	10	303	469	402	418	406	3	25	312		66	101	11		292	
Maitland	114	175	140	9	149	954	948	1 112	1,107	1	19	1 014		73	735	3		146	
Parramatta	283	403	364		364	1,008	1,028	939	886		11	805		70	248	5		359	
Trial Bay Prison	64	108	84		84	101	112	87	119	1		90		28				84	
Albury	24	72	39	3	42	277	284	255	261		9	240		12	165	4		38	
Armidale	26	72	23	2	25	145	156	110	115	1	1	104		9	98	1		24	
Broken Hill	18	53	33	1	34	285	282	335	333		5	304		24	193	4		30	
Deniliquin	16	80	11	4	15	112	120	151	145		2	139		4	96	4		11	
Dubbo	15	70	52	6	58	399	417	371	362	1	20	284		57	222	9	1	47	1
Forbes	7	30	25		25	155	156	161	150	1	2	115		32	95	3		22	
Grafton	47	150	17	1	18	212	204	131	140	1	6	132		1	79	1		17	
Hay	12	58	28	4	32	224	219	191	183		3	110		70	129	3		29	
Mudgee	24	72	21	1	22	100	98	93	90		4	78		8	44	1		21	
Tamworth	14	56	38	2	40	366	362	355	354	2	1	331		20	212	6		34	
Wagga Wagga	12	36	20	2	22	260	266	239	232		8	189		35	154	5		17	
Wilcannia	8	36	30	4	34	163	159	280	279	2	4	213		60	102	2		32	
Wollongong	12	36	10	2	12	169	169	117	121			119		2	82			12	
Yass	16	48	14		14	87	96	101	97		14	80	1	2	47			14	
Young	14	50	32	3	35	146	142	148	148	1	2	132		13	106	1		33	1
Balranald	4	12				42	43	25	26			19		7	25				
Bega	4	7	1		1	31	32	36	38		1	32		5	30			1	
Bingera	4	20	2		2	53	50	43	46		2	38		6	40			2	
Bombala	3	9				18	18	11	13		1	9		3	11				
Bourke	12	36	20	3	23	257	255	244	249		11	216		22	177	5		18	
Braidwood	12	36	2		2	54	56	25	24	1	2	15		6	23			2	
Burrowa	3	11				15	16	10	10		1	8		1	10				
Campbelltown	4	12	1		1	35	35	34	35			29		6	30			1	
Casino	6	33	14	2	16	93	104	89	84			65		19	81	1		15	
Cobar	3	12	11		11	74	76	133	124		6	79		39	111			11	
Cooma	5	15	1		1	50	50	33	32		2	23		7	21			1	
Coonabarabran	5	20				12	16	14	14		1	13			13				
Coonamble	5	20	4		4	56	56	71	70		2	60		8	64	2		2	
Cootamundra	6	26	13		13	186	196	155	155		6	125	1	23	128		1	12	
Cowra	4	12	6		6	145	147	110	111		4	92		15	84	2		4	
Glen Innes	5	20	5		5	61	64	60	57		8	23		26	54	1		4	
Grenfell	4	12				39	40	12	12			9		3	7				
Gundagai	6	30	1		1	64	64	87	87			82		5	69			1	
Gunnedah	4	16	7		7	158	160	126	123		4	114		5	119	3		4	
Hillston	4	10	4		4	28	29	21	17		1	15		1	13	1		3	
Inverell	6	18	5	1	6	106	101	80	83		3	75		5	59			6	
West Kempsey	4	8	1		1	24	25	15	15			13		2	13			1	
Moree	3	14	4		4	104	106	109	112	1		103		8	91	1		3	
Murrumbidgee	4	12	1		1	41	42	43	44		3	30		11	36			1	
Muswellbrook	4	10				13	15	11	11			11			11				
Narrabri	7	28	17		17	218	223	238	230		10	155		65	205	4	3	10	
Newcastle	10	16						87	87			55		32	84				
Orange	8	33	15		15	206	205	212	211		6	120		85	166			15	
Port Macquarie	9	27	2		2	30	32	16	16			9		7	16	1		1	
Queanbeyan	6	20				40	40	22	22		1	16		5	18				
Singleton	4	20	1		1	40	37	37	39		3	24		12	36			1	
Taree	4	12				14	13	18	19			17		2	9				
Tenterfield	6	18				37	37	22	25		3	21		1	21				
Walgett	6	30	8		8	56	64	88	85		1	60		24	69			8	
Wellington	5	20	2		2	58	61	64	67		1	65		1	64			2	
Wentworth	12	42	3		3	36	40	23	20		4	14		2	21	1		2	
Windsor	12	36	1		1	69	73	72	71		4	59		8	46			1	
TOTAL	1,974	5,209	2,352	252	2,604	19,080	19,257	18 525	18,366	*26	295	15,663	2	2,38 0	11,604	136	13	2,446	9

Gaol	Employed: Carpenters and Assistants	Painters	Blacksmiths and Assistants	Tinsmiths	Masons	Stone cutters and Assistants	Labourers	Working outside	Bushmakers	Matmakers	Hatmakers	Shoemakers	Tailors	Working at Brick Yard Trial Bay	Bookbinders	Writers	Wood & Water Gang	Bathmen	Sweepers & Cleaners	Cooks Assistants	Washing	School Assistants	Hospital Attendants	Barbers	Lunatic Keepers	Messengers	Picking Oakum	Needlework	Servants	Otherwise employed	Total employed	Not Employed: In Hospital	In Cells	Medical treatment	Exempt from work	Delegate	Keeping themselves	Incapables	Received too late to be set to work	Total not employed	Not under sentence	Total confined
Darlinghurst	8	3	12	4	1		49			7	54	12	17	25		6	8		2	63	16	27	2	10	3	5	3		44	8	47	436	17	1	11	7	1	7	4	10	58	52	546
Bathurst	4	3	9	2		9	73	17				25	27	24		3	4		1	23	10	4	1	2	1	1	1		4	7	26	281	6	2	1	4	1				14	6	301
Berrima	2	3		1			5	3					1	10			1	3	1	10	3	2		1	1		1			1	29	78	1	1		1	1				4		82
Biloela				1	1		32											4	2	25	7	11		2	1		1	6	39	4	24	160	2			7	1		16	3	29		189
Goulburn	5	3	2	4			35	8			32	37	56		2	4	2	1	51	10	6	1	3	2		2		6	2	7	281	8			2	1				11	11	303
Maitland	3	1	2	1	3	15	32	8			8	2	1		3	3		1	18	6	2		1	1	4	3		2	3	16	139		1		1			2	3	7	3	149
Parramatta	10	4	9	3	7	23	48	9			27	23	24		3	7		2	55	16	14	3	3	3	3	1	8		3	21	329	14	4	7	1			4		30	5	364
Trial Bay Prison	2	2	2									1	1	51			3	1	3	4				2		1			5	5	83				1					1		84
Albury							2	13			2	1			2	1	4			6	2	2			1			1	1		38										4	42
Armidale	1		1	1				6				1	1		3					2	9				1				1	3	23				1					1	1	25
Broken Hill	1							4									4	1		6	1				1				1	5	24		1		1	1			3	6	4	34
Deniliquin		1					3						1							2	1									2	10		1							1	4	15
Dubbo	1						10					1	1		3	1	7			5	2	2		1	1	1	1		2	5	44	1			2	1				4	10	58
Forbes	1						2	2												2	1										8				14	1				15	2	25
Grafton	1						3	2									2			2	1			1						3	15					1			1	2	1	18
Hay		1						6									3			9	2	1			1					3	26			1	2					3	3	32
Mudgee							10	2												5	1			1	1						20				1					1	1	22
Tamworth								9				1	1			1				3	2			1	1				1	7	27	1		6					7	6	40
Wagga Wagga								4												3	2										9				8					8	5	22
Wilcannia	2							4				1				1	5	1	5	3	1		1	1	1			1	2		29					1		1		2	3	34
Wollongong		1						2									2		2	1								1	1	1	11					1				1		12
Yass								4										1	3	1				1						4	14											14
Young	1	1					6	3			3						4		5	2			1						1	4	31			1		1				2	2	35
TOTAL	42	23	37	17	12	47	310	106	7	54	109	113	145	51	25	31	43	14	308	96	72	7	30	21	15	14	14	98	43	212	2116	50	10	28	52	13	7	27	20	207	123	2446

* Five of this number were executed

(B.) RETURN showing Value of Labour performed in the Gaols of New South Wales during the year 1894.

Gaol.	Value of all labour, including cost of Material.	Cost of Material.	Net Value.	Work done for the Prisons, comprising buildings, extensions, &c., repairs, manufacturing, cleaning daily work and labour, inclusive of cost of material.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Darlinghurst	15,254 5 2	5,425 5 6	9,828 19 8	5,980 3 9
Parramatta	13,483 18 1	2,601 4 2	10,882 13 11	10,773 2 6
Biloela	3,721 3 2	313 14 6	3,407 8 8	3,240 18 3
Berrima	1,178 2 9	206 16 3	971 6 6	994 4 3
Maitland	4,582 17 8	766 5 10	3,816 11 10	3,886 1 9
Bathurst	8,707 1 7	1,906 12 6	6,800 9 1	6,239 13 7
Goulburn	7,503 14 4	1,569 0 4	5,934 14 0	5,429 17 8
Albury	948 3 7	80 3 10	867 19 9	711 1 5
Armidale	825 5 9	47 17 1	777 8 8	580 18 0
Broken Hill	374 14 11	19 14 7	355 0 4	364 7 9
Deniliquin	314 9 8	14 12 0	299 17 8	282 10 6
Dubbo	944 10 6	30 6 9	914 3 9	857 18 4
Forbes	263 5 9	3 11 9	259 14 0	257 13 1
Grafton	398 0 10	26 15 4	371 5 6	392 7 2
Hay	517 13 3	5 19 3	511 14 0	412 7 10
Mudgee	514 17 11	33 9 1	481 8 10	496 9 7
Tamworth	589 6 6	5 6 7	583 19 11	561 12 8
Wagga Wagga	219 11 0	0 17 0	218 14 0	202 15 2
Wilcannia	645 16 2	13 19 10	631 16 4	518 12 6
Wollongong	196 10 3	7 4 11	189 5 4	196 10 3
Yass	221 19 3	3 1 7	218 17 8	217 3 0
Young	883 9 11	77 5 2	806 4 9	824 3 0
Police Gaols	2,705 19 4	8 18 2	2,697 1 2	2,441 13 0
TOTAL £	64,994 17 4	13,168 2 0	51,826 15 4	45,862 5 0

(C.)—HOSPITAL RETURN, 1894.

Gaol.	Treated in Hospital.	Treated out of Hospital.	Deaths.
Darlinghurst	555	6,121	6
Parramatta	201	3,081	.....
Bathurst	73	2,088	4
Berrima	18	191	.....
Biloela	78	2,846	.....
Goulburn	84	1,867	3
Maitland	13	348	1
Trial Bay	70	1,886	1
Albury	21	228	.....
Armidale	4	63	1
Broken Hill	11	223	.....
Deniliquin	1	84	.....
Dubbo	37	157	1
Forbes	4	77	1
Grafton	3	168	1
Hay	4	53	.....
Mudgee	19	105	.....
Tamworth	10	242	2
Wagga Wagga	.....	34	.....
Wollongong	.....	37	.....
Wilcannia	7	252	2
Yass	2	52	.....
Young	25	172	1
Police Gaols	40	415	2
TOTALS	1,280	20,790	*26

* Of this number 5 were executions—2 each taking place at Darlinghurs and Tamworth Gaols, and 1 at Bathurst Gaol.

(D.)—Education Return for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

	Gaol.	Total Number of Prisoners.		Read, write, and cypher up to Gaol Standard of Education.		Read, write, and cypher not up to Gaol Standard of Education.		Read and write.		Read only.		Commencing.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Number of prisoners attending school on 31st December, 1894, showing state of education on reception.	Darlinghurst..	47	...	...	...	20	...	15	...	...	...	12	...
	Bathurst	20	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	3	...	9	...
	Berrima	15	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	1	...	4	...
	Goulburn.....	24	...	...	...	8	...	3	...	4	...	9	...
	Maitland	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	13	...
	Parramatta ...	62	...	...	...	33	...	18	...	3	...	8	...
		184	...	...	...	67	...	49	...	13	...	55	...
Number of prisoners who have received tuition during the year, and passed out of the school, showing state of education on reception.	Darlinghurst..	359	...	...	...	136	...	174	...	3	...	46	...
	Bathurst	53	...	...	...	6	...	11	...	12	...	24	...
	Berrima	18	...	...	...	6	...	8	...	2	...	2	...
	Goulburn.....	36	...	...	...	10	...	6	...	3	...	17	...
	Maitland	45	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	7	...	16	...
	Parramatta ...	192	...	...	...	57	...	116	...	7	...	12	...
		703	...	...	...	215	...	337	...	34	...	117	...
	Totals.....	887	...	...	...	282	...	386	...	47	...	172	...
Number of prisoners above referred to, who were not educated to the gaol standard upon reception into school, showing progress made.	Darlinghurst..	406	...	48	...	162	...	143	...	5	...	48	...
	Bathurst	73	...	11	...	23	...	14	...	15	...	10	...
	Berrima	33	...	9	...	14	...	5	...	3	...	2	...
	Goulburn.....	60	...	24	...	21	...	2	...	5	...	8	...
	Maitland	61	...	3	...	6	...	36	...	8	...	8	...
	Parramatta ...	254	...	55	...	74	...	95	...	14	...	16	...
	Totals.....	887	...	150	...	300	...	295	...	50	...	92	...

(E.)—Reconvictions of Prisoners sentenced at Circuit Courts and Courts of Quarter Sessions, irrespective of the year in which the previous convictions were recorded.

1st Class. Five years and upwards.			2nd Class. Less than five years.			3rd Class. Imprisonment only.		
2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th or more.	2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th or more.	2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th or more.
18	3	50	122	51	127	1	2	3

Reconvictions of Prisoners sentenced at the Lower Courts during the year 1894 only.

	2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th or more.
Petty Offenders	992	312	326

(F.)—H. M. Prison, Trial Bay.

Modified servitude prisoners received during year 1894.	Average number of modified servitude prisoners employed.	Date of commencement of tipping stone in break-water proper.	Amount of stone put in break-water up to 31st December, 1894.
87	89·21	7 November, 1889.	Tons. 153,669

(G.)

Department of Justice, Sydney, 2nd August, 1894.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to substitute the following Regulation for No. 68 of the Gaol Regulations, made under the Prisons Regulation Act 4 Victoria No. 29, section 5, viz. :—

Gaoler to deal with certain cases.

68. The Gaoler is empowered to cause any prisoner guilty of any breach of the Regulations or other disorderly conduct, to be kept in close confinement and upon half rations, for any time not exceeding seven days, or until the arrival of the Visiting Justice, to whom the circumstances of the case shall be reported, and who will, if he sees fit, require the prisoner to be brought before him for discharge or for further punishment. The Gaoler may place a refractory prisoner in irons, but he will not continue the use of irons for longer than forty-eight hours without the permission of the Comptroller-General or of the Visiting Justice; and he may cause a gag to be used, but only for the purpose of compelling a prisoner to cease from shouting or making use of blasphemous, filthy, mutinous, or disorderly language. It will be his duty to report to the Comptroller-General as well as to the Visiting Justice the circumstances of every case wherein he may have found it necessary to resort to any of the measures of repression above specified.

T. M. SLATTERY.

[6d.]

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1895.

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PRISON DIET.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 July, 1895.

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 13th June, 1895, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

"Copies of all Diet Sheets and Lists at present in use in the Gaols of the "Colony which regulate the dieting of the various classes and grades of "prisoners, together with a statement from the Prison authorities showing "on what dietetic principles the scale of dieting is based, and in what cases "the ordinary diet is departed from."

(Dr. Graham.)

Minute Paper.

Subject:—Scale of dietary in prisons. Order of Legislative Assembly upon Dr. Graham's motion as to, dated 13th June, 1895.

Department of Prisons, Comptroller-General's Office, Sydney.

ATTACHED hereto are the following documents which contain the information sought for by Dr. Graham's motion:—

1. Copy of the scale of dietary now in force in the prisons of this Colony, regulating the ration allowance of the various classes and grades of prisoners.
2. Copy of the report of the Board, dated 28th November, 1888, which was appointed in May, 1888, to inquire into and consider the dietary scale then in operation.
3. Copy of letter of the Under Secretary of Justice, dated 7th December, 1888, approving of the adoption of the Board's report and recommendations, and conveying the thanks of the Government to the members of the Board.
4. Copy of General Order 254 in further explanation of the ration scale.
5. Copies of General Orders 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, and 82, regulating the scales of indulgences allowed to prisoners in excess of the ordinary rations.

It may be explained that the ration scale of Trial Bay Prison is an exceptionally liberal one, inasmuch as the prisoners are under modified conditions of servitude, and the work in the quarries and on the Breakwater is of a kind requiring a liberal diet.

GEORGE MILLER,
Comptroller-General.

The Under Secretary of Justice, B.C., 2/7/95.

754— [*Enclosures.*]

[665 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £4 5s. 2d.]

[*Enclosures.*]

No. 1.

SCALE OF DIETARY IN PRISONS.

Schedule A.

Ration No. 1.—For prisoners serving sentences not exceeding six months :—

Bread (females, 8 oz.)	12 oz.	Salt	½ oz.
Maize meal	8 ,,	Soap	½ ,,
Meat	4 ,,	Rice (five times a week)	¼ ,,
*Vegetables (by substitution, chiefly in soup†)	8 ,,		

* This applies to all rations.

† The Surgeon may order substitution apart from soup use.

Ration No. 2.—For prisoners after service of six months of sentence, and all prisoners in separate treatment :—

Bread (females, 10 oz.)	12 oz.	Salt	½ oz.
Maize meal	8 ,,	Soap	½ ,,
Meat	8 ,,	Rice	¼ ,,
Vegetables (females, 8 oz.)	12 ,,		

Ration No. 3—Ordinary Labour.—Alternative ration, on labour scale, as by Schedule B attached. For prisoners serving sentences not exceeding twelve months, exclusive of light labour :—

Bread (females, 12 oz.)	20 oz.	Salt	½ oz.
Maize meal	8 ,,	Sugar (ration)	1 ,,
Meat	8 ,,	Soap	½ ,,
Vegetables (females, 10 oz.)	12 ,,	Rice or barley	¼ ,,

Ration No. 4—Harder Labour.—For prisoners employed on harder labour, as by Schedule B attached, and for prisoners on ordinary labour serving sentences exceeding twelve months :—

Bread (females, 16 oz.)	24 oz.	Salt	½ oz.
Maize meal	6 ,,	Sugar (ration)	1 ,,
Meat (females, 12 oz.)	16 ,,	Soap	½ ,,
Vegetables (females, 12 oz.)	16 ,,	Rice or barley	¼ ,,

Ration No. 5.—Solitary confinement :—

Bread	16 oz.
Soap	½ ,,

Ration No. 6.—For debtors, prisoners under civil process, awaiting trial, under remand, and detained as witnesses for want of bail :—

Bread	16 oz.	Salt	½ oz.
Maize meal	8 ,,	Soap	½ ,,
Meat	16 ,,	Rice	¼ ,,
Vegetables	12 ,,	Sugar	1 ,,

Ration No. 7.—For children of female prisoners above two and under eight years of age :—

Bread	8 oz.	Sugar (ration)	1 oz.
Meat	4 ,,	Soap	½ ,,
Milk	1 pt.		

Ration No. 8.—For children of female prisoners under two years of age :—

Bread	4 oz.	Sugar	1 oz.
Milk	1½ pts.	Soap	½ ,,

Ration No. 9.—Authorised to be issued to seventh class prisoners according to regulations :—

Wheat bread	16 oz.	Sugar	1 oz.
Maize meal	8 ,,	Soap	½ ,,
Meat	8 ,,	Salt	½ ,,
Potatoes	8 ,,		

Daily scale of Rations for prisoners employed at the Public Works Prison, Trial Bay :—

1¼ lb. bread of fine wheaten and maize flour, in the proportion of ⅓ of the latter; or

1½ lb. bread of wheaten flour.

Fresh meat	1½ lb.	Salt	½ oz.
Vegetables	1 ,,	Rice	1 ,,
Maize meal	6 oz.	Sugar	1½ ,,
Tobacco (weekly)	2 ,,	Soap	¾ ,,
Coffee	⅓ ,,	Tea	⅙ ,,

Schedule B.—Labour Scale.

Male Prisoners.

(On completion of tasks or recommendation of overseer.)

Light Labour.—Oakum picking, hair picking, coir balling, and other like light work.

Ordinary Labour.—Boot-making, bookbinding, tailoring, brush-making, painting, sweepers and cleaners, cooks, yardsmen, servants, clerks.

Harder Labour.—Stone-cutting, blacksmithing, carpentering, mat-making, excavating, road-work, iron and tin work.

Female Prisoners.

Light Labour.—Hair picking, oakum picking, and other like light work.

Ordinary Labour.—Needlework, knitting, sweeping and cleaning, servants.

Harder Labour.—Washing.

NOTE.—The officer in charge may, in relation to any particular work not above specified, place any prisoner on the ordinary or harder labour diet, and will report any such case to the Comptroller-General.

No. 2.

REPORT OF BOARD.

Sir,

Sydney, 28 November, 1888.

In accordance with the memorandum of Instructions enclosed in your letter of the 14th May last (88/338) we have the honor to report the results of the inquiry with which we have been intrusted into the question of the Prison Dietary of the Colony.

The points to which we were desired specially to direct our attention were :—

1. The effects of the existing dietaries "upon the health of the prisoners, as well as their relation to discipline, to capacity for work, and to clime."
2. Whether "prisoners sentenced to short periods of imprisonment should be placed on a different diet from that of persons sentenced to longer periods."
3. Whether "in the event of the adoption of the principle of variation of diet with length of sentences, prisoners under long sentences should be placed at once upon the dietary belonging to such sentences, or should pass through these successive dietaries belonging to the shorter sentences."

"4. Whether the diet now in force is sufficient, and not more than sufficient to maintain health and strength, and to consider whether any rules can be laid down for establishing adequate checks upon the practice of ordering extra diets or for the guidance of Medical Officers on this point."

"5. Whether, and how far, a reduction in diet can be made to secure the punishment for prison offences and under what system."

In pursuit of our inquiries, we have obtained reports from the officers in charge and surgeons of the principal gaols, and answers to communications addressed to the heads of the Penal Departments in the neighbouring colonies, with their dietary scales.

The whole correspondence forms an enclosure to this report. We attach hereto a revised scale which, in our judgment, would meet the penal requirements of the Colony in respect of preservation of health, effects in discipline, and capacity for work.

By the existing scale the Dietary is entirely regulated on the principle of duration of sentence, and quite irrespectively of labour. This was found to be a great improvement on the formerly prevailing system of "No Labour" and "Hard Labour."

After mature consideration we have arrived at the conclusion that, each system having its distinct advantages and fitness, it is desirable to weld them into the new scale in some modification of each, recognising both conditions.

There can be no question but that the conditions of treatment during limited periods can, with objects both deterrent and disciplinary, be made much more stringent, and that amelioration in some mode of necessity must form an element in dealing with sentences of longer duration.

We

We also think that, in a modified form, the allowance should advance with time—so the ration No. 1 gives the normal allowance which is increased with servitude and the alternative labour scale.

From the information gathered we are of opinion that the lowest time ration of the present scale, No. 1, is insufficient for sustaining constitutional strength, and for the performance of labour. And it would not appear that the very low ration (which provided ½ lb. of meat weekly) has had, judging from the continual reconvictions of the class of petty offenders, to whom it was allotted, the deterrent effect that was contemplated.

In the proposed scale, rations Nos. 1 and 2 recast the allowance on the lines to which we have referred, governed only by the principle of time and irrespectively of labour.

The labour question is dealt with in Nos. 3 and 4, and the schedule attached which define "Ordinary" and "Harder Labour," and the scale proposed seems to us to be only what is commensurate with the additional constitutional demand on the prisoner.

In comparing the scale of provisions in these Australian Colonies with those in the United Kingdom and foreign countries, it has to be borne in mind that here we are dealing with a community of liberal dietary customs, especially in respect of meat, and that some relevancy should be maintained in prison to the consumption outside. Further, in regard to meat—the most important item—a difficulty in comparison, and also in estimating the ration, arises from the difference existing in computing the allowance, by reason of meat being, under various systems, allotted with or without bone, and cooked or uncooked—thus, 1 lb. of meat as issued in this colony, when cooked and bone deducted, means 8 oz.

In preparing our plan due consideration has been given to the dietaries of the neighbouring colonies, and it will be found that our recommendations are in substantial accord with the system of Victoria, the colony whose conditions approach most nearly to those of New South Wales.

The adoption of the proposed scale will obviate the occasion for extra diet being authorised by the Surgeons, excepting in very exceptional conditions.

We think that the practice of allowing prisoners awaiting trial, and prisoners sentenced to imprisonment only, to provide their own food, as permitted by the present regulations, should be discontinued, and all rations for such persons be supplied by the establishment according to our proposed scale.

If this suggestion be adopted an alteration in the regulations will become necessary.

We have, &c.,
HAROLD MACLEAN,
H. N. MacLAURIN,
F. NORTON MANNING,
MAURICE J. O'CONNOR.

The Honorable the Minister of Justice.

No. 3.

Gentlemen,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 7 December, 1888.

I have the honor, by direction of the Minister of Justice, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, reporting the results of your enquiries into the question of the Prison Dietary of this Colony, and submitting therewith a revised scale of such dietary.

I am at the same time to inform you that the Minister has approved of the adoption of your report, together with the recommendations contained therein.

The Minister desires me also to convey to you the thanks of the Government for the great service you have rendered them in your painstaking labour in connection with this subject, and for the valuable information and suggestions contained in the report you have been so good as to favour him with.

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

Harold Maclean, Esq.; H. N. MacLaurin, Esq., M.D.; F. Norton Manning, Esq., M.D.; Maurice J. O'Connor, Esq., L.R.C.S. Irel., Sydney.

No. 4.

GENERAL ORDER 254.

Rations: Explanation of.

THE following explanation regarding the application of the dietary scale is forwarded for gaolers' guidance:—

No. 1 ration is for "light or non-labour" prisoners serving sentences not exceeding six months, and for first six months of sentence if serving longer periods.

No. 2 ration is for "light or non-labour" prisoners after service of six months of sentence to end of same, and all prisoners in separate treatment not otherwise provided for.

No. 3 ration is for "ordinary labour" prisoners serving sentences not exceeding twelve months, who will be placed on this ration as soon as classified.

No. 4 ration is for "ordinary labour" prisoners serving sentences exceeding twelve months, and for "hard labour" prisoners irrespective of length of sentence. Both classes of prisoners will be placed on this ration as soon as classified.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 require no explanation.

NOTE.—Prisoners awaiting classification for labour will be regarded as "non-labour" prisoners *pro tem.* and placed on ration No. 1.

No. 5.

GENERAL ORDERS 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, AND 82.

Indulgences.

(G.O. 77.) Labour Indulgences.

WELL conducted male prisoners, *after a service of twelve months*, are authorised on completion of their allotted task to receive weekly the following:—

Scale No. 1.—4 oz. tea, 1 lb. sugar, 2 oz. tobacco.
Scale No. 2.—4 oz. tea, 1 lb. sugar, 1½ oz. tobacco.

The prisoners eligible for full indulgences of tobacco are those in occupations mentioned in Labour Schedule A. Others, such as sweepers, cleaners, &c., fully employed in the work assigned to them, will be eligible for the lesser scale.

In cases where the work cannot be measured by task, the maximum, or as the circumstances may seem to justify, lesser portions of the indulgence laid down as above, may be allowed upon the recommendations for industry and good conduct of the Overseer or other officer under whom the work is performed.

In cases of prisoners not completing their tasks, but who are specially reported by the Overseer or other officer directing the labour as working hard and doing their best, they may be allowed the indulgence on the lesser scale, or a portion thereof, by the Gaoler. A list of all such cases must be kept.

A careful consideration is looked for from the officers making recommendations for indulgences.

In cases where by delay in supply of material, or other cause, prisoners are thrown out of work and there is no other work available, or are put to other work at which they do not earn the indulgence, the indulgence will be continued on the basis of the allowance they obtained the previous week.

If the Gaoler think it desirable in a particular case, a special treatment man who is behaving well may have indulgence, if earned, or if he has been taken from work at which he was earning it. This will not, however, apply to prisoners placed in separate or special treatment for coercion, in which case they will not be allowed any indulgence during the time of their punishment for coercion.

Smoking in working hours is strictly prohibited. Tobacco will not be allowed to any prisoner, of whatever class, under the age of 21 (twenty-one) years.

(G.O. 78.)

(G.O. 78.) Indulgences on Holidays.

WELL-CONDUCTED prisoners who are earning indulgences will be permitted to receive from friends at Christmas, Easter, and Queen's Birthday—3 lb cooked meat, poultry, or fish; 2 lb bread; 2 lb vegetables; 2 lb pudding or cake; ¼ lb. tea; 1 lb sugar; 4 oz. cheese; 4 oz. butter; 1 oz mustard; 1 oz pepper; 1 oz tobacco; 1 doz fruit; ½ pint milk

Where a prisoner does not receive anything from friends, he may purchase food from money in hand, within the foregoing description, to the value of 5s, but must not transfer money to another prisoner for the purpose of purchasing

In cases of prisoners who do not receive anything from friends, or who have no money, or who do not wish to spend their money in this way, the ordinary indulgences may on the above days be doubled Prisoners who are within six months of their probable discharge will not be allowed to spend money in the purchase of indulgences, as they will need such money to help them on their liberation

The indulgences being allowed for the respective holidays must not be saved up beyond the day following, and cannot be taken on transfer to another gaol

(G O 79) Allowance to Prisoners of 4th Class

PRISONERS of the 4th class may be allowed to purchase or receive from their friends weekly, in addition to their ration—3 loaves bread; 2 lb. sugar; ¼ lb tea; 2 oz tobacco, pipe, and matches

(G O 80) Allowance to Prisoners who support Themselves

PRISONERS of the 3rd and 4th classes who support themselves will be allowed to purchase or receive from their friends weekly —7 loaves bread; 7 lb meat; 7 lb. vegetables; ½ lb tea, 1 lb coffee (or portion of each), 3 lb sugar; 1 lb butter; 1 lb cheese; 2 oz tobacco, pipe and matches, &c This includes for prisoners of 4th class the allowances before mentioned

(G O. 81) Indulgences to Jewish Prisoners

JEWISH prisoners will be allowed the special indulgences at their Passover and New Year instead of Christmas and Easter. At the Passover the indulgence may be provided by their friends The indulgence on Queen's Birthday will apply to them as to other prisoners

(G O. 82) Indulgences for certain Occupations Irrespective of Sentence.

THE maximum indulgence will be allowed, irrespective of sentence or servitude, to male prisoners who are employed, as shown hereunder, but the number employed must not exceed those appearing on the following schedule —

Gaols	Head Cook or Sole Cook	Baker	Hospital Cook	Hominy Maker	Hospital Attendant	Epileptic Attendant	Lunatic keeper	Lamp lighters	Hospital Washermen	Closet cleaners	Night Attendants, O B S Ward	
Albury	1			1	1		1			2		
Armidale	1			1	1		1			2		
Biloela	1		1	1	1			1		4		
Bathurst	1		1	1	2		1	1	1	3		
Berrima	1	1		1	1			1		2		
Darlinghurst	1		1	1	6	1	3	1	2	2	19	Half indulgence
Deniliquin	1									2		
Dubbo	1			1	1		1			2		
Goulburn	1		1	1	2		1	1	1	2		
Grafton	1									2		
Hay	1									2		
Maitland	1		1	1	1		1	1		10		
Mudgee	1									2		
Parramatta	1		1	1	3		2	1	1	3	8	Half indulgence
Tamworth	1			1	1					2		
Wagga Wagga	1									2		
Wollongong	1									2		
Yass	1									2		
Young	1				1		1			2		
Forbes	1									2		
Wilcannia	1			1			1	1		2		

Sydney Charles Potter, Government Printer —1895

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE REINTRODUCTION OF THE USE OF THE GAG IN THE GAOLS OF THE COLONY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 *May*, 1895.

[*Laid upon the Table of this House in answer to Question No.* 31, *of the 27th February*, 1895.]

Question.

(31.) USE OF GAGS IN GAOL:—MR. SLEATH *asked* THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE,—

(1.) Is it a fact that gags are being used on prisoners undergoing sentences in the different gaols of the Colony?

(2.) If so, will he give immediate instructions to have this practice discontinued?

Answer.

SCHEDULE.

No. 1.

W. Chatfield, Esq., Visiting Justice, to The Minister of Justice.

Sir, H.M. Gaol, Sydney, 2 March, 1892.

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Hon. the Minister of Justice, that a prisoner named George Reynolds was brought before me at Sydney Gaol on Saturday last, charged with having assaulted an officer of the prison and blackening his eye. As this prisoner's sentence is one of three months' hard labour, and expires on 8th instant, I was unable to deal with the case under the 13th section of 4 Victoria, No. 29, as I would have to remand the prisoner pending the attendance of a second magistrate, and by the time the papers, &c., were put through, and the necessary Ministerial approval to a whipping would be received, the prisoner would most probably be at liberty. I have, therefore, dealt with the case as an ordinary one, in order that the prisoner may not evade punishment altogether, and awarded him forty-eight hours dark cells, and the remainder of his sentence on half rations, but the inadequacy of this punishment is patent from the fact that immediately on Reynolds completing his cellular punishment he again committed himself, and was the principal cause of No. 1 corridor in E wing being thrown into a state of noise and confusion, and several other prisoners being locked up, charged with shouting and creating a disturbance. Reynolds had to be placed in one of the dark cells for coercion, and he was again before me this morning, charged with shouting, &c., and sentenced to another twenty-four hours dark cells.

It is absolutely necessary that some course in future should be adopted whereby similar cases could be treated in a prompt and effectual manner, as at present a prisoner could similarly commit himself, and avoid the punishment which his offence would call for, in consequence of the inadequate time to deal with the matter under the section of the Act.

I have, &c.,
W. CHATFIELD,
Visiting Justice, Sydney Gaol.

[*Enclosure.*]

Sydney Gaol, 1 March, 1892.

PARTICULARS of conviction and prison history of George Reynolds, a prisoner in Sydney Gaol :—Name of prisoner, George Reynolds ; born at Victoria in 1875 ; convicted at Water Police Court on 9th December, 1891 ; offence, suspected person ; sentence, three months H.L.—S.M. LEE ; previous convictions, nil.

Punishments.—Sydney Gaol—12th December, 1891, disorderly conduct, and resisting warder, 24 hours dark cells. 12th December, 1891, disorderly conduct in church, 24 hours cells. 30th December, talking and laughing at exercise, 24 hours dark cells. 9th January, 1892, communicating in separate, and continuing to do so till removed to dark cells, 24 hours dark cells. 16th January, 1892, communicating in separate, 24 hours dark cells. 27th February, 1892, talking at exercise, 48 hours dark cells. 29th February, 1892, assaulting warder with his fist, and blackening his eye, 48 hours dark cells, and half rations during remainder of sentence. 29th February, disorderly conduct, and shouting in cell, 24 hours dark cells. General conduct in gaol very bad.

P. HERBERT,
Governor, Sydney Gaol.

Submitted.—A.C.F., 7/3/92. Before the submission of this report to the Minister, I should be glad to have the views of the Comptroller-General of Prisons thereon.—A.C.F., B.C., 8/3/92. Report herewith on seperate papers.—G.M., 10/3/92. The Under Secretary of Justice, B.C.

No. 2.
Minute by The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

Department of Prisons, Comptroller General's Office, Sydney.

Subject :—Darlinghurst Gaol—Visiting Justice's letter of 2nd March instant, as to course to be adopted in cases of certain refractory prisoners.

THE Visiting Justice can give a punishment of seven days in solitary confinement. If this fail to have the desired effect, a longer period can be fixed by two Justices or corporal punishment resorted to for the next serious offence, in terms of section 13 of Prisons Regulation Act. In such a case as that cited by Captain Chatfield, where the prisoner's sentence is nearly at an end, Mr. O'Connor might, perhaps, see his way to alter the rule requiring that all sentences to corporal punishment should be submitted to the Minister before being carried out. The punishment could then be inflicted with as little delay as possible after the Justices had given their decision.

When prisoners themselves render it necessary, through gross misconduct, severe measures must be taken to repress them, and compel them to obey the prison regulations. The larrikin element is most difficult to control, and I regret to say that it appears to be on the increase. Even at Trial Bay, where prisoners have great privileges, I learn from reports received that there is undoubtedly in existence a "push" or gang of agitators who compel better-disposed prisoners to join them in acts of insubordination. I feel sure also that certain outside interference with prison discipline, and attacks on prison officers, in the shape of grossly untruthful and sensational Sunday newspaper articles, based presumably on statements of dismissed officers and discharged prisoners, do much harm. What is stated in these articles is carried into the gaols by prisoners, and creates a spirit of insubordination and unrest.

I here venture to suggest to the Minister that the use of the gag be reintroduced and resorted to for repression only, in cases where prisoners offend by shouting and yelling, frequently in the most filthy and disgusting language. This misconduct frequently acts like a contagion, and is taken up by other prisoners in adjoining cells, until the whole wing is in a state of riot. From what I have learned of the riot at Bathurst Gaol in November, 1889 (before I joined the Department), I feel sure that, had the gag been resorted to at the beginning of the trouble, the disorder would have been quelled at once. While on this subject, I beg to invite the attention of the Minister to the remarks of the late Comptroller-General, as to the use of the gag, in his report for 1880, attached hereto. Its use was discontinued by Mr. Fitzpatrick, when Colonial Secretary, in 1878, but the Berrima Gaol Commission, of which Sir George Innes was Chairman, after most searching inquiry, recommended the use of such an instrument as a prompt and effective means of repression, on these conditions :—

> The gag should, however, be only resorted to strictly as a means of repression, and in no case as a mode of punishment. It should in no case be used, except under the immediate orders of the Governor of the Gaol, and in every case it should be made a most stringent rule that a written record of its use, attested by every person present, should be preserved, and that the case should immediately be reported in writing to the Comptroller-General and to the Visiting Justice.

Mr. Herbert, Governor of Darlinghurst, has recently personally represented to me the growing trouble which is experienced in dealing with the "larrikin" class and he strongly urges the necessity for corporal punishment in the case of certain youths, upon whom dark-cell punishment has no deterrent effect. In such cases as these, the gag would doubtless prove an effective means of repression. The knowledge that its use is authorised would of itself act as a strong deterrent.

GEORGE MILLER,
Comptroller-General.

The Under Secretary of Justice, B.C., 10/3/92.

[*Enclosure.*]

EXTRACT from Report of the Comptroller-General of Prisons for 1880 :—

THE order and discipline of the Prisons have been satisfactory, and the general conduct of the prisoners has been good ; but there have been outbreaks of individuals and small combinations, seriously interfering with the order and discipline of the establishments, which have been only finally repressed by reluctant recourse to the threat of, or actual resort to, corporal punishment. These outbreaks I attribute to the want of the means of repression of necessity prevailing in a young and widely disseminated prison system, taken in connection with the unruly spirit noticeable in the younger prisoners of both sexes, unfortunately so numerously of late years supplying the places of the more mixed classes formerly coming under the operation of the law. These disorders usually have their commencement in audacious, and frequently most filthy, language, sometimes kept up day and night, audible throughout the smaller prisons, so that the well-disposed prisoners suffer almost as much annoyance as the officers are subjected to embarrassment and feelings of disgust. There is not an officer in charge of a prison who would not unhesitatingly express the conviction that the existence, as formerly, of the authority to use, apart from the actual use of, the gag, which I regard as the most immediate and humane means of repression, would, in nine cases out of ten, have obviated the occurrences which have led to long and severe cell, and sometimes corporal, punishments, and thus have been as merciful to the misguided prisoners themselves as relief to the officers from embarrassment and difficulty.

Submitted.—A.C.F., 18/3/92. Resubmit on my return, when I shall consider the whole question.—R.E.O'C., 15/4/92. Resubmitted.—A.C.F., 1/6/92. May be put by until some case arises involving these questions.—R.E.O'C., 22/12/92.

No. 3.

Messrs. W. Chatfield and N. Stewart, J's.P., to The Under Secretary of Justice.

H.M. Gaol, Darlinghurst, 13 April, 1894.

WE, William Chatfield (Visiting Justice of Darlinghurst Gaol) and Neil Stewart, J's.P., being this day engaged dealing with cases of gross insubordination, riotous conduct, and abusive language on the part of the eleven female prisoners named in the margin, in the presence of the Comptroller-General, and with his concurrence, beg to report to the Honorable the Minister of Justice the urgent necessity which exists for the use of the gag, so as to prevent prisoners of this character from making use of language filthy in its nature, and insulting and offensive to all surrounding.

Alice Marney one month; Fanny Kendall six months; Alice Wilson, three months; Sarah Warren, three months; Kate Clarke, one month; Florrie Lamb, one month: Clara Kitchen, four months: Jane Henderson, one month; Alice Elliott, six weeks; Mary Hannan, one month; Nellie Ricks, two months.

The urgency of some such repressive measure being adopted is all the more necessary seeing that the female wings in Darlinghurst Gaol are closely connected with the Darlinghurst Courts and within hearing of the Sacred Heart Church and schools and the neighbouring private residences. Yesterday the noise made by these female prisoners disturbed the sittings of the Quarter Sessions. We wish it to be distinctly understood that we recommend the use of the gag as a means of repression only—not of punishment. The knowledge that we possess the power to use it would have a very strong deterrent effect.

Former experiences have shown that a period of five minutes is sufficient for the gag to have the desired effect in most cases.

We have, &c.,
W. CHATFIELD, V.M.
NEIL STEWART, V.J.

Forwarded and strongly recommended. The disturbance caused by certain female prisoners who were locked up in cells this morning awaiting trial for gross misconduct yesterday was most disgraceful. They chanted songs, cheered, and yelled, and set the warnings of the magistrates at defiance by loud laughter and other acts of insubordination. It is very necessary that a means of repression be authorised for such cases of exceptionally bad conduct. The gag seems to be the only effectual means. I beg leave to invite attention to a previous report of mine, dated 10th March, 1892, on the subject of the use of the gag—an extract from which is attached hereto.—G.M., 13/4/94.

Extract suggesting reintroduction of use of the "gag" enclosed. The Under Secretary of Justice, B.C. Submitted, with reference to the late Minister's minute of 22nd December, 1892.—A.C.F., 16/4/94. Seen.—T.M.S., 19/4/94.

No. 4.

The Governor of Berrima Gaol to The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

Sir,

H.M. Gaol, Berrima, 4 July, 1894.

I do myself the honor to forward depositions in the case of the prisoner named in the margin, who was locked up on the evening of the 27th ult., for wilfully destroying Government property, disorderly conduct, and obscene language in his cell. He was brought before the Visiting Justice on the 2nd inst. on three charges, and, pleading guilty, received seven days cells on each—accumulative; the first fourteen days light cells, and last seven days, dark cells. Particulars, &c., herewith.

Thos. Edwards *alias* Page, ten years' penal servitude.

I have, &c.,
T. KEIRNAN,
Governor.

[*Enclosures.*]

(A.)

LETTER from T. Keirnan, Governor, to F. R. Wilshire, Esq., P.M., Visiting Justice, Berrima Gaol.

Sir,

H.M. Gaol, Berrima, 28 June, 1894.

I do myself the honor to inform you that the prisoner named in the margin, on yesterday evening, after muster, and after being locked up, became very riotous, breaking up his cell furniture, shouting and yelling at the top of his voice, and using the most filthy and disgusting language without any provocation whatever. I had him removed to the dark cell where he still continued shouting and using the most filthy language.

Thos. Edwards' *alias* Page, ten years' penal servitude.

The Visiting Justice will be good enough to approve of the course adopted in placing the prisoner in the dark cell, until such time as he became quiet, and who will be brought before you as soon as convenient.

I have, &c.,
T. KEIRNAN,
Governor.

Prisoner was removed from the dark cell this morning, and placed in his own cell.—T.K., Governor, 29/6/94. Prisoner again removed to dark cell at 4·30 p.m., as he commenced shouting and tearing his blankets, so that he should be again removed to the dark cell, it being warmer than his own.—T.K., Governor. Action taken in these cases approved.—F. R. WILSHIRE, V.J.

(B.)

Locking up a prisoner—Report of Warder, stating offence and circumstances connected therewith.

H.M. Gaol, Berrima, 27 June, 1894.

WARDER Dineen reports prisoner named on margin for wilfully destroying Government property, to wit, his night tub; also with disorderly conduct by shouting and hammering with his tub on the cell door; also with using obscene language towards the Governor, to wit, "Where is that b ——— old bastard. Where is that b ——— old w——e. Where is that b ——— old pig."

Thomas Edwards, ten years' penal servitude.

THOS. B. DINEEN,
Warder.

The Governor, H.M. Gaol, Berrima.

Locking up a prisoner—Report of Warder, stating offence and circumstances connected therewith.

H.M. Gaol, Berrima, 29 June, 1894.

WARDER Edward Cahill reports prisoner named in the margin, for wilfully destroying one blanket, the property of the New South Wales Government, valued 5s. The prisoner is charged with shouting in his cell and creating disturbance.

Thomas Edwards, ten years' penal servitude.

EDWARD CAHILL,
Warder.

The Governor, H.M. Gaol, Berrima.

DEPOSITIONS

DEPOSITIONS in the case of prisoner Thomas Edwards, *alias* Page, ten years' penal servitude, charged with—1. Destroying Government property. 2. Disorderly conduct in his cell. 3. Obscene language.

Plea.—Guilty to all charges.

Senior Warder Smyth, on oath, states: On Wednesday night last there was a disturbance in the wing. Prisoner was battering his cell door with the lid of his tub, he was shouting and using filthy language at the top of his voice. I, accompanied by other officers, went into his cell. We asked him to be quiet. He refused, and said he wanted to go to the dark cell. He was removed to the dark cell, and continued to batter on the door there with his hands. He stated that if we put any cell furniture in, he would break it up.

Taken and sworn before me, at Berrima, this day, Monday, 2nd July, 1894,— THOMAS SMYTH.

F. R. WILSHIRE, V.J.

PARTICULARS of conviction and prison history of Thomas Edwards, a prisoner in Berrima Gaol:—Name of prisoner, Thomas Edwards, *alias* Page; born at England, in 1859; convicted at Bathurst Quarter Sessions on 5th August, 1891; offence, inflict grievous bodily harm with intent; sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.—Judge DOCKER. Recommendation or remarks—Convicted with George Stirling. Previous convictions: Central Police Office, 14th January, 1889, assault; six months' hard labour. *Water Police Office, 12th September, 1889, stealing; three months' hard labour. *Sydney General Session, 23rd September, 1889, larceny and receiving (five charges); five years' penal servitude.

*Serving these sentences when convicted of the above.

PRISON History.—Marks.

In the gaol at	Period. From.	Period. To.	Total number of days.	Orderly.	Industrious.	Disorderly.	Idle.	Sundays, &c. (See note below.)†
Darlinghurst	2 Dec., 1892	7 Jan., 1893	37	35	17	2	...	20
Parramatta	19 Aug., 1891	3 June, 1892	290	284	159	6	...	131
Berrima	4 June, 1892	1 Dec., 1892	181	181	154	.....	...	27
Maitland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Bathurst	5 Aug., 1891	18 Aug., 1891	14	14	In Transit		...	14
Goulburn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Trial Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Berrima	8 Jan., 1893	4 July, 1894	543	540	440	3	...	103
Totals	.....	.....	1,065	1,054	770	11	...	295

General conduct in gaol—bad.

Berrima Goal, 4th July, 1894.

T. KEIRNAN,
Governor.

†Sundays, 152; sick, 0; holidays, 23; days when no work available, 12; awaiting visiting justice, 50; days serving punishment sentences in cells, 58. Total, 295.

PUNISHMENTS recorded against prisoner Thomas Edwards, *alias* Page—ten years penal servitude.

Where.	When.	Offence.	Punishment.
Parramatta	11 Sept., 1891	Disorderly conduct and destroying Government property	Discharged. No D.M.
	6 Oct., 1891	1. Insolence and direct disobedience of orders; also, assuming a threatening attitude towards an officer when about to search him.	3 days cells.
	6 ,, 1891	2. Disorderly conduct, and wilfully destroying his cell-tub	
	9 ,, 1891	Destroying his cell-tub and tearing up his clothes while under punishment.	7 days cells.
	16 ,, 1891	Disorderly conduct and wilfully destroying Government property.	Discharged. No D.M.
	12 Jan., 1892	Having tobacco while at Divine Service	24 hours cells.
	27 ,, 1892	Having a piece of lead-pencil in his cell	Discharged. No D.M.
	18 Mar., 1892	1. Disorderly conduct in his cell under separate treatment, and destroying two cell-tubs and injuring the paint on his door.	7 days cells.
	18 ,, 1892	2. Committing a nuisance in his cell	
Sydney	28 Dec., 1892	Disobedience of orders	Reprimanded.
	31 ,, 1892	Disobedience of orders; also, disorderly conduct in his cell; damaging a night-tub, valued at 4s. 9d., and defacing the wall of his cell.	7 days cells, the first 48 hours to be in dark cells, and recommended for special treatment; also to pay 4s. 9d. for damage of tub.
Berrima	7 Nov., 1893	Fighting with another prisoner	24 hours cells.
	11 ,, 1893	1. Disorderly conduct	48 hours cells on each charge (concurrent), and to pay 4s. 9d. for tub.
	11 ,, 1893	2. Breaking his cell-tub, value 4s. 9d.	
	2 July, 1894	1. Destroying Government property	1. 7 days cells (light).
	2 ,, 1894	2. Disorderly conduct	2. 7 days cells (light).
	2 ,, 1894	3. Obscene language	3. 7 days dark cells. (All cumulative.)

T. KEIRNAN,
Governor.

No. 5.

The Governor, Berrima Gaol, to The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

Sir, H. M. Gaol, Berrima, 4 July, 1894.

Thomas Edwards, *alias* Page, 10 years' penal servitude

I do myself the honor to state that the prisoner named in the margin, who at the present time is undergoing a cell punishment of fourteen days' light cells, and seven days' dark cells, awarded him on the 2nd instant by the Visiting Justice, commenced, at muster time yesterday evening, shouting out

out at the top of his voice, and using filthy and disgusting language, and continued incessantly until 10·30 p.m. I would not place prisoner at his own desire in the dark cells, as his punishment of light cells was to take precedence, and he threatened to play up until I should accede to his request, and that then he would laugh at us. Since he could not get his own way, he acted as mentioned above, and his shouting was heard all over the town, and in fact, half a mile away from the gaol. It is a great pity that the gag, which is the only thing that would have an immediate and deterrent effect, cannot be used in such cases. I may state that this prisoner has been in very bad odour through his own fault for some time past with his fellow prisoners on the works; so much so, that on the 27th ultimo he asked me to place him in a special yard, as he was afraid of being assaulted. I told him that I would see the Visiting Justice (who at that time was away), and ascertain what he had to say on the matter, but as I did not comply with prisoner's wishes there and then, he determined to play up and the result is the punishment he is now undergoing. When the present punishment has been served, the prisoner will be brought up before the Visiting Justice for his subsequent outrageous conduct, which has already been reported to the Visiting Justice.

I have, &c.,
T. KEIRNAN,
Governor.

Does the Visiting Surgeon consider prisoner Edwards sane and responsible for his actions?—G.M., 5/7/94. The Governor, Berrima. Report from Visiting Surgeon herewith.—T. KEIRNAN, Governor. The Comptroller-General of Prisons, Sydney,—I have frequently seen and conversed with Thomas Edwards, and never discovered any symptoms of insanity. I am opinion that he is responsible for his actions.—GEORGE P. LAMBERT, Visiting Surgeon, 6/7/94. The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

Forwarded with reference to my memorandum of the 13th April last, on papers 2,894 of 94. THIS case of gross misconduct is another instance of the necessity and desirableness of reintroducing the use of the gag as a means of repression. The present regulations do not expressly prohibit the use of that instrument, the continuance of which was recommended by the "Berrima Gaol Inquiry Commission" (to which I have previously referred), subject to certain rules which could be easily enforced. The power to use the "gag" would, I feel sure, act as a strong deterrent, and thus frequently obviate the necessity for other and more severe means of repression. I would strongly urge this matter upon the Minister's consideration.—G.M., 14/7/94. The Under Secretary of Justice, B.C.

Submitted.—See also 94-6,297 herewith.—A.C.F., 17/7/94. Reserve for Minister. In my opinion the gag should be permitted in such cases as this.—C.G.H., 18/7/94. I concur with the opinion of my hon. colleague the Attorney-General.—T.M.S., 21/7/94.

Will the Comptroller-General of Prisons be good enough to submit necessary draft regulations for the information of the Minister, with a view to Executive authority being obtained for same, together with a pattern of the gag it is proposed should be used. The Comptroller-General of Prisons.—A.C.F., B.C., 23/7/94. See regulation No. 68, of 18th April, 1878, Department of Prisons.

Forwarded for Mr. Keirnan's information. Papers should be returned to me after being shown to the Visiting Justice, Mr. Wilshire. At present this matter should be treated as confidential.—GEORGE MILLER, Comptroller-General of Prisons. Comptroller-General of Prisons Office, Sydney, 24th July, 1894.

I have looked through these papers and concur fully in representations as to restoration of the use of the gag, and strongly recommend that steps be taken with the view of at once reintroducing its use as well in this prison as elsewhere.—F.R.W., V.J., Berrima, 26/7/94.

I am glad that steps are being taken to reintroduce the gag as a preventive or means of repression in cases where disgusting and filthy language is indulged in by prisoners. Having already had experience of the efficacy of the gag in deterring prisoners from such language, I am confident its reintroduction will be most beneficial. When it was in use I invariably noticed that the worst prisoners gave in after it had been applied only for a very short time. Personally, I should be extremely glad if the suggestion is carried out, because, when prisoners use such filthy language as prisoner Edwards lately indulged in, it is almost impossible to prevent my family from hearing it. I should certainly remove them from the quarters inside the gaol were there a suitable house near at hand.—T. KEIRNAN, Governor. H.M. Gaol, Berrima, 27th July, 1894.

Seen.—G.M., 28 7/94.

Herewith is submitted a draft amendment of regulation which will meet the case. I also forward a draft of General Order prescribing more fully the conditions under which the gag is to be used. This embodies all the suggestions of the Berrima Gaol Inquiry Commission. I am not yet in a position to furnish a pattern of the new gag, but Mr. Herbert, of Darlinghurst, is having one made for my approval, which I will forward to the Minister when it is ready. It is intended that it shall be of a milder pattern than the one formerly in use.—G.M., 30/7/94. The Under Secretary of Justice.

[*Enclosures.*]

(A.)

Regulation 68—From the *Government Gazette* of the 24th April, 1878.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18 April, 1878.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to substitute the following regulation for No. 68 of the Gaol Regulations made under the Prisons Regulation Act, 4 Vict. No .29, section 5, viz. :—

GAOLER TO DEAL WITH CERTAIN CASES.

68. The Gaoler is empowered to cause any prisoner guilty of any breach of the regulations or other disorderly conduct to be kept in close confinement and upon half rations for any time not exceeding seven days, or until the arrival of the Visiting Justice, to whom the circumstances of the case shall be reported, and who will, if he see fit, require the prisoner to be brought before him for discharge or further punishment. The Gaoler may place a refractory prisoner in irons; but he will not continue the use of irons for longer than forty-eight hours without the permission of the Comptroller-General of Prisons or of the Visiting Justice, and he will report in writing to the Comptroller-General of Prisons, as well as to the Visiting Justice, the circumstances of every case wherein he may have found it necessary to resort to any such measure of coercion as above specified.

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

68. The Gaoler is empowered to cause any prisoner guilty of any breach of the regulation or other disorderly conduct to be kept in close confinement and upon half rations for any time not exceeding seven days, or until the arrival of the Visiting Justice, to whom the circumstances of the case shall be reported, and who will, if he see fit, require the prisoner to

to be brought before him for discharge, or for further punishment. The Gaoler may place a refractory prisoner in irons, but he will not continue the use of irons for longer than forty-eight hours without the permission of the Comptroller-General or of the Visiting Justice; and he may cause a gag to be used, but only for the purpose of compelling a prisoner to cease from shouting, or making use of blasphemous, filthy, mutinous, or disorderly language. It will be his duty to report to the Comptroller-General as well as to the Visiting Justice the circumstances of every case wherein he may have found it necessary to resort to any of the measures of repression above specified.

T. M. SLATTERY.

GENERAL ORDER UNDER REGULATION 3, AS TO USE OF GAG.—G.O. 314.

The use of the Gag.

IT must be distinctly understood that the use of the gag, under regulation 68, is to be resorted to only in cases in which prisoners persist in shouting loudly, or in using language of a blasphemous, filthy, mutinous, or disorderly character.

It is to be used as a means of repression only, and in no case as a mode of punishment.

The instrument must be withdrawn from the mouth on a sign being made by the prisoner that he, or she, will not persist further in the misconduct which necessitated its use.

It is in no case to be used except under the immediate orders of the officer in charge of the gaol, or, in his absence, of the officer next in command; and, in every case, a written record of its use, attested by all officers present, must be kept, and the case reported immediately to the Comptroller-General and the Visiting Justice.

GEORGE MILLER,
Comptroller-General.

No. 6.

Minute Paper for the Executive Council.

Subject:—Recommending for approval amended regulation proposed to be substituted for regulation No. 68 of the Gaol Regulations.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 30 July, 1894.

IN accordance with the suggestion of the Comptroller-General of Prisons, contained in his communications of the 14th instant and 13th April last, I recommend for approval the amended regulation submitted by him proposed to be substituted for regulation 68 of the Gaol Regulations, published on the 18th April, 1878, under the Prisons Regulation Act, 4 Vic. No. 29, by which it is intended to permit the use of the gag for the purpose of compelling a prisoner to cease from shouting or making use of blasphemous, filthy, mutinous, or disorderly language, the form of such gag to be approved by the Minister of Justice.

T. M. SLATTERY.

The Executive Council approve of the amended regulation herewith submitted.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Min. 94-34. 30/7/94. Approved.—R. W. DUFF, 30/7/94. Confirmed, 31/7/94.

No. 7.

Extract from *Government Gazette.*

Department of Justice, Sydney, 2 August, 1894.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to substitute the following Regulation for No. 68 of the Gaol Regulations, made under the Prisons Regulation Act, 4 Victoria No. 29, section 5, viz.:—

GAOLER TO DEAL WITH CERTAIN CASES.

68. The Gaoler is empowered to cause any prisoner guilty of any breach of the Regulations or other disorderly conduct to be kept in close confinement and upon half rations for any time not exceeding seven days, or until the arrival of the Visiting Justice, to whom the circumstances of the case shall be reported, and who will, if he see fit, require the prisoner to be brought before him for discharge or for further punishment. The Gaoler may place a refractory prisoner in irons, but he will not continue the use of irons for longer than forty-eight hours without the permission of the Comptroller-General or of the Visiting Justice; and he may cause a gag to be used, but only for the purpose of compelling a prisoner to cease from shouting or making use of blasphemous, filthy, mutinous, or disorderly language. It will be his duty to report to the Comptroller-General as well as to the Visiting Justice the circumstances of every case wherein he may have found it necessary to resort to any of the measures of repression above specified.

T. M. SLATTERY.

No. 8.

Minute Paper.

Department of Prisons, Comptroller-General's Office, Sydney.

Subject:—Correspondence as to use of the "Gag" in Prisons.

FORWARDED for the perusal of the Medical Adviser to the Government, with whom I propose to confer at an early date, respecting the pattern of a new gag for submission to the Minister of Justice.

GEORGE MILLER,
C.-G.P., 24/8/94.

The Medical Adviser, B.C.

To be returned to Comptroller-General, as requested at our interview to-day.—A.S., 6/9/94.

I have recently personally conferred with the Medical Adviser as to the kind of instrument which is required by this Department, and would suggest that these papers be now referred to him, with a request that he will cause a suitable gag to be made for approval by the Minister.—G.M., 8/9/94. The Under Secretary of Justice, B.C.

Submitted.—A.C.F., 10/9/94. Approved.—A.J.G., 12/9/94. The Secretary to the Government Medical Adviser.—T.E.M'N. (for U.S.), B.C., 12/9/94.

I have perused these papers relating to the gag for dealing with noisy prisoners, and I have conferred with the Comptroller-General of Prisons and with the Governor of Darlinghurst Gaol. These gentlemen submitted to me the following apparatus, viz.:—

1. A gutta-percha work to which there is not much objection from my point of view, but I do not think it would be efficient.

2.

2. A mouth-stopper to which I took grave exception because, on anatomical grounds, it could not be employed.
3. The gag at present in use.—Against the use of this instrument I made the following objections:—
   1. The strap being so far from the teeth, too much leverage results, so that the force applied to the teeth is unduly increased.
   2. The circular section of the tube permits the teeth to rest upon it at points only, so that the force is applied over too limited an area of the teeth.
   3. The blunt end of the tube is most unfavourable for its easy introduction.

Taking all these points into consideration, I am not surprised that teeth are lost in the struggle during the introduction of the gag. I am of opinion that a gag might be constructed in which these defects are remedied.—A.S., 24/10/94.

The Under Secretary of Justice.—E.S., B.C., 25/10/94. Submitted.—A.C.F., 26/10/94.

Gag, as suggested, may be submitted.—A.J.G., 29/10/94. The Comptroller-General of Prisons. T.E.M'N. (for U.S.), B.C., 30/10/94.

The patterns of gags referred to as Nos. 1 and 2 in Medical Adviser's report were not approved of by me. They were simply submitted to me as proposed modifications of the gag formerly in use, and I left them with the Medical Adviser. I considered No. 2 wholly unsuitable. I handed the gag formerly in use (No. 3) to the Medical Adviser, in order that the medical authorities might suggest some more suitable and less severe form of instrument. The one now suggested appears to meet the requirements of the case. Though of metal, it is far superior in every way than the old gag. I should like to confer with the Ministor on the subject. The gag formerly in use, and the proposed new one, are transmitted herewith, in a separate packet.—G M., 11/12/94. The Under Secretary of Justice, B.C.

Submitted.—A.C.F., 12/12/94. May be referred to Medical Adviser to Government for favour of report as to suitability, and if free from danger of injury to prisoners in its use.—A.J.G., 10/1/95. The Secretary to the Medical Adviser to the Government.—T.E.M'N. (for U.S.), 11/1/95.

The proposed gag appears to me to be a great advance on any previously in use both as to ease of application and humanity. I would merely suggest that the chisel-edge be somewhat sharper, and that the mouth-shield be made larger—the former to permit the gag being introduced with less danger of pushing out the front teeth, and the latter to lessen the chance of the prisoner opening his mouth very wide and taking it in his teeth altogether.—A.S., 14/1/95.

Submitted.—A.C.F., 16/1/95. The form of gag, with the proposed alterations by Medical Adviser, may be adopted.—A.J.G., 17/1/95. The Comptroller-General of Prisons.—T.E.M'N. (for U.S.), B.C., 18/1/95.

No. 9.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir, Department of Prisons, N.S.W., Comptroller-General's Office, Sydney, 8 February, 1895.

In accordance with the verbal request of the Minister of Justice, I have the honor to forward herewith a *précis* of the correspondence as to the desirableness of reintroducing the gag into the prisons of the Colony.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE MILLER,
Comptroller-General.

[*Enclosure.*]

PRECIS of correspondence as to necessity for the reintroduction of the "gag" in prisons.

IN November, 1878, the Berrima Gaol Commission, of which Sir George Innes was Chairman, after most searching inquiry, recommended the use of the gag as a prompt and effective means of repression, subject to the conditions mentioned in the subjoined extract from their report:—

"The general tenor of the evidence upon which reliance can be placed seems to establish that some such instrument of repression is absolutely necessary to the maintenance of order and discipline in the gaols. It is, and it is known to be, a remedy prompt, unpleasant, and effective, and the mere circumstance that the prisoners understand that it can be resorted to will operate *in terrorem* most beneficially. Practically, the necessity for its use will be, as it has been, of rare occurrence. If any other means equally efficacious and less painful could be devised we should be glad to recommend it. Remission to the dark cells, as they are situated at present, will not prevent or remedy the evil. If the prisoner offending by shouting out the most filthy and disgusting language, could be remitted to some place of confinement whence his language would not be heard, there would be no necessity for the use of the gag, but at present Berrima Gaol has no such place of confinement.

"The gag should, however, be only resorted to strictly as a means of repression, and in no case as a mode of punishment. It should, in no case, be used except under the immediate orders of the governor of the gaol, and, in every case, it should be made a most stringent rule that a written record of its use, attested by every person present, should be preserved, and that the case should immediately be reported, in writing, to the Comptroller-General and to the Visiting Justice.

"We have considered whether the gaoler should have power to direct the use of the gag upon his own authority, or whether it should be incumbent upon him to obtain the authority of the Visiting Justice, but for the obvious reason that its use to be efficacious as a means of repression must be immediate, we think it is necessary to vest in the gaoler the power, as it was prior to the regulation of 18th April, 1878, of using it or of directing its use upon his own authority.

"We have had before us two or three specimens of the instrument called the gag, which has been in use since 1865 or 1866. It was submitted for approval to the visiting surgeon at Darlinghurst, Dr. West, and to Dr. Williamson, of Berrima, and approved by them. It is made of hardwood; there is no metal whatever about it, except the iron tacks which fasten a leathern strap to its back, and the buckle. In passing, it may not be out of place to call attention to the curious piece of exaggeration which is disclosed by the manufacture and production before the Legislative Assembly, of a gag with a metal tube. (See Mr. Taylor's evidence, 10828, &c.) The gag has a base about 3 inches long, $\frac{3}{4}$-inch thick, and about $1\frac{3}{4}$-inch broad. From this base projects a thick conical turned tube, about $1\frac{1}{8}$th inch at the base, tapering to a diameter of $\frac{3}{4}$-inch, the length being fully 2 inches. This tube is for insertion into the mouth. A strap is tacked to the back of the base of the gag and buckles at the back of the head of the prisoner upon whom it is used. The edges of the case from which the tube projects are sharp, and coming into immediate contact with the mouth, they are not unlikely to cut it, with even a very moderate amount of force in the application of the gag. We think, notwithstanding the approval of the visiting surgeon above referred to, that, regarded as it should be, simply as an instrument of repression, this gag is so shaped as to be liable to inflict in its use unnecessary suffering. We, therefore, recommend some modification in its construction, both in the length of the tube and the sharpness of the edges of the base."

In

In his Annual Report to the Minister of Justice for the year 1880, the Comptroller-General of Prisons (the late Mr. Harold Maclean) stated as follows :—

"The order and discipline of the prisons have been satisfactory, and the general conduct of the prisoners has been good ; but there have been outbreaks of individuals, and small combinations, seriously interfering with the order and discipline of the establishments, which have only been finally repressed by reluctant recourse to the threat of, or actual recourse to, corporal punishment. These outbreaks I attribute to the want of the means of repression of necessity prevailing in a young and widely disseminated prison system, taken in connection with the unruly spirit noticeable in the younger prisoners of both sexes, unfortunately so numerous of late years, supplying the places of the more mixed classes formerly coming under the operation of the law. These disorders usually have their commencement in audacious, and, frequently, most filthy language, sometimes kept up day and night, audible throughout the smaller prisons, so that the well-disposed prisoners suffer almost as much annoyance as the officers are subjected to embarrassment and feelings of disgust. There is not an officer in charge of a prison who would not unhesitatingly express the conviction that the existence as formerly of the authority to use, apart from the actual use of the gag, which I regard as the most immediate and humane means of repression, would, in nine cases out of ten, have obviated the occurrences which have led to long and severe cell, and sometimes corporal, punishments, and thus have been as merciful to the misguided prisoners themselves, as relief to the officers from embarrassment and difficulty."

A riot lasting for several days took place at Bathurst Gaol in November, 1889. It arose from the riotous conduct of a refractory prisoner with whom other prisoners combined to produce general disorder in the gaol by shouting and using obscene and disgusting language. Had the gag been resorted to at the outset, the trouble would never have emerged into a riot, but would have been quelled at once.

On 2nd March, 1892, the Visiting Justice to Darlinghurst Gaol reported the case of a prisoner who grossly misconducted himself within the last week of his sentence. Captain Chatfield had no alternative, in view of the sentence having almost expired, than to treat the case as an ordinary one, and awarded a punishment of forty-eight hours dark cells, and the remainder of the sentence on half rations. The inadequacy of this punishment was apparent from the fact that immediately on the completion of the cellular portion of it, the prisoner again committed himself, and was the principal cause of No. 1 corridor in E wing being thrown into a state of noise and confusion, and several other prisoners being locked up, charged with shouting and creating a disturbance. Captain Chatfield pointed out the absolute necessity of some course, such as flogging, being adopted in future, whereby similar cases could be treated in a prompt and effectual manner. In reporting on this matter, the Comptroller-General of Prisons suggested to the Minister of Justice that the gag should be reintroduced, and resorted to for repression only in cases where prisoners offended by shouting and yelling, frequently in the most filthy and disgusting language. He pointed out that misconduct of this character frequently acted like a contagion, and was taken up by other prisoners in adjoining cells, until the whole wing was in a state of riot.

The Minister of Justice (Mr. O'Connor) directed that the papers be put by until some other cases arose involving these questions.

On 13th April, 1894, Captain Chatfield and Mr. Neil Stewart (Visiting Justice to Parramatta Gaol), after dealing with the cases of eleven female prisoners who had been guilty of most gross insubordination, riotous conduct, and abusive and filthy language, brought under notice the urgent necessity which existed for the use of the gag, at the same time pointing out that the knowledge that it could be used would have a very strong deterrent effect. In forwarding this communication to the Minister of Justice, the Comptroller-General of Prisons strongly recommended that the gag be reintroduced. He stated that the disturbance caused by the female prisoners who were locked up awaiting trial was most disgraceful. They chanted songs, cheered, yelled, and set the warnings of the magistrates at defiance by loud laughter and other acts of insubordination.

On 4th July, 1894, the Governor of Berrima Gaol reported the case of a prisoner who, while undergoing cell punishment, commenced to shout at the top of his voice and to use filthy and disgusting language incessantly for 5½ hours. The shouting was heard all over the town, half a mile away from the gaol. The Comptroller-General of Prisons, in forwarding this report to the Minister of Justice, again strongly urged upon the Minister's consideration the necessity and desirableness of reintroducing the use of the gag as a means of repression, and represented that the power to use it would act as a strong deterrent, and thus frequently obviate the necessity for other and more severe means of repression. On 18th July, 1894, Mr. C. G. Heydon (acting for the Minister of Justice), expressed the opinion that the use of the gag should be permitted in such cases as the foregoing, and Mr. Slattery concurred with this opinion on the 21st idem.

The Comptroller-General of Prisons was asked, on 23rd July, 1894, to submit draft regulations governing the use of the gag, and this request he complied with on 30th idem. The regulation was approved of by His Excellency, with the advice of the Executive Council, and was gazetted on 2nd August, 1894 (copy attached).

A copy of a "general order" from the Comptroller-General referring to the regulation is also attached. The adoption of a modified form of gag has been recommended by the Medical Adviser to the Government and has been approved of by the Minister of Justice.—7/2/95.

[*Sub-enclosure.*]

GENERAL ORDER UNDER REGULATION 3, AS TO USE OF GAG.

The use of the Gag.

IT must be distinctly understood that the use of the gag, under regulation 68, is to be resorted to only in cases in which prisoners persist in shouting loudly, or in using language of a blasphemous, filthy, mutinous, or disorderly character.

It is to be used as a means of repression only, and in no case as a mode of punishment.

The instrument must be withdrawn from the mouth on a sign being made by the prisoner that he, or she, will not persist further in the misconduct which necessitated its use.

It is in no case to be used except under the immediate orders of the officer in charge of the goal, or, in his absence, of the officer next in command ; and in every case a written record of its use, attested by all officers present, must be kept, and the case reported immediately to the Comptroller-General and the Visiting Justice.

GEORGE MILLER,
Comptroller-General.

Submitted.—A.C.F., 9/2/95.

Read. Place with the accompanying *précis* report and evidence of Berrima Gaol Commission, annual report of 1880, the report referred to herein, and the report of the Medical Adviser to the Government, approving present gag.—A.J.G., 16/2/95.

Papers herewith. Submitted.—A.C.F., 20/2/95. Make a copy of these papers to lay on Table of House.—A.J.G., 27/2/95.

Sydney : Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1895.

[6*d*.]

1894-5.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

FOR THE YEAR

1894.

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 43 Vic. No. 23, sec. 36.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1895.

527—a

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CONTENTS.

1894.

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

To His Excellency the Honorable SIR FREDERICK MATTHEW DARLEY, Knight, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

May it please your Excellency,—

I have the honor to submit to your Excellency the Report of the Department of Public Instruction for the year 1894.

SCHOOLS.

In 1894 there were 2,508 schools, containing 2,725 departments, as compared with 2,520 schools and 2,744 departments open in 1893. During the year, 74 schools were established, comprising 12 Public, 22 Provisional, 28 Half-time, 4 House-to-house Schools, and 8 Evening Schools. In addition to these, 13 schools were reopened, 20 Provisional and 5 Half-time Schools were raised to the rank of Public Schools, and 8 Half-time and 4 House-to-house Schools to the rank of Provisional Schools; while 38 Public and 36 Provisional Schools were reduced to Half-time or House-to-house Schools. 104 of the schools in operation during the whole or some portion of 1893 do not appear on the list of schools open in 1894, and of those actually in operation in that year 71 were closed before the last quarter. The number of schools open at the close of 1894 was 2,437, containing 2,654 departments.

The following table shows the classification of the schools open in 1894:—

	Schools.	Departments.
1. *High Schools:—*		
Unclassed	5	5
2. *Public Schools and Half-time Schools:—*		
In Class I.	38	114
" II.	36	107
" III.	23	54
" IV.	64	102
" V.	116	117
" VI.	209	209
" VII.	206	206
" VIII.	311	311
" IX.	762	762
" X.	209	209
Unclassed	142	142
3. *Provisional Schools:—*		
Class I., " II., " III.	302	302
4. *House-to-house Schools:—*		
Unclassed	71	71
5. *Evening Public Schools:—*		
Unclassed	14	14
Total	2,508	2,725

Two

Two hundred and six applications for the establishment of new schools were received, namely, 23 for Public Schools, 130 for Provisional Schools, 31 for Half-time Schools, 12 for House-to-house Schools, and 10 for Evening Schools. Of these, 106 were granted, 81 were declined, and 19 remained under consideration at the close of the year. The total number of children to be accommodated in the new schools granted is 2,863.

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

Applications for the establishment of Schools.

Schools.	Number received.	Number granted.	Number declined.	Number still under consideration.
Public Schools	23	9	8	6
Provisional Schools	130	61	54	15
Half-time Schools	31	22	8	1
House-to-house Schools...	12	6	6	...
Evening Public Schools...	10	8	2	...
Total...	206	106	78	22

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

The number of schools in operation in 1881, the first full year during which the Department was under Ministerial control, as compared with the number open in 1894, is given in the following table:—

Schools.	Number of Schools or Departments in operation.		Increase, 1881–1894.
	1881.	1894.	
High Schools	.....	5	5
Superior Schools	58	241	183
Primary Public Schools	1,042	1,643	601
Provisional Schools	246	302	56
Half-time Schools	93	449	356
House-to-house Schools	.....	71	71
Evening Schools	57	14	43*
Total	1,496	2,725	1,229
Seats provided	98,721	231,370	132,649

* Decrease.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that, Evening Schools excepted, all kinds of schools increased considerably in numbers during the period under notice. Primary Public Schools increased by 601 in the thirteen years, Superior Schools by 183, Provisional and Half-time Schools by 56 and 356 respectively, while of House-to-house Schools, first started in 1883, there are now 71. During the thirteen years referred to the Evening Schools have decreased from 57 to 14.

In

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

School Premises and Sites.—The number of school sites acquired during the year was 68. Of these, 52 were Government grants, 10 were resumed under the Public Works Act, 51 Vic. No. 37, and 6 were purchased. The cost of the purchased sites amounted to £1,384 4s. 10d., and the sum of £52 8s. 7d. was paid on account of those resumed. The balance to be paid for the latter, when the claims have been settled, is £40. Full particulars as to the sites will be found in Appendix XXI.

Buildings.—At the close of 1894, existing school premises afforded room for 231,370 pupils. Of the school-places counted in 1893, about 4,420 were lost in 1894 by the closing of schools and by the giving up of old buildings. The net increase was 2,370. Taking the building-work done in the last two years, it may be observed that, in 1894, 17 new schools and residences were erected under the Architect's supervision, as compared with 58 built in 1893; while the additions numbered 8, as compared with 21; the premises repaired, 231, as compared with 335; and the places provided, 3,112, as compared with 7,852 for the same period. The number of small school-buildings and residences erected under the Inspectors' supervision was 52, as compared with 58 put up in 1893; the number of places provided was 1,949, as compared with 1,939; and the buildings repaired numbered 748 in 1894, as against 592 in the previous year.

At the close of 1894 the following additional works were in progress:—12 new buildings, 10 additions, and 12 buildings for small country schools, the whole to provide for about 2,650 children. Four new weather-sheds were in course of construction, as well as 14 teachers' residences. Repairs and improvements were being carried out in 222 existing buildings.

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

Works completed.

	Number.	Places provided.	Total cost, not including cost of sites.	Average cost per building.	Cost per place.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Works under Department's Architect:—					
New buildings	15	2,597	11,214 17 2	747 13 1	4 6 4
Additions	8	515	1,782 11 9	222 16 5	3 9 2
Weather-sheds	6	.....	233 10 0	38 18 4	.....
Repairs	231	.....	8,310 0 1	35 19 5	.....
Residences	2	.....	894 15 0	447 7 6	.....
Works under Inspectors' supervision:—					
School-buildings	50	1,949	2,866 0 8	57 6 5	1 9 5
Additions	14	286	596 9 1	42 12 1	2 1 8
Residences	2	.....	556 15 0	278 7 6	.....
Weather-sheds	15	.....	415 4 6	27 13 7	.....
Repairs, &c.	748	.....	6,724 5 0	8 19 9	.....

Works in progress.

	Number.	Places provided.	Estimated cost, not including cost of sites.	Average cost per building.	Cost per place.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Works under Department's Architect :—					
New buildings	12	2,004	9,257 0 9	771 8 5	4 12 4
Additions	6	226	1,036 9 3	172 14 10	4 11 8
Weather-sheds	2	.....	99 18 0	49 19 0	.....
Repairs	94	.....	9,510 8 1	101 3 6	.....
Residences	12	.....	5,381 1 5	448 8 5	.....
Works under Inspectors' supervision :—					
School-buildings	12	345	625 17 0	52 3 1	1 16 3
Additions	4	75	151 13 6	37 18 4	2 0 5
Repairs, &c.	128	.....	2,403 8 9	18 15 6	.....
Weather-sheds	2	.....	120 0 0	60 0 0	.....
Residences	2	.....	393 10 0	196 15 0	.....

The amount expended on Public School sites, buildings, furniture, repairs, rents, and rates during the last five years is shown below. The total expenditure on these items since 1880 is £2,463,651.

1890	£150,441
1891	191,374
1892	157,679
1893	112,856
1894	73,791

School Attendance.—The returns for the year show a gross aggregate enrolment at Public Schools of 234,392 pupils, as compared with 238,951 in 1893. Deducting 12 per cent. on account of multiple enrolments, the number of individual pupils under instruction was 206,265. This number equals 88·5 per cent. of the total population of the Colony between the ages of 6 and 14 and 68·2 per cent. of those between 4 and 14 years of age. The decrease in enrolment is attributable to a variety of causes, among which are the presence of epidemics in the early part of the year and of continuous wet weather in the September quarter. There is no doubt, too, that the depression throughout the Colony led many parents to keep their children from school either through inability to pay the fees or on account of the assistance they might render at home by their labour. At the commencement of the year, moreover, a circular was issued by my predecessor fixing the minimum age at which children could be admitted to school at 6 years, thus excluding large numbers who would otherwise have been enrolled. Indeed, the exclusion of children between 5 and 6 years old was found to work so prejudicially, especially in the country where the very existence of small struggling schools was jeopardised, that, after obtaining the advice of my officers, I deemed it wise, in October last, to withdraw the circular in question, and to reduce the minimum age of admission to five years.

Notwithstanding the falling off in the enrolment the average daily attendance was larger by nearly 2,000 than in the previous year, and the percentage of daily attendance to enrolment higher than in any year in the history of the Department. Tables dealing with the average attendance appear later on in this Report.

The

The gross aggregate enrolment and the aggregate enrolment of distinct pupils for the last five years are given in the following table :—

Years.	Gross Aggregate Enrolment.	Corrected Aggregate Enrolment of Distinct Pupils.	Increase.	
			Gross Enrolment.	Corrected Enrolment.
1890	221,864	195,241	4,575	4,026
1891	233,719	205,673	11,855	10,432
1892	239,364	210,641	5,645	4,968
1893	238,951	210,277	413*	364*
1894	234,392	206,265	4,559*	4,012*

* Decrease.

In addition to the 206,265 pupils enrolled in schools under the Public Instruction Act, there were 1,218 in attendance at other State-aided Schools, namely :—

The Sydney Grammar School	466
The Industrial Schools	666
The School for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind	86
Total	1,218

Estimating the mean population of the Colony for 1894 at 1,237,410, the population between 6 and 14 years of age was 232,915. Of this number, 182,076, or 78·1 per cent., attended State Schools, and 50,839, or 21·9 per cent., received instruction in Private Schools or at home, or else remained altogether untaught. From the latest returns of Private Schools' attendance it appears that the total enrolment was 46,410. As of this enrolment 34,190 pupils were between the ages of 6 and 14, it will be seen that of the total statutory school population of 232,915, about 216,266, or 92·8 per cent., were enrolled at State and Private Schools, while 16,649, or 7·2 per cent., were taught at home, had left school after satisfying the standards of the Act, or remained untaught. In addition to pupils of the statutory school age, 15,299 under 6 years of age, and 21,683 over 14 years, were also enrolled for school attendance—25,407 at State Schools, and 12,220 at Private Schools. Thus, of 327,676 children in the Colony between the ages of 4 and 15 years, 207,483 attended State Schools, and 46,410 attended Private Schools; while the remainder, 73,783, received instruction at home, had completed their education, or were untaught.

The average quarterly enrolment was 181,678, and the average attendance 130,089. The regularity of attendance, as tested by comparing the average attendance with the enrolment, was considerably higher than in 1893, and shows a very marked improvement.

In the first half of the year 125,216 pupils, and in the second half 137,009 pupils, attended the ordinary day-schools 70 days or more. The percentage attending the compulsory number of days was, in the first half-year, nearly 3 per cent., and in the second, 9.7 per cent. higher than in the previous year. The

The percentages of the enrolment attending 70 days or more in each half-year, since 1889, are as follow :—

Year.	70 days or more in first half-year.	70 days or more in second half-year.
1890	58·4	72·3
1891	57·9	68·7
1892	67·7	71·5
1893	66·2	66·1
1894	69·1	75·8

The enrolment and average attendance are shown in the following tables :—

(*a*) *Quarterly Enrolment and Average Attendance for* 1893 and 1894.

Quarters.	Number enrolled.		Average Attendance.			
			Number.		Percentages.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
March quarter ..	189,479	181,859	132,799·5	123,605·0	70·0	67·9
June quarter	189,587	182,145	134,320·4	134,301·6	70·8	73·7
September quarter ...	186,658	181,847	124,748·9	128,237·5	66·8	70·5
December quarter ...	179,587	180,864	121,422·1	134,213·6	67·6	74·2
Year's average...	186,327	181,678	128,322·7	130,089·4	68·8	71·6

(*b*) *Enrolment and Average Attendance for the last five years.*

Years.	Year's Enrolment.	Quarterly Enrolment.	Average Attendance.		
			Number.	Percentage of Year's Enrolment.	Percentage of Quarterly Enrolment.
1889	191,215	164,701	114,569	59·92	69·56
1890	195,241	170,357	116,665	59·75	68·48
1891	205,673	178,278	122,528	59·52	68·72
1892	210,641	186,207	132,580	62·94	71·20
1893	210,277	186,327	128,322	61·02	68·86
1894	206,265	181,678	130,089	63·06	71·60

The main facts relative to school attendance may be summed up thus :—216,266, or 92·8 per cent. of the statutory population, were enrolled for school attendance; 182,076, or 78·1 per cent., at State Schools; and 34,190, or 14·6 per cent., at Private Schools. Of the school population between 4 and 15 years—253,893, or 77·4 per cent., were at school; 207,483, or 63·3 per cent., at State Schools; and 46,410, or 14·2 per cent., at Private Schools. 206,265 children attended schools under the Public Instruction Act; 182,076 being of the statutory school age, and 24,533 either above or below it. The mean quarterly enrolment was 181,678, or 88 per cent. of the year's enrolment; and the average attendance was 130,089, or 71·6 of the quarterly enrolment. Of the average enrolment, 69·1 per cent. attended school 70 days or more in the first half-year, and 75·8 per cent.

cent. in the last half-year. The percentage of the population enrolled quarterly and the corresponding percentage in average attendance in 1894 were respectively 14·6 and 10·5, as compared with 15·3 and 10·6 in 1893.

Compulsory clauses of the Act.—During the half-year ended 30th June it was found necessary to take action concerning 4,485 cases in which children failed to attend school for 70 days, as required by law. The parents or guardians of 3,556 were cautioned, and prosecutions were authorised in 729 cases.

For the half-year ended 31st December cautions were sent in 3,120 cases, and in 628 cases legal action was taken.

The default for the half-year ended 30th June amounted to 2·35 per cent. of the average enrolment, and for the December half-year to 2·06.

While it is clear that the Act can be effectively worked in regard to partial attendances at State Schools, fully satisfactory results cannot be obtained in cases of absolute non-attendance. Attention has been pointedly called in previous Reports to the alterations necessary in the compulsory clauses of the Act to enable the Department to remedy this defect.

As stated in last year's Report, the services of School Attendance Officers have been dispensed with, and their functions in the matter of inquiry and prosecution are now performed throughout the Colony by the police. This has proved a more economical arrangement, and has so far worked satisfactorily.

The class of children which the Department has hitherto been altogether unable to reach, through the defects in the Act before alluded to, come more readily under the notice of the police, and are more amenable to their authority than to that of ordinary attendance officers.

It may be mentioned that much of the work done by the police is not represented by any action taken by this Department, for it would appear that, outside the warnings issued from this office, a considerable amount of default is prevented by the activity of the police. There can be no doubt that the increase in the percentage of average attendance to enrolment is largely due to the interest taken by the police authorities in this branch of their work.

School Fees.

Owing to the depression considerable difficulty was experienced during the year in obtaining regular payment of school fees. It was found necessary to cancel a large number of debts, and free education was granted during the year to 14,375 pupils in the March quarter, 16,635 in the June quarter, 17,307 in the September quarter, and 18,605 in the December quarter. Legal action for the recovery of arrears was taken in 322 cases.

The

The amount of fees collected in schools, exclusive of High Schools during 1894, was £67,107 5s. 2d., against £68,616 13s. 7d. in 1893. The total amount of fees collected and paid into the Consolidated Revenue was £70,693 8s. 7d., as compared with £73,267 11s. 3d. in the previous year.

Inspection.

At the beginning of the year Mr. Inspector Flashman was transferred from the Muswellbrook to the Newcastle District. At a later date Mr. J. M'Cormack retired from the Inspectoral Staff and was appointed to a position on the Teaching Staff of a Metropolitan school. With a view to the curtailment of expenditure the vacancy caused by Mr. Flashman's removal was not filled. A redistribution of schools in the neighbouring districts was made, and the schools to the number of about eighty, formerly in the Muswellbrook District, were apportioned among them.

With this exception there was no change in the Inspecting Staff, and each Inspector had the same district as in the previous year.

Out of a total of 2,719 schools, exclusive of High Schools, no fewer than 2,695 underwent the prescribed examination. The uninspected schools numbering twenty-four were, with few exceptions, either not in existence or closed at the time of the Inspectors' visits to their neighbourhood.

The subjoined table will show how the schools were apportioned to the Inspectors and the amount of inspection done in each district :—

District.	No. of Inspectors.	No. of Schools.	No. of Schools inspected.	No. of Schools inspected twice.	Total No. of inspections.	No. of Schools not inspected.	No. of Pupils examined.
Armidale	4	320	320	29	349	...	11,073
Bathurst	3	253	249	28	277	4	9,362
Bowral	3	228	220	10	230	8	7,141
Goulburn	4	376	372	23	395	4	10,102
Grafton	3	305	303	9	312	2	10,634
Maitland	3	235	235	10	245	...	16,481
Metropolitan	4	192	192	142	334	...	39,469
Sub-Metropolitan	3	248	245	3	248	3	18,828
Wagga Wagga	4	320	318	11	329	2	11,516
Wellington	3	242	241	6	247	1	7,799
Totals	34	2,719	2,695	271	2,966	24	142,405

The inspected and the uninspected schools stand thus :—

	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-house.	Evening.	Total.
Inspected	1,890	293	433	66	13	2,695
Uninspected	5	6	11	1	1	24
Totals	1,895	299	444	67	14	2,719

The Course of Secular Instruction and Standards of Proficiency.—The standards of proficiency were the same as for the previous year. The table given below shows the proficiency of the pupils in the several subjects of examination :—

Subject.	Estimated Proficiency.		
	Number of Pupils examined.	Number of Pupils passed.	Percentage up to or above Standard.
Reading—			
Alphabet	9,369	7,106	75
Monosyllables	31,352	25,259	80
Easy Narrative	44,376	37,134	83
Ordinary Prose	57,308	49,608	86
Totals	142,405	119,107	83
Writing—			
On Slates...	54,490	44,973	82
In Copy-books and on Paper ...	87,488	73,201	83
Totals	141,978	118,174	83
Dictation	115,203	89,198	77
Arithmetic—			
Simple Rules	82,247	61,332	74
Compound Rules...	34,903	23,317	66
Higher Rules	23,082	15,551	67
Totals	140,232	100,200	71
Grammar—			
Elementary	28,742	21,114	73
Advanced...	30,262	22,112	73
Totals	59,004	43,226	73
Geography—			
Elementary	26,845	20,232	75
Advanced...	31,888	24,864	77
Totals	58,733	45,096	76
History—			
English	57,113	39,660	70
Australian	13,094	9,645	73
Scripture and Moral Lessons... ...	137,591	104,640	76
Object Lessons	133,611	105,311	78
Drawing	136,628	104,238	76
Music	129,374	100,135	77
French	2,199	1,545	70
Euclid	9,130	7,073	77
Algebra	3,442	2,488	72
Mensuration	6,864	4,511	65
Latin	2,470	1,813	73
Trigonometry	56	46	82
Needlework	50,339	44,344	88
Drill	136,232	110,449	81
Natural Science	6,177	4,954	80

Character of Pupils' Attainments and Progress in Learning.—142,405 pupils were present at inspection. All were examined in reading, 99 per cent. in writing, 80 per cent. in dictation, 98 per cent. in arithmetic, 41 per cent. in grammar, 41 per cent. in geography, 40 per cent. in history, 96 in Scripture and moral lessons, 94 per cent. in object lessons, 96 per cent. in drawing, 90 per cent. in music, 1½ per cent. in French, 6 per cent. in Euclid, 2·4 per cent. in algebra,

4·8 per cent. in mensuration, 1·7 per cent. in Latin, ·04 per cent. in trigonometry, 82 per cent. (of girls) in needlework, 95 per cent. in drill, and 4·3 per cent. in natural science.

Of the 142,405 pupils examined in reading, 6·6 per cent. were in the alphabet, 22 per cent. were in monosyllables, 31·2 per cent. were in easy narrative, and 40·2 per cent. in ordinary prose. Of 141,978 pupils examined in writing, 38·4 per cent. wrote on slates, and 61·6 per cent. in copy-books or on paper. Of 140,232 pupils examined in arithmetic, 58·6 per cent. were tested in simple rules, 24·9 per cent. in compound rules, and 16·5 per cent in the higher rules. Of 59,004 examined in grammar, 48·7 per cent. were learning the elementary part, and 51·3 per cent. the advanced part of the subject. In geography, of 58,733 examined, 45·7 per cent. were presented in the elementary portions of the subject, and 54·3 per cent. in the advanced part.

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

		1893.	1894.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	Total number of pupils examined	140,713	142,405	.....	
Percentages of pupils examined in	Reading, who were tested in ordinary prose	39·9	40·2	·3	
	Writing, who wrote on paper	60·0	61·6	1·6	
	Arithmetic, who were tested in the higher rules	15·4	16·5	1·1	
	Grammar, who were tested in the advanced portions	53·4	51·3	.....	2·1
	Geography, who were tested in the advanced portions	55·4	54·3	.....	1·1
	History	39·0	40·0	1·0	
	Scripture and Moral Lessons	96·0	96·0	.....	
	Drill	94·0	95·0	1·0	
	Drawing	95·0	96·0	1·0	
	Object Lessons	95·0	94·0	.....	1·0

It will be seen that while reading is taught to all pupils, over 90 per cent. of the children are instructed in writing, arithmetic, Scripture and moral lessons, object lessons, drawing, music, and drill; 80 per cent. learn dictation; 41 per cent. grammar and geography; and 40 history; 82 per cent. of the girls receive instruction in needlework. Other subjects in which the teaching is confined to the fourth and fifth classes range up to 6 per cent.

In respect to the proficiency of the pupils examined, the results show that the proportion of passes, as compared with the work of 1893, was 1 per cent. higher in reading, grammar, and needlework; 2 per cent. in dictation, mensuration, and latin; 3 per cent. in drill. In writing, geography, scripture, object lessons, drawing, music, Euclid, and algebra, the percentage of passes was the same in both years.

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

Class of Schools.	Percentage up to or above the Standard.				
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Public	88	92	95	95	96
Provisional...	56	71	77	84	88
Half-time	69	81	81	84	87
House-to-house	70	81	76	78	80
Evening Schools	100	92	92	100	100
All Schools...	81	88	90	92	93

While the percentage of schools satisfying the standard has been 100 per cent. in the case of Evening Schools for both 1893 and 1894, there has been an increase of efficiency over the former year in every other class of school. Public Schools have improved 1 per cent., Provisional, Half-time, and House-to-house 4, 3, and 2 per cent. respectively. These figures indicate very satisfactory work on the part of the teachers.

Vocal Music.—129,374 pupils presented themselves for examination, an increase over the previous year of more than 2,000. Of these, 77 per cent. were found up to or above the standard, a large proportion showing a highly-creditable knowledge of the subject. The Superintendent reports:—"It may safely be stated that the teaching of singing and music in most of our Metropolitan schools is of a very satisfactory character. It is not merely superficial, that is, confined to the singing of a few songs, more or less well done, but the children understand what they are doing, and sing from note instead of by ear. In several of the schools reading at sight is exceptionally good, and in no case has a good mark been given to a class which could not sing at sight, in time and tune, reasonably difficult passages or intervals, frequently in two and three parts."

Discipline.—With few exceptions the schools appear to great advantage as regards punctuality, regularity, cleanliness, order, and government. The Inspectors direct special attention to these features of school management, and are required to report specifically upon each of them. School operations generally are stated to be conducted with order and decorum, the pupils to be subdued and respectful in behaviour, and the teachers to exercise a beneficial personal influence both in and out of school.

Drill.—In this subject, which is so intimately associated with discipline, 136,232 pupils were examined, with results 3 per cent. better than in 1893, 81 per cent. satisfying the standard. Every school in the Metropolitan District was visited and examined in drill. Special instruction was also given weekly by members of the Cadet Staff to the pupils attending the Sydney Boys' and Girls' High Schools.

The students of the Fort-street and Hurlstone Training Colleges received instruction twice a week in school drill, and were examined at the close of the year as to their acquaintance, both practical and theoretical, with the subject. The Metropolitan male and female pupil-teachers were afforded weekly instruction in connection with the Fort-street Saturday classes.

The Superintendent of Drill reports:—"The teachers, recognising the value of drill as an important aid in school management, in addition to its value in the physical development of the pupils, evince great interest in the subject, and only require to be placed in possession of the necessary information as to details to secure their hearty co-operation."

High

High Schools.—The total enrolment at these schools for the year was 611, and the average daily attendance 435, as against 815 and 635 respectively for 1893. The attendance at each school is shown below:—

School.	Total enrolment.	Average quarterly enrolment.	Average daily attendance.
Sydney (Boys)...	237	179	164·8
„ (Girls)	217	165	152·3
Maitland (Boys)	73	55	49·8
„ (Girls)	46	45	42·4
Bathurst (Girls)	38	31	26·5
Totals	611	475	435·8
Totals for 1893	815	635	568·4

It will be seen that the enrolment has decreased by 24 per cent., and the average attendance by 23. The falling off in the attendance is common to all the schools; and, although chiefly due to the bad times, there can be no doubt that the action taken in 1893 in raising the quarterly fee from two to three guineas contributed also to some extent to the shrinkage.

Each school was thoroughly examined during the year, and was found to be in a satisfactory condition. 435 pupils, or 91 per cent. of the average quarterly enrolment, were present at examination, the percentages of results ranging from 66 to 100 per cent. The average for all subjects was 77 per cent. The measure of success gained by the High Schools at the University Examinations will be seen from the following table:—

School.	No. of Passes Junior Examination.	No. of Passes Senior Examination.	No. of Passes Matriculation Examination.
Sydney (Boys)	34	2	23
„ (Girls)	27	4	12
Maitland (Boys)	12	...	11
„ (Girls)	4	1	2
Bathurst (Girls)	4	...	...
Totals	81	7	48

Of those who matriculated, 26 qualified at the junior and 2 at the senior examination. Silver medals were awarded to High School pupils at the senior examination for proficiency in European history, and at the junior for arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and freehand and geometrical drawing.

The total expenditure on High Schools was £8,076 19s. 0d., and the amount received from fees £3,586 3s. 5d. The actual cost to the State was, therefore, £4,490 15s. 7d., or at the rate of £7 7s. 0d. per head of the total enrolment, as against £4 7s. 10d. in 1893.

State Scholarships and Bursaries.—At the examinations held under the Scholarship and Bursary scheme, 90 candidates were successful. Of these, 25 males and 31 females obtained scholarships for

for High Schools and Superior Schools, 25 males and 9 females bursaries for High and Superior Schools, and 5 males and 3 females University Bursaries.

Of the 56 successful competitors for High School Scholarships, 15 boys and 16 girls have since attended the Sydney High Schools, 9 boys and 10 girls the Maitland High Schools, 5 girls have attended the Bathurst High School, 1 boy Superior School. Of the 34 successful competitors for State School Bursaries, 9 boys and 9 girls have attended the Sydney High Schools, 10 boys and 1 girl the Maitland High Schools, 3 boys Superior Schools, and 2 boys the Sydney Grammar School.

Ten University Bursaries are available annually. Eight were obtained by High School pupils, 5 boys and 3 girls, the other two not being awarded.

The total number of candidates examined for admission to the High Schools was 678, of these 654, or 94·8 per cent., were successful.

Superior Schools.—Only one school—Inverell—was added to the list of Superior Schools during the year, thus making the total 96, comprising 241 departments. The number of pupils enrolled at these schools for the December quarter of the year was 64,969, the average attendance being 48,715.

Superior Schools were fairly successful at the University Examinations, having passed 191 candidates, viz., 1 senior and 190 juniors. Other Public Schools not classed as Superior obtained 6 senior and 60 junior passes. These give a total of 257, 27·7 per cent. of the aggregate number. If the High Schools be added, the passes from schools under the Department represent 37·2 of the whole.

Evening Public Schools.

Ten applications for the establishment of Evening Schools were received; 8 were granted, and 2 refused. The total number of schools in operation was 14, but 2 collapsed before the end of the year. On 31st December there were only 12 schools in existence, having an enrolment of 326, with an average attendance of 174. Although these numbers are so small, they are a considerable advance upon the figures for 1892. The number of schools has increased from 6 to 12, and the enrolment and average attendance are higher by 116 and 72 respectively. A probable reason for the small measure of success attending these schools is that the class of persons for whose improvement they are designed find it more advantageous to attend instead one or more of the classes established in connection with the Technical College, which bear directly upon the trades or occupations in which they may be employed.

House-to-house Schools.

Of 12 applications received for these schools, 6 were granted, 6 refused. There were 71 schools in operation during the year, of which 80 per cent. were reported to be up to or above the standard.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Drawing.—136,628 pupils were examined in this subject, of whom 104,238, or 76 per cent., satisfied the standard. All the schools in the Metropolitan District were visited, 35,546 pupils being present at examination, namely, 11,388 boys, 10,329 girls, and 13,829 infants. Of these, 35,546 were found to be up to or above the standard, showing 3·5 per cent. better results than in the previous year. The Superintendent of Drawing reports :—"The increased number of infants working on the Kindergarten system makes it possible to bring a larger percentage up to a satisfactory standard, and accounts for the great improvement. Greater attention to class-teaching, and the improvement in practical geometry have effected, I think, the advance noticeable in the passes among the boys. My relations with the teachers have been harmonious, and the growing interest manifested by them in the subject is shown by the frequent requests made for visits of instruction."

The instruction given by the teachers at the High Schools is reported to be painstaking and conscientious, and "to maintain the work at a higher level than might reasonably be expected from non-professional teachers of the subject."

Details of the progress made by the students in training, and the pupil-teachers, will be found in the Superintendent's Report, Appendix XIII.

Manual Training.—The workshops in existence, numbering 7, were the same as in 1893. During the year arrangements were made for the instruction of pupils at the Cleveland-street Superior School at the Technical College. The total enrolment of the classes, including training students, was 420.

Cookery.—Classes were reopened at Grafton and Glen Innes, and a new class was established at West Maitland. Otherwise the schools in operation were the same as in 1893. The total enrolment was 1,485, the average attendance 1,097, and the total number of attendances 36,437. The number of schools sending pupils was 43, in addition to which instruction in cookery was given at Hurlstone Training College, Sydney and Bathurst Girls' High Schools, and at the Industrial School for Girls.

The Directress reports that the school examinations yielded very encouraging results, that the centres were found to be fully equipped and in a complete state of efficiency, that the instruction has been thorough, and the work of the teachers marked by zeal and diligence. Her report appears as Appendix XVI.

Needlework.—The Directress of needlework testifies to the continued diligence and attention to duty of the teachers of sewing. As regards the larger schools she reports that, "the successful results in the upper classes are most marked; while in the lower sections, owing to the even system of instruction, and the attention and pains-

taking

taking efforts of the work-mistresses and the individual teachers of each class, the work is steadily progressive, the general attainments for both upper and lower classes varying from very fair to excellent." Dressmaking and cutting out received increased attention during the year. [Appendix XV.]

50,339 female pupils were examined, of whom 44,344, or 88 per cent. passed the standard.

Public School Savings Banks.

Seven new banks were opened during the year, the total number now in operation being 631. The amount deposited was £9,638 19s. 11d., and the sum withdrawn £9,830 14s. 7d., showing, as compared with 1893, a decrease in deposits of £273 9s. 10d., and in withdrawals of £1,312 12s. 4d.

The total amount to the credit of the school banks on 31st December was £6,049 0s. 11d., a decrease upon the previous year of £191 14s. 8d. The amount withdrawn for deposit to the credit of children's own accounts in the Government Savings' Bank was £2,381 1s. 7d., making a total of moneys so withdrawn since 1887 of £25,229 14s. 2d.

Teachers.

Other than probationary pupil-teachers, no persons from outside the service received employment as teachers during 1894. All vacancies were filled by the appointment of trained and classified teachers, or, in the case of small schools, of pupil-teachers who had completed their full course but had failed to secure admission to the Training School. The number of teachers of all classes whose connection with the Department ceased during the year was 177. Full information is given in the following table as to the enrolment and classification of the teaching staff.

	I A.		I B.		II A.		II B.		III A.		III B.		III C.		Unclassified.		Totals.		Grand Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	
Principal Teachers	40	...	76	...	278	...	142	7	580	103	197	95	83	70	251	278	1,647	553	2,200
Mistresses of Departments	...	30	...	39	...	148	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	222	222
Assistants	1	...	26	1	134	130	25	50	30	209	3	56	2	15	8	61	229	522	751
Students in Training Schools not yet examined for classification	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	50	103
Totals	41	30	102	40	412	278	167	59	610	314	200	151	85	85	259	340	1,929	1,347	3,276

	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Probationers.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Pupil-teachers	112	327	95	219	85	129	29	42	30	8	.....	351	725	1,076
Work-mistresses	.....										.....	...	71	71
High School Teachers	.....										.....	14	16	30
Total Teachers of all ranks												2,294	2,159	4,453

The total number of teachers is less by 74 than the number employed in 1893; but leaving out High School teachers, work-mistresses, and pupil-teachers, an increase of 4 is shown. Of primary school teachers, 58·8 per cent. were males and 41·2 per cent. females; 81·7 were classified teachers and students in the Training Colleges, and 18·3 per cent. were unclassified. It must not be understood, however, that the latter class have received no training. They are, for the most part, young and active persons, male and female, who have served their term of pupil-teachership of not less than four years, but, as before stated, have in the final competitive examination been unsuccessful in obtaining a place among the limited number admitted to the Training Colleges. Of classified teachers 8·3 per cent. were in Class I, 35·6 in Class II, and 56·1 in Class III. These percentages are practically the same as for 1892 and 1893.

Pupil-teachers.—The number of pupil-teachers employed was 1,076, consisting of 351 males and 725 females. They were classed:—First class, 439; second, 314; third, 214; fourth class, 71; probationers, 38.

During the year 57 applicants for appointment to the office of pupil-teacher were examined, of whom 34 were accepted. Of those awaiting employment 62 were appointed to schools.

Fort-street Training School.—The enrolment of students for the year was 54, 29 being first-year and 25 second-year students. Thirty held full scholarships, 21 half scholarships, and 3 who failed to obtain a scholarship attended at their own expense. In addition to these, 4 students who had graduated in the previous December remained at the Training School in order to attend the Honours Examination in March, 1894.

All students, matriculated and unmatriculated, attended the Sydney University, and went through the course of study for first, second, or third year as prescribed by the Senate. They attended the Training School every afternoon for instruction in professional subjects and in the principles and practice of teaching and class management. The following tables give particulars of the examinations to which the students were subjected and of the results:—

Nature of Examination.	Number of Students.	
	Seniors.	Juniors.
University, 1st year...	11	27
„ 2nd year	14	.....
„ 3rd year	.....	1
Special Training School Examinations	25	27*

* One absent through illness.

The number who passed was as follows :—

Nature of Examination.	Seniors.	Juniors.
University, 1st year...	7	14
„ 2nd year	10	.....
„ 3rd year	.....	1
Special Training School Examinations	25	27

Instruction in manual training was also given during the session. The following table shows the results of the examination in this subject of the first and second year students in December last :—

	Nature of Pass.			Total.
	Honours.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	
First year students	2	2	23	27
Second year students	2	1	10	12
Totals	4	3	33	39

Saturday Classes.—The Saturday and Wednesday classes for pupil-teachers were regularly carried on during 1894, but were permanently closed at the end of the year, inasmuch as the expense of continuing them is not now warranted. When established, these classes were designed for the advancement of pupil-teachers, in Sydney and the country centres, in French, Latin, music, and drawing, subjects of which, at that time, few principal teachers had the necessary knowledge. As the majority of teachers, however, are now fully qualified to give instruction to pupil-teachers in these subjects, there is no longer any sufficient reason for the continuance of these special classes. By their abolition, moreover, a considerable saving of expenditure will be made through the withdrawal of the allowances paid to the teachers in connection with them; and all pupil-teachers will be placed upon an equal footing as regards preparation for their annual examinations.

Hurlstone Training School for Female Students.—The enrolment for 1894 was 50, 25 seniors and 25 juniors. Thirty held full scholarships, and 20 half-scholarships. Thirteen students were successful at the Matriculation Examination, and attended the first year course of lectures at the University. Three who failed to matriculate also attended the day lectures as non-matriculants. Ten seniors, who

did

did not go to the University, and 24 juniors studied at the Training School with a view to examination for classification at the end of the year.

The arrangements for the practical training of the students in school-work remained the same as described in last year's Report. Their health is reported by the Lady Principal to have been very good, and their conduct highly exemplary.

In the following tables particulars are given as to the nature of the examinations undergone by the students, the number who attended, and the results.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Students.	
	Senior.	Junior.
University—First year	15	1
Special Training School Examination	10	24
	25	25

The number who passed was as follows :—

Nature of Examination.	Number of Students.	
	Senior.	Junior.
University—First year	11	1
Special Training School Examination	10	24
	21	25

Teachers' Examinations.—The total number of examinees of all classes during the year was 2,508. The percentage of passes of teachers was 59·0, and of pupil-teachers, 86·2. The total number of pupil-teachers reported on was 1,061, as against 1,055 in 1893. Of the first class pupil-teachers examined in December for admission to the Training Schools, the male examinee who succeeded in obtaining the highest number of marks was Mr. William Robertson, of the Parramatta North Superior Public School, while Miss Annie Blair, of the Jesmond Public School, headed the list of female pupil-teachers. These pupil-teachers will be presented with the Jones Memorial Medals, which are awarded annually to the candidates, male and female, who show the greatest proficiency at the examination for admission to the Training Schools.

The

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

Persons examined.		Results.		
		Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Teachers and Assistant Teachers		288	200	488
For Class I A....	1 passed.			
„ I B....	21 „			
„ II A....	13 „			
„ II B....	24 „			
„ III A....	114 „			
„ III B....	76 „			
„ III C....	39 „			
Examined in Music and Drawing, or Drawing only ...		.....	.....	54
Retired from examination		.....	.....	9
Students in Training Schools		173	.....	173
(*a*) Males—				
Juniors (not at University)—				
Recommended for III A., or second year's training	12			
Juniors (at University)—				
Recommended for III A., or second year's training	15			
Seniors (at University)—				
Recommended for II A.	18			
„ II B.	2			
„ III A.	3			
Examined in Drawing only	37			
Disqualified at University examination ...	2			
(*b*) Females—				
Juniors (not at University)—				
Recommended for III A., or second year's training	30			
Seniors (not at University)—				
Recommended for II A.	5			
Seniors (at University)—				
Recommended for II A.	12			
„ II B.	1			
„ III A.	5			
Examined in Drawing only	31			
Pupil-teachers...		891	142	1,033
For Class III	162 passed			
„ II	342 „			
„ I	241 „			
For Training Schools	146 „			
Examined in Drawing only		.....	.....	25
Retired from examination		.....	.....	3
Applicants for office of Pupil-teacher		34	23	57
High School Candidates		640	26	666

Teachers' Mutual Assurance Association.—Four members of this Association died in 1894, and in each case the claim, amounting to between £70 and £80, was promptly met. Since the formation of the Association in 1869, the average annual death-rate has been only 1·2 per cent. Taking the years 1883 to 1894 inclusive, the amount paid annually by each member, by way of premium, has averaged about 24s., or 1½ per cent. on the sum payable at death.

The entrance fee for members joining between the ages of 30 and 40 years is now £1 1s. for each year over the age of 30; while applications for membership from persons over 40 years of age are dealt with on their merits. Ordinary members continue to pay a call of 5s. on the death of any of their number, but teachers joining the Association under 25 years of age only pay 3s., and between the ages of 25 and 30, 4s. per call.

Local Supervision.

Three sub-districts were formed during 1894, and a Public School Board appointed in each case. In addition to the appointment of these Boards, 58 members were added to the Board already in existence. The total number of Boards in operation at the end of the year was 286, on 53 of which ladies, numbering 112, held seats. The resignations of 53 members were accepted.

Scientific and Technical Education.

Early in the year Mr. F. Bridges, Superintendent of Technical Instruction, was appointed to the office of Chief Inspector in connection with Primary Education. Mr. J. H. Maiden was promoted to the office of Superintendent, but it was arranged that Mr. Bridges should continue to exercise supervision, and to afford Mr. Maiden the benefit of his counsel and experience.

The total number of classes in operation during 1894 was 191, distributed as shown hereunder :—

	Under salaried Teachers.	Teachers paid fees only.	Total.
Sydney Technical College	59	17	76
Suburban classes	9	7	16
Classes in country towns	76	11	87
Classes from Public Schools	8	4	12
	152	39	191

The enrolment of students was as follows :—

Sydney Technical College	2,956
Suburban classes	508
Classes in country towns	2,500
Classes from Public Schools	579
	6,543

Deducting from the total enrolment all cases where students entered for more than one class, the number of individual students was 4,928, the weekly attendance being 3,182·7.

The number of students examined, including Public School pupils tested in manual training, was 2,457, of whom 1,644, nearly 70 per cent., satisfied the Examiners. The Examiners report that the standard of work generally was well maintained, and was, in many cases, superior to that of former years.

The Technological Museum, Sydney, and its branches in the country, continued to attract the public interest. In the case of the Newcastle, Goulburn, and West Maitland branches, the attendance was some thousands in advance of that for 1893. The appended table gives the attendance at the several museums :—

Technological Museum, Sydney	89,695
Branch Museum, Newcastle	52,911
,, ,, Bathurst	23,770
,, ,, Goulburn	16,437
,, ,, West Maitland ...	14,611
Total	197,424

The

The teaching staff consisted of 89 persons, viz.:—10 lecturers in charge of departments, 5 resident masters in charge of branch schools, 37 salaried teachers, 15 assistant teachers, and 22 teachers in charge of classes to whom no salary is paid. Lectures continue to be given in country centres upon geology and mineralogy, horticulture, apiculture, and agriculture. Keen interest is shown in these subjects by the large audiences which attend the lectures.

The total expenditure on technical education during 1894, including £4,888 19s. 6d. spent on the Technological Museum, amounted to £24,492 17s. 3d. Of this sum £21,214 10s. 3d. was a Parliamentary grant, and £3,278 7s. represents the fees paid by students.

Public School Cadet Force.

Interesting details as to the progress of the Cadet Force will be found in the report of the Officer Commanding. [Appendix XIX.]

For the last quarter of 1894 the total enrolment of the force was 3,819. The Officer Commanding reports that this number could readily have been increased, but that in view of the need for strict economy in the expenditure—the Cadet Vote being the smallest for several years—it was deemed advisable not to attempt too much. "Special efforts were, however, made to extend and improve the school drill by making it as nearly as possible meet cadet requirements, and, in consequence, many hundreds of boys were actually drilled as cadets who were not counted as such. The members of the Cadet Staff gave instruction in company drill and drill with arms to the upper classes of the schools visited by them for cadet purposes, drill rifles having been issued to these schools to enable them to fully meet the drill standards." This plan has now been extended to all Metropolitan and several Suburban Schools.

The amount voted for Cadet purposes for 1894 was £5,511, against £5,869 in 1893. In 1892 the vote was £11,818. The total expenditure amounted to £4,755 8s. 10d.

Finance.

The sum available in 1894 for expenditure under the Public Instruction Act was £662,300 7s. 11d., made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Balance from 1893	11,095	7	11
Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote for 1893	12,835	0	0
Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote for 1894	635,000	0	0
Amount received from Loan Vote—(Land)	2,000	0	0
Amount of Minister's salary	1,370	0	0
	£662,300	7	11

The total outlay was £661,054 15s. 5d., namely, £73,791 13s. 1d. on school premises, and £587,263 2s. 4d. on maintenance of schools, administration, &c. The balance at the close of the year was £1,245 12s. 6d.

General

General Statement of Expenditure for 1894.

I. On School Premises :—

	£	s.	d.
For sites, new buildings, additions, repairs, &c.	73,791	13	1

II. On Maintenance of Schools, &c. :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Teachers' salaries and allowances in Primary Schools	505,794	4	10			
Other maintenance expenses in such schools ...	22,332	14	3			
2. High School salaries and maintenance expenses	8,076	19	0			
State Scholarships and Bursaries	2,240	18	3			
3. Administration, including Training Schools and enforcement of school attendance	48,818	6	0			
				587,263	2	4
				£661,054	15	5

The amount of school fees collected and paid into the Consolidated Revenue was £70,693 8s. 7d., namely, £67,107 5s. 2d. from Primary Schools, and £3,586 3s. 5d. from High Schools. Deducting this sum from the total expenditure, there will remain £590,361 6s. 10d. as the net school expenditure derived from State funds, showing a decrease for the year of £51,590 11s. 6d. as against the like outlay for 1893, and £100,509 5s. 7d. as compared with 1892.

The total expenditures under the following heads in 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894, were :—

	1891. Expenditure.	Per-centage of total expen-diture.	1892. Expenditure.	Per-centage of total expen-diture.	1893. Expenditure.	Per-centage of total expen-diture.	1894. Expenditure.	Per-centage of total expen-diture.	Decrease in expenditure as compared with 1893.
I. School Premises and Architect's Expenses :—	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
For sites, buildings, additions, &c.	191,373 17 6	24·87	157,679 6 9	20·52	112,855 12 5	15·78	73,791 13 1	11·16	39,063 19 4
II. Maintenance of Schools, not including administration :—									
1. Primary Schools—Salaries and allowances	488,799 4 11	63·52	515,361 9 10	67·07	515,344 0 4	72·05	505,794 4 10	76·51	9,549 15 6
2. " Other maintenance expenses	24,030 2 5	3·13	28,777 10 7	3·75	24,951 12 10	3·49	23,852 19 8	3·61	1,098 13 2
3. High Schools—Salaries and allowances	6,542 10 7	·85	6,972 11 0	·91	6,945 13 11	·97	6,378 11 8	·96	567 2 3
4. " Other maintenance expenses, including Scholarships	1,586 0 9	·20	2,473 13 10	·32	2,668 7 6	·37	2,419 0 2	·37	249 7 4
III. Administration Expenses :—									
1. General management	12,869 15 2	1·67	13,137 16 1	1·71	13,937 4 5	1·95	17,036 4 11	2·58	3,099 0 6*
2. Chief Inspector's Branch, including Training Schools	42,938 10 4	5·58	42,578 17 5	5·54	37,150 7 6	5·20	30,606 6 7	4·63	6,544 0 11
3. Examiner's Branch	1,425 5 0	·18	1,413 16 9	·18	1,366 10 8	·19	1,175 14 6	·18	190 16 2
Totals	769,565 6 8	100·00	768,395 2 3	100·00	715,219 9 7	100·00	661,054 15 5	100·00	54,164 14 2

* Increase.

It will be noticed that, with one exception, every item shows a curtailment of expenditure as compared with similar outlay for 1893, ranging from £190 for the Examiner's Branch to £39,000 for school premises. Comparison with 1891 and 1892 makes the economy practised by the Department still more apparent. The amount set down for General Management would appear to indicate that the outlay for 1894 was greater than in the previous year, but this is not so. Owing to the amalgamation of the clerical staff of the Chief Inspector's

Branch

Branch with that of the Head Office, the salaries of the officers which formerly were included under the Chief Inspector's expenditure are now charged against the General Management. Instead of increasing expenditure, the alterations made in the office arrangements have effected a material saving. Another reason for the increase in the item is the fact that, for the first time, the Minister's salary is included in the general statement of expenditure.

Of the total year's expenditure of £661,054 15s. 5d., nearly 11·2 per cent. was spent on school premises, 80·1 per cent. on the maintenance of Primary Schools, 7·4 per cent. on administration and inspection (including the training of teachers and the enforcement of school attendance), and 1·3 per cent. on High Schools.

The subjoined table exhibits the number of schools, the number of pupils, and the State expenditure for each of the last five years:—

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	The State Expenditure.				
			On School Premises.	On Maintenance of Schools, including Administration, &c.	Total.	Less School Fees.	Net State Expenditure.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1890	2,423	195,241	150,441 0 2	553,818 16 5	704,259 16 7	71,826 15 7	632,433 1 0
1891	2,457	205,673	191,373 17 6	578,191 9 2	769,565 16 8	75,912 17 11	693,652 8 9
1892	2,502	210,641	157,679 6 9	610,715 15 6	768,395 2 3	77,524 9 10	690,870 12 5
1893	2,520	210,277	112,855 12 5	602,363 17 2	715,219 9 7	73,267 11 3	641,951 18 4
1894	2,508	206,265	73,791 13 1	587,263 2 4	661,054 15 5	70,693 8 7	590,361 6 10

Hereunder the expenditure is shown more in detail:—

Heads of Expenditure.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I. School Premises:				
1. Sites	26,939 16 0	27,383 10 9	12,518 4 0	8,584 5 7
2. Buildings, &c.	103,304 3 7	56,532 16 0	47,915 12 11	19,431 19 2
3. Additions, repairs, &c.	44,138 3 7	54,913 8 2	33,622 3 11	29,490 10 9
4. Weather-sheds	1,542 6 8	2,374 7 10	702 4 6	514 16 0
5. Architect's expenses	6,991 7 5	7,107 18 2	6,194 3 11	5,550 4 2
6. Rent	8,465 0 3	9,367 5 10	9,166 17 7	8,757 12 8
7. Water and Sewerage rates	.....	.....	2,736 5 7	1,462 4 9
	191,373 17 6	157,679 6 9	112,855 12 5	73,791 13 1
II. Maintenance of Schools:				
1. Teachers' salaries and allowances	495,341 15 6	522,334 0 10	522,289 14 3	512,172 16 6
2. Teachers' travelling expenses	2,748 0 2	2,906 14 4	1,613 0 2	2,217 15 8
3. Teachers' forage allowances	1,905 6 5	2,197 2 3	2,344 2 11	2,382 3 7
4. School fuel allowances	984 9 6	1,009 8 0	928 6 5	977 0 10
5. School cleaning allowances	7,980 1 2	9,667 15 5	9,159 13 11	9,260 16 7
6. School materials	9,921 19 2	10,614 18 9	8,790 7 6	7,370 0 7
7. Miscellaneous expenses, including advertising, bursaries, cookery, &c.	2,076 6 9	4,855 5 8	4,784 9 5	4,064 2 7
	520,957 18 8	553,585 5 3	549,909 14 7	538,444 16 4
III. Administration and Training Schools:				
1. General management	12,869 15 2	13,137 16 1	13,937 4 5	17,036 4 11*
2. Chief-Inspector's Branch:				
(a) Inspection	33,475 0 10	34,099 16 3	29,590 16 9	24,009 1 5
(b) Fort-street Training School	5,774 16 2	5,006 0 10	4,727 3 3	3,829 13 2
(c) Hurlstone Training School	3,688 13 4	3,473 0 4	2,832 7 6	2,767 12 0
3. Examiner's Branch	1,425 5 0	1,413 16 9	1,366 10 8	1,175 14 6
	57,233 10 6	57,130 10 3	52,454 2 7	48,818 6 0
Total expenditure £	769,565 6 8	768,395 2 3	715,219 9 7	661,054 15 5

* Including salary of the Minister.

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

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

Year.	For School premises.	For the maintenance of Schools.	For administration, including the amount paid for training and examining teachers, &c.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1881	0 14 1	2 2 8¼	0 8 1½	3 4 10¾
1891	0 18 7¼	2 10 8	0 5 6¾	3 14 10
1892	0 14 11½	2 12 6¾	0 5 5	3 12 11¼
1893	0 10 8¾	2 12 3½	0 4 11¾	3 8 0
1894	0 7 1¾	2 12 2½	0 4 8¾	3 4 1

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

Year.	For School premises.	For the maintenance of Schools.	For administration, including the amount paid for training and examining teachers, &c.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1881	0 16 4½	2 9 8¼	0 9 5½	3 15 6
1891	1 1 5½	2 18 5¼	0 6 5	4 6 3¾
1892	0 16 11	2 19 5½	0 6 1½	4 2 6
1893	0 12 1¼	2 19 0¼	0 5 7½	3 16 9
1894	0 8 1½	2 19 3¼	0 5 4½	3 12 9¼

(*c*) *Average cost per child of the average attendance.*

Year.	For School premises.	For the maintenance of Schools.	For administration, including the amount paid for training and examining teachers, &c.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1881	1 4 9¾	3 15 3	0 14 3¾	5 14 4½
1891	1 11 2¾	4 5 0½	0 9 4	6 5 7¼
1892	1 3 9¼	4 3 6¼	0 8 7¼	5 15 10¾
1893	0 17 7	4 5 8½	0 8 2	5 11 5½
1894	0 11 4¼	4 2 9¼	0 7 6	5 1 7½

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

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

	In 1881.	In 1891.	In 1892.	In 1893.	In 1894.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cost per child, calculated upon the—					
Year's enrolment of distinct children ...	2 18 6½	3 7 5¼	3 5 7	3 1 0½	2 17 2¾
Mean quarterly enrolment.....	3 8 2	3 17 9¾	3 14 2½	3 8 10¾	3 4 11¾
Average attendance.....	5 3 2½	5 13 2¾	5 4 2½	5 0 0½	4 10 9

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

	In 1881.	In 1891.	In 1892.	In 1893.	In 1894.
Cost per child, calculated upon the—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Year's enrolment of distinct children ...	2 4 5½	2 8 10	2 10 7½	2 10 3¾	2 10 1
Mean quarterly enrolment	2 11 9¼	2 16 4	2 17 3	2 16 9½	2 16 10¼
Average attendance.....	3 18 4½	4 1 11¾	4 0 5	4 2 5¼	3 19 5

Before concluding this Report it is with deep regret that I have to record the loss sustained by the Department through the death in April last of Mr. Edwin Johnson, who had for a period of ten years occupied the responsible office of Under Secretary. In the discharge of his official duties Mr. Johnson displayed, among other high qualities, conspicuous administrative ability; he thoroughly identified himself with the progress and welfare of the Department, and earned the esteem and good-will of all with whom he was brought into contact.

Mr. J. C. Maynard, Chief Inspector of Schools, was selected to fill the position of Under Secretary rendered vacant by Mr. Johnson's death; while Mr. F. Bridges was transferred from the Superintendency of Technical Education to the Chief Inspectorship.

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

The Sydney University.

The number of students attending lectures in 1894 was 592, being an increase of 6 on the attendance for the previous year. Of these, 110 were women students.

Of 211 who presented themselves at the ordinary Matriculation Examination, 125 were successful. In addition to these, 9 passed the entrance examination for Medicine and Science, 26 the Articled Clerks' Examinations, 31 the Senior Public, and 120 the Junior Public Examination. Thus the total number qualified for matriculation during the year was 285. For the Senior Examinations, 137 candidates presented themselves, and 103 passed. For the Junior Examination, 1,494 candidates presented themselves, and 824 passed. The number of Professors and Lecturers on the University Staff during 1893 was as follows:—14 professors and 34 lecturers. Of these, 7 professors and 6 lecturers were paid out of the Challis Fund.

The year's expenditure was £33,539 9s. 10d., of which sum £14,800, or about 44 per cent., was granted by the Government. The year's total income was £33,490 8s. 4d.

The Sydney Grammar School.

The total enrolment of pupils for 1894 was 466, of whom 165 were under and 301 over the statutory age of 14 years. Compared with 1893 the enrolment has decreased by 9, and the pupils over 14 years by 11, while those under that age have increased by 2. 150 new pupils were admitted, being 20 more than the number for 1893. Of these, 85 were under and 65 above the statutory age. The mean quarterly enrolment was 379, and the average attendance 362½, showing a decrease from last year of 18 and 10 respectively. In connection with the University Examinations the following results were obtained by pupils of the Grammar School:—Junior Public Examination, 29 passed; Senior Public Examination, 5 passed; Matriculation, 32 passed. At the Matriculation Examination, pupils of the Grammar School gained the Cooper Scholarship for Classics, first-class honors in Latin, Greek, French, German, and Mathematics, and second-class honors in French and Greek. At the Senior Examination the University Prize, John West Medal, and Graham Prize Medal, as well as Medals for Ancient History, Arithmetic, Geometry, and French; at the Junior Examination, Medals for English and Geometry. The income of the School for the year amounted to £8,611 16s. 2d., comprised of:—

State grants	£2,299	19	2
School fees	6,206	11	0
Other sources	105	6	0
	£8,611	16	2

The year's expenditure reached the sum of £8,445 1s. 5d. The cost per pupil in average attendance was £24 18s. 11d., of which £24 14s. 2d. represented the cost for tuition, and 4s. 9d. for buildings, &c. The cost per pupil in 1893 was £24 6s. 4d. The expense to the State was £6 6s. 10¾d. per head of the average attendance as against £6 3s. 8d. for 1893.

Free Public Library.

The total number of volumes in the Library at the end of 1894 was 104,140. 131,531 persons visited the reading rooms as against 151,004 in the previous year; 121,332 persons visited the newspaper room, opened for the first time in February last; while 77,568 visits were made to the Lending Branch. The total number of visits therefore paid to the institution during the year was 330,431, as against 216,089 in 1893. Twenty-eight persons were employed on the staff. The year's expenditure is shown hereunder:—

On buildings, repairs, &c. (under Government Architect)	£94	10	2
On books	2,486	18	8
On salaries	4,683	5	6
On maintenance	1,212	18	2
	£8,477	12	6

The

The Australian Museum.

The number of visitors to the Museum was—On week-days, 86,246; on Sundays, 34,324; total, 120,570. As compared with 1893, this shows an increase of 8,243 visitors. Twenty-three persons were employed in the institution. The Trustees report that the year's expenditure was as given below:—

On salaries and allowances... ...	£3,649	3	5
On specimens (purchase, collection, and carriage)	91	3	0
On books	149	0	8
On catalogues	294	16	6
On cases and bottles	636	11	0
Miscellaneous	677	12	0
	£5,498	6	7

National Art Gallery.

During the year 273,757 visits to the Gallery were registered, being a daily average of upwards of 750. The attendance on Sundays averaged, 2,011, on week-days, 547. Since 1880, three and a quarter millions of visits have been recorded. Five persons were permanently employed, with three extra assistants on Sundays and holidays.

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

For works of art purchased ...	£2,688	18	0
For maintenance (frames, freight, repairs, insurances, &c.) ...	396	12	11
For salaries	1,231	2	8
	£4,316	13	7

New South Wales Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

The number of inmates during the year was 86 as compared with 79 for 1893. Of these 70 were under and 16 were over 14 years of age. The new admissions were 15, all of whom were under 14 years. Eight inmates were discharged—3 under 14 years, and 5 over that age. The income was:—

From State grants	£450	0	0
From other sources	5,247	16	9
	£5,697	16	9

showing an increase of £1,112 13s. 4d. on the previous years' receipts.

The expenditure for the year was as follows:—

For maintenance	£1,655	15	3
For salaries and wages	2,136	18	5
	£3,792	13	8

Industrial

Industrial School for Girls, Parramatta.

The number of girls enrolled during 1893 was 165, of whom 79 were under and 86 above the age of 14 years. There were 55 new admissions—31 under and 24 over 14 years old. Forty-eight inmates were discharged during the year.

The number remaining in the institution at the end of the year was 117. Compared with 1893 the enrolment showed an increase of 31, the new admissions of 9, and the discharges of 17. The expenditure for the year was:—

For maintenance	£1,714	1	1
For salaries	1,082	16	0
	£2,796	17	1

Calculated on the enrolment, the expenditure was equal to £16 19s. per head.

In the laundry, 171,132 articles of clothing were washed, and either mangled or ironed; of this number 47,614 pieces were done up for the officers and students at Hurlstone Training School, at an estimated value of £449, and 123,518 pieces for the Industrial School itself, at a saving of £883 1s. 4d. In the sewing-room the work done is valued at £99 1s. 6d., and consisted of plain sewing, darning, cutting-out, and dressmaking. The cookery classes have accomplished good work during the year.

The Superintendent states that the health of the inmates was, as a whole, very good, that very few have given any trouble, and in cases when it did occur the girls were new to the Institution. "There were only a few apprentices sent out this year; the reports upon them by their masters are very good indeed in each case. Of the 21 girls finally discharged on attaining the age of 18 years, 9 are known to be leading respectable lives, 7 are known to be leading bad lives; in three cases it is doubtful how they live, and in two cases it is unknown what has become of them. * * * With one exception, all these girls are well able to earn a good living; some of them are excellent laundresses and cooks."

Nautical School-Ship "Sobraon."

In this institution, 501 boys were enrolled, 260 of these being under and 241 over 14 years of age; 198 were new admissions, of whom 117 were below and 81 above the age stated. The number discharged was 152, made up in the following manner:—

For apprenticeship	76
On attaining 18 years of age	3
Transferred to Boarding-out Officer	47
Sent to hospitals	1
Released by order of the Governor-in-Council	25
	152

Three

Three hundred and forty-nine boys remained on the "Sobraon" at the end of the year. The figures for 1894, as compared with those of 1893, show an increase of 53 in the total enrolment, while there is an increase of 28 and 7 respectively in the number of new admissions and of boys discharged.

The total expenditure was £9,160 5s. 8d., made up as follows:—

For maintenance	£6,334	5	8
For salaries	2,826	0	0
	£9,160	5	8
Deducting parents' contributions to the Treasury	245	14	0
Net cost to the State ...	£8,914	11	8

Calculated on the net expenditure, the cost to the State per head of the enrolment was £17 15s. 10d.

Captain Neitenstein reports that the conduct of the boys was good, that no deaths took place, and there was little sickness. Satisfactory reports were received concerning over 90 per cent. of the lads apprenticed, now numbering more than 400. Three hundred and eighty-six former inmates who had finished their apprenticeship either visited the ship or wrote to the Commander during the year.

J. GARRARD,

Minister of Public Instruction.

Department of Public Instruction,
Sydney, 30th March, 1895.

APPENDIX I.

APPLICATIONS for the establishment of Public Schools, received during the year 1894.

Name of Place.	Post Town.	Distance of nearest School.	Number of Children residing in the locality.								Number of Children promised to attend.								Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.						Minister's Decision.
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Total	
Annandale North	Annandale	...	...	..	Information not supplied.												...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Declined, 11th August.
Badgery's Creek	Luddenham	...	20	18	38	20	3	3	3	9	20	18	38	20	3	3	3	9	9	1	2	1	4	17	Granted, 4th September.
Big Mimosa	Temora	...	16	13	29	10	10	...	3	6	16	13	29	10	10	...	3	6	5	2	...	2	2	11	Provisional School granted, 9th April.
Cecil Park	Liverpool	...	23	12	35	...	...	...	...	...	23	12	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	Declined, 4th September.
Cecil Park (renewal)	Liverpool	4	23	11	34	31	3	...	...	...	23	11	34	31	3	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	11	Under consideration.
Colombo	Lyttleton	2	41	38	79	38	21	15	5	...	41	38	79	38	21	15	5	...	18	8	5	1	...	32	Declined, 26th May.
Dinton Vale	Goomoorah	2	12	14	26	17	3	4	...	2	12	14	26	17	3	4	...	2	6	1	1	...	1	9	Declined, 20th December.
Double Peak (Mount Allen)	Mount Hope	10	11	12	23	17	4	2	...	...	11	12	23	17	4	2	...	...	8	2	1	...	...	11	Provisional School granted, 5th November.
Garangula	Garangula	5	19	13	32	9	11	12	...	...	19	13	32	9	11	12	...	...	3	3	5	...	...	11	Declined, 21st December.
Jettibar	Nimitybelle	7	19	12	31	11	20	...	...	...	19	12	31	11	20	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	10	Under consideration.
Kingsgrove	Hurstville	2	27	36	63	37	...	...	12	14	27	36	63	37	...	...	12	14	15	...	...	3	5	23	Under consideration.
M'Grath's Hill	Windsor	...	37	32	69	27	41	...	...	1	37	32	69	27	41	...	...	1	11	13	...	...	1	25	Granted, 15th January.
Ooranook (Brown Mountain)	Lyttleton	3	13	10	23	22	...	1	...	...	13	10	23	22	...	1	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	8	Provisional School granted, 3rd August.
Osterley	Hinton	3¼	19	20	39	18	21	...	...	...	19	20	39	18	21	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	14	Under consideration.
Pinkerton	Cootamundra	2	20	23	43	22	21	...	...	...	20	23	43	22	21	...	...	...	7	8	...	...	...	15	Declined, 22nd March.
Reefton	Reefton	8	20	18	38	16	10	9	3	...	20	18	38	16	10	9	3	...	6	6	4	1	...	17	Granted, 15th October.
Rouse Hill Road	Rouse Hill	...	...	...	28	25	...	...	...	3	...	...	28	25	...	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	1	9	Under consideration.
Scott's Hut	Wyndham	3	9	14	23	1	13	9	...	...	9	14	23	1	13	9	...	...	1	3	3	...	...	7	Declined, 22nd December.
Weismantel's	Weismantel's	3	7	5	12	4	6	...	2	...	7	5	12	4	6	...	2	...	2	3	...	2	...	7	Declined, 16th October.
Westonville	Bankstown	...	23	23	46	41	1	...	1	3	23	23	46	41	1	...	1	3	20	1	...	1	1	23	Under consideration.
White Cliffs	Wilcannia	60	24	17	41	26	11	4	...	...	24	17	41	26	11	4	...	...	11	3	1	...	...	15	Provisional School granted, 26th February.
Wyalong	Wyalong	20	44	30	74	46	21	3	4	...	44	30	74	46	21	3	4	...	21	10	1	1	...	33	Granted, 13th June.
Wyalong, West	Wyalong	22	79	76	155	76	56	13	7	3	79	76	155	76	56	13	7	3	34	27	5	4	1	71	Granted, 13th June.

APPENDIX II.

APPLICATIONS for the establishment of Provisional Schools, received during the year 1894.

Name of Place.	Post Town.	Distance of nearest School.	Number of Children residing in the locality.								Number of Children promised to attend.								Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.						Minister's Decision.
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Total	
Allandale	Gunning	...	14	9	23	16	3	...	4	...	14	9	23	16	3	...	4	...	6	1	...	1	...	8	Declined, 19th October.
Ballina, South	Ballina	3½	14	8	22	12	...	7	...	3	14	8	22	12	...	7	...	3	4	2	...	...	1	7	Declined, 19th March.
Ballina, South (Renewal)	Ballina	3	13	11	24	11	...	13	...	...	13	11	24	11	...	13	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	9	Under consideration.
Benambra	Germanton	8	10	7	17	15	2	...	...	...	10	7	17	15	2	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	5	Application abandoned by residents, 21st August.
Berebangalo (re-opening)	Gunning	6	12	8	20	8	1	6	5	...	12	8	20	8	1	6	5	...	3	1	2	3	...	9	Granted, 18th June.
Binni Creek	Binni Creek, *via* Cowra	4½	13	13	26	16	10	...	...	...	13	13	26	16	10	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	10	Under consideration.
Blathery Creek	Newrea	5	9	7	16	16	...	...	...	...	9	7	16	16	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	Declined, 20th December.
Blood Tree Creek	Mangrove Creek	...	6	7	13	8	...	...	...	5	6	7	13	8	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	1	3	Under consideration.
Boambola	Murrumbateman	...	7	8	15	7	8	...	...	...	7	8	15	7	8	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	5	Under consideration.
Bobin Flat	Marlee, *via* Wingham	7½	9	11	20	18	...	2	...	...	9	11	20	18	...	2	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	5	Half-time school granted, to be worked with Marlee, 22nd Oct.
Boogle Gubble Creek	Dubbo	8	13	10	23	14	...	4	5	...	13	10	23	14	...	4	5	...	5	...	2	2	...	9	Declined, 9th April.
Boomanoomana	Mulwala	9	13	9	22	12	...	10	...	...	13	9	22	12	...	10	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	9	Granted, 27th November.
Boomerang	Daysdale	8	14	11	25	18	...	...	7	...	14	11	25	18	...	...	7	...	4	...	...	2	...	6	Under consideration.
Brassi	Deniliquin	14	9	5	14	10	4	...	...	...	9	5	14	10	4	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	6	Declined, 26th July.
Breakfast Creek	Rylstone	6	17	15	32	20	...	4	8	...	17	15	32	20	...	4	8	...	5	...	1	2	...	8	Granted, 10th October.
Briery (Moredun Creek)	Wandsworth	6	11	7	18	11	...	7	...	...	11	7	18	11	...	7	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	5	Granted, 12th March.
Brill Brill Creek	Rolland's Plains	4¼	11	5	16	9	7	...	...	...	11	5	16	9	7	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	7	Declined, 7th March.
Brombin	Beechwood	1	9	7	16	...	11	5	...	...	9	7	16	...	11	5	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	8	Declined, 13th November.
Budden	Bylong	20	7	10	17	14	...	...	3	...	7	10	17	14	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	1	...	5	Declined, 26th February.
Bunyan	Cooma	5	14	8	22	14	2	6	...	...	14	8	22	14	2	6	...	...	6	2	1	...	...	9	Granted, 19th March.
Burragorang, Upper	Burragorang, Upper	2½	14	8	22	2	18	...	2	...	14	8	22	2	18	...	2	...	1	6	..	1	...	8	Under consideration.
Burtundy (Cavan)	Wentworth	...	13	13	26	11	7	5	3	...	13	13	26	11	7	5	3	...	4	3	1	2	...	10	Half-time school granted, to be worked with Conorgie, 22nd Nov.
Cal Lal	Tareena	63	16	8	24	8	2	1	5	8	16	8	24	8	2	1	5	8	3	1	1	...	4	9	House-to-house school granted at Cal Lal, Lake Victoria, and Tareena, 29th Nov.
Cangai	Upper Copmanhurst	23	7	11	18	...	...	...	...	...	7	11	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	Granted, 5th October.
Canyan Leigh	Canyan Leigh, *via* Moss Vale.	5	12	8	20	9	4	7	...	...	12	8	20	9	4	7	...	...	3	1	3	...	...	7	Half-time school granted, to be worked with Broken Bridge, 31st May.
Canyan Leigh (Renewal)	Canyan Leigh, *via* Moss Vale.	8	13	14	27	12	8	7	...	...	13	14	27	12	8	7	...	...	5	2	3	...	...	10	Half-time school again offered, 14th November.
Chambigne	Bawden Bridge, *via* Grafton.	6	8	7	15	14	...	1	...	...	8	7	15	14	...	1	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	6	Granted, 17th September.
Church Creek	Delegate	4	4	10	14	9	2	3	...	...	4	10	14	9	2	3	...	...	3	1	3	...	...	7	Declined, 23rd April.
Clairvaulx	Glen Innes	...	11	10	21	4	7	...	10	...	11	10	21	4	7	...	10	...	1	2	...	2	...	5	Declined, 20th April.
Colinroobie	Narrandera	...	14	8	22	13	...	5	4	...	14	8	22	13	...	5	4	...	4	...	1	1	...	6	Declined, 13th December.
Conorgie	Wentworth	20	10	13	23	9	6	4	...	4	10	13	23	9	6	4	...	4	3	3	1	...	1	8	Half-time School granted, to be worked with Burtundy, 22nd November.
Cowra Creek	Cowra Creek	...	10	13	23	16	7	...	...	...	10	13	23	16	7	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	8	Granted, 19th November.
Croker's Mint	Croker's Mint	...	12	5	17	10	7	...	...	...	12	5	17	10	7	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	6	Declined, 23rd August.
Crystal Creek (Tweed River)	Murwillumbah	6	9	12	21	12	3	6	...	...	9	12	21	12	3	6	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	6	Granted, 9th May.
Dandaloo	Dandaloo	27	5	7	12	9	3	...	...	...	5	7	12	9	3	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	6	Declined, 23rd February.
Derra Derra (Horton River)	Bingara	18	12	16	28	28	...	...	...	...	12	16	28	28	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	Half-time School offered, to be worked with Saddler's Flat, 8th October.
Doyle's Creek	Doyle's Creek	...	7	5	12	8	4	...	...	...	7	5	12	8	4	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	6	Half-time School granted, to be worked with Oakvale, 15th November.
Dungaleer (Aboriginal)	Walgett	16	11	9	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	Declined, 27th February.
Dungay Creek	Sherwood	7	13	8	21	12	7	...	...	2	13	8	21	12	7	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	1	6	Declined, 1st March.

APPENDIX II—*continued.*

Name of Place.	Post Town.	Distance of nearest School.	Number of Children residing in the locality.								Number of Children promised to attend.								Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.						Minister's Decision.
			Boys	Girls	Total.	C.E	R C.	Pres.	Wes	Ors	Boys	Girls	Total.	C.E	R C.	Pres	Wes	Ors.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres	Wes	Ors.	Total	
Dunkirk (Bowman's Creek) ...	Ravensworth	10	9	9	18	13	5	...	.	...	9	9	18	13	5	...	...		4	2	...		...	6	Under consideration.
East Lynne	North Berry Jerry	5	12	11	23	5	12	...	6		12	11	23	5	12	..	6	...	2	3	...	1	...	6	Declined, 8th October.
Egerton	Ashford	5½	10	9	19	14	4	1			10	9	19	14	4	1		...	4	1	1	...	...	6	Declined, 17th May.
Elizabeth Fields (Yass River)	Greenfield	4	6	6	12	7	3		2	..	6	6	12	7	3	.	2	...	2	2	...	1	...	5	Half-time School granted, to be worked with Egerton, 15th Aug.
Fairy Hill	Casino	3½	14	11	25	20	5	.	...	...	14	11	25	20	5				6	2	...	...	.	8	Granted, 1st December.
Fernleigh	Tintenbar	3½	17	10	27	5	8	3	11		17	10	27	5	8	3	11	...	2	2	1	5	...	10	Granted, 12th March.
Fifield	Fifield	7	15	15	30	7	8	...	...	15	15	15	30	7	8	...	..	15	2	2	...	..	6	10	Granted, 23rd February.
Five-mile Creek.....	Walcha	5½	12	8	20	6	8	6	.	..	12	8	20	6	8	6	...		3	2	2	...	...	7	Declined, 20th April.
Garangula	Murrumburrah	5	18	15	33	17	12	4	...	..	18	15	33	17	12	4	...		8	5	1	..	...	14	Declined, 21st December.
Glen Allan	Holt's Flat	12	10	8	18	14	4	...	...	..	10	8	18	14	4	...	...		4	1	. .	.		5	Half-time School granted, to be worked with Beresford, 30th July.
Glenora	Nabiac	.	4	14	18	5	.	2	8	3	4	14	18	5		2	8	3	2	...	1	5	1	9	Half-time School granted, to be worked with Wong Wauk, 17th September
Glenugie...	South Grafton	7	7	6	13	7	...	6	...	.	7	6	13	7	...	6		...	2	.	2	...	...	4	Half-time School granted, to be worked with Lavadia, 24th Sept.
Gloucester River	Barrington	7	12	9	21	12	..	9	...	.	12	9	21	12		9	.	...	5		2	...	...	7	Declined, 17th September.
Goolmangar	Goolmangar	6	9	13	22	15	4	3	...	...	9	13	22	15	4	3	...	.	5	1	1	...	...	7	Declined, 30th July.
Gulgo	Condobolin	12	5	9	14	10	4	.	...	.	5	9	14	10	4	...	...	..	3	1	...	...	..	4	Declined, 17th May.
Gundurimba, South	Gundurimba, South	2½	10	9	19	5	14	.	.		10	9	19	5	14	...	...	...	2	4		.	..	6	Declined, 26th July.
Gunnenbene	Carrol	5	12	14	26	18	8	...	.	..	12	14	26	18	8	.	...	...	6	2	...	...	.	8	Granted, 31st May.
Gurrundah (re-opening)	Gurrundah	10	14	7	21	.	21	.	.	.	14	7	21	...	21		.			9	...	...	..	9	Under consideration.
Hadley (Sharwood)	Fullerton	5	5	21	26	26	..	..	.	.	5	21	26	26	..	..		.	6	. .	...	...	...	6	Half-time School granted, to be worked with Leighwood, 22nd June.
Heatherlie (Bondi)	Bombala	12	9	7	16	3	3	10	...	.	9	7	16	3	3	10	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	6	Half time School granted, to be worked with Killarney Swamp, 18th Dec.
Hillmont (Marengo Creek) ..	Marengo	4	12	15	27	11	16	...	..	...	12	15	27	11	16	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	7	Granted, 5th June.
Hill Plain	Deniliquin	10	15	11	26	23	3	...	...		15	11	26	23	3	..	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	5	Declined, 26th July.
Jettiba (Tea Gardens)	Nimitybelle .	6	13	7	20	6	14	...	...	.	13	7	20	6	14	..		...	1	5		..	..	6	Under consideration.
Junction (Abercrombie River)	Tuena	6	9	12	21		9	12	...	...	9	12	21	...	9	12	...	..	. .	2	6	...	...	8	Declined, 5th June.
Junction (renewal)	Tuena	6	10	12	22	3	4	15	...		10	12	22	3	4	15	...		2	1	6	...	...	9	Granted, 8th October.
Kangiara (Thorsby Creek) .	Tangmangaroo	5	11	13	24	11	13	...	...	..	11	13	24	11	13	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	8	Declined, 18th April.
Kanimbla (Megalong)	Megalong	3½	16	12	28	13	4	10	1	...	16	12	28	13	4	10	1	...	4	1	2	1	...	8	Declined, 19th October.
Kercargo	Come by-chance .	17	10	13	23	12	11	...		..	10	13	23	12	11			...	...	...	...	...	...	6	Granted, 5th September.
Killarney Swamp	Bombala	5	11	6	17	10	6		1	...	11	6	17	10	6	...	1	...	3	1	.	1	...	5	Half-time School granted; to be worked with Heatherlie, 18th Dec.
Kindee Crossing	Long Flat...	8	6	12	18	15	...	3		...	6	12	18	15	.	3	.	..	4	..	1	...	..	5	Under consideration.
Koppin Yarratt	Upper Lansdowne	4	10	6	16	9	3	...	4	.	10	6	16	9	3	...	4	.	2	2	...	4	...	5	Declined, 9th May.
Kydra	Nimitybelle	8	10	6	16		8		8		10	6	16		8		8	..	.	3	...	1	. .	4	Declined, 27th September.
Kyogle (New Park)	New Park	10	13	5	18	8	7	...	3		13	5	18	8	7	...	3	..	3	2	...	1	...	6	Half-time School granted; to be worked with Drighlington, 1st Dec.
Langwell	Bethungra	5	8	11	19	13	...	3	3	. .	8	11	19	13	...	3	3	...	4	...	1	1	..	6	Declined, 26th May.
Lockwood	Canowindra	4½	10	13	23	18	...	5	...	...	10	13	23	18		5	.	..	6	.	1	...	...	7	Granted, 9th May.
Lorne (Middle Camdenhaven)..	Kendall...	...	14	7	21	12	4	3	2	...	14	7	21	12	4	3	2	.	6	1	2	1	...	10	Granted, 17th September.
Lynwood	Balranald	14	9	9	18	13	..	...	5	.	9	9	18	13	..	.	5	...	4	.	.	2	...	6	Declined, 10th December.
M'Laughlan River	Bibbenluke	10	11	8	19	18	...	1	...	.	11	8	19	18	.	1	...	..	3	...	1	...	...	4	Under consideration.
Mangrove Creek, Lower	Gosford	3	13	6	19	14	5	...	. .	...	13	6	19	14	5	..	...	...	4	4	. .	...	...	8	Declined, 28th February.
Middle Arm	*Via* Goulburn	...	15	9	24	8	13	3	...	...	15	9	24	8	13	3	...	.	2	4	1	...	...	7	Granted, 8th November.
Milbrulong	French Flat, *via* The Rock .	12	14	12	26	.	4	22	...	...	14	12	26	...	4	22	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	9	Granted, 4th September.
Monkerai, Upper	Monkerai	4½	10	11	21	10	5	.	6	...	10	11	21	10	5	...	6	...	2	1	...	2	...	5	Granted, 26th July.
Mooki Springs	Pine Ridge, *via* Quirindi...	9	17	6	23	7	8	5	3	...	17	6	23	7	8	5	3	...	2	2	1	1	...	6	Declined, 26th July.
Mountain Well	Winton.....	5	11	8	19	10	3	3	3	...	11	8	19	10	3	3	3	...	2	2	1	1	...	6	Declined, 25th October.

APPENDIX II—*continued.*

Name of Place.	Post Town.	Distance of nearest School.	Number of Children residing in the locality.								Number of Children promised to attend.								Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.						Minister's Decision.
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Total	
Mount Davis (Abercrombie River)	Greenmantle	7	12	8	20	...	...	20	...	...	12	8	20	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	Declined, 3rd August.
Mount Drysdale (Billagoe)	Cobar	23	9	12	21	13	4	...	4	...	9	12	21	13	4	...	4	...	5	2	...	1	...	8	Public School granted, 11th August.
Mugincoble (Bartley's Creek)	Parkes	5	12	7	19	15	2	1	1	...	12	7	19	15	2	1	1	...	4	1	...	1	...	6	Granted, 27th August.
Mulligan's Flat	Gininderra	4½	12	4	16	4	9	3	...	...	12	4	16	4	9	3	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	5	Half-time School offered, 2nd July.
Namoi, Upper	Manilla	6½	11	8	19	10	...	2	7	...	11	8	19	10	2	7	4	...	4	...	2	2	...	8	Half-time School offered, 27th Sept.
Nandabah (Myrtle Creek)	Myrtle Creek	12	5	15	20	10	2	...	2	6	5	15	20	10	2	...	2	6	3	1	...	1	1	6	Half-time School granted, to be worked with Wooroowoolgan, 14th July.
Naas	Tharwa	11	11	5	16	12	4	...	...	...	11	5	16	12	4	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	6	Half-time School granted, to be worked with Barnes' Creek, 19th September.
Nerrindillah	Conjola	...	8	9	17	7	10	...	...	...	8	9	17	7	10	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	Declined, 26th February.
Norton's Gap (North Casino)	Casino	5	9	12	21	3	18	...	...	...	9	12	21	3	18	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	10	Under consideration.
Oakvale	Jerry's Plains	4	9	12	21	15	3	3	...	...	9	12	21	15	3	3	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	7	Half-time School granted, to be worked with Doyle's Creek, 15th November.
Pemberton	Wallace	...	12	14	26	19	1	...	6	...	12	14	26	19	1	...	6	...	7	1	...	3	...	11	Declined, 7th September.
Pericoe	Pericoe	5	12	6	18	18	...	...	...	...	12	6	18	18	...	...	...	..	4	...	...	...	...	4	Declined, 27th September.
Poggy Creek	Wellington	4	8	7	15	4	11	...	...	...	8	7	15	4	11	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	5	Declined, 26th May.
Poggy Creek (renewal)	Wellington	...	5	8	13	...	11	...	2	...	5	8	13	...	11	...	2	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	Declined, 1st December.
Pot Holes (Bargo)	Picton	5	14	12	26	19	7	...	...	...	14	12	26	19	7	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	10	Granted, 8th May.
Redbank	Cobborah	4	9	9	18	14	1	...	3	...	9	9	18	14	1	...	3	...	4	1	...	1	...	6	Declined, 13th June.
Robertson's Creek	Tent Hill	...	12	13	25	19	6	...	...	...	12	13	25	19	6	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	7	Declined, 19th March,
Raby	Warren	13	10	6	16	10	3	3	...	...	10	6	16	10	3	3	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	4	Granted, 27th November.
Rosedale	Goulburn	7½	14	8	22	14	8	...	...	...	14	8	22	14	8	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	6	Declined, 16th May.
Roundrang (Mackay's Creek)	Eugowra	...	10	9	19	10	9	...	...	...	10	9	19	10	9	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	6	Declined, 23rd April.
Sandy Creek	Narrandera	15	10	7	17	13	4	...	...	...	10	7	17	13	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	Granted, 13th December.
South Arm, Upper (Bellinger River)	Bellingen	4½	9	6	15	11	3	...	1	...	9	6	15	11	3	...	1	...	3	1	...	1	...	5	Itinerant teacher offered, 7th August.
Sparling's Swamp	Parkes	4½	16	10	26	11	10	...	5	...	16	10	26	11	10	...	5	...	8	2	...	1	...	11	Granted, 17th September.
Stonehenge Station	Glencoe	3	11	13	24	18	4	2	...	...	11	13	24	18	4	2	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	6	Declined, 19th February.
Stony Creek	Bundarra	9	10	5	15	5	10	...	...	...	10	5	15	5	10	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	6	Declined, 8th October.
Stony Creek (Brunswick Road)	Federal	4	13	11	24	10	2	4	2	6	13	11	24	10	2	4	2	6	3	2	1	1	4	11	Declined, 8th October.
Taylor's Arm, Upper	Taylor's Arm	10	9	10	19	3	12	...	...	4	9	10	19	3	12	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	1	5	Granted, 15th November.
Telegraph Point (Lower Wilson River)	Telegraph Point	8	8	7	15	9	...	6	...	...	8	7	15	9	...	6	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	7	Declined, 20th April.
Telegraph Point (renewal)	Telegraph Point	7	12	12	24	22	...	2	...	...	12	12	24	22	...	2	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	8	Granted, 15th November.
Tennyson (Sally's Bottoms)	North Richmond	...	14	11	25	10	15	...	...	...	14	11	25	10	15	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	12	Granted, 16th October.
Teven Creek (renewal)	Teven Creek	3½	11	12	23	7	3	9	4	...	11	12	23	7	3	9	4	...	3	1	3	3	...	10	Granted, 22nd December.
Teven Village	Teven Creek	...	16	11	27	12	...	7	8	...	16	11	27	12	...	7	8	...	5	...	2	4	...	11	Declined, 26th February.
Tia Mines	Walcha	25	13	11	24	18	4	...	...	2	13	11	24	18	4	...	...	2	8	1	...	...	1	10	Itinerante tacher offered, 19th October.
Torryburn	Uralla	7	8	8	16	16	...	...	...	...	8	8	16	16	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	Declined, 12th November.
Tunstal Gap	Lismore	4	9	8	17	2	15	...	...	...	9	8	17	2	15	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	10	Granted, 29th May.
Tyagarah	Byron Bay	...	11	9	20	16	4	...	...	...	11	9	20	16	4	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	9	Granted, 12th October.
Ulupna	Finley	15	9	8	17	...	...	17	...	...	9	8	17	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	Half-time School granted; to be worked with Finley, 14th July.
Uriarra	Uriarra	10	5	7	12	...	10	2	...	...	5	7	12	...	10	2	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	Under consideration.
Utungun (Lower Taylor's Arm)	Macksville	7	11	14	25	10	2	...	10	3	11	14	25	10	2	...	10	3	2	1	...	4	1	8	Granted, 16th February.
Wandella	Wandella	6	14	9	23	17	6	...	...	...	14	9	23	17	6	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	6	Declined, 11th September.
Wantabadgery	Wagga Wagga	8	7	7	14	9	...	...	5	...	7	7	14	9	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	1	...	4	Granted, 8th November.
Warroo Road	Yass	...	5	12	17	3	11	3	...	...	5	12	17	3	11	3	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	7	Under consideration.
Warrumbucco (Clyde Road)	Braidwood	3¼	10	12	22	7	15	...	...	...	10	12	22	7	15	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	9	Granted, 30th July.
Wecann	Inverell	6	13	10	23	15	4	4	...	...	13	10	23	15	4	4	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	7	Granted, 12th July.
Whylandra Creek	Dubbo	...	12	13	25	17	8	...	...	...	12	13	25	17	8	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	7	Under consideration.
Wiangarie (Eden Creek)	Newpark	18	10	9	19	5	7	3	4	...	10	9	19	5	7	3	4	...	1	2	2	1	...	6	Declined, 31st December.
Yantabulla	Yantabulla	40	9	9	18	14	4	...	...	...	9	9	18	14	4	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	7	Declined, 21st August.

APPENDIX III.

Applications for the establishment of Half-time Schools, received during the year 1894.

Name of Place.	Post Town.	Distance of nearest School.	Number of Children residing in the locality.								Number of Children promised to attend.								Number of Parents or Guardians undertaking to send Children.						Minister's Decision.
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Ors.	Total	
		miles.																							
Baan Baa	Baan Baa	10	10	3	13	8	5	...	...	...	10	3	13	8	5	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	5	Granted, 24th December.
Turrawan			8	7	15	12	3	...	...	..	8	7	15	12	3	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	6	
Barnard River	Candle Flat	10	3	7	10	6	4	...	...	...	3	7	10	6	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	Declined, 26th July.
Berowra	Galston	9	8	8	16	13	3	...	...	...	8	8	16	13	3	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	6	Granted, 25th October.
Calabash			7	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Boco	Nimitybelle	5	9	5	14	3	7	3	1	...	9	5	14	3	7	3	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	5	Granted, 16th May.
Jettiba		7	7	10	17	5	12	...	...	...	7	10	17	5	12	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	6	
Boggy Creek	Ledgerton	5½	3	11	14	7	2	5	...	...	3	11	14	7	2	5	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	4	Granted, 24th December.
Yumburra, West		11	9	7	16	10	6	...	...	...	9	7	16	10	6	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	5	
Brassi	Deniliquin	14	8	5	13	5	4	...	...	4	8	5	13	5	4	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	1	5	Granted, 11th October.
Hill Plain		11	15	11	26	23	3	...	...	...	15	11	26	23	3	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	5	
Church Creek	Delegate	6	3	7	10	5	2	3	...	...	3	7	10	5	2	3	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	5	Provisional School at Glenroy granted, 10th December.
Glenroy			12	9	21	...	18	3	...	...	12	9	21	...	18	3	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	7	
Clifford (Rose Valley)	Cooma	7	6	6	12	5	7	...	...	...	6	6	12	5	7	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	Granted, 19th November.
Corrowong, Upper	Delegate	...	6	9	15	...	15	...	...	...	6	9	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	Granted, 31st March.
Snodgrass			8	8	16	11	5	...	...	...	8	8	16	11	5	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	
Fairview	Moonanbrook	27	2	5	7	7	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	7	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	Declined, 3rd August.
Glenrock Station			11	3	14	4	6	4	...	...	11	3	14	4	6	4	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	4	
Felton Wood and Heatherlea	Oaklands	5	6	7	13	13	...	...	...	...	6	7	13	13	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	Declined, 29th October.
Finley	Finley	...	17	13	30	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	Granted, to be worked with Ulupna; 14th July.
Fish River	Glengarry	...	7	3	10	8	2	...	...	...	7	3	10	8	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	Declined, 19th March.
Mulgowrie Creek			4	2	6	2	4	...	...	...	4	2	6	2	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	
Glencardie (Glenroy)	Suntop	4	9	3	12	11	1	...	...	...	9	3	12	11	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	Granted, to be worked with Ponto; 11th August.
Glenrock	Kempsey	7	10	6	16	8	2	6	...	...	10	6	16	8	2	6	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	5	Granted, to be worked with Termagogue; 17th Sept.
Island Flat	Upper Mangrove	...	7	9	16	12	...	2	2	...	7	9	16	12	...	2	2	...	3	...	1	1	...	5	Granted, 26th February.
Redbank			6	6	12	9	3	...	...	...	6	6	12	9	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	
Island Holme and Yarraman	Yarraman	5	5	4	9	9	...	...	...	...	5	4	9	9	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	Declined, 13th June.
Kellick	Merriwa	4	9	11	20	13	7	...	...	...	9	11	20	13	7	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	6	Granted, to be worked with Redwell; 4th Sept.
Krawarree	Krawarree	...	10	7	17	4	13	...	...	...	10	7	17	4	13	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	8	Granted, to be worked with Snowball; 14th July.
M'Donald, Lower	Wiseman's Ferry	4	12	4	16	9	...	...	7	...	12	4	16	9	...	...	7	...	3	...	...	4	...	7	Declined, 20th June.
Webb's Creek			5	5	10	10	...	...	...	...	5	5	10	10	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	
Montrose	Goolma	...	18	6	24	13	11	...	...	...	18	6	24	13	11	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	8	Granted, to be worked with Bimbijong; 18th Dec.
Mountain Top	Nimitybelle	7	6	4	10	8	...	2	...	...	6	4	10	8	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	4	Under consideration.
Ningedo (Eulah Creek, Upper)	Narrabri	...	7	5	12	5	4	...	3	...	7	5	12	5	4	...	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	5	Granted, to be worked with Tippereenah; 4th July.
Rowland's Creek	Byangum	...	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	Granted, to be worked with Byangum; 22nd September.
Shellgrove	Umaralla	4½	11	3	14	2	12	...	...	...	11	3	14	2	12	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	4	Granted, to be worked with Numeralla; 17th September.
Snowball	Jindin	13	9	7	16	...	16	...	...	...	9	7	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	Granted, to be worked with Krawarree; 14th July.
Strathisla	Lostock	4¼	7	6	13	13	...	...	...	...	7	6	13	13	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	Declined, 7th March.
Tilpa	Tilpa	7	8	7	15	11	2	...	2	...	8	7	15	11	2	...	2	...	3	1	...	1	...	5	Granted, 19th February.
Webb's Creek, Upper	Wiseman's Ferry	4	7	5	12	5	6	...	...	1	7	5	12	5	6	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	4	Declined, 17th September.
Yathella	Yathella	...	15	10	25	15	...	10	...	...	15	10	25	15	...	10	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	8	Re-establishment of Provisional School granted, 27th November.
Yerriyong	Nowra	9	6	5	11	6	...	...	5	...	6	5	11	6	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	3	...	4	Granted, 26th February.
Yerriyong Vale			9	8	17	...	...	4	13	...	9	8	17	...	...	4	13	...	...	...	1	4	...	5	

APPENDIX IV.

APPLICATIONS for the appointment of House-to-house Teachers, received during the year 1894.

Teaching Stations.	Post Town.	Numbers promised to attend.			Minister's Decision.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Allendale and Coppymurrambilla.	Boggabilla	14	8	22	Declined, 12th July.
Bohena Creek	Narrabri	7	1	8	Declined, 8th January.
Brigalow	Wee Waa	5	5	10	Declined, 19th November.
Drighlington Kyogle	Newpark	5 14	4 2	25	Declined, 30th August.
Glen Dhu	Timor	7	10	17	Declined, 26th September.
Goolhi	Gunnedah	11	7	18	Granted, 19th October.
Inglewood	Wallabadah	9	8	17	Half-time school granted, to be worked with Fairview; 26th July.
Jondaryan (The Cliffs)	Whitton	11	9	20	Granted, 3rd August.
Katandra and Moralla	Gunbar	11	5	16	Declined, 22nd June.
Merrygoen	Merrygoen	8	7	15	Granted, to be worked withBundulla; 5th June.
Mulgowrie	Glengarry	12	5	17	Granted, to be worked with Bigga and Memundie; 3rd August.
Tarramia	Mulwala	9	12	21	Half-time school granted, 12th July.

APPENDIX V.

APPLICATIONS for the establishment of Evening Public Schools, received during the year 1894.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Period for which attendance is guaranteed.	Number of persons who will attend.			Minister's Decision.
			Males.	Females	Total.	
Barrengarry	Barrengarry	3 months...	11	...	11	Granted, 19th March.
Bunnabunoo	Vacy	3 „ ...	11	...	11	Declined, 5th June.
Camdenville	Sydney	.....	24	...	24	Granted, 9th January.
Deniliquin	Deniliquin	12 months...	27	...	27	Granted, 16th February.
Leichhardt	Leichhardt	6 „ ...	11	...	11	Granted, 10th August.
Marrickville	Marrickville	3 „ ...	16	...	16	Granted, 8th June.
Neutral Bay	North Sydney	6 „ ...	16	...	16	Granted, 12th March.
Plunkett-street	Sydney	6 „ ...	23	...	23	Granted, 12th October.
Waterloo	Waterloo	6 „ ...	15	...	15	Granted, 28th September.
Young Wallsend	Young Wallsend	12 „ ...	11	...	11	Declined, 17th September.

APPENDIX VI.

General Abstract of School Attendance for each Quarter of the year 1894.

	Number of Children on the Rolls.									Average Daily Attendance.			Amount of School Fees paid.	Amount of School Fees in arrear.	Free Pupils.			Number of State Children.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	C.E.	R.C.	Pres.	Wes.	Others.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
March Quarter.													£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
High Schools	246	252	498	226	24	98	74	76	498	219·5	224·7	444·2	935 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Schools	87,707	80,738	168,445	86,873	22,988	17,812	22,164	18,608	168,445	60,334·9	53,662·4	113,997·3	13,612 14 11	2,283 13 9	6,781	6,754	13,535	1,325
Provisional Schools	3,181	2,846	6,027	2,985	1,706	694	443	199	6,027	2,221·5	1,981·4	4,202·9	470 0 1½	49 17 5½	256	217	473	92
Half-time Schools	2,644	2,311	4,955	2,651	1,615	356	242	91	4,955	1,871·4	1,614·0	3,485·4	203 9 9	30 17 11	161	129	290	82
House-to-house Schools	822	833	1,655	877	525	159	83	11	1,655	660·5	661·8	1,322·3	75 7 6	6 9 0	23	40	63	33
Evening Schools	279	.....	279	140	46	30	33	30	279	152·9	.....	152·9	56 2 0	2 5 0	13	.....	13	.....
Total	94,879	86,980	181,859	93,752	26,904	19,149	23,039	19,015	181,859	65,460·7	58,144·3	123,605·0	15,353 5 3½	2,373 3 1½	7,234	7,140	14,374	1,532
June Quarter.																		
High Schools	234	235	469	216	27	84	71	71	469	217·0	217·9	434·9	896 1 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Schools	87,587	80,760	168,347	87,009	22,849	17,831	22,207	18,451	168,347	64,995·2	58,803·1	123,798·3	17,8[illegible]5 7 4	2,462 17 9½	7,962	7,763	15,725	1,370
Provisional Schools	3,145	2,778	5,923	2,898	1,700	666	445	214	5,923	2,373·1	2,103·2	4,476·3	611 5 11	45 8 2	282	232	514	101
Half-time Schools	2,809	2,473	5,282	2,794	1,699	405	265	119	5,282	2,132·9	1,888·0	4,020·9	291 1 5	23 3 3	171	160	331	104
House-to-house Schools	879	887	1,766	950	542	175	88	11	1,766	700·4	680·0	1,380·4	97 11 2	5 12 4	24	28	52	79
Evening Schools	358	.....	358	190	61	35	41	31	358	190·8	.....	190·8	91 15 3	8 4 0	18	.....	18	.....
Total	95,012	87,133	182,145	94,057	26,878	19,196	23,117	18,897	182,145	70,609·4	63,692·2	134,301·6	19,793 2 6	2,548 5 6½	8,457	8,183	16,640	1,654
September Quarter.																		
High Schools	240	240	480	216	24	90	68	82	480	222·5	216·3	438·8	910 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Schools	87,463	80,423	167,886	86,535	22,731	17,933	22,201	18,486	167,886	62,796·7	55,104·1	117,900·8	16,367 6 7	2,528 1 8	8,275	7,973	16,248	1,385
Provisional Schools	3,042	2,726	5,768	2,835	1,648	652	446	187	5,768	2,224·9	2,002·3	4,227·2	542 19 1½	51 0 6	305	267	572	102
Half-time Schools	3,013	2,658	5,671	2,972	1,882	429	277	111	5,671	2,242·3	1,965·2	4,207·5	285 13 8	33 5 7	207	156	363	96
House-to-house Schools	815	841	1,656	872	493	184	96	11	1,656	634·2	634·7	1,268·9	87 5 7	7 6 1½	39	81	120	71
Evening Schools	386	.....	386	198	57	33	61	37	386	194·3	.....	194·3	96 13 9	9 17 9	22	.....	22	.....
Total	94,959	86,888	181,847	93,628	26,835	19,321	23,149	18,914	181,847	68,314·9	59,922·6	128,237·5	18,290 5 8½	2,629 11 7½	8,848	8,477	17,325	1,654
December Quarter.																		
High Schools	218	243	461	210	23	87	63	78	461	199·4	225·5	424·9	844 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Schools	87,093	79,910	167,003	85,881	22,640	17,906	21,970	18,606	167,003	64,923·3	58,736·0	123,659·3	16,471 7 3	2,204 9 6	8,969	8,[illegible]91	17,460	1,495
Provisional Schools	2,944	2,714	5,658	2,775	1,585	652	454	192	5,658	2,202·0	2,071·7	4,273·7	540 17 9	35 5 9	302	273	575	79
Half-time Schools	3,147	2,791	5,938	3,107	1,932	478	314	107	5,938	2,357·8	2,155·9	4,513·7	299 7 6	23 6 4½	233	186	424	127
House-to-house Schools	722	749	1,471	762	459	186	58	6	1,471	572·7	590·1	1,162·8	75 16 1	3 7 6	45	78	123	76
Evening Schools	333	.....	333	172	54	31	43	33	333	179·2	.....	179·2	87 4 4	7 2 6	25	.....	25	.....
Total	94,457	86,407	180,864	92,907	26,693	19,340	22,902	19,022	180,864	70,434·4	63,779·2	134,213·6	18,318 16 11	2,278 11 7½	9,579	9,028	18,607	1,777

APPENDIX VII.

ATTENDANCE of Children at Public Schools for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1894, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
								£ s d	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	75	62	137	56·2	44·7	100·9	328 10 0	6 13 11	.....	10 4 6	345 8 5
Aberglasslyn	West Maitland	18	19	37	14·7	13·4	28·1	159 0 0	...	...	15 12 10	174 12 10
Acacia Creek	Acacia Creek	22	22	44	16·3	14·8	31·1	148 0 0	2 16 6	.....	61 8 6	212 5 0
Acacia Dam	Silverton	13	14	27	8·2	9·2	17·4	199 5 0	1 15 6	6 14 0	3 18 10	211 13 4
Adaminaby	Adaminaby	43	50	93	32·4	36·3	68·7	292 0 0	5 17 5	3 0 0	25 15 7	326 13 0
Adamstown	Adamstown	284	292	576	218·9	236·1	455·0	1,453 13 4	14 4 3	.	106 8 11	1,574 6 6
Adelong	Adelong	87	114	201	65·1	80·5	145·6	381 10 0	3 11 4		43 9 5	428 10 9
Adelong Crossing	Adelong Crossing	16	20	36	10·7	13·1	23·8	171 0 0	1 12 6	.....	4 3 1	176 15 7
Albion Park	Albion Park	42	32	74	28·2	21·2	49·4	171 0 0	2 5 0	...	5 12 8	178 17 8
Albion-street	Sydney	245	228	473	192·7	174·0	366·7	1,195 17 6	12 15 10	.	1,479 7 8	2,688 1 0
Albury	Albury	292	269	561	230·4	204·1	434·5	1,453 15 4	18 0 6	...	61 19 7	1,533 15 5
Aldavilla	Warneton	19	11	30	14·4	8·0	22·4	148 0 0	..	.....	7 14 4	155 14 4
Alectown	Alectown	29	29	58	20·9	17·8	38·7	171 0 0	0 15 3	.....	3 3 0	174 18 3
Alexandria	Alexandria (Botany Rd)	154	158	312	115·6	115·1	230·7	387 0 0	3 0 2	...	47 15 11	437 16 1
Alfredtown	Wagga Wagga	18	8	26	12·8	6·6	19·4	135 0 0	1 1 1	0 19 6	2 16 10	129 17 5
Allandale	Allandale	13	9	22	9·5	7·9	17·4	102 0 0	0 15 8	..	5 9 10	108 5 6
Alma	South Broken Hill	327	288	615	248·0	200·5	448·5	1,322 1 0	25 10 0	0 10 0	100 17 8	1,448 18 8
Alstonville	Alstonville	34	50	84	23·5	35·1	58·6	264 15 0	3 13 2	..	9 2 10	277 11 0
Altcar	*Via* Moama	7	8	15	7·0	8·0	15·0	91 0 0	...	. .	12 17 6	103 17 6
Alumny Creek	Grafton	12	17	29	6·6	12·6	19·2	161 4 4	0 16 3	..	4 19 10	167 0 5
Amaroo	Amaroo	15	15	30	9·4	8·7	18·1	113 0 0	0 12 8	.. ..	3 7 1	116 19 9
Amosfield	Wilson's Downfall	20	14	34	14·2	10·1	24·3	148 0 0	3 7 3	....	3 10 0	154 17 3
Angledale	Bega	25	13	38	20·7	9·3	30·0	148 0 0	1 8 3	10 0 0	11 11 7	170 19 10
Angledool	Angledool	14	20	34	10·8	16·1	26·9	113 0 0	2 5 2	13 0 0	143 8 10	271 14 0
Annandale	Annandale	451	458	909	341·1	346·3	687·4	1,923 3 1	27 14 2	2 2 9	292 7 0	2,245 7 0
Anson	Lucknow	4	9	13	3·9	8·0	11·9	68 0 0		. .	0 10 0	68 10 0
Antonio Creek	Rydal	9	13	22	7·5	8·6	16·1	91 0 0	1 8 0	...	3 1 10	95 9 10
Appin	Appin	28	28	56	20·8	18·0	38·8	171 0 0	2 1 1	. ...	3 11 7	176 12 8
Apsley	*Via* Wellington	23	18	41	17·6	11·7	29·3	91 0 0	.....	... ..	7 5 3	98 5 3
Arakoon	Arakoon	15	14	29	9·8	9·8	19·6	139 2 0	. ...	...	28 11 10	167 13 10
Araluen	Araluen	31	23	54	25·0	17·0	42·0	245 10 0	1 16 0	6 4 0	9 15 7	263 5 7
Araluen, West	Araluen	16	21	37	12·2	15·7	27·9	147 1 8	1 5 3	.	3 6 10	151 13 9
Aramagong	Grenfell	16	10	26	10·3	7·7	18·0	116 11 6	1 9 7	.....	4 18 0	122 19 1
Ardglen	Ardglen	24	21	45	18·3	13·9	32·2	171 0 0	1 1 7	. ..	8 10 10	180 12 5
Argent's Hill	Bowraville	12	17	29	9·8	14·1	23·9	94 8 7	0 4 8	1 0 0	... .	95 13 3
Armatree	Gilgandra	14	9	23	11·5	7·2	18·7	113 0 0	3 1 1	.	3 9 0	119 10 1
Armidale	Armidale	324	252	576	232·4	175·5	407·9	1,433 2 0	24 5 3	9 13 3	195 17 8	1,662 18 2
Armidale, West	Armidale	52	71	123	42·2	56·1	98·3	269 8 3	2 0 2	...	35 3 1	306 11 6
Arncliffe	Arncliffe	187	157	344	149·5	120·9	270·4	555 0 0	11 0 1	1 19 5	141 18 6	709 18 0
Ashfield	Ashfield	493	370	863	379·4	280·2	659·6	2,116 19 1	44 15 7	.	1,478 0 9	3,639 15 5
Ashford	Ashford	16	12	28	12·0	8·5	20·5	102 0 0	1 5 7	2 10 0	2 9 6	108 5 1
Ash Island	Hexham	39	45	84	29·5	36·3	65·8	286 16 6	5 10 5	.. ...	168 12 10	460 19 9
Ashlea	Wingham	12	15	27	9·8	12·8	22·6	127 13 4	0 15 1	.	2 11 10	131 0 3
Attunga	Attunga	17	17	34	11·4	8·7	20·1	148 0 0	2 1 2	.....	22 16 10	172 18 0
Attunga Springs	Attunga Springs	28	9	37	21·1	6·0	27·1	108 0 0	1 5 6	1 5 0	10 14 3	121 4 9
Auburn	Auburn	198	197	395	159·4	151·7	311·1	849 12 1	11 15 6	0 5 0	43 17 4	905 9 11
Auburn, North	Auburn	137	100	237	109·6	76·7	186·3	492 11 10	3 6 1	.....	32 17 0	528 14 11
Austral	Austral	25	18	43	17·9	14·0	31·9	130 5 0	0 9 9	...	9 16 1	140 10 10
Australia-street	Newtown	114	131	245	80·4	93·2	173·6	384 0 0	3 17 10	. ....	161 8 5	549 6 3
Avenel	Cargo	18	19	37	15·5	15·6	31·1	125 0 0	1 11 6	2 10 0	12 6 10	141 8 4
Avoca	Bemboka	12	7	19	9·1	4·8	13·9	91 0 0	1 16 2	2 17 6	2 15 0	98 8 8
Avoca Vale	Campbelltown	14	15	29	9·5	10·7	20·2	136 0 0	1 18 10	.. ...	2 11 10	140 10 8
Avondale	Dapto	18	18	36	12·5	11·9	24·4	136 0 0	0 18 3	. ....	2 11 10	139 5 1
Awaba	Awaba	9	13	22	6·8	10·2	17·0	113 0 0	0 16 9	.. ..	2 11 10	116 8 7
Baan Baa	Baan Baa	9	7	16	7·0	5·5	12·5	113 0 0	1 0 3	. ...	2 11 10	116 12 1
Back Creek	Marlow	15	9	24	12·3	7·6	19·9	113 0 0	2 9 8	.....	19 5 10	134 15 6
Bagdad	Temora	18	9	27	10·6	5·6	16·2	125 0 0	..	... ..	29 3 3	154 3 3
Baker's Swamp	Baker's Swamp	14	15	29	9·0	8·0	17·0	148 0 0	0 15 2	... ..	3 1 1	151 16 3
Balabla	Tubbul	9	7	16	5·9	4·9	10·8	76 15 0	1 5 0	. .	0 12 6	78 12 6
Bald Nob	Glen Innes	8	17	25	6·5	12·3	18·8	91 0 0	1 7 2	... ..	0 10 0	92 17 2
Balgowlah	*Via* Manly	23	20	43	15·2	15·6	30·8	136 0 0	2 5 1	. ...	23 5 8	161 10 9
Balgownie	Balgownie	78	76	154	65·0	59·2	124·2	360 5 0	4 7 3	.....	38 16 5	403 8 8
Ballarah	Cobbora	12	19	31	7·4	12·3	19·7	113 0 0	1 8 6	.....	18 11 0	132 19 6
Ballina	Ballina	144	121	265	119·3	97·3	216·6	659 18 4	7 18 5	... .	20 16 1	688 12 10
Balmain	Balmain	450	409	859	333·9	304·6	638·5	2,318 2 10	42 0 7	... .	207 5 2	2,567 8 7
Balmoral	Balmoral	15	14	29	11·4	9·9	21·3	113 0 0	1 10 3	... ..	3 11 10	118 2 1
Balranald	Balranald	51	54	105	33·0	37·1	70·1	234 0 0	6 0 10	.....	10 10 7	250 11 5
Bando	Gunnedah	16	8	24	14·5	6·5	21·0	102 0 0	1 12 1	.....	2 11 10	106 3 11
Bandon Grove	Bandon Grove	31	20	51	22·7	14·8	37·5	148 0 0	0 11 0	... .	43 11 10	192 2 10
Bangalore	Goulburn	14	12	26	11·5	10·2	21·7	102 0 0	0 15 5	... ..	0 10 0	103 5 5
Bango	Yass	8	15	23	6·1	10·7	16·8	102 0 0	.....	2 4 0	2 0 10	106 4 10
Banks' Meadow	Botany	137	112	249	98·1	78·1	176·2	399 13 4	5 1 8	.....	139 16 7	544 11 7
Bankstown	Bankstown	67	48	115	49·4	31·3	80·7	242 15 0	3 16 10	... .	13 17 3	260 9 1
Bara Creek*	*Via* Lue	4	10	14	2·9	7·7	10·6	40 0 0	1 4 3	.....	1 0 0	42 4 3
Baradine	Baradine	18	25	43	11·1	18·9	30·0	142 5 0	2 16 2	... .	17 2 1	162 3 3
Barber's Creek	Barber's Creek	11	10	21	9·1	8·4	17·5	102 0 0	0 8 4	.....	46 4 9	148 13 1
Bargo, West	Picton	19	18	37	12·9	13·7	26·6	113 0 0	. .	.....	2 16 10	115 16 10
Barmedman	Barmedman	43	35	78	28·8	23·0	51·8	239 0 0	3 16 6	. ....	449 0 1	691 16 7
Barnsley	Wallsend	39	23	62	28·2	17·0	45·2	171 0 0	1 4 9	.....	2 11 10	174 16 7
Barraba	Barraba	47	36	83	31·3	27·2	58·5	245 0 0	2 18 9	... ..	33 11 9	281 10 6

* Closed 30th June.

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys	Girls	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
								£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Barrengarry	Barrengarry	25	23	48	18 8	18 0	36 8	148 0 0	1 17 0	...	5 3 10	155 0 10
Barrenjoey*	Barrenjoey	5	4	9	2·5	2 4	4·9	11 6 8	...	.	...	11 6 8
Barrington	Barrington	16	21	37	11 6	16 6	28 2	148 0 0	...	...	2 19 4	150 19 4
Barringun	Barringun	22	30	52	15·2	19·3	34 5	195 0 0	3 16 9	...	6 11 4	205 8 1
Bateman's Bay	Bateman's Bay	24	32	56	18 4	24 0	42 4	171 0 0	1 12 2	...	262 10 9	435 2 11
Bathurst	Bathurst	492	420	912	368·8	290 1	658 9	2,126 16 0	31 14 3	1 0 0	417 6 10	2,576 17 1
Batlow	Batlow	13	6	19	9 0	5·8	14 8	161 8 4	1 11 2	...	3 11 10	166 11 4
Baulkham Hills	Baulkham Hills	16	25	41	10 7	18 3	29 0	171 0 0	0 17 11	...	23 3 9	195 1 8
Baw Baw	Baw Baw	14	10	24	9 6	7 5	17·1	171 0 0	0 11 8	1 2 6	3 2 1	175 16 3
Bayly	Mudgee	13	13	26	10·0	10 2	20 2	102 0 0	. .	2 1 0	3 15 10	107 16 10
Beardy	Glen Innes	13	12	25	9 1	8 7	17·8	113 0 0	0 15 1	...	3 1 10	116 16 11
Beaufort	Glen Innes	19	18	37	14 6	15 8	30 4	138 0 0	2 12 11	...	3 1 10	143 14 9
Beaumont	Cambewarra	6	10	16	4·0	7·1	11·1	103 16 8	1 7 3	...	3 11 6	108 15 5
Bedellick	Hall	5	11	16	3 9	7 5	11·4	70 0 4	2 0 1	...	0 15 0	72 15 5
Beechwood	Beechwood	39	29	61	22 8	22 7	45 5	188 0 0	1 5 5	...	12 1 5	201 6 10
Bega	Bega	220	201	421	160 3	146 2	306 5	801 9 7	12 16 6	1 16 9	41 11 9	857 14 7
Beggan Beggan	Murrumburrah	8	12	20	6·5	10 7	17 2	91 0 0	2 6 6	...	11 5 0	104 11 6
Belango	Berrima	6	12	18	5 0	9·5	14 5	125 0 0	0 16 11	1 5 0	3 1 10	130 3 9
Belford	Belford	28	15	43	20 8	11·4	32·2	113 0 0	0 18 10	...	10 1 10	124 0 8
Bellawongarah	Berry	14	15	29	10 5	12 2	22 7	94 0 0	1 4 4	2 10 0	5 18 6	103 12 10
Bellingen	Bellingen	40	50	90	29 5	36 5	66 0	237 0 0	1 10 3	6 4 0	8 4 1	252 18 4
Bellinger Heads	Bellinger Heads	25	26	51	22 2	20 3	42 5	148 0 0	2 6 9	..	2 11 10	152 18 7
Bell's Creek	Bell's Creek	13	13	26	9 7	9 8	19·5	125 0 0	1 0 10	2 5 0	8 11 10	136 17 8
Bell's Lagoons	Germanton	9	7	16	7·8	5·8	13 6	81 8 4	1 1 6	5 10 0	... ...	87 19 10
Belltrees	Scone	17	13	30	11 4	8·4	19 8	148 0 0	1 11 11	...	4 17 10	154 9 9
Belmont	Belmont	35	20	55	27 7	12 7	40 4	171 0 0	2 4 5	..	81 2 6	254 6 11
Belmore	Canterbury	38	19	57	27 0	15·5	42 5	171 0 0	4 3 2	.	7 8 4	182 11 6
Belmore River	Gladstone	12	8	20	8 8	5 6	14 4	171 0 0	1 13 10	. .	2 12 1	175 5 11
Belmore River, Upper	Gladstone	8	10	18	5 2	7·7	12·9	73 1 8	1 14 3	1 5 0	2 5 0	78 5 11
Benandarah	Bateman's Bay	19	19	38	16 0	15·1	31 1	136 0 0	2 9 6	. .	113 2 4	251 11 10
Bendeela	Kangaroo Valley	17	10	27	12 5	6 4	18 9	106 3 4	0 19 0	1 10 9	4 10 10	113 3 11
Bendemeer	Bendemeer	31	22	53	21 6	14 5	36 1	171 0 0	4 3 8	...	8 10 3	183 13 11
Bendemine	Bowning	15	32	47	11·2	25·0	36 2	171 0 0	2 7 2	..	3 15 11	177 3 1
Bendick Murrell	Young	15	14	29	11·8	10·7	22 5	91 0 0	0 19 10	1 13 11	19 19 0	113 12 9
Bendolba	Bendolba	23	16	39	15·9	12 5	28 4	136 10 0	2 5 10	..	32 17 1	171 12 11
Beneree	Forest Reefs	23	21	44	16 5	18·7	35·2	171 0 0	1 13 0	..	19 15 4	192 8 4
Beni	Dubbo	24	20	44	16·7	9·7	26·4	118 15 0	...	...	5 3 0	123 18 0
Benmore	Cunningar	17	13	30	12·4	9·8	22 2	113 0 0	1 13 0	..	21 2 0	135 15 0
Beresford	Cathcart	16	11	27	10 4	7 0	17·4	125 0 0	1 7 11	..	29 10 4	155 18 3
Bergalia	Bergalia	28	19	47	23·1	15 2	38 3	171 0 0	2 9 1	...	3 11 10	177 0 11
Bermagui	Bermagui	26	33	59	18 9	26·5	45·4	171 0 0	2 7 2	...	79 6 6	252 13 8
Berridale	Berridale	17	29	46	13·7	21 7	35 4	150 0 0	. ..	..	31 11 9	181 11 9
Berrigan	Berrigan	14	24	38	8·1	15 8	23 9	102 0 0	...	.	24 10 0	126 10 0
Berrima	Berrima	44	46	90	38 0	36 9	74 9	262 10 0	6 3 11	...	118 14 0	387 7 11
Berrima Colliery	Moss Vale	13	11	24	9 8	8 5	18·3	125 0 0	0 18 6	..	3 17 4	129 15 10
Berry	Berry	79	76	155	56 7	53 7	110 4	382 0 0	6 14 11	...	36 7 5	425 2 4
Berry Jerry	Coolamon	15	9	24	11 2	6 4	17·6	123 0 0	1 13 6	..	6 3 4	130 16 10
Beryl	Gulgong	15	12	27	11·3	10 3	21 6	148 0 0	1 12 10	...	33 11 10	183 4 8
Bethungra	Bethungra	24	11	35	19 8	10 0	29 8	148 0 0	1 8 5	..	22 17 4	172 5 9
Bex Hill	Bex Hill	25	24	49	18·3	17·3	35·6	148 0 0	1 11 10	.	2 11 10	152 3 8
Bexley	Bexley	138	140	278	109 1	103·7	212·8	510 15 0	6 9 0	3 7 11	43 5 7	563 17 6
Bibbenluke	Bibbenluke	36	18	54	28·7	15 1	43 8	164 0 2	1 0 9	4 16 3	3 16 10	173 14 0
Big Hill	Marulan	7	20	27	4 9	13 9	18·8	113 0 0	1 8 10	...	2 12 1	117 0 11
Billimarri	Canowindra	18	16	34	13 3	12·7	26 0	113 0 0	1 8 7	...	3 12 0	118 0 7
Biloela	Cockatoo Island	14	16	30	11 8	12 5	24 3	91 0 0	0 10 8	. .	2 11 10	94 2 6
Bimbi	Grenfell	9	8	17	6 6	7·4	14·0	91 0 0	1 9 9	...	2 8 0	94 17 9
Binalong	Binalong	23	9	32	14·9	5 4	20 3	125 0 0	1 2 1	...	3 6 10	129 8 11
Binda	Binda	11	15	26	7 8	11 0	18·8	113 0 0	1 4 3	...	22 17 1	137 1 4
Bindogundra	Parkes	10	10	20	7 4	7 0	14 4	91 0 0	0 19 2	...	5 5 0	97 4 2
Bingara	Bingara	89	71	160	58·6	49 7	108 3	405 0 0	7 6 3	5 3 3	25 12 2	443 1 8
Binnaway	Binnaway	23	19	42	15·3	13·0	28 3	108 0 0	1 17 4	...	17 6 3	127 3 7
Binneguy	Pallamallawa	12	6	18	8 5	4 9	13 4	75 0 0	0 14 7	...	5 0 0	80 14 7
Birchgrove	Balmain	389	369	758	305·4	301 0	606 4	1,884 14 5	42 19 11	...	112 1 0	2,039 15 4
Bishop's Bridge	Bishop's Bridge	45	24	69	37·4	19 9	57·3	171 0 0	2 18 5	..	32 15 7	206 14 0
Blackfriars	George-street West, Sydney.	639	628	1,267	467 5	426·4	893 9	2,491 7 8	58 13 1	2 13 6	480 5 10	3,033 0 1
Blackgolar	Cox's River	7	16	23	4 6	13·0	17 6	91 0 0	2 1 1	...	15 15 2	108 16 3
Blackheath	Blackheath	42	40	82	29 1	25 2	54 3	261 6 8	1 6 1	...	16 0 7	278 13 4
Black Hill	Minmi	19	10	29	14·7	8 9	23·6	113 0 0	0 19 2	...	15 3 4	129 2 6
Blackman's Point	Port Macquarie	6	18	24	4 4	15 0	19 4	91 0 0	0 15 5	...	3 13 4	95 8 9
Black Mountain	Black Mountain	30	31	61	23·1	24·6	47 7	253 10 0	1 6 9	...	18 15 6	273 12 3
Black Range	Albury	30	19	49	21·1	13 8	34 9	148 0 0	1 7 6	...	3 14 10	153 2 4
Black Springs	Eurunderee	13	19	32	8 5	13·5	22·0	125 0 0	1 6 2	...	17 17 10	144 4 0
Black Swamp	Tenterfield	16	14	30	9 7	6 1	15 8	91 0 0	2 9 11	...	3 1 10	96 11 9
Blacktown	Blacktown	35	44	79	25 9	35 1	61·0	252 0 0	1 11 11	...	65 9 10	319 1 9
Blackwall	Blackwall	20	9	29	17 2	6·3	23·5	99 5 0	2 3 7	...	13 11 0	114 19 7
Blakehurst	Blakehurst	26	32	58	18 7	23 1	41·8	171 0 0	1 2 9	...	4 19 10	177 2 7
Blakney Creek†	*Via* Yass	5	11	16	2·5	2 4	4·9	22 13 4	.. ..	...	.. ... .	22 13 4
Blandford	Blandford	18	24	42	14·1	18·1	32 2	139 5 0	1 7 2	4 10 3	67 11 10	212 14 3
Blayney	Blayney	138	115	253	103·4	91 3	194 7	476 0 0	10 10 5	1 5 6	40 0 8	527 16 7
Bloom Hill	O'Connell	20	18	38	14 5	11·9	26 4	148 0 0	0 12 10	...	0 15 0	149 7 10
Blowering	Tumut	19	15	34	14 0	12 9	26 4	136 0 0	1 4 7	...	14 19 4	152 3 11
Bluff River	Sandy Flat	13	15	28	8 8	11 3	20 1	113 0 0	1 0 6		3 1 10	117 2 4
Bo Bo Creek	Tinonee	14	14	28	11·8	11 4	23 2	102 0 0	1 15 4	3 0 0	2 11 10	109 7 2

* Closed 28th February. † Closed 30 April.

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls.	Total	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
								£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.
Bodalla	Bodalla	25	36	61	20 0	25 8	45·8	171 0 0	2 11 7	... ..	3 11 10	177 3 5
Boggabilla	Boggabilla	22	21	43	13 5	14 5	28 0	162 0 0	2 7 5	...	10 15 1	175 2 6
Boggabri	Boggabri	82	83	165	62 6	65 0	127·6	357 0 0	7 10 5	2 19 6	86 0 5	453 10 4
Boggumbil	Lismore	19	18	37	13 7	14 4	28 1	136 0 0	1 18 9	...	29 15 0	167 13 9
Bogolong	Grenfell	14	15	29	8 3	10 6	18 9	91 0 0	1 8 10	.	2 5 0	94 13 10
Bolivia	Bolivia	9	6	15	6 0	3 7	9 7	82 8 4	2 4 6	1 7 6	5 0 0	91 0 4
Bolwarra	West Maitland	38	41	79	30 8	33 7	64 5	237 0 0	2 18 1	... ..	37 15 9	277 13 10
Bomadeirry	Nowra	25	25	50	17·8	17 7	35 5	140 12 6	2 4 4	.. ...	2 15 7	145 12 5
Bombala	Bombala	58	54	112	43 7	37·4	81·1	343 18 4	4 7 6	2 0 0	14 4 8	364 10 6
Bomballaway	Wingello	10	14	24	8 0	11·8	19 8	91 0 0	1 9 10	.	21 16 10	114 6 8
Bombo*	Bombo	37	35	72	31·7	27 2	58 9	66 3 4	... ..	... ..	19 10 10	85 14 2
Bombowlee	Tumut	17	11	28	14 5	9·7	24 2	113 0 0	1 19 2	.....	0 10 0	115 9 2
Bondi	Bondi	115	118	273	102 0	79 8	181 8	509 8 4	9 0 5	.....	44 8 1	562 16 10
Booerie	Lismore	13	16	29	9·1	11·1	20 2	113 0 0	0 18 6	1 0 0	2 19 4	117 17 10
Booerie, Lower	do	21	6	27	17·3	4 1	21·4	113 0 0	1 17 8	...	3 1 4	117 19 0
Bookham	Bookham	11	11	22	7·9	7·9	15 8	91 0 0	1 8 2	...	2 15 0	95 3 2
Booligal	Booligal	24	28	52	19·9	22 7	42 6	148 0 0	2 1 10	.....	11 16 10	161 18 8
Boolong	Boolong	13	8	21	9 6	5 8	15 4	113 0 0	1 12 8	. ...	81 0 8	195 13 4
Boonoo Boonoo	Tenterfield	15	6	21	11 8	5 7	17 5	91 0 0	1 14 9	.....	1 15 10	94 10 7
Booral	Booral	25	15	40	19 6	12 1	31 7	148 0 0	0 14 11	. .	4 5 0	152 19 11
Boorolong	Armidale	11	6	17	8 7	4 7	13 4	125 0 0	. ..	2 0 0	31 15 0	158 15 0
Borambil	Cassilis	16	18	34	13 3	14·7	28 0	113 0 0	2 14 4	. ..	12 2 0	127 16 4
Boree	Junee Junction	9	12	21	5 7	8 1	13 8	91 0 0	0 4 2	.....	0 5 0	91 9 2
Borenore	Borenore	11	14	25	7 9	8·6	16 5	148 0 0	0 18 11		3 6 10	152 5 9
Boro, Lower	Boro	12	10	22	8 4	7 9	16 3	91 0 0	0 15 8	.....	0 10 0	92 5 8
Bossley Park†	Smithfield	10	10	20	3 5	5 5	9 0	45 10 0	0 18 8	. ...	1 5 10	47 14 6
Botany	Botany	92	113	205	71 4	80 6	152 0	440 6 8	7 16 10	1 1 0	128 5 11	577 10 5
Botobolar	Lower Botobolar	28	23	51	17 4	16 1	33 5	171 0 0	1 4 0	.. ..	3 12 1	175 16 1
Bourke	Bourke	171	141	312	122 4	95 8	218 2	710 17 4	15 11 6	..	40 15 7	767 4 5
Bourke, North	North Bourke	24	28	52	15 0	18 4	33 4	153 5 0	4 5 5	.....	3 14 10	161 5 3
Bowan	Bowan Park	22	29	51	12·9	22·5	35·4	165 5 0	.. ...	... .	43 18 4	209 3 4
Bowenfels	Bowenfels, South	30	16	46	22 6	12 5	35 1	171 0 0	1 4 1	...	11 19 4	184 3 5
Bowling Alley Pt	Bowling Alley Point	37	45	82	25 7	33·2	58 9	237 0 0	5 19 8	.....	414 12 1	657 11 9
Bowna	Bowna	26	33	59	21·2	23·4	44 6	171 0 0	2 6 8		14 5 10	187 12 6
Bowning	Bowning	28	23	51	18 2	14 4	32·6	214 8 4	1 19 5	2 14 0	10 6 4	229 8 1
Bowral	Bowral	228	195	423	177 1	143 5	320·6	1,015 5 0	17 3 3	5 0 0	608 18 9	1,646 7 0
Bowraville	Bowraville	35	27	62	25·4	19 5	44 9	250 16 1	1 15 4	..	96 14 7	349 6 0
Braidwood	Braidwood	123	109	232	87 6	79 3	166 9	429 15 0	10 5 10		14 10 11	454 11 9
Branga	Walcha	12	13	25	9 0	10 0	19 0	136 0 0	1 11 0	..	68 16 10	206 7 10
Branxton	Branxton	43	33	76	32 6	24 0	56 6	234 0 0	2 5 4	. ..	45 3 6	281 8 10
Brawlin	Brawlin	16	10	26	9 7	5 5	15 2	125 0 0	0 6 5	....	5 14 4	131 0 9
Breadalbane	Breadalbane	18	17	35	11 2	12 1	23 3	171 0 0	0 16 8	. ..	11 16 1	183 12 9
Bredbo	Bredbo	13	14	27	10 0	9 6	19 6	126 18 6	1 5 1	4 11 6	17 4 10	149 19 11
Breeza	Breeza	32	19	51	20 5	11 7	32 2	148 0 0	1 4 5	.	4 14 4	153 18 9
Brewarrina	Brewarrina	47	30	77	30 4	20 7	51 1	297 5 0	5 3 5		11 16 4	314 4 9
Brewongle	Brewongle	13	9	22	11·8	8·2	20 0	148 0 0	1 11 0	...	3 7 1	152 18 1
Bringelly	Bringelly	37	26	63	27 2	18 5	45 7	148 0 0	1 6 1	..	534 8 7	683 14 8
Broadwater	Broadwater	78	80	158	65 2	63 5	128·7	349 11 1	4 0 2	1 3 0	10 7 5	365 1 8
Brocklehurst	Brocklehurst	32	21	53	22 2	14 8	37 0	171 0 0	1 13 10	. ....	89 2 7	261 16 6
Brocklesby, West‡	Brocklesby	9	3	12	4 6	1 6	6 2	25 15 0		.....	0 12 10	26 7 10
Brodie's Plains	Inverell	22	19	41	16 8	15 4	32 2	171 0 0	1 10 8	...	7 14 4	180 5 0
Broke	Broke	23	19	42	18·1	14 9	33 0	135 13 4	1 1 6	19 2 4	14 16 0	170 13 2
Broken Hill	Broken Hill	459	461	920	325 5	312·4	637 9	2,328 9 0	20 3 1	..	84 17 4	2,433 9 5
Broken Hill, North	do	404	325	729	306 8	237 7	544 5	1,779 9 9	21 3 4	24 19 0	93 13 10	1,919 5 11
Brokenshaft Creek	Orange	10	6	16	7 2	4 6	11·8	103 16 8	2 2 2	. . ..	2 11 10	108 10 8
Brolgan	Tichborne	29	42	71	19 1	27 9	47 0	171 0 0	1 15 3	...	6 3 0	178 18 3
Bronte	Tarago	18	19	37	13 1	12 4	25 5	148 0 0	1 4 6	.. ..	2 19 0	152 3 6
Brookfield	Brookfield	13	11	24	9 0	7·3	16 3	91 0 0	1 10 6	..	7 19 1	100 9 7
Brooklet	Tintenbar	36	19	55	28 4	15 8	44 2	171 0 0	2 4 1	.....	7 16 10	181 0 11
Brooklyn	Brooklyn	26	12	38	21 5	8 9	30 4	148 0 0	1 14 6	... ..	2 11 10	152 6 4
Brooks' Creek	Gundaroo	13	7	20	9 2	5 4	14 6	113 0 0	1 2 3	. .	1 15 10	115 18 1
Brookstead	Armidale	15	10	25	10 0	6 7	16 7	68 5 0	.....	. ..	1 7 6	69 12 7
Brookvale	*via* Manly	14	10	24	12·0	9 3	21 3	91 0 0	0 18 8	...	21 0 2	112 18 10
Broughtonsworth	Burrowa	17	13	30	12·8	9 5	22 3	110 8 4	1 10 10	...	2 13 0	114 12 2
Broughton Vale	Broughton Vale	31	21	52	27·2	15 2	42 4	171 0 0	0 17 2	..	2 11 10	174 9 0
Broughton Village	Broughton Village	10	13	23	8 8	9 3	18·1	91 0 0	1 3 7	.....	2 12 0	94 15 7
Broula	Cowra	11	9	20	9 5	6 3	15·8	82 4 11	. ..	. ...	. ...	82 4 11
Brownlea	Rockley	17	5	22	11·7	4·0	15 7	83 10 0	.	1 0 0	12 15 10	97 5 10
Brown Mountain	Bemboka	19	6	25	13·0	4 6	17·6	241 0 0	0 14 2	... .	8 15 7	250 9 9
Brownmuir	Ellalong	10	7	17	8 5	6·3	14·8	80 0 0	1 9 6	. . . .	15 0 0	96 9 6
Brown's Creek	Brown's Creek	35	39	74	27 2	29·7	56 9	204 6 8	3 9 3	0 15 9	71 17 0	280 8 8
Brucedale	Wagga Wagga	21	17	38	16·5	15 3	31 8	125 0 0	2 4 0	...	4 8 0	131 12 0
Brungle (Aboriginal)	Brungle	10	8	18	7 3	5·2	12·5	52 15 0	1 11 8	...	2 6 0	56 12 8
Brunkerville	Mount Vincent	32	26	58	26 3	19 9	46 2	171 0 0	1 18 10	... .	7 15 7	180 14 5
Brunswick River	Brunswick	8	13	21	5·4	9 5	14 9	81 13 4	0 17 8	.. ..	... .	82 11 0
Brushy Hill	Aberdeen	9	10	19	5·7	5·5	11 2	68 0 0		. .	....	68 0 0
Bryan's Gap	Bryan's Gap	31	16	47	19 8	10 9	30·7	171 0 0	0 14 1	... ..	11 18 6	183 12 7
Buchanan	Buchanan	20	19	39	14 6	13 1	27 7	170 0 0	0 12 8	.. ...	12 15 4	183 8 0
Buckendoon	Buckendoon	12	11	23	9 8	9 6	19 4	171 0 0	0 19 6	.. ...	6 2 1	178 1 7
Buckhobble	Molong	14	8	22	9 9	5 2	15 1	96 10 0	1 14 11	2 7 0	2 7 0	102 18 11
Budjong	Kangaroo Valley	12	10	22	7 3	5 6	12 9	68 0 0	1 3 0	.	0 10 0	69 13 0
Budjong Vale	Cambewarra, West	18	10	28	13 1	7 3	20 4	113 0 0	1 9 8		4 4 0	118 13 8
Bulbudgerie	Wuuluman	8	7	15	6 8	5 6	12 4	108 16 8	0 19 11	...	2 11 10	112 8 5
Bulga	Bulga	24	11	35	17 5	7 1	21 6	148 0 0	.....	.....	32 3 10	180 3 10

* Closed 6 April. † Closed 30 June. ‡ Closed 31 March.

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys	Girls.	Total	Boys	Girls	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings Rent, Furniture, &c	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bulladelah	Bulahdelah	33	40	73	26·6	30·0	56·6	245 0 0	2 5 8	.. .	23 3 10	270 9 6
Bulli	Bulli	61	64	125	43·9	46·2	90·1	362 1 5	2 16 7	.....	17 2 5	382 0 5
Bulli Mountain	Sherbrooke	15	13	28	10·9	9·2	20·1	125 0 0	0 18 7	. ..	63 1 10	189 0 5
Bulli, North	Austinmer	23	18	41	14·5	14·0	28·5	205 0 0	1 9 10	.....	7 15 7	214 4 5
Bullokreek	Young	11	16	27	7·7	10·2	17·9	113 0 0	1 11 8	1 18 0	2 10 10	119 0 6
Bumbury	Bumbury	15	19	34	10·6	13·0	23·6	123 0 0	1 12 10	2 17 11	3 4 7	130 15 4
Bundanoon	Bundanoon	42	31	73	31·1	20·8	51·9	294 8 4	1 14 4	.	39 13 7	335 16 3
Bundarigo	South Grafton	18	14	32	12·0	9·7	21·7	89 1 8	1 1 1	0 17 0	9 3 4	100 3 1
Bundarra	Bundarra	39	39	78	27·2	25·5	52·7	231 3 4	2 0 11	. ..	9 6 7	242 10 10
Bungawalbyn	Bungawalbyn	41	19	60	28·1	13·2	41·3	187 0 0	2 1 10	...	6 11 0	195 12 10
Bungay	Wingham	14	8	22	10·5	7·5	18·0	91 0 0	1 8 7	...	1 4 0	93 12 7
Bungendore	Bungendore	48	22	70	33·8	14·8	48·6	258 10 0	... .	1 19 0	10 11 5	271 0 5
Bunglegumbie	Dubbo	20	22	42	12·5	15·5	28·0	136 0 0	1 3 7	.	153 8 6	290 12 1
Bungowannah	Bungowannah	8	5	13	6·3	3·6	9·9	125 0 0	... ..	.	3 2 1	128 2 1
Bungulla	Tenterfield	12	15	27	7·8	10·3	18·1	124 13 4	1 3 9	...	1 15 10	127 12 11
Bungwall Flat	Bungwall Flat	24	31	55	16·2	23·9	40·1	148 0 0	3 16 9	. . .	46 11 10	198 8 7
Bunmyong	Dubbo	10	10	20	6·0	6·5	12·5	125 0 0	0 9 10	. ....	3 11 10	129 1 8
Bunnabunoo	Vacy	20	18	38	13·0	13·5	26·5	125 0 0	2 0 4	10 15 0	20 2 4	157 17 8
Burkeville	Garland	20	16	36	14·5	13·7	28·2	148 0 0	1 0 8		19 9 7	168 10 3
Burraduc*	Bungwall Flat	5	5	10	4·2	4·5	8·7	94 3 4	0 19 1	.	2 13 10	97 16 3
Burraga	Burraga	68	55	123	46·1	39·6	85·7	333 0 0	3 18 2	10 0 0	21 13 4	368 11 6
Burragan	South Grafton	19	20	39	13·6	13·9	27·5	171 0 0	1 8 8	...	2 11 10	175 0 6
Burragate	Burragate	17	15	32	12·9	11·0	23·9	51 3 4	7 4 0	2 18 6	0 11 0	61 16 10
Burra Lake	Taralga	13	14	27	9·1	8·6	17·7	118 13 4	1 18 1	. ..	2 13 0	123 4 5
Burrangong	Young	27	20	47	19·1	12·5	31·6	171 0 0	1 3 6		43 0 8	215 4 2
Burrangong Heights	Young	31	15	46	24·9	10·6	35·5	171 0 0	2 1 4	... .	3 15 10	176 17 2
Burrawang	Burrawang	31	48	79	24·4	34·0	58·4	245 0 0	2 13 11	.	27 11 3	275 5 2
Burrembooka	Bombala	15	10	25	9·0	6·9	15·9	82 10 0	1 7 9	... .	2 8 6	86 6 3
Burrier	Nowra	11	11	22	7·6	7·1	14·7	125 0 0	0 18 3	.	2 11 10	128 10 1
Burrill	Milton	19	12	31	13·5	9·5	23·0	125 0 0	1 10 6	..	4 14 6	131 5 0
Burringbar	Burringbar	33	30	63	20·2	15·5	35·7	147 10 0	8 12 4	7 10 0	22 10 0	186 2 4
Burrowa	Burrowa	41	36	77	27·1	27·8	54·9	284 13 3	2 10 7	0 15 6	18 16 11	306 16 3
Burrumbuttock	Jindera	14	11	25	9·3	7·2	16·5	125 0 0	0 17 1	... .	4 9 9	130 6 10
Burrundulla	Mudgee	21	23	44	19·1	20·6	39·7	149 8 4			3 11 10	153 0 2
Burwood	Burwood	580	558	1,138	450·4	408·3	858·7	2,367 6 3	37 6 3	0 9 1	187 14 3	2,592 15 10
Byrock	Byrock	38	36	74	25·1	22·3	47·4	273 0 0	2 14 9	.....	18 11 11	294 6 8
Byng	Byng	20	10	30	15·9	8·2	24·1	148 0 0	2 4 2	.....	35 0 8	185 4 10
Byron Bay	Byron Bay	29	32	61	22·5	22·2	44·7	159 0 0	1 3 8	...	6 2 10	166 6 6
Byron Creek	Bangalow	24	23	47	18·7	17·0	35·7	148 0 0	1 10 10	.. ..	38 4 4	187 15 2
Caddigat	Adaminaby	7	12	19	5·0	9·3	14·3	86 8 4	0 17 1	.	10 10 0	97 15 5
Cadia	Cadia	13	17	30	8·2	11·6	19·8	125 0 0	1 0 5	.	4 10 5	130 10 10
Caergurle	Allynbrook	39	22	61	29·4	17·8	47·2	171 0 0	1 16 8	. . ..	2 7 10	175 14 6
Calare	Cowra	17	12	29	11·0	9·2	20·2	125 0 0	1 9 2	..	2 8 0	128 17 2
Calliope	Ulmarra	12	19	31	9·4	14·6	24·0	113 0 0	1 1 0	...	7 3 0	121 4 0
Cambewarra	Cambewarra	54	44	98	39·4	31·8	71·2	292 0 6	2 10 3	...	12 10 11	307 1 8
Cambewarra, West	West Cambewarra	22	15	37	16·3	11·2	27·5	113 0 0	1 0 7	..	14 4 11	128 5 6
Camberwell	Camberwell	26	26	52	17·2	20·2	37·4	171 0 0	.	... .	100 10 0	271 10 0
Camboon	Rylstone	13	15	28	8·6	11·6	20·2	125 0 0	1 8 8	..	12 17 10	139 6 6
Camden	Camden	127	90	217	88·8	64·5	153·3	403 15 0	.	. ..	14 18 5	418 13 5
Camdenville	Newtown	377	381	758	274·3	289·0	563·3	1,731 13 4	23 18 0	.	107 7 7	1,862 18 11
Campbelltown	Campbelltown	83	102	185	60·8	75·2	136·0	368 0 0	9 18 11		34 1 5	412 0 4
Camperdown	Camperdown	401	351	752	289·1	255·9	545·1	1,894 5 6	28 8 0	.. ...	266 4 4	2,188 17 10
Canadian Lead	Canadian Lead	19	22	41	14·3	18·2	32·5	251 0 0	1 12 4	..	8 5 0	260 17 4
Candelo	Candelo	48	53	101	41·2	39·8	81·0	307 17 5	4 7 10	3 5 0	9 5 7	324 15 10
Canley Vale	Canley Vale	39	18	57	28·1	12·0	40·1	148 0 0	1 2 2		3 11 10	152 14 0
Canoblas	Canoblas	21	14	35	15·7	10·3	26·0	148 0 0	1 5 9	... ..	3 11 10	152 17 7
Canowindra	Canowindra	59	62	121	44·1	46·1	90·2	287 0 0	2 11 7	...	76 2 5	365 14 0
Canterbury	Canterbury	175	145	320	126·4	107·2	233·6	655 1 7	10 1 6	.....	52 10 3	717 13 4
Captain's Flat	Captain's Flat	51	45	96	34·6	32·7	67·3	272 5 0	1 15 2	1 3 7	43 16 3	319 0 0
Carcoar	Carcoar	45	50	95	33·7	39·6	73·3	258 5 0	0 9 6	0 15 0	9 11 9	269 1 3
Cardiff	Cardiff	21	39	60	14·6	25·6	40·2	232 10 0	3 4 4	. ..	60 0 2	295 14 6
Cargo	Cargo	25	24	49	18·0	18·4	36·4	184 6 8	.	. ..	3 11 10	187 18 6
Carlingford	Carlingford	60	66	126	48·9	52·9	101·8	416 5 0	3 7 10	0 7 11	7 15 5	427 16 2
Carrathool	Carrathool	25	28	53	16·7	15·3	32·0	148 0 0	.. ..	....	182 5 2	330 5 2
Carrington	Carrington	160	142	302	122·3	105·0	227·3	772 1 8	12 15 3	...	56 13 2	841 10 1
Carroll	Carroll	25	26	51	18·3	18·3	36·6	171 0 0	2 10 8	. ....	3 18 10	177 9 6
Carroll Gap	Carroll	10	10	20	6·3	7·0	13·3	91 0 0	1 14 8	.....	3 2 1	95 16 9
Carr's Creek	Grafton	41	41	82	29·0	33·2	62·2	239 0 0	3 12 8	.....	33 16 10	276 9 6
Casino	Casino	79	75	154	57·5	54·5	112·0	453 1 8	3 18 9	2 5 0	29 0 2	488 5 7
Casino, South	do	29	23	52	23·4	19·2	42·6	171 0 0	1 3 9	... .	2 11 10	174 15 7
Cassilis	Cassilis	37	23	60	25·4	16·8	42·2	171 0 0	3 8 4	.....	24 10 0	198 18 4
Castle Doyle	Armidale	12	9	21	6·6	4·4	11·0	91 0 0	1 3 7	.....	1 0 0	93 3 7
Castle Hill	Castle Hill	61	64	125	49·3	51·0	100·3	283 14 4	4 9 0	.....	21 0 7	309 3 11
Castle Mountain	Castle Mountain	10	13	23	6·5	8·9	15·4	148 0 0	0 15 10	.... .	3 1 10	151 17 8
Castle Rag	Castle Rag	7	11	18	5·1	8·8	13·9	68 0 0	0 18 5	... ..	8 10 0	77 8 5
Castlereagh	Castlereagh	22	26	48	17·1	20·2	37·3	171 0 0	0 19 6	.....	40 1 10	212 1 4
Castlereagh-street	Sydney	156	138	294	111·9	92·4	204·3	757 19 9	7 1 7	... .	137 10 8	902 12 0
Castlereagh, Upper	Castlereagh	15	13	28	11·1	9·9	21·0	148 0 0	1 2 11	.....	6 11 10	155 14 9
Cathcart	Cathcart	31	26	57	20·8	19·9	40·7	171 0 0	2 12 6	.....	4 0 0	177 12 6
Catherine Hill Bay	Catherine Hill Bay	74	66	140	55·3	52·2	107·5	324 1 8	6 11 8	. ...	877 11 2	1,208 4 6
Cattai Creek	Coopernook	11	12	23	6·4	7·1	13·5	113 0 0	1 10 5	... ..	24 17 10	139 8 3
Cawdor	Camden	21	21	42	14·4	14·0	28·4	148 0 0	0 19 4	.....	8 4 11	157 4 3
Cedar Party Creek	Wingham	25	21	46	17·7	15·7	33·4	228 0 0	2 14 4	.....	14 15 7	245 9 11
Cessnock	Cessnock	19	21	40	15·4	15·9	31·3	148 0 0	1 3 11	....	3 11 10	152 15 9

* Closed 31 October.

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Chain of Ponds ...	Gunning	10	9	19	5 8	4 9	10 7	125 0 0	0 15 11	.....	3 6 10	129 2 9
Chalkerville	Mittagong	11	8	19	6 5	5 7	12 2	80 0 0	1 9 5	.....	3 5 0	84 14 5
Charlestown ...	Charlestown... . ..	95	85	180	72 0	62 2	134 2	406 15 0	4 17 9	.....	67 19 3	479 12 0
Charleville	Cadia	9	14	23	6 7	11 7	18 4	88 5 0	0 17 4	2 4 5	0 10 0	91 16 9
Chatsbury ..	Chatsbury	15	17	32	9 1	9 9	19 0	125 0 0	2 4 6	... ..	2 19 11	130 4 5
Chatswood ...	Chatswood	84	60	144	66 5	44 9	111 4	302 0 0	3 5 5	.....	42 16 4	348 1 9
Chatsworth Island	Chatsworth Island	69	71	140	49 9	50 6	100 5	285 12 7	2 8 9	.....	11 3 11	299 5 3
Cheviot	Lawrence	12	13	25	9 7	10 9	20 6	91 0 0	1 1 0	.	1 3 0	93 4 0
Chichester	Underbank	12	20	32	7 5	12 4	19 9	135 8 4	0 0 11	. ...	27 5 10	162 15 1
Clairvaulx	Reddestone	9	9	18	6 5	6 1	12 6	88 19 6	.....	7 13 3	2 15 5	99 8 2
Clairwood	Singleton	15	13	28	11 2	10 8	22 0	148 0 0	1 13 11	.....	36 11 2	186 5 1
Clarence Town ...	Clarence Town .	80	64	144	61 8	47 9	109 7	371 0 0	5 2 8	. . .	9 0 0	385 2 8
Clarendon	Eurongilly	9	9	18	5 2	5·6	10 8	103 16 8	1 18 8	... ..	3 6 10	109 2 2
Clareval	Stroud	13	9	22	10 8	7 3	18 1	80 18 4	. ..	. . .	2 0 0	82 18 4
Clarkson's Crossing	Nabiac	20	19	39	13 5	13 9	27 4	148 0 0	2 6 1	3 0 0	8 2 1	161 8 2
Cleveland-street ...	Redfern	895	850	1,745	673 2	641 1	1314 3	3,374 13 10	72 19 10	... .	249 12 2	3,697 5 10
Clifton	Clifton	55	65	120	41 7	54 2	95 9	343 3 4	4 1 3	...	10 19 11	358 4 6
Clunes	Clunes	12	30	42	9 5	25 3	34 8	172 13 4	1 2 11	6 0 0	2 7 8	182 3 11
Clybucca	Clybucca	19	12	31	15 0	8 0	23 0	102 0 0	.....	1 18 0	26 6 3	130 4 3
Cobar	Cobar	109	109	218	71 4	69 8	141 2	379 8 3	5 3 10	.....	12 11 11	397 4 0
Cobargo	Cobargo	58	69	127	41 9	48 1	90 0	343 5 0	3 16 1	.....	72 1 2	419 2 3
Cobbitty	Cobbitty	21	17	38	14 9	12 2	27·1	136 10 0	.	.. ..	49 0 5	185 10 5
Cobborah	Cobbora	7	14	21	4 6	9·5	14 1	80 0	1 1 3	.....	....	81 1 3
Cockatoo Flat	Walcha	13	10	23	6 6	4 6	11·2	91 0 0	0 3 3	.....	3 1 10	94 5 1
Cockburn River ...	Moonbi Railway Station	18	31	49	13 0	23 7	36 7	171 0 0	1 7 10	... .	3 15 7	176 3 5
Cockle Creek	Davis Town	12	10	22	10 5	8 5	19·0	86 8 4	0 5 10	.. ...	....	86 14 2
Codrington..	South Codrington .	9	12	21	6 4	9·6	16 0	113 0 0	0 6 0	.....	2 11 10	115 17 10
Codrington, North.	Wyrallah	11	8	19	8 0	6 7	14·7	70 6 10	0 17 4	... ..	2 10 0	73 14 2
Coffey Hill	Orange	13	15	28	9 5	11 6	21 1	113 0 0	0 19 6	.....	3 1 10	117 1 4
Cogo	Rolland's Plains	12	15	27	8 8	13 0	21·8	103 11 8	2 13 11	.....	2 11 10	108 17 5
Coldstream, Upper	Upper Coldstream..	14	18	32	10 9	11 3	22·2	148 0 0	0 14 4	.....	28 11 10	177 6 2
Colinton	Colinton	9	7	16	5 7	4·1	9 8	103 16 8	0 7 8	.. ..	3 5 0	107 9 4
Collarendabri	Collarendabri	26	18	44	18 3	12·0	30·3	148 0 0	3 3 9	.....	76 14 0	227 17 9
Collector	Collector	20	19	39	14 6	15 6	30 2	153 13 4	1 16 4	2 3 9	3 6 0	160 19 5
Collengullie.....	Wagga Wagga.....	8	10	18	5 2	5 8	11·0	77 10 10	1 11 5	... .	....	79 2 3
Collingrove	Murrumburrah ..	9	9	18	5 7	5 4	11 1	64 3 1	0 18 9	.....	0 9 0	65 10 10
Colonna.	Barraba	12	17	29	9 0	12 7	21·7	90 1 8	1 1 2	6 0 0	4 10 0	101 12 10
Colstoun	Gresford	9	17	26	8 0	14 6	22·6	96 10 0	1 6 3	... ..	21 16 10	119 13 1
Colyton...	Colyton	52	45	97	37 5	35 8	73 3	293 0 0	3 3 5	.....	10 15 3	306 18 8
Come-by-Chance .	Come-by-Chance ...	18	13	31	11 7	9·6	21 3	107 10 0	1 15 7	5 10 0	2 11 11	117 7 6
Comleroy Road	Kurrajong	26	27	53	19 4	20·5	39 9	243 15 0	1 5 9	22 5 0	13 1 5	280 7 2
Conargo.	Conargo.	11	9	20	9 2	6 6	15 8	91 0 0	1 6 5	...	2 0 0	94 6 5
Concord.	Concord	69	49	118	45·2	35 4	80 6	404 15 0	2 18 0	.	194 12 5	602 5 5
Condobolin.....	Condobolin..	54	46	100	39 2	32 9	72 1	278 10 0	2 16 0	2 5 0	7 7 0	290 18 0
Cooerwull	Bowenfels	40	34	74	29 9	25 2	55 1	253 15 10	2 6 3	... ..	9 17 7	265 19 8
Coogee.....	Coogee	93	52	145	70 5	37 6	108 1	331 18 4	6 6 0	. .	28 5 4	366 9 8
Cookardinia	Cookardinia	8	12	20	5 2	9 5	14·7	125 0 0	0 8 11	.....	3 1 10	128 10 9
Cook's Hill.... .. .	Newcastle, West. .	379	298	677	293 2	216 7	509 9	1,578 7 3	19 9 4	5 9 3	127 7 8	1,730 13 6
Coolabah	Coolabah.....	16	16	32	10 8	10 9	21 7	102 0 0	0 17 2	2 6 9	2 11 10	107 15 9
Coolac	Coolac.	30	29	59	21·3	23·6	44 9	171 0 0	2 6 5	.....	5 7 0	178 13 5
Coolah.....	Coolah..	33	28	61	25·7	24 5	50 2	285 0 0	2 9 4		8 15 7	296 4 11
Coolaman..... ...	Coolamon	44	50	94	28·6	31 2	59 8	251 0 0	2 9 1	1 8 6	310 2 8	565 0 3
Coolangatta.....	Coolangatta.	20	31	51	11 8	20 3	32 1	171 0 0	1 2 11		2 12 1	174 15 0
Coolongolook	Coolongolook	27	20	47	16 1	12·5	28 6	125 0 0	1 11 2	...	14 2 11	140 14 1
Cooma	Cooma	149	155	304	101 5	114·8	216 3	575 6 0	7 7 2	5 14 0	55 12 11	644 0 1
Coonabarabran .. .	Coonabarabran	66	52	118	46 2	35 9	82 1	313 0 0	2 17 3	.. ...	9 15 7	325 12 10
Coonamble	Coonamble	117	115	232	81 1	78·8	159·9	441 18 11	5 13 10	7 19 6	18 11 2	474 3 5
Coopernook	Coopernook	33	24	57	23 3	16 6	39 9	253 14 8	...	...	7 15 7	261 10 3
Cooper's Creek .	Bexhill	21	14	35	13 4	9·2	22 6	113 0 0	1 10 2	.....	2 11 10	117 2 0
Cooranbong	Cooranbong	18	13	31	13 4	9 0	22·4	113 0 0	1 3 2	..	3 5 4	117 8 6
Cootamundra	Cootamundra . .	174	160	334	129 7	121·6	251·3	634 18 4	10 16 0	3 11 6	35 5 2	684 11 0
Cooyal	Stony Creek	11	19	30	7·9	13 6	21 5	171 0 0	0 19 1	.....	4 2 9	176 1 10
Copeland, North...	Copeland	27	20	47	22 5	17 5	40 0	171 0 0	1 18 7	... .	19 11 10	192 10 5
Copmanhurst ...	Copmanhurst ...	14	17	31	11 8	13 9	25 7	113 0 0	1 3 9	.. .	192 17 10	307 1 7
Coraki	Coraki .. .	37	34	71	27·3	24 0	51 3	247 16 1	3 1 8	... ..	27 10 0	278 7 9
Cordeaux River ...	Mount Kembla .	10	11	21	8 5	8 1	16 6	74 8 10	. ....	0 18 6	. ... ..	75 7 4
Coreen	Daysdale	9	12	21	5 1	9 1	14 2	81 16 8	1 15 7	.....	0 10 0	84 2 3
Corindi	Corindi, Clarence...	5	18	23	4 4	12 8	17 2	91 0 0	1 1 5	1 10 0	2 11 10	96 3 3
Cormick's Creek ..	Maclean	16	14	30	12 7	8·4	21·1	113 10 1	0 9 9	... ..	1 11 6	115 11 4
Cornwallis	Richmond	12	5	17	9 4	4 3	13 7	71 0 0	0 19 2	... ..	.....	71 19 2
Corowa	Corowa	96	72	168	70 6	50 5	121·1	349 15 0	4 8 7	...	13 10 5	367 14 0
Corrimal	Corrimal	50	39	89	37 0	28·4	65 4	277 11 8	2 10 2	.	14 0 7	294 2 5
Cottawalla . ..	Crookwell...	16	13	29	11 2	10·0	21 2	148 0 0	.. ..	.....	3 12 1	151 12 1
Courabyra	Tumberumba	11	21	32	7·2	15·9	23 1	125 0 0	2 0 8	.....	3 12 0	130 12 8
Cow Flat	Cow Flat	13	12	25	9 7	8 2	17 9	125 0 0	0 19 1	. ..	3 11 4	129 10 5
Cowlong	Lismore	23	14	37	18 2	11 9	30 1	163 19 0	1 11 9	4 18 0	2 5 0	172 13 9
Cowper	Cowper	22	25	47	18 2	20 1	38 3	172 0 0	1 3 8		19 11 10	192 15 6
Cowra	Cowra	115	122	237	85 1	91·1	176·2	632 18 4	6 0 5	3 14 0	80 18 11	723 11 8
Craigie	Craigie	22	16	38	17·8	14 2	32 0	134 11 8	2 14 6	... ..	3 11 9	140 17 11
Cranebrook	Cranebrook . ..	24	24	48	16 9	18 8	35·7	180 8 4	0 6 7	0 17 3	16 3 4	197 15 6
Crawford River ...	Bulahdelah	8	15	23	4 8	10·0	14·8	125 0 0	1 1 1	.....	26 2 7	152 3 8
Croki	Croki	31	24	55	18 4	13 8	32 2	251 0 0	1 3 11	.....	7 15 7	259 19 6
Croobyar	Milton	23	23	46	16 7	17·2	33 9	171 0 0	1 19 8	..	12 1 7	185 1 3
Crookwell	Crookwell..... ..	101	109	210	71 4	74 6	146·0	448 0 0	6 12 10	2 6 6	75 17 11	532 17 3

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds				
		Boys	Girls	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Salaries	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c	Total
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Crookwell River	Binda	14	10	24	10·2	5·7	15·9	82 15 0	1 10 9	...	...	84 5 9
Croome	*via* Albion Park	16	27	43	12·6	20·8	33·4	171 0 0	0 19 3	...	5 5 10	177 5 1
Crown Ridge*	Tarana	3	4	7	3	4	7	6 13 4	...	...	.	6 13 4
Crown-street	Surrey Hills	803	839	1,642	619·3	625·4	1244·7	3,697 13 4	40 5 6	..	528 4 8	4,266 3 6
Croydon	Croydon	303	197	500	231·4	139·5	370·9	1,457 3 2	16 13 7	...	70 4 5	1,544 1 2
Croydon Park	Croydon	236	193	429	179·0	147·5	326·5	883 8 4	8 6 9	...	74 2 9	965 17 10
Crudine	Crudine	7	16	23	4·2	11·1	15·3	113 0 0	1 2 5	...	3 11 10	117 14 3
Cucumbark	Kyle	16	11	27	11·5	8·5	20·0	113 0 0	0 19 6	..	2 11 10	116 11 4
Cudal	Cudal	47	52	99	36·2	38·3	74·5	288 8 4	2 6 8	..	11 17 2	302 12 2
Cuddell Siding	Narrandera	12	22	34	9·0	18·3	27·3	116 0 3	1 2 7	6 0 0	31 13 7	154 16 5
Cudgebegong	Cudgebegong	15	15	30	8·0	9·4	17·4	113 0 0	1 13 4	..	20 5 0	134 18 4
Cudgegong	Cudgegong	19	15	34	12·9	11·5	24·4	171 0 0	1 6 2		3 11 10	175 18 0
Cudgen	Cudgen	26	18	44	19·3	14·1	33·4	144 0 0	2 7 3		116 9 8	262 16 11
Cuerinda, North	Manilla	12	12	24	8·4	8·7	17·1	91 0 0	0 19 10	.	.	91 19 10
Culcairn	Culcairn	17	17	34	12·0	13·4	25·4	148 0 0	1 3 5	...	62 17 4	212 0 9
Cullarin	Breadalbane	14	19	33	7·4	9·4	16·8	103 16 8	1 3 1	.	3 0 0	107 19 9
Cullen	Piper's Flat	38	33	71	29·1	21·5	50·6	266 5 0	2 17 6	..	9 15 0	278 17 6
Cullen Bullen	Cullen Bullen	20	20	40	16·7	14·6	31·3	148 0 0	1 3 6	.	3 11 10	152 15 4
Cullenbone	Cullenbone	14	24	38	10·6	17·5	28·1	125 0 0	0 17 8		3 11 10	129 9 6
Cullinga	Cullinga	15	12	27	9·5	7·6	17·1	115 16 8	1 6 11	....	3 16 0	120 19 7
Cumbalum	Ballina	14	14	28	10·5	12·3	22·8	85 6 8	0 17 2	...	32 3 2	118 7 0
Cummeragunja	Moama	26	28	54	22·6	26·2	48·8	157 13 7	4 0 7	...	60 0 0	221 14 2
Cumnock	Cumnock	38	36	74	24·3	25·0	49·3	210 2 0	3 8 5	.	10 4 0	223 14 5
Cundletown	Cundletown	33	36	69	24·5	27·3	51·8	236 12 4	1 3 4	. .	7 15 7	245 11 3
Cunningar	Cunningham	13	14	27	8·4	9·8	18·2	125 0 0	...	.	7 5 10	132 5 10
Cunningham Creek	Murrumburrah	12	21	33	8·2	14·6	22·8	112 10 2	1 10 4	2 12 6	1 6 0	117 19 0
Curban	Gilgandra	16	12	28	10·6	8·8	19·4	102 0 0	0 3 4	3 11 0	1 6 0	107 0 4
Curra Creek	Dignam's Creek	13	8	21	10·6	5·4	16·0	91 0 0	1 7 1	...	. ...	92 7 1
Curlewis	Curlewis	17	17	34	12·2	13·0	25·2	113 0 0	1 0 4	. . .	2 11 10	116 12 2
Currabubula	Currabubula	40	31	71	29·0	22·5	51·5	267 10 0	3 6 11		18 18 9	289 15 8
Curra Creek	Wellington	20	10	30	12·8	6·4	19·2	126 8 4	1 1 0	1 10 6	12 12 0	141 11 10
Currawang	Currawang	21	18	39	14·2	12·3	26·5	171 0 0	2 14 11	..	3 12 0	177 6 11
Currawarna	Coolamon	16	21	37	11·3	14·7	26·0	113 0 0	2 5 10	. ...	3 7 6	118 13 4
Cuthero	Wentworth	14	14	28	11·4	11·8	23·2	136 0 0	2 0 8	... .	2 11 0	140 11 8
Dalgetty	Buckley's Crossing	12	17	29	9·8	11·8	21·6	126 8 4	....	...	5 1 10	131 10 2
Dalmorton	Dalmorton	16	24	40	12·4	16·1	28·5	148 0 0	1 13 1		2 12 1	152 5 2
Dalton	Dalton	45	35	80	33·3	25·4	58·7	278 9 5	4 3 10	1 3 6	9 15 7	293 12 4
Dalwood	Rous Mill	15	14	29	12·5	11·2	23·7	113 0 0	1 3 10	.....	2 11 10	116 15 8
Dangar's Lagoon	Uralla	9	7	16	5·2	5·9	11·1	68 0 0	1 5 4	....	1 0 0	70 5 4
Dapper	Gulgong	11	13	24	8·5	10·0	18·5	89 3 4	1 4 2	... .	1 0 0	91 7 6
Dapto	Dapto	41	34	75	32·3	26·1	58·4	273 0 0	2 7 5	..	291 4 0	566 11 5
Dapto, West	Brownsville	23	16	39	17·5	12·5	30·0	171 0 0	0 16 7	. . .	2 11 10	174 8 5
Darawank	Failford	11	23	34	7·5	16·6	24·1	136 0 0	1 3 3		2 12 1	139 15 4
Darby's Falls	Mount M'Donald	15	4	19	9·0	2·9	11·9	91 0 0	0 15 8	... ..	11 1 4	102 17 0
Dark Corner	Sunny Corner	16	12	28	10·2	7·8	18·0	91 0 0	1 6 10	. ..	3 1 10	95 8 8
Darlinghurst	Darlinghurst	381	391	772	280·5	279·2	559·7	1,870 13 10	22 4 10	...	117 18 6	2,010 17 2
Darling Road	Balmain	744	669	1,413	594·1	481·6	1075·7	2,811 6 2	57 3 7	.. .	379 18 4	3,248 2 1
Darlington	Darlington	446	446	892	333·2	340·8	674·0	2,200 19 9	27 11 11	.	86 9 10	2,315 1 6
Darlington Point	Darlington Point	16	8	24	13·2	5·7	18·9	91 0 0	0 16 0	... .	1 0 0	92 16 0
Daviesville	Daviesville	41	31	72	32·1	22·0	54·1	204 6 8	5 2 9	2 15 0	106 3 5	318 7 10
Davis Creek	Davis Creek	6	12	18	4·8	10·1	14·9	94 8 4	...	.	0 10 0	94 18 4
Deep Lead	Parkes	21	15	36	13·8	11·1	24·9	125 0 0	1 18 1	.	4 4 4	131 2 5
Deepwater	Deepwater	53	57	110	45·9	45·2	91·1	326 10 0	3 16 1	. .	8 16 5	339 2 6
Delegate	Delegate	36	34	70	28·4	22·7	51·1	226 0 0	4 12 5	.... .	72 6 3	302 18 8
Demondrille	Demondrille	15	11	26	10·7	7·0	17·7	148 0 0	1 4 2	. ..	4 11 10	153 16 0
Demondrille Junction	Murrumburrah	27	28	55	20·7	23·5	44·2	171 0 0	2 3 6	.	5 1 7	178 5 1
Deniliquin	Deniliquin	173	140	313	119·3	96·4	215·7	620 10 0	7 11 4	3 6 6	52 15 4	684 3 2
Denman	Denman	39	30	69	28·3	24·0	52·3	229 14 0	...	32 10 11	9 3 2	271 8 1
Derringullen	Yass	7	15	22	5·2	12·7	17·9	113 0 0	0 17 6	..	3 14 9	117 12 3
Derry	Gaunain	20	8	28	13·7	5·8	19·5	131 16 8	1 6 2	2 19 6	2 11 10	138 14 2
Dinga Dinga	Cootamundra	12	5	17	8·4	3·9	12·3	68 0 0	1 12 9	0 14 6	1 0 0	71 7 3
Dingo Creek	Wherrol Flat	19	17	36	14·7	12·1	26·8	148 0 0	1 9 6		14 9 10	163 19 4
Donald	Armidale	13	14	27	10·9	10·8	21·7	125 0 0	1 5 2	. .	3 12 1	129 17 3
Dondingalong	Euroka	11	10	21	7·3	7·2	14·5	88 3 4	1 0 11	.. .	... .	89 4 3
Dondymun	South Grafton	16	12	28	11·3	9·7	21·0	126 8 4	..	.....	2 13 8	129 2 0
Double Bay	Woollahra	146	96	242	114·6	77·4	192·0	414 0 0	9 15 7	... ..	59 9 2	483 4 9
Downside	Downside	19	12	31	14·4	8·3	22·7	138 8 4	0 6 9	...	6 17 0	145 12 1
Drake	Drake	76	77	153	57·3	55·7	113·0	371 0 0	3 18 1	3 0 0	115 2 6	493 0 7
Drofwal	Coolahe	16	13	29	11·1	8·8	19·9	125 0 0	2 0 3	..	33 6 10	160 7 1
Drummoyne	Drummoyne	89	80	169	70·7	56·9	127·6	427 6 8	4 17 8	1 3 0	73 13 9	507 1 1
Dubbo	Dubbo	371	321	692	267·1	237·7	504·8	1,577 5 0	22 14 8	... .	56 19 1	1,656 18 9
Dudley	Dudley	73	51	124	51·5	38·9	90·4	320 7 1	4 7 5	... .	7 15 7	332 10 1
Dulwich Hill	Dulwich Hill	214	174	388	143·2	119·6	262·8	554 18 4	17 4 6	... ..	141 7 7	713 10 5
Dumaresq	Dumaresq	21	20	41	16·9	14·8	31·7	138 8 4	2 4 0	. .	4 16 4	145 8 8
Dumaresq Island	Cundletown	10	24	34	6·9	16·8	23·7	91 0 0	1 0 4	. .	2 12 1	94 12 5
Dundas	Dundas	51	54	105	39·6	39·9	79·5	280 8 4	2 4 0	0 13 8	41 10 7	324 16 7
Dundee	Dundee	21	10	31	12·4	6·7	19·1	125 0 0	...	.	3 1 10	128 1 10
Dungaree	Lue	25	15	40	18·7	12·3	31·0	131 5 10	1 3 1	7 3 0	12 2 6	151 14 5
Dungay Creek	Murwillumbah	17	17	34	13·1	14·6	27·7	101 1 8	0 17 6	4 0 0	41 7 0	147 6 2
Dungog	Dungog	119	96	215	89·4	66·5	155·9	418 13 10	7 4 9	. ..	138 7 9	564 6 4
Dungowan, Lower	Dungowan	26	24	50	21·1	18·4	39·4	171 0 0	1 15 0	.	2 15 0	175 10 0
Dungowan, Upper	Upper Dungowan	4	10	14	1·9	8·6	10·5	68 0 0	0 9 0	... ..	1 2 0	69 11 0
Dunkeld	Dunkeld	16	22	38	14·1	13·4	27·5	148 0 0	1 1 8	... .	13 2 1	162 3 9
Dunolly	Singleton	21	30	51	16·7	23·6	40·3	171 0 0	1 6 1	.....	13 10 1	185 16 2

* Closed, 31 January.

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Name of School.	Post Town	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dunoon	Lismore	18	16	34	12·8	12·0	24·8	136 0 0	1 4 10	.....	2 11 10	139 16 8
Dural	Dural	22	31	53	15·4	23·3	38·7	171 0 0	1 13 8	.....	2 11 10	175 5 6
Dural, Upper	do	14	10	24	12·9	8·2	21·1	113 0 0	1 9 7	.....	12 17 0	127 6 7
Duramana	Duramana	16	20	36	10·1	16·6	26·7	148 0 0	1 6 10	.....	3 9 4	152 16 2
Duri	Currabubula	29	10	39	18·7	7·2	25·9	102 0 0	1 10 0	.....	35 2 0	138 12 0
Duval View	Armidale	11	9	20	6·5	5·6	12·1	125 0 0	0 10 4	.....	39 10 9	165 1 1
Eagleton	Eskdale	23	17	40	18·8	12·5	31·3	148 0 0	2 4 2	.....	12 13 0	162 17 2
Eastgrove	Goulburn	88	70	158	64·2	47·6	111·8	416 19 9	.....	.....	15 15 5	432 15 2
Eastwood	Eastwood	59	50	109	44·1	36·1	80·2	299 13 4	2 4 3	3 6 2	11 16 7	317 0 4
Eatonsville	Eatonsville	20	23	43	14·0	17·4	31·4	148 0 0	.	1 5 0	57 13 10	206 18 10
Ebenezer	Ebenezer	22	27	49	19·0	21·8	40·8	148 0 0	2 16 0	.....	63 19 6	214 15 6
Eccleston	Eccleston	13	18	31	9·5	14·9	24·4	113 0 0	... .	.....	73 11 10	186 11 10
Eden	Eden	24	20	44	20·5	17·0	37·5	171 0 0	1 7 7	.....	5 16 10	178 4 5
Eden Valley	Inverell	14	15	29	10·0	11·9	21·9	113 0 0	2 11 9	.....	2 15 0	118 6 9
Edge Hill	Henty	15	15	30	10·8	11·3	22·1	112 16 6	1 13 2	0 11 9	2 11 10	117 13 3
Edith	Oberon	13	14	27	10·0	11·4	21·4	113 0 0	1 18 3	2 14 9	4 11 10	122 4 10
Edwardstown	South Gundagai	25	26	51	17·1	17·8	34·9	171 0 0	2 3 5	.... .	53 2 1	226 5 6
Eglinford	Ellalong	14	12	26	10·3	9·6	19·9	113 0 0	2 1 1	.....	3 2 0	118 3 1
Eglinton	Eglinton	17	22	39	11·7	16·6	28·3	180 0 0	2 0 3	.....	3 6 10	185 7 1
Eldershe	Eldershe	31	19	50	22·9	16·4	39·3	171 0 0	2 8 9	. ....	26 4 10	199 13 7
Ellalong	Ellalong	26	27	53	19·8	22·0	41·8	199 5 0	.....	1 16 6	4 18 7	206 0 1
Elmwood	Moss Vale	16	9	25	12·3	7·4	19·7	113 0 0	0 13 0	2 7 10	4 3 10	120 4 8
Elsmore	Inverell	27	31	58	20·0	21·9	41·9	171 0 0	4 4 10	... ..	7 8 0	182 12 10
Emmaville	Emmaville	91	104	195	68·1	80·0	148·1	431 5 0	7 18 6	2 0 0	30 19 5	472 2 11
Emu	Emu	57	58	115	38·9	39·1	78·0	262 15 0	2 10 8	.....	8 0 7	273 6 3
Enmore	Newtown	332	302	634	250·7	219·2	469·9	1,618 4 5	23 0 8	... .	170 10 11	1,811 16 0
Erina	*Via* Gosford	19	15	34	12·3	10·0	22·3	113 0 0	1 16 9	. ....	2 8 0	117 4 9
Eringonia	Eringonia	13	16	29	9·9	11·1	21·0	102 0 0	2 5 0	7 10 0	3 11 10	115 6 10
Ermington	Ermington	26	34	60	19·6	23·8	43·4	171 0 0	2 1 10	.....	7 8 10	180 10 8
Erskine Park	St. Mary's	15	20	35	11·9	13·6	25·5	142 5 0	2 3 6	.....	7 11 10	152 0 4
Erskineville	Erskineville	741	700	1,411	531·3	515·2	1046·5	2,649 0 10	44 9 4	.....	809 8 4	3,502 18 6
Eschol	Dubbo	20	13	33	14·9	9·6	24·5	124 10 0	1 19 2	.....	3 5 0	129 14 2
Esk Bank	Lithgow	394	337	731	299·4	257·6	557·0	1,823 0 0	35 17 2	.....	158 6 5	2,017 3 7
Euabalong	Euabalong	10	12	22	8·5	8·0	16·5	113 0 0	1 9 4	.....	4 2 10	118 12 2
Eugowra	Eugowra	23	28	51	17·6	22·6	40·2	148 0 0	1 17 5	... ..	9 14 10	159 12 3
Eulah Creek	Narrabri	16	16	32	10·0	9·8	19·8	148 0 0	1 12 5	.....	2 11 10	152 4 3
Eulomogo	Dubbo	17	12	29	9·0	7·3	16·3	80 18 4	1 5 6	...	.....	82 3 10
Euralie	Yass	5	12	17	2·4	6·3	8·7	125 0 0	0 15 8	.. ...	3 6 10	129 2 6
Eurimbla	Cumnock	11	8	19	7·6	5·5	13·1	68 1 8	0 8 4	2 0 0	0 12 10	71 2 10
Eurobodalla	Eurobodalla	13	14	27	10·2	10·5	20·7	113 0 0	1 11 10	3 0 0	14 4 1	131 15 11
Euroka	West Kempsey	38	34	72	29·0	22·7	51·7	244 13 4	2 4 9	... .	1,149 13 3	1,396 11 4
Eurunderee	Eurunderee	20	22	42	14·8	15·9	30·7	148 0 0	1 9 9	.....	9 12 0	159 1 9
Euston	Euston	25	16	41	18·5	11·5	30·0	160 0 0	1 5 10	.....	3 11 10	164 17 8
Euwylong	Raymond Terrace	22	21	43	16·9	15·0	31·9	136 0 0	2 6 8	.....	5 1 10	143 8 6
Evans' Plains	Evans' Plains	8	14	22	6·2	9·9	16·1	113 0 0	1 1 8	.....	3 6 10	117 8 6
Everett	Everett	13	12	25	8·8	6·9	15·7	102 0 0	0 14 10	....	3 7 10	106 2 8
Everton Vale	Rocky River	11	10	21	7·4	7·2	14·6	91 0 0	1 16 8	.....	3 9 0	96 5 8
Exeter	Exeter	26	19	45	18·4	14·3	32·7	124 10 0	1 18 7	0 14 3	20 1 0	147 3 10
Failford	Failford	20	9	29	12·8	6·6	19·4	91 0 0	1 9 6	. . ..	17 6 0	109 15 6
Fairfield	Fairfield	71	76	147	53·7	54·5	108·2	313 0 0	2 6 11	. ..	16 8 5	331 15 4
Fair Hill	Cudal	7	7	14	5·6	5·0	10·6	103 16 8	.....	.....	3 1 10	106 18 6
Fairview	Wallabadah	12	8	20	7·9	5·5	13·4	91 0 0	0 3 11	... ..	1 10 3	92 14 2
Fairy Meadow	Fairy Meadow	63	59	122	43·8	42·3	86·1	269 11 8	4 0 4	... ..	7 15 7	281 7 7
Falconer	Guyra	18	9	27	13·1	6·9	20·0	91 0 0	1 16 5	.....	24 2 4	116 18 9
Falls, The	Nowra	31	20	51	24·1	16·7	40·8	171 0 0	1 11 10	... ..	9 16 0	182 7 10
Farnham	Stuart Town	12	17	29	6·0	12·2	18·2	132 8 4	0 17 6	. ...	3 12 6	136 18 4
Felled Timber Creek	Dalton	12	13	25	7·9	9·6	17·5	125 0 0	1 12 1	.....	19 14 6	146 6 7
Ferndale	Gilmore	8	12	20	5·7	8·1	13·8	125 0 0	0 13 3	.....	23 1 10	148 15 1
Fern Glen	Stockyard Creek	13	5	18	10·5	4·6	15·1	81 10 0	0 19 1	1 10 0	.....	83 19 1
Fernhill	Inverell	23	20	43	17·1	13·1	30·2	124 0 0	1 2 3	.....	3 1 8	128 3 11
Fernmount	Fernmount	28	24	52	23·0	17·0	40·0	171 0 0	1 10 1	... ..	2 11 10	175 1 11
Fifield	Fifield	20	22	42	12·3	14·4	26·7	52 0 0	5 12 11	2 10 0	45 6 0	105 8 11
Fish River Creek	Fish River Creek	14	13	27	7·8	6·8	14·6	125 0 0	1 13 10	... ..	3 7 1	130 0 11
Five Dock	Five Dock	89	81	170	70·6	65·2	135·8	340 0 0	5 13 0	.....	45 16 1	391 9 1
Five Islands	Barry, *via* Blayney	21	21	42	16·6	15·3	31·9	107 10 0	2 9 1	.....	3 4 4	113 3 5
Fladbury	Dundee Railway Station	16	8	24	11·0	6·4	17·4	88 5 0	1 4 9	.....	0 10 0	89 19 9
Forbes	Forbes	247	252	499	183·7	181·9	365·6	798 15 5	6 4 11	3 19 7	153 4 0	962 3 11
Forest Hill	Wagga Wagga	16	19	35	12·3	12·8	25·1	125 0 0	1 11 9	.....	38 11 1	165 2 10
Forest Lodge	Glebe	517	471	988	389·5	335·7	725·2	2,140 11 6	27 16 11	... .	697 3 0	2,865 11 5
Forest, The	Forest Reefs	21	25	46	14·1	16·0	30·1	148 0 0	1 8 7	. ....	94 10 7	243 19 2
Forster	Forster	29	21	50	14·8	10·7	25·5	122 0 0	2 18 8	4 1 9	24 16 10	153 17 3
Fort-street	Sydney	1,117	726	1,843	941·0	542·9	1483·9	4,575 15 7	121 1 2	.....	709 2 7	5,405 19 4
Fort-street, Lower	Sydney	161	122	283	123·5	88·2	211·7	587 12 10	6 12 11	... ..	198 10 11	792 16 8
Fosterton	Dungog	16	10	26	12·2	7·6	19·8	113 0 0	0 12 10	.....	2 5 0	115 17 10
Four-mile Creek	East Maitland	14	16	30	10·7	11·5	22·2	125 0 0	.. ..	. ....	38 14 7	163 14 7
Foxground	Gerringong	13	15	28	9·3	9·9	19·2	148 0 0	1 12 11	.....	40 17 8	190 10 7
Frampton	Moatefield	34	19	53	25·0	11·6	36·6	148 0 0	6 4 5	.....	176 1 0	330 5 5
Frederickton	Frederickton	75	69	144	52·7	51·2	103·9	369 13 4	7 15 8	.....	10 8 5	387 17 5
Freeman's Reach	Freeman's Reach	37	41	78	26·9	28·0	54·9	251 0 0	2 8 7	... ..	9 16 5	263 5 0
Frogmoor	Frogmoor	23	24	47	17·2	17·6	34·8	170 0 0	1 9 7	.....	3 5 0	174 14 7
Frome's Creek	Mudgee	10	12	22	7·2	9·1	16·3	98 16 8	0 10 0	1 5 0	63 5 10	163 17 6
Fullerton	Fullerton	15	9	24	8·3	4·7	13·0	113 0 0	1 9 0	... ..	3 1 10	117 10 10
Furracabad	Glen Innes	11	15	26	9·6	12·9	22·5	91 0 0	.....	.....	3 8 1	94 8 1
Galathara Road	Narrabri	16	11	27	12·2	9·1	21·3	125 0 0	0 19 2	.....	29 8 3	155 7 5

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Galley Swamp	Galley Swamp	27	24	51	21·5	18·5	40·0	171 0 0	1 15 0	.....	3 11 10	176 6 10
Galston	Galston	42	36	78	27·3	25 1	52 4	234 0 0	4 11 7	.....	10 5 7	248 17 2
Galston Heights	Galston	19	16	35	16·6	14·1	30 7	63 5 5	6 1 6	7 6 9	0 5 0	76 18 8
Galwadgerie	Dripstone	12	12	24	7·5	10·3	17·8	103 3 4	1 7 6	1 4 0	4 9 0	110 3 10
Gardener's Road	Waterloo	239	214	453	168·7	149·1	317·8	762 11 8	12 4 9	.....	175 2 3	949 18 8
Garfield	Bega	12	14	26	9 3	9 7	19 0	148 0 0	1 2 5	.....	3 1 10	152 4 3
Garra	*Via* Molong	23	14	37	17 9	7 6	25·5	148 0 0	.....	.....	3 6 10	151 6 10
Gaspard	Wallabadah	13	9	22	7 9	7 0	14·9	76 18 4	.....	.....	.....	76 18 4
Gentleman's Halt	Gentleman's Halt	23	14	37	18·9	11·6	30·5	145 0 0	1 11 3	.....	24 8 6	170 19 9
George's Creek	Bundarra	12	7	19	6·2	5·6	11·8	80 0 0	0 7 0	.....	2 16 6	83 3 6
Germanton	Germanton	38	37	75	24·6	27·3	51·9	228 0 0	2 5 2	.....	56 4 8	286 9 10
Gerogery	Gerogery	28	17	45	18 6	12·8	31·4	136 10 0	1 9 10	.....	35 12 7	173 12 5
Gerogery Railway Station.	Gerogery	8	6	14	7·4	5·2	12 6	83 15 9	1 13 6	2 8 9	0 10 0	88 8 0
Gerringong	Gerringong	52	66	118	40·9	47 5	88·4	283 10 0	3 15 8	.....	8 0 2	295 5 10
Gerrymberryn	South Grafton	20	19	39	13·2	15·1	28·3	171 0 0	1 16 8	.....	7 11 10	180 8 6
Geurie	Geurie	22	24	46	15·1	17·2	32·3	142 13 4	1 5 7	.....	17 17 9	161 16 8
Ghinni Ghinni	Ghinni Ghinni	19	8	27	13 3	4·9	18·2	148 0 0	1 11 7	.....	2 12 1	152 3 8
Giant's Creek	Denman	20	16	36	14·2	13·1	27·3	125 0 0	1 6 11	.....	2 12 1	128 19 0
Gilgai	*Via* Inverell	30	20	50	22·0	16 4	38·4	171 0 0	.....	.....	10 4 10	181 4 10
Gilgandra	Gilgandra	29	17	46	18·4	12 3	30 7	148 0 0	2 4 11	.....	8 10 4	158 15 3
Gilliston	West Maitland	38	27	65	26 4	19 3	45·7	159 0 0	2 11 11	.....	71 14 4	233 6 3
Girilambone	Girilambone	33	33	66	25·1	23 7	48·8	208 11 5	.....	.....	23 10 7	232 2 0
Gladesville	Gladesville	57	34	91	43·9	27·3	71·2	263 8 4	1 6 6	.....	24 1 5	288 16 3
Gladstone	Gladstone	42	36	78	29 9	24·4	54 3	235 13 4	1 19 0	.....	26 18 4	264 10 8
Glanmire	Glanmire	9	8	17	6 2	5 9	12·1	103 0 0	1 13 5	.....	3 6 10	108 0 3
Glebe	Glebe	668	619	1,287	513·4	451·0	964·4	2,906 12 1	60 8 11	3 5 6	205 6 3	3,175 12 9
Glen	Tent Hill	46	54	100	38·3	40 7	79 0	232 10 0	2 5 10	.....	9 17 7	244 13 5
Glenbrook	Glenbrook	12	12	24	7·9	9·2	17·1	89 1 8	0 14 10	0 5 0	1 15 0	91 16 6
Glenburn	Wiseman's Creek	7	17	24	4 3	11·7	16·0	125 0 0	1 14 2	.....	6 16 10	133 11 0
Glencoe	Glencoe	20	18	38	11·7	13·9	25·6	136 0 0	1 5 4	.....	2 15 0	140 0 4
Glendon Brook	Glendon Brook	20	18	38	15·3	15·3	30 6	125 0 0	1 5 2	3 15 7	2 11 10	132 12 7
Glenfield	Liverpool	25	22	47	18·2	15 5	33 7	145 0 0	.....	.....	38 0 7	183 0 7
Glenhaven	Glenhaven	17	9	26	12·7	6·9	19 6	125 0 0	1 5 2	.....	31 13 1	157 18 3
Glen Innes	Glen Innes	173	157	330	127·3	116·3	243·6	791 3 4	14 18 5	6 16 9	160 3 6	973 2 0
Glenmore	Oaks	18	10	28	16·2	8·5	24·7	148 0 0	1 6 7	.....	29 11 10	178 18 5
Glenmore Road	Paddington	151	132	283	106·9	94·9	201·8	905 8 3	4 4 6	.....	40 17 2	950 9 11
Glen Morrison	Glen Morrison	12	12	24	7·4	8 0	15·4	136 0 0	1 11 7	.....	2 15 0	140 6 7
Glenreagh	South Grafton	16	10	26	9·9	6·2	16·1	113 0 0	.....	.....	12 0 9	125 0 9
Glenroy	Tumberumba	15	9	24	9 8	6 5	16·3	113 0 0	0 16 2	3 10 0	5 17 6	123 3 8
Glenthorne	Glenthorne	17	20	37	13·0	14·3	27·3	125 0 0	1 17 11	.....	44 16 8	171 14 7
Glen William	Glen William	11	17	28	8 8	12 9	21 7	148 0 0	0 11 2	.....	2 11 10	151 3 0
Glenwood	Hall	10	9	19	7 4	6·6	14 0	82 11 6	.....	.....	1 12 1	84 3 7
Gobarralong	Coolac	12	16	28	7 3	10·6	17 9	103 16 8	1 11 10	.....	3 18 0	109 6 6
Gocup	Gocup	16	16	32	10·5	9 9	20 4	148 0 0	1 8 5	.....	2 16 10	152 5 3
Golspie	Golspie	17	11	28	11·9	8 5	20·4	108 0 0	0 19 0	2 0 0	2 9 10	113 8 10
Gondarin Creek	Mount Keira	14	16	30	9·5	10 7	20·3	94 13 4	1 6 10	.....	11 2 1	107 2 3
Goobang	Parkes	17	17	34	12·0	11·0	23·0	148 0 0	1 8 2	.....	3 6 10	152 15 0
Good Hope	*Via* Yass	9	14	23	7·1	12·0	19·1	113 0 0	0 15 11	.....	3 7 0	117 2 11
Goodooga	Goodooga	24	20	44	18 4	14 5	32 9	172 0 0	.....	.....	4 9 7	176 9 7
Googong	Queanbeyan	11	8	19	8 3	5·6	13 9	91 0 0	0 8 10	.....	0 10 0	91 18 10
Goolagong	Goolagong	20	21	41	15 8	14·1	29 9	148 0 0	1 3 7	.....	3 12 1	152 15 8
Goolma	Goolma	17	12	29	12 3	8·7	21 0	99 18 4	2 14 9	.....	2 19 0	105 12 1
Goonellebah	Lismore	42	29	71	27·4	20 1	47·5	171 0 0	1 4 8	.....	9 6 10	181 11 6
Goonoo Goonoo	Goonoo Goonoo	12	8	20	7 8	5·3	13·1	91 0 0	0 16 7	.....	.....	91 16 7
Goonoowigall	Inverell	24	23	47	16 1	18·5	34·6	159 0 0	2 2 4	.....	3 17 10	165 0 2
Goorangoola	Goorangoola	15	10	25	11 0	6·3	17 3	91 0 0	1 9 1	.....	.....	92 9 1
Goonhurst	Goonoo Goonoo	9	14	23	6 3	11·9	18 2	91 0 0	0 18 11	.....	7 11 10	99 10 9
Gordon	Gordon	70	83	153	56·7	63 1	119·8	295 1 8	5 6 5	.....	29 12 11	330 1 0
Gordonville	Bellingen	21	20	41	15·9	14 5	30·4	148 0 0	1 11 6	.....	2 16 1	152 7 7
Gorham	Rye Park	18	17	35	11·1	11·9	23·0	108 0 0	2 1 0	2 14 0	16 6 10	129 1 10
Gosford	Gosford	76	73	149	57 2	55·7	112 9	302 8 4	2 0 3	0 9 11	22 8 5	327 6 11
Gosforth	Gosforth	14	14	28	10 2	10·5	20 7	148 0 0	0 15 3	.....	4 1 4	152 16 7
Gosling Creek	Orange	12	13	25	5·9	8·4	14·3	91 0 0	1 3 0	.....	3 6 10	95 9 10
Gough Town	Merrylands	79	74	153	58·7	51·1	109 8	315 15 0	4 1 7	.....	9 1 7	328 18 2
Goulburn	Goulburn	270	330	600	305·2	251·6	456 8	1,565 16 8	34 9 5	1 2 9	97 14 3	1,699 3 1
Goulburn, North	do	227	186	413	166 7	140·9	307·6	995 18 9	17 19 10	1 10 0	75 16 7	1,091 5 2
Goulburn, South	do	258	209	467	201·4	154·3	355 7	1,016 18 4	13 1 4	1 11 1	973 14 9	2,005 5 6
Gouldsville	Singleton	24	19	43	16 7	17·3	34 0	134 5 0	1 18 0	.....	16 11 10	152 14 10
Gourlay	Bemboka	9	9	18	7·2	8·4	15 6	126 0 0	0 15 1	.....	15 17 0	142 12 1
Gowrie	Goonoo Goonoo	8	10	18	7·1	9 0	16 1	62 10 6	0 11 6	10 18 3	.....	74 0 3
Grafton	Grafton	368	354	722	290·9	285·5	576·4	1,780 17 4	36 11 11	3 4 3	493 9 8	2,314 3 2
Grafton, South	South Grafton	108	97	205	81·7	73·1	154·8	405 16 8	7 10 11	.....	10 7 5	423 15 0
Graman	Graman	18	12	30	12·8	7·1	19·9	125 0 0	0 9 2	3 12 0	43 1 6	172 2 8
Grantham	George's Plains	22	20	42	14·2	12·9	27·1	148 0 0	0 16 4	.....	3 6 10	152 3 2
Granville	Granville	360	327	687	267·3	232 0	499·3	1,560 5 0	28 12 6	6 2 7	90 0 4	1,685 0 5
Granville, North	do	180	127	307	133·1	93 2	226·3	741 4 0	6 6 6	.....	25 15 10	773 6 4
Granville, South	do	78	68	146	51·6	46 8	98·4	297 0 0	2 13 11	.....	59 4 11	358 18 10
Grattai	Mudgee	14	6	20	11·2	5·0	16·2	91 0 0	1 16 5	.....	3 11 10	96 8 3
Great Central	Mount Hope	20	8	28	15·7	5·6	21·3	168 0 0	1 14 7	.....	50 8 6	220 3 1
Greendale	Greendale	14	8	22	12·1	6·3	18·4	91 0 0	1 0 9	.....	2 11 10	94 12 7
Green Grove	Cudal	7	14	21	5·0	11·0	16 0	91 0 0	1 6 1	.....	17 5 0	109 11 1
Green Hill	Green Hill	28	22	50	22·6	17·4	40 0	171 0 0	0 19 1	.....	3 1 10	175 0 11
Green's Gunyah	The Rock	20	19	39	15·8	13·8	29·6	113 0 0	1 10 5	.....	9 14 4	124 4 9

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys	Girls.	Total.	Boys	Girls	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Green Valley ...	Liverpool ..	20	12	32	16 0	9 4	25·4	99 18 4	1 4 3	.....	14 10 7	115 13 2
Greenwell Point ..	Greenwell Point	22	26	48	15·8	18 1	33 9	148 0 0	1 9 7	.....	66 2 5	215 12 0
Greenwich	Greenwich ..	25	26	51	21·3	21 1	42·4	136 0 0	1 14 10	.....	61 8 9	199 3 7
Greenwood	Tumberumba ...	10	10	20	6 5	5 1	11 6	125 0 0	0 17 9	4 0 0	3 4 4	133 2 1
Gregadoo	Wagga Wagga	17	13	30	12·5	11 1	23·6	113 0 0	1 19 10	...	2 16 10	117 16 8
Greghamstown ...	Blayney	15	15	30	11 3	9 7	21 0	125 0 0	...	. .	17 6 10	142 6 10
Gregra	Cudal	17	11	28	12 8	7·3	20 1	113 0 0	1 1 5	.. ...	3 6 10	117 8 3
Greig's Flat	Greig's Flat	27	23	50	23 0	16 3	39 3	148 0 0	2 1 0	2 10 0	56 0 6	208 11 6
Grenfell	Grenfell	99	88	187	72 9	64 4	137 3	457 0 0	5 5 11	.....	11 8 0	473 13 11
Gresford	Gresford	32	34	66	23 5	24 5	48 0	171 0 0	...	.	7 15 7	178 15 7
Greta	Greta	148	131	279	109 5	92 4	201 9	721 8 3	10 5 2	4 3 2	21 2 5	756 19 0
Grong Grong	Grong Grong	30	32	62	19 1	22 7	41 8	171 0 0	2 13 6	... .	33 3 1	206 16 7
Guildford	Guildford	33	16	49	22 4	10 9	33 3	159 0 0	1 9 0	. . .	7 12 1	168 1 1
Gulargambone.....	Gulargambone	30	32	62	23 3	23 8	47 1	163 15 6	1 16 6	...	12 3 0	177 15 0
Gulgamree	*Via* Mudgee	18	28	46	11 5	18 3	29 8	171 0 0	0 12 6	...	3 11 11	175 4 5
Gulgong	Gulgong	79	97	176	60 3	78 5	138 8	404 10 0	4 7 5	. . ..	32 13 0	441 10 5
Gulgullendah	Obley	11	4	15	9 9	3 9	13 8	91 0 0	1 11 0	... .	4 5 0	96 16 0
Gullen	Gullen	28	27	55	18 0	17 5	35 5	171 0 0	1 12 2	.....	8 1 10	180 14 0
Gullen Flat	Gullen Flat	13	6	19	8 3	5 2	13 5	91 0 0	...	.	.....	91 0 0
Gum Flat...	Gum Flat	35	19	54	28 7	14 9	43 6	160 6 8	... ..	7 10 0	4 15 2	172 11 10
Gum Spring .. .	Eugowra	14	5	19	12 5	4 3	16 8	113 0 0	1 9 4		3 6 10	117 16 2
Gunbar	Gunbar	10	18	28	6 6	11 9	18 5	113 0 0	1 5 7	.....	3 12 0	117 17 7
Gundagai ...	Gundagai	96	69	165	67 3	45 7	113 0	294 11 8	7 5 9	2 2 9	31 11 5	335 11 7
Gundagai, South	do	45	47	92	33 6	31 9	65 5	231 13 4	2 7 1	... .	12 6 5	246 6 10
Gundaroo	Gundaroo	27	24	51	18 1	18 6	36 7	148 0 0	1 9 5	...	5 10 7	155 0 0
Gundurimba ...	Gundurimba .	27	26	53	21 5	21 1	42 6	171 0 0	1 4 2		2 11 10	174 16 0
Gundy	Gundy	22	24	46	14 4	15 6	30 0	148 0 0	..	.....	3 6 5	151 6 5
Gungal	Gungal	11	8	19	7 2	4 6	11 8	73 18 5	1 15 9	1 2 0	.....	76 16 2
Gunnedah	Gunnedah	136	123	259	106 8	98 8	205 6	545 10 0	12 4 3	.	220 11 0	778 5 3
Gunning	Gunning	60	43	103	43 5	29 5	73 0	320 16 9	2 16 3	2 16 6	10 1 0	336 10 6
Guntawang	Guntawang . ..	15	29	44	9 1	21 7	30 8	171 0 0	1 14 4	..	4 2 1	176 16 5
Guyong	Guyong	24	18	42	16 3	11 9	28 2	148 0 0	1 4 11	... .	26 2 10	175 7 9
Guyra	Guyra	36	30	66	24 5	23 2	47 7	171 0 0	2 19 9	... .	45 10 7	219 10 4
Gwynne	Old Junce	15	15	30	9 7	9 0	18 7	83 8 4	1 6 3	3 0 7	1 14 3	89 9 5
Hall's Creek	Bingara	18	15	33	13 7	10 0	23 7	125 0 0	0 15 11	... .	3 5 4	129 1 3
Hamilton .	Hamilton	393	371	764	314 6	291 9	606 5	1,929 19 5	31 15 8	3 4 3	126 18 6	2,091 17 10
Hanbury	Waratah	130	143	273	107 0	112 8	219 8	648 8 7	5 8 2	. .	57 7 11	711 4 8
Hanging Rock .. .	Hanging Rock	22	12	34	16 0	8 7	24 7	127 11 8	1 18 7	2 10 0	13 12 1	145 12 4
Hannah Bay ..	Nelson's Bay . .	13	17	30	8 8	14 0	22 8	119 0 0	1 12 9	... .	11 18 4	132 11 1
Hanover	Neville	9	14	23	6·3	10 9	17 2	91 11 8	1 7 4	.	1 5 10	94 4 10
Harben Vale .	Blandford	5	10	15	3·7	6·7	10 4	125 0 0	. ...	... ..	15 11 10	140 11 10
Harefield . ..	Harefield	9	14	23	7 5	12 4	19 9	113 0 0	1 11 2	... ..	2 13 0	117 4 2
Hargraves	Hargraves	24	34	58	18 9	27·0	45 9	171 0 0	1 3 10	.. ..	6 1 10	178 5 8
Harley Hill	Berry	18	15	33	12 8	10 7	23 5	147 5 0	1 7 0	... .	52 17 8	201 9 8
Hartford	Walcha . . .	17	16	33	11 7	11 3	23 0	91 0 0	1 9 1	...	0 10 0	92 19 1
Hartley	Little Hartley .	19	27	46	14 4	20 8	35 2	148 0 0	0 16 1	. ....	15 11 10	164 7 11
Hartley Vale	Hartley Vale ...	96	75	171	68 6	56 9	125 5	387 5 0	5 0 11	.... .	387 14 10	780 0 9
Harwood Island	Harwood Island	84	62	146	69 2	48 8	118 0	315 5 6	4 15 4	. ...	31 17 1	351 17 11
Hawarden ...	Manilla .	6	11	17	4 2	8 1	12 3	91 0 0	0 12 3	.....	2 11 10	94 4 1
Hawkesbury, Lower	Wiseman's Ferry .	19	8	27	15 0	7 2	22 2	91 0 0	2 5 3	... ..	5 0 0	98 5 3
Hawkins' Creek	Barraba	25	15	40	13 1	9 4	22 5	136 0 0	1 15 9		7 7 10	145 3 7
Hay	Hay	193	182	375	135 5	125·3	260 8	694 19 9	8 1 8	...	50 11 9	753 13 2
Heathcote .	Heathcote	13	14	27	8 6	11 4	20 0	116 10 0	0 15 8	. . .	10 10 2	127 15 10
Helensburgh	Helensburgh	146	139	285	116 5	108 6	225 1	473 5 0	4 5 5	. ...	60 7 11	537 18 4
Henty	Henty	25	15	40	19 8	12 0	31 8	111 3 4	0 17 6	1 10 0	66 16 2	180 7 0
Heron's Creek... ..	Kendall	12	11	23	9 5	7·9	17 4	102 0 0	1 2 4	1 7 0	1 6 0	105 15 4
Hexham	Hexham	36	53	89	25 9	39 5	65·4	279 0 0	2 4 1	.	53 4 7	334 8 8
Hibbard	Blackman's Point .	28	26	54	21 0	17 8	38 8	171 0 0	1 10 0	. . ..	32 11 10	205 1 10
Hill Crest	Kangaroo Valley .	18	13	31	13 5	10 5	24 0	91 0 0	1 1 11	3 4 3	1 5 10	96 12 0
Hill End	Hill End	91	81	172	74 0	60 4	134 4	426 15 0	15 2 1	4 15 0	15 16 5	462 8 6
Hillgrove	Hillgrove . ..	163	154	317	122 3	118 8	241 1	442 6 2	8 12 10	. ...	33 3 10	484 2 10
Hillgrove, West	Hillgrove, West ...	48	55	103	38 6	39 8	78 4	273 5 0	4 15 4	.	50 10 7	328 10 11
Hillston	Hillston	49	45	94	34 8	31 9	66 7	315 0 0	3 2 7	4 12 9	18 4 1	340 19 5
Hill View	Uralla	10	9	19	8 8	5 0	13 8	70 0 0	0 17 11	.	1 0 0	71 17 11
Hinton	Hinton	52	62	114	38 4	49 3	87 7	355 16 8	3 9 5	. . ..	256 19 1	616 5 2
Hobby's Yards	Hobby's Yards	21	18	39	13 2	12 8	26·0	148 0 0	1 5 2	.. ..	4 11 2	153 16 4
Holdsworthy ...	Liverpool	17	13	30	14·0	9·9	23 9	148 0 0	0 11 1	.....	2 1 0	150 12 1
Holmwood ...	Cowra	30	18	48	20 8	13·8	34·6	136 0 0	1 4 10	...	26 5 3	163 10 1
Holy Camp . ..	Grenfell	8	14	22	6 2	12·1	18 3	91 0 0	1 4 0	...	2 11 10	94 15 10
Homebush	Homebush	129	72	201	95·6	53 8	149 4	483 15 0	5 6 1	... .	52 8 3	541 9 4
Homeville ...	West Maitland	69	69	138	47·7	47 0	94 7	271 0 0	3 9 11	.. .	771 10 1	1,046 0 0
Hopefield	Corowa	11	11	22	8·6	9 5	18 1	125 0 0	.....	. ....	4 1 10	129 1 10
Hornsby	Hornsby ..	25	24	49	21 1	19 9	41 0	147 10 0	0 18 8	.. .	3 10 0	151 18 8
Hornsby Junction	Hornsby Junction.	91	94	185	70 9	70 9	141 8	313 0 0	4 12 10	.....	10 7 5	328 0 3
Horseshoe Bend ..	West Maitland	38	51	89	30 3	40 0	70 3	205 0 0	1 8 1	...	9 15 0	216 3 1
Hovell	Moorwatha	8	17	25	5·1	14 7	19 8	125 0 0	0 12 5	.....	2 11 10	128 4 3
Howe's Valley ...	Howe's Valley	10	9	19	5 5	6 1	11 6	97 0 0	0 16 1	1 2 6	22 17 4	121 15 11
Howlong	Howlong	44	25	69	28 4	14 8	43 2	237 0 0	2 11 1		64 15 1	304 6 2
Hoxton Park ...	Hoxton Park	45	39	84	36 2	27 9	64 1	261 7 7	2 18 11	2 12 7	9 8 7	276 7 8
Hue Hue	Hue Hue	10	12	22	6 4	10·3	16 7	91 0 0	0 14 5	.....	2 11 10	94 6 3
Humula	Humula	17	16	33	12·6	11 9	24 5	113 0 0	3 0 7	... ..	3 1 10	119 2 5
Hunter's Hill	Hunter's Hill	50	38	88	37·6	26·0	63 6	262 0 0	2 9 5	.....	33 7 10	297 17 3
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	12	11	23	9 4	9 3	18 7	91 0 0	1 3 0	1 9 0	3 13 10	97 5 10
Huon	Jindera	13	10	23	10·6	8 1	18·7	125 0 0	1 0 0	.....	29 14 5	155 14 5

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hurlstone	Ashfield	...	196	196	..	133·3	133·3	461 5 0	5 17 10	...	9 3 11	476 6 9
Hurstville	Hurstville	229	180	409	169·8	138·9	308·7	894 14 4	11 19 11	... ..	168 6 6	1,075 0 9
Hurstville, West	Hurstville	55	52	107	40·0	37·6	77·6	215 0 0	3 18 6	....	235 11 10	484 10 4
Huskisson, North	Tomerong	19	12	31	15·5	8·2	23·7	110 16 8	0 7 8	15 11 1	10 2 7	136 18 0
Ilford	Ilford	22	13	35	18·1	10·4	28·5	148 0 0	0 4 8	.....	3 15 0	151 19 8
Illabo	Illabo	14	14	28	9·2	8·2	17·4	91 0 0	0 17 0	... ..	1 0 0	92 17 0
Illaroo	Cambewarra	16	3	19	12·0	2·4	14·4	91 0 0	1 1 11	1 1 0	0 7 0	93 9 11
Iluka	Iluka	13	14	27	12·1	12·3	24·4	91 0 0	0 11 10	.....	2 10 10	94 2 8
Ingleburn	Ingleburn	48	54	102	37·8	41·9	79·7	270 5 0	2 15 5	... ..	7 15 7	280 16 0
Ingliswold	Millthorpe	9	6	15	6·5	4·9	11·4	70 0 0	1 0 7	... .	0 10 0	71 10 7
Inverell	Inverell	203	143	346	151·4	106·5	257·9	774 0 0	14 14 11	2 4 0	44 1 8	835 0 7
Iona	Woodville	37	32	69	28·1	23·3	51·4	251 0 0	1 5 9	... ..	57 2 10	309 8 7
Irene	Rockley	14	8	22	9·9	5·0	14·9	91 0 0	1 11 9	... ..	0 15 0	93 6 9
Ironbong	Ironbong	7	7	14	5·2	5·3	10·5	74 14 11	0 4 2	2 9 0	0 5 0	77 13 1
Irvington	Casino	27	12	39	20·7	8·6	29·3	148 0 0	1 1 5	.....	20 15 4	169 16 9
Islington	Hamilton	209	220	429	159·1	172·5	331·6	826 13 2	10 3 4	3 12 6	98 0 4	938 9 4
Ivanhoe	Ivanhoe	13	7	20	7·7	4·8	12·5	115 0 0	1 16 7	... ..	6 14 7	123 11 2
Jacob and Joseph Creek.	Quirindi	10	15	25	7·3	12·6	19·9	113 0 0	1 3 9	.....	145 3 3	259 7 0
Jacqua	Bungonia	17	12	29	11·3	8·5	19·8	113 0 0	1 5 4	.....	2 19 0	117 4 4
Jamberoo	Jamberoo	46	54	100	29·5	38·4	67·9	261 0 0	1 17 7	.....	9 19 2	272 16 9
Jasper's Brush	Jasper's Brush	35	41	76	26·9	31·7	58·6	262 0 0	0 17 7	.....	54 18 0	317 15 7
Jellat Jellat	Bega	30	15	35	14·0	8·9	22·7	125 0 0	0 19 10	.....	29 1 10	155 1 8
Jembaicumbene	Jembaicumbene	17	25	42	12·5	19·3	31·8	148 0 0	1 2 11	.....	3 11 10	152 14 9
Jennings	Wal'angarra (Q)	25	20	45	14·6	10·7	25·3	147 10 0	2 9 4	... ..	2 18 6	152 17 10
Jerilderie	Jerilderie	55	40	95	41·6	25·5	67·1	249 10 0	3 3 7	. ....	329 8 3	582 1 10
Jerrara	Jerrara	29	11	40	18·7	7·7	26·4	148 0 0	2 7 8	.....	116 4 0	266 11 8
Jerrawa	Jerrawa	12	13	25	9·7	9·9	19·6	97 0 0	1 17 5	.....	3 6 10	102 4 3
Jerrunga	Kangaroo Valley	11	14	25	7·3	9·7	17·0	113 0 0	1 5 8	.. .	2 11 10	116 17 6
Jerry's Plains	Jerry's Plains	37	33	70	27·0	25·6	52·6	171 0 0	2 8 7	.....	53 13 7	227 2 2
Jesmond	Lambton	112	122	234	89·6	96·1	185·7	579 10 0	9 11 8	... ..	18 14 11	607 16 7
Jilliby Jilliby	Jilliby Jilliby	18	23	41	14·1	18·2	32·3	136 0 0	1 7 6	... ..	2 11 10	139 19 4
Jindabyne	Jindabyne	17	17	34	9·6	10·6	20·2	113 0 0	1 6 6	... ..	61 6 8	175 13 2
Jindalee	Jindalee	14	15	29	11·5	13·2	24·7	125 0 0	.....	.....	3 14 0	128 14 0
Jindalee, West	Cootamundra	13	14	27	9·2	9·9	19·1	123 0 0	1 5 11	4 12 9	22 9 3	151 7 10
Jindera	Jindera	17	17	34	11·5	12·6	24·1	148 0 0	1 14 8	. . ..	4 17 4	154 12 0
Jingellic	Jingellic	16	13	29	12·9	10·8	23·5	102 0 0	1 3 1	1 0 0	3 8 6	107 11 7
Joadja	Joadja	30	46	76	22·3	33·6	55·9	383 15 0	2 11 9	1 2 4	11 17 5	399 6 6
Johnson's Creek	Stroud	13	16	29	11·3	12·1	23·4	91 0 0	1 3 7	...	2 11 10	94 15 5
John's River	Moorland	7	11	18	5·8	9·3	15·1	67 5 0	... ..	2 17 9	.. . : ..	70 2 9
Jugiong	Jugiong	21	21	42	15·0	14·1	29·1	158 11 9	3 2 11	3 11 9	2 15 10	168 2 3
Junee	Junee	163	120	283	120·4	86·2	206·6	630 19 11	5 3 7	1 1 0	119 4 10	756 9 4
Junee, Old	Old Junee	12	25	37	6·0	17·7	23·7	148 0 0	0 15 5	.....	2 10 0	151 5 5
Junee Reefs	Junee	20	4	24	14·7	3·4	18·1	113 0 0	1 6 4	... .	2 5 0	116 11 4
Kameruka	Candelo	12	15	27	10·3	13·0	23·3	91 0 0	1 3 6	1 6 0	3 15 0	97 4 6
Kangaloon	Kangaloon	14	21	35	10·7	16·2	26·9	148 0 0	1 14 11	..	8 16 1	158 11 0
Kangaloon, East	East Kangaloon	24	22	46	18·5	15·3	33·8	148 0 0	0 9 6	. .	3 6 10	151 16 4
Kangaroo Valley	Kangaroo Valley	45	42	87	31·9	26·8	58·7	251 0 0	2 16 5	. ..	44 9 1	298 5 6
Kangyangy	Wyong Creek	7	10	17	5·3	7·8	13·1	113 0 0	0 9 5	.. ...	3 1 10	116 11 3
Katoomba	Katoomba	109	97	206	75·4	66·0	141·4	439 15 0	4 5 7	.. . .	224 19 0	668 19 7
Kayuga	Kayuga	9	19	28	4·6	15·0	19·6	125 0 0	3 1 6	.. ...	61 15 3	189 16 9
Keajura Creek	Upper Tarcutta	6	14	20	4·2	8·8	13·0	91 0 0	...	. ..	0 10 0	91 10 0
Kegworth	Leichhardt	263	283	546	202·8	221·3	424·1	1,391 15 1	19 19 7	... ..	154 16 10	1,566 11 6
Keiraville	Keiraville	67	40	107	55·5	33·1	88·6	308 3 4	2 2 3	... ..	58 14 5	369 0 0
Keirson	Keirson	16	11	27	11·5	8·9	20·4	91 0 0	2 9 7	... ..	1 6 0	94 15 7
Kelly's Plains	Kelly's Plains	23	18	41	16·4	14·4	30·8	117 12 0	5 5 5	.....	5 19 7	128 17 0
Kellyville	Parramatta	31	27	58	23·5	19·2	42·7	171 0 0	1 5 5	.. ..	10 16 3	183 1 8
Kelso	Kelso	65	52	117	52·0	43·4	95·4	348 15 0	3 10 2	. ..	84 8 1	436 13 3
Kempsey, East	East Kempsey	70	82	152	48·4	59·8	108·2	360 5 0	.. ..	... ..	11 14 8	371 19 8
Kempsey, West	West Kempsey	101	120	221	78·5	91·5	170·0	429 15 10	9 7 5	... ..	111 15 5	550 18 8
Kendall	Kendall	31	17	48	21·6	10·0	31·6	171 0 0	3 15 3	. ...	2 11 10	177 7 1
Kenthurst	Kenthurst	27	37	64	18·0	24·0	42·0	155 10 0	1 10 1	.....	5 5 0	162 5 1
Kentucky	Kentucky	10	12	22	7·5	9·5	17·0	103 0 0	1 4 5	... ..	18 17 4	123 1 9
Kerr's Creek	Kerr's Creek	16	13	29	11·1	10·8	21·9	103 16 8	1 2 8	. .	3 1 10	108 1 2
Kew	Camden Haven	8	25	33	6·8	18·3	25·1	103 11 8	5 16 10	1 1 0	4 2 8	114 12 2
Kialla	Kialla	23	17	40	17·7	12·7	30·4	171 0 0	1 3 6	... ..	3 11 10	175 15 4
Kiama	Kiama	160	155	315	120·9	111·4	232·3	721 0 0	12 8 11	...	56 19 1	790 8 0
Kiandra	Kiandra	20	18	38	16·2	15·4	31·6	114 15 0	1 19 4	3 7 3	7 0 0	127 1 7
Kilgin	Woodburn	22	15	37	18·2	12·3	30·5	125 0 0	0 9 4	... ..	8 11 10	134 1 2
Killabahk Creek	Wingham	16	14	30	13·5	12·3	25·8	113 0 0	1 14 9	... .	2 2 0	116 16 9
Killawarra	Killawarra	22	24	46	16·9	17·1	34·0	171 0 0	1 7 5	... ..	2 12 1	174 19 6
Kilrush	Cootamundra	17	10	27	8·7	5·4	14·1	113 0 0	1 4 7	..	3 1 10	117 6 5
Kimbriki	Tinonee	20	10	30	13·0	6·1	19·1	125 0 0	1 0 6	9 2 6	21 3 1	156 6 1
Kincumber	Kincumber	16	16	32	14·2	14·4	28·6	148 0 0	1 1 0	... .	4 16 10	153 17 10
Kindra	Coolamon	12	13	25	9·0	9·9	18·9	83 13 4	1 13 1	.....	0 5 0	85 11 5
Kingsdale	Goulburn	12	13	25	9·0	10·5	19·5	113 0 0	0 14 5	.....	2 14 0	116 8 5
King's Plains	Blayney	27	19	46	16·8	14·3	31·1	148 0 0	0 3 3	... .	3 14 4	151 17 7
Kingswood	Kingswood	26	31	57	21·1	24·1	45·2	171 0 0	2 15 7	... ..	42 13 4	216 8 11
Kiora	Kiora	16	15	31	13·3	9·8	23·1	105 5 0	0 15 6	.....	7 9 6	113 10 0
Kirkconnell	Yetholme	13	22	35	9·4	18·1	27·5	136 0 0	1 16 0	... .	28 12 7	166 8 7
Kirkton	Belford	34	23	57	25·1	18·6	43·7	171 0 0	2 4 4	... ..	96 9 10	269 14 2
Kogarah	Kogarah	313	282	595	251·7	217·2	468·9	1,551 8 5	18 12 6	. ..	263 7 5	1,833 8 4
Kookabookra	Glen Innes	19	9	28	12·9	6·4	19·3	98 17 6	1 12 9	1 5 0	21 8 10	123 4 1
Koorawatha	Koorawatha	19	21	40	16·4	17·9	34·3	137 5 0	0 14 11	... ..	3 10 10	141 0 9

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Koppin Yarrat ...	Lansdowne	20	26	46	13·1	21·7	34·8	148 0 0	2 0 4	.....	2 11 10	152 12 2
Koribahk	Krambach	28	15	43	17·4	8·8	26·2	147 0 0	2 2 8	....	132 12 4	281 15 0
Kowen	Queanbeyan	11	11	22	7·9	7·8	15·7	90 1 8	0 16 2	... ..	0 10 0	91 7 10
Krambach	Krambach	17	15	32	13·0	10·0	23·0	148 0 0	1 10 5	... ..	2 17 1	152 7 6
Kurrajong, North..	North Kurrajong .	35	22	57	25·2	15·0	40·2	171 0 0	1 11 9	. ..	2 11 10	175 3 7
Kurrajong, South..	Grose Vale	22	15	37	17·3	12·9	30·2	134 8 4	1 8 10	0 19 10	2 11 10	139 8 10
Kurrara	Chindera	16	13	29	11·3	9·0	20·3	92 0 0	1 14 11	4 3 0	9 15 0	107 12 11
Lacmalac	Tumut	9	9	18	8·1	7·3	10·4	91 0 0	1 19 5	... ..	2 11 10	95 11 3
Laggan	Laggan	18	17	35	11·5	10·8	22·3	125 0 0	4 4 11	.....	20 11 10	149 16 9
Lagoon	The Lagoon	31	29	60	21·8	24·5	46·3	171 0 0	2 4 3	... ..	29 6 10	202 11 1
Laguna	Laguna	19	16	35	13·3	12·6	25·9	148 0 0	2 11 2	.....	5 6 10	155 18 0
Lake Albert.....	Wagga Wagga	38	21	59	28·5	15·5	44·0	171 0 0	1 11 2	..	8 10 7	181 1 9
Lake Bathurst.....	Lake Bathurst ...	15	13	28	13·0	10·8	23·8	148 0 0	1 8 3	.... .	2 15 0	152 3 3
Lake Cudgellico ...	Lake Cudgellico ..	47	38	85	32·5	26·0	58·5	275 1 5	4 8 3	8 9 0	12 5 7	300 4 3
Lambing Hill	Goolma	14	12	26	10·2	8·5	18·7	125 0 0	1 13 8	.....	3 17 1	130 10 9
Lambton	Lambton	272	265	537	219·0	216·5	435·5	1,513 0 0	14 17 8	0 13 0	130 3 11	1,658 14 7
Lamorna	Hay	24	11	35	17·8	8·0	25·8	148 0 0	1 7 9	.....	26 16 10	176 4 7
La Perouse	La Perouse	11	8	19	9·1	6·1	15·2	79 0 0	1 8 11	.....	13 6 6	93 15 5
Largs	Largs...	50	30	80	38·7	22·1	60·8	241 13 4	1 19 10	.....	53 15 7	297 8 9
Laughtondale	Wiseman's Ferry...	17	7	24	15·5	6·6	22·1	91 0 0	1 8 1	... ..	3 15 8	96 3 9
Laurieton.....	Laurieton	25	34	59	19·2	25·6	44·8	171 0 0	2 5 5	... ..	5 3 9	178 9 2
Lawrence..... ..	Lawrence	68	61	129	48·4	45·1	93·5	301 15 0	4 18 11	... ..	17 18 5	324 12 4
Lawrence, Lower..	Lawrence	21	22	43	16·3	14·9	31·2	148 0 0	2 12 2	. ....	.. ..	150 12 2
Lawson.	Lawson	33	22	55	25·2	18·4	43·6	180 8 4	2 12 8	.....	36 1 10	219 2 10
Lawson's Creek ..	Mudgee.....	17	26	43	13·1	19·7	32·8	119 10 0	2 2 8	1 10 0	3 18 4	127 1 0
Leadville	Leadville	46	50	96	31·3	33·0	64·3	180 19 0	4 8 1	.....	8 15 7	194 2 8
Leech's Gully	Tenterfield . .	20	19	39	15·1	14·1	29·2	136 0 0	2 2 2	... ..	3 1 6	141 3 8
Leichhardt	Leichhardt	713	639	1,352	560·4	494·9	1055·3	2,725 9 7	41 4 1	. ..	220 17 4	2,987 11 0
Leichhardt, West..	Leichhardt	314	255	569	235·4	195·0	430·4	1,065 18 4	42 12 7	..	2,418 8 6	3,526 19 5
Lerida	Collector	13	8	21	8·8	6·9	15·7	91 0 0	1 5 7	1 17 3	3 19 10	98 2 8
Lewis Ponds	Lewis Ponds ..	33	38	71	26·7	28·7	55·4	294 15 0	5 3 9	0 12 0	8 8 7	308 19 4
Linburn	Linburn	26	28	54	18·5	18·0	36·5	173 16 6	2 4 5	.....	4 1 10	180 2 9
Lindendale	Lismore	13	18	31	9·0	14·3	23·3	91 0 0	. ..	.....	2 11 10	93 11 10
Lismore	Lismore	220	205	425	161·5	146·5	308·0	808 2 6	9 11 5	... ..	50 13 1	868 7 0
Little Plain	*Via* Inverell	21	16	37	17·4	11·2	28·6	130 15 0	3 9 11	3 3 0	3 6 6	140 14 5
Liverpool	Liverpool	219	207	426	170·7	149·3	320·0	1,034 0 9	14 0 6	0 18 10	133 0 7	1,182 0 8
Llandilo	Llandilo	23	15	38	20·2	10·8	31·0	148 0 0	1 5 8	.....	3 10 10	152 16 6
Lochiel.....	Pambula	24	10	34	17·7	7·1	24·8	113 0 0	2 8 2	... ..	4 19 0	120 7 2
Lochinvar	Lochinvar...	7	28	65	28·1	22·6	50·7	234 0 0	1 8 1	.....	11 1 5	246 9 6
Long Reach	Marulan	16	15	31	4·9	10·9	20·3	113 0 0	1 1 3	..	3 14 3	117 15 6
Longueville	Longueville	40	43	83	29·4	27·1	56·5	225 9 2	2 18 8	1 10 0	12 15 8	242 13 6
Lostock	Lostock . .	18	15	33	11·8	10·7	22·5	125 0 0	1 13 9	. ..	2 11 10	129 5 7
Lost River	Wheeo	16	14	30	11·5	11·2	22·7	108 10 0	1 3 11	.. ...	3 1 10	113 15 9
Louth	Louth	13	11	24	11·1	8·6	19·7	111 13 0	1 14 7	3 12 9	31 6 6	148 6 10
Lowesdale	Lowesdale	14	11	25	10·5	8·5	19·0	125 0 0	1 7 4	.. ..	3 2 7	129 9 11
Lucknow	Lucknow	107	106	213	76·9	77·8	154·7	322 5 0	4 19 4	1 17 0	12 10 5	341 11 9
Luddenham	Luddenham	35	26	61	26·5	18·6	45·1	171 0 0	2 0 3	... ..	2 11 10	175 12 1
Lyndhurst	*Via* Blayney.....	10	11	21	7·6	9·5	17·1	133 8 4	2 5 10	... ..	6 16 10	142 11 0
McDonald, Central	Central McDonald.	16	12	28	14·1	9·3	23·4	136 0 0	0 14 8	.....	2 11 10	139 6 6
McDonald's Creek	Mudgee	4	6	10	3·2	4·9	8·1	111 5 10	1 5 8	. .	3 18 4	116 9 10
McDonald, Upper	Upper McDonald .	17	19	36	12·4	16·2	28·6	126 8 4	0 17 8	. . ..	3 11 10	130 17 10
McHenry's Creek.	Young	21	19	40	13·0	12·9	25·9	143 11 8	2 4 5	0 8 0	2 11 10	148 15 11
McLean's Ridges .	Wollongbar	10	23	33	8·5	19·9	28·4	148 0 0	.....	10 0 0	2 11 10	160 11 10
Macksville	Macksville	34	36	70	22·1	21·5	43·6	159 10 0	5 10 6	4 12 0	14 9 5	184 1 11
Maclean	Maclean	121	139	260	95·2	106·0	201·2	500 11 8	17 13 1	....	129 19 3	648 4 0
Macquarie st, South	Sydney	205	147	352	126·0	93·3	219·3	899 18 4	10 15 10	.....	871 9 3	1,782 3 5
Maharatta	Bombala . ..	13	5	18	9·7	4·4	14·1	113 0 0	2 14 5	.....	3 6 10	119 1 3
Main Camp*	Dunbible Creek ...	12	16	28	9·8	10·9	20·7	136 0 0	....	....	3 3 10	139 3 10
Maitland, East ..	East Maitland	248	205	453	187·8	166·7	354·5	1,245 6 7	23 10 2	0 15 3	109 19 11	1,379 11 11
Maitland, West ..	West Maitland	406	433	839	314·3	328·1	642·4	2,077 10 11	31 2 3	... ..	376 18 1	2,485 11 3
Major's Creek	Major's Creek	61	67	128	46·5	53·2	99·7	317 0 0	5 6 7	... ..	130 5 6	452 12 1
Major's Plains... .	Major's Plains	23	16	39	15·8	13·5	29·3	148 0 0	2 3 9	...	3 7 1	153 10 10
Malebo	Malebo	8	12	20	4·3	9·6	13·9	113 0 0	1 16 10	... ..	2 16 10	117 13 8
Maluerindi	Woolbrook	12	18	30	7·8	13·8	21·6	113 0 0	1 12 3	... .	4 0 10	118 13 1
Malvern	Weismantel's ...	9	7	16	7·4	5·5	12·9	69 0 0	0 17 1	.....	. . . . ..	69 17 1
Manchester Square	Mossvale	16	11	27	10·7	8·3	19·0	113 0 0	0 14 2	... ..	3 11 10	117 6 0
Mandurama	Mandurama	36	28	64	28·4	19·3	47·7	171 0 0	1 10 11	... .	3 19 8	176 10 7
Mangamore	Goulburn	17	8	25	12·5	6·7	19·2	113 0 0	1 5 0	.....	3 1 10	117 6 10
Mangrove Creek .	Mangrove Creek . .	12	17	29	8·2	11·7	19·9	148 0 0	... ..	.....	2 11 10	150 11 10
Manie's Creek	Walcha	15	10	25	11·4	7·9	19·3	113 0 0	1 4 8	... ..	25 16 10	140 1 6
Manildra	Manildra	28	31	59	20·8	23·4	44·2	148 0 0	...	.....	3 6 10	151 6 10
Manilla..... .	Manilla	67	60	127	47·7	45·8	93·5	350 5 0	7 19 4	... .	13 15 7	371 19 11
Manilla, Upper ...	Upper Manilla ...	10	12	22	6·7	6·1	12·8	91 0 0	2 2 9	.....	9 0 10	102 3 7
Manly	Manly	207	178	385	143·6	128·4	272·0	804 6 2	5 19 1	... ..	524 5 4	1,334 10 7
Manton	Yass	16	18	34	7·1	8·2	15·3	113 0 0	1 7 2	... ..	3 0 0	117 7 2
Marangaroo	Marangaroo	16	24	40	12·7	20·0	32·7	148 0 0	1 4 5	.. ...	27 14 7	176 19 0
Marangulla	Lyndhurst ..	19	11	30	12·8	6·6	19·4	148 0 0	1 13 1	. .	3 12 1	153 5 2
March	March	31	18	49	25·6	14·3	39·9	161 0 0	0 16 4	.....	3 17 10	165 14 2
Marengo	Marengo .. .	18	28	46	13·2	20·0	33·2	219 10 0	2 9 3	.....	14 5 7	236 4 10
Markwell	Bulahdelah . .	15	20	35	10·4	13·1	23·5	91 0 0	.. . .	5 18 0	2 11 10	99 9 10
Marlow.....	Marlow .	11	9	20	6·6	5·8	12·4	125 0 0	0 19 11	.....	3 1 10	129 1 9
Maroota	Pitt Town . . .	22	10	32	17·1	8·1	25·2	148 0 0	1 8 7	. . . .	22 12 10	172 1 5
Marrickville	Marrickville	496	485	981	375·7	339·9	715·6	2,103 1 10	37 17 2	.....	102 13 4	2,243 12 4
Marrickville, West	Marrickville	348	319	667	269·5	239·0	508·5	1,471 13 11	20 14 5	.....	483 14 4	1,976 2 8

* Closed, 31st December.

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Name of School.	Pos Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Marsden	Marsden	17	20	37	14·0	15·7	29·7	148 0 0	2 0 4	.....	9 16 10	159 17 2
Marsden Park	Marsden Park	47	33	80	34·2	24·4	58 6	262 0 0	3 11 2	0 15 6	212 19 7	479 6 3
Marshall Mount	Marshall Mount	30	18	48	22·0	16 0	38 0	171 0 0	0 14 0	.....	2 11 10	174 5 10
Martindale	Corowa	23	13	36	11·2	7·3	18·5	91 0 0	0 17 6	.....	0 7 6	92 5 0
Martin's Creek	Paterson	13	15	28	9·1	12·3	21·4	102 0 0	1 12 6	.....	39 2 11	142 15 5
Martinsville	Cooranbong	20	20	40	16·4	16 3	33·2	136 0 0	1 19 10	.....	2 8 0	140 7 10
Marulan	Marulan	38	32	70	28 5	23·8	52·3	252 10 0	1 7 7	.....	161 14 2	415 11 9
Maryland	Maryland	11	13	24	8·8	9·4	18·2	91 0 0	1 17 4	.....	3 1 10	95 19 2
Maryvale	Maryvale	39	29	68	28 6	22 8	50·8	273 0 0	2 1 10	.....	17 6 7	292 8 5
Mathoura	Mathoura	51	37	88	33·8	25 2	59·0	165 0 0	4 0 11	3 12 0	9 5 7	181 18 6
Maybole	Ben Lomond	7	10	17	5 7	8·7	14·4	81 1 4	0 13 0	0 10 6	11 1 10	93 6 8
May Villa	Carlingford	32	29	61	23·9	20 3	44 2	171 0 0	17 0 11	.....	128 4 1	316 5 0
Meadow Flat	Meadow Flat	15	20	35	10·6	14 7	25·3	125 0 0	3 7 3	.....	3 12 7	131 19 10
Meadows, The	Seven Hills	29	23	52	23 0	19·4	42 4	212 11 8	1 1 3	0 14 6	33 16 4	248 3 9
Meermaul	Gunnedah	3	17	20	2·2	13·6	15 8	85 0 0	1 11 11	.....	5 16 10	92 8 9
Meerschaum Vale	Wardell	24	18	42	19 9	14 9	34 8	124 10 0	1 4 5	.....	5 19 4	131 13 9
Megalong	Megalong	16	15	31	11·2	9 9	21·1	167 1 8	3 1 7	.....	27 8 8	197 11 11
Menah	Menah	20	8	28	11·2	6 8	18 0	91 0 0	0 17 0	.....	4 10 0	96 7 0
Menangle	Menangle	27	22	49	18 5	13 7	32·2	148 0 0	0 19 5	.....	2 11 10	151 11 3
Menindie	Menindie	30	34	64	23·5	26 7	50 2	269 3 4	2 1 6	.....	9 5 7	280 10 5
Meranburn	Meranburn	20	13	33	13 5	10·4	23 9	148 0 0	0 16 0	.....	3 6 10	152 2 10
Merannie	Singleton	12	16	28	10 2	12 2	22·4	113 0 0	0 8 5	.....	17 8 0	130 16 5
Merewether	Merewether	168	119	287	136·1	93 1	229 2	742 18 4	9 19 0	.....	79 5 11	832 3 3
Merilla	Merilla	19	18	37	10·7	9·9	20·6	125 0 0	0 16 0	9 0 0	3 5 7	138 1 7
Merimbula	Merimbula	27	20	47	20·0	15·9	35 9	171 0 0	1 0 1	.....	3 11 10	175 11 11
Meringlo	Bemboka	22	22	44	15·1	13 4	28 5	148 0 0	1 10 0	.....	4 8 7	153 18 7
Meroo	Nowra	15	18	33	12·3	15·7	28·0	136 0 0	2 0 5	.....	7 1 10	145 2 3
Merrendee	Merrendee	13	9	22	10·6	3 4	14 0	92 12 6	0 15 10	7 10 0	9 16 0	110 14 4
Merriwa	Merriwa	18	18	36	13·2	14·9	28·1	171 0 0	1 7 4	.....	4 14 6	177 1 10
Michelago	Michelago	19	17	36	13 1	10 3	23·4	148 0 0	1 16 0	2 0 0	3 1 10	154 17 10
Middle Dural	Dural	22	15	37	16·5	12 3	28·8	113 0 0	1 7 3	.....	53 4 5	167 11 8
Middle Falbrook	Glennie's Creek	12	18	30	9·2	14·0	23·2	125 0 0	.....	.....	2 11 0	127 11 0
Middlingbank	Cooma	11	5	16	9 7	4 0	13·7	103 16 8	.....	.....	22 5 10	126 2 6
Milburn Creek	Woodstock	6	6	12	3 6	4·5	8 1	125 0 0	1 0 8	.....	5 2 10	131 3 6
Miller's Forest	Miller's Forest	44	25	69	32 8	18 4	51·2	171 0 0	1 19 1	.....	77 15 1	250 14 2
Millfield	Millfield	14	11	25	9·8	8·9	18 7	125 0 0	1 12 4	.....	4 1 10	130 14 2
Millsville	Mudgee	13	14	27	7 3	10·0	17 3	113 0 0	1 6 11	.....	3 3 0	117 9 11
Millthorpe	Millthorpe	86	70	156	62·5	49 6	112 2	366 1 8	3 17 5	.....	10 5 7	380 4 8
Milltown	Bathurst	153	133	286	113 7	95·5	209·2	669 1 10	6 0 11	.....	40 6 10	715 9 7
Milong	Young	12	15	27	8·0	10 9	18·9	113 0 0	1 8 8	1 6 0	2 7 5	118 2 1
Milparinka	Milparinka	9	2	11	1·7	0 4	2 1	115 0 0	0 6 5	.....	3 11 10	118 18 3
Milton	Milton	102	67	169	79·5	54 4	133 9	354 0 0	4 7 4	24 16 3	53 16 4	436 19 11
Mimosa Park	Milton	9	15	24	6·4	9 5	15 9	80 0 0	1 3 7	.....	.....	81 3 7
Minmi	Minmi	296	295	591	238 5	230·8	469·3	1,210 12 7	15 17 9	.....	173 11 6	1,400 1 10
Minnamurra	Dunmore	16	21	37	13 1	16·5	29·6	171 0 0	1 14 10	.....	9 6 10	182 1 8
Minore	Minore	12	10	22	8 3	7 5	15·8	78 0 0	1 18 0	1 14 3	.....	81 12 3
Minto	Minto	24	29	53	17·9	22 6	40 5	224 10 0	1 2 0	3 5 10	7 15 7	236 13 5
Miranda	Sutherland	33	25	58	23 7	16 8	40 5	161 17 11	2 13 4	6 8 0	133 19 8	304 18 11
Misabotti	Bowraville	11	15	26	6·1	12·7	18·8	113 0 0	2 17 7	0 17 0	36 11 0	153 5 7
Mitchell	Sunny Corner	100	121	221	80·4	95 6	176 0	608 11 8	11 4 0	1 8 0	25 14 6	646 18 2
Mitchell's Flat	Mitchell's Flat	23	29	52	17 6	22 8	40·4	171 0 0	1 15 8	.....	4 11 10	177 7 6
Mitchell's Island	Croki	27	36	63	17·5	22 8	40 3	228 0 0	1 9 7	.....	7 15 7	237 5 2
Mittagong	Mittagong	167	109	276	131·2	80 7	211 9	607 0 0	8 3 4	.....	45 1 1	660 4 5
Mittagong, Lower.	Mittagong	23	18	41	18·0	12 8	30·8	148 0 0	0 19 11	.....	7 2 1	156 2 0
Mitta Mitta	Bethungra	14	16	30	8 1	11·3	19 4	113 0 0	1 13 1	.....	7 4 0	121 17 1
Mitten's Creek	Grenfell	15	7	22	10·6	4·9	15 5	148 0 0	.....	.....	.....	148 0 0
Moama	Moama	80	65	145	52·7	51 3	104 0	354 0 0	4 15 11	.....	25 7 7	384 3 6
Mobellah	Home Rule	29	27	56	24 5	22 8	47 3	273 0 0	2 3 0	.....	15 14 7	290 17 7
Mogilla	Mogilla	12	9	21	9 2	6·6	15 8	148 0 0	1 19 9	.....	3 1 10	153 1 7
Mogo	Mogo	20	25	45	15 7	17·2	32 9	148 0 0	.....	.....	2 11 10	150 11 10
Molong	Molong	78	88	166	61·0	61 4	122 4	416 0 0	2 18 9	.....	83 13 5	502 12 2
Mondrook	Tinonee	14	10	24	12 1	8 8	20 9	92 16 8	0 19 1	.....	2 0 5	95 16 2
Mongarlowe	Mongarlowe	20	26	46	14·1	19·4	33·5	148 0 0	1 10 6	.....	3 11 10	153 2 4
Monkerai	Monkerai	17	8	25	14 6	6 5	21·1	125 0 0	.....	.....	5 16 10	130 16 10
Monteagle	Monteagle	26	27	53	20 3	22 1	42 4	171 0 0	2 10 7	.....	105 12 10	279 3 5
Moona	Walcha	11	4	15	6·9	3·2	10 1	68 0 0	1 1 3	1 10 3	.....	70 11 6
Moonan Brook	Moonan Brook	20	17	37	16 1	13·6	29 7	157 8 4	0 19 10	3 13 10	3 6 10	165 8 10
Moonan Flat	Moonan Brook	15	7	22	10 5	5 0	15 5	91 0 0	1 15 0	.....	15 12 4	108 7 4
Moonbi	Moonbi	10	13	23	8 2	9 8	18 0	80 0 0	0 18 4	.....	5 10 0	86 8 4
Moor Creek	Moor Creek	15	15	30	10 1	8·7	18 8	125 0 0	1 16 7	4 10 0	3 12 1	134 18 8
Moorfields	Canterbury	29	24	53	21 8	16 7	38 5	171 0 0	1 19 9	.....	7 1 10	180 1 7
Moorilda	Moorilda	24	18	42	18 4	13·8	32 2	171 0 0	2 14 7	.....	6 16 10	180 11 5
Moorland	Moorland	19	18	37	16 9	15·8	32 7	124 10 0	0 12 10	1 8 0	2 11 0	129 1 10
Moorwatha	Howlong	12	12	24	7·7	7 5	15·2	125 0 0	1 6 2	.....	3 4 7	129 10 9
Moppity	Young	3	5	8	1 3	3 0	4 3	35 14 10	1 2 3	.....	.....	36 17 1
Moree	Moree	145	170	315	101·1	115·8	216 9	538 10 0	8 19 9	11 0 9	17 8 1	575 18 7
Morongla Creek	Morongla Creek	16	20	36	12 0	14 7	26·7	148 0 0	3 7 7	.....	12 18 4	164 5 11
Mororo	Mororo	17	12	29	14·0	8·2	22 2	148 0 0	1 0 8	3 0 0	2 12 1	154 12 9
Morpeth	Morpeth	84	49	133	62 2	36 3	98 5	402 5 0	6 6 9	.....	58 10 9	467 2 6
Morrissett	Morrissett	21	12	33	11·5	8 7	20·2	148 0 0	0 19 9	.....	2 11 10	151 11 7
Mortdale	Mortdale	68	64	132	48·6	45 6	94 2	262 0 0	2 14 7	.....	15 2 8	279 17 3
Mortlake	Mortlake	61	50	111	47 3	37·4	84·7	398 10 0	7 10 9	.....	83 10 2	489 10 11
Morungulan	Dripstone	10	13	23	7·1	9·1	16 2	125 0 0	1 14 1	.....	5 16 10	132 10 11
Moruya	Moruya	71	63	134	49 1	49·1	98·2	354 0 0	2 17 3	.....	12 12 5	369 9 8

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mosquito Island ...	Newcastle	22	25	47	18·6	21·5	40·1	171 0 0	1 1 5	.....	4 5 7	176 7 0
Mosman	Mosman	77	60	137	62·6	45·3	107·9	360 5 0	5 16 1	.....	36 18 10	402 19 11
Mossgiel	Mossgiel	25	27	52	19·5	17·5	37·0	172 0 0	2 15 8	5 0 0	46 8 10	226 4 6
Moss Vale	Moss Vale.....	82	70	152	60·8	48·4	109.2	362 15 0	3 15 0	.....	28 0 1	394 10 1
Moulamein	Moulamein	13	17	30	10·1	11·4	21·5	137 0 0	.....	.....	103 8 10	240 8 10
Mountain Home...	Tarana	14	14	28	9·4	10·0	19·4	103 11 8	1 16 3	.....	16 3 0	121 10 11
Mount Browne ...	Mount Browne.....	7	5	12	5·1	4·0	9·1	115 0 0	.....	.....	6 1 10	121 1 10
Mount Butler	Armidale	14	4	18	11·6	3·7	15·3	103 0 0	0 13 9	.....	16 12 0	120 5 9
Mount Costigan ...	Mount Costigan ...	21	25	46	15·7	19·4	35·1	148 0 0	1 14 9	.....	3 11 10	153 6 7
Mount George.....	Woodside	10	16	26	7·3	13·3	20·6	84 11 8	1 7 7	.....	.....	85 19 3
Mount Gipps	Round Hill	12	12	24	8·7	9·1	17·8	162 0 0	0 17 7	.....	48 11 10	211 9 5
Mount Hope	Mount Hope	26	27	53	21·6	23·1	44·7	191 0 0	2 18 3	.....	100 6 10	294 5 1
Mount Hunter.....	Mount Hunter.....	24	26	50	17·1	20·9	38·0	171 0 0	1 11 11	.....	3 6 0	175 17 11
Mount Keira	Wollongong	65	70	135	50·8	49·0	99·8	369 0 0	3 6 1	.....	10 8 5	382 14 6
Mount Kembla ...	Mount Kembla.....	74	65	139	57·3	46·5	103·8	366 8 5	2 19 5	.....	24 6 4	393 14 2
Mount Lawson ...	Judd's Creek	17	30	30	10·5	7·7	18·2	82 15 0	.....	.....	0 10 0	83 5 0
Mount M'Donald...	Mount M'Donald...	35	45	80	29·5	34·9	64·4	287 8 4	1 4 0	1 6 0	34 16 3	324 14 7
Mount Mitchell ...	Mount Mitchell ...	13	10	23	10·0	8·5	18·5	101 7 4	0 9 4	3 2 6	2 4 8	107 3 10
Mount Mooby	Scone.....	17	28	45	11·7	17·6	29·3	136 0 0	2 5 10	.....	3 1 10	141 7 8
Mount Murray ...	Robertson.....	10	13	23	6·2	8·6	14·8	98 0 0	0 16 11	.....	3 1 7	101 18 6
Mount Pleasant ...	Bridgman	15	15	30	12·4	13·1	25·5	126 8 4	0 18 10	.....	2 11 8	129 18 10
Mount Ranken ...	Eglinton, Bathurst	15	4	19	10·4	3·2	13·6	80 18 4	1 2 6	.....	0 10 0	82 10 10
Mount Rivers	Lostock.....	14	10	24	10·2	7·6	17·8	113 0 0	1 16 9	.....	14 11 10	129 8 7
Mount Russell.....	Inverell.....	16	9	25	13·4	6·8	20·2	91 0 0	1 12 8	4 14 3	7 0 0	104 6 11
Mount Tamar	Bathurst	18	20	38	13·2	15·5	28·7	124 10 0	1 7 0	.....	3 18 0	129 15 0
Mount Tarana.....	Tarana	27	30	57	21·0	23·0	44·0	171 0 0	2 6 8	.....	10 19 1	184 5 9
Mount Thorley ...	Singleton	12	12	24	10·3	9·6	19·9	82 0 8	1 7 2	2 3 0	5 4 4	90 15 2
Mount Victoria ...	Mount Victoria ...	34	36	70	25·6	27·0	52·6	296 18 4	1 8 4	0 7 6	14 4 7	312 18 9
Mount View	Cessnock	28	17	45	19·4	13·6	33·0	148 0 0	1 1 1	.....	3 18 4	152 19 5
Mudgee	Mudgee.....	313	255	568	226·7	197·0	423·7	1,409 10 0	21 16 5	2 10 0	34 1 10	1,467 18 3
Mudgee, South ...	Mudgee.....	23	22	45	14·8	16·0	30·8	124 10 0	1 11 2	.....	3 11 10	129 13 0
Mulbring	Mulbring	44	35	79	34·5	28·4	62·9	242 0 6	0 16 0	.....	35 1 4	277 17 10
Mulgoa.....	Mulgoa	27	29	56	20·1	20·7	40·8	171 0 0	1 11 8	.....	10 1 10	182 13 6
Mulgoa Forest.....	Oaks	14	18	32	8·8	13·2	22·1	125 0 0	1 2 7	.....	9 19 1	136 1 8
Mullamuddy	Mudgee	25	18	43	17·0	13·0	30·0	113 0 0	1 9 10	.....	3 11 10	118 1 8
Mullengandra	Mullengandra	16	14	30	8·9	9·5	18·4	125 0 0	1 11 3	.....	27 1 10	153 13 1
Mullengrove	Wheeo	11	11	22	8·2	7·1	15·3	91 0 0	2 5 1	.....	3 1 10	96 6 11
Mullion Creek.....	Mullion Creek	17	17	34	14·1	13·8	27·9	140 15 0	1 6 5	.....	4 16 0	146 17 5
Mullumbimby	Mullumbimby	28	13	41	18·8	9·2	28·0	96 10 0	3 9 11	.....	1 15 6	101 15 5
Mulwala	Mulwala	18	23	41	13·0	16·6	29·6	171 0 0	2 7 7	.....	3 0 0	176 7 7
Mulyan.....	Orange	12	18	30	8·1	12·9	21·0	113 0 0	2 8 4	.....	2 11 10	118 0 2
Mumbil	Mumbil.....	22	28	50	17·2	20·7	37·9	153 15 0	1 4 10	.....	49 7 10	204 7 8
Mumbulla	Brogo.....	13	9	22	8·1	7·3	15·4	113 0 0	1 16 4	.....	15 1 10	129 18 2
Mummel	Mummel	25	17	42	14·7	10·3	25·0	148 0 0	1 17 3	.....	27 18 1	177 15 4
Mundawa.....	Singleton	16	9	25	12·3	7·5	19·8	113 0 0	1 13 9	1 7 6	3 2 4	119 3 7
Mundongo	Tumut	28	27	55	19·0	22·7	41·7	201 8 4	4 9 10	14 5 6	70 14 10	290 18 6
Mundooran	Mundooran	18	19	37	10·9	13·7	24·6	136 0 0	.....	.....	3 8 10	139 8 10
Munghorn	Cooyal	18	17	35	14·8	15·3	30·1	148 0 0	1 0 2	.....	3 11 10	152 12 0
Mungindi.....	Mungindi	24	15	39	18·4	11·9	30·3	102 3 4	4 5 4	.....	12 11 0	118 19 8
Munni	Bendolba	10	15	25	6·9	11·0	17·9	113 0 0	.....	.....	1 14 0	114 14 0
Munyabla.....	Henty	14	15	29	8·2	8·4	16·6	113 0 0	.....	1 6 6	4 15 10	119 2 4
Murray's Flat	Goulburn	13	11	24	8·4	8·3	16·7	103 16 8	0 17 10	.....	2 13 0	107 7 6
Murrimboola	Murrumburrah ...	13	13	26	10·3	9·2	19·5	102 0 0	1 13 4	.....	1 3 0	104 16 4
Murroo.....	Dry Plain	15	14	29	10·0	10·0	20·0	113 0 0	1 8 11	.....	3 5 0	117 13 11
Murrulebale	Junee	12	20	32	8·8	11·9	20·7	120 12 3	1 16 0	3 10 0	2 16 10	128 15 1
Murrumbateman...	Yass	18	17	35	13·6	10·2	23·8	171 0 0	1 12 8	.....	10 9 10	183 2 6
Murrumbidgerie ...	Murrumbidgerie ...	22	36	58	16·5	27·4	43·9	171 0 0	2 17 2	.....	186 10 4	360 7 6
Murrumburrah ...	Murrumburrah ...	122	113	235	85·3	78·7	164·0	443 0 0	11 13 7	0 11 0	13 8 0	468 12 7
Murrurundi.....	Murrurundi	98	92	190	75·0	64·9	139·9	400 0 0	9 4 11	.....	11 17 5	421 2 4
Murwillumbah ...	Murwillumbah.....	73	67	140	59·6	54·0	113·6	336 0 0	5 6 8	4 7 0	32 4 1	377 17 9
Muswellbrook	Muswellbrook	162	132	294	122·8	99·5	222·3	490 6 4	10 0 2	0 16 0	36 5 10	537 8 4
Muttama	Muttama	18	18	36	9·5	9·2	18·7	148 0 0	1 3 9	.....	4 1 10	153 5 7
Myalla	Cooma	12	14	26	9·0	10·4	19·4	125 0 0	1 10 9	.....	39 13 6	166 4 3
Myrangle.....	Cumnock	22	9	31	16·4	4·0	20·4	122 8 4	1 15 8	.....	12 12 1	136 16 1
Myra Vale	Myra Vale	23	31	54	18·1	24·5	42·6	159 10 0	1 5 0	.....	8 4 0	168 19 0
Myrtle Creek	Picton	9	11	20	7·8	8·2	16·0	113 0 0	0 17 8	.....	2 11 10	116 9 6
Myrtleville	Myrtleville	14	16	30	9·6	13·0	22·6	113 0 0	1 13 9	.....	4 2 0	118 15 9
Nambucca Heads...	Nambucca Heads...	22	29	51	16·1	23·0	39·1	208 19 2	1 14 8	.....	6 15 0	217 8 10
Nambucca, Lower..	Macksville.....	11	8	19	8·2	6·9	15·1	74 0 0	0 14 7	.....	2 0 0	76 14 7
Nangunia	Berrigan	9	12	21	7·7	10·0	17·7	91 0 0	.....	.....	13 9 6	104 9 6
Narara	Narara	31	20	51	24·9	16·2	41·1	148 0 0	0 16 9	1 11 0	23 14 4	174 2 1
Narellan	Narellan	55	46	101	41·7	31·8	73·5	251 0 0	3 1 3	.....	22 7 10	276 9 1
Naremburn	North Sydney	130	91	221	92·8	63·1	155·9	420 5 0	5 17 0	.....	42 3 0	468 5 0
Narrabeen	*Via* Manly	12	14	26	7·8	12·1	19 9	91 0 0	0 19 8	.....	5 2 3	97 1 11
Narrabri	Narrabri	243	148	391	188·9	113·8	302·7	845 1 2	10 5 2	.....	23 1 10	878 8 2
Narrabri, West ...	Narrabri, West.....	90	101	191	63·0	68·6	131·6	353 10 0	15 9 9	.....	24 12 5	393 12 2
Narrandera	Narrandera	140	132	272	101·2	87·0	188·2	615 6 8	9 0 1	2 9 6	47 0 5	673 16 8
Narrango	Rylstone	12	16	28	8·9	10·3	19·2	91 0 0	1 5 9	.....	10 1 6	102 7 3
Narrawa	Narrawa	11	13	24	6·8	6·7	13·5	86 8 4	1 5 7	.....	0 5 0	87 18 11
Narromine	Narromine	53	52	105	40·6	37·4	78·0	273 0 0	6 2 6	.....	24 14 4	303 16 10
Neila Creek	Cowra	10	11	21	7·9	5·9	13·8	91 0 0	2 8 4	2 2 3	8 10 6	104 1 1
Nelanglo	Gundaroo	13	13	26	9·9	10·9	20·8	113 0 0	.....	.....	3 1 10	116 1 10
Nelligen	Nelligen	31	29	60	23·4	21·3	44·7	171 0 0	1 3 0	.....	3 16 10	175 19 10
Nelson	Riverstone	16	19	35	13·8	14·5	28·3	124 10 0	2 1 7	.....	2 11 10	129 3 5

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Name of School	Post Town	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.																	
		Boys	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls	Total.	Salaries			Books and Apparatus			Travelling Expenses and Forage			Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.			Total.		
								£	s.	d.	£	s	d	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d	£	s.	d.
Nelson's Bay	Nelson's Bay	14	15	29	11·7	13 7	25·4	113	0	0	1	1	2		.....		2	5	0	116	6	2
Nelson's Plains ...	Nelson's Plains	36	29	65	25 5	19 3	44 8	171	0	0	2	16	8		... .		141	18	0	315	14	8
Nemingha	Tamworth...	35	25	60	24 8	18 3	43 1	171	0	0	2	9	6		... .		5	16	10	179	6	4
Nerriga	Nerriga	16	11	27	12 9	8 8	21 7	121	6	1	1	17	0		...		9	5	0	132	8	1
Nerrigundah	Nerrigundah .. .	11	14	25	9 5	8 8	18 3	149	8	0	1	8	0	4	1	6	3	11	10	158	9	4
Nethercote	Eden	17	16	33	11·9	11·8	23·7	85	5	0	2	13	11	4	4	11	0	11	0	92	14	10
Neutral Bay . . .	Neutral Bay	194	201	395	146·8	160 5	307 3	759	12	0	9	12	9		. ...		312	7	11	1,081	12	8
Nevertire. ..	Nevertire	36	23	59	23·5	16 4	39 9	148	0	0	1	13	2		... ..		34	15	9	184	8	11
Neville .	Neville	32	28	60	22 2	20 9	43 1	171	0	0	1	14	5		...		5	4	10	177	19	3
Newbridge . . .	Newbridge	41	60	101	31·3	47 2	78 5	251	0	0	1	11	11		.....		10	13	9	263	5	8
Newcastle	Newcastle..... ..	422	378	800	329 9	285 4	615 3	2,125	8	8	28	19	11		....		356	4	1	2,510	12	8
Newcastle, East	,, ...	135	124	259	102 3	94 0	196 3	645	6	10	8	4	11	5	19	9	145	4	6	804	16	0
Newcastle, South. .	Merewether	410	419	829	331 8	312 0	643 8	1,903	16	4	22	16	8		....		87	13	10	2,014	6	10
New Glanmorgan.	Euwylong	16	13	29	10 7	10 2	20 9	18	16	8		. .			.....		141	3	8	160	0	4
New Italy .	New Italy	22	30	52	16 0	23 1	39 1	171	0	0	1	4	2		. ...		2	11	10	174	16	0
New Lambton .	New Lambton	202	195	397	155 1	149 4	304 5	887	0	0	11	0	7		.....		177	19	11	1,076	0	6
Newport	Dora Creek	19	23	42	14 7	16·3	31·0	125	0	0	1	9	2		.. ..		38	3	10	164	13	0
Newrea	Newrea	11	14	25	8·8	9 4	18·2	91	0	0		... .		2	0	0	3	3	10	96	3	10
Newrybar... .	Tintenbar	16	13	29	14 3	10 0	24 3	148	0	0	1	17	7		. ....		2	11	10	152	9	5
Newstead	Moruya	11	9	20	9 6	7 4	17 0	113	0	0	0	16	6		.....		2	19	6	116	16	0
Newtown . . .	Newtown	699	641	1,340	524 3	464·1	988 4	2,773	18	1	53	9	7		... ..		310	4	11	3,137	12	7
Newtown, North	,, ...	223	248	471	155 3	175 3	330 6	1,167	3	4	13	6	4		. .		158	7	4	1,338	17	0
New Vale	Lithgow	27	11	38	22 1	7 2	29 3	148	0	0		.....			.....		44	7	0	192	7	0
Niangala .	Walcha Road	15	6	21	10 3	5 1	15 4	99	5	0	0	4	3	7	2	9	1	19	10	108	11	10
Nicholson street	Balmain	142	125	267	109 3	96 2	205 5	712	15	0	5	8	9		. . ..		152	6	5	870	10	2
Nimitybelle	Nimitybelle	26	30	56	17 6	20 7	38 3	171	0	0	1	15	7		... ..		14	1	10	186	17	5
Nine Mile	Nine-mile	35	28	63	28 0	20 9	48 9	171	0	0	2	1	4		.. ...		58	3	9	231	5	1
Nithsdale	Major's Creek	9	12	21	7 7	9 8	17 5	86	8	4	1	3	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	90	11	8
Noorooma ...	Narooma	19	28	47	13 1	16 6	29 7	148	0	0	1	16	3		...		2	15	0	152	11	3
Norah Creek	Molong	14	13	27	10 9	10 2	21 1	113	0	0		. ...			.....		2	6	0	115	6	0
North Creek ...	Ballina	14	12	26	9 2	7 6	16 8	125	0	0	1	5	4		....		2	11	10	128	17	2
North Rocks	Windsor	12	12	24	8 1	8 5	16 6	113	0	0	1	1	6		.....		2	12	1	116	13	7
Norton*	Blayney	5	5	10	2·6	4 3	6 9	75	6	8	0	11	4		.....		2	7	0	78	5	0
Norwood ..	Goulburn	14	20	34	10 4	16 1	26·5	91	0	0	1	4	10		.....		2	0	0	94	4	10
Nowra	Nowra	128	158	286	94 7	111 7	206 4	634	10	0	11	16	6		..		28	19	8	675	6	2
Nowra Hill	,, ...	14	17	31	8 9	11 2	20 1	136	0	0	1	3	8		.		2	3	0	139	6	8
Noveau	Woodstock	49	33	82	35 9	22 0	57·9	237	0	0	4	11	11		.....		53	6	1	294	18	0
Nubba	Nubba	30	20	50	22·0	15 0	37 0	171	0	0	1	7	2		..		4	17	10	177	5	0
Nullabong	Coonabarabran .	18	13	31	11·9	8 8	20 7	91	0	0	1	15	4		.. .		3	6	0	96	1	4
Nullamanna . ..	Nullamanna .. .	16	13	29	10 6	8 7	19 3	82	13	4	1	1	8	9	0	0	40	19	6	133	14	6
Numba	Numba ..	16	14	30	10 7	9 9	20 6	125	0	0	1	5	0		.		2	12	0	128	17	0
Nundle . .	Nundle	66	61	127	47 8	40 8	88 6	264	16	10	4	9	4	34	11	4	112	15	10	416	13	4
Nurung	Douglas Gap, Galong	12	11	23	7 1	6 0	13·1	78	0	0	1	7	4		. ....		0	15	0	80	2	4
Nymagee	Nymagee	44	30	74	29 2	23·3	52 5	359	0	0	1	1	0		.....		10	17	5	370	18	5
Nymboida	Grafton	21	12	33	15·8	7 6	23 1	125	0	0	1	3	0	5	0	0	2	11	10	133	14	10
Nyngan . ..	Nyngan	101	103	204	64 5	61 6	126 1	419	8	4	7	5	0	7	3	6	33	18	3	467	15	1
Nyrang Creek	Canowindra	13	15	28	9 8	11 5	21 3	91	0	0	1	14	3		.		8	17	6	101	11	9
Oakendale	Glenoak	13	22	35	10·7	17 1	27 8	113	0	0	2	0	3		..		2	11	10	117	12	1
Oakhampton	West Maitland ..	22	31	53	18 8	21·4	40 2	171	0	0	2	9	10		. .		628	11	6	802	1	4
Oaklands	Corakl	22	16	38	17 3	13 0	30 3	136	10	0	2	0	10		.....		4	5	4	142	16	2
Oak Park	Glennies' Creek ...	11	15	26	8 6	11 8	20 4	127	12	11	1	10	5		.. ...		7	7	5	136	10	9
Oaks	Oaks	33	28	61	21 8	19 8	41 6	193	13	4	1	4	8	4	7	6	52	11	10	251	17	4
Oakwood	Inverell	20	14	34	14 1	10 1	24 2	148	0	0	1	7	0		...		3	2	1	152	9	1
Oberon	Oberon	46	36	82	36 7	26 1	62 8	241	10	0	3	8	6		.....		10	12	4	255	10	10
Obley	Obley	13	14	27	8 8	6 4	15 2	113	0	0	2	4	1		. .		2	5	0	117	9	1
O B X Creek . .	South Grafton...	12	15	27	10 2	12 7	22 9	113	0	0	0	17	7	1	10	0	4	1	10	119	9	5
O'Connell	O'Connell	23	23	46	17 5	14 0	31 5	148	0	0	0	3	9		.....		3	11	10	151	15	7
Off Flat	Hampton ...	11	12	23	7 3	9 5	16 8	91	0	0	1	9	11		.....		... ..		...	92	9	11
Omega Retreat	Gerringong	17	25	42	13 7	19 3	33 0	171	0	0	1	3	9		....		2	11	10	174	15	7
Ophir	Lewis' Ponds . .	11	11	22	7 5	5 7	13 2	113	0	0	0	17	10		.		2	11	10	116	9	8
Orange	Orange	409	344	753	294 7	252 9	547 6	1,704	7	11	28	7	3	1	16	0	59	3	5	1,793	14	7
Orange, East	,, ...	99	80	179	72 0	57 3	129·3	392	5	0	4	14	8		... .		23	8	5	420	8	1
Osborne	Moorilda	18	10	28	13 8	7 4	21 2	113	0	0	1	5	8		.....		2	17	0	117	2	8
Osborne Hill	Jamberoo	16	6	22	10·8	4 0	14 8	90	3	4	1	1	11		.....		..		...	91	5	3
Ourimbah	Ourimbah	36	33	69	26 5	24 1	50 6	171	0	0	2	18	11		....		13	7	4	187	6	3
Owen's Gap	Scone	14	13	27	10 3	9 5	19 8	91	0	0	1	13	7		.....		2	11	10	95	5	5
Oxley . .	Oxley	13	18	31	9 4	12 3	21 7	148	0	0	1	15	4		....		3	11	10	153	7	2
Oxley Island	Oxley Island	29	20	49	17 2	12 4	29 6	171	0	0	1	8	6		.....		4	3	6	176	12	0
Paddington	Paddington	767	746	1,513	569 9	542·6	1,112 5	2,952	0	0	44	3	11		.....		205	2	4	3,201	6	3
Pallamallawa	Pallamallawa	25	32	57	19 6	21·7	41 3	136	0	0	3	1	7		.....		2	15	0	141	16	7
Palmer's Island ...	Palmer's Island ...	41	37	78	31 0	27 8	58 8	239	0	0	3	15	3		....		162	16	11	405	12	2
Pampoolah	Pampoolah	22	26	48	12 9	17·3	30 2	171	0	0	1	15	11		... .		2	7	0	174	12	11
Panbula .	Panbula	30	42	72	24·1	27 3	51 4	233	13	4	1	11	7		.....		9	5	7	244	10	6
Paradise . ..	Kangaroo Camp .	11	7	18	5 6	3 7	9 3	91	0	0	1	8	4	1	10	0	1	16	0	95	14	4
Parkes	Parkes	181	172	353	121·6	109 9	231·5	485	5	0	7	16	1	2	3	7	445	10	11	940	15	7
Parkesborough	Parkes	33	24	57	19·9	14·1	34·0	125	0	0	1	0	8		.....		18	12	0	144	12	8
Parkesbourne	Breadalbane	20	15	35	12 8	10 4	23 2	113	0	0	1	0	9		.....		5	16	10	119	17	7
Parkville ..	Parkville	13	17	30	9·6	12 9	22 5	125	0	0	0	18	6		.		3	1	10	129	0	4
Parramatta, North	Parramatta	321	295	616	242·4	230 9	473·3	1,639	8	8	24	1	5	32	19	7	78	19	3	1,775	8	11
Parramatta, South	,, ...	464	411	875	348 5	301 4	649 9	2,134	6	8	31	0	3		...		1,604	3	3	3,769	10	2
Paterson	Paterson	60	42	102	41·2	27·7	68·9	231	0	0	3	4	4		.....		6	15	0	240	19	4
Paupong	Boloko, via Cooma .	11	5	16	9·4	4 8	14 2	91	0	0	2	2	5		. . .		3	6	10	96	9	3
Payne's Crossing .	Wollombi	30	16	46	18 5	11 9	30 4	148	0	0	2	1	11		... .		2	17	1	152	19	0
Peak Hill	Peak Hill	156	136	292	109 1	93·3	202·4	538	0	0	6	14	10		. ..		45	12	1	590	6	11

* Closed, 31 August.

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure from Public Funds				
		Boys.	Girls	Total.	Boys	Girls	Total	Salaries	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c	Total
								£ s. d	£ s d,	£ s. d.	£ s d	£ s. d.
Peakhurst	Peakhurst	56	52	108	37·2	34 8	72 0	217 0 0	4 11 5	..	118 17 7	340 9 0
Peel	Peel	20	22	42	12 3	15 1	27 4	148 0 0	1 12 10	. .	3 12 6	153 5 4
Peelwood	Peelwood ..	13	11	24	8 8	7 7	16 5	148 0 0	2 18 7	.	3 1 10	154 0 5
Pejar...	Pejar	9	15	24	5 7	8 7	14 4	80 0 0	0 17 9	..	0 5 0	81 2 9
Pelican Creek	Wyrallah	16	14	30	11 0	9·6	20 6	89 3 4	0 16 10	.....	6 1 6	96 1 8
Pelican Island... .	Kempsey	27	23	50	19 7	19 1	38 8	207 0 0	1 12 2	. .	7 16 4	216 8 6
Pennant Hills ...	Pennant Hills	58	57	115	43 0	42 8	85 8	338 18 4	4 5 4	0 5 4	10 13 8	354 2 8
Penrith	Penrith	322	271	593	237 2	192 9	430 1	1,408 10 4	17 16 6	1 14 6	78 4 2	1,506 5 6
Perth	Perth	32	22	54	24 9	16 2	41 1	171 0 0	2 14 6		3 12 0	177 6 6
Petersham .	Petersham	511	455	966	392 9	332 5	725 4	2,185 5 9	41 9 3	.	256 8 4	2,483 3 4
Picton	Picton	106	74	180	82 0	48·7	130 7	406 16 8	7 11 4	0 17 0	76 0 3	491 5 3
Pilliga	Pilliga	19	24	43	14 0	18 8	32 8	126 2 0	1 10 3	4 19 0	196 11 3	329 2 6
Pimlico	Wardell .	39	36	75	29 9	25 7	55 6	188 0 0	2 10 11	2 17 0	99 5 7	292 13 6
Pimlico, North ..	,, ...	21	17	38	14 1	12 1	26 2	125 0 0	2 2 7	....	2 11 10	129 14 5
Pinch Flat	Armidale	13	10	23	9 3	7·3	16 6	91 0 0	1 2 5	.. ..	1 0 0	93 2 5
Pine Rocks	Spring Hill	18	7	25	13 0	5·2	18 2	91 0 0	1 11 6	2 6 3	3 0 0	97 17 9
Pinnacles .	Pinnacles	9	5	14	8 4	4 5	12 9	137 0 0	.	... .	3 5 0	140 5 0
Pipeclay Creek	Mudgee..... . . .	25	17	42	19 0	11 3	30 3	148 0 0	2 11 5	... .	3 11 0	154 2 5
Pipeclay Spring ...	Bombala . . .	12	16	28	9 2	13·2	22·4	113 0 0	1 6 7	.	0 15 0	115 1 7
Piper's Flat	Wallerawang ...	5	11	16	3 5	8 3	11·8	89 16 8	2 4 10	2 10 3	0 12 10	95 4 7
Pitt Row	Granville	114	90	204	80·5	58 4	138 9	441 10 0	10 2 1	. ..	35 11 1	487 3 2
Pitt Town	Pitt Town..... ..	77	55	132	58 8	43 4	102 2	341 8 10	3 5 0		9 5 1	353 18 11
Pitt Town Co operative Settlement.	Pitt Town	80	76	156	57 8	56 4	114 2	296 1 8	28 5 6	2 13 6	275 16 2	602 16 10
Pittwater	Bayview	28	20	48	21·0	12 7	33 7	171 0 0	1 18 10	. ..	13 8 4	186 7 2
Plattsburg	Wallsend—Plattsburg	356	350	706	267·7	259 8	527·5	1,606 15 0	21 18 7	0 11 7	112 13 1	1,741 18 3
Pleasant Hills	Pleasant Hills .	11	18	29	8 4	13 3	21 7	91 0 0	2 15 1	. .	53 16 4	147 11 5
Plunkett-street .	Sydney . .	246	206	452	171 5	137 9	309 4	1,014 8 7	11 17 9		66 18 7	1,093 4 11
Point Danger	Tweed Heads . ..	33	23	56	23 5	16·6	40·1	136 10 0	2 7 6	4 5 6	17 2 5	160 5 5
Pokolbin	Branxton	26	21	47	17 4	14 1	32 1	171 0 0	1 9 0	.....	13 17 3	186 6 3
Pond's Creek ...	Stanmifer	23	11	34	15 6	8·8	24 4	113 0 0	2 12 7	..	3 1 10	118 14 5
Porcupine Gap*	Molong . ..	19	11	30	5 9	4 3	10 2	39 15 0	. .	.. .	1 3 6	40 18 6
Porter's Mount ..	Cowra	14	10	24	8 0	9 0	17 0	91 0 0	0 14 10	... ..	.. ..	91 14 10
Portland, Lower	Lower Portland .	32	13	45	24·9	10·5	35 4	148 0 0	1 10 0	... ..	11 17 5	161 7 5
Port Macquarie .	Port Macquarie ..	78	69	147	62 6	55 1	117 7	420 0 0	6 12 6	...	67 9 11	494 2 5
Prospect	Prospect	40	50	90	32·6	39 5	72 1	300 0 0	1 10 7	..	8 16 5	310 7 0
Prospect Reservoir	Prospect Reservoir	40	45	85	30 4	36 7	67 1	171 0 0	1 14 4	.. ...	9 1 5	181 15 9
Pudman Creek . ..	Rye Park	13	18	31	9 6	10 9	20 5	125 0 0	0 19 9	.	6 16 10	132 16 7
Pyangle	Lue	8	13	21	6 7	11 2	17 9	102 18 4	0 13 4	1 11 6	2 5 10	107 9 0
Pyramul	Pyramul	29	21	50	24 1	14·1	38·2	148 0 0	1 15 11	2 10 0	7 1 10	159 7 9
Pyree	Pyree	38	43	81	28 1	34·9	63 0	275 15 0	4 8 4	... ..	7 16 4	287 19 8
Pyrmont	Pyrmont	382	338	720	294 6	255 1	549 7	1,737 9 8	27 15 11	.	85 1 0	1,850 6 7
Quaama	Quaama	15	19	34	11·8	12 2	24 0	148 0 0	1 18 0	3 2 0	4 8 4	157 8 4
Quandong	Grenfell	32	25	57	23 7	19 9	43 6	171 0 0	2 1 7	..	22 14 0	195 15 7
Queanbeyan.....	Queanbeyan	105	111	216	77 2	87 0	164 2	424 13 4	14 15 3	5 15 0	12 12 5	457 16 0
Quipolly	Werris Creek . .	15	17	32	10 9	12 9	23 8	148 0 0	1 6 7	..	3 1 10	152 8 5
Quipolly Creek ..	Quipolly Creek .	20	10	30	15 7	8 1	23 8	148 0 0	0 15 2	..	2 12 0	151 7 2
Quirindi	Quirindi	145	133	278	106 4	97 0	203 4	586 2 6	16 9 6	3 1 6	105 9 10	711 3 4
Quorrobolong	Quorrobolong	8	17	25	6 8	11 9	18 7	72 1 8	..	1 8 3	10 0 0	83 9 11
Raglan	Raglan . ..	18	25	43	12 8	18 8	31 6	145 0 0	0 14 4	.....	3 6 10	149 1 2
Rainbow Reach ...	Rainbow Reach .	11	6	17	8 5	4 4	12 9	95 16 8	0 11 7	. ...	7 15 10	104 4 1
Raleigh	Raleigh...	20	23	43	16·3	17 1	33 4	171 0 0	1 0 8	. ...	2 11 10	174 12 6
Ramornie	South Grafton	25	26	51	16 9	18 1	35 0	159 10 0	2 7 3	... .	56 11 10	218 9 1
Randwick	Randwick... ...	190	145	335	132 9	100 0	232 9	692 7 9	11 7 10	. ..	25 2 3	728 17 10
Randwick Asylum.	,, ...	75	73	148	65 8	63 3	129·1	751 0 0	6 17 7	..	90 0 0	847 17 7
Ravensworth	Ravensworth	13	10	23	7 0	6 3	13 3	112 1 5	1 12 7	0 11 6	3 3 5	117 8 11
Ravensworth, North	Rouchel	11	8	19	7 3	5·6	12 9	80 0 0	0 17 5	.	... .	80 17 5
Rawdon Island	Rawdon Island	29	21	50	18 3	14·8	33 1	154 10 0	0 19 5		3 14 7	159 4 0
Raymond Terrace.	Raymond Terrace .	101	86	187	74 9	67 6	142·5	404 10 0	5 6 9	.	21 13 5	431 10 2
Redfern	Redfern	726	769	1,495	544 9	561·4	1,106 3	2,874 11 8	44 9 2	. .	210 14 1	3,129 14 11
Redfern, West .. .	,, ...	286	225	511	201·3	151 9	353 2	1,421 6 8	17 10 4	.	344 10 11	1,783 7 11
Red Range	Red Range	20	26	46	16 8	21 0	37 8	171 0 0	1 9 3		3 4 7	175 13 10
Reefton	Reefton	9	5	14	5 2	4 4	9 6	9 8 4	11 7 0	..	41 4 11	62 0 3
Regentville	Penrith.	19	25	44	13·8	19 0	32 8	148 0 0	0 17 9	.....	2 6 0	151 3 9
Reidsdale .. .	Braidwood	11	16	27	7 6	12 7	20 3	113 0 0	1 17 7	.	29 11 10	144 9 5
Rhine Falls	Rhine Falls	12	12	24	10 6	10 4	21 0	92 16 8	2 19 0	2 14 6	4 15 0	103 5 2
Richmond .	Richmond	136	121	257	106·2	90·0	196·2	663 1 8	5 15 1	0 18 10	23 18 1	693 13 8
Richmond, North..	North Richmond	32	34	66	26 6	27 4	54 0	307 18 5	3 17 2	1 6 5	16 15 3	329 17 3
Richmond Vale .	Buchanan . .	18	12	30	14·6	9·9	24 5	134 8 4	2 0 3	2 11 3	2 11 10	141 11 8
Riley...	South Woodburn	8	7	15	6·2	5 1	11 3	99 5 0	1 0 4	3 7 6	2 3 9	105 16 7
Riley's Hill	Riley's Hill	30	29	59	24 0	24 5	48 5	159 0 0	3 13 8	... ..	8 2 1	170 15 9
Riley-street	Surrey Hills	131	112	243	90 3	81 8	172 1	344 6 8	10 2 9		22 10 10	377 0 3
Riverstone	Riverstone	90	58	148	66 6	40 9	107·5	363 8 4	7 12 4	2 6 6	10 8 7	383 15 9
Rix Creek	Singleton	36	33	69	28·9	24 9	53·8	217 0 0	2 10 8	1 2 6	59 12 2	280 5 4
Robbinsville...	Thirroul	63	67	130	48 1	51·1	99·2	387 10 0	4 2 6	13 3 7	15 4 11	420 1 0
Roberton Park .	Glenquarry	25	20	45	21 6	15 3	36 9	165 5 0	1 12 7	... .	3 14 4	170 11 11
Robertson	Robertson	49	52	101	34·9	35·4	70 3	256 8 9	2 9 1	1 5 4	359 13 1	619 16 3
Rob Roy	Inverell	16	10	26	11 4	7·1	18 5	125 0 0	1 9 6	. .	3 1 10	129 11 4
Rockdale	Rockdale	290	258	548	228·2	196 5	424 7	1,370 9 8	28 11 11	.. ...	74 13 0	1,473 14 7
Rockley	Rockley	41	32	73	30 7	20 2	50 9	228 0 0	2 12 3		23 9 11	254 2 2
Rock, The	The Rock	12	13	25	8 7	8 5	17 2	148 0 0	1 7 3	2 0 6	110 14 5	262 2 2
Rock Vale	Armidale	29	29	58	21 8	23 6	45 4	159 0 0	4 7 5	. .	4 2 0	167 9 5
Rock Villa	Adaminaby	5	10	15	3·5	7 4	10 9	73 1 8	0 8 0	.. ..	2 10 3	75 19 11
Rocky Glen†	Rocky Glen	7	3	10	2 7	1·7	4 4	28 6 8	.. ...	.. .		28 6 8

* Closed 31st March. † Closed 31st May.

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rocky Hall	Rocky Hall	11	10	21	8·4	5·8	14·2	136 10 0	.....	.....	46 15 0	183 5 0
Rocky Ponds	Mount Aubrey	23	15	38	16·7	10·8	27·5	142 5 0	1 5 0	.....	49 11 10	193 1 10
Rocky River	Rocky River	41	26	67	28·7	18·2	46·9	237 0 0	1 10 7	.....	10 10 4	249 0 11
Rolland's Plains	Rolland's Plains	16	15	31	10·3	11·6	21·9	125 0 0	1 5 10	.....	2 11 11	128 17 9
Rookwood	Rookwood	133	120	253	105·5	85·1	190·6	471 10 0	4 10 9	.....	60 19 11	537 0 8
Rose Bay	Watson's Bay	13	18	31	7·8	12·5	20·3	113 0 0	1 4 4	.....	34 16 0	149 0 4
Rose Hill	Uralla	13	13	26	10·2	9·4	19·6	125 0 0	0 16 7	.....	5 7 10	131 4 5
Rosenthal	Bulahdelah	14	13	27	10·1	8·5	18 6	113 0 0	1 3 9	.....	2 14 6	116 18 3
Rose Vale	Windellama	11	7	18	8·3	4·9	13·2	91 0 0	1 1 0	.....	11 19 4	104 0 4
Rose Valley	Gerringong	5	11	16	4·0	7·9	11·9	148 0 0	.....	3 9 0	2 11 10	154 0 10
Rosewood	Tumberumba	12	12	24	8·0	6·5	14·5	80 0 0	0 9 4	.....	0 7 6	80 16 10
Ross Hill	Inverell	28	24	52	23·5	18·5	42 0	193 0 0	9 13 6	5 17 3	285 1 11	493 12 8
Rothbury	Rothbury	18	19	37	15·4	16·7	32·1	148 0 0	1 19 5	.....	50 14 10	200 14 3
Rotherfield	Quirindi	11	14	25	7·1	11·1	18·2	113 0 0	1 9 5	1 15 0	11 12 6	127 16 11
Rouchel	Rouchel Brook	17	14	31	10·6	11·8	22·4	148 0 0	1 11 5	.....	18 18 2	168 9 7
Roughit	Singleton	40	48	88	33·4	34·4	67·8	251 0 0	3 5 8	.....	47 15 7	302 1 3
Round Hill	Round Hill	30	32	62	16·4	17·7	34·1	229 0 0	4 0 0	25 0 0	13 8 10	271 8 10
Round Swamp	Capertee	16	4	20	8·9	2·8	11·7	78 15 0	.....	.....	1 10 0	80 5 0
Rous	Rous	28	11	39	25·8	10·1	35·9	130 10 0	.....	.....	15 19 10	146 9 10
Rouse Hill	Rouse Hill	20	36	56	13·4	23·0	36·4	214 8 4	6 16 7	.....	7 8 0	222 12 11
Rous Mill	Rous Mill	43	39	82	33·1	29·2	62·3	240 5 0	1 9 9	.....	90 6 8	332 1 5
Runnymede	Casino	9	16	25	7·8	12·5	20·3	102 0 0	1 0 0	.....	0 6 0	103 6 0
Run of Water	Yarra	24	11	35	17·0	8·4	25·4	138 8 4	1 7 5	.....	16 2 5	155 18 2
Rushford	South Grafton	10	7	17	7·7	5·3	13·0	69 0 0	0 12 7	.....	.....	69 12 7
Ryanda	Llangothlin	10	16	26	7·8	11·7	19·5	113 0 0	2 12 2	.....	4 11 0	120 3 2
Rydal	Rydal	21	22	43	14·9	14·6	29·5	160 8 4	1 16 11	.....	5 1 10	167 7 1
Rydalmere	Rydalmere	18	17	35	11·9	12·3	24·2	154 2 8	2 18 2	0 16 6	22 16 5	180 13 9
Ryde	Ryde	150	152	302	117·6	112·6	230·2	760 16 8	13 6 1	.....	58 10 9	832 13 6
Ryde, North	North Ryde	33	42	75	23·9	29·3	53·2	249 5 0	4 0 0	.....	11 16 9	265 1 9
Rye Park	Rye Park	33	22	55	24·1	15·9	40·0	171 0 0	1 15 11	.....	3 7 1	176 3 0
Rylstone	Rylstone	84	65	149	62·7	49·5	112·2	393 0 0	3 17 0	1 8 0	13 10 11	411 15 11
Rywung	Swamp Oak	25	13	38	18·0	11·0	29·0	296 0 0	.....	.....	38 10 7	334 10 7
Sackville Reach	Sackville Reach	20	15	35	14·1	11·1	25·2	148 0 0	0 14 1	.....	2 12 0	151 6 1
Salisbury	Underbank	18	14	32	11·1	8·1	19·2	113 0 0	1 0 2	.....	2 11 10	116 12 0
Salisbury Plains	Uralla	14	16	30	8·9	10·6	19·5	125 0 0	1 10 1	1 0 0	79 17 6	207 7 7
Salt Ash	William Town	17	14	31	12·4	11·2	23·6	105 12 0	1 11 4	.....	6 11 10	113 15 2
Sandringham	Sandringham	52	35	87	38·2	24·3	62·5	196 10 0	5 12 4	.....	49 7 6	251 9 10
Sapphire	Inverell	11	13	24	8·3	10·1	18·4	113 0 0	1 11 11	.....	2 15 0	117 6 11
Sassafras	Nowra	11	4	15	8·0	3·0	11·0	91 0 0	1 7 1	.....	0 14 0	93 1 1
Saucy Creek	Bombala	18	13	31	13·4	10·2	23·6	113 0 0	1 7 7	.....	3 6 10	117 14 5
Saumarez	Dumaresq	33	28	61	24·7	23·4	48·1	211 14 9	0 18 8	7 14 7	97 8 0	317 16 0
Sawpit Gully	Young	9	10	19	5·9	7·8	13·7	103 16 8	0 17 5	.....	3 1 10	107 15 11
Scone	Scone	72	81	153	52·9	53·6	106·5	354 0 0	3 15 0	1 17 3	11 3 0	370 15 3
Scrub	Tenterfield	21	14	35	17·3	12·5	29·8	136 0 0	2 11 5	.....	3 11 4	142 2 9
Seaham	Seaham	38	28	66	27·7	18·7	46·4	171 0 0	1 5 7	.....	4 12 4	176 17 11
Sebastopol	Sebastopol	18	10	28	12·4	7·5	19·9	85 18 0	.....	2 12 6	11 13 10	100 4 4
Sedgefield	Sedgefield	13	20	33	9·4	13·0	22·4	91 0 0	.....	.....	1 8 0	92 8 0
Seelands	South Grafton	17	14	31	14·4	12·5	26·9	114 0 0	1 3 5	.....	7 15 8	122 19 1
Seven Hills	Seven Hills	41	40	81	27·5	28·1	55·6	270 5 0	1 19 4	.....	12 9 0	284 13 4
Seven Oaks	Smithtown	25	19	44	16·1	14·2	30·3	205 0 0	3 6 5	.....	19 12 1	227 18 6
Shadforth	Guyong	22	28	50	12·9	16·9	29·8	113 0 0	2 6 1	.....	3 6 10	118 12 11
Shannon Vale	Glen Innes	26	16	42	19·2	12·4	31·6	171 0 0	1 14 2	.....	3 4 4	175 18 6
Shark Creek	Maclean	8	9	17	6·1	7·4	13·5	71 0 0	1 5 11	.....	.....	72 5 11
Sharp's Creek	Adelong	15	11	26	12·1	6·3	18·4	111 3 4	0 11 1	.....	2 3 6	113 17 11
Shaw	Shaw	15	12	27	11·0	8·3	19·3	125 0 0	0 15 10	.....	4 6 10	130 2 8
Shellharbour	Shellharbour	39	34	73	32·4	26·4	58·8	273 0 0	3 1 1	.....	101 16 4	377 17 5
Shepardstown	Shepard's Town	42	37	79	29·4	28·2	57·6	237 15 0	.....	.....	9 12 1	247 7 1
Sherwood	Sherwood, Macleay R.	31	24	55	20·4	15·6	36·0	171 0 0	0 5 5	.....	2 8 0	173 13 5
Shooter's Hill	Shooter's Hill	12	8	20	6·6	5·7	12·3	92 15 7	0 9 11	.....	.....	93 5 6
Sidebrook	Ben Lomond	14	13	27	9·9	9·2	19·1	113 0 0	1 3 10	.....	3 5 0	117 8 10
Silverdale	Camden	11	13	24	6·9	11·2	18·1	91 0 0	2 8 2	.....	24 18 0	118 6 2
Silverhill	Captain's Flat	14	20	34	10·2	16·9	27·1	113 0 0	1 0 11	.....	14 15 10	128 16 9
Silverton	Silverton	49	54	103	31·5	32·2	63·7	491 0 0	.....	.....	16 10 10	507 10 10
Simpson's Ridge	Bowraville	19	12	31	12·8	7·3	20·1	148 0 0	.....	3 10 0	37 14 2	189 4 2
Singleton	Singleton	235	240	475	166·3	178·6	344·9	1,469 15 0	24 15 4	.....	67 2 6	1,561 12 10
Small's Forest	Ulmarra	11	12	23	6·4	8·4	14·8	119 0 0	1 13 11	.....	12 19 10	133 13 9
Smithfield	Smithfield	79	63	142	56·5	43·1	99·6	431 18 9	4 3 10	3 6 9	11 18 6	451 7 10
Smith-street	Balmain	420	425	845	323·4	310·5	633·9	2,075 16 6	37 4 5	.....	213 14 8	2,326 15 7
Smithtown	Smithtown	40	42	82	32·9	31·6	64·5	252 13 4	3 15 7	4 2 0	7 16 4	268 7 3
Sofala	Sofala	31	42	73	20·7	33·2	53·9	164 13 4	1 8 10	.....	7 19 11	174 2 1
Solferino	Young	25	10	35	19·9	7·5	27·4	113 0 0	1 11 8	.....	2 16 4	117 8 0
Somerton	Somerton	19	17	36	15·1	13·2	28·3	148 0 0	1 10 10	.....	3 16 10	153 7 8
South Arm	Brushgrove	36	32	68	27·5	23·4	50·9	222 19 10	2 11 2	.....	8 6 5	233 17 5
Southgate	Southgate	29	38	67	20·5	27·9	48·4	248 0 0	0 18 6	.....	82 0 0	330 18 6
Southgate, Lower	Lawrence	10	16	26	5·6	10·5	16·1	125 0 0	0 10 10	.....	12 1 10	137 12 8
South Lead	Forbes	19	19	38	13·7	13·3	27·0	113 0 0	1 16 7	.....	4 16 4	119 12 11
Spaniard's Hill	Douglas	37	22	59	27·5	14·5	42·0	171 0 0	0 0 10	.....	322 5 4	493 6 2
Sparkes' Creek	Scone	8	7	15	4·6	5·7	10·3	93 0 0	.....	.....	4 2 7	97 2 7
Spicer's Creek	Spicer's Creek	23	14	37	18·4	11·5	29·9	122 0 0	1 10 6	.....	2 12 0	126 2 6
Spring Hill	Spring Hill	46	38	84	34·3	27·3	61·6	264 15 0	3 0 1	.....	22 2 4	289 17 5
Spring Mount	Blayney	29	25	54	19·6	17·9	37·5	148 0 0	1 12 9	.....	3 6 10	152 19 7
Spring Ridge	*via* Quirindi	9	12	21	5·7	10·2	15·9	125 0 0	1 9 9	.....	28 13 5	155 3 2
Springside	Springside	27	20	47	17·6	12·2	29·8	171 0 0	1 6 0	.....	13 1 10	185 7 10

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Spring Vale	Bega	17	12	29	12·6	8·7	21·3	136 10 0	.....	.....	14 18 10	151 8 10
Spring Valley	Currawang	12	19	31	8·4	11·6	20·0	91 0 0	0 8 9	.....	2 15 0	94 3 9
Springwood	Springwood	49	34	83	33·0	24·6	57·6	251 0 0	2 9 7	.....	60 5 0	313 14 7
Square Range	Nimitybelle	16	16	32	11·1	9·8	20·9	125 0 0	1 19 2	.....	16 6 10	143 6 0
St. Albans	St. Albans	23	30	53	18·8	24·7	43·5	171 0 0	1 17 9	0 12 6	74 14 5	248 4 8
St. Ethel's	West Maitland	84	83	167	60·2	54·4	114·6	426 3 4	7 12 1	1 16 6	138 10 11	574 2 10
St. Ives	St. Ives	37	47	84	28·1	38·5	66·6	245 0 0	3 5 10	0 8 2	19 9 10	268 3 10
St. John's Park	St. John's Park	36	23	59	27·9	15·8	43·7	171 0 0	2 12 5	.....	874 1 3	1,047 13 8
St. Leonards	North Sydney	585	547	1,132	455·9	404·3	860·2	2,343 3 4	52 8 6	.....	98 10 10	2,494 2 8
St. Leonards, East	North Sydney	164	153	317	125·1	106·8	231·9	795 13 4	10 5 5	.....	158 2 1	964 0 10
St. Leonards, North	North Sydney	129	135	264	101·7	102·8	204·5	585 14 10	7 0 10	.....	105 12 2	698 7 10
St. Mary's	St. Mary's	154	109	263	121·0	86·5	207·5	451 0 0	6 4 7	.....	28 0 10	485 5 5
St. Peter's	St. Peter's	332	334	666	245·7	252·7	498·4	1,750 2 9	26 17 8	.....	298 19 1	2,075 19 6
Staggy Creek	Inverell	14	18	32	10·2	13·7	23·9	107 10 0	1 17 10	.....	5 12 0	114 19 10
Stanhope	Branxton	24	9	33	18·8	6·3	25·1	148 0 0	1 17 7	5 9 1	2 11 11	157 18 7
Stanmore	Petersham	568	501	1,069	425·4	349·0	774·4	2,212 4 6	36 5 10	2 19 7	891 1 0	3,142 10 11
Stannifer	Stannifer	9	27	36	6·2	18·1	24·3	148 0 0	.....	.....	10 14 4	158 14 4
Steinbrook	Tenterfield	9	11	20	7·2	8·7	15·9	87 6 8	.....	1 15 6	8 5 0	99 7 2
Stewart's Brook	Stewart's Brook	17	27	44	13·7	22·5	36·2	136 0 0	1 17 3	.....	14 1 10	151 19 1
Stockinbingal	Stockinbingal	21	28	49	12·4	16·9	29·3	109 6 3	10 8 10	2 3 2	289 10 5	411 8 8
Stockton	Stockton	221	211	432	163·9	158·4	322·3	1,339 3 3	12 2 1	.....	44 15 11	1,396 1 3
Stockyard Mountain	Albion Park	15	13	28	11·9	8·9	20·8	113 0 0	0 17 9	.....	2 9 0	116 6 9
Stonefield	Warialda	14	11	25	11·5	8·9	20·4	113 0 0	1 6 8	.....	3 15 10	118 2 6
Stonehenge	*via* Glen Innes	13	22	35	9·9	20·0	29·9	171 0 0	2 7 7	.....	3 7 1	176 14 8
Stony Creek	Bega	9	14	23	6·5	9·1	15·6	102 0 0	1 6 2	.....	3 19 10	107 6 0
Stony Creek, Lower	Young	20	11	31	14·7	6·9	21·6	91 0 0	1 5 1	.....	9 3 0	101 8 1
Strathfield, South	Enfield	109	105	214	74·7	74·1	148·8	424 0 0	5 1 2	.....	23 12 11	452 14 1
Strontian Park	Grafton	14	18	32	10·0	14·3	24·3	125 0 0	0 14 10	.....	5 11 10	131 6 8
Stroud	Stroud	38	45	83	30·0	36·1	66·1	251 0 0	2 11 7	.....	36 1 0	289 12 7
Stuart Town	Stuart Town	47	48	95	30·3	29·6	59·9	277 8 6	1 18 11	.....	27 13 10	307 1 3
Stubbo	Gulgong	12	20	32	7·7	14·4	22·1	113 0 0	1 14 5	.....	2 19 0	117 13 5
Summer Hill	Summer Hill	360	260	620	275·9	179·0	454·9	1,591 19 11	28 9 9	.....	87 0 6	1,707 10 2
Summer Island	Kinchela Creek	50	38	88	37·8	29·5	67·3	252 10 0	4 4 11	.....	50 5 7	307 0 6
Summer Vale	Walcha	9	16	25	5·8	11·5	17·3	113 0 0	0 15 0	.....	6 7 1	120 2 1
Sunnyside	Tenterfield	25	28	53	18·0	23·1	41·1	153 15 0	1 19 11	.....	14 11 1	170 6 0
Suntop	Wellington	12	9	21	6·8	5·5	12·3	113 0 0	2 8 3	.....	2 11 10	118 0 1
Surrey Hills, South	Surrey Hills	715	552	1,267	529·8	407·5	937·3	2,877 9 8	47 15 11	.....	239 2 3	3,164 17 10
Sussex-street	Sydney	203	170	373	142·4	112·2	254·6	1,114 10 3	9 17 10	.....	164 5 10	1,288 13 11
Sutherland	Sutherland	59	57	116	44·4	43·6	88·0	316 13 4	4 4 3	.....	9 0 11	329 18 6
Sutton	Sutton	12	12	24	6·3	8·5	14·8	104 16 8	0 14 2	.....	3 5 4	108 16 2
Sutton Forest	Sutton Forest	34	45	79	24·4	30·4	54·8	276 18 4	2 14 4	.....	12 10 4	292 3 0
Swamp Oak	Moonbi Railway Station	12	11	23	9·4	8·1	17·5	91 0 0	0 10 4	.....	0 10 0	92 0 4
Swan Bay	Swan Bay	21	20	41	17·4	18·3	35·7	148 0 0	1 3 7	.....	8 18 4	158 1 11
Swan Creek	Ulmarra	42	37	79	29·4	28·0	57·4	182 6 8	2 15 1	.....	12 15 4	197 17 1
Swan Ponds	Waugoola	11	14	25	7·1	7·6	14·7	91 0 0	1 3 8	.....	8 17 10	101 1 6
Swansea	Swansea	27	23	50	22·1	20·0	42·1	171 0 0	3 8 9	.....	71 19 4	246 8 1
Swashfield	Black Springs	14	18	32	11·8	14·4	26·2	113 0 0	2 15 5	.....	8 5 7	124 1 0
Sweetman's Creek	Millfield	15	12	27	9·3	8·3	17·6	113 0 0	1 6 3	1 10 0	78 1 11	193 18 2
Tallagandra	Gundaroo	16	9	25	11·8	5·8	17·6	113 0 0	1 10 7	.....	3 9 10	118 0 5
Tallawang	Gulgong	26	16	42	18·2	12·8	31·0	148 0 0	3 1 4	.....	3 6 0	154 7 4
Talmalmo	Wagra	11	8	19	6·6	5·7	12·3	113 0 0	1 17 3	.....	2 18 6	117 15 9
Taloumbi	Taloumbi	25	30	55	18·2	23·9	42·1	205 0 0	3 7 2	.....	7 15 7	216 2 9
Tambaroora	Tambaroora	17	21	38	13·0	15·9	28·9	247 6 8	3 6 7	4 13 6	20 15 1	276 1 10
Tambar Springs	Tambar Springs	13	9	22	10·3	7·6	17·9	91 0 0	.....	.....	4 19 10	95 19 10
Tamworth	Tamworth	297	269	566	228·3	202·6	430·9	1,487 1 3	23 3 2	.....	48 8 2	1,558 12 7
Tamworth, West	Tamworth	140	135	275	97·6	94·7	192·3	476 9 1	5 14 10	.....	32 11 1	514 15 0
Tangmangaroo	Tangmangaroo	16	13	29	10·0	9·9	19·9	125 0 0	1 0 11	.....	2 18 0	128 18 11
Tanja	Tanja	20	14	34	11·4	9·7	21·1	148 0 0	0 10 0	.....	3 6 10	151 16 10
Tantawanglo	Tantawanglo	23	18	41	18·8	12·9	31·7	148 0 0	2 9 10	.....	5 4 4	155 14 2
Tara	Ilford	8	10	18	6·1	7·9	14·0	95 3 10	1 1 9	.....	2 7 0	98 11 7
Taradale	Collector	15	4	19	12·6	3·8	16·4	86 0 0	0 7 5	.....	0 10 0	80 17 5
Tarago	Tarago	17	36	53	13·4	27·0	40·4	171 0 0	1 10 11	.....	2 19 6	175 10 5
Taralga	Taralga	27	40	67	20·3	24·9	45·2	171 0 0	1 5 7	.....	4 7 1	176 12 8
Tarcutta	Tarcutta	18	21	39	12·4	15·2	29·6	148 0 0	0 11 3	.....	3 11 0	152 2 3
Taree	Taree	102	92	194	77·6	70·2	147·8	440 11 8	8 1 10	4 6 0	200 4 7	653 4 1
Tarrabandra	Gundagai	18	9	27	11·8	6·2	18·0	91 0 0	1 9 1	.....	4 11 9	96 0 10
Tarragandah	Bega	18	21	39	13·4	17·6	31·0	113 0 0	0 14 2	.....	3 1 10	116 16 0
Tarrawingie	Tarrawingie	23	26	49	14·9	16·6	31·5	172 0 0	0 7 8	.....	3 5 0	175 12 8
Tarro	Tarro	19	20	39	14·1	14·4	28·5	148 0 0	1 10 10	.....	40 9 4	190 0 2
Tatham	Tatham	26	22	48	20·8	16·1	36·9	153 15 0	1 12 5	.....	2 11 10	157 19 3
Tattaila	Moama	19	20	39	14·2	14·9	29·1	148 0 0	0 10 4	.....	11 2 4	159 12 8
Tea Gardens	Tea Gardens	11	15	26	9·6	12·8	22·4	113 0 0	1 4 4	.....	175 17 10	290 2 2
Telegherry	Stroud	13	17	30	9·6	13·5	23·1	124 0 0	1 4 1	.....	32 11 10	157 15 11
Temora	Temora	136	120	256	101·3	81·6	182·9	396 0 0	7 14 1	3 13 3	25 18 2	433 5 6
Tempe	Tempe	212	180	392	159·9	128·1	288·0	858 11 4	.....	.....	143 3 6	1,001 14 10
Tenterfield	Tenterfield	192	160	352	152·3	118·6	270·9	848 11 1	11 3 3	6 6 2	26 6 8	892 7 2
Teralba	Teralba	82	72	154	64·8	54·4	119·2	326 0 0	4 10 2	.....	51 7 5	381 17 7
Termeil	Termeil	18	15	33	12·5	10·3	22·8	102 0 0	0 19 2	.....	3 5 4	106 4 6
Terra Bella	Wellington	12	15	27	7·8	11·3	19·1	113 0 0	2 4 9	.....	2 5 0	117 9 9
Terrara	Terrara	25	15	40	15·8	9·6	25·4	195 10 0	2 8 6	.....	13 5 11	211 4 5
Thackaringa	Thackaringa	14	9	23	12·1	4·6	16·7	113 0 0	0 7 3	.....	3 11 10	116 19 1
Thalaba	Alison	36	42	78	24·6	30·1	54·7	237 8 4	2 4 7	.....	9 2 8	248 15 7
Theresa Park	Camden	31	22	53	19·8	16·1	35·9	148 0 0	.....	.....	20 10 5	158 10 5

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Name of School	Post Town	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys	Girls.	Total.	Boys	Girls	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c	Total
								£ s d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Third Creek	Crookwell	17	10	27	11·3	8 5	19 8	113 0 0	1 5 4	.. . .	2 12 0	116 17 4
Thirlmere	Thirlmere	43	45	88	30 3	30 7	61 0	202 3 8	2 14 1	.....	83 9 9	288 7 6
Thornford .. .	Thornford	22	21	43	15 2	15 2	30 4	136 0 0	1 8 3		3 5 10	140 14 1
Thornleigh ...	Thornleigh	41	28	69	28 6	18 2	46 8	258 1 8	1 17 1	.....	33 2 8	293 1 5
Thorp's Pinch	Rydal	16	13	29	13 5	10·3	23 8	148 0 0	1 4 8	. ..	3 6 10	152 11 6
Three mile Waterhole	Wolumla	26	29	55	17·4	20 8	38 2	180 8 4	1 18 7	2 8 9	6 6 10	191 2 6
Thuddungra	Thuddungra	12	17	29	8 6	11·8	20 4	91 0 0	1 14 5	.. .	2 5 0	94 19 5
Thurgoona ..	Thurgoona ...	28	28	56	20 8	21 8	42 6	171 0 0	2 6 5	.....	6 8 10	179 15 3
Tia ...	Walcha	25	17	42	18 9	12 6	31 5	68 5 0	1 8 9	...	0 10 0	70 3 9
Tibooburra	Tibooburra	22	24	46	15 8	15 9	31 7	172 0 0	3 0 1	. .	29 13 2	204 13 3
Tighe's Hill	Tighe's Hill	157	168	325	123 9	128·1	252 0	877 1 8	5 17 4	.	121 6 1	1,004 5 1
Tilba Tilba ...	Tilba Tilba	30	19	49	17 2	13 1	30 3	171 0 0	1 14 3		9 1 10	181 16 1
Tilbuster	Armidale	26	20	46	18·0	14 0	32·0	169 10 4	2 13 7	15 0 0	164 0 7	351 4 6
Tingha	Tingha	68	60	128	49 9	39 4	89 3	358 10 0	5 5 3	3 0 0	10 5 7	376 0 10
Tinonee	Tinonee	47	28	75	35·6	20·2	55 8	228 0 0	1 18 11	.....	88 2 6	318 1 5
Tintenbar .. .	Tintenbar	24	20	44	17 9	16 1	34 0	171 0 0	1 4 5	.....	4 13 10	176 18 3
Tintinhull .	Tintinhull..... ..	14	7	21	9 7	6·0	15 7	91 0 0	1 0 11	...	0 10 0	92 10 11
Tipperary Gully ..	Young	22	15	37	16 2	11 2	27 4	148 0 0	1 4 3	... .	3 3 10	182 8 1
Tirranna	Goulburn	17	20	37	11 5	15 6	27 1	113 0 0	1 1 2		3 5 6	117 6 8
Tirrannia Creek ..	Lismore.	20	30	50	14 6	25 5	40·1	130 15 0	4 9 0	.	8 11 10	143 15 10
Tiverton	Murrumburrah ...	15	12	27	11 3	10 2	21·5	125 0 0	1 0 10	...	24 8 7	150 9 5
Tocumwall	Tocumwall ...	43	45	88	19·3	21 7	41 0	171 0 0	3 10 11	. ..\	84 13 1	259 4 0
Tollbar Creek	Cooma	11	10	21	7 5	6 0	13 5	91 0 0	1 0 7	2 10 0	2 0 3	96 10 10
Tomago	Tomago	14	11	25	9 9	7·3	17 2	109 6 8	1 10 4	2 9 1	4 3 5	117 9 6
Tomerong	Tomerong	29	22	51	20 5	15·2	35 7	171 0 0	1 14 9	. .	4 11 4	177 6 1
Tomingley .. .	Tomingley	27	30	57	19 8	21·5	41·3	159 0 0	2 7 2	2 3 6	3 11 10	167 2 6
Tomki	Tatham	25	12	37	17 9	8 6	26 5	148 0 0	1 13 3	.... .	2 11 10	152 5 1
Tongarra	Tongarra	8	7	15	5 4	4 3	9 7	71 0 0	0 16 11	... .	.....	71 16 11
Toogong	Toogong	11	16	27	8 7	12 0	20·7	125 0 0	1 12 7	. ..	3 6 10	129 19 5
Toolejooa	Gerringong	16	26	42	12 1	19 5	31·6	124 10 0	1 15 3	3 0 0	3 6 4	132 11 7
Toongabbie	Toongabbie	24	16	40	18 5	11 6	30 1	171 0 0	1 15 2	...	7 16 0	180 11 2
Tooraweenah	Gilgandra	20	11	31	15 6	8 3	23 9	102 0 0	2 3 5	4 16 0	27 12 0	136 11 5
Toorooka	Hickey's Creek .	11	11	22	7 3	9 3	16 6	125 0 0	1 2 6	. ....	7 11 7	133 14 1
Toothdale	Candelo	21	12	33	12 6	6 9	19 5	125 0 0	2 4 6	...	3 1 8	130 6 2
Toronto	Toronto	28	28	56	22·3	20 2	42 5	171 0 0	. ..	... .	25 1 10	196 1 10
Towac	Canoblas	10	10	20	5 3	7·3	12 6	68 0 0	... ..	... .	0 10 0	68 10 0
Towamba	Towamba	16	15	31	11 8	10·3	22 1	125 0 0	0 16 8	.....	3 15 0	129 11 8
Townsend...	Berridale	14	13	27	10 1	10 2	20 3	113 0 0	1 12 7	.....	3 11 10	118 4 5
Towrang	Towrang	27	15	42	17 2	10 2	27 4	120 0 0	1 5 11	.....	21 12 10	142 18 9
Trajere	Eugowra	9	9	18	8·2	7·8	16 0	76 0 0	0 8 10	... .	0 10 0	76 18 10
Trangie	Trangie	55	66	121	40 6	48·2	88 8	296 8 6	4 8 10	...	9 0 1	309 17 5
Tregeagle	Lismore.	13	20	33	9 4	15·3	24 7	133 18 4	1 13 1	.. .	22 11 10	158 3 3
Trelowarren	Parkes	27	38	65	17 0	24·0	41 0	159 10 0	1 3 10	.....	29 5 0	189 18 10
Tremarton . .	Stockton	27	33	60	22 7	25 3	48 0	171 0 0	2 16 1	.	2 11 10	176 7 11
Triangle Flat ...	Rockley	11	15	26	6 9	10 2	17·1	125 0 0	1 0 4	.....	6 16 10	132 17 2
Trickett	Coolamon	12	9	21	9 2	8 0	17 2	91 0 0	0 17 10	1 14 9	2 11 10	96 4 5
Trunkey	Trunkey Creek	32	21	53	24 5	11 4	35·9	171 0 0	2 9 1	.....	14 11 10	188 0 11
Tubbul	Tubbul	14	16	30	10 6	11 8	22·4	113 0 0	0 19 8	... ..	2 11 10	116 11 6
Tuckaburra	Brunswick	50	52	102	33 0	32 8	65 8	210 0 0	... ..	... ..	10 14 0	220 14 0
Tucki Tucki...	Wyrallah	10	8	18	8 3	7 5	15 8	89 2 8	..	.... .	3 0 0	92 2 8
Tuckombil .. .	Alstonville	21	13	34	14 4	9 5	23 9	102 0 0	1 18 4	... .	2 6 0	106 4 4
Tuckurimba	Wyrallah	10	22	22	8·4	11 4	19 8	102 0 0	0 16 11	.....	6 18 10	109 15 9
Tuena	Tuena ...	17	21	38	14 4	17 6	32 0	148 0 0	0 15 4	.. .	4 11 10	153 7 2
Tuggerah	Tuggerah Lakes ..	16	14	30	12 2	11·2	23 4	113 0 0	2 12 11	. ...	2 12 0	118 4 11
Tuggranong	Queanbeyan . .	15	9	24	8 0	6 2	14 2	148 0 0	.....	.. . .	4 6 10	152 6 10
Tullimbar	Albion Park	23	17	40	18 6	14 1	32 7	245 0 0	. ..	5 10 0	4 18 10	255 8 10
Tumberumba	Tumberumba ...	41	52	93	27·9	37 4	65·3	233 16 0	2 0 8	...	8 15 0	244 11 8
Tumbleton	Young	9	9	18	5 7	7 0	12 7	98 16 8	1 3 0	1 5 6	9 1 10	110 7 0
Tumbulgum	Tumbulgum	34	35	69	24 9	25·8	50·7	198 0 0	3 8 9	3 16 0	50 5 2	255 9 11
Tumut	Tumut	164	114	278	119 8	87 5	207·3	596 16 8	12 17 10	4 18 6	32 10 1	647 3 1
Tumut Plains	Tumut	21	26	47	14 7	20 8	35 5	205 0 0	...	.. . .	8 15 7	213 15 7
Tuncurry	Tuncurry	13	15	28	9 6	10 6	20 2	126 8 4	1 4 10	... .	2 12 1	130 5 3
Tunnabutta	Mudgee	15	10	25	11·2	7 6	18·8	113 0 0	0 19 2	.....	3 11 10	117 11 0
Turlingah	Turlinjah	18	17	35	13 4	10 2	23 6	125 0 0	1 13 0	.. .	3 1 10	129 14 10
Turner's Flat	Skillion Flat	18	22	40	13 5	18·1	31 6	153 10 0	0 18 2	...	2 11 10	157 0 0
Tyndale	Maclean	25	36	61	18·8	29 2	48·0	171 0 0	3 14 9	... ..	27 16 4	202 11 1
Ukolan	Manilla	14	6	20	10 3	4 9	15·2	72 0 0	1 17 8	... ..	0 10 0	74 7 8
Ulan	Ulan	12	6	18	7·6	3 8	11·4	66 13 4	..	...	1 0 0	67 13 4
Ulladulla	Ulladulla	32	26	58	20 8	16 8	37 6	171 0 0	1 8 3	..	2 11 10	175 0 1
Ulmarra	Ulmarra	39	21	60	29 0	15 7	44 7	214 13 4	1 11 11	1 10 0	7 11 3	225 6 6
Ulmarra, West .	Ulmarra	57	59	116	44·1	48·0	92 1	303 0 0	5 3 9	.....	1,461 11 8	1,769 15 5
Ultimo	Ultimo	346	327	673	248·3	232 6	480 9	1,437 8 4	16 17 6	.....	133 8 11	1,587 14 9
Umaralla Siding ..	Cooma	19	13	32	12 9	9·2	22·1	148 0 0	1 2 3	.	14 16 10	163 19 1
Umberumberka ...	Umberumberka ..	9	6	15	3 9	3 0	6 9	113 0 0	.. ..	..	27 0 7	140 0 7
Unanderra	Unanderra	62	62	124	48·9	49 4	98·3	325 10 0	3 8 8	.....	165 14 7	494 13 3
Uralla	Uralla	81	79	160	62 9	63·7	126·6	346 0 0	6 4 11	...	25 10 8	377 15 7
Urana	Urana	55	48	103	40·3	35 2	75 5	285 0 0	6 0 10	.....	10 18 1	301 18 11
Urangbell	Upper Copmanhurst	27	26	53	20 6	21 6	42 2	216 0 0	1 10 6	. ....	7 15 7	225 6 1
Uranquinty	Uranquinty	17	13	30	10·6	9 3	19 9	125 0 0	0 16 6	.....	2 16 10	128 13 4
Urulgurra	Hickey's Creek ...	13	6	19	11·3	5 6	16 9	91 0 0	1 13 2	.....	2 12 1	95 5 3
Vacy	Vacy	28	29	57	19·5	21 8	41·3	171 0 0	1 16 8	. ..	63 13 6	236 10 2
Vere	Vere	14	14	28	9 0	9 0	18·0	96 13 4	1 11 8	7 10 0	63 17 11	169 12 11
Verona	Cobargo	8	18	26	5 2	10 7	15 9	91 0 0	1 0 8	.....	3 11 10	95 12 6

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.															
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.			Books and Apparatus.			Travelling Expenses and Forage.			Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.			Total.		
								£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Vineyard	Mulgrave	13	19	32	9·9	11·8	21·7	113	0	0	1	0	4	.....			11	3	10	125	4	2
Waggallalah	Gunning	9	4	13	4·9	2·6	7·5	113	0	0	0	18	5	.....			19	11	0	133	9	5
Wagga Wagga	Wagga Wagga	145	144	289	110·1	106·8	216·9	709	8	4	13	17	8	.....			56	9	10	779	15	10
Wagga Wagga, N.	Wagga Wagga	47	19	66	32·7	13·6	46·3	261	13	4	4	3	9	.....			9	2	1	274	19	2
Wagga Wagga, S.	Wagga Wagga	160	191	351	116·9	148·6	265·5	696	8	4	15	1	2	3	1	6	123	18	0	838	9	0
Wagra	Wagra	20	14	34	17·1	11·7	28·8	148	0	0	0	15	7	.....			2	15	0	151	10	7
Wagragobilly	Gundagai	5	15	20	3·8	10·8	14·6	91	0	0	1	10	2	.....			0	15	0	93	5	2
Walaga Lake	Tilba Tilba	14	7	21	9·5	4·6	14·1	83	17	3	.....			.....			2	11	10	86	9	1
Walang	Glanmire	16	12	28	13·2	9·0	22·2	103	0	0	1	10	1	.....			3	1	10	107	11	11
Walcha	Walcha	81	66	147	53·1	49·4	102·5	371	0	0	8	3	1	1	17	0	27	6	0	408	6	1
Walcha Road	Walcha Road	12	11	23	10·4	9·8	20·2	125	0	0	0	17	0	.....			20	5	10	146	2	10
Waldegrave	Forest Reefs	15	13	28	9·1	10·2	19·3	113	0	0	1	4	3	.....			3	7	11	117	12	2
Walgett	Walgett	102	76	178	74·5	53·7	128·2	397	10	0	8	0	2	14	4	6	126	12	5	546	7	1
Walhallow	Quirindi	14	15	29	12·1	12·8	24·9	113	0	0	1	19	1	2	5	3	22	15	1	139	19	5
Wallabadah	Wallabadah	25	33	58	14·8	20·1	34·9	171	0	0	1	9	7	.....			20	1	10	192	11	5
Wallaby Hill	Jamberoo	17	12	29	14·4	10·8	25·2	113	0	0	1	9	4	.....			6	11	10	121	1	2
Wallagoot	Tathra	15	12	27	11·8	9·9	21·7	113	0	0	1	11	6	.....			3	1	10	117	13	4
Wallalong	Hinton	37	26	63	29·6	20·5	50·1	251	0	0	2	1	2	.....			37	0	1	290	1	3
Wallamba, Lower	Failford	13	9	22	8·7	7·3	16·0	113	0	0	1	3	9	.....			2	11	10	116	15	7
Wallaroo	Cowra	19	14	33	12·7	10·7	23·4	91	0	0	0	0	11	.....			5	10	0	96	10	11
Walla Walla	Walla Walla	22	24	46	16·8	17·5	34·3	147	3	4	2	7	8	.....			53	1	10	202	12	10
Wallaya	Robertson	11	14	25	8·9	8·8	17·7	91	0	0	1	3	9	3	4	3	3	17	6	99	5	6
Wallendbeen	Wallendbeen	37	28	65	25·7	20·9	46·6	171	0	0	1	0	9	.....			10	15	0	182	15	9
Wallerawang	Wallerawang	74	70	144	56·7	49·9	106·6	431	5	0	5	14	6	4	11	1	18	8	5	459	19	0
Wallgrove	Eastern Creek	36	32	68	24·1	20·0	44·1	171	0	0	1	15	5	.....			6	4	10	179	0	3
Walli	Walli	14	15	29	11·6	11·4	23·0	148	0	0	0	17	6	.....			3	12	1	152	9	7
Wallsend	Wallsend-Plattsburg	402	372	774	318·6	285·1	603·7	2,013	18	4	33	10	1	.....			91	8	5	2,138	16	10
Wallsend, West	West Wallsend	137	116	253	108·9	91·6	200·5	484	5	0	8	6	9	1	18	6	71	16	6	566	6	9
Wambanumba	Young	14	20	34	9·2	13·6	22·8	148	0	0	1	9	0	.....			2	8	0	151	17	0
Wamboota	Womboo, Moama	14	19	33	7·6	12·7	20·3	119	0	0	1	18	10	5	10	9	13	19	10	140	9	5
Wanaaring	Wanaaring	15	11	26	11·7	8·6	20·3	137	0	0	.....			12	0	0	19	11	10	168	11	10
Wanatta	Wolumla	16	15	31	11·7	11·2	22·9	126	8	4	1	4	8	.....			2	15	0	130	8	0
Wandsworth	Wandsworth	15	13	28	10·8	9·1	19·9	113	0	0	1	5	4	.....			43	12	1	157	17	5
Wantiool	Junee	14	14	28	10·1	10·5	20·6	95	10	0	1	14	0	2	16	6	3	5	0	103	5	6
Warangesda	Darlington Point	14	16	30	11·4	13·1	24·5	125	0	0	1	6	6	.....			3	11	10	129	18	4
Waratah	Waratah	87	67	154	69·2	52·1	121·3	381	10	0	3	13	4	.....			32	3	11	417	7	3
Warbro	Hickey's Creek	7	11	18	6·5	10·3	16·8	91	0	0	3	3	8	.....			45	0	0	139	3	8
Wardell	Wardell	44	58	102	31·5	41·8	73·3	278	8	4	3	1	11	1	0	0	39	18	7	322	8	10
Ward's River	Stroud	11	9	20	8·4	8·0	16·4	113	0	0	0	13	0	.....			26	0	0	139	13	0
Wargela	Tangmangaroo	15	9	24	11·2	6·8	18·0	125	0	0	1	10	3	.....			28	6	11	154	17	2
Warialda	Warialda	64	58	122	48·4	40·3	88·7	284	10	0	4	18	1	7	0	0	11	12	1	308	0	2
Warkton	Warkton	14	14	28	11·1	11·2	22·3	91	0	0	1	6	1	.....			2	19	4	95	5	5
Warkworth	Warkworth	23	30	53	19·0	23·3	42·3	171	0	0	1	13	11	.....			2	11	10	175	5	9
Warne	Warne	12	11	23	10·0	7·8	17·8	95	15	0	2	2	8	.....			11	2	8	109	0	4
Warradery	Grenfell	15	6	21	9·4	2·7	12·1	91	0	0	.....			2	3	0	.....			93	3	0
Warrah	Willow-tree	15	9	24	9·0	6·5	15·5	113	0	0	1	8	3	.....			2	11	10	117	0	1
Warrangong	Wattamadara	5	18	23	4·2	13·6	17·8	96	5	0	1	7	11	0	18	6	2	0	3	100	11	8
Warrangunyah	Ilford	15	16	31	11·3	12·6	23·9	113	0	0	0	17	6	.....			15	0	0	128	17	6
Warren	Warren	84	98	182	57·5	66·4	123·9	365	0	0	7	2	4	.....			105	19	5	478	1	9
Warroo	Forbes	13	12	25	8·3	8·8	17·1	98	5	0	1	6	2	.....			2	1	0	101	12	2
Watergumben	Canowindra	22	17	39	13·7	10·0	23·7	148	0	0	1	0	7	.....			7	4	10	156	5	5
Waterloo	Waterloo	361	301	662	272·4	222·3	494·7	1,648	10	0	19	14	3	.....			66	5	11	1,734	10	2
Watson's Bay	Watson's Bay	76	74	150	59·0	54·3	113·3	325	0	0	6	8	2	0	3	9	275	12	3	607	4	2
Watson's Reef	Cunningham	13	18	31	9·0	14·9	23·9	126	8	4	1	3	1	4	19	3	11	6	0	143	16	8
Wattamadara	Cowra	12	15	27	8·9	11·6	20·5	91	0	0	0	19	1	.....			1	10	0	93	9	1
Wattle Flat	Wattle Flat	43	47	90	30·9	32·6	63·5	285	0	0	.....			4	17	0	18	18	1	308	15	1
Wattle Grove	Woodstock	12	15	27	7·6	11·6	19·2	91	0	0	1	15	10	.....			11	7	4	104	3	2
Wattleville	Neville	13	14	27	10·0	10·9	20·9	113	0	0	0	17	1	.....			2	9	0	116	6	1
Wauchope	Wauchope	38	44	82	29·4	33·8	63·2	260	16	8	3	12	7	.....			14	16	4	279	5	7
Waverley	Waverley	394	453	847	297·2	325·5	622·7	2,112	3	10	17	3	7	.....			143	7	5	2,272	14	10
Weddin	Grenfell	14	15	29	11·3	11·0	22·3	125	0	0	1	5	1	.....			3	2	1	129	7	2
Weetalaba	Tambar Springs	6	10	16	5·0	7·8	12·8	81	8	4	.....			.....			0	15	0	82	3	4
Wee Waa	Wee Waa	50	47	97	35·1	34·7	69·8	211	0	0	4	5	7	.....			11	14	11	227	0	6
Wellesley	Delegate	16	12	28	8·0	8·8	16·8	113	0	0	2	1	1	.....			9	11	6	124	12	7
Wellingrove	Glen Innes	16	13	29	11·2	9·6	20·8	91	0	0	1	15	4	.....			3	1	0	95	16	4
Wellington	Wellington	158	127	285	123·8	92·8	216·6	629	0	0	14	10	11	.....			31	13	0	675	3	11
Welshman's Creek	Wallarobba	12	20	32	9·4	17·4	26·8	113	0	0	1	2	3	.....			2	12	1	116	14	4
Wentworth	Wentworth	48	27	75	32·5	17·0	49·5	303	0	0	3	6	10	.....			56	3	5	362	10	3
Wentworth Falls	Wentworth Falls	12	21	33	8·4	11·8	20·2	125	0	0	1	17	11	.....			35	9	3	162	7	2
Wentworthville	Wentworthville	32	18	50	27·5	16·3	43·8	171	0	0	3	8	1	.....			8	1	10	182	9	11
Werombi	Camden	13	10	23	9·8	8·0	17·8	125	0	0	1	8	3	.....			10	4	4	136	12	7
Werriberri	Picton	15	16	31	10·9	11·6	22·5	125	0	0	1	15	9	.....			128	10	2	255	5	11
Werris Creek	Werris Creek	39	34	73	32·8	28·9	61·7	194	4	2	2	1	3	.....			9	0	5	205	5	10
Whian Whian	Eureka	16	15	31	12·6	11·9	24·5	117	0	0	1	4	2	.....			6	14	0	124	18	2
Whiteman Creek	Whiteman Creek	16	12	28	10·3	7·5	17·8	142	0	0	0	17	5	.....			2	11	10	145	9	3
White Rock	White Rock	18	22	40	15·3	15·2	30·5	148	0	0	1	4	2	.....			3	7	6	152	11	8
Whittingham	Whittingham	18	15	33	12·7	11·6	24·3	125	0	0	1	11	11	4	4	0	41	11	11	172	7	10
Whitton	Whitton	48	37	85	32·7	26·0	58·7	296	0	0	2	5	2	.....			9	5	7	307	10	9
Wickham	Wickham	553	548	1,101	428·0	420·5	848·5	2,286	13	4	57	1	1	2	0	0	465	19	11	2,811	14	4
Wilberforce	Wilberforce	70	54	124	61·8	46·0	107·8	279	15	0	6	7	2	10	5	6	15	18	3	312	5	11
Wilbertree	Canadian Lead	15	16	31	11·0	13·3	24·3	136	6	8	6	8	0	.....			3	11	10	146	6	6
Wilcannia	Wilcannia	79	71	150	48·6	38·1	86·7	517	19	2	7	17	6	35	0	0	118	17	5	679	14	1
Willandra	Dubbo	12	7	19	8·0	3·9	11·9	91	0	0	1	10	11	.....			2	11	10	95	2	9

APPENDIX VII—*continued.*

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
William-street	William-st., Sydney	418	388	806	287·8	267·4	555·2	1,888 10 0	25 15 11	.....	171 9 6	2,085 15 5
William Town	William Town	36	23	59	28·6	18·2	46·8	234 0 0	1 5 7	.....	7 15 7	243 1 2
Willoughby	Willoughby	71	75	146	54·2	53·6	107·8	374 10 0	3 10 0	.....	13 0 11	391 0 11
Willow Grove	Bukkulla	8	7	15	5·4	5·5	10·9	113 0 0	0 18 9	.....	3 8 0	117 6 9
Willow-tree	Willow-tree	31	17	48	18·7	10·6	29·3	171 0 0	1 12 11	.....	3 6 10	175 19 9
Wilson's Downfall	Wilson's Downfall	9	9	18	6·8	6·9	13·7	91 0 0	1 8 10	.....	0 10 0	92 18 10
Wilton	Wilton	23	24	47	16·9	18·4	35·3	171 0 0	0 18 8	.....	2 11 10	174 10 6
Windeyer	Windeyer	33	35	68	20·6	24·5	45·1	148 0 0	4 2 7	.....	7 0 10	159 3 5
Windowie	Gilmore	13	10	23	9·9	7·6	17·5	113 0 0	2 8 0	.....	2 16 10	118 4 10
Windsor	Windsor	217	203	420	162·9	150·4	313·3	1,012 10 0	16 12 1	0 11 0	133 4 7	1,162 17 8
Winegrove	Upper Copmanhurst	9	6	15	7·3	5·7	13·0	73 0 0	1 6 7	1 8 0	.....	75 14 7
Wingello	Wingello	22	10	32	13·9	5 1	19·0	113 0 0	3 1 7	.....	4 12 0	120 13 7
Wingen	Wingen	23	19	42	16·4	12·7	29·1	154 16 8	1 19 7	3 3 6	3 6 0	163 5 9
Wingham	Wingham	62	74	136	47·9	61·9	109·8	395 11 0	4 19 5	3 6 0	25 16 11	429 13 4
Winton	*Via* Tamworth	17	25	42	12·8	19·3	32·1	118 15 0	1 10 11	.....	165 4 9	285 10 8
Wiseman's Ferry	Wiseman's Ferry	35	20	55	29·0	13·8	42·5	153 15 0	2 9 1	.....	78 7 11	234 12 0
Woerden	Clarence Town	17	20	37	14·5	16 5	31·0	102 0 0	3 2 1	.....	27 5 0	132 7 1
Wollar	Wollar	13	11	24	10·4	9·1	19·5	95 0 9	1 4 2	.....	6 19 7	103 4 6
Wollombi	Wollombi	41	34	75	27·3	24·1	51·4	252 10 0	2 12 10	.....	7 4 0	262 6 10
Wollongong	Wollongong	256	228	484	200·2	171·6	371·8	1,393 9 2	16 15 7	.....	48 12 5	1,458 17 2
Wollun	Walcha Rood	13	14	27	10·1	10·9	21·0	91 0 0	2 11 7	.....	4 1 10	97 13 5
Wolumla, South	Wolumla	20	20	40	15·3	15·8	31·1	148 0 0	1 7 0	.....	3 1 0	152 8 0
Wombah	Chatsworth Island	8	11	19	6·4	9·1	15·5	171 0 0	.....	.....	3 14 7	174 14 7
Wombat	Wombat	37	37	74	28·7	24·0	52·7	249 10 0	.....	.....	135 10 11	385 0 11
Wombramurra	Nundle	9	10	19	5·0	6·9	11·9	91 0 0	0 19 0	1 10 0	.....	93 9 0
Wongan Creek	Manilla	9	9	18	7·5	8·4	15·9	80 0 0	0 5 10	.....	.....	80 5 10
Woodburn	South Woodburn	62	61	123	50·1	49·8	99·9	280 0 0	4 15 6	.....	15 8 5	300 3 11
Woodford Dale	Brushgrove	19	25	44	16·8	20·9	37·7	171 0 0	2 4 4	.....	45 15 1	218 19 5
Woodford Leigh	Woodford Leigh	24	18	42	18·0	15·1	33·1	171 0 0	1 2 4	.....	2 13 7	174 15 11
Woodhill	Woodhill	7	7	14	5·1	3·4	8·5	83 13 4	0 9 4	.....	.....	84 2 8
Woodhouselee	Woodhouselee	16	19	35	9·8	13·8	23·6	147 0 0	0 17 9	.....	3 11 10	151 9 7
Woodlawn*	Lismore	10	3	13	5·8	2·5	8·3	75 16 8	0 13 7	.....	5 14 10	82 5 1
Woodport	Gosford	32	38	70	23·0	26·4	49·4	171 0 0	1 16 8	.....	38 0 11	210 17 7
Woodonga	Young	12	11	23	8·4	9·2	17·6	148 0 0	1 12 2	.....	2 11 10	152 4 0
Woodstock	Rooty Hill	45	43	88	37·4	35·5	72·9	228 5 0	1 17 5	.....	7 15 7	237 18 0
Woolgoolga	Woolgoolga	16	14	30	13·9	11·9	25·8	148 0 0	.....	1 10 0	205 16 10	355 6 10
Woollahra	Woollahra	614	529	1,143	453·8	357·1	810·9	2,501 4 8	36 1 8	2 14 0	182 17 10	2,722 18 2
Woolla Woolla	Taree	13	10	23	10·7	8·7	19·4	87 6 8	0 14 7	.....	.....	88 1 3
Wooloban	Dungowan	15	8	23	10·1	5·5	15·6	91 0 0	1 4 5	.....	.....	92 4 5
Woolomol	Tamworth	21	15	36	13·3	11·2	24·5	148 0 0	0 9 2	.....	58 19 9	207 8 11
Woolwich	Woolwich	75	24	99	57·1	15 0	72·1	309 6 8	4 6 6	.....	98 7 0	412 0 2
Woomargama	Woomargama	6	12	18	4·6	10·4	15 0	125 0 0	1 2 3	.....	2 15 0	128 17 3
Woonona	Woonona	203	160	363	153·0	114·7	267·7	819 6 0	9 4 8	.....	29 14 9	858 5 5
Worragee	Nowra	14	16	30	11·5	13·1	24·6	125 0 0	0 9 11	.....	2 11 10	128 1 9
Wowagin	Wowagin	12	3	15	9·2	2·8	12·0	91 0 0	0 17 4	.....	0 5 0	92 2 4
Wyagdon	Wyagdon	12	7	19	10 2	5·5	15·7	91 0 0	0 17 6	.....	3 4 4	95 1 10
Wyaldra	Gulgong	12	20	32	8·2	15·0	23·2	91 0 0	1 13 3	.....	32 15 10	125 9 1
Wyalong	Wyalong	82	65	147	53·5	42·3	95·8	66 16 8	13 14 1	.....	403 7 8	483 18 5
Wyalong, West	West Wyalong	91	88	179	54·4	50·4	104·8	108 6 9	11 2 4	4 0 0	399 12 5	523 1 6
Wyee	Wyee	10	11	21	8·4	6·7	15·1	91 0 0	0 10 7	.....	2 11 10	94 2 5
Wyndella	Armidale	16	20	36	11·9	15·4	27·3	136 0 0	1 17 7	.....	3 11 10	141 9 5
Wyndham	Wyndham	29	34	63	19·5	23·5	43·0	171 0 0	0 16 2	.....	3 10 6	175 6 8
Wyong	Wyong	38	39	77	24·4	26·4	50·8	228 0 0	3 0 4	.....	7 15 7	238 15 11
Wyong Creek	Wyong Creek	17	16	33	12·9	11·3	24·2	96 10 0	2 5 1	.....	2 11 10	101 6 11
Wyrallah	Wyrallah	40	52	92	27·0	37·5	64·5	254 0 0	3 8 5	.....	36 5 0	293 13 5
Yallaroi	Warialda	14	8	22	11·9	7·3	19·2	82 10 0	.....	17 2 9	0 10 0	100 2 9
Yalwal	Yalwal	30	31	61	24·2	22·4	46·6	171 0 0	1 12 8	.....	21 15 11	194 8 7
Yamba	Yamba	32	30	62	21·6	18·0	39·6	159 10 0	1 5 11	.....	2 11 10	163 7 9
Yambla	Yambla	9	12	21	6·6	9·4	16·0	113 0 0	1 15 0	.....	3 8 7	118 3 7
Yango	Wollombi	9	9	18	5·3	6·5	11·8	103 16 8	2 11 10	.....	3 16 10	110 5 4
Yarra	Cowra	17	20	37	12·3	10·8	23·1	148 0 0	0 18 3	.....	13 13 4	162 11 7
Yarraford	Glen Innes	17	11	28	11·3	7·7	19·0	113 0 0	2 6 1	.....	3 1 10	118 7 11
Yarragundry	Wagga Wagga	17	7	24	13·8	6·4	20·2	148 0 0	1 14 3	.....	2 10 0	152 4 3
Yarrahappini	Stuart's Point	18	18	36	15·3	13·3	28·6	113 0 0	1 0 7	.....	2 12 1	116 12 8
Yarralumla	Queanbeyan	16	10	26	9·8	7·3	17·1	125 0 0	1 3 4	.....	3 7 5	129 10 9
Yarramalong	Yarramalong	21	9	30	16·2	7·2	23·4	148 0 0	0 18 9	.....	2 11 10	151 10 7
Yarramundi	Richmond	25	24	49	18·8	19·0	37·8	171 0 0	2 5 6	.....	2 11 10	175 17 4
Yarrawah	Robertson	27	22	49	19·8	16·3	36·1	148 0 0	3 0 3	2 4 0	62 2 10	215 7 1
Yarrowitch	Walcha	5	17	22	2·9	13·4	16·3	113 0 0	1 6 8	.....	2 12 1	116 18 9
Yarrowyck	Armidale	19	13	32	14·1	10·1	24·2	103 16 8	0 18 2	.....	1 13 0	106 7 10
Yarrunga	Avoca	18	20	38	14·3	16·5	30·8	148 0 0	2 7 4	.....	17 16 10	168 4 2
Yass	Yass	99	91	190	71·2	65·5	136·7	366 0 6	3 19 8	2 5 3	37 16 3	410 1 8
Yatteyattah	Yatteyattah	22	6	28	14·3	3·7	18·0	125 0 0	0 14 1	.....	3 11 10	129 5 11
Yeoval	Yeoval	13	7	20	9·9	4·4	14·3	113 0 0	1 7 2	.....	.....	114 7 2
Yeo Yeo	Cootamundra	12	14	26	7·9	10·1	18·0	136 0 0	1 12 5	.....	2 12 1	140 4 6
Yerong Creek	Yerong Creek	18	25	43	15·3	18·7	34·0	148 0 0	1 1 9	.....	3 6 1	152 7 10
Yerriyong	Nowra	11	7	18	7·5	4·3	11·8	82 8 4	1 2 11	.....	2 5 0	85 16 3
Yetman	Yetman	12	8	20	8·4	7·4	15 8	80 0 0	0 16 6	4 10 0	8 13 0	93 19 6
Young	Young	266	245	511	201·8	204·6	406·4	1,439 18 4	20 15 5	.....	383 7 5	1,844 1 2
Young Wallsend	Young Wallsend	28	24	52	20·3	16·6	36·9	173 5 0	0 19 10	8 0 0	5 7 7	187 12 5
Yowaka	Panbula	17	21	38	11·5	12·7	24·2	138 3 4	1 18 5	8 6 0	41 12 11	190 0 8
Yumburra, West	Ledgerton	8	7	15	3·5	4·2	7·7	103 0 0	1 3 10	.....	27 6 10	131 10 8
Yurramie	Candelo	24	20	44	16·0	14·8	30·8	103 11 8	2 6 1	.....	2 6 0	108 3 9

* Closed 9 November.

APPENDIX VIII.

ATTENDANCE of Children at Provisional Schools for the quarter ending 31st December, 1894, or for the last quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Airlie Brake*	Goomoorah	5	8	13	3·8	5·8	9 6	22 13 4	...	.....	...	22 13 4
Aliceton	Karuah	14	12	26	10·3	8 0	18 3	68 18 3	1 0 10	1 5 0	....	71 4 1
Barbingal	Grenfell	5	9	14	4 0	8·8	12·8	74 0 0	0 7 2	6 16 9	3 15 0	84 18 11
Barnes' Creek	Queanbeyan	14	3	17	6 3	1 1	7·4	83 4 4	...	1 10 6	0 10 0	85 4 10
Barwang	*Via* Murrumburrah	12	11	23	6 8	5 6	12 4	75 0 0	1 4 11	...	0 10 0	76 14 11
Bawley Point	Termeil	8	19	27	7 0	14·4	21 4	25 19 8	5 12 9	2 5 3	..	33 17 8
Bear Hill	Bear Hill	9	14	23	6 4	11 5	17 9	93 12 6	2 1 7	3 16 7	4 15 4	104 6 0
Bective	Tamworth	12	15	27	8 2	10 8	19 0	91 0 0	1 1 11	1 2 0	80 7 6	173 11 5
Belar Creek	Mundooran	10	10	20	6 9	7·0	13 9	73 10 7	2 4 9	2 1 4	14 12 6	92 9 2
Belbourie	Gloucester	8	7	15	6 2	4·2	10 4	80 0 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	81 0 0
Belgravia	*Via* Mullion Creek	17	8	25	13 8	6 8	20 6	88 5 0	0 12 6	...	...	88 17 6
Ben Bullen	Wallerawang	8	14	22	6 1	7 8	13 9	64 7 6	0 15 1	2 10 0	1 13 4	69 5 11
Bendora	Braidwood	15	14	29	8·5	9 5	18 0	90 1 8	2 7 3	.....	.....	92 8 11
Berebangalo	Gunning	15	8	23	6 6	3 9	10 5	63 5 0	0 12 8	1 7 3	0 12 10	65 17 9
Beri	Warne	8	8	16	3 4	3 5	6 9	80 0 0	1 0 11	...	.....	80 1 11
Big Mimosa	Temora	14	11	25	11 0	6 3	17 3	22 15 0	5 0 2	...	65 0 0	92 0 2
Binglebrah	Dungog	8	9	17	6 2	7 1	13 3	77 16 0	...	7 1 11	3 5 0	88 2 11
Birriwa	Gulgong	7	11	18	5·2	8 6	13 8	72 0 0	1 5 6	.	..	73 5 6
Blackman's Flat	Wallerawang	13	9	22	10 6	6 8	17 4	76 12 6	...	2 10 0	1 13 4	80 15 10
Blackville	Blackville	14	14	28	9 6	11·2	20·8	91 0 0	0 8 10	...	87 12 6	179 1 4
Blair Hill	Glencoe	8	10	18	6 1	7·5	13 6	59 13 4	1 5 4	4 10 9	1 10 0	66 19 5
Blaxland's Ridge	Comleroy Road	13	10	23	9 7	9 3	19 0	91 0 0	...	...	...	91 0 0
Blowering, West	Blowering	6	12	18	5 0	7 9	12 9	69 0 0	1 0 9	2 17 0	0 7 6	73 5 3
Boambolo†	Murrumbateman	8	10	18	4 9	5·7	10·6	40 0 0	1 2 0	...	0 15 0	41 17 0
Bocoble	Cudgegong	12	7	19	9·4	5 9	15·3	51 4 9	...	...	...	51 4 9
Bohnock	Pampoolah	14	13	27	8 3	10 5	18·8	91 0 0	2 5 9	.....	5 15 0	99 0 9
Bombay	Braidwood	16	12	28	11 0	8·6	19 6	49 5 10	3 6 10	1 4 2	....	53 16 10
Bonville	Coff's Harbour	15	7	22	10·3	5 2	15 5	91 0 0	2 1 0	...	11 11 3	104 12 3
Boomey	Molong	7	8	15	4 9	7·1	12 0	72 1 8	.....	1 15 0	...	73 16 8
Boonjaub	South Grafton	7	9	16	6 9	8 7	15 6	80 0 0	.....	...	.....	80 0 0
Bradshaw's Flat	Sofala	15	11	26	10 0	8·3	18 3	91 0 0	1 12 9	.....	13 15 0	106 7 9
Brewarrina Mission	Brewarrina	12	8	20	11·5	8 0	19 5	91 0 0	1 16 4	...	...	92 16 4
Brewer's Flat	Rye Park	20	6	26	14 0	4 1	18·1	80 0 0	2 6 3	6 14 0	0 5 0	89 5 3
Briery	Wandsworth	16	7	23	10 3	4 7	15 0	26 13 4	5 1 6	1 18 0	6 9 9	40 2 7
Broken Bridge	Marulan	6	6	12	5 0	4 7	9·7	53 1 8	0 13 11	1 8 0	0 4 6	55 8 1
Brooklands	Hall	12	9	21	8 0	6 7	14 7	87 6 8	1 13 9	...	3 13 6	92 13 11
Brungle	Brungle	6	8	14	5 5	7 2	12 7	91 0 0	1 15 10	3 1 0	0 15 0	96 11 10
Brushey Creek	Guyra	8	13	21	4 6	11 0	15 6	79 0 0	5 8 7	0 16 0	0 10 0	85 14 7
Buccarumbi	Dalmorton	7	6	13	6 1	6 0	12 1	69 0 0	...	...	...	69 0 0
Buckajo	Bega	14	5	19	11 0	4 6	15 6	78 0 0	1 10 2	...	.....	79 10 2
Buckenbour	Nelligen	8	6	14	7 5	5 3	12 8	68 0 0	0 12 3	.	...	68 12 3
Bulbodney	Lansdale, *via* Tuindle	14	8	22	11 0	7·3	18 3	72 13 2	1 3 10	3 17 9	1 5 0	78 19 9
Bullawa Creek‡	Narrabri	6	8	14	4 3	5 8	10 1	58 13 4	.....	..	.....	58 13 4
Bullenbolong	Rocky Plain	6	10	16	5·1	9 9	15 0	35 0 0	0 19 6	..	..	35 19 6
Bull Ridge	Freeman's Reach	12	8	20	10 2	7 3	17 5	77 17 8	...	4 7 5	.....	82 5 1
Bundemar	Dubbo	11	7	18	7 5	5 7	13 2	91 0 0	0 16 8	...	.	91 16 8
Burnt Hut Creek	Bethungra	10	11	21	7 5	6 3	13·8	68 0 0	0 17 8	..	0 15 0	69 12 8
Burragorang	Burragorang	10	15	25	6 5	9 9	16 4	91 0 0	1 14 1	....	..	92 14 1
Burraneer Bay	Sutherland	10	8	18	8 8	6 5	15 3	83 13 4	2 2 4	0 3 6	..	85 19 2
Butherwah	Urana	10	8	18	8·8	6 2	15 0	85 10 0	....	...	....	85 10 0
Buxton	Buxton	9	14	23	6 2	9 6	15·8	60 0 0	3 12 9	...	45 0 0	108 12 9
Byangum	Murwillumbah	8	10	18	4 5	6 7	11 2	34 0 0	1 19 3	...	..	35 19 3
Bynyah	Narrandera	11	9	20	9 1	6 4	15 5	70 0 0	2 3 9	...	4 10 0	76 13 9
Cabbage Tree Island (Aboriginal) §	Wardell	9	5	14	6 1	3 0	9 1	74 16 8	0 8 2	....	3 0 0	78 4 10
Cambill Creek	Uarbry	13	9	22	7 4	5·2	12 6	91 0 0	1 7 3	.....	..	92 7 3
Calabash‖	Marengo	5	5	10	3 4	3 6	7 0	13 6 8	...	...	...	13 6 8
Camden Haven, Upper	Kendall	11	12	23	6 7	7 9	14 6	86 8 4	0 5 8	.....	.	86 14 0
Cameron's Creek	Armidale	5	9	14	3 1	5 4	8 5	68 16 2	1 11 1	.....	0 15 0	71 2 3
Camira	Lawrence	11	7	18	8 8	6 5	15 3	70 0 0	0 15 5	..	.....	70 15 5
Canimbla Creek	Cowra	7	13	20	5 9	10 4	16 3	76 18 4	0 9 1	....	.....	77 7 5
Capertee	Capertee	11	9	20	8 2	8 1	16 3	85 8 4	0 15 11	..	1 0 0	87 4 3
Carrow Brook	Carrow Brook	7	8	15	5 3	6 9	12·2	50 13 1	...	..	..	50 13 1
Caulderwood	Jugiong	9	9	18	7 5	6 2	13 7	70 0 0	1 9 3	...	0 15 0	72 4 3
Chambigne	South Grafton	6	7	13	4 9	5 6	10·5	6 8 5	4 14 5	...	28 0 0	39 2 10
Clearbank	Glen Innes	9	8	17	6 9	6 8	13 7	75 0 0	0 17 6	.....	9 0 0	84 17 6
Clear Hills	Daysdale	14	15	29	10 9	12 1	23 0	83 8 4	1 5 2	...	.....	84 13 6
Cluri	Manilla	10	11	21	6 8	7 6	14·4	80 0 0	1 6 0	...	1 0 0	2 6 0
Collingwood	Mudgee	10	16	26	6 8	10 2	17 0	70 18 4	0 15 7	1 10 0	1 0 0	74 3 11
Collombatti	Greenhill	13	5	18	11 5	3 7	15 2	40 0 0	4 13 0	...	30 0 0	74 13 0
Colo Vale¶	Colo Vale	9	6	15	4 4	4 2	8 6	28 6 8	.....	.....	6 0 0	34 6 8
Comarong	Comarong	8	10	18	6 9	7 5	14 4	80 0 0	0 19 4	...	4 0 0	84 19 4
Condong	Murwillumbah	11	14	25	9 1	9 3	18 4	83 8 4	. .	2 0 0	1 6 6	86 14 10
Congera	Burrowa	4	11	15	3 6	10 3	13 9	71 6 8	1 5 1	.....	0 15 0	72 6 9
Coningdale	Armidale	10	7	17	5 0	5 4	10 4	80 0 0	1 14 6	...	1 5 0	82 19 6
Coolah Bridge	Leadville	5	18	23	3 9	13 9	17 8	91 0 0	...	2 0 0	2 5 10	95 5 10
Coorabell	Mullumbimby	5	8	13	3 0	4 7	7 7	78 0 0	1 6 4	...	.....	79 6 4
Cooradigbee	Yass	12	9	21	8 1	8 0	16 1	74 8 4	1 18 11	3 18 6	0 15 0	81 0 9
Coramba	Nana Creek	13	5	18	10 1	4 4	14 5	89 15 7	1 4 3	1 10 0	..	92 9 10
Corunna	Corunna	12	15	27	7 6	12 4	20 0	91 0 0	...	.....	.....	91 0 0
Cross Roads	Cross Roads	12	4	16	8 8	2 9	11 7	86 8 4	2 2 9	1 1 8	.....	89 11 9

* Closed 30th April † Closed 30th June. ‡ Closed 31st October. § Closed 31st December. ‖ Closed 28th February ¶ Closed 31st May.

APPENDIX VIII—*continued.*

Name of School	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds				
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Salaries	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d.
Cullendulla	Bateman's Bay	13	7	20	11 3	5 8	17 1	94 16 8	.	5 13 0	1 13 9	102 3 5
Dairyman's Plains	Cooma	10	8	18	5 8	4 1	9 9	68 0 0	1 5 10	.. .	117 14 2	187 0 0
Darby's Branch	Tingha	17	5	22	13 4	3 6	17 0	104 18 4	1 13 10	2 5 0	0 10 0	109 7 2
Darke's Forest .	Helensburgh ...	8	14	22	7 2	10 1	17 3	86 8 4	0 17 7	..	.. .	87 5 11
Day Dream	Silverton ..	12	4	16	9 3	3 3	12 6	104 18 4	..	... .	11 5 0	116 3 4
Denison Town ..	Leadville	9	8	17	6 3	6 8	13 1	91 0 0	1 11 6	2 0 0	1 5 1	95 16 7
Denison, West	Adaminaby . . .	3	11	14	2 2	7 2	9 4	102 6 8	1 6 9	2 10 3	....	106 3 8
Digby*	Curlewis	9	5	14	6 4	2 8	9 2	17 0 0	.	2 15 0	.. . ...	19 15 0
Dignam's Creek .	Cobargo	9	8	17	5 9	6 3	12 2	86 8 4	1 3 10	1 0 0	1 9 1	90 1 3
Dorrigo	Dorrigo	4	9	13	3 7	7 6	11 3	76 0 0	0 16 9	...	. . ..	76 16 9
Dorroughby Grass .	Lismore	13	5	18	12 7	4 4	17 1	60 0 0	1 1 11	1 8 0	. ....	62 9 11
Duck Creek	Alstonville	11	11	22	7 1	7 6	14 7	82 13 4	1 5 0	.....	. . .. ..	83 18 4
Dundee Railway Station	Dundee Railway Station	10	12	22	7 3	10 9	18 2	78 5 7	1 4 3	...	0 10 0	79 19 10
Dungarubba Creek	Riley's Hill	9	14	23	6 7	11 4	18 1	90 1 8	1 8 4	...	0 15 0	92 5 0
Dunvegan	Coff's Harbour. .	14	9	23	10 9	7 1	18 0	83 13 4	1 1 0	.	... ...	84 14 4
Duranbah ..	Tumbulgum . .	13	12	25	9 5	10 3	19 8	88 5 0	. ...	.	.. ..	88 5 0
Durras Lake†	Bateman's Bay	3	8	11	2 3	5 6	7 9	39 13 4	0 10 1	.	0 12 0	40 15 5
Dusodie	Bandon Grove	6	16	22	4 4	12 8	17 2	91 0 0	1 14 5		.. ...	92 14 5
Eilginbah	Nevertire .	10	7	17	9 5	5 9	15 4	71 0 0	1 14 3	1 19 0	.	74 13 3
Emerald Hill	Gunnedah	7	10	17	4 0	6 8	10 8	69 0 0	1 9 2	2 0 3	1 0 0	73 9 5
Evansdale . . .	Cooma ...	9	10	19	6 4	7 6	14 0	75 0 0	0 12 2	. . .	0 10 0	76 2 2
Eversleigh	Dumaresq	11	9	20	8 8	8 5	17 3	91 0 0	0 19 9	... ..	0 15 0	92 14 9
Fashion's Mount	Burrendong	4	14	18	3 8	11 0	14 8	74 0 0	1 7 10	2 12 7	25 0 0	103 0 5
Fernleigh	Tintenbar	12	10	22	9 6	8 6	18 2	34 5 0	...	... .	5 0 0	39 5 0
Fieldside	Kangaroo Camp	9	8	17	4 6	4 2	8 8	75 0 0	2 16 0	.	0 10 0	78 6 0
Forest Farm	Hillgrove	9	9	18	7 2	7 9	15 1	84 6 6	1 0 0		0 15 0	86 1 6
Forster (abor.)‡	Forster	1	9	10	0 2	3 5	3 7	24 11 8	.	..	7 16 0	32 7 8
Galong	Galong	14	17	31	9 7	9 8	19 5	75 15 0	0 16 3	1 7 0	0 15 0	78 13 3
Gannon's Creek	Gannon's Creek ..	19	9	28	11 8	5 8	17 6	53 1 8	.	. ..	57 0 0	110 1 8
Garland	Garland..... ..	13	7	20	11 2	5 2	16 4	91 0 0	0 10 3	. .	... .	91 10 3
Gay's Hill	Clunes	20	13	33	13 6	8 4	22 0	91 0 0	1 7 9	. ..	40 2 0	132 9 9
Girvan	Booral	8	8	16	6 5	6 6	13 1	68 0 0	1 2 11	... .	0 7 9	69 10 8
Gledswood	Narellan . .	9	11	20	7 7	7 5	15 2	91 0 0	1 19 11	...	17 0 0	109 19 11
Glenellen	Jindera	8	11	19	6 5	7 5	14 0	36 0 0	...	.....	.... .	36 0 0
Glen Lee . . .	Rylstone	9	7	16	6 2	4 8	11 0	76 0 0	1 11 2	1 1 6	15 4 3	93 16 11
Goldsworth	Bendemeer	10	13	23	7 1	10 0	17 1	91 0 0	0 9 8	1 18 0	... .	93 7 8
Gollan	Gollan	12	6	18	10 5	5 9	16 4	81 0 3	1 5 1	.... .	. ...	82 5 4
Gooda Creek .	Jeir ...	13	12	25	8 7	7 5	16 2	91 0 0	1 0 0	. ...	0 15 0	92 15 0
Grafton Common (aboriginal).	Grafton	14	15	29	10 1	12 2	22 3	87 6 8	. .	...	. . .. ..	87 6 8
Graham's Valley .	Glencoe	13	9	22	10 4	8 2	18 6	91 0 0	0 18 10	...	2 5 0	94 3 10
Grannaile.....	Byron Bay	7	8	15	5 1	5 1	10 2	70 1 8	0 4 3	... .	. . ..	70 5 11
Grogan§	Grogan	8	7	15	5 5	5 0	10 5	22 15 0	.....	.		22 15 0
Gulmarrad	Maclean	7	10	17	5 1	8 7	13 8	60 13 3	1 5 4	. .	.....	61 18 7
Gunnary	Burrowa	11	10	21	8 6	7 1	15 7	79 13 4	4 4 6	2 4 8	0 15 0	86 17 6
Gunnenbene	Carroll	14	11	25	10 3	10 0	20 3	53 1 8	3 11 11	1 15 6	. .....	58 9 1
Haning ...	Bendemeer ..	15	9	24	12 6	8 0	20 6	91 0 0	1 18 7	1 2 0	21 9 0	115 9 7
Harrington	Harrington	13	6	19	11 8	3 9	15 7	79 0 0	...	... .	.....	79 0 0
Heslington	Moree	7	7	14	6 9	7 0	13 9	64 6 6	0 14 1	... .	. . . .	65 0 7
Hill Top	Hill Top	8	15	23	6 5	10 4	16 9	89 3 4	0 12 5	.	1 13 6	91 9 3
Hoskinson's Creek	Barraba	14	7	21	10 8	5 5	16 3	89 3 4	0 13 2	3 15 0	7 10 10	101 2 4
Ingledow ...	Bungendore ...	12	8	20	9 2	5 5	14 7	68 0 0	0 2 10	...	0 10 0	68 12 10
Ironbarks	Gulargambone	12	8	20	8 2	5 8	14 0	68 0 0	1 2 1	4 9 0	....	73 11 1
Ivor	Junee	8	12	20	4 0	8 9	12 9	62 6 8	1 0 10	0 15 0	... .	64 2 6
Jenkins	Nangus, *via* Gundagai	14	11	25	11 6	9 6	21 2	64 10 0	1 4 9	2 7 3	3 5 1	71 7 1
Jenolan Caves .	Jenolan Caves .	5	5	10	3 4	4 6	8 0	37 4 6	0 12 3	...	... ..	37 16 9
Jeogla	Wollomombi	4	10	14	3 4	9 0	12 4	80 0 0	..		0 15 0	80 15 0
Jubilee Downs .. .	Corowa	9	8	17	4 7	6 2	10 9	75 0 0	...	0 16 0	... ...	75 16 0
Kangarooby Creek.	Goolagong .	13	6	19	10 0	4 1	14 1	60 12 8	1 2 0		11 17 6	73 12 2
Kangaroo Flat	Cowra	13	5	18	9 6	3 4	13 0	86 8 4	1 0 2	...	9 3 0	96 11 6
Karangi	Coff's Harbour...	11	12	23	8 2	8 9	17 1	88 5 0	1 2 5	.....	0 5 0	89 12 5
Kareela	Bundanoon	13	10	23	11 5	7 7	19 2	91 0 0	1 13 11	...	1 8 9	94 2 8
Karkatt	Krambach... ..	11	10	21	9 2	8 2	17 4	90 1 8	1 6 11	...	.....	91 8 7
Keewong	Michelago	8	9	17	6 4	5 9	12·3	81 8 4	1 5 5	.	0 14 0	83 7 9
Kemp's Creek	Bringelly	14	10	24	10 8	8 5	19 3	87 6 8	.....	..	. .....	87 6 8
Kimo...	Gundagai ...	10	12	22	7 6	10 0	17 6	91 0 0	1 10 4	4 7 9	22 3 4	119 1 5
Kulki	Inverell	12	6	18	7 2	4 3	11 5	91 0 0	2 4 3	.....	0 10 0	93 14 3
Kyamba	Kyamba .. .	10	13	23	7 2	11 5	18 7	90 1 8	. .	.. . .	... .	90 1 8
Lambs's Valley	Lamb's Creek ..	12	6	18	10 3	3 6	13 9	80 0 0	0 5 4	...	.. ..	80 5 4
Leaning Oak‖ ...	Merrendee	5	7	12	4·2	5 6	9 8	68 0 0	1 1 0	.	1 0 0	70 1 0
Lesterfield	Coolamon ..	7	8	15	6 4	5 9	12 3	69 0 0	1 6 0	..	0 10 0	70 16 0
Lincoln	Wellington	9	8	17	6 4	6 2	12 6	80 0 0	1 1 8		. . ....	80 1 0
Little Forest ..	Milton	10	4	14	7 9	3 0	10 9	75 0 0	0 12 9	...	... . .	75 12 9
Little Gundary	Goulburn ...	7	9	16	4 5	4 8	9 3	81 8 4	0 16 11	..	0 10 0	82 15 3
Little Narrawa ..	Narrawa	7	11	18	3 6	7 1	10 7	90 1 8	2 19 0	. ....	.....	93 0 8
Loanga	Bendemeer . .	8	2	10	6 7	1 5	8 2	75 16 8	1 6 6	..	.. ..	77 3 2
Lockwood	Cranbury . .	10	13	23	7 7	10 5	18 2	39 15 0	3 4 6	3 19 0	11 6 0	58 4 6
Lomolong . .	Bungendore	5	13	18	3 2	11 8	15 0	84 11 8	1 2 2	.... .	0 10 0	86 3 10
Lord Howe Island‖	Lord Howe Island	4	4	8	3 9	3 8	7 7	73 13 4	...	...	5 3 0	78 16 4
Lynne, North ...	Bugilbone	7	6	13	6 6	5 4	12 0	47 1 5	0 18 10	4 10 9	.....	52 11 0
Macleay Heads .	Beachport	9	7	16	8 9	5 7	14 6	80 0 0	1 2 5	3 8 0	.. ..	84 10 5
Maitland Point ...	Uralla	11	8	19	9 0	6 2	15 2	80 0 0	0 17 8	. ..	0 15 0	81 12 8
Manar .....' .. .	Braidwood ..	10	10	20	7 7	6 9	14 6	82 15 0	1 8 7		0 10 0	84 13 7
Mandemar	Berrima	16	9	25	11 0	5 9	16 9	91 0 0	1 0 9	.....	0 15 0	92 15 9

* Closed 31 March. † Closed 31 July. ‡ Closed 30 April. § Closed March. ‖ Closed 31 December.

APPENDIX VIII—*continued.*

Name of School	Post Town	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure from Public Funds				
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Salaries	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent Furniture, &c	Total
								£ s d	£ s d	£ s d.	£ s d	£ s d
Manoa	Nairamine	8	12	20	5 6	8 8	14 4	80 0 0	0 18 0		12 0 0	92 18 0
Manuka	Uralla	12	13	25	6 8	9 0	15 8	91 0 0	1 1 6		0 15 0	92 16 6
Marmont's Ford	Golspie	17	8	25	10 4	5 2	15 6	91 0 0			2 0 0	91 2 0
Maude	Maude	11	9	20	8 7	7 6	16 3	80 0 0	1 12 4		0 15 0	82 7 4
Medway	Cobbora	8	6	14	7 3	4 9	12 2	75 0 0	0 15 5	2 15 0	...	78 10 5
Meglo	Tuena	9	6	15	8 1	5 0	13 1	91 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	0 5 0	94 15 0
Memagong	Young	14	3	17	8 6	2 1	10 7	57 16 8	0 7 6			58 4 2
Merrigan Creek	Tarago	12	8	20	9 2	6 2	15 4	91 16 8		0 7 0	0 10 0	92 13 8
Meryla*	Moss Vale	4	7	11	3 6	6 6	10 2	5 13 4			...	5 13 4
Middle Flat	Cooma	9	8	17	6 2	5 2	11 4	28 6 8	2 11 1	3 0 3	43 16 3	77 14 3
Milbang	Breadalbane	7	8	15	5 6	6 7	12 3	69 0 0	0 15 0		0 10 0	70 5 0
Mill Creek	Wiseman's Ferry	10	5	15	8 8	4 5	13 3	75 11 8	0 11 10	1 13 0		77 16 6
Millingandi	Panbula	15	8	23	13 4	7 1	20 5	53 11 4		2 3 0	4 10 10	60 5 2
Mingelo	Mingelo	11	10	21	8 6	8 5	17 1	86 8 4	1 13 0		0 15 0	88 16 4
Moggendoura	Moruya	12	7	19	6 3	5 7	12 0	79 18 4	0 7 3			80 5 7
Molley	Wee Waa	11	4	15	6 7	2 3	9 0	81 11 8	1 13 1			83 4 9
Mona Vale	Manly	4	14	18	3 9	12 1	16 0	48 6 8		3 5 6	7 8 0	59 0 2
Moonbah	Jindabyne	8	7	15	6 2	4 1	10 3	91 0 0		3 10 0	0 10 0	95 0 0
Mooney Mooney	Coolac	9	8	17	5 9	6 2	12 1	69 0 0	1 3 0		0 15 0	70 18 0
Moor Creek, Upper	Tamworth	14	8	22	9 8	6 4	16 2	53 5 0	3 2 6		15 12 3	71 19 9
Moundah	Moundah	13	8	21	9 4	5 8	15 2	88 5 0	1 1 7	1 10 9	0 5 0	91 2 4
Mount Drummond	Bundarra	10	9	19	6 7	6 6	13 3	58 6 5	1 4 0	4 7 6	0 10 0	64 7 11
Muddy Creek	Warne	6	14	20	4 5	8 8	13 3	89 3 4	0 8 0			89 11 4
Mullaly	Mullaly	9	11	20	7 8	10 1	17 9	82 5 0	1 2 8	2 6 0	7 5 0	92 18 8
Mulyan (abor)	Cowra	5	6	11	4 9	5 9	10 8	38 2 5	1 15 3		0 10 0	40 7 8
Mundaroo	Tumberumba	9	8	17	8 2	7 4	15 6	79 0 0	1 1 5		...	80 1 5
Mundowey	Manilla	14	3	17	10 2	1 4	11 6	68 0 0	4 16 2			72 16 2
Munmuria	Cassilis	7	7	14	5 0	5 4	10 4	69 0 0	2 6 9		6 0 0	77 6 9
Murragamba	Ulan	9	2	11	7 5	1 9	9 4	86 13 4	0 10 10	1 15 0	1 0 0	89 19 2
Muscle Creek	Muswellbrook	12	10	22	8 9	8 3	17 2	91 0 0	0 17 11		10 0 0	101 17 11
Nanegai	Chatsworth Island	8	6	14	7 3	5 9	13 2	69 0 0			0 1 9	69 1 9
Narrabarra	Temora	10	7	17	6 0	4 4	10 4	87 3 4	0 9 6			87 12 10
Narrangerie	Leadville	8	12	20	5 8	9 4	15 2	61 18 8		4 10 0	1 3 0	67 11 8
Neilson's Creek	Jerry's Plains	11	12	23	7 2	9 1	16 3	80 0 0	2 18 3		7 0 0	89 18 3
Never Never	Bellingen	10	12	22	8 5	9 1	17 6	88 5 0	1 16 2	2 12 0		92 8 2
Notherwono	Wagga Wagga	10	12	22	8 2	8 4	16 6	83 13 4	1 13 2			85 6 6
Numbla	Buckley's Crossing	11	9	20	8 1	6 2	14 3	91 0 0	0 19 10		1 5 0	93 4 10
Numeralla	Numeralla	12	5	17	7 3	3 4	10 7	91 0 0	0 7 7			91 7 7
Numulgi	Lismore	17	19	36	10 6	10 4	21 0	91 0 0	1 8 7		20 15 0	113 3 7
Oban	Glencoe	9	10	19	5 1	8 2	13 3	80 0 0	1 6 6	1 15 0	0 10 0	83 11 6
Ollera	Wandsworth	10	5	15	7 0	3 7	10 7	70 0 0	0 17 3		0 10 0	71 7 3
Ooranook	Bemboka	10	9	19	9 3	8 6	17 9	25 10 7		4 7 3		29 17 10
Ourme	Ourme	14	5	19	11 5	4 1	15 6	91 0 0	0 12 9		0 10 6	92 3 3
Overton	Overton	12	9	21	7 1	4 5	11 6	63 13 4	1 0 9			64 14 1
Page's River	Gundy	6	13	19	3 2	8 0	11 2	68 0 0	0 8 2			68 8 2
Paika	Balranald	8	12	20	4 4	10 6	15 0	80 0 0	2 7 11		0 15 0	83 2 11
Paling-yard Creek	Cudal	8	8	16	5 8	6 4	12 2	46 13 4	0 9 5		1 10 0	48 12 9
Panton	Moparabah	10	10	20	7 3	6 4	13 7	81 13 4	2 11 6	1 19 6		86 4 4
Peakview	Peakview	12	9	21	7 6	6 6	14 2	90 7 8			0 10 0	90 17 8
Pearce's Creek	Wollongbar	9	13	22	6 6	10 3	16 9	91 0 0	1 2 0			92 2 0
Pikedale	Junee	11	11	22	8 3	7 1	15 4	80 0 0				80 0 0
Pine Mount	Woodstock, West	7	13	20	5 9	10 1	16 0	80 0 0	0 17 5		5 0 0	85 17 5
Pomeroy	Goulburn	9	7	16	8 0	5 4	13 4	57 7 7		2 3 0	0 5 0	59 15 7
Pooncarie	Pooncarie	14	13	27	9 3	8 9	18 2	104 0 0	0 4 8		0 15 0	104 19 8
Porter's Retreat	Black Springs	7	10	17	6 8	8 4	15 2	80 0 0	1 19 5		73 11 10	155 11 3
Puddledock	Armidale	13	10	23	9 1	7 4	16 5	80 0 0	3 9 10		0 15 0	84 4 10
Ravensdale	Yarramalong	12	8	20	11 4	6 7	18 1	90 1 8	0 4 1		0 10 0	90 15 9
Razorback	Picton	8	7	15	6 3	5 8	12 1	80 0 0	1 1 4		...	81 1 4
Red Hill	Bigga	7	9	16	5 6	6 2	11 8	40 0 0	1 11 10	5 2 0		46 13 10
Reedy Creek	Inverell	5	7	12	2 5	4 8	7 3	68 0 0	1 9 3		12 2 8	81 11 11
Rivertree	*via* Tenterfield	9	13	22	6 8	9 4	16 2	91 0 0	1 16 1		2 18 10	95 14 11
Rock View	Rothbury	5	10	15	3 3	6 5	9 8	55 3 4	0 10 2			55 13 6
Rosebank	Rosebank	10	9	19	7 2	6 4	13 6	69 0 0	0 19 8		28 0 0	97 19 8
Rouchel Vale	Rouchel	9	5	14	6 5	4 1	10 6	68 0 0	1 16 6		13 10 0	83 6 6
Round Mount	Inverell	14	11	25	11 0	10 3	21 3	63 1 4	0 16 9	7 8 9	0 10 0	71 6 10
Royalla	Williamsdale	12	9	21	11 1	7 3	18 4	83 8 4	1 1 2	2 4 0	0 10 0	87 3 6
Sam's Corner†	Lyttleton	5	6	11	3 2	3 8	7 0	25 0 0				25 0 0
Savernake‡	Corowa	10	4	14	7 4	2 8	10 2	39 13 4			...	39 13 4
Sawyer's Gully	Bishop's Bridge	9	11	20	5 4	9 7	15 1	71 6 8	3 11 11	1 2 2		76 0 9
Severn	Dundee	11	6	17	10 1	5 1	15 2	80 0 0	0 19 6		0 10 0	81 9 6
Shaw's Creek	Goulburn	10	16	26	6 7	11 0	17 7	91 0 0	1 5 2		0 10 0	92 15 2
Sidebottom	Taree	12	10	22	10 0	7 9	17 9	84 11 8	1 4 10			85 16 6
Sinclair	Inverell	13	7	20	11 9	5 9	17 8	91 0 0				91 0 0
Soldier's Flat	Canowindra	9	12	21	6 7	7 0	13 7	65 19 9	0 7 1			66 6 10
Station Point	Stuart Town	15	8	23	10 9	5 3	16 2	91 0 0	1 0 6			92 0 6
St Helena	Blackville	11	8	19	9 5	6 9	16 4	91 0 0	1 4 10			92 4 1
Stony Batter	Rocky Hall	10	6	16	8 0	4 4	12 4	81 8 4	1 8 0		0 2 6	82 18 1
Store Creek	Store Creek	10	21	31	5 2	11 6	16 8	89 1 8	0 18 2		4 0 0	93 19 10
Strathbogie	Emmaville	6	8	14	5 8	7 8	13 6	68 0 0	0 13 0		0 10 0	69 3 0
Strathmore	Wentworth	11	5	16	8 1	3 6	11 7	91 0 0	0 10 3		1 19 0	93 9 3
Streamville	Mount M'Donald	12	9	21	9 8	7 8	17 6	91 0 0	0 15 10		0 5 0	92 0 10
Sugarloaf	Goonoo Goonoo	14	11	25	10 0	8 7	18 7	91 0 0			0 10 0	91 10 0
Swanbrook	Inverell	11	17	28	6 9	11 8	18 7	91 0 0	1 7 1		0 10 0	92 17 1
Swan Vale	Swan Vale	15	9	24	12 0	7 0	19 0	90 1 8	1 13 8		1 0 0	92 15 4

* Closed 31 January. † Closed 30 June ‡ Closed 31 July.

APPENDIX VIII—*continued.*

Name of School.	Post Town	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tabulam	Tabulam	11	9	20	8 0	7 3	15 3	76 0 0	1 8 9	1 17 0	...	79 5 9
Tarban	Jennings	7	17	24	4·5	14·4	18 9	55 1 8	4 1 6	...	45 0 0	104 3 2
Tarcutta, Lower	Lower Tarcutta	11	10	21	10 1	8 8	18 9	67 2 1	1 8 11	3 10 0	10 5 0	82 6 0
Tarlo Gap	Goulburn	11	13	24	8 6	8 8	17 4	91 0 0	1 11 1	...	0 10 0	93 1 1
Tea Tree	Glendon Brook	12	3	15	10 2	1 6	11 8	68 0 0	0 17 0	1 17 2	...	70 14 2
Terrible Vale	Currabubula	9	12	21	7 5	10 1	17 6	91 0 0	1 6 10	...	5 15 0	98 1 10
Terry-hie-hie	Moree	20	7	27	12 3	4 9	17 2	80 0 0	0 8 6	2 0 0	...	82 8 6
Thornvale	Baerami	11	4	15	8 4	6 0	11 4	70 0 0	1 3 2	2 2 0	6 0 0	79 5 2
Tiara	Walcha	13	10	23	8 6	8 5	17 1	82 15 4	1 13 6	...	0 10 0	84 18 6
Timor	Timor	7	12	19	3 8	8 2	12 0	74 0 0	...	...	...	74 0 0
Tintot	Graman	9	8	17	7 6	5 7	13 3	80 0 0	1 14 8	...	0 10 0	82 4 8
Tooloom	*via* Tabulam	13	3	16	10 9	2 1	13 0	80 0 0	1 7 2	...	...	81 7 2
Toothill	South Grafton	8	12	20	6 1	10 8	16 9	91 0 0	1 14 0	...	1 0 0	93 14 0
Torrington	Torrington	10	14	24	7 5	10 9	18 4	84 11 8	1 19 2	...	0 10 0	2 9 2
Toual	Murrumbateman	12	10	22	8 8	6 8	15 6	91 0 0	2 2 5	...	114 14 5	207 16 10
Towallum	South Grafton	8	5	13	5 4	4 7	10 1	69 0 0	1 1 0	...	...	70 1 0
Trevaylor	Emmaville	11	13	24	8 4	9 4	17 8	91 0 0	0 9 9	1 14 0	9 3 1	102 6 10
Tucabia	Ulmarra	16	17	33	11 7	11 2	22 9	91 0 0	1 0 4	...	24 2 6	116 2 10
Tumorrama	Tumut	8	11	19	7 3	7 2	14 5	80 0 0	2 12 3	...	0 15 0	83 7 3
Tyagong	Young	8	11	19	7·4	10 6	18 0	91 0 0	0 19 1	...	0 10 0	91 9 1
Ungarie	Ungarie	13	10	23	10 8	7 8	18 6	91 0 0	0 12 3	...	1 0 0	92 12 3
Unkya	Unkya	11	17	28	8 1	14 3	22 4	88 3 4	0 18 3	...	1 8 6	90 10 1
Utungan	Macksville	10	16	26	7 1	12 3	19 4	43 11 8	5 4 5	2 15 0	30 0 0	81 11 1
Vivier	Glen Innes	10	14	24	6 7	10 9	17 6	85 10 0	0 17 10	...	0 10 0	86 17 10
Wallambine	St. Albans	15	7	22	13 1	5 6	18 7	91 0 0	0 16 9	1 0 0	1 5 0	94 1 9
Walla Walla West	Walla Walla	16	12	28	11 7	9 9	21 6	91 0 0	1 7 3	...	5 14 6	98 1 9
Wallingat	Forster	13	10	23	10·4	8 0	18 4	65 10 0	4 2 6	...	...	69 12 6
Wamberal	*via* Gosford	11	7	18	8 1	6 0	14 1	68 0 0	0 10 6	...	...	68 10 6
Wangan Vale	Eugowra	5	9	14	3 5	7 2	10 7	62 6 8	...	1 10 0	0 10 0	64 6 8
Wangat	Wangat	9	12	21	7 3	11 3	18 6	86 8 4	1 4 11	...	...	87 13 3
Wardry*	Condobolin	3	4	7	1 7	2 9	4 6	35 0 0	...	...	0 10 0	35 10 0
Warner	Cockle Creek	9	10	19	8 1	8 4	16 5	80 18 4	1 4 5	...	...	82 2 9
Warrell Creek	Macksville	12	12	24	7 5	7 7	15·2	80 0 0	1 7 2	2 11 0	...	83 18 2
Wattamolla	Wattamolla	15	12	27	11 8	10 3	22 1	82 10 0	1 18 1	2 10 0	0 7 6	87 5 7
Wattle Vale	Burraga	17	7	24	12 4	5 6	18 0	44 11 8	3 0 4	...	46 6 6	93 18 2
Webber's Creek	Glendon Brook	16	10	26	11 4	4 9	16 3	91 0 0	1 3 8	...	8 8 0	100 11 8
Wedallion	Thuddungra	12	10	22	7 7	7 0	14 7	75 12 0	4 4 6	2 6 0	...	82 2 6
Weetangerra	Ginninderra	15	14	29	10 4	10 6	21 0	91 0 0	1 15 1	...	0 15 0	93 10 1
White Swamp	*via* Warwick	7	12	19	6 1	11 9	18 0	91 0 0	3 10 2	3 9 0	1 12 3	99 11 5
Willala	Boggabri	8	14	22	5·4	11 2	16 6	78 15 0	1 4 3	...	...	79 19 3
Williamsdale	Williamsdale	11	11	22	8 7	9 7	18 4	91 0 0	0 18 10	...	0 10 0	92 8 10
Williamswood	Picton	8	9	17	5 8	6 9	12 7	91 0 0	1 4 8	...	15 0 0	107 4 8
Willundry	Temora	8	12	20	5·7	10 4	16 1	75 16 8	1 3 8	...	0 6 0	77 6 4
Winchendon Vale	North Berry Jerry	16	10	26	10 5	6 0	16 5	79 6 8	1 1 2	1 11 6	0 7 6	82 6 10
Winderahdeen	Tubbul	10	8	18	9·6	7 5	17 1	80 0 0	1 2 1	...	...	81 2 1
Wombrook	Cooma	8	9	17	6·0	6·6	12·6	75 0 0	0 13 1	...	0 10 0	76 3 1
Woodend	Numeralla	13	5	18	9·3	3 3	12 6	74 5 0	1 8 8	...	0 10 0	76 3 8
Woodfield	Sutton	12	11	23	9 3	9 1	18 4	88 1 4	0 13 10	...	16 18 0	105 13 2
Wooram*	Tatham	8	10	18	5 6	6 4	12 0	40 0 0	0 15 6	...	...	40 15 6
Wyangle	Tumut	10	4	14	8 9	3·4	12 3	64 12 7	...	1 17 6	0 15 0	67 5 1
Wybong Creek	Wybong	7	15	22	5 2	10 5	15 7	91 0 0	0 10 3	2 17 0	...	94 7 3
Yamma	Forbes	8	8	16	6 5	6·6	13 1	76 0 0	1 10 4	...	0 10 0	78 0 4
Yarranoo	Binda	9	11	20	7 8	8 0	15 8	80 0 0	...	...	2 2 4	82 2 4
Yorklea	Casino	17	12	29	11 8	8 0	19 0	56 1 8	3 14 3	1 0 0	25 0 0	85 15 11
Yourie	Yourie	8	11	19	4·6	8·7	13·3	69 0 0	0 19 5	2 15 0	...	72 14 5

* Closed 30 June.

APPENDIX IX.

ATTENDANCE of Children at Half-time Schools for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1894, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure from Public Funds				
		Boys	Girls	Total.	Boys	Girls	Total	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c	Total.
								£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d.
Abington	Bundarra	7	10	17	4 5	8 7	13 2	122 0 0	2 1 9	10 0 0	...	134 1 9
Laura	Bundarra	3	7	10	2 7	6 9	9 6					
Adelong Grove	Adelong	9	9	18	4·3	5 2	9 5	148 0 0	...	10 0 0	0 12 0	158 12 0
Kalafat	Adelong	7	7	14	4 3	5 6	9·9					
Adelong, Upper	Batlow	8	6	14	6·3	4 9	11·2	125 0 0	0 11 7	10 0 0	1 15 0	137 6 7
Uplands	Batlow	4	6	10	2 8	5 5	8 3					
Aliwal*	Rockley	5	2	7	4 3	1·7	6 0	75 6 8	1 16 4	6 3 8	...	83 6 8
Taylor's Pit*	Rockley	7	6	13	4 9	4 6	9·5					
Alum Creek	Adaminaby	7	9	16	4·3	7 1	11 4	91 0 0	4 4 3	10 0 0	0 10 0	105 14 3
Rosedale	Adaminaby	6	12	18	4 2	10·4	14 6					

* Closed 31 August.

APPENDIX IX—*continued.*

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s d.
Anarel	Rydal	8	5	13	5·6	4·1	9·7	91 0 0	1 5 9	9 12 5	... . .	101 18 2
Cheetham's Flats	Rydal	7	4	11	4·1	3·0	7·1					
Anembo	Ballalaba	12	2	14	9 5	1 7	11 2	125 2 6	2 3 3	12 10 0	.....	139 15 9
Jingera	Ballalaba	7	8	15	5·6	6 7	12 3					
Norongo*	Ballalaba	1	3	4	1·0	2·5	3 5					
Arable	Berridale	8	6	14	4 5	3 9	8 4	102 10 0	... ..	7 18 4	... .	110 8 4
Jillamatong	Berridale	6	4	10	4 5	3·4	7 9					
Ardell	Cumnock	6	11	17	4 8	7 6	12·4	91 0 0	0 19 7	10 0 0	.....	101 19 7
Dilga	Cumnock	7	6	13	5·7	4 6	10 3					
Argyle, East	Marulan	15	4	19	11 8	3·4	15 2	148 0 0	.....	10 0 0	.....	158 0 0
Marian Vale	Marulan	9	2	11	6 3	1 9	8 2					
Arkstone	Arkstone	8	6	14	4 8	3 6	8 4	102 0 0	0 19 8	10 0 0	....	112 19 8
Isabella	Arkstone	6	9	15	5·3	8 2	13 5					
Arthurville	*via* Wellington	10	11	21	4 5	6 7	11 2	113 0 0	1 4 6	10 0 0	....	124 4 6
Ponto	*via* Wellington	8	6	14	4 8	5 2	10 0					
Australian Farm	Wiseman's Ferry	19	5	24	13 0	3 4	16 4	122 13 4	0 11 5	8 15 0	2 19 0	134 18 9
Olive Mount	Wiseman's Ferry	11	5	16	6·6	3·9	10 5					
Avisford	Avisford	10	13	23	5 7	8·0	13·7	107 3 4	.....	7 3 0	1 0 0	115 6 4
Campbell's Creek	Avisford	7	7	14	5 3	5 0	10 3					
Bagawah	South Grafton	4	6	10	3 6	5·6	9 2	91 0 0	0 4 5	10 0 0	... .	101 4 5
Tallawadjah	South Grafton	11	3	14	10 0	2 6	12 6					
Ballimore	Murrungundy	6	6	12	3 8	5 4	9 2	95 8 0	0 4 4	12 2 9	.....	107 15 1
Elong Elong	Murrungundy	4	3	7	3 1	2 9	6 0					
Bamarang	Nowra	6	14	20	4 1	10 6	14 7	125 0 0	1 9 5	10 0 0	....	136 9 5
Carrarawell	Nowra	4	3	7	3 6	2 7	6 3					
Barrington (abor)	Barrington	6	7	13	4 8	6 7	11 5	91 0 0	.....	10 0 0	13 10 0	114 10 0
Gloucester	Barrington	4	8	12	2 3	6 3	8 6					
Beaconsfield	Temora	7	8	15	5 6	6 2	11 8	160 5 0	.....	. ...	1 14 0	161 19 0
Thanowring	Temora	7	6	13	3 7	3 1	6 8					
Belarbigill	Belarbigill	15	14	29	11 9	11 3	23 2	91 0 0	2 0 4	10 0 0	.. ..	103 0 4
Coolbaggie	Belarbigill	7	9	16	6 1	8 3	14 4					
Bell	Bell	8	5	13	5 0	4 7	9 7	75 16 8	2 10 11	8 19 1	....	87 6 8
Mount Wilson	Bell	9	4	13	7 7	4 0	11·7					
Bell Flat	Guy Fawkes	10	7	17	7 8	5 4	13 2	113 0 0	0 4 2	9 19 1	0 15 0	123 18 3
Guy Fawkes	Guy Fawkes	6	4	10	4 4	3 2	7 6					
Belowra†	Marengo	4	5	9	2 0	3·4	5 4	93 15 4	1 7 9	6 15 3	.....	106 18 4
Marina	Marengo	11	9	20	7 4	6 0	13 4					
Benbengeno	Dalton	9	11	20	8 0	8 0	16 0	91 0 0	... ..	10 0 0	0 10 0	101 10 0
Byalla	Dalton	4	4	8	2 0	3 1	5 1					
Fernecliffe‡	Dalton	4	3	7	1 6	2 0	3 6					
Ben Buckley	Goolma	9	5	14	3 9	2 5	6 4	125 0 0	1 15 1	10 0 0	.....	136 15 1
Bimbijong	Goolma	6	10	16	3 4	8 6	12 0					
Ben Lomond	Ben Lomond	3	5	8	2 9	3 6	6 5	80 11 10	1 14 8	10 0 0	5 15 0	98 1 6
Tubbamurra	Ben Lomond	12	7	19	8 7	4 6	13 3					
Bereen	Barraba	10	5	15	7 6	3 6	11 2	92 9 0	3 12 5	7 1 11	.....	93 3 4
Horton River (Upper)	Barraba	6	8	14	3 3	5 5	8 8					
Berkeley	Wollongong	7	9	16	5 9	7 4	13 3	148 0 0	1 5 7	10 0 0	. ...	159 5 7
Port Kembla	Wollongong	8	8	16	6 7	6 9	13 6					
Berowra	Galston	8	6	14	7 5	5 8	13 3	28 10 0	.....	1 6 8	... .	29 16 8
Yongala	Galston	4	3	7	4 0	3 0	7 0					
Bettowynd	Araluen	8	4	12	6 5	3 0	9 5	91 0 0	4 1 5	10 0 0	... .	105 1 5
Mudmelong	Araluen	5	6	11	4 3	4 8	9 1					
Big Creek	Vacy	7	7	14	5·8	5 5	11 3	125 0 0	0 3 7	10 0 0	4 15 0	139 18 7
Campsie	Vacy	11	7	18	7·4	5 7	13·1					
Bigga	Binda	7	7	14	5 0	5 0	10 0	101 4 5	1 8 8	11 15 0	....	114 8 1
Memundie	Binda	7	4	11	4 8	2 7	7 5					
Big Meadow	Peelwood	7	7	14	5 5	5·9	11 4	133 10 0	4 6 6	5 0 0	4 8 7	147 5 1
Flowerburn	Peelwood	7	8	15	5 2	6 4	11·6					
Big Ridge	Uralla	9	8	17	6·2	5 1	11 3	125 0 0	0 17 11	10 0 0	0 15 0	136 12 11
Gostwyck	Uralla	8	3	11	6 1	2 2	8·3					
Bimlow	Burragorang	4	7	11	3 0	6·0	9 0	102 0 0	1 8 10	9 3 11	7 15 10	120 8 7
St. Josephs	Burragorang	9	7	16	6 5	3 8	10 3					
Bingara, Upper	Bingara	5	10	15	4·5	9 5	14 0	124 15 0	0 12 11	9 11 9	8 6 5	143 6 1
Cooringoora	Bingara	4	6	10	2 9	5 3	8 2					
Blaxland's Flat	South Grafton	6	5	11	3 8	4 0	7 8	91 0 0	.....	11 0 0	.....	102 0 0
Dirrenmurra	South Grafton	6	5	11	4 2	2 5	6 7					
Blossom Vale	Walli	3	5	8	2 9	2 1	5 0	91 0 0	1 16 6	10 0 0	0 15 0	103 11 6
Chaucer	Walli	9	9	18	5 8	7 2	13 0					
Bobin Flat	Wingham	10	9	19	9·2	8 4	17 6	125 0 0	3 11 10	1 10 0	2 1 10	132 3 8
Marlee	Wingham	12	18	30	10 3	11 9	22 2					
Bobby Whitlow Creek	Bingara	14	5	19	9 8	3·3	13 1	96 10 0	1 6 3	9 19 2	.....	107 15 5
Molroy	Bingara	6	7	13	3·3	3 9	7·2					
Boco	Nimitybelle	8	...	8	7·1		7 1	58 8 4	.. .	6 18 11	0 13 0	66 0 3
Jetiba	Nimitybelle	18	10	28	9 5	5·4	14 9					
Thoko§	Nimitybelle	...	...		2 5	3 0	5 5					
Bogan Gate	Forbes	3	8	11	2 8	6 8	9 6	120 11 8	1 7 6	8 6 8	1 3 5	131 9 3
Trundle	Forbes	10	10	20	7·9	5 9	13 8					
Boggy Plain	Numeralla	10	1	11	7 3	0 7	8 0	103 0 0	1 6 11	12 10 0	.....	116 16 11
Countegany	Numeralla	4	8	12	2 4	5 7	8 1					
Bolairo	Adaminaby	5	5	10	4·5	4·5	9 0	113 0 0	2 3 6	12 14 9	1 0 0	128 18 3
Hemsby	Adaminaby	6	8	14	5·0	6 9	11·9					
Bolton Vale	O'Connell	10	7	17	8 4	5 5	13 9	91 0 0	1 0 1	10 0 0	....	101 0 1
Reinville	O'Connell	9	8	17	6·1	5 5	11 6					

* Closed August. † Closed 31 December. ‡ Closed October. § Closed 31 January.

APPENDIX IX—*continued.*

Name of School	Post Town	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure from Public Funds				
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Salaries	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings Rent Furniture &c	Total
								£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Bona Vista	Somerton	6	9	15	4 5	5 6	10 1	76 6 10	1 4 3	5 16 6		83 7 7
Keepit ..	Somerton	5	3	8	4 6	3 0	7 6					
Bongongolong	Bongongolong	3	9	12	1 4	6 8	8 2	113 0 0		10 0 0	0 15 0	123 15 0
Yammatiee ...	Bongongolong	16	6	22	8 6	4 4	13 0					
Boolambayte .	Bulahdelah	9	6	15	6 6	4 9	11 5	113 0 0	0 4 6	10 0 0		123 4 6
Bungaree	Bulahdelah	9	7	16	7 3	6 8	14 1					
Boree Cabonne	Cheeseman's Creek	12	6	18	8 9	4 8	13 7	116 13 4		10 0 0	0 15 0	127 8 4
Gelman's Hill ..	Cheeseman's Creek	9	8	17	7 2	5 2	12 4					
Boro	Boro	4	7	11	3 8	4 8	8 6	91 0 0	1 2 5	10 0 0	0 10 0	102 12 5
Lake Bathurst, East	Boro ..	6	7	13	4 7	6 3	11 0					
Bourndа, North	Bega	8	10	18	7 2	8 0	15 2	164 11 8		11 17 5	10 14 11	187 4 0
Bourndа, South	Bega	6	6	12	4 8	4 1	8 9					
Bournewood	Bournewood	7	8	15	6 0	5 8	11 8	91 0 0	2 10 10	10 0 0	3 18 2	107 18 0
Yullundry	Bournewood	8	2	10	7 1	1 7	8 8					
Bow Ridge*	Merriwa	7	4	11	5 0	3 1	8 1	125 0 0		10 0 0	1 0 0	136 0 0
Redwell*	Merriwa	11	6	17	6 0	4 5	10 5					
Bridgewater	Cundumbul	6	9	15	4 8	6 1	10 9	107 0 2		22 4 1		129 4 3
Cundumbul	Cundumbul	8	4	12	6 0	2 9	8 9					
Brisbane Valley	Oberon	6	12	18	4 2	7 7	11 9	125 0 0	2 3 11	10 0 0	.	137 3 11
Mayfield	Oberon	8	6	14	4 3	4 2	8 5					
Brogo	Verona, *via* Cobargo	7	9	16	6 1	7 4	13 5	91 0 0		10 0 0		101 0 0
Puen Buen .	Verona, *via* Cobargo	7	7	14	4 9	6 3	11 2					
Brooman†	Brooman ..	6	2	8	5 2	1 8	7 0	65 18 4	1 13 4	5 11 3	0 15 0	73 17 11
Clydesdale†	Brooman	2	2	4	1 8	1 8	3 6					
Brown's Camp‡	Delegate	2	4	6	0 9	2 2	3 1	103 11 8		8 18 9	.....	112 10 5
Millpoint‡	Delegate	3	5	8	1 6	2 8	4 4					
Bucca Creek	Woolgoolga .	6	8	14	4 5	7 2	11 7	102 0 0	0 8 5	10 0 0	6 0 0	118 8 5
Mooney Creek	Woolgoolga	7	3	10	6 5	2 6	9 1					
Budgerabong	*Via* Forbes	8	6	14	4 5	3 5	8 0	103 0 0	1 1 0	10 0 0	0 10 0	114 11 0
Carraboblin	*Via* Forbes	4	5	9	2 8	4 3	7 1					
Bungabee†	Lismore	3	6	9	2 7	5 1	5 8	51 3 4	0 3 11	5 0 0		56 7 3
Drighington†	Lismore	4	5	9	4 0	4 1	8 1					
Bungonia	Bungonia	13	13	26	9 4	10 0	19 4	122 8 4	1 4 1	8 12 7	1 19 10	134 4 10
Inverary .. .	Bungonia	8	6	14	4 9	3 3	8 2					
Argyle§	Bungonia				1 5	5 0	6 5					
Bunnan	Scone	7	6	13	6 7	5 3	12 0	113 0 0		10 0 0		123 0 0
Cuan, Upper	Scone	4	5	9	3 8	4 6	8 4					
Burnt Flat‖	Burragorang	3	12	15	1 9	5 1	7 0	45 10 0		5 0 0	.. .	50 10 0
Joorilland ‖	Burragorang	4	6	10	3 1	3 1	6 2					
Burnt Yards	Carcoar	10	14	24	8 0	13 1	21 1	109 6 8	2 8 2	11 12 4	..	113 7 2
Hampton	Carcoar	10	6	16	7 5	4 9	12 4					
Burra	Queanbeyan	7	5	12	5 9	4 1	10 0	102 0 0	1 2 7	11 10 6	0 10 0	115 3 1
Urila ...	Queanbeyan	6	7	13	3 8	6 8	10 6					
Burrendong	Stuart Town	3	6	9	1 8	5 3	7 1	68 5 0	0 13 0	7 19 1	.	76 17 1
Mookerawa ..	Stuart Town	7	3	10	5 8	2 3	8 1					
Burrowa Flats*	Galong	4	4	8	2 8	2 9	5 7	125 0 0	1 12 8	12 0 9	.	138 13 5
Khalangan*	Galong	7	4	11	4 6	2 1	6 7					
Bury .	Tomakin	6	10	16	5 3	7 4	12 7	125 0 0	1 15 2	12 10 0		139 5 2
Mosquito Bay	Tomakin	9	3	12	7 4	2 4	9 8					
Bute	Cootamundra	5	7	12	3 6	5 6	9 2	103 11 8	2 2 4	9 1 6	0 7 6	115 3 0
Dudauman	Cootamundra	6	3	9	4 6	2 8	7 4					
Callaghan's Creek	Woodside	8	9	17	6 7	7 9	14 6	113 0 0	2 19 0	10 0 0		125 19 0
Tigrah	Woodside	3	6	9	2 3	5 8	8 1					
Cambalong¶ ..	Bombala	2	6	8	1 2	5 3	6 5	104 3 4		8 12 3	29 17 3	142 12 10
Lord's Hill¶	Bombala		1	1		1 0	1 0					
Campfield	Hobby's Yards	8	10	18	6 7	7 8	14 5	102 0 0	0 19 8	10 0 0		112 19 8
Hadsonville	Hobby's Yards	8	6	14	5 8	4 1	9 9					
Canangles†	Cargo	4	4	8	3 0	2 3	5 3	35 0 6	1 12 9	5 0 0	1 0 0	42 13 3
Grove†	Cargo	4	5	9	3 0	4 4	7 4					
Canberra	Queanbeyan	15	10	25	10 5	8 4	18 9	102 0 0	3 8 0	10 13 10	3 12 9	119 14 7
Duntroon	Queanbeyan	11	12	23	9 3	9 3	18 6					
Carrabolla .	Allynbrook	10	7	17	8 7	5 9	14 6	91 0 0	1 10 7	10 0 0	1 0 0	103 10 7
Halton .	Allynbrook	16	10	26	13 5	8 0	21 5					
Carrick	Carrick	5	6	11	2 9	5 0	7 9	113 0 0	0 17 5	10 0 0	0 10 0	124 7 5
New Country Flats	Carrick	8	10	18	5 6	7 9	13 5					
Carwell	Rylstone	7	5	12	5 5	4 2	9 7	125 0 0	1 7 5	4 3 4	2 10 3	133 1 0
Coomber	Rylstone	6	7	13	4 8	5 9	10 7					
Carwoola	Molonglo	11	11	22	8 2	7 9	16 1	138 8 4		10 0 0	0 10 0	148 18 4
Foxlowe	Molonglo	4	5	9	3 6	4 2	7 8					
Cashel	Pilliga ...	6	3	9	5 6	2 8	8 4	91 0 0	1 8 10	14 15 9		107 4 7
Milchomi	Pilliga	7	5	12	4 6	2 5	7 1					
Cattle Creek	Cassilis	6	9	15	3 8	7 6	11 4	113 0 0	1 19 3	13 10 0	1 0 0	129 9 3
Cooba Bulga	Cassilis	9	7	16	6 9	4 3	11 2					
Celey's Creek	Whinstone Valley	4	6	10	2 8	5 0	7 8	143 19 2		15 0 0		158 19 2
Jerangle	Whinstone Valley	15	9	24	9 6	5 9	15 5					
Whinstone Valley**	Whinstone Valley	1	5	6	1 0	4 4	5 4					
Chandler	Wollombi	5	10	15	3 8	6 2	10 0	125 0 0	1 6 3		0 15 0	127 1 3
Wollombi	Wollombi	4	4	8	3 5	2 6	6 1					
Charley's Hill .	Oberon	14	7	21	7 8	4 5	12 3	125 0 0	1 15 2	10 0 0		126 15 2
Norway	Oberon	10	8	18	7 3	5 7	13 0					
Clandulla	Brogan's Ck *via* Rylstone	10	5	15	8 3	4 2	12 5	137 0 0	1 10 9	11 9 6	10 1 8	160 1 11
M'Donald's Hole	Brogan's Ck *via* Rylstone	5	9	14	4 0	6 0	10 0					
Brogan's Creek †† .	Brogan's Ck *via* Rylstone	3	7	10	0 6	5 4	6 0					

* Closed, 31 Dec. † Closed, 31 July ‡ Closed, 30 Nov. § Closed 31 Jan. ‖ Closed, 30 June ¶ Closed, 31 Oct ** Closed, 16 July. †† Closed, April.

APPENDIX IX—*continued.*

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Claremont	Woodhouselee	4	3	7	3·5	1·8	5 3	91 0 0	1 0 6	10 0 0	0 10 0	102 10 6
Middle Arm	Woodhouselee	6	5	11	4·8	4·5	9 3					
Clearmont	Adelong	6	7	13	4 5	4 9	9 4	99 10 0	1 1 1	10 19 6	.....	111 10 7
Darlow's Creek	Adelong	6	7	13	4 9	6·6	11·5					
Clift Hills	Braidwood	6	14	20	4·3	12·1	16·4	110 15 11	1 15 3	7 10 0	0 15 0	120 16 2
Monkittee	Braidwood	10	6	16	7 4	3 5	10 9					
Clonalton	Reid's Flat	4	7	11	3 1	6·4	9 5	113 0 0	1 11 11	10 0 0	0 10 0	125 1 11
Graham	Reid's Flat	7	3	10	5 8	2·9	8 7					
Cocomingla	Cowra	6	5	11	4·5	3·0	7 5	125 0 0	0 7 1	10 0 0	5 10 0	140 17 1
Mount Collins	Cowra	8	4	12	7 0	2 7	9 7					
Coff's Harbour	Coff's Harbour	12	7	19	9 4	5 0	14 4	89 3 4	0 9 8	10 0 0	.....	99 13 0
Kororo	Coff's Harbour	7	3	10	4·3	2 3	6 6					
Coldstream, Lower	Ulmarra	15	5	20	12 5	4 3	16 8	102 0 0	0 14 6	10 17 5	1 8 0	114 19 11
Ulmarra, Lower	Ulmarra	6	6	12	4 6	5·4	10 0					
Collaroy	Merriwa	10	4	14	7 0	3 5	10 5	113 0 0	. ..	10 0 0	1 0 0	124 0 0
Munmurra, Lower	Merriwa	6	7	13	4·6	4 5	9 1					
Colly Blue	Colly Blue	3	7	10	2 9	6 4	9 3	102 0 0	1 4 2	11 4 0	.	114 8 2
Trinkey	Colly Blue	7	5	12	6 2	4 6	10 8					
Colo, Middle	Upper Colo	7	7	14	6·0	4 5	10 5	99 10 0	1 15 10	10 0 0	.....	111 5 10
Colo, Upper	Upper Colo	8	10	18	6 6	6 8	13·4					
Combo	Wollar	6	3	9	4 9	2·1	7 0	96 10 0	0 18 8	11 15 0	1 0 0	110 3 8
Wilpinjong	Wollar	10	7	17	8 2	5·5	13 7					
Comobella	Comobella	6	4	10	4 5	2·6	7 1	91 0 0	2 13 5	11 3 0	.....	104 16 5
Windora	Comobella	7	8	15	4 7	6 5	11 2					
Conjola	Conjola	9	10	19	5·9	5·7	11 6	125 0 0	1 0 7	10 0 0	0 2 6	136 3 1
Jannung	Conjola	7	9	16	5 2	5 5	10 7					
Cooba Creek	Nangus, Gundagai	7	5	12	4·9	4 1	9 0	131 0 0	1 5 10	3 8 7	1 5 0	136 19 5
Nangus Creek	Nangus, Gundagai	2	7	9	1 8	6 7	8 5					
Coolagolite	Cobargo	9	6	15	5 0	4 3	9 3	136 0 0	3 5 10	10 0 0	.....	149 5 10
Fox Hill	Cobargo	10	12	22	8 9	10 6	19 5					
Coolringdon	Cooma	10	3	13	7 3	1 9	9 2	81 10 0	1 4 3	8 15 0	1 0 0	92 9 3
Lake Plain	Cooma	10	3	13	7·2	2 8	10 0					
Corang River	Nerriga	8	10	18	6·8	8·0	14·8	91 0 0	2 5 9	10 0 0	.....	103 5 9
Meangora	Nerriga	11	6	17	5·5	4·3	9 8					
Corrowong	Delegate	3	6	9	2 8	4 5	7 3	56 10 0	0 3 11	12 7 7	.....	69 1 6
Snodgrass	Delegate	8	9	17	6·1	5 8	11 9					
Cox's Gap	Wybong	15	8	23	11 9	5 8	17 7	113 0 0	1 10 1	10 0 0	.....	124 10 1
Spring Creek	Wybong	6	9	15	4 3	8 0	12 3					
Cranbury	Cranbury	5	5	10	4 2	3 3	7·5	125 0 0	.....	10 0 0	14 10 0	149 10 0
Mogong	Cranbury	10	7	17	6 6	4 2	10·8					
Creekborough	Bungendore	7	7	14	5·7	4 6	10 3	126 16 8	3 13 4	12 18 0	3 14 8	147 2 8
Thornhurst	Bungendore	8	8	16	6 2	6·1	12·3					
Black Creek*	Bungendore	5	3	8	4 5	2 6	7·1					
Cullula	Windellama	11	8	19	8 3	4 2	12 5	113 0 0	.....	10 0 0	0 14 0	123 14 0
Windellama	Windellama	7	6	13	5 2	3 3	8 5					
Curran's Creek	Crookwell	22	10	32	17 7	8·3	26 0	125 0 0	0 3 2	10 0 0	0 15 0	135 18 2
Kentgrove	Crookwell	7	3	10	6·8	2·4	9 2					
Currockbilly	Mongarlowe	7	9	16	6 0	7 4	13 4	192 12 6	0 14 8	7 7 0	0 15 0	201 9 2
Meroo Flat	Mongarlowe	9	7	16	7 8	6 2	14 0					
Currowan	Nelligen	8	10	18	6 3	7 1	13 4	113 0 0	10 0 0	... ..	.....	123 0 0
Shallow Crossing	Nelligen	8	4	12	6 9	3 1	10 0					
Dairy Arms	Laguna	3	12	15	2 2	9 3	11 5	206 1 8	2 6 11	10 0 0	1 17 10	220 6 5
Wattagon	Laguna	10	4	14	8 0	3 6	11 6					
Murray's Run*	Laguna	4	5	9	3 1	3 3	6 4					
Dangelong	Nimitybelle	9	6	15	6 2	3 5	9 7	94 3 8	0 17 10	10 3 8	.....	105 5 2
Glenbog	Nimitybelle	7	3	10	5 7	2 5	8 2					
Deep Creek	Deep Creek	5	4	9	3 5	2 9	6 4	131 0 8	8 5 9	8 16 4	5 15 8	153 18 5
Valla	Deep Creek	9	4	13	6 3	3 2	9·5					
Derriwang	Condobolin	8	6	14	7 2	4 9	12 1	113 0 0	4 13 11	10 0 0	0 10 0	128 3 11
Ellacar	Condobolin	6	2	8	5 6	1 7	7·3					
Diamond	Binda	6	6	12	4 7	4 7	9·4	115 10 0	2 3 2	13 0 0	0 10 0	131 3 2
Greenwattle	Binda	5	6	11	4·2	4 3	8 5					
Diamond Swamp	Laggan	6	2	8	4 4	1 7	6·1	125 0 0	1 0 1	10 0 0	0 10 0	136 10 1
Redground	Laggan	3	5	8	1 7	2·6	4 3					
Duckmaloi	Duckmaloi	12	3	15	6·8	2 2	9 0	96 11 8	... .	9 17 7	13 2 6	119 11 9
Hazelgrove	Duckmaloi	6	5	11	3 3	3 4	7·7					
Duddawarra	Lowther	6	6	12	3 7	4·4	8 1	91 0 0	1 2 8	10 0 0	5 5 0	107 7 8
Lowther	Lowther	7	5	12	4 4	3 6	8 0					
Duncan's Creek	Woolomin	19	9	28	15·3	7 6	22 9	136 0 0	0 5 7	10 0 0	16 5 0	162 10 7
Woolomin	Woolomin	9	8	17	7 5	6·1	13·6					
Durren Durrah	Marlow	7	6	13	5 2	4 3	9·5	37 18 4	2 16 4	4 4 4	.....	44 19 0
Virginia	Marlow	6	6	12	4 8	4·7	9 5					
Eagle Vale	Rockley	6	6	12	3 9	2 9	6 8	113 0 0	1 2 8	10 0 0	.....	124 2 8
Swallow's Nest	Rockley	6	5	11	4 9	4·1	9·0					
Edgerton	Yass	9	4	13	5 9	2 4	8 3	125 0 0	10 0 0	....	0 15 0	135 15 0
Elizabethfield	Yass	7	4	11	5 6	3 6	9 2					
Mundoonen†	Yass	4	3	7	2·9	1 7	4 6					
Emu Reefs	Gundagai	7	5	12	6 0	4 1	10 1	102 0 0	1 15 9	12 9 3	.....	116 5 0
Jones' Creek	Gundagai	7	6	13	5·6	4 9	10·5					
Essington	Essington	7	7	14	4 0	3 9	7 9	113 0 0	2 3 4	10 0 0	6 0 0	131 3 4
Hillington	Essington	10	8	18	7 5	3 7	11 2					
Eucumbene	Adaminaby	11	5	16	7 4	3 6	11 0	102 0 0	2 13 6	12 10 0	.....	117 3 6
Rock Forest	Adaminaby	4	7	11	2·3	4 1	6 4					

* Closed, 30 September. † Closed, 31 August.

APPENDIX IX—*continued.*

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Eulimore	Nangar	5	5	10	3·2	4·4	7·6	113 0 0	1 13 9	10 0 0	0 15 0	125 8 9
Galwary Creek	Nangar	8	7	15	6·6	5·4	12·0					
Eurandelong*	Harefield	7	2	9	3·3	0·7	4·0	68 0 0	.....	5 11 0	.....	73 11 0
Yathella*	Harefield	4	5	9	3·2	4·1	7·3					
Fernmount, South	Brierfield, Bellinger River	11	9	20	8·8	7·5	16·3	130 14 8	2 10 2	10 0 0	5 10 0	148 14 10
Spickett's Creek	Brierfield, Bellinger River.	7	5	12	5·5	4·3	9·8					
Fern Ridge	Lansdowne	9	7	16	7·3	6·5	13·8	125 0 0	.....	10 0 0	.....	135 0 0
Lansdowne	Lansdowne	6	11	17	4·0	11·0	15·0					
Fitzgerald's Valley	George's Plains	10	7	17	8·0	5·0	13·0	166 1 8	.....	3 6 5	2 13 4	172 1 5
George's Plains	George's Plains	9	7	16	8·3	5.4	13·7					
Forbes' River	Yarras	10	7	17	6·9	3·9	10·8	125 0 0	.....	12 11 1	.....	137 11 1
Hastings, Upper	Yarras	5	7	12	2·2	5·1	7·3					
Ford's Bridge	Ford's Bridge	4	8	12	3·8	7·2	11·0	91 0 0	1 5 0	3 6 8	.....	95 11 8
Gumbalie	Ford's Bridge	3	6	9	3·0	5·9	8·9					
Gadara	Adelong	5	8	13	4·1	7·3	11·4	125 0 0	.....	13 10 0	0 6 0	138 16 0
Wondalga	Adelong	7	5	12	6·1	4·8	10·9					
Gidleigh	Bungendore	5	3	8	2·8	2·4	5·2	113 0 0	.....	10 0 0	0 10 0	123 10 0
Neil's Creek	Bungendore	10	10	20	7·4	8·0	15·4					
Ginninderra	Ginninderra	9	7	16	7·0	5·4	12·4	159 0 0	0 10 2	4 15 8	5 2 10	169 8 8
Gungahleen	Ginninderra	4	6	10	3·0	3·9	6·9					
Glen Arm	Moonbi	7	2	9	5·0	1·9	6·9	101 6 6	1 7 7	11 4 0	0 15 0	114 13 1
Hermitage	Moonbi	10	4	14	7·9	3·9	11·8					
Glen Hill	Picton	14	9	23	11·6	6·6	18·2	136 17 6	.....	8 15 0	1 2 10	146 15 4
Oakdale	Picton	8	5	13	5·6	3·5	9·1					
Glen Martin	Clarencetown	7	12	19	6·0	10·9	16·9	91 0 0	2 16 1	10 0 0	.....	103 16 1
Limeburner's Creek	Clarencetown	10	11	21	7·5	8·2	15·7					
Glenora	Clarkson's Crossing	3	10	13	3·0	9·6	12·6	61 16 8	.....	1 3 4	.....	63 0 0
Wong Wauk	Clarkson's Crossing	4	6	10	3·2	6·0	9·2					
Glenugie	South Grafton	6	5	11	4·7	5·0	9·7	113 0 0	.....	10 0 0	1 0 0	124 0 0
Lavadia	South Grafton	17	8	25	14·0	6·2	20·2					
Pillar Valley†	South Grafton	4	2	6	2·4	1·0	3·4					
Gobbagumblin	Coolaman	8	6	14	5·6	3·8	9·4	91 0 0	3 1 10	10 0 0	0 6 0	104 7 10
Tooyal	Coolaman	9	8	17	7·5	6·5	14·0					
Good Good	Bredbo	5	8	13	2·7	6·1	8·8	125 0 0	0 15 10	12 15 0	.....	138 10 10
Wangrah	Bredbo	3	5	8	2·6	4·3	6·9					
Goonigal	Goolagong	9	6	15	7·5	4·8	12·3	109 11 3	.....	10 0 0	0 10 0	120 1 3
Nanima	Goolagong	4	4	8	2·4	3·1	5·5					
Grenton‡	Cooranbong	3	4	7	3·0	3·9	6·9	53 1 8	..	5 0 0	.....	58 1 8
Mandalong‡	Cooranbong	6	4	10	3·3	3·4	6·7					
Griffiths' Flat	Murrumbateman	8	9	17	4·7	6·3	11·0	136 0 0	2 10 11	5 10 0	3 13 4	147 14 3
Jeir	Murrumbateman	12	7	19	6·6	4·6	11·2					
Gulgowrah	Havilah	6	5	11	4·4	3·8	8·2	126 8 4	.....	10 0 0	1 0 0	137 8 4
Havilah	Havilah	12	3	15	7·5	1·7	9·2					
Gundaroo, Upper	Gundaroo	10	5	15	10·4	3·3	13·7	155 6 8	3 18 4	5 18 0	5 13 6	170 16 6
Mugwill	Gundaroo	12	8	20	10·1	6·3	16·4					
Gundillion	Krawarree	7	6	13	5·7	5·0	10·7	39 0 8	.....	5 7 11	.....	44 8 7
Jerrabatgulla	Krawarree	8	4	12	5·7	2·5	8·2					
Deane's Flat§	Krawarree	4	3	7	2·5	2·0	4·5					
Hadley	Fullerton	5	17	22	3·4	14·1	17·5	119 10 0	4 1 6	4 15 2	1 15 10	130 2 6
Leighwood	Fullerton	10	8	18	7·2	7·0	14·2					
Hammond	Sofala	8	2	10	7·3	1·7	9·0	113 0 0	.....	10 0 0	1 0 0	124 0 0
Sally's Flat	Sofala	2	10	12	2·0	8·8	10·8					
Harold's Cross	Braidwood	11	7	18	7·7	5·2	12·9	113 0 0	.....	10 0 0	.....	123 0 0
Rock Farm	Braidwood	5	6	11	3·4	5·1	8·5					
Harparary	Boggabri	7	7	14	4·2	5·5	9·7	102 0 0	1 18 8	12 15 5	.....	116 14 1
Therribri	Boggabri	4	2	6	3·6	2·0	5·6					
Highfield	Wandsworth	10	3	13	8·6	2·8	11·4	113 0 0	.....	10 0 0	0 10 0	123 10 0
Moredun	Wandsworth	6	6	12	5·2	4·8	10·0					
High Range*	Mittagong	6	4	10	5·4	3·5	8·9	56 10 0	1 4 10	5 0 0	.....	62 14 10
Jellore*	Mittagong	5	7	12	2·7	6·8	9·5					
Hollybrook	Clear Creek	11	9	20	6·9	5·5	12·4	126 6 8	0 5 7	8 0 9	1 0 2	135 13 2
Winburndale	Clear Creek	8	8	16	7·3	6·3	13·6					
Hoskingtown	Hoskins' Town	11	8	19	8·7	5·3	14·0	148 0 0	1 6 10	10 0 0	0 10 0	159 16 10
Rossi	Hoskins' Town	13	11	24	8·9	6·7	15·6					
Innescliff	Lakelands	5	9	14	4·3	8·2	12·5	108 19 2	0 3 9	6 16 1	.....	115 19 0
Lakelands	Lakelands	12	6	18	10·7	5·2	15·9					
Irishtown‖	Laggan	3	5	8	1·4	3·5	4·9	71 8 8	.....	4 3 4	5 12 10	81 4 10
Monk's Crossing‖	Laggan	4	7	11	3·1	4·2	7·3					
Island Flat	Mangrove Creek	5	7	12	3·9	5·2	9·1	75 16 8	0 6 4	9 0 2	.....	85 3 2
Redbank	Mangrove Creek	3	4	7	2·5	3·3	5·8					
Jellingroe	Adelong Crossing	5	8	13	4·0	6·9	10·9	102 0 0	.....	11 9 6	0 9 6	103 19 0
Mundarlo	Adelong Crossing	3	11	14	2·4	6·5	8·9					
Jinglemoney	Braidwood	9	4	13	5·6	2·4	8·0	197 15 0	1 5 1	9 11 1	.....	208 11 2
Modbury Creek	Braidwood	11	5	16	5·9	4·2	10·1					
Farringdon¶	Braidwood	7	3	10	5·7	2·8	8·5					
Kadina	Parkes	4	12	16	3·6	8·9	12·5	99 10 0	1 13 10	11 19 0	.....	113 2 10
Ten-mile Ridges	Parkes	4	4	8	3·5	3·2	6·7					
Kalkite	Jindabyne	3	7	10	2·3	6·5	8·8	113 0 0	0 12 3	10 0 0	0 10 0	124 2 3
Rocky Plain	Jindabyne	6	8	14	4·1	5·4	9·5					
Kallara	Tilpa, *via* Bourke	2	6	8	1·2	6·0	7·2	91 10 0	7 2 5	4 15 8	.....	103 8 1
Tilpa	Tilpa, *via* Bourke	10	10	20	7·8	8·7	16·5					

* Closed 30 June. † Closed 30 September. ‡ Closed 31 July. § Closed 31 January. ‖ Closed 31 August. ¶ Closed 30 November.

APPENDIX IX—*continued.*

Name of School.	Post Town	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls.	Total	Salaries	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kelgoola	Rylstone	3	7	10	1 9	6·3	8 2	113 0 0	1 4 5	12 10 0	.....	126 14 5
Nulla Mountain	Rylstone	9	4	13	8 0	3 6	11·6					
Kingsmill Peak	Currabubula	8	7	15	6 2	6·6	12·8	100 17 5	1 3 0	10 0 0	.....	112 0 8
Woodlands	Currabubula	7	4	11	5 2	3 0	8 2					
Krawaree	Krawarree	8	5	13	7·3	4·4	11·7	23 15 0	3 16 3	5 1 11	.....	32 13 2
Snowball	Krawarree	8	4	12	7 3	4 0	11 3					
Kybean*	Nimitybelle	3	6	9	1·7	3 4	5 1	62 10 0	0 8 6	8 0 0	.....	70 18 6
Kydra*	Nimitybelle	10	4	14	7 3	2 5	9 8					
Lalalty	Berrigan	6	12	18	4 3	8 7	13 0	85 3 4	0 19 8	7 9 0	1 0 0	94 12 0
Leniston	Berrigan	14	9	23	11 5	7·1	18 6					
Lalla Rookh†	Yerong Creek	9	2	11	7·1	1·7	8 8	73 6 8	1 8 1	7 10 0	.....	82 4 9
Summer Hill †	Yerong Creek	2	2	4	2·0	2·0	4 0					
Lang's Creek	Burrowa	3	11	14	1 9	8·7	10 6	138 10 0	2 5 4	.....	8 14 0	149 9 4
Smelley's Lagoons	Burrowa	8	7	15	6·5	5·7	12·2					
Livingstone	Ellenborough	5	2	7	4·3	1 7	6·0	75 16 8	.....	8 16 8	.....	84 13 4
Lonely Point	Ellenborough	5	6	11	3 2	5 1	8 3					
M'Donald, Higher	St. Albans	12	4	16	10·0	3·6	13 6	119 0 0	3 19 6	10 0 0	61 7 6	194 7 0
Ormonde	St Albans	11	10	21	8 7	8 2	16·9					
M'Donald, Lower	Wiseman's Ferry	9	6	15	7·8	4 2	12 0	79 5 0	4 11 4	8 15 0	4 18 2	97 9 6
Webb's Creek	Wiseman's Ferry	7	6	13	6 5	5 4	11·9					
Majura	Queanbeyan	10	12	22	7 7	8·2	15 9	126 8 4	1 17 9	11 10 6	0 10 0	140 6 7
Malcolm Vale	Queanbeyan	8	4	12	6·3	2 5	8·8					
Malumbi	Burragorang	7	8	15	4 1	5·4	9·5	113 0 0		10 0 0	0 15 0	123 15 0
Piedmont	Burragorang	9	8	17	6 6	6 3	12 9					
Mayview	Lake Cudgellico	5	5	10	3 0	4 0	7·0	113 0 0	0 11 8	13 10 0	0 15 0	127 16 8
Murrin	Lake Cudgellico	7	4	11	6 3	3 4	9 7					
Merricumbene	Moruya	5	8	13	4 3	6 9	11·2	85 8 4	0 10 0	5 10 0	.....	91 8 4
Snaphook	Moruya	6	7	13	4 8	6·0	10 8					
Micalo Island	Palmer's Island	8	5	13	6 4	4 5	10·9	142 18 4	2 14 6	5 0 0	1 19 0	152 11 10
Palmer's Island, Lower	Palmer's Island	9	7	16	6·5	4 3	10 8					
Middle Creek, Lower	Scone	8	6	14	4 9	5·1	10 0	92 16 8	.....	14 1 0	...	106 17 8
Middle Creek, Upper	Scone	7	8	15	5 3	7 9	13 2					
Mila	Bombala	8	9	17	5 3	7 2	12 5	92 16 8	0 18 0	12 10 0	0 10 0	106 14 8
Quinburra	Bombala	7	4	11	3·7	1 2	4 9					
Mimosa Dell	Black Springs	12	6	18	8 6	4 4	13 0	113 0 0	3 6 2	10 0 0	.....	126 6 2
Wallbrook	Black Springs	12	8	20	7 5	5·4	12 9					
Mimosa, East‡	Coolamon	3	3	6	2·0	1·4	3 4	113 0 0	1 18 0	10 0 0	0 7 6	125 5 6
Pine Lee‡	Coolamon	5	10	15	3·8	7 6	11·4					
Mount Terell	Kar's Springs	11	6	17	6 4	4 7	11·1	113 0 0	.....	10 0 0	.....	123 0 0
Wybong, Upper	Kar's Springs	8	6	14	6 4	4·4	10 8					
Mowenbah, Lower	Jindabyne	4	6	10	2 2	4 2	6·4	103 16 8	1 2 0	10 0 0	.....	114 18 8
Pleasant View	Jindabyne	6	12	18	5 1	10 0	15 1					
Murrah	Wapengo, Bega	8	6	14	6 9	5·1	12·0	124 10 0	1 9 3	12 16 0	4 1 0	142 16 3
Wapengo	Wapengo, Bega	14	18	32	7 9	11·3	19·2					
Nandabah	Casino	5	13	18	3 6	10·2	13 8	71 16 8	2 19 2	.....	.....	74 15 10
Wooroowoolgan	Casino	12	6	18	8 3	4·3	12 6					
New Line, East	Bungendore	8	5	13	6·7	4·4	11·1	91 0 0	1 11 3	10 0 0	0 10 0	103 1 3
Werriwa	Bungendore	3	5	8	2 9	4 6	7 5					
New Valley	Guyra	8	3	11	5 3	2·6	7 9	91 0 0	2 16 8	12 1 6	0 10 0	106 8 2
Tenterden	Guyra	6	5	11	5·0	3 9	8 9					
Ningedo	Narrabri	7	8	15	6·4	6 9	13 3	90 10 0	1 5 1	5 15 0	.....	97 10 1
Tippereenah	Narrabri	11	4	15	8 4	3 7	12·1					
Nullenbullah	Bellbrook	7	5	12	4 3	3 5	7 8	89 1 8	1 13 7	9 1 0	.....	99 16 3
Pee Dee	Bellbrook	18	10	28	9 1	4·2	13 3					
Oakborough	Rylstone	6	9	15	5 7	8·4	14 1	113 0 0	1 7 5	10 0 0	.....	124 7 5
Tong Bong	Rylstone	9	7	16	5 4	5 6	11 0					
Oakey Creek	Warialda	8	9	17	5 1	7 5	12 6	91 0 0	0 18 1	10 0 0	0 5 0	102 3 1
Woodlawn	Warialda	12	8	20	9 9	6 5	16 4					
Oakey Farm	Mulwala	6	6	12	4 6	5 4	10 0	24 10 0	3 1 9	3 10 0	..	31 1 9
Tarramia	Mulwala	3	7	10	2 1	4 8	6 9					
Oakleigh	Currabubula	9	2	11	7 4	1 7	9 1	113 0 0	1 14 11	11 7 5	... .	126 2 4
Piallaway	Currabubula	10	9	19	6 9	7 1	14 0					
Oak Vale	Berridale	10	12	22	7 2	9 0	16 2	140 6 8	2 5 1	10 0 0	. ..	152 11 9
Snowy River	Berridale	10	10	20	8 2	8 9	17·1					
Oberne	Tarcutta	6	8	14	4 4	6 2	10·6	113 0 0	.. .	.....	0 6 0	113 6 0
Umbango	Tarcutta	10	1	11	8 0	0 9	8 9					
Ourimbah	Gosford	4	5	9	3 7	4 9	8 6	125 0 0	7 2 4	10 0 0	.....	142 2 4
Somerby	Gosford	4	9	13	3 5	8 5	12 0					
Packwood	Braidwood	3	3	6	1 9	2 2	4 1	41 14 2	.....	1 4 2	1 5 0	44 3 4
Palmers' Oakey	Palmer's Oakey	8	9	17	5 0	5 5	10 5	91 0 0	2 18 1	5 0 0	.....	98 18 1
Turon, Upper	Palmer's Oakey	6	10	16	4 9	7 7	12 6					
Parrabel	Hickey's Creek	11	10	21	8 4	6 0	14·4	113 0 0	4 4 0	10 0 0	.....	127 4 0
Temagogue	Hickey's Creek	9	3	12	7 9	2·9	10 8					
Peabody	Molong	8	4	12	5 8	3 2	9 0	146 16 8	1 9 6	1 4 3	.....	149 10 5
Sandy Creek	Molong	11	7	18	7 3	4 2	11 5					
Piambong	Guntawang	6	9	15	4 7	7 9	12 6	102 19 7	1 16 8	9 12 3	.....	114 8 6
Rat's Castle	Guntawang	8	3	11	6 5	1 8	8 3					
Pian Creek	Narrabri	6	5	11	5 7	4 9	10 6	125 7 11	3 12 6	13 1 6	.....	142 1 11
Weeta Waa	Narrabri	9	5	14	8 0	4 7	12 7					
Piney Range	Piney Range	4	5	9	2 5	4 0	6 5	136 0 0	2 17 11	14 17 6	.....	153 15 5
Wheogo	Piney Range	14	8	22	9 8	5 1	14 9					
Pinnacle Swamp	Rylstone	5	3	8	2 9	2 6	5·5	113 0 0	.	10 0 0	.. ... .	123 0 0
Rawdon	Rylstone	2	7	9	1·0	3 9	4 9					

* Closed 30 June. † Closed 31 October. ‡ Closed 31 December.

APPENDIX IX—*continued.*

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Putty	Howe's Valley	7	9	16	6·8	7·4	14·2	113 0 0	1 12 4	13 0 0	.....	127 12 4
Springfield	Howe's Valley	7	3	10	4·9	2·3	7·2					
Richland	Taralga	8	9	17	6·9	8·6	15·5	102 3 7	2 3 8	12 9 8	.....	116 16 11
Yorkborough	Taralga	5	7	12	4·7	6·0	10·7					
Abercrombie*	Taralga	...	...	...	2·0	1·0	3·0					
Rock Flat	Cooma	8	7	15	7·0	4·9	11·9	91 0 0	1 14 10	10 0 0	1 5 0	103 19 10
Thubergal Lake	Cooma	5	7	12	4·1	6·0	10·1					
Rolland's Plains (A)	Rolland's Plains	5	7	12	2·9	3·9	6·8	91 0 0	.....	10 0 0	.....	101 0 0
Wauchope (Abor.)	Rolland's Plains	10	14	24	6·5	7·0	13·5					
Springfield	Mudgee	2	9	11	1·7	7·8	9·5	92 7 9	.....	7 6 4	1 0 0	100 14 1
Spring Flat	Mudgee	8	6	14	6·9	5·1	12·0					
Stewart's River	Moorland	3	8	11	2·6	6·2	8·8	102 0 0	0 13 1	12 10 0	.....	115 3 1
Stewart's R., Upper	Moorland	5	9	14	3·6	5·4	9·0					
Surveyor's Creek	Walcha Road	3	7	10	2·5	5·3	7·8	103 16 8	0 14 1	10 0 0	0 15 0	115 5 9
Ugly Range	Walcha Road	11	7	18	8·6	4·9	13·5					
Tanto	Wandella	8	11	19	4·9	9·9	14·8	122 8 4	2 5 6	15 3 1	.....	139 16 11
Wandella	Wandella	14	7	21	8·2	4·7	12·9					
Tindery Vale	Michelago	5	4	9	3·8	3·9	7·7	91 0 0	.....	11 18 0	0 10 0	103 8 0
Waterholes	Michelago	6	6	12	5·1	5·3	10·4					
Turill	Cassilis	19	8	27	16·9	7·2	24·1	148 0 0	2 8 6	10 0 0	1 16 0	162 4 6
Wagoribil	Cassilis	11	15	26	9·3	13·2	22·5					
Ulandra	Walbundrie	11	13	24	6·2	2·8	14·7					
Walbundrie	Walbundrie	10	6	16	5·6	4·4	10·0	94 3 4	.....	13 1 11	.....	107 5 3
Burrumbuttock, E †	Walbundrie	1	7	8	0·8	5·9	6·7					
Widgiewa	Narrandera	7	3	10	6·0	1·7	7·7	43 6 8	.....	6 14 1	.....	50 0 9
Yanko, Upper	Narrandera	6	5	11	5·7	4·7	10·4					

* Closed 31 January. † Closed 31 May.

APPENDIX X.

ATTENDANCE of Children at House-to-house Schools for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1894, or for the last Quarter of that Year during which the Schools were in operation.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus	Travelling Expenses and Forage	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Apple Tree, &c.	Mundooran	11	10	21	9·7	9·1	18·8	91 2 4	.....	10 0 0	.....	101 2 4
Bannaby	Bannaby	9	18	27	6·7	15·0	21·7	93 7 11	1 6 9	10 0 0	.....	104 14 8
Baradoc	Never Never	9	13	22	6·8	11·4	18·2	87 14 2	0 8 11	11 10 0	.....	99 13 1
Barrett's Creek	Stockyard Creek	10	8	18	9·8	7·0	16·8	72 6 1	1 16 0	11 0 0	.....	85 2 1
Berrigal Creek	Narrabri	8	9	17	5·7	7·6	13·3	63 3 3	.....	10 0 0	.....	73 3 3
Billeroy	Billeroy	8	10	18	5·8	8·5	14·3	83 1 1	.....	10 0 0	.....	93 1 1
Blowclear*	Forbes	4	15	19	3·1	12·1	15·2	15 3 4	...	1 13 4	.....	16 16 8
Bollol Creek	Boggabri	10	14	24	8·2	11·6	19·8	83 6 4	1 8 8	9 15 4	.....	94 10 4
Bone Bone†	Merrygoen	11	3	14	8·5	1·9	10·4	17 13 10	.....	2 10 0	.....	20 3 10
Borah	Manilla	14	11	25	12·2	10·3	22·5	95 0 0	3 11 8	10 0 0	.....	108 11 8
Boundary Gate	Tenandra	8	10	18	5·3	6·8	12·1	83 7 11	1 13 2	10 0 0	.....	95 1 1
Bourton Terrace	Whitton	7	8	15	7·0	8·0	15·0	82 19 1	1 4 6	10 0 0	0 15 0	94 18 7
Box Ridge	Sofala	13	15	28	10·3	12·8	23·1	95 0 0	1 17 3	10 0 0	.....	106 17 3
Branch River	Booral	15	4	19	13·3	3·2	16·5	81 5 5	0 8 4	.....	.....	81 13 9
Breelong, West	Gilgandra	12	5	17	10·9	4·5	15·4	74 1 10	1 11 6	.....	.....	75 13 4
Brobenbah	Narrandera	24	9	33	19·1	6·6	25·7	84 13 4	5 15 6	4 2 8	0 15 0	95 6 6
Burwood	Binda	11	12	23	8·3	10·1	18·4	88 18 4	1 17 10	7 10 0	.....	98 6 2
Byong	Trundle	7	9	16	7·1	8·5	15·6	69 6 8	...	11 0 0	.....	80 0 0
Cavan	Yass	11	18	29	7·2	12·5	19·7	94 19 10	2 15 6	10 0 0	9 0 10	116 16 2
Collendina	Corowa	9	11	20	8·2	10·5	18·7	91 4 0	.....	10 0 0	.....	101 4 0
Collie	Collie	13	26	39	9·5	18·5	28·0	93 8 4	3 4 7	10 0 0	.....	106 12 11
Coolootai	Wallangra	15	21	36	11·5	15·2	26·7	93 18 7	0 19 10	12 8 0	.....	107 6 5
Curraweela	Curraweela	9	13	22	7·7	8·0	15·7	73 15 6	1 0 0	10 0 0	.....	84 15 6
Dean's Mountain	Bundella	7	11	18	5·2	9·0	14·2	78 5 5	1 2 1	10 0 0	.....	89 7 6
Dingle	Bellingen	11	6	17	9·8	4·8	14·6	17 2 9	1 17 9	3 12 0	.....	22 12 6
Dullaberry	Wattle Flat	12	17	29	7·0	11·7	18·7	90 7 3	.....	12 5 0	.....	102 12 3
Dun Dun	Hargraves	9	16	25	7·0	11·7	18·7	82 18 4	1 13 4	10 0 0	.....	94 11 8
Dunsbury	Nevertire	11	4	15	9·9	3·4	13·3	66 14 1	0 19 8	.....	.....	67 13 9
Edgeroi	Narrabri	11	11	22	9·2	7·5	16·7	84 3 8	1 4 0	12 11 0	.....	97 18 8
Erasa	Oma, *via* Forbes	11	9	20	7·8	8·1	15·9	79 12 8	0 17 9	.....	.....	80 10 5
Eualdrie	Grenfell	8	10	18	7·4	9·9	17·3	81 10 10	1 7 6	10 0 0	.....	92 18 4
Flagstone	Parkes	8	8	16	7·6	7·6	15·2	67 13 2	1 0 1	8 6 8	.....	76 19 11
Gambenang	Lowther	16	9	25	15·3	7·5	22·8	95 0 0	0 15 6	10 0 0	.....	105 15 6
Gingkin	Gingkin	10	13	23	8·3	10·2	18·5	83 18 1	1 11 3	11 6 8	.....	96 16 0
Glen Alice	Glen Alice	15	2	17	13·6	2·0	15·6	84 19 7	0 18 10	12 0 0	.....	97 18 5

* Closed 31 March. † Closed 30 April.

APPENDIX X—*continued.*

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Children on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Publ Funds.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gloucester River...	Barrington	12	11	23	8·5	8·2	16·7	69 4 5	7 0 0	10 0 0	.....	79 11 5
Green Gully*	Binda	16	13	29	13·5	9·2	22·7	13 4 4	.....	1 5 0	.....	14 9 4
Gullungutta	Graman	11	5	16	9·1	3·8	12·9	69 13 5	0 18 9	12 10 0	.....	83 1 2
Jerralong	Nadgingomar	25	11	36	21·1	8·1	29·2	83 4 5	3 7 0	13 18 0	0 5 0	100 14 5
Julong	Binda.....	6	7	13	4·7	6·4	11·1	75 16 9	1 6 4	12 0 0	.....	89 3 1
Kerbin†	Mundooran	19	15	34	9·4	9·9	19·3	15 12 8	.....	1 5 0	.....	16 17 8
Long Swamp	Trunkey Creek.....	10	13	23	8·0	11·4	19·4	90 9 0	.....	10 0 0	.....	100 9 0
Merrygoen	Mundooran	17	15	32	12·8	13·5	26·3	72 2 4	0 15 9	9 0 8	.....	81 18 9
Mittagong Cottage Homes.	Mittagong	21	55	76	4·9	19·2	24·1	95 0 0	1 5 9	.....	.....	96 5 9
Mount Parnell ...	Pine Ridge, *via* Quirindi	18	12	30	14·2	9·2	23·4	89 14 5	2 7 10	10 0 0	.....	102 2 3
Mount Stromboli	O'Connell	10	14	24	7·9	11·8	19·7	82 14 7	1 17 9	10 0 0	.....	94 12 4
Myall	Parkes	10	11	21	7·9	9·2	17·1	83 9 0	.....	10 0 0	.....	93 9 0
Myanga	Laggan	12	12	24	9·8	10·4	20·2	73 6 0	0 16 4	12 0 0	.....	86 2 4
Narani	Bungwall Flat	15	12	27	12·3	11·2	23·5	95 0 0	1 1 6	15 14 3	.....	111 15 9
Nile	Glen Alice.....	10	11	21	7·7	11·0	18·7	91 4 0	0 15 4	10 0 0	.....	101 19 4
Nunnagoyt	Koondrook	3	2	5	3·0	2·0	5·0	63 9 6	4 19 3	.....	0 15 0	69 3 9
Oak Creek	Hargraves	12	11	23	11·3	10·7	22 0	94 2 7	0 19 8	11 10 0	.....	106 12 3
Oxley's Peak	Merriwa	12	5	17	11·0	4·7	15·7	78 12 5	1 1 0	.....	.....	79 13 5
Phil's Creek.....	Frogmore	13	15	28	11·1	11·1	22 2	93 5 6	.....	10 0 0	.....	103 5 6
Pianbong, Lower...	Two-mile Flat	11	15	26	7·9	12·5	20·4	89 3 0	.....	10 0 0	.....	99 3 0
Pine Ridge	Trunkey Creek.....	14	12	26	12·1	10·6	22·7	94 7 4	.....	10 0 0	.....	104 7 4
Pinewood‡	Winton	7	7	14	4·9	4·6	9·5	14 5 0	.....	2 10 0	.....	16 15 0
Purlewaugh	Coonabarabran.....	10	15	25	6·4	12·1	18·5	92 16 5	.....	10 0 0	.....	102 16 5
Rockmore	Barraba.....	15	16	31	8·6	12·2	20·8	94 0 2	1 0 9	16 0 0	.....	111 0 11
Rosemount§.....	Denman	5	5	10	5·0	5·0	10·0	48 8 0	.....	.....	.....	48 8 0
Spring Vale	Narrabri	9	7	16	8·2	6·8	15·0	80 12 4	0 10 7	10 0 0	.....	91 2 11
Tarrabran	Leadville	14	11	25	10·9	9·2	20·1	92 9 3	0 6 3	12 0 0	.....	104 15 6
Toogimbie	Maude	10	12	22	8·0	8·0	16·0	90 4 0	0 19 5	10 0 0	0 15 0	101 18 5
Tori	Balranald	13	8	21	11·7	7·4	19·1	93 16 3	1 13 5	10 0 0	0 15 0	106 4 8
Wanganella	Wanganella	19	20	39	12·6	14·7	27·3	78 1 8	7 2 9	9 3 8	0 15 0	95 3 1
Warge Rock.....	Warge Rock.....	10	13	23	8·1	12·4	20·5	86 4 11	.....	17 7 8	.....	103 12 7
Waverley‖	Gundy	4	9	13	1·5	5·9	7·4	51 12 11	1 8 9	.....	.....	53 1 8
Wilga	Nevertire	2	5	7	2·0	4·6	6·6	42 11 10	1 9 2	.....	.....	44 1 0
Wilpataria	Wentworth	7	9	16	6·0	7·7	13·7	65 10 0	.....	9 12 5	0 15 0	75 17 5

* Closed 30 April † Closed May. ‡ Closed 31 March. § Closed 31 December. ‖ Closed 31 December

APPENDIX XI.

ATTENDANCE of Pupils at Evening Public Schools for the Quarter ending 31 December, 1894, or for the last Quarter of that year during which the Schools were in operation.

Name of School.	Post Town.	Number of Pupils on Rolls.			Average Weekly Attendance.			Expenditure from Public Funds.				
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Travelling Expenses and Forage.	Buildings, Rent, Furniture, &c.	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Barrengarry*	Barrengarry	14	...	14	8·9	...	8·9	5 14 9	.....	.....	0 15 0	6 9 9
Blackfriars	George-street West, Sydney.	23	...	23	10·5	...	10·5	17 8 4	.....	.....	3 17 0	21 5 4
Camdenville†	Newtown	20	...	20	11·4	...	11·4	22 17 6	.....	.....	6 3 0	29 0 6
Castlereagh-street..	Sydney	39	...	39	23·3	...	23·3	31 0 0	.....	.....	10 16 6	41 16 6
Deniliquin	Deniliquin.....	18	...	18	5·6	...	5·6	16 2 0	.....	.....	.....	16 2 0
Enmore	Newtown	26	...	26	15·2	...	15·2	27 1 8	.....	.....	13 9 3	40 10 11
Leichhardt	Leichhardt	35	...	35	20·5	...	20 5	10 6 2	.....	.....	.....	10 6 2
Marrickville	Marrickville	24	...	24	14·5	...	14·5	12 18 1	.....	.....	.....	12 18 1
Neutral Bay‡	Neutral Bay.....	7		7	5·5	...	5·5	10 2 0	.....	.....	.....	10 2 0
Paddington	Paddington	35	...	35	16·7	...	16·7	27 8 4	.....	.....	.....	27 8 4
Plunkett-street ...	Sydney	26	...	26	15·4	...	15·4	4 3 6	.....	.....	.....	4 3 6
Redfern	Redfern.....	28	...	28	12·6	...	12·6	21 10 0	.....	.....	1 13 0	23 3 0
Surrey Hills, South	Surrey Hills, Sydney	32	...	32	18·4	...	18·4	25 1 8	.....	.....	3 11 0	28 12 8
Waterloo	Waterloo	20	...	20	9·6	...	9·6	1 11 8	.....	.....	.....	1 11 8

* Closed, August. † Closed, 31 December. ‡ Closed, 31 October.

APPENDIX XII.

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR'S REPORT WITH ITS ANNEXES.

For the first time in the history of the Department, the schools in operation were fewer than in the preceding year.

Of the 2,515 schools in operation in 1893, 104 were closed during or at the end of that year, leaving 2,411 in existence at the beginning of 1894. New schools to the number of 92 were established in 1894, making a total for the year of 2,503, a decrease of 12 upon the roll for 1893.

This decrease arises from two causes: first, the Colony is now so well supplied with schools that applications for the establishment of new ones have been steadily diminishing for some years; and second, a number of schools had to be closed, as the minimum attendance of pupils could no longer be maintained. The depressed condition of the Colony, and the consequent dearth of employment in many of the country districts, together with the failure of several mining industries, drove families into Sydney and the larger towns, and thus left schools with very few pupils, and, in some instances, with none. In some of the older settled districts, the South Coast for example, the school population is gradually disappearing. The young people have grown up, and are forced to seek homes and employment elsewhere; only the old people are left.

Wherever practicable, the failing schools have been reduced to half-time: though this action does not lessen the number of schools, it causes only one teacher to be employed, where previously there had been work for two. No school has been finally closed until it has been found impossible to devise any justifiable means for keeping it open.

The decrease in the number of schools has not led to any diminution in the number of pupils in ordinary attendance. As will be seen from another part of this report, the Inspectors examined 142,405 pupils, about 1,700 more than in 1893, and the greatest number yet examined in any year. This, too, was in spite of the fact that all children under six years of age were excluded from the schools during the period the inspections were held.

The roll of schools for the last four years stood thus:—

Year.	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-house.	Evening.	Total.
1891	1,697	349	300	92	14	2,452
1892	1,708	348	341	85	15	2,497
1893	1,700	347	369	90	9	2,515
1894	1,667	302	449	71	14	2,503

Arranged in classes according to the average attendance at the end of the year, they are:—

	Class I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	Small Unclassified.	Total.
1891	35	35	20	47	118	197	200	309	668	290	533	2,452
1892	38	34	21	54	117	195	222	315	665	283	553	2,497
1893	38	37	24	53	116	205	208	322	724	227	561	2,515
1894	38	36	23	64	116	209	206	311	762	209	529	2,503

The most noteworthy feature in this return is the great increase in the number of Half-time Schools.

Accommodation.

At the close of 1893 there was accommodation for 229,004 pupils. During 1894, 2,366 additional places were provided, raising the total accommodation to 231,370 places. As a whole, the seats provided are more than sufficient for the number of pupils enrolled, though there are always a few schools that are temporarily overcrowded.

The following table shows the accommodation in each district:—

District.	Number of places at end of 1894, reckoned at 8 square feet for each child.	Number of places at end of 1894, reckoned at 100 cubic feet of air space for each child.
Armidale	18,605	17,062
Bathurst	16,133	16,076
Bowral	14,767	13,362
Goulburn	18,224	15,855
Grafton	17,955	17,850
Maitland	24,482	26,190
Metropolitan	49,477	62,781
Submetropolitan	26,421	26,087
Wagga Wagga	23,169	22,528
Wellington	13,426	13,579
Total	222,659	231,370

The school buildings generally are in very fair condition, and are properly lighted and ventilated. The Minister's order early in 1893 that £30,000 of the vote for school buildings was not to be expended threw a heavier charge upon the 1894 vote.

All the schools are adequately supplied with necessary furniture and apparatus. The grant for books, slates, ink, pens, &c., is made yearly, and is, if teachers are fairly careful, quite sufficient. If, from special circumstances, as an influx of new pupils, the stock runs short, a supplementary grant is made. On no account is the efficiency of a school permitted to suffer from want of needful working materials, even though such want may arise from the carelessness of the teacher. It is part of the duty o f each Inspector to see that the schools under his supervision are adequately equipped and that the teachers take proper care of the school buildings, furniture, and apparatus. Complaints have sometimes been made as to the scarcity of maps and diagrams in the smaller schools. It must be admitted that the small schools are not liberally supplied, nor can they be, without largely increasing the expenditure. The smaller schools are not only very numerous, but in proportion to the number of pupils are the most expensive to maintain. A grant of only £1 worth of maps and diagrams to each small school would mean an expenditure of £2,000, an expenditure that could not be incurred without a corresponding increase of the vote for supply of school materials.

Applications for weather sheds are frequent. My experience teaches that these structures are not worth the money spent upon them. A wide verandah would afford more suitable shelter to the pupils, and at the same time serve as a protection to the school building. Teachers should allow the pupils to stay in the school-room during inclement weather. If this were done the demands for weather sheds would be fewer. Many teachers have devoted considerable attention to the cultivation of shade trees, and have thereby not only provided protection for the pupils from the hot sun, but have also much improved the appearance of the school grounds. A bare playground is a very unpleasing sight.

It is much to be regretted that the playgrounds of our schools, especially in the Metropolitan and Newcastle districts, are too small to allow full scope for out-door games. Some years ago action was taken to enlarge school playgrounds, but the high price of land put the two districts named quite out of consideration. The playgrounds are made as serviceable as possible. In many cases tennis courts have been formed for the use of the girls. The teachers are to be commended for their action in this matter, as girls have very few games or exercises suitable for the open air.

The

The Inspectors are now required to attend to the building of small country schools and the carrying out of ordinary repairs and improvements. The intimate knowledge of the various localities possessed by these officers has been of great advantage, and has enabled the Department to get work done expeditiously and cheaply.

The work done under the supervision of the Inspectors consisted of:—

		£	s.	d.
50 new schools 14 additions to schools	total cost...	3,462	9	9
2 new residences	"	556	15	0
15 weathersheds	"	415	4	6
748 buildings repaired	"	6,724	5	0

Information respecting the larger and more costly works will be found in the Architect's report.

Attendance.

The gross enrolment of pupils in 1894 was 234,392. Deducting 12 per cent. for multiple enrolments, the number of individual pupils on the books of the schools was 206,265. The following table gives the enrolment and average attendance for each quarter of 1893 and 1894, together with the rates of increase or decrease:—

Quarter.	Enrolment in 1893.	Enrolment in 1894.	Increase or decrease for 1894.	Average daily attendance for 1893.	Average daily attendance for 1894.	Increase or decrease in average attendance for 1894.	Percentage of increase or decrease of enrolment.	Percentage of increase or decrease of average attendance.
March	189,479	181,159	Decrease, 7,620	132,799·5	123,605·0	Decrease, 9,194·5	Decrease, 4·0	Decrease, 6·9
June	189,587	182,145	Decrease, 7,442	134,320·4	134,301·6	Decrease, 18·8	Decrease, 3·9	Decrease, 0·1
September	186,658	181,847	Decrease, 4,811	124,748·9	128,237·5	3,488·6	Decrease, 2·5	2·7
December	179,587	180,864	1,277	121,422·1	134,213·6	12,791·5	·71	10·5
Average	186,327	181,678	.....	128,322·7	130,089·4	.....	.....	.....

The percentage for each quarter was:—

Quarter.	Enrolment.	Average attendance.	
		Number.	Percentage.
March	181,859	123,605·0	67·9
June	182,145	134,301·6	73·7
September	181,847	128,237·5	70·9
December	180,864	134,213·6	74·2
Year's average	181,678	130,089·4	71·6

Compared with 1893 there is a decrease in the gross enrolment of 4,559; on the average quarterly enrolment, of 4,649, and an increase on the average daily attendance of 1,766·7. The attendance is still lower than in 1892. The exclusion of children under six years of age fully accounts for the falling off in numbers. Now that the age limit has been lowered to five years a large increase, both in enrolment and attendance, may be confidently looked for in 1895.

The returns for the December quarter, during which fine weather prevailed, shows how largely the attendance of pupils at school is affected by the weather. Though the enrolment was about 1,000 below, the average was 6,000 above the returns of the previous quarter, and nearly 13,000 above the attendance for the corresponding quarter of 1893.

Compulsory Clauses of the Act.

From the returns furnished by the teachers it appeared that, during the half-year ended 30th June, 32,553 pupils failed to attend school for the 70 days required by law. The explanations concerning 28,268 were accepted, the parents of 3,556 were cautioned, and legal action was taken in 729 cases.

For the half-year ended 31st December, the defaulters numbered 24,081. Satisfactory explanations were furnished regarding 20,333, cautions were sent in 3,120 cases, and the parents or guardians of 628 were prosecuted.

It must, I think, be admitted that the Compulsory Clauses have had very little, if any, effect upon the class they were intended to benefit. In Sydney, the wharfs, public parks, &c., may be seen crowded with children at all hours of the day. In the afternoon, the streets swarm with boys selling newspapers. In both town and country, parents keep their children at home to work. In some places, notably in dairying districts, the children are almost slaves to their patents.

Cases of insufficient attendance at school can always be supervised by teachers, but the defects in the Act, that have been repeatedly pointed out, prevent the Department from adequately coping with cases of absolute non-attendance. It is hoped that, now the Department has the co-operation of the police, some means will be found by which the law will be brought to bear upon those parents who take no steps to secure an elementary education for their children.

Cases of Free Education.

The wide-spread distress has been manifested by the number of applications for Free Education and for cancellation of debts on account of school fees.

Free education was granted to 14,375 pupils in the March quarter, to 16,635 in the June quarter, to 17,307 in the September quarter, and to 18,605 in the December quarter.

Debts to the amount of about £2,000 were cancelled, as it was manifest that the parents were really too poor to pay.

In view of these facts it is not surprising to learn that the receipts from Public School Fees fell from £73,267 11s. 3d. in 1893 to £70,693 8s. 7d. in 1894.

Inspection.

The Inspectoral Staff consists of 9 District Inspectors and 25 Inspectors, besides the Chief Inspector and the Deputy Chief Inspector; this is one less than for several years. A vacancy in the Muswellbrook section, that occurred early in the year, was not filled up, and a fresh distribution of the schools in the northern part of the Colony was accordingly made.

There were open during the year 2,719 departments. Of these 2,695 were thoroughly examined, the remaining 24, all very small schools, collapsed before the Inspectors could visit them. The number of pupils examined was 142,405: this is the greatest attendance at inspection yet recorded under the Department.

The

The Inspectoral Staff is fully equal to the examination of every school once a year, and to special examinations when necessary, but cannot possibly arrange for the second inspection of many schools. Indeed, the reduction of the vote for travelling expenses has rendered it necessary to restrict second inspections to those schools that can be reached without cost. In 1893, 402 schools were inspected twice; in 1894, only 271.

The following are the details of inspection :—

Year.	No. of schools.	No. of schools inspected.	No of schools inspected twice.	Total number of inspections.	No. of schools not inspected.	No. of pupils examined.	No. of Inspectors.
1892	2,728	2,712	1,174	3,886	16	142,109	35
1893	2,738	2,715	402	3,117	23	140,713	35
1894	2,719	2,695	271	2,966	24	142,405	34

The particulars for each district stand thus :—

District.	No. of Inspectors.	No. of schools.	No. of schools inspected.	No. of schools inspected twice.	Total number of inspections.	No. of schools not inspected.	No. of pupils examined.
Armidale	4	320	320	29	349	0	11,073
Bathurst	3	253	249	28	277	4	9,362
Bowral	3	228	220	10	230	8	7,141
Goulburn	4	376	372	23	395	4	10,102
Grafton	3	305	303	9	312	2	10,634
Maitland	3	235	235	10	245	0	16,481
Metropolitan	4	192	192	142	334	0	39,469
Sub-metropolitan	3	248	245	3	248	3	18,828
Wagga Wagga	4	320	318	11	329	2	11,516
Wellington	3	242	241	6	247	1	7,799
Total	34	2,719	2,695	271	2,966	24	142,405

The inspected and uninspected schools were :—

	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-house.	Evening.	Total.
Inspected	1,890	293	433	66	13	2,695
Uninspected	5	6	11	1	1	24
Totals	1,895	299	444	67	14	2,719

Of the 2,695 schools examined, 2,526 reached the standard or exceeded it. This is 93½ per cent. of the whole, and is an advance upon the results of 1893.

The following tables show the proficiency of all schools inspected :—

	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Total.
Public—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection	63	72	1,736	1,871
2. Not do do do	3	3	13	19
Provisional—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection	26	26	207	259
2. Not do do do	9	3	22	34
Half-time—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection	40	22	328	390
2. Not do do do	15	7	21	43
House-to-house Schools—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection	12	6	42	60
2. Not do do do	1	.....	5	6
Evening—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection	.....	3	3	6
2. Not do do do	.....	2	5	7
Totals—				
1. In operation a full year at time of inspection	141	129	2,316	2,586
2. Not do do do	28	15	66	109
Totals	169	144	2,382	2,695

Or summarised :—

Class of School.	Above Standard.	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.	Total.	Percentage up to Standard in 1894.	Percentage up to Standard in 1893.
Public	1,749	75	66	1,890	96	95
Provisional	229	29	35	293	88	84
Half-time	349	29	55	433	87	84
House-to-house	47	6	13	66	80	78
Evening	8	5	.....	13	100	100
Totals	2,382	144	169	2,695	93	92

The number of pupils examined was 142,405, an increase of 1,692 on the number for 1893. The following Table gives the number examined in each subject, and the number and percentage of passes :—

Subjects.	Estimated Proficiency.		
	Total number examined.	Number Passed.	Percentage up to or above Standard.
Reading—			
Alphabet	9,369	7,106	75
Monosyllables	31,352	25,259	80
Easy Narrative	44,376	37,134	83
Ordinary Prose	57,308	49,608	86
Totals	142,405	119,107	83
Writing—			
On Slates	54,490	44,973	82
In Copy Books and on Paper	87,488	73,201	83
Totals	141,978	118,174	83
Dictation	115,203	89,198	77
Arithmetic—			
Simple Rules	82,247	61,332	74
Compound Rules	34,903	23,317	66
Higher Rules	23,082	15,551	67
Totals	140,232	100,200	71
Grammar—			
Elementary	28,742	21,114	73
Advanced	30,262	22,112	73
Totals	59,004	43,226	73
Geography—			
Elementary	26,845	20,232	75
Advanced	31,888	24,864	77
Totals	58,733	45,096	76
History—			
English	57,113	39,660	70
Australian	13,094	9,645	73
Scripture and Moral Lessons	137,591	104,640	76
Object Lessons	133,611	105,311	78
Drawing	136,628	104,238	76
Music	129,374	100,135	77
French	2,199	1,545	70
Euclid	9,130	7,073	77
Algebra	3,442	2,488	72
Mensuration	6,864	4,511	65
Latin	2,470	1,813	73
Trigonometry	56	46	82
Needlework	50,339	44,344	88
Drill	136,232	110,449	81
Natural Science	6,177	4,954	80

The most satisfactory feature disclosed by the table of proficiency is the increased number of pupils examined in the advanced sections of Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.

The examination for certificates of exemption of all pupils who had completed the required attendance in the Third or higher classes, caused special attention to the subjects of test reading, writing, dictation, and arithmetic.

In some schools the number of failures surprised as well as disappointed the teachers. Most of the failures were in arithmetic, partly, as the Inspectors point out, because the teachers had either not given a sufficient variety of examples in the ordinary work, or the revision of back work had been neglected. Irregular pupils are much in evidence at these examinations and add considerably to the number of failures. At several examinations which I conducted, I noticed that individual test made the pupils so nervous that they could not do themselves justice.

Some teachers were astonished to find fifth class pupils among those who failed. A little inquiry elicited the fact that these pupils had been promoted from the third class before they had completed the prescribed course of instruction, then rushed through the fourth into the fifth class before they were fit to leave the third. This practice cannot be condemned too strongly, and teachers who repeat it must be severely dealt with.

Reviewing the most important subjects of instruction I have to remark :—

Reading.

The reading generally is marked by clear, distinct enunciation and correct pronunciation without a trace of provincialism, but is deficient in fluency and expression. It would be well, however, if teachers watched the ordinary speech of children with the same care that they do their reading. Children are prone to imitate in their ordinary conversation the language that they hear at home or in the street. Hence pupils who read correctly may be observed dropping *h's* and final *g's* mispronouncing the *ou* sound in their talk with one another.

Writing.

This has been steadily improving for several years. The copy-books now in use are so good and so cheap, that if teachers exercise anything like proper supervision good results must follow. Every pupil teacher is required to fill up a series of copy books to be shown to the inspector; this has had a marked effect in improving the writing throughout the schools.

Dictation.

The tests applied are severe, yet 77 per cent of those examined passed.

Arithmetic.

Though the percentage of passes (71) is not as high as in most subjects, the results give no cause for complaint. The old and exploded method of teaching arithmetic by rule, now obtains in but very few schools, and there is a very general attention to explaining the principles of the science; but still books are too frequently resorted to for examples to work. If teachers

teachers were to carefully prepare for each day's work properly graduated sums, their pupils would not be so frequently puzzled when a question out of the beaten track is given by the inspector. Some teachers, too, waste time over uselessly long sums in division, vulgar fractions, and practice, and do not give sufficient attention to points of practical value, as long addition and decimals. I have been surprised, too, to find that the tables of weights and measures are not as well known as they should be. Mental arithmetic has not received the attention its importance deserves, and has been well taught in but few schools. This subject is not only of great value in practical business, but is an excellent means of mental training. Now that really good text books can be procured at a nominal cost there can be no excuse for the neglect of this very important part of school education. The text books are of course merely to outline the course of instruction, not to be slavishly followed.

Drawing.

It is satisfactory to note the steady improvement in the teaching of this subject. Its value as a means of training hand and eye, and its importance in nearly every trade and profession, should place it on a level with writing as a school subject.

I hope that in the near future geometrical and mechanical drawing will be taught in most of our schools.

Discipline.

The Inspectors report favourably upon the disciplinary condition of the schools. The children are generally very clean and tidy, though in some districts a tendency is growing up to send children barefooted to school. Probably the parents cannot help this, but in a crowded play-ground the unprotected feet of children are very frequently injured. Bearing in mind that it is the duty of the teacher not merely to impart a certain amount ot knowledge to his pupils, but also to train them in good habits, it will be readily conceded that the *order* of a school is of paramount importance. The habits of order and submission to authority, or the reverse, which are formed at school will become stronger as the children grow up, and give a tone to their whole charactor. To ensure order and maintain obedience two means are adopted—the infliction of corporal punishment and moral influence. In most schools the two are used in conjunction, corporal punishment being administered in extreme cases only, as required by the regulations. Teachers who rely upon corporal punishment alone cannot be regarded as good disciplinarians, and seldom succeed in gaining order of a high class. Good feeling generally subsists between teacher and pupils, and complaints of unjust or excessive punishment are comparatively rare.

Complaints are sometimes made as to the misconduct of children on their way to and from school. They are charged with annoying passengers in trams and trains by their rudeness and disorderly behaviour, with ill-using their younger and weaker companions, with ringing bells, pulling flowers, and similar acts showing a want of consideration for the comfort or property of others. These complaints are so general that there must be some foundation for them. Though legally the authority of the teacher does not extend beyond the school premises, and no teacher should inflict punishment for offences committed out of school, it is clearly his duty to do what he can to put an end to the misconduct complained of, and his moral influence should be sufficiently powerful and far-reaching to have the desired effect.

Drill plays an important part in school discipline. Where it is properly taught the pupils obey promptly, and the various school movements are executed quickly and quietly. In the larger schools the whole of the "setting up" drill and the physical exercises are taught, while in all schools, even the smallest, the pupils fall-in in an orderly manner and march into school.

The officer in charge of the Cadet Force as Superintendent of Drill reported upon the attainments in drill of the pupils of the metropolitan schools. Towards the end of the year arrangements were made for the military officers of the Cadet Force to visit schools at appointed times and give model lessons in drill. These lessons have done much good, and will be extended to the country districts as far as practicable.

University Examinations.

As the public examinations of the Sydney University are generally regarded as a test of the efficiency of schools, the Public Schools, especially the large ones, should recognise the fact by sending pupils to the Junior examination. The high fee charged is certainly a great obstacle, but one that can be got over with a little trouble. Many parents are both able and willing to pay the fee if the teachers do their share in the matter. The Public Schools, not including the High Schools, passed 7 Seniors and 250 Juniors at the examinations of 1894. This, though below what should have been done, is creditable to the teachers concerned. The schools deserving honorable mention are :—

Araluen	4 passes,	including 3 seniors.
Crown Street	9 ,,	
Erskineville	9 ,,	
Fort Street	54 ,,	including 3 medallists.
Grafton	17 ,,	,, 5 matriculants.
Newcastle	12 ,,	
Parramatta South	9 ,,	
Rylstone	4 ,,	including 1 senior.
Stanmore	6 ,,	

Most of the large Public Schools are conspicuous by their absence from the University list. As the ordinary instruction should qualify pupils of the Fifth classes to pass the Junior examination, the teachers of First and Second class schools should have no difficulty in securing a place on the list of schools that send up successful competitors.

Physical Training.

The importance of physical training cannot be questioned. No one wishes to see our boys and girls grow up weak and weedy. It is well known that free muscular exercise is conducive to brain development, but unfortunately the limited area of the grounds attached to our large schools prevents such games as cricket, rounders, and football. Though the physical drill may do something towards the development of a sound body, it falls very far short of what is needed.

The Public Schools' Athletic Association has done much to supply the want. The competition between the boys of the various schools in cricket, football, rifle shooting, &c., has led many boys to take regular exercise instead of lounging about. The formation of Swimming Clubs in schools is a matter for special commendation. Swimming, apart from its value in saving life, is a clean and healthy exercise, and cannot fail to be of immense advantage to the boys and girls who practise it.

Cookery.

Cookery instruction was given at twelve centres during the year. West Maitland was substituted for Grafton.

It was definitely settled that the course of instruction should comprise fourteen lessons, and that three such courses should be given during the year. Arrangements have also been made that the teachers of cookery shall move about, so that all the important towns in the Colony may be visited in turn. 1,485 pupils attended the cookery lessons; of these, 382 were examined for certificates, and 341 passed.

High Schools.

The number of High Schools was the same as in 1893. The attendance is shown in the following table :—

School.	Total enrolment.	Average quarterly enrolment.	Average daily attendance.	Fees received.
				£ s. d.
Sydney (Boys)	237	179	164·8	1,601 14 0
,, (Girls)	217	165	152·3	1,373 8 0
Maitland (Boys)	73	55	49·8	242 11 0
,, (Girls)	46	45	42·4	220 10 0
Bathurst ,,	38	31	26·5	148 0 5
Total	611	475	435·8	3,586 3 5
The figures for 1893 were	815	635	568·4	4,659 10 7

The fees have remained at the advanced rate—£3 3s. per quarter. The higher fee has most likely led to the diminished attendance indicated in the return given above.

The number of candidates at the entrance examinations was 678, as against 798 in 1893.

The Scholarships awarded during 1894 were 56, and the Bursaries 34.

For the December quarter there were in attendance :—

	Scholars.	Bursars.
Sydney High School (Boys)	35	20
„ „ (Girls)	43	14
Maitland „ (Boys)	15	17
„ „ (Girls)	23	6
Bathurst „ (Girls)	17	2
Total	133	59

All the High Schools were examined by the Department's Inspectors. The reports, on the whole, were satisfactory and show that the schools are in a healthy condition and are doing good work.

The following table gives the number of pupils examined in each subject. and the percentage of passes :—

Subject.	Number examined.	Percentage of passes.	Subject.	Number examined.	Percentage of passes.
Arithmetic	435	72	German	38	82
Mensuration	296	66	Greek	6	83
Algebra	411	72	Dictation	148	72
Geometry	351	72	Drawing	384	77
Trigonometry	88	63	Needlework	67	97
History	419	74	Physics	43	75
Geography	364	73	Physiology	31	74
English	427	75	Conic sections	3	100
Latin	387	69	Geology	37	92
French	405	66	Botany	15	87

Each school was represented at the various University examinations. The following table shows the number of passes :—

	Junior.	Senior.	Matriculation.
Sydney (Boys)	34	2	23*
„ (Girls)	27	4	12†
East Maitland (Boys)	12	...	11‡
West Maitland (Girls)	4	1	2
Bathurst (Girls)	4	...	...
Totals	81	7	48

* Of these 16 matriculated at the Junior and 2 at the Senior Examination. † Of these 2 matriculated at the Junior Examination.
‡ Of these 8 matriculated at the Junior Examination.

The total expenditure on High Schools for the year was £8,076 19s. Towards this, the sum of £3,586 3s. 5d. was received in fees. The net cost was, therefore, £4,490 15s. 7d., or at the rate of £9 9s. 1d. per head of the average enrolment.

Staff of Teachers.

The number of teachers employed in the Department's service at the end of the year was 4,453, a decrease of 74 on the number for 1893.

The Teachers are well reported of by the Inspectors. With very few exceptions they are industrious, anxious for the welfare of their pupils, and zealous in performing their duties. Taken as a whole they are intelligent and studious. of correct habits and honorable feelings, and exert a wholesome influence on the localities where they are placed. It would be very difficult to find a body so numerous whose members give so little trouble to those placed over them.

The untrained teacher is fast disappearing from the Service. Nearly all those counted in the following table as unclassified have had four or five years training as Pupil-teachers in large schools under our most able and experienced teachers.

The policy of the Department for some years past of placing ex-students in charge of small public schools, and ex-Pupil teachers in charge of Provisional, has been of great benefit to the schools and to the Colony.

Parents in remote or sparsely peopled localities can now get as good a primary education for their children as is within the reach of town residents.

TOTAL number of Teachers employed in the Department's Service on 31st December, 1894.

	I A.		I B.		II A.		II B.		III A.		III B.		III C.		Un-classified.		Totals.		Grand Totals.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Principal Teachers	40	...	76	...	278	...	142	7	580	103	197	95	83	70	251	278	1,647	553	2,200
Mistresses of Departments	...	30	...	39	...	148	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	222	222
Assistants	1	...	26	1	134	130	25	50	30	209	3	56	2	15	8	61	229	522	751
Students in Training Schools who have not been examined for classification.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	50	103
Totals	41	30	102	40	412	278	167	59	610	314	200	151	85	85	259	340	1,929	1,347	3,276

	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Pro-bationers.				
Pupil-teachers	112	327	95	219	85	129	29	42	30	8	351	725	1,076
Work Mistresses											...	71	71
High School Teachers											14	16	30
Total number of Teachers of all ranks											2,294	2,159	4,453

Training Schools.

During the year there were in attendance at the two Training Schools :—

Fort-street (male students)	25 seniors	29 juniors.
Hurlstone (female students)	25 ,,	25 ,,

One of the Fort-street students had to withdraw early in the year in consequence of severe illness, and another did not attend the final examinations in December.

All the male students attended at the University during the forenoon. Their afternoons were occupied at the Training School, where they received instruction in school management, drawing, music, drill, and manual training, and were employed in teaching under the supervision of the Principal and the Master of the Practising School.

The female students were divided into three classes. The University class, consisting of 15 seniors and 1 junior, attended at the day lectures of the University, returning to Hurlstone in the afternoon ; 10 home seniors following a course of study in close correspondence with the University course ; and 24 juniors or first-year students. Details of the instruction given to these two classes will be found in the Principal's report.

The conduct and demeanour, attention to instruction, and diligence in study of all the students are reported upon in very favourable terms by the officers in charge.

It has been found necessary to modify the arrangements for the attendance of students at the University. As the students could not reach the Training Schools before 2·30 p.m., the remainder of the afternoon did not afford sufficient time for practical training and instruction in professional subjects. The double work, too, pressed heavily upon the students, especially those who were not fully prepared for the University subjects. As the time for private study was in the circumstances necessarily limited, it is not surprising that the results have been somewhat disappointing.

It has, therefore, been determined that in future the students shall spend the whole of the first year of training at the respective Training Schools, and that attendance at the day lectures of the University shall be arranged for after the examinations at the end of such year.

Technical Education.

On my appointment to the office of Chief Inspector it was decided that I should continue to exercise general supervision over the Technical Education Branch. Mr. J. H. Maiden, Curator of the Technological Museum, was appointed Superintendent of Technical Education, still retaining the duties of his former office. The work of the Technical Branch has been carried on vigorously and efficiently, and the results of the year's operations are very satisfactory.

The following is a general summary of the results :—

Classes in operation	191
Enrolment of students	6,543
Students examined	2,457
,, that passed examination	1,644
No. of visitors to Technological Museum	89,695
No. of visitors to Branch Museums	107,729

	£	s.	d.
Expenditure on Technical College and branch schools	16,325	10	9
,, Technological Museum and branches	4,888	19	6
Total	21,214	10	3

Full particulars of the work of the Branch are given in the Superintendent's report.

Appended are the reports from :—

(*a*) The District Inspectors and Inspectors.
(*b*) The Principals of Training Schools.
(*c*) The Superintendents of Drawing and Music, the Directress of Needlework, and the Directress of Cookery.
(*d*) The Superintendent of Technical Education.

F. BRIDGES,
Chief Inspector.

16 February, 1895.

ANNEX A.

Inspectors Allpass and Dawson's Report.

The schools under our supervision for 1894, including Departments, were ninety-seven (97), ninety (90) being Public Schools, and seven (7) Evening Public Schools.

The classification of these schools is as follows ;—

Class I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	Evening Public.
12	7	4	9	6	...	...	...	...	1	7

The school buildings afford seats for 26,114 pupils, and they are in good condition, with the exception of the wooden structures at Albion-street, and these, at the commencement of 1895, will be replaced by spacious permanent buildings. New class-rooms have been erected at West Marrickville, Manly, and Neutral Bay, and improvements and repairs have been effected at Alexandria, Australia-street, Blackfriars, Bondi, Camdenville, Darlinghurst, Erskineville, Forest Lodge, Fort-street, Glenmore-road, Leichhardt, Leichhardt West, Mossman, Manly, Naremburn, Neutral Bay, Redfern West, Surry Hills South, Sussex-street, Waterloo, Waverley, and Woollahra.

Table of Enrolment, Average Attendance, &c.

	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	Free Pupils.
March Quarter	25,551	17,823	70·0	2,242
June Quarter	25,665	18,996	73·0	2,544
September Quarter	25,770	18,312	71·0	2,653
December Quarter	25,330	18,779	74·0	2,893

The maximum number of free pupils in 1893 was 2,037 ; this year there is an increase of 856. In 1892 the free pupils numbered 1,350. The increase of 1,443 in two years is a marked indication of the impecunious condition of the working classes.

All the schools under our supervision received a regular Inspection for examination, and eighty-three (83) had a second or ordinary Inspection.

The working of the several schools was in most respects found to be highly satisfactory, but the introduction of an examination scheme for the issue of certificates of exemption show that in dictation and arithmetic the Upper Third and Fourth classes are in an unsatisfactory state.

Of

Of 2,665 examined for exemption certificates, the passes were 1,163, and the failures 1,502.
The general efficiency of our schools is :—

	Below Standard.	Pass. 50 per cent.	Above Standard.
Public Schools	0	0	90
Evening Schools	0	1	6

The following table shows the number of pupils examined in each subject and the percentage of passes :—

Subject.	Number Examination.	Percentage of Passes.	Subject.	Number Examination.	Percentage of Passes.
Reading	19,216	80	Music	17,922	79
Writing	19,202	78	French	547	60
Dictation	15,356	75	Euclid	1,666	65
Arithmetic	19,047	63	Algebra	586	54
Grammar	8,430	68	Mensuration	1,591	52
Geography	8,430	73	Latin	591	66
History { English	7,939	68	Trigonometry	16	12
History { Australian	1,953	70	Needlework	5,552	93
Scripture and Moral Lessons	18,948	69	Drill	18,524	91
Object Lessons	17,328	70	Natural Science	1,701	74
Drawing	17,421	70			

We are in a position to state that the order and discipline maintained in the several schools are highly satisfactory, that the zeal and industry of the teachers are unimpeachable, and that the pupil-teachers are a most promising body.

J. W. ALLPASS } Inspectors.
J. DAWSON }

Sydney, 31st December, 1894.

ANNEX B.

Inspector Thompson's Report.

The schools under my supervision during the year consisted of 20 Public and 3 Evening Public Schools.

One Evening Public School—Plunkett-street—was established during the last quarter of the year. With this single exception the schools in this section of the metropolitan district remained the same as during last year.

Accommodation, &c.

The material condition of the school buildings in this section of the district is, as a whole, very good, and the accommodation provided may be regarded as generally sufficient for ordinary requirements. No great additions to existing buildings have, therefore, been found necessary.

A new stone building for the accommodation of the girls attending the Superior Public School at Ashfield has been erected in lieu of the old wooden building which has hitherto served as a school-room. At Watson's Bay it was found requisite to enlarge the existing building so as to provide accommodation adequate to the increased attendance. Provision has thereby been made for some 50 additional children.

Attendance.

The gross enrolment for the year was 16,722. In March Quarter, the enrolment was 12,323; the average attendance 8,501; in June Quarter enrolment 12,304, average attendance 9,043; September Quarter enrolment 12,213, average attendance 8,684; December Quarter enrolment 12,040, average attendance 8,943.

The highest percentage of attendance—74%—was in the December Quarter: the lowest—70%—during the March Quarter.

As a whole the percentages of attendance have been higher than those of last year, no epidemic having occurred to materially affect the regularity of attendance as was the case during the latter half of 1893.

Inspection.

All schools and departments received regular inspection, and 15 departments were visited for ordinary inspection. Under regular inspection no department was below the required standard of 50 per cent. of maximum marks obtainable: 3 departments were up to that standard, and the remainder were above it. Thus the proficiency of the new pupils in all departments were at the time of inspection of a decidedly satisfactory character. In the essential subjects of Reading, Writing, Dictation, and Arithmetic, the percentage of proficiency is somewhat above that recorded last year.

The organisation of the schools is on the whole good: the government well sustained, judicious and effective. The efficiency of the schools averages Very Fair.

The usual statistical information has been already forwarded.

W. F. THOMPSON,
Inspector.

Sydney, January, 1895.

ANNEX C.

Inspector Willis's Report.

During the year just closed 20 Public Schools, 2 Evening Schools, and the school on board the "Sobraon" (Training Ship) have been under my supervision. These are classified as under :—

Classes.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	Evening.	Sobraon.	Total.
Schools	8	3	1	3	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	23
Departments	24	9	3	5	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	49

With the exception of the Evening School at Marrickville, established last September, the schools in this section of the district have been in operation throughout the year.

The

The school buildings are in good condition. Of the 20 of them, 17 have during the year been repaired.

At Stanmore a large building for the use of the Infants' Department has just been completed; it affords accommodation for 358 pupils.

Information respecting the pupils in attendance, and the floor-space provided for them in the existing buildings, is given in the following statement:—

Pupils enrolled during the year	14,452
Average attendance of pupils	9,183·7
Ordinary attendance	10,500
Aggregate number of seats provided	11,871

For organisation, the average mark obtained by the teachers of these schools was very fair to good. Several teachers gained the highest possible award for this important branch of school-work; but others had to be called to account for such organic defects as hurried promotion of pupils, weak control of the teaching staff, and unskilful preparation of lesson guides.

In all but one or two of the schools the discipline has been very favourably reported upon. Special efforts are made by all the teachers to ensure the punctual and regular attendance of their pupils, and to prevent truanting. These efforts are, in the main, successful; where they are not so, the fault lies generally with the parents' mismanagement at home. Only 279 boys are enrolled as cadets; steps should be taken to revive the interest of the parents in the maintenance of Cadet Corps in our schools.

The whole of my schools were thoroughly inspected, and 44 of the departments were visited a second time for ordinary inspection. Of the 49 departments inspected, one only was found to be below standard requirements, and the other 48 were above standard. The pupils examined numbered 10,768. In advanced arithmetic, English grammar, Australian history, algebra, and mensuration, the passes in no case reached as high as 60 per cent., but in most of the other branches the results of examination were satisfactory.

For the certificate required of pupils under the compulsory clauses of the Education Act, 1,289 were examined; but only 488, or about 38 per cent., were successful. These examinees were tested in four subjects—reading, writing, arithmetic, and dictation. The majority of those who did not pass failed in arithmetic only.

The Swimming Clubs established in the schools near the harbour are in high favour with both boys and girls, and the classes formed in the Girls' Departments for instruction in cooking are doing sound work.

Very few of the teachers cultivate flowers in the playgrounds of their schools, but all give attention to the growth of shrubs and trees. Pines, the native species of the fig-tree, and the pepper-tree are thriving well in most of the grounds; and at Marrickville Public, where the playground is large, Mr. Bax, the principal teacher, is successfully rearing many favourite flowers.

The teachers are attentive to duty, and most of them are acting up to the responsibilities of their important calling.

Viewed as a whole the schools have been well managed, and will no doubt continue to be so during the year now entered upon.

M. WILLIS,
Inspector.

7th January, 1895.

ANNEX D.

District-Inspector W. Dwyer's Report.

The number of departments in operation during the past year was 248—217 Public, 10 Provisional, and 21 Half-time.

Of these, 245 were fully examined, and their efficiency as thus tested proved, for the most part, very satisfactory, the proportion satisfying or exceeding the requirements of the standard having reached the high estimate of 95 per cent. Three (3) were not examined because they had been closed through insufficient attendance before the time fixed for their inspection.

The number of places available for the current year is 26,421, reckoning 8 square feet of floor-space for each child; or 26,187 places, estimated by the standard of cubic measurement--100 cubic feet for each; and the total enrolment for last quarter was 22,302. The amount of sitting accommodation is therefore adequate, and, as a whole, evenly distributed. In the tabulated returns already furnished, the subjects taught and the number of pupils examined in them are stated in full. For precise information on these points, therefore, it will perhaps be sufficient to refer to such tables. But, taking a general retrospect of their contents, it may be said that the number of subjects prescribed for the instruction of the pupils is 18 (exclusive of needle-work and drill); that the greatest number of children examined (18,828) was in reading; that in the other subjects the numbers examined and the general results were satisfactory; that the highest percentage of answers (81) was obtained for reading, and the lowest (54) for English history. Excepting three or four subjects the results recorded are for the most part above those of previous years, and the examination for Exemption Certificates was found to exercise a beneficial influence on teachers and pupils, inasmuch as it demanded a definite and practical test of the knowledge acquired, applied under reasonable, but, at the same time, fairly trying, conditions. The subjects prescribed for this examination were confined to reading, writing, dictation, and arithmetic.

The entire teaching staff of the district comprises 493 persons, of whom 332 are teachers and assistants, 152 are pupil-teachers, and 9 are work-mistresses.

Of the teachers and assistants, 88 per cent. are classified, and all but 5 of the pupil-teachers—these 5 being recent appointments on probation. It may be confidently asserted that nearly all teachers, of whatever class or rank herein comprehended, are attentive to their respective duties, manifest an intelligent and, generally, a beneficial interest in their work, and, by their skill and energy, mainly contribute to maintain the character of the schools for which they are responsible at a respectable standard of efficiency.

The reports of the inspectors sharing with me the work of the district are forwarded herewith.

WM. DWYER,
District Inspector.

Sydney, 11th January, 1895.

ANNEX E.

Inspector Pitt's Report.

At the end of 1893 there were in this section of the Sub-Metropolitan District 72 schools—60 Public Schools, 4 Provisional Schools, 6 Half-time Schools, and 2 House-to-house Schools. At the beginning of this year 26 schools, comprising 31 departments, were transferred to my section from the Arncliffe Section and the Maitland District, and 16 schools, comprising 18 departments, were transferred to the Arncliffe Section.

There are now in existence 96 schools under my supervision. Two schools were temporarily closed—Rockview Provisional owing to teacher's serious accident, and Murray's Run Half-time School owing to paucity of attendance—but will be re-opened after vacation.

Twelve applications for the establishment of schools have been received. The appended statement show the localities from which these applications emanated, and the Department's decision in each:—

School.	Department's decision.
(*a*) Upper Webb's Creek	Provisional, declined.
(*b*) Middle McDonald	,, ,,
(*c*) Lower Mangrove Creek (Popran)	,, ,,
(*d*) Lower McDonald	Half-time, granted.
(*e*) Tennyson (Sally's Flats)	Provisional, granted.
(*f*) McGrath's Hill	Public, under consideration.
(*g*) Rouse Hill Road	,, ,,
(*h*) Blood Tree Creek (near Gosford)	Half-time, declined.
(*i*) Yongara Half-time (near Galston)	Half-time, granted.
(*j*) Berowra Half-time (near Hornsby)	,, ,,
(*k*) Galston Heights (near Galston)	Public, granted.
(*l*) East Carlingford	Public, under consideration.

Accommodation.

Accommodation.

The total number of seats provided for the pupils in this section at the end of 1893 was 5,583, but owing to the enlargement of several schools, and the erection of new schools, the accommodation has been materially increased, and now affords ample sitting room for 7,207 pupils.

Attendance.

The table hereunder sets forth the total enrolment, the average attendance, a percentage of attendance, the school fees collected, and the number of free pupils, for each quarter during the year 1894:—

Quarter.	Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Percentage.	School Fees collected.	Free Pupils.
				£ s. d.	
March	6,018	4,052·2	67·3	481 14 4½	646
June	6,292	4,817·5	76·5	664 17 3	880
September	6,263	4,460·8	71·2	399 11 9½	889
December	6,171	4,671·9	75·7	581 5 0	943

Inspection.

All the schools in operation under my supervision during the year were fully inspected. Owing to the inefficient state of one school, a re-inspection took place. The Girls' Industrial School at Parramatta was duly inspected, with results of a highly pleasing character.

The Teaching Staff.

The teachers, assistants, and pupil-teachers, as a body, are persons of good moral character, and have, with few exceptions, discharged their duties in a creditable manner during the year. When it became necessary to point out defects in their work I have been treated courteously, and my suggestions, directions, and censure have been taken in a spirit that speaks well for the future.

Summary.

I. The schools are well distributed, and meet all legitimate educational requirements.
II. The order and discipline continue a pleasing feature in the majority of the schools.
III. All schools have been inspected, and visited incidentally as opportunity occurred.
IV. The general efficiency of the schools is satisfactory, and the prospects for the incoming year are hopeful and promising.
V. All statistics have been duly forwarded.

CHAS. JNO. PITT,
Inspector.

Parramatta, 8th January, 1895.

ANNEX F.

Inspector Skillman's Report.

At the end of 1893 there were in this section of the Sub-Metropolitan District 54 Public Schools in 70 departments, 3 Provisional Schools, and 2 Half-time Schools.

At the beginning of this year 16 Public Schools in 18 departments were transferred to this district from the Parramatta Section, while the Parramatta South Public School (3 departments) and the Kemp's Creek Provisional School, formerly in my charge, were placed respectively under the supervision of Mr. Inspector Pitt and Mr. District-Inspector Johnson.

I have, therefore, now under my care 69 Public Schools in 85 departments, 2 Provisional, and 2 Half-time Schools. Total, 89 schools.

The school at Bossley Park has been temporarily closed during the second half of 1894, owing to the average daily attendance of pupils falling below 12.

A new school will be opened early in 1895 at Badgery's Creek, where a building is in course of erection.

During the year the Architect has built a commodious schoolroom at St. John's Park, to replace an old wooden structure.

A class-room has been provided at Dapto, and the school building at Hurstville West lengthened.

A teacher's residence has been erected at St. John's Park, and a weather-shed at Keiraville.

The addition of a number of schools to the district has caused the net increase of seats to be as many as 1,352.

At present in the schools in this district there is sitting accommodation for 12,502 pupils.

The number of children enrolled for the year (deducting multiple enrolments) was 11,291.

The accommodation, therefore, is sufficient.

In all, 89 schools have been in operation during 1894, 88 being in existence for the whole year, and 1 (Bossley Park) for only a portion thereof.

The average attendance for the four quarters was:—

Quarter.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Enrolment.	Percentage.
March	3,880·1	3,398·4	7,278·5	10,755	67·6
June	4,387·7	3,881·9	8,269·6	10,880	76·0
September	4,140·3	3,563·0	7,703·3	10,778	71·4
December	4,341·7	3,755·9	8,097·6	10,737	75·4

All the schools in the district were regularly inspected, and three received an ordinary inspection.

Of the 89 schools, 66 were above standard, 14 satisfied it, and 9 failed to reach it. This result is an improvement on that gained last year, when 12 schools out of 76 were below standard.

I find that the special examinations for certificates of the pupils of the higher classes in the schools is having a beneficial effect, by causing teachers to pay more attention to the solid grounding of elementary work.

Taken as a whole, the labours and the conduct of the teachers under my supervision during 1894 have been very satisfactory, and there are prospects of steady improvement in the ensuing year.

H. SKILLMAN,
Inspector.

Arncliffe, 31st December, 1894.

ANNEX G.

District Inspector Bradley's Report.

For the year 1894 there have been in operation in the Armidale district 320 schools, classified as follows:—

Public	205
Provisional	59
Half-time	44
House-to-house	12
Total	320

This

This number shows an increase of 6 schools over the record for 1893, and is the result of the transference to this district of the schools at the head of the Hunter Valley, in the vicinity of Murrurundi But for the inclusion of these, the school roll would have fallen slightly below that for 1893, as the number of small schools that lapsed through insufficient attendance exceeded the number established or re opened This result was anticipated in my last report; and so completely is this vast district now supplied with the means of education, that, under ordinary circumstances, very little increase in the direction of school establishment may be expected.

The limited funds at the disposal of the Department necessitated rigid economy in expenditure on school buildings, and only in the most urgent cases was outlay made Under the several Inspectors nearly £2,000 has been laid out. Eight new school-rooms, 1 teacher's residence, and 3 weather-sheds have been erected, and 65 school-rooms and 21 residences have been repaired or otherwise improved. Similar works under the supervision of the same officers, to cost on completion some £330, were in progress at the end of the year. Under the Architect, besides minor repairs, some more or less extensive improvements have been effected at Armidale, Guyra, Glen Innes, Nundle, Saumarez, and Tilbuster. Throughout the whole district, however, much remains to be done, and longer delay will in the end prove false economy

In nearly all schools the supply of furniture and apparatus is adequate in quantity and suitable in design, and but few instances occur of carelessness in its preservation. In other points of equipment the stock has been kept down to mere necessaries, and, in consequence, most of the school interiors present a bare and uninviting appearance.

The aggregate increase in the sitting accommodation has been 468 places at 8 square feet per child, and 463 at 100 cubic feet—making totals of 18,605 and 17,062 places respectively. As the gross enrolment for the district is but little over 14,000, it is evident that, as a whole, the accommodation provided is ample for existing and prospective needs At Armidale, and in two of the larger centres in the Quirindi section of the district, some additional room is needed, but the wants of these localities will probably be met early in the coming year.

As previously indicated, the Armidale district has been extended to include the schools south of the Liverpool Range in the immediate neighbourhood of Murrurundi, and the schools thus taken over from the Maitland district have been placed under the supervision of Mr. Inspector Parkinson Beyond this, no change in the inspectoral arrangements has occurred, but some slight modification in the distribution of schools will be made in the new year The whole of the schools (320) in operation during 1894 have been fully inspected, and, in addition, 29 secondary inspections have been made. The number of the latter would have been greater but for restrictions as to travelling, with the view of saving expense. Altogether 11,073 pupils were present at the regular inspections—496 more than in the previous year Out of the 320 schools examined, 291, or nearly 91 per cent, satisfied or exceeded the standard for general efficiency; and such result is both satisfactory in itself, and shows progress as compared with that of last year.

The following table shows the proficiency of the pupils in the various subjects of instruction, and also the relation of the results to those of 1893 :—

Subjects.	Estimated Proficiency.			
	Total Number Examined.	Number Passed	Percentage up to or above Standard	Relation to Results of 1893.
Reading—				
Alphabet	435	292	67	+ 1
Monosyllables	2,283	1,883	82	— 2
Easy Narrative	4,503	4,043	90	=
Ordinary Prose	3,852	3,644	95	+ 1
Totals	11,073	9,862	89	=
Writing—				
On Slates	4,360	3,944	90	=
In Copy Books and on Paper	6,713	6,378	95	=
Totals	11,073	10,322	93	=
Dictation	9,083	6,834	75	+ 3
Arithmetic—				
Simple Rules	6,850	5,621	82	— 2
Compound Rules	2,632	1,972	75	+ 3
Higher Rules	1,591	1,116	70	— 2
Totals	11,073	8,709	79	— 1
Grammar—				
Elementary	1,802	1,417	79	— 2
Advanced	2,388	1,890	79	— 1
Totals	4,190	3,307	79	— 2
Geography—				
Elementary	1,495	1,227	82	+ 1
Advanced	2,692	2,314	86	— 2
Totals	4,187	3,541	85	=
History—				
English	4,073	3,284	81	— 1
Australian	914	721	79	— 1
Scripture and Moral Lessons	10,641	9,283	87	=
Object Lessons	10,713	9,675	90	— 1
Drawing	10,871	9,316	86	+ 1
Music	9,723	7,688	79	+ 5
French	83	72	87	+10
Euclid	453	399	88	=
Algebra	134	107	80	— 2
Mensuration	299	197	66	— 6
Latin	117	103	88	+14
Trigonometry	...	...	...	...
Needlework	3,912	3,701	95	+ 1
Drill	10,345	8,589	83	+ 3
Natural Science	305	300	98	— 2

During the year 634 exemption certificates have been issued by the Inspectors to such pupils of the upper classes as have reached the "Standard of Education" required by the Public Instruction Act. This number represents only about 55 per cent. of those specially examined for the certificates, and the result must be regarded as by no means satisfactory. Reading, writing, dictation, and arithmetic are the subjects to which the test for a pass is restricted. Failures in reading and writing are of very rare occurrence; dictation proves fatal to not a few; but arithmetic claims more victims than all the rest put together. This, in some measure, is attributable to the inherent difficulty which the mastery of the subject presents to children; but the main cause of failure lies in the absence of its intelligent treatment on the part of teachers, who, in most cases, adhere slavishly to text-books and "rules," and seldom or never think of arithmetic as a thing that is directly and necessarily applicable to matters of every-day life. It is not the *difficulty* of the questions set by the Inspector at these examinations, but their *diversity* that proves the trouble; and teachers are awaking to the fact that to be successful they must follow on similar lines, apply constant tests to make sure of good foundation work, and show more of naturalness and colour in framing examples for their pupils' practice.

The teaching staff of the district comprises 294 principal teachers and mistresses of departments, 39 assistant teachers, 2 work-mistresses, and 66 pupil-teachers—401 in all. Ninety (90) teachers and 10 assistants are unclassified, but many of these are young men and women who have served as pupil-teachers, mostly for the full term, and who, in point of attainments, in practical training and teaching ability, are at least equal to the bulk of the classified teachers in the lower grades, and produce quite as good work. But few cases of discreditable conduct or of negligence in the discharge of duty have occurred during the year; and, of the general body, it is pleasing to have to speak, as formerly, in terms of commendation.

J. D. BRADLEY,
District Inspector.

ANNEX H.

Inspector Blumer's Report.

At the close of last year 74 schools were in operation in the Tamworth Section of the Armidale District. Since then four new schools have been opened at Mundowey, Upper Moor Creek (Provisional), Bobby Whitlow Creek, and Laura (Half Time), and two schools, Boolooroo Provisional and Rocky Gully House-to-House, did not re-open. At present, therefore, 76 schools are under my direct supervision.

Applications for establishment of new schools were received and dealt with as follows:—

Place.	Kind of school applied for.	Result.
Cainsborough (Manilla)	Provisional	Half-time offered.
Clerkness (Bundarra)	"	Refused.
Derra Derra (Bingara)	"	Half-time offered.
Five-mile Creek (Walcha)	"	Refused.
Ingalba (Walcha)	" (to re-open)	Half-time offered.
Myalla (Warialda)	"	"
Orundumbi (Walcha)	Public (to re-open)	House-to-House offered with Tia Mines.
Tia Mines (Walcha)	Provisional	
Toryburn (Armidale)	"	Refused.

New buildings were erected by the Inspector at Branga and Upper Moor Creek, and repairs and improvements were effected by Architect or Inspector as occasion arose.

The educational requirements of the district have been fully met by existing or promised schools, and it is not likely that many applications for new ones will be received during the coming year.

In one or two places the building is rather small for the attendance, but in these instances steps have been taken to provide additional accommodation. In nearly all cases, as well as in the aggregate, the accommodation is more than equal to actual needs.

Seventy-six schools were in operation during the whole or some portion of the year. All were fully inspected; twelve received a second or ordinary inspection, and numerous incidental visits were made.

Ninety-one per cent. were "Up to Standard," as compared with 90 per cent. for last year, and the results in the several subjects of instruction are at least as satisfactory as at any former time.

Two hundred and thirty-eight pupils who had completed the prescribed time in Third Class were examined with a view to award of Certificates of Exemption, but only 79 were successful. The majority failed in arithmetic. Such failures were mainly due to want of frequent exercises in rules supposed to have been already mastered, to the substitution by teachers of advanced and complex problems in lieu of those arising in every day commercial transactions, and to inaccuracies resulting from insufficient practice in Mental Arithmetic. Most teachers recognise these causes of failure, and there is little doubt that better results will be forthcoming in the immediate future.

The schools that excelled in regard to general efficiency are, in order of merit, Tamworth Infants', Manilla, Walcha, Dungowan Lower, Moree, Tamworth Boys'.

As a body the teachers are industrious, energetic, and worthy of the esteem and sympathy of the general public. In two instances, however, misconduct and flagrant neglect of duty met with prompt punitive action.

In conclusion: Schools are well distributed throughout the district; the buildings are generally in fair order, and afford adequate and suitable accommodation; the school work is efficiently conducted, and there is good reason to anticipate improvement during the ensuing year.

Tamworth, 21st December, 1894.

L. BLUMER,
Inspector.

ANNEX I.

Inspector Beavis' Report.

All the schools (94) which were in operation under my supervision at the close of 1893, resumed work after the Christmas vacation, and two new schools, Ross Hill Infants' and Brushey Creek Provisional, were opened; later in the year new Provisional schools were established at Tarban and Briery. These 98 schools, taking the latest classification, comprise—67 Public, 25 Provisional, 4 Half-time, 2 House-to-House.

Only one school (Airlie Brake Provisional) was discontinued, so that 97 remained in operation when the school-year closed.

The status of a few schools has been altered. The Inverell Public School is now ranked as Superior; two schools, Staggy Creek and Furracabad, formerly Provisional, have been converted to Public. The Round Mount Public School was closed in June on account of small attendance; it was, however, reopened in September as a Provisional school. The public schools at Kookarabooka and Bear Hill were so poorly attended early in the year that during the June quarter they were worked together as Half-time schools; subsequently both schools revived, and they are again Full-time, the former having resumed its original rank, the latter being classed as Provisional.

It is probable that two of the existing schools will not re-open next year, but 95 will remain effective. Sanction has been obtained for the establishment of a Provisional school at Weean, near Inverell; also, the Airlie Brake school may be re-opened. With these exceptions I do not know of any locality where a school is likely to be immediately required. The wants of the district may therefore be regarded as fairly met.

Speaking generally, the material condition of the schools, though not unsatisfactory, has suffered from the enforced curtailment of expenditure; building work has been confined almost exclusively to urgent repairs and improvements. Indeed, necessary work has been postponed, and during the coming year several of the better buildings must be renovated if they are to be preserved. At many of the smaller schools verandah additions or small weathersheds will be required.

The

The seating accommodation is fully equal to requirements; the establishment of new schools has added over 100 places.

Under ordinary circumstances the average attendance in the schools is 75 per cent. of the enrolment. For the first half of this year sickness was rife throughout the district; measles, blight, influenza, and common colds kept the children from school. During the second half the conditions were favourable to regularity, and 20 per cent. more pupils completed the statutory minimum (70 days).

The fixing of the minimum age of school attendance at 6 years had comparatively little effect on the schools of this Section. It is to be noted, however, that since the minimum was reduced, 54 additional children under 6 years of age have been admitted.

Inspection has been confined almost entirely to the regular examination of each school; only 10 ordinary inspections were made; a few schools were visited casually. Ninety-nine regular inspections were made, one school having been twice examined. Of the 98 schools in operation, 87 (*i.e.*, 89 per cent.) reached or surpassed the recognised standard, 80 being above the standard. The Emmaville Public School deserves special mention for its high state of efficiency.

3,341 pupils (31 more than in 1893) were examined; the results bear favourable comparison with those of last year.

361 pupils were specially examined in relation to the legal standard for exemption from school attendance; 191 (53 per cent.) received certificates, 59 of whom have in consequence left school. 177 pupils, however, who obtained certificates either this year or last were still enrolled when the schools closed. These examinations evidently excite keen interest among the pupils, a certificate being regarded as a desirable prize.

118 teachers of all grades are employed in the schools. With rare exceptions they continue to deserve the good opinion of the public.

Summary.

Four new schools have been established and one has been closed; 95 remain effective. The attendance of pupils has slightly increased, and the efficiency of the schools has been well maintained.

W. BEAVIS,
Inspector.

Glen Innes, 31st December, 1894.

ANNEX J.

Inspector Parkinson's Report.

At the close of 1893, the number of schools in this section of the Armidale District was 78. All these schools reopened in January. In February the Public Schools at Murrurundi, Blandford, Harben Vale, Wingen, and Parkville, the Provisional School at Timor, and the House-to-house School at Waverley, were transferred from the Maitland District. During the year, the House-to-house Schools at Harparary and Therribri, and at Kingsmill Peak and Woodlands have become Half-time Schools. A similar school has been opened at Ningedo, to work with Tippereenah, a declining Full-time School, and the school at Keepit has been reopened in conjunction with Bona Vista under similar conditions. A Provisional School has been reopened at Gunnenbene. Half-time Schools at Weeta Waa and Pian Creek have taken the places of the Provisional and House-to-house Schools formerly in existence there. The number of schools on my list for the year has therefore been 90. Applications for schools at Mountain Well, Dungalear, Glen Dhu, and Brigalow Creek, and a proposal to convert the present House-to-house School at Pine Ridge into a Provisional School, have been declined. New schools have been granted at Goolhi, Kercargo, and Inglewood, and the two first named are likely to commence work early next year. A Half-time School at Turrawan has also been recommended; this school will be worked with Baan Baa, where the average for a Full-time School cannot be maintained. The Provisional Schools at Digby and Bullawa Creek and the House-to-house School at Pinewood have been closed. I expect to commence next year with 90 schools. I do not know at present of any place in this vast district where a new school should be established, but as the provisions of the Education Act are so liberal, the number of small schools is likely to increase as the country gradually becomes more settled.

Reckoning 8 square feet of floor space and 100 cubic feet of air space for each child, the schools in this district, at the close of 1893, afforded seats for 4,668 pupils, and spaces for 4,094 pupils. By the increase of schools these numbers have been raised to 5,162 and 4,552 respectively. As the highest quarterly enrolment has only reached 3,972, and the average attendance is below 3,000, it will be seen that the aggregate accommodation is far greater than requirements. At two towns, where the attendance is gradually increasing, class-rooms are now being erected, and at one important centre new buildings will soon be required. But on the whole the accommodation is ample, suitable and properly distributed. Much has been done, too, to improve the buildings. I have supervised the erection of five new schools, one residence, and three weathersheds, besides repairs to 24 schools and seven residences. Improvements at several other schools have been sanctioned, and I am glad to be able to say that throughout the district the buildings are now in a better state than at any former period.

Regular inspections were made of all schools in operation during the year. Seven schools were found to be below standard, 2 up to standard, and 81 above. So that 92 per cent. of all schools either satisfied or exceeded standard requirements. As the percentage last year was 91, the efficiency of the schools has been well maintained The state of the schools may be shown more in detail thus: 7 schools did not reach 50 per cent.; 48 reached between 50 and 60 per cent.; 30 between 60 and 70 per cent.; and 5 upwards of 70 per cent.

The total number of pupils examined was 3,155, an increase of 655 on the number examined last year. In writing, object-lessons, Latin, needlework, drill, and natural science the percentages of passes ranged from 90 to 100; in reading, Australian history, Scripture lessons, drawing, Euclid, and algebra, they were between 80 and 90; and in dictation, arithmetic, grammar, geography, English history, music, French, and mensuration they were from 70 to 80. These numbers show little variation from those of last year, and must be regarded as very satisfactory. Exemption certificates have been issued to 213 pupils, who have been educated up to the compulsory standard. It is premature to say at present what the ultimate effect of issuing these certificates will be; but at present they cause a laudable emulation amongst the senior pupils, and give to the annual inspection more of a personal than a general character. There are now employed in this district 113 teachers. Of these 79 are in charge of schools, 12 are assistants, and 22 are pupil-teachers. Of the 91 teachers and assistants, 17 rank in class 2, 48 in class 3, and 26 are unclassified; 13 of these last enumerated have, however, been pupil-teachers. The majority of the teachers continue to behave in an exemplary manner, and to show their desire to improve by obtaining higher classifications. Seventeen gained promotion this year. Under the present excellent system of filling vacancies from the list of pupil-teachers, the number of untrained teachers, and consequently of inefficient schools, is constantly decreasing. Even the smallest schools, where only the minimum salary can be earned, are gradually falling to the management of teachers who have had three or four years' useful experience in larger schools under classified teachers.

To summarise: During the year, 90 schools have been in operation. All were inspected, and 92 per cent. were up to or above standard.

Five new schools were erected and 24 others repaired. Ample accommodation exists for all the children in attendance.

The teachers have conducted themselves in an exemplary manner, and many of them have gained promotion.

H. PARKINSON,
Inspector.

Quirindi, 27th December, 1894.

ANNEX K.

District Inspector M'Credie's Report.

At the close of 1893, there were 247 schools and departments in the Bathurst district. A small school in the western section of the district did not reopen, so that the year 1894 commenced with 246 schools in operation. One of these, Norton Public, in the central section, was afterwards closed through small attendance, and the Infants department of Mitchell Public was discontinued for the same reason. Ten schools in the other sections of the district also lapsed. Six new schools were opened, and 1 House-to-house School was converted into 2 Half-time Schools. These changes during the year left 242 schools on my general list at its close, but this number is likely to be increased early in 1895, by the opening of several new schools, and the reopening of some others temporarily closed.

Thirteen applications for new schools, all in the western part of the district, were reported upon, and only 4 were declined. Two applications for schools at Bell and Wattle Vale were under consideration at the end of 1893, and both were granted in January last.

Under

Under the supervision of the inspectoral staff, 2 new school buildings and 1 weathershed were erected; and repairs and improvements were effected to 66 schools and 9 residences at a cost of about £581. Repairs to 18 other schools and to 2 residences are in progress, and will cost an additional sum of £194. A kitchen was added to the residences at Brown's Creek and the Forest, and the accommodation at Hartley Vale Public was increased by the erection of a class-room.

Improvements consisting of general repairs and painting have been sanctioned to the following Public Schools in the central section:—Bathurst, Beneree, Blayney, Dunkeld, Kelso, Lucknow (including additions to school and residence), Milltown, Moorilda, Orange, Perth, and Shadforth. Action will also be taken at an early date to repair and paint the small wooden school buildings in the district.

The schools, generally speaking, are suitably organised and judiciously governed. In some more taste is desirable in the arrangement of the books, &c., in the presses, and of the maps and diagrams on the walls. The discipline is free from harshness and undue severity, and the pupils as a whole are clean, becoming in appearance, orderly, and respectful.

The Cookery Classes at Bathurst were discontinued about the middle of the year, and the teacher removed to Sydney. These classes were well attended by pupils of the Girls' High School, and of Bathurst, Milltown, and Kelso Public Schools.

The total number of teachers under the department and employed in the district, is 325. With one or two exceptions all worked well during the year, and gave little or no cause for fault finding or complaint.

The number of schools and departments in operation was 253. There were 277 inspections, viz., 251 regular (including 2 second inspections), and 26 ordinary. Four schools, 3 in the western, and 1 in the eastern section of the district, were not inspected, having been closed early in the year before they could be visited by an Inspector. The Girls' High School in Bathurst was inspected by Dr. R. N. Morris and myself about the beginning of June, and was found in as satisfactory a condition in point of efficiency as in past years.

In 1893, 96 per cent., or 243 schools, satisfied or exceeded the standard in efficiency. Last year the percentage was 97 for exactly the same number of schools, and the increase, 1 per cent., is similar to that of the previous year on the results for 1892.

At the regular inspections 9,362 pupils were present, being 197 less than in 1893, and 311 less than in 1892. The decrease is in part due to sickness, inclement weather, and bad roads during the winter months, but is also attributable in some measure to the withdrawal of pupils from school on their obtaining the certificate of being educated up to the standard required by the Public Instruction Act of 1880, the removal of families to other parts of the Colony, and the exclusion of children under 6 years of age from being enrolled as pupils for about three-fourths of the year.

Statistics showing the proficiency of the pupils examined have been forwarded. Compared with those for the previous year, the percentage of passes in reading, dictation, history, algebra, needlework, and natural science is higher; in writing it is equal; and in all other subjects it is slightly lower.

There is a considerable falling off in the numerical strength of the Cadet Corps of the district. In March, 1893, the total number of Cadets was 318; now it is only 229, and interest in the movement appears to be dying out. At the last annual competition in Sydney for the Challenge Shield, the Orange team of Cadets again, for the fifth time, defeated all competitors.

The accommodation in existing schools shows a slight increase for the year. In 1893 the number of seats was 16,072 (allowing 8 square feet of floor space per pupil) and 15,952 (allowing 100 cubic feet of space per pupil). Now, the numbers are 16,133 and 16,076 respectively. Additional room is required in one or two schools, and action has been or will be taken to provide it.

All statistical returns for the year have already been forwarded.

J. McCREDIE,
District Inspector.

ANNEX L.

Inspector Kevin's Report.

The year 1893 ended and this year commenced with 99 schools and departments in operation, viz.:—

Public	59
Provisional	7
Half-time	26
House	7
	99

The total number of schools in operation for the year 1894 was 101, and the total number in operation at the close of the year was 98, as under:—

Public	56
Provisional	7
Half-time	28
House	7
	98

The Public School at Crown Ridge was closed early in January in consequence of the small attendance, and a Provisional School was opened at Wattle Vale, near Burraga, and a Half-time School at Bell, in conjunction with Mount Wilson, formerly Provisional.

The following changes took place during the year:—Anarel Public was converted into a Half-time in conjunction with Cheetam's Flat Provisional; Mountain Home Half-time was converted into a Public, absorbing the Crown Ridge attendance; Duckmaloi Public was joined with Hazelgrove as Half-time; Ben Bullen Public was closed for a period in consequence of small attendance, but is now open as a Provisional; Aliwal and Taylor's Pit Half-time were closed for several months in consequence of small attendance, but a promise has been given to reopen them on the House-to-house basis.

Buildings.

A new Provisional School was erected at Wattle Vale, near Burraga, at a cost of £45, and under my own supervision while a new class-room was added to the Public School at Hatley Vale by the Architect.

No additions were made.

Thirty-four (34) schools, and one (1) residence were repaired, while fencing, out-offices, &c., received as much attention as the funds would admit. Many of the schools and residences are at present very much in need of attention, but I am glad to say the matter is now being vigorously attended to. Small schools in particular have fared badly in the past. On the whole, however, the general condition of the buildings may be regarded as fair.

Organisation.

Under this head I have to report matters as generally satisfactory. The accommodation is more than adequate, but with the new regulation of admitting children of 5 years of age, the attendance is likely to increase rapidly, particularly in the smaller schools. The buildings are well lighted and generally properly ventilated. The supply of materials is sufficient in very fair condition, and, as a rule, well cared for by the teachers. The lesson guides I found in every instance complete, but many of them (I mean particularly the Programmes of Lessons) were very indefinite, and therefore almost practically useless. The records were fairly neat, and mostly accurate and reliable.

The time-tables are generally drawn with intelligence. The following table shows the enrolment, &c., for the year:—

Total yearly enrolment.			Average Attendance.			School Fees Received.
Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	£ s. d.
2,794	2,537	5,331	1,600·1	1,435·6	3,035·7	1,489 4 6

Discipline.

The discipline continues to give satisfaction. The pupils behave themselves in a becoming manner, and are generally obedient and respectful. This, at least, in school. In their playtime I have noticed that they are somewhat noisy and rough, and the teachers in several cases might, with advantage, give more attention to this matter. Of course, there are many schools in the district to which this does not apply; but, after all, the tone of the teacher is that of the scholar. On the average, drill is only tolerably taught.

Inspection.

All the schools under my supervision, for the year, received a regular inspection, except Crown Ridge, which was closed immediately after the schools opened, and before the actual work of inspection began; 1 received a second regular inspection, and 13 went through an ordinary inspection, while a large number of incidental visits were paid when practicable. I must here express my regret that the ordinary inspections have practically ceased; for the good they did in the past is undeniable. The results of inspection have been, on the whole, satisfactory except in two cases.

Instruction.

Under this head I have to report steady and satisfactory progress; average work has been accomplished, but in several cases I cannot speak too highly of the excellent results achieved. All the prescribed subjects have been taught, except music in a few instances. The skill varies from tolerable to very good.

In my report for last year I made brief reference to the establishment of libraries in connection with the schools under my charge. I then stated that 40 libraries were in operation, with an aggregate of 4,000 volumes. I am happy to say that the movement has since spread all over the district, till now, out of 100 schools, 90 have their libraries, with an aggregate of over 7,000 volumes. The movement is in every respect popular with parents, children, and teachers. The last-named, indeed, recognise a library as a distinct help in their labours.

It is right to state that the funds necessary to purchase the books were all raised locally—by concert, picnic, &c.—and in the most cheerful manner imaginable. A few dozens were added as gifts from parents and sympathisers. The teachers in this section of the district are steady and industrious, and, with very few exceptions, command the respect and esteem of the community.

The pupil-teachers have been favourably reported upon, and have been attentive to their duties. Of those examined last Christmas all passed with the exception of one, who was reported to be in delicate health then, but is now well and strong.

Summary.

To sum up:—

(*a*). The means of education are sufficient and well distributed.

(*b*). The organization and discipline are generally satisfactory.

(*c*). The course of instruction is complete, and carried out earnestly and skilfully.

I, therefore, consider the outlook for 1895 is as hopeful as it has been for any previous year.

The usual statistics have already been forwarded.

J. KEVIN,
Inspector.

Inspector's Office, Lithgow, 29th December, 1894.

ANNEX M.

Inspector Thomas' Report.

The year 1893 closed with 80 schools on my list. One of them, Gorman's Hill West House-to-house, did not re-open so that I commenced the new year with 79 schools in operation, viz.:—

Public Schools	45
Provisional Schools	9
Half-time Schools	18
House-to-house Schools	7

During the year the following schools were closed:—Porcupine Gap Public; Paling Yard Creek and Wardry Provisional; Canangles and Grove Half-time; and Flagstone Creek House-to-house. On the other hand, new Public Schools were established and opened at Wyalong, Wyalong West, and Fifield, and a new Provisional School at Lockwood. The conversion of Kadina House-to-house into two Half-time Schools added another school to my list. Several other changes were made in the classification of schools, viz.:—

Warroo Provisional became Warroo Public; Bogan Gate House-to-house and Trundle Public became Half-time Schools under one teacher.

Thus, the number of schools in operation at the close of 1894 is 78, viz.:—

Public Schools	47
Provisional Schools	7
Half-time Schools	20
House-to-house Schools	4

Three new schools will open immediately after the vacation, so that I shall commence the coming year with 81 schools on my list.

During the year the following applications for the establishment of new schools were dealt with:—

Fifield	For Provisional School	Granted.
Cardungle	For House-to-house School	Declined.
Oakendale	For Provisional School	Deferred.
Milby	" "	Declined.
Wyalong	For Public School	Granted.
Wyalong West	" "	"
Lockwood	For Provisional School	"
Mount Allen	" "	Granted under certain conditions.
Tom's Lagoon	" "	" " "
Roundrang	" "	Declined.
Cave Creek	For Re-opening as Half-time School	"
Sparling Swamp	For Provisional School	Granted.
Mugincoble	" "	"

Of

Of these, Fifield, Wyalong, Wyalong West, and Lockwood have been for some months in operation; Sparling Swamp and Mugincoble will open after the vacation; recommendations have been made, by which Cave Creek will, in all probability, re-open very shortly; and the residents at Tom's Lagoon are taking steps to satisfy the conditions imposed upon them.

Applications for new schools may be expected from various points within the Wyalong Gold-field, but it is doubtful whether they will be dealt with from Wagga Wagga or from Forbes, as they lie on the border line of the two districts.

Of 84 schools that were in operation during some portion of the year, all but 3 received a regular inspection, the uninspected schools (Paling Yard Creek Provisional, Canangles Half-time, and Grove Half-time) closing unexpectedly before I could arrange to visit them.

Six ordinary inspections were made; one school received a second full inspection; and as many incidental visits were paid as circumstances permitted. In addition, I inspected 7 schools for Mr. Inspector Friend, and made one joint inspection with him.

Of the 81 schools in my own district that received full inspection, 73 were above standard, 2 up to, and 6 below. The percentage of schools satisfying the standard was 92, exactly the same result as was achieved in 1892 and 1893.

The organisation of the schools, so far as the teachers can be held responsible, may, on the whole, be regarded as very satisfactory. Inaccurate records, faulty lesson guides, and defective classification are faults rarely met with, though greater pains might, in many instances, be taken to keep the records neat and clean as well as accurate. I have frequently to complain of the rough handling the reading books get, especially in turning over the leaves.

The discipline maintained is reasonably effective, the pupils being generally neat in person, respectful and becoming in demeanour, and attentive under instruction. Military drill is taught in very few schools, interest in the Cadet movement being practically extinct.

Two thousand six hundred and five pupils were examined within the confines of my own district, as against 2,493 in 1893.

Two hundred and eighty-one pupils were examined for certificates of exemption under Sec. 35 of the Public Instruction Act, and 160 were successful.

The preponderance of classified over unclassified teachers continues to increase. Out of 75 adult teachers in my district only 16 are unclassified, and 2 of these have obtained certificates that are to date from 1st January, 1895, while 5 others are ex-pupil teachers. The percentage of classified teachers for 1894 is 78, as against 74 per cent. in 1893.

Fifteen pupil-teachers of all grades are employed in the larger schools. With one exception they all passed their annual examination, thereby gaining promotion to a higher grade.

The material condition of the buildings and premises has received careful attention during the year, and necessary repairs have been effected wherever urgently required. Under my supervision, minor repairs have been effected to 15 school buildings and 4 residences at a total cost of £125 15s. 9d.; while more extensive repairs and improvements have been carried out by the Architect at several of the larger schools. During the coming year I hope to effect material repairs and improvements at several of my schools.

New school buildings were erected at Wyalong and Wyalong West under the Architect's supervision, and, under mine, a new school was built at Fifield, and a new weather-shed at Canowindra. The Architect has in hand extensive improvements and additions at Parkes, a new school building at Deep Lead to replace the old one, and general repairs at Goobang; while I am supervising the erection of school buildings at Sparling Swamp and Mugincoble. The enlarging of the schoolrooms at Wyalong and Wyalong West will, in all probability, be necessary.

On the basis of 8 square feet of floor-space to each pupil, there is accommodation provided for 4,877 pupils, after making due allowance for schools closed, &c. If the basis of 100 cubic feet of air-space is taken, there is room for 4,693. These figures give an increase of 24 and 94 respectively upon those for last year. As the highest quarterly enrolment was 3,700, it will be seen that liberal provision has been made.

Summary.

Number of schools in operation during 1894	84
Number of schools fully inspected	81
Percentage of schools satisfying standard	92 per cent.
Number of pupils examined	2,605
Enrolment during December quarter	3,700
Average attendance during December quarter	2,640
Accommodation provided for	4,877
Number of teachers employed	90
Total fees paid in 1894	£1,264 9s. 9d.
Amount of fees in arrear	£49 7s. 3d.
Number of free pupils December quarter	261

The full statistics, upon which the foregoing report is based, have been furnished separately.

In conclusion, I have to express my gratification at the progress made during the year, and I have every reason to think that the coming year will bring forth results equally satisfactory.

W. GEO. THOMAS,
Inspector.

Forbes, 29th December, 1894.

ANNEX N.

District Inspector Johnson's Report.

There were 222 schools in this district at the beginning of 1894. Three new schools were opened during the year, and 3 others were transferred to this from the Sub-Metropolitan District. Fifteen of these 228 schools have since been closed on account of the attendance having fallen below the required minimum. Eighty-one of the 213 still in operation are in the Nowra Section of the district, 58 in the Crookwell Section, and 74 in Bowral Section. It is probable that 4 or 5 small schools will be established during 1895, and when these have been brought into operation the district will be well supplied with the means of education. Existing schools are centrally situated in their various localities, and, except in one or two thinly populated places, no children are beyond a reasonable distance of a school.

Six new schoolrooms were erected during the year, 3 by the Architect and 3 under the supervision of the Inspectors. Many school buildings were repaired and otherwise improved, and several others are now undergoing needful repairs. When these have been completed, the school buildings of the district will be in good condition, and they provide accommodation for 14,767 pupils. This is in excess of that actually required, though in no case is the number of seats greatly above requirements, nor are any schools overcrowded.

Eight small schools were closed early in the year, and before an opportunity for inspecting them offered. These were, in consequence, not inspected during the year. The remaining 220 were fully inspected once, and Mr. Inspector M'Clelland inspected 11 of those in the Nowra Section a second time. 188 schools were found to be above the standard, 6 reached it, and 26 failed to reach it. Of these last, 6 are House-to-house Schools, 7 Half-time, 4 Provisional, and 9 small Public Schools.

The

The following table gives the number of pupils examined in each subject, and the percentages of passes in each :—

	No. Examined.	Percentages of Passes.
Reading	7,141	91·2
Writing	7,141	91·7
Dictation	5,826	72·5
Arithmetic	7,108	73·4
Grammar	2,766	72·1
Geography	2,766	76·3
History	2,766	68·3
Scripture	6,888	78·2
Object Lesson	6,769	79·5
Drawing	7,115	71·5
Music	6,522	65·6
French	21	100
Euclid	282	83·6
Algebra	80	90·0
Mensuration	93	67·7
Latin	69	85·5
Needlework	2,821	90·5
Drill	6,927	67·1
Science	287	96·5

The results are higher in dictation, arithmetic, history, geometry, algebra, and Latin than those for 1893, but in writing, geography, Scripture, object lesson, drawing, music, mensuration, and science they are somewhat lower.

In some of the small schools the teaching is more or less mechanical, and wanting in thoroughness, but in the more important ones the mental culture of their pupils is made a first consideration by the teachers. Irregularity in attendance on the part of some pupils retard their progress, and as a rule those who do badly at examination are those who attend irregularly.

The discipline is most satisfactory in nearly all the schools of the district. Copying, prompting, and idleness, at one time so prevalent, are now almost unknown, while prompt obedience, attention to work, and cheerfulness are marked features. The cane is seldom used, and complaints of severe or undeserved punishment are rarely made by parents.

The teachers of this district are a highly respectable body, and they discharge their duties conscientiously and intelligently.

The material condition of the schools is good, the work being done therein is satisfactory, and equally as favourable results may be looked for in 1895.

W. H. JOHNSON,
District Inspector.

ANNEX O.

Inspector McLelland's Report.

At the end of 1893 there were 84 schools in operation in the Nowra section, and during the present year a Provisional School at Bawley Point and an Evening School at Barrengarry were opened. The latter, however, only existed a few months; and the schools at Kiola, Bombo, Brooman, and Clydesdale were also closed. Thus at the end of the year there remain 81 schools in operation, classified as follows:—Public, 73; Provisional, 4; Half-time, 4; total, 81. The country population of this district appears to be declining, slightly but steadily. In many parts the farms are becoming larger, and the young people as they grow up are forced to seek homes for themselves elsewhere; hence it happens that there are actually fewer schools than formerly, and the attendance in many of these is falling away. So far as my knowledge extends, the supply of schools fully meets existing requirements; and the buildings are, with few exceptions, in good repair. Only one new schoolroom has been erected during the year—viz., that at Boolong, where the old premises were worn out. Besides this work done under the Inspector's supervision, miscellaneous repairs and improvements have been effected at 42 schools and 5 residences, at a cost of £337 5s. 2d. Additions are being made to the schoolroom at Robertson, under the direction of the Architect. New residences are in course of erection at Yarrawah, Jerrara, and Robertson—the first-named under the supervision of the Inspector, the others under the Architect.

The accommodation is still in excess of the aggregate enrolment, but in one or two instances the rooms are somewhat overcrowded. These cases are either being dealt with now or will receive attention early in the new year. Floor space is available for 7,003 and air space for 6,229 pupils.

Of the 86 schools open during some portion of the year, 83 received a regular and 10 an ordinary inspection. The schools not inspected were Kiola Public, Bombo Public, and Barrengarry Evening. Kiola was closed in January before the end of the vacation, Bombo in March during my absence in Milton, and Barrengarry Evening School in July before any convenient arrangement could be made for its inspection. One school received a second regular inspection.

Of the 83 schools fully inspected, 74 were above, 4 up to, and 5 below standard requirements. These results are very similar to those of last year. The same uniformity is not observable when the passes in the different subjects for the two years are compared. In reading, writing, and arithmetic the percentages are the same; in dictation they are considerably higher for this year; and in grammar, geography, Scripture, object lessons, drawing, and drill, they are lower. In these last-named subjects the results are not altogether satisfactory, nor is the higher arithmetic as good as it ought to be. In arithmetic, grammar, geography, and history the evil effects of mechanical teaching are bound to show out most prominently, and this tendency to mechanical treatment of their subject is a fault too common with a certain class of teachers. During ordinary inspections it is not unusual to notice lessons degenerate into a series of disjointed questions as to bald isolated facts, apparently devoid of any design in the mind of the teacher to make his pupils think. Useful results cannot be expected from this sort of teaching, nevertheless it is very hard to get some teachers to mend their ways in these matters. Altogether about 50 schools exceeded "fair" for general efficiency, and all of these may be considered to be in a satisfactory condition.

The results of the examinations for exemption certificates are disappointing, and it is to be hoped that a higher percentage of passes will be recorded next year.

The organisation and discipline continue to be creditable features in nearly all of the schools. The teachers are, with few exceptions, industrious in the discharge of their duties, and earn the esteem of the people among whom they are placed. In conclusion, I may say that there is good reason to expect that the standard of work for the coming year will be at least equal to that of its predecessors.

H. D. McLELLAND,
Inspector.

Nowra, 25th November, 1894.

ANNEX P.

ANNEX P.

Inspector Smith's Report.

I.—Schools in Operation.

At the beginning of the year there were in this section 29 Public, 10 Provisional, 14 Half-time, and 7 House Schools—total, 60 schools. During the year the following changes and alterations in the condition of schools were made:—Flowerburn Public was worked as a Half-time in conjunction with Big Meadow Provisional, and Irishtown Public as Half-time with Monk's Crossing Provisional. The two latter schools, however, are now closed. Hadley was re-opened, and is now worked as Half-time, in conjuction with Leighwood Public. Pomeroy Public was closed early in July, but re-opened in October. Bigga Provisional was reduced to a Half-time and worked with Menindie, and the Green Gully Teaching Station closed for want of a sufficient number of scholars. Red Hill Provisional was also closed early in the year for the same reason. The school buildings at Ferncliffe and Gracemount were removed to more central localities, namely, Byalla and Bannaby Post-office respectively.

The following changes have been sanctioned by the Minister, and will be carried out at the commencement of 1895:—Claremount Half-time will be closed, and Middle Arm Half-time ranked as a Full-time school. Julong Teaching Station will be closed, and Markdale worked with a new station at Mulgowrie Creek. The Junction Station is to become a Provisional School, and to be transferred to the Crookwell Section of the Bowral District. Applications for the re-opening of Gurrundah, Irishtown, Red Hill, and Winduella are under consideration, and will probably be favourably entertained, as the age for admission of children has been reduced from six to five years. In 1895 the number of schools in operation will, therefore, be:—26 Public, 7 Provisional, 22 Half-time, and 8 House-to-House—total, 63 schools.

II.—Material Condition and Accommodation.

The Infant School-room at Crookwell was thoroughly cleaned and painted, at a cost to the Department of £85. Repairs and improvements of a very necessary and substantial character were carried out under my own supervision at Laggan, at a cost of £17 10s. With the above exceptions, the material condition of the schools has been unaltered since 1893, and speaking generally, it may still be described as very fair. The supply of furniture is suitable, sufficient, and in fair order, and all perishable articles adequate for necessary requirements. The school buildings in use at the end of 1894 contained accomodation for 2,112 pupils, allowing 8 square feet for each child, while the greatest enrolment for any quarter of the year did not exceed 2,000. The average attendance for the September quarter (991·1) was the smallest of the four quarters, because of the unusual number of wet days, the bad roads, and the flooded state of the creeks, gullies, and rivers.

III.—Inspection and Proficiency of Pupils.

The number of schools open during the whole or portion of the year 1894 was 62, and of these 60 received a regular inspection. The two schools not inspected were Red Hill Provisional and Phil's Creek House, both schools being closed at the time of my visit; the former on account of the poor attendance of scholars, and the latter on account of the serious illness of the teacher. In addition to these 60 inspections, Myanga Creek Station received a regular inspection as well as Merryvale Station, with which it is worked as one school, because the children were unable to attend both schools. The following table shows the estimated proficiency of the schools with regard to Standard, inclusive of organisation and discipline:—

	Below Standard.	Up to Standard.	Above Standard.	Totals.
(*a*) Schools in operation a whole year	17	1	39	57
(*b*) Schools in operation part of a year	3	0	0	3
Totals	20	1	39	60

IV.—The Teaching Staff.

At the close of the year the teaching staff of this section of the Bowral District comprised 50 principal teachers, 2 assistant teachers, and 1 pupil-teacher, or, as below, in accordance with their classification:—

	1 A.	1 B.	2 A.	2 B.	3 A.	3 B.	3 C.	Unclassed.	Total.
Teachers	0	0	1	0	12	11	8	28	60
Assistants	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Total.
Pupil-teacher	0	0	1	0	1

One teacher was dismissed from the Service, after a long and patient enquiry into the charges which had been brought against him. With this one exception, the work of the year 1894 was faithfully performed, and had the weather been more favorable for the attendance of scholars, the results of the inspections would have been equally as good as those in 1893. There is every prospect of satisfactory progress being made in the year to come.

JOHN LESLIE SMITH,
Inspector.

ANNEX Q.

District Inspector Cooper's Report.

There were 371 schools in this district at the end of 1893. During the year just ended, 31 schools were closed on account of diminished attendance of pupils, and the Infant's Department at Cooma was merged in the Primary School, and thus lost its independent existence. 19 schools were brought into operation, so that there are now 358 schools on the general list of the district. These are distributed as shown hereunder:—

Section of District.	Schools or Department.		No. of places, allowing for each pupil.		Highest quarterly enrolment.
	1893.	1894.	8 square feet.	100 cubic feet.	
Goulburn	90	88	4,754	4,351	3,817
Braidwood	102	97	4,491	3,678	2,767
Bega	100	95	5,122	4,403	3,592
Yass	79	78	3,883	3,447	2,717
Totals	371	358	18,250	15,879	12,893

It will thus be seen that ample accommodation is provided for the children enrolled. The schools are, with few exceptions, well placed, and there is, I believe, no place within this extensive district where even 10 or 12 children can be collected within a reasonable radius in which the means of education have not already been supplied, or will be, when arrangements now in progress are matured. Twenty-six new schools were built during the year, affording space for 496 pupils. Some of these were erected by the residents without any Government aid, while the remainder entailed on the Department an expenditure of £457 1s. 11d.

The following table contains a summary of the attendance of pupils and the payment of school fees :—

Quarter.	Section.	Enrolled.	Average.	Per cent.	Fees paid.	Fees due.	Free pupils.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
March	Goulburn	3,766	2,571	68	291 11 6	50 9 0	432
	Braidwood	2,596	1,641	63	172 17 3	41 2 7	204
	Bega	3,447	2,221	64	240 4 4	58 13 3	226
	Yass	2,632	1,725	65	204 14 9	38 16 3	266
	Totals 1894	12,441	8,158	65	909 7 10	189 1 1	1,128
	Totals 1893	13,323	9,266	69	1,024 17 11	186 8 6	956
June	Goulburn	3,817	2,810	73	374 4 6	41 10 9	462
	Braidwood	2,604	1,903	73	251 10 9	34 5 9	189
	Bega	3,552	2,568	72	363 18 10	51 4 0	265
	Yass	2,681	1,853	69	264 18 7	36 9 9	305
	Totals 1894	12,654	9,134	72	1,254 12 8	163 10 3	1,221
	Totals 1893	13,430	9,411	70	1,335 9 2	162 6 3	1,019
September	Goulburn	3,747	2,637	70	325 7 11	38 1 1	496
	Braidwood	2,767	1,946	70	227 3 6	38 9 3	235
	Bega	3,551	2,468	69	324 18 0	56 1 0	268
	Yass	2,682	1,752	65	238 2 2	35 12 6	285
	Totals 1894	12,747	8,803	69	1,115 11 7	168 3 10	1,284
	Totals 1893	13,013	9,207	70	1,196 15 9	190 1 0	1,036
December	Goulburn	3,725	2,747	73	319 6 5	30 1 1	493
	Braidwood	2,730	2,025	74	243 12 6	36 4 0	258
	Bega	3,592	2,625	73	3 2 18 7	42 18 4	287
	Yass	2,717	1,904	70	244 0 1	41 15 10	323
	Totals 1894	12,764	9,301	72	1,129 17 7	150 19 3	1,361
	Totals 1893	12,582	8,069	64	1,053 14 2	157 14 8	1,074

Although the attendance for the first three quarters shows a falling off as compared with that for the corresponding period of 1893, the enrolment and average attendance increased perceptibly each successive quarter; and, for the last three months, exhibit a decided improvement when contrasted with the figures for the December quarter of the preceding year. The attendance is also characterised by greater regularity than formerly, and may be deemed very fairly satisfactory. Considering the straitened circumstances of many of the people, there is little cause for complaint in respect to the payment of the fees. Included among the pupils are 181 "State children," in regard to whom it is noteworthy that only 19 are in the schools situated in the rural parts of the district, while 162 are in schools in or near Goulburn, the four Goulburn schools having as many as 133 pupils of that class.

Inspection.

The schools or departments which were in operation during the whole year, or part of it, numbered 376. With the exception of two small schools in the Bega section, and two in the Yass section, which were not in operation when the Inspectors visited their neighbourhoods, all these schools were subjected to regular inspection. Two of the schools under my immediate supervision were, for special reasons, regularly inspected a second time. The inspection work is represented hereunder:—

	1894. Regular.	Ordinary.	Totals.	1893. Regular.	Ordinary.	Totals.
Goulburn section	93 +	12 =	105	90 +	40 =	130
Braidwood ,,	103 +	2 =	105	106 +	32 =	138
Bega ,,	99 +	8 =	107	102 +	3 =	105
Yass ,,	79 +	1 =	80	81 +	2 =	83
Totals	374 +	23 =	397	379 +	77 =	456

It is proper, I think, that it should be explained that the very small number of ordinary, or second inspections, reported for the year, is attributable to the Departmental instruction to Inspectors to confine themselves, for the most part, to one inspection of each school.

The

The general condition of the schools inspected, as evidenced by their organisation, discipline, and attainments of the pupils, is exhibited in the subjoined table :—

Section of District.	Class of School.	Above Standard.	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.	Totals.	Percentage up to or above Standard. 1894.	1893.
Goulburn	Public	47	3	0	50	100	98
	Provisional	11	1	0	12	100	100
	Half-time	24	2	2	28	93	96
	House-to-house	1	0	0	1	100	.....
	Totals	83	6	2	91	98	97
Braidwood	Public	32	0	1	33	97	86
	Provisional	15	0	2	17	88	95
	Half-time	44	0	9	53	83	68
	Totals	91	0	12	103	88	79
Bega	Public	59	4	4	67	94	92
	Provisional	7	1	0	8	100	100
	Half-time	17	4	3	24	87	89
	Totals	83	9	7	99	93	92
Yass	Public	48	0	1	49	97	89
	Provisional	15	1	0	16	100	86
	Half-time	12	1	0	13	100	75
	House-to-house	1	0	0	1	100	.....
	Totals	76	2	1	79	98	87
	Grand Totals	333	17	22	372	94	84

While it is to be regretted that any schools were found to be lower than the standard "tolerable," or 50 per cent. of the maximum mark, it is noticeable that those reported as being above the standard represent 89 per cent. of all the schools examined, an increase of 11 per cent. over the previous year's results. This evidence of advance in the general efficiency of the schools may be deemed encouraging.

Proficiency of Pupils Examined.

Subject.	Goulburn.		Braidwood.		Bega.		Yass.		Total passes per cent.	
	Examined.	Passes per cent.	Examined.	Passes per cent.	Examined.	Passes per cent.	Examined.	Passes per cent.	1894.	1893.
Reading—										
Alphabet	131	100	28	86	163	88	70	40	83	76
Monosyllables	692	89	744	87	914	97	392	74	89	89
Easy Narrative	845	93	498	97	676	96	730	76	90	91
Ordinary Prose	1,327	95	877	95	1,135	97	880	84	93	93
Totals	2,995	93	2,147	93	2.888	96	2,072	78	91	91
Writing—										
On Slates	1,113	97	798	98	1,113	96	634	90	96	95
In Copy Books	1,877	87	1,349	100	1,739	97	1,312	96	94	92
Totals	2,990	91	2,147	99	2,852	96	1,946	94	95	93
Dictation	2,360	82	1,731	70	2,304	81	1,762	64	75	74
Arithmetic—										
Simple Rules	1,677	93	1,267	89	1,566	83	1,107	90	89	88
Compound Rules	619	78	704	58	510	70	563	73	69	74
Higher Rules	656	95	176	73	554	72	312	62	79	79
Totals	2,952	91	2,147	78	2,630	78	1,972	81	82	83
Grammar—										
Elementary	512	76	683	73	874	86	420	78	79	78
Advanced	779	91	158	97	223	80	449	55	70	72
Totals	1,291	85	841	77	1,097	85	869	66	79	75
Geography—										
Elementary	482	87	683	77	876	87	423	54	79	77
Advanced	806	96	158	100	223	83	460	71	87	84
Totals	1,288	92	841	81	1,099	86	883	63	82	80
History—										
English	1,300	83	841	71	1,094	79	880	54	68	73
Australian	340	100	122	100	178	82	142	80	92	90
Scripture	2,801	92	2,111	95	2,800	86	2,070	51	81	82
Object Lessons	2,946	92	2,147	97	2,791	89	2,066	90	92	90
Drawing	2,932	86	2,147	96	2,743	90	1,931	84	89	86
Music	2,645	90	1,869	56	2,342	86	2,071	59	75	71
French	55	100	25	100	12	100	6	100	100	100
Euclid	184	100	98	92	110	79	78	60	86	89
Algebra	72	95	39	100	39	74	9	100	91	94
Mensuration	128	85	64	91	75	78	0	0	84	78
Latin	36	90	36	100	28	85	0	0	92	82
Trigonometry	7	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Needlework	970	100	723	100	1,022	99	817	100	99	95
Drill	2,948	88	2,147	83	2,665	87	2,072	76	85	81
Natural Science	135	92	64	100	106	81	0	0	89	95

In the essential subjects—Reading, Writing, Spelling, and Arithmetic—the high results reported for 1893 have been well sustained, and the general proficiency indicated by this table affords the teachers cause for congratulation on the results of their labours throughout the year.

The examination for Exemption Certificates, begun in 1893, was continued during the past twelve months. All pupils who had not already received such Certificates, but had completed 440 days' attendance in the Third Class, or were enrolled in Fourth or Fifth Classes, were examined in the prescribed subjects, with the following results :—

	Examined.	Passed.	Percentage of Passes.
Goulburn section	388	253	65
Braidwood „	230	131	56
Bega „	338	233	68
Yass „	271	124	45
Totals	1,227	741	60

Of the pupils who, in the previous year, had gained Certificates, 254 remained in the schools, and were present at the Regular Inspections. Of that number, 131 were in the schools examined by me, 14 in the Braidwood, 89 in the Bega, and 20 in the Yass section.

Superior Schools.

Good work continues to be done in the Superior Public Schools of the district. The Fifth Classes in the seven departments of this rank under my direct supervision were required, as in former years, to undergo a written examination on the more advanced subjects, the questions being set somewhat on the lines of the University Junior Examination papers. Although this mode of examination entails extra work in the revision of papers, the labour is, I think, profitably expended. The method is calculated to afford a fairly accurate test of the knowledge of each individual pupil. The children themselves are pleased to be allowed to do their work in this manner, and I find among them a healthy spirit of emulation. The teachers, too, appreciate its value as a criterion of the thoroughness of their instruction, and those of them who think, with Bacon, that writing maketh an *exact* man, accustom their pupils to periodical written examinations on the subjects of the prescribed lessons, and find their reward at the yearly examinations. The attainments of the pupils in nearly all the Superior Schools were found to be satisfactory, while those of the girls of the Goulburn Public School reached a degree of excellence which reflected credit alike on the pupils and the teacher.

Science Lessons.

The arrangements made in 1893 for the teaching of Science, in a practical manner, to the pupils of the Goulburn Superior Schools were carried out also during 1894. The children in the Fifth Classes in five of the departments, numbering about 100, received instruction on Chemistry from Mr. A. J. Sach, F.C.S., the resident master of the local Technical School. The lessons were revised by the regular teachers of the schools, and at the close of the year the pupils were examined on a paper covering the usual first year's course for Technical School students. The results were very satisfactory, and evidence the pupils' appreciation of the great benefits derivable from these special lessons, as well as the skill and painstaking care of Mr. Sach, whose labours have, for the most part, been ably supplemented by the regular teachers in the performance of their part of the work. The pupils of the Goulburn Boys' and Girls' Schools especially distinguished themselves at this examination.

Organisation.

The organisation of the schools for which the teachers are responsible leaves, in general, but little room for complaint. The buildings are, in most cases, well cared for, and kept clean and tidy. The instructional guides are usually found to be drawn with very fair skill and judgment, although in some instances it would appear that the importance of constructing well-arranged programmes of lessons, and strictly observing them, is not fully realised.

Discipline.

With very few exceptions, the schools afford pleasing evidence of sound sense on the part of the teachers in securing and maintaining good discipline, and the moral tone of the schools is, as a rule, very satisfactory.

Teachers.

There were 371 teachers of all ranks employed in the district at the close of the year. These were distributed as indicated by the following table :—

Section.	Teachers.		Mistresses.	Assistants.		Classified.	Unclassified.	Pupil-teachers.		Totals.
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	
Goulburn	43	26	6	3	6	66	18	5	12	101
Braidwood	50	22	0	1	5	50	28	1	6	85
Bega	75	9	1	0	5	73	17	4	7	101
Yass	41	31	0	0	3	52	23	2	7	84
Totals	209	88	7	4	19	241	86	12	32	371

As a body, the teachers have given full satisfaction in the discharge of their very important and onerous duties, and, with few exceptions, they enjoy the respect and good-will of the people among whom they labour.

Summary.

The work done during the year has been of a high character, and shows progressive improvement. The educational wants of the district have been fully met, and the prospects for 1895 are very hopeful.

Separate reports from the Inspectors stationed at Braidwood, Bega, and Yass are forwarded herewith.

D. J. COOPER,
District Inspector.

Goulburn, 3rd January, 1895.

ANNEX R.

Inspector Nolan's Report.

The number of schools in operation in the Braidwood section at the end of 1893 comprised:—

Public	37
Provisional	19
Half-time	46
Total	102

Of the above, 6 were not reopened at the beginning of 1894. During the year 6 schools were permanently closed on account of small attendance. Cooma Infants' Department was amalgamated with the Primary Department, and 8 schools were established in localities previously without the means of education.

This year closes with:—

Public	33
Provisional	16
Half-time	48
Total	97

Two buildings have already been provided for schools to be opened after the Christmas vacation. During the ensuing year a few small schools may be required to meet the extension of population; on the other hand, some of the existing schools will probably lapse on account of diminished attendance.

During the year now closing 10 new buildings (3 to replace old buildings, and 7 in localities where no schools existed before) were erected, 1 was enlarged, and 12 were repaired under inspectoral supervision, at a total cost of £400 7s. 2d. Under the Architect's control 2 new residences are being provided, and 1 is being repaired, the estimated cost of such works being £978. The older and more unsuitable buildings are being gradually replaced by more appropriate structures. There are still, however, several small buildings of a makeshift character, but in most cases they are equal to the changing requirements of their respective localities. Where necessary, active steps are being taken for the improvement of small schools in regard both to comfort and accommodation.

The enrolment and the average attendance for the several quarters of the year were:—

Quarter.	Enrolment.	Average.
March	2,596	1,641·3
June	2,604	1,903·7
September	2,767	1,946·5
December	2,730	2,025·1

As 4,491 seats are already available, it will be seen that in respect of adequacy of accommodation existing schools more than meet the requirements of the district.

All the schools (103) in operation during the whole or portion of the year received regular inspection; 12 were found below and 91 above standard requirements; in the previous year, of 106 schools inspected, 22 were below, 3 up to, and 81 above standard—in other words, in 1893, 80 per cent. satisfied and 20 per cent. failed to meet the standard; the corresponding numbers for 1894 are 88 per cent. and 12 per cent.; a comparison discloses a substantial improvement for the present year. Of 230 pupils examined, 145 obtained certificates of being sufficiently educated.

The schools are reasonably well equipped, and the Department's property is carefully guarded. An improvement is noticeable in the general organization, more especially in regard to the classification of the pupils and to the construction of the various lesson-guides. The disciplinary condition is sound, and, speaking generally, the moral tone is pleasing. More attention needs to be paid to the ornamentation of the school premises. In view of the difficulties under which many of the teachers labour, the results achieved during the year may be regarded as satisfactory.

The teachers and assistants employed are thus classified:—

Class 1 B	1
„ 2 A	5
„ 2 B	3
„ 3 A	21
„ 3 B	12
„ 3 C	8
Unclassified	28
Total	78

Pupil-teachers:—

Class 1	4
„ 2	2
„ 3	0
„ 4	1
Total	7

During the year the several members of the staff have evinced commendable attention to their duties; their labours have been attended with reasonable success. The ensuing year gives promise of still better results.

W. NOLAN,
Inspector.

Braidwood, 31 December, 1894.

ANNEX S.

Inspector Sheehy's Report.

At the close of 1893 there were 79 schools on my list. One of these—Mountjoy Provisional—was not reopened after the Christmas vacation, and three others—Blakney Creek Public, Boambolo Provisional, and Mundoonen Half-time—were discontinued in the course of the year, owing to diminished attendance. In April, a new school—Jenkins Provisional—was established at Billabong Creek, county of Clarendon, and towards the end of August, Elizabethfields Half-time was reopened, to be worked in conjunction with Edgerton, three and a half miles distant.

In

In the classification of schools the following changes were made:—Cunningham Creek Provisional was converted into a Public School, Cooba Creek, Nangus, Gimmderra, Gungahleen (transferred from the Central Section), and Jeir Public, together with Griffith's Flat Provisional, were reduced to Half-time rank. At the end of the year there were 78 schools in operation, classified as follows:—

Public	49
Provisional	16
Half-time	12
House-to-House	1

Seven applications for new schools were received and inquired into, viz.:—

Place	School applied for	Result
Kangiara Creek	Provisional School	Declined.
Mulligan's Flat	"	Half-time granted, conditionally.
Allandale	"	Declined.
Garangula	Public School	Declined at present.
Boggy Creek	Half-time	Under consideration.
Uriarra	Provisional	"
Warroo Road	"	"

For the re-opening of schools that had been closed on account of small attendance five applications were made, and were dealt with as follows:—Kenny's Creek Provisional, declined; Mountjoy Provisional, granted conditionally; Elizabethfields Half-time, granted; Blakney Creek Public, granted (to be re-opened in January, 1895); and Boambolo Provisional, reported upon and under consideration.

Inspection.

During the whole or a part of the year 81 schools were open. All, except two (which had been closed before the time for visiting them), were fully inspected. One school received a second regular inspection; and one an ordinary inspection. Their general efficiency (including organization, discipline, and instruction) in relation to the standard (50 per cent. of possible marks) is shown hereunder:—

Schools.	Below Standard		Up to Standard		Above Standard.		Total.	
	1893	1894	1893	1894	1893	1894.	1893	1894
Public	6	1	1	0	47	48	54	49
Provisional	3	0	2	1	17	15	22	16
Half-time	1	0	0	1	3	12	4	13
House-to-house	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
Total	10	1	4	2	67	76	81	79

Last year the percentage of passes above the standard was 82·7; this year it is 96·2. In 46 schools there is increased efficiency, in 23 retrogression, and in the rest no variation.

Organization.

The organization generally is of a satisfactory character. The lesson guides are, as as a rule, judiciously constructed, and the records neatly kept. The cleanliness of the schoolrooms is well attended to, and proper care is taken of the premises and school materials. In the compilation of returns, and especially of those furnished at the end of the year, some teachers are not very careful. Their errors, which are often matters for surprise, always cause inconvenience, and do not tend to promote a favourable opinion of their usefulness.

Discipline.

The government is, on the whole, mild and reasonably effective. In most schools good order is maintained. The pupils are attentive and obedient, and as a rule well behaved.

Proficiency.

In reading, dictation, Scripture, object lessons, and Euclid, the percentages are lower than those for last year, but are higher in all the other subjects. Satisfactory improvement has been made in grammar, geography, and history. In the last subject there is an advance of 15 per cent. in the number of passes.

During the year 271 pupils were presented for exemption certificates and 124 passed the necessary examination. Many of the failures were due to incorrectness in arithmetic, a subject in which there is insufficient revision in the case of pupils working the higher rules. The examination for certificates serves a useful purpose in exposing this defect.

Three schools, Gundagai, Murrumburrah, and Yass Public, were represented at the Junior Public Examination.

Teachers.

The teaching staff at the end of the year consisted of 72 teachers, 3 assistants, and 9 pupil-teachers. Their classification is as follows:—

	II A		II B		III A		III B		III C		Unclassified		Total.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male.	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Teachers	8	0	1	0	14	1	10	11	3	1	5	18	41	31
Assistants	..	...		1	.	1	...		..	1	.	...	0	3
Totals	8	0	1	1	14	2	10	11	3	2	5	18	41	34

Pupil teachers

Class I		Class II		Class III		Class IV.		Total	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	0	3	1	1	0	1	2	7

With a few exceptions the teachers have done good work during the year. As a body their conduct and attention to duty deserve commendation. The record of the pupil-teachers for usefulness and efficiency is very satisfactory.

Accommodation.

Accommodation.

At the end of 1893 there were 3,421 places provided for scholars. In consequence of the closing of four schools, and the giving up of an old building, 95 of these were lost. There were gained, however, 121 places by the erection of new schoolrooms at Tonal and Jenkins, the re-opening of Elizabethfields Half-time, the transfer of a school to my list, and the enlarging of a building. Hence the sitting accommodation at the close of the year consisted of 3,447 places. This is sufficient, except in one locality, where the building is very small, and a new one is required.

The schoolrooms erected during the year are given in the subjoined table :—

School.	Cost.	Places provided.	Supervised by.	Remarks.
	£ s. d.			
Tonal Provisional	70 2 6	23	Inspector ...	Erected to replace old building.
Jenkins Provisional	Nil.	19	Residents ...	This is an old building which was removed from Billabong by the residents.

The following works have been carried out under the supervision of the Inspector :—Repairs and improvements to 24 schools, £116 6s. 4d.; to four teachers' residences, £69 16s. 6d.; and enlarging one schoolroom, £21; total cost, £207 2s. 10d.

There are 5 school buildings undergoing repairs which will cost £38 5s., and an additional room to a teacher's residence at a cost of £49 10s. is in course of erection. Small repairs and improvements to 18 schools have also been sanctioned.

Under the architect improvements at Yass and Gundagai Public Schools have been effected, which cost £69 15s., and additions and repairs to the teacher's residence at Dalton are to be carried out at a cost of £249 4s.

Summary.

Of the schools inspected 96 per cent. were above the standard. In 46 there was increased efficiency, and in most subjects the percentages are higher than they were last year. The educational requirements of the section are fully satisfied, and the prospects for the ensuing year are good.

P. F. SHEEHY,
Inspector.

Yass, 31 December, 1894.

ANNEX T.

INSPECTOR DURIE'S REPORT.

AT the close of 1893 there were 100 schools in existence in this section of the Goulburn District, viz, 65 Public Schools, 9 Provisional, and 26 Half-time. During the year 1894, 10 schools were closed. These were Louis' Corner Provisional, and the Half-time schools at Kybean, Kydra, Millpoint, Brown's Camp, Cambalong, Lord's Hill, Bobundarah, Timbery Range, and Thoco. The attendance at all these schools had fallen below that required by the regulations. Five new schools were opened during the year, viz., Burragate Public, Ooranook Provisional and Half-time Schools at Corrowong, Snodgrass and Boco. The Provisional School at Nethercote was raised to the rank of Public during the year. These changes leave 95 schools existing at the close of 1894, made up thus :—67 Public Schools, 8 Provisional, and 20 Half-time.

During 1894, new school buildings at Burragate and Bournda North were erected. Bermagui Public School was enlarged, and improvements at 21 schoolrooms and 8 teachers' residences were completed. A weathershed at Greig's Flat Public was built, and a new class-room under the supervision of the architect was erected at Delegate Public. These changes make the sittings available for pupils in this district at the close of the year to be 5,096.

Attendance.

During this year there were 101 schools in operation, having a total enrolment of 4,501 pupils, and a daily average attendance of 2,486·8.

The attendance for each quarter of 1893 and 1894 is thus shown :—

Quarter.	Enrolment.		Attendance.		Percentage.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
March	3,664	3,447	2,496·5	2,121·4	68·1	61·5
June	3,762	3,552	2,599·1	2,568·1	69·0	72·3
September	3,701	3,551	2,630·3	2,468·8	71·0	69·5
December	3,473	3,592	2,106·3	2,625·4	60·6	73·0

The attendance during the first quarter of the year was much affected by the heavy rain which fell frequently during that period. At the close of the year the attendance shows a considerable improvement upon that of 1893, and the percentage of average attendance is the highest for the two years.

Inspection.

The following inspections were made during the year :—99 regular, and 8 ordinary. Two schools were not inspected during the year, viz., Jettiba and Boco Half-time. I visited the locality purposely to inspect them, but on account of the absence of the teacher owing to an accident, the schools were closed.

At the regular inspections 338 children were examined for Exemption Certificates, and of these 233 passed the examination satisfactorily and obtained certificates.

The following table shows the condition of the various schools inspected, as compared with 1893 :—

Schools.	Below Standard.		Up to Standard.		Above Standard.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Public	8	6	28	6	66	88
Provisional	0	0	50	12	50	88
Half-time	10	12	18	16	72	72
All	7	7	27	9	66	84

It will be seen that a substantial improvement in the efficiency of the schools has taken place in 1894. While the percentage of schools below standard is the same as in 1893, there are 84 per cent. above standard as compared with 66 per cent. in that year. It is also gratifying to be able to report that the schools throughout this district still maintain their good character for organization and discipline.

Teachers.

Teachers.

At the close of the year there were employed in the schools of this district 101 teachers of all grades, viz., 79 male and 22 female teachers. They were classified as follows :—

Teachers and assistants—	
Class 1 B	1
„ 2 A	9
„ 2 B	2
„ 3 A	44
„ 3 B	13
„ 3 C	4
Unclassified	17
Total	90
Pupil-teachers—	
Class 1	3
„ 2	2
„ 3	4
„ 4	2
Total	11
Grand Total	101

The teachers are all steady and trustworthy, and are, with very few exceptions, held in high esteem by the parents. Almost all are thoroughly devoted to their work.

Summary.

1. The efficiency of the schools is, on the whole, higher than for 1893.
2. The means of education are ample and well distributed.
3. The outlook for 1895 is encouraging.

P. DURIE,
Inspector.

Bega, 28th December, 1894.

ANNEX U.

District Inspector Lobban's Report.

There were 289 schools in operation in the Grafton District at the end of 1893. This number increased during 1894 to 296. At the close of the year there were in operation in the Grafton Section 102 schools, Lismore Section 89 schools, and Port Macquarie Section 105 schools. Although several new schools were established during the year, so many other schools were closed through diminished attendance that the net increase was only 7.

New school buildings were erected at Copmanhurst, West Ulmarra, Chambigne, and Dingle in the Grafton Section; at Burringbar, Fernleigh, Gay's Hill, Yorklea, and Nandebah in the Lismore Section; and at Euroka, Korribakh, Collumbatti, Gannon's Creek, Utungun, and Wallingat in the Port Macquarie Section.

Owing to the closing of certain schools and the giving up of several rented buildings, the increased accommodation supplied by new premises and additions to old ones provided only 304 additional places. There is, however, room in the existing buildings for 17,955 pupils. In most of the school-houses the accommodation is adequate; a few may require enlargement during this year. Excellent vested premises were erected under the Architect's supervision at Euroka and West Ulmarra. The expenditure on new buildings, repairs, and improvements under Inspectoral supervision amounted to £2,264 18s. 10d., viz., Grafton Section, £1,196 19s. 5d.; Lismore Section, £524 17s. 11d.; and Port Macquarie Section, £543 1s. 6d. Most of the school buildings are substantial and in very fair repair. Several residences were enlarged, and considerable improvements were made to school premises wherever such a course was found necessary.

All the schools in the district, except two which were closed early in the year, were regularly inspected; and 9 ordinary inspections were made by Mr. Wright in his section. Mr. Board assisted me in the inspection of the Superior Public School at Grafton, and he inspected, in addition to the schools in his own section, the Public School at Mororo, in the Grafton Section. Several of the principal schools on the Clarence River were visited by the Chief Inspector, and the new Public School at Ulmarra West was formally opened by him.

There were 10,634 pupils present at the regular inspections, viz., 3,707 in the Grafton Section, 3,676 in the Lismore Section, and 2,675 in the Port Macquarie Section. In most cases the results were encouraging. The Superior Public School at Grafton ranks first in extent of curriculum as well as high attainments.

Of the 303 schools inspected, 281 were up to or above the standard, viz., 97 in the Grafton Section, 86 in the Lismore Section, and 98 in the Port Macquarie Section. Of the 22 schools below standard, 6 were in the Grafton Section, 6 in the Lismore Section, and 10 in the Port Macquarie Section. Most of the schools below standard are very small, and some of them had only been a short time in operation when they were inspected. The percentages of passes in the various subjects is shown in the subjoined table for the past two years :—

	1893.		1894.	
Subjects.	Number Examined.	Percentage.	Number Examined.	Percentage of Passes.
Reading	10,651	87	10,634	90
Writing	10,678	87	10,634	88
Dictation	8,469	82	8,913	80
Arithmetic	10,518	76	10,508	72
Grammar	4,094	77	4,072	76
Geography	4,097	81	4,069	77
English History	4,097	74	4,061	75
Australian History	1,062	81	1,314	81
Scripture	10,334	77	10,261	80
Object Lesson	10,576	78	10,470	81
Drawing	10,593	78	10,429	82
Vocal Music	10,280	75	9,903	79
French	65	92	61	93
Euclid	494	81	483	81
Algebra	91	82	102	82
Mensuration	483	65	537	65
Latin	91	85	81	80
Trigonometry	.....	.....	3	100
Needlework	3,887	85	3,921	88
Drill	10,655	78	16,611	80
Science	425	87	144	92

From these figures it can be seen that arithmetic and mensuration are the subjects least satisfactory. In many branches, however, creditable proficiency has been attained.

The organisation in most schools is good, although more attention needs to be given to the arrangement of the time-tables so as to secure a judicious distribution of oral instruction. A closer observance of the standards would prevent teachers from selecting for object lessons, such worn-out subjects as the "camel," "elephant," &c. Although the records are, as a rule, neatly and correctly kept, errors frequently occur in the returns furnished, causing delay and inconvenience which ordinary care would prevent. With rare exceptions, the schools are under healthy discipline, and the instruction is usually imparted with zeal and ability.

In 1893, 14 pupils passed the University Examinations. In 1894, 1 senior and 23 juniors passed. The following schools were successfully represented:—Chatsworth Island Public, 1 junior: Grafton Superior Public, 17 juniors (including 5 matriculants); Kempsey East Public, 1 junior; Kempsey West Superior Public, 1 senior; Lismore Superior Public, 2 juniors; Maclean Superior Public, 2 juniors. No pupils passed from the Superior Public Schools at Port Macquarie and Taree.

As a rule, there are few children within reach of school who are not enrolled. About 75 per cent. attend regularly. The number of defaulters during the year was comparatively small, and very few prosecutions were instituted.

Owing to losses by floods in some cases, and want of employment in others, a large number of parents had to obtain free education for their children, and a considerable amount of school fees in arrear had to be cancelled.

The school banks have made fair headway notwithstanding the general depression.

The Public School Boards continue to perform their duties with considerable zeal, and in many cases the local supervision is very effective.

There are 299 teachers and assistants on the Staff, and 66 pupil-teachers. With very few exceptions the teachers are sober, industrious, and competent. Most of the pupil-teachers do good work. A few are, however, not sufficiently studious, and consequently fail at the Annual Examination. This may, in some degree, be due to the want of systematic and efficient instruction on the part of their teachers.

The existing schools fairly meet educational requirements at present, and provision will be made for the establishment of schools in new centres of settlement as they are needed.

The outlook for the future is encouraging.

Sydney, 9th January, 1895.

A. LOBBAN,
District Inspector.

ANNEX V.

Inspector Wright's Report.

Of the 109 schools in operation at the end of last year (*vide* Report for 1893), 8 on the Nambucca River—viz., Argent's Hill, Bowraville, Macksville, Missabotti, Nambucca Heads, Nambucca Lower, Simpson's Ridge, and Valla—were transferred at the beginning of 1894 to the Grafton Section, so that this year commenced with 101 schools in operation. During the year, 7 new schools were opened, viz., Collombatti, Gannon's Creek, Utungun, Wallingat (Provisional), and Bobin Flat, Glenora, and Nullenbullah (Half-time), and 3 have been closed, owing to diminished attendance, viz., Forster Provisional (Aborigines), and Livingstone and Lonely Point (Half-times), so that there are now 105 schools at work, and these are classified as follows:—

Public Schools	73
Provisional Schools	14
Half-time Schools	18
Total	105

The establishment of schools at Lorne, on the Camden Haven River, and on Taylor's Arm of the Nambucca River, has been sanctioned by the Minister, and the schools at these places will be brought into operation early in 1895.

Accommodation.

Deducting 345 places provided in the schools transferred from this section from the 6,630 places available at the end of last year, there was accommodation at the beginning of 1894 for 6,285, allowing 100 cubic feet of air-space for each pupil. During the year, 169 places were lost by the closing of schools, &c., and 360 places were gained by the erection of new buildings, &c., the net gain for the year being 182 places. Accommodation is now provided for 6,476 children; and as the gross enrolment for the year was but 5,302, ample provision has been made to meet the requirements.

Condition of School Property.

The teachers have, as in past years, proved careful tenants, and the property of the Department has not been neglected while under their charge. Ordinary wear of the buildings has, of course, taken place; and as most of the schools are constructed of wood, and have not undergone a general overhaul for some time, painting, &c., is in many cases necessary. Otherwise the buildings are, generally speaking, in fair repair. A number of teachers continue to interest themselves in tree-planting and gardening, in some instances with marked success, but less attention seems to have been devoted to these subjects this year than formerly.

Works done under Inspector.

A sum of £543 1s. 6d. was this year expended under the supervision of the Inspector—£252 in the erection of 5 new buildings, £50 in enlarging 1 schoolroom, £197 8s. 9d. in repairing 23 schools, and £43 12s. 9d. in repairing 9 residences. For works now in progress, a further sum of £161 2s. will be required—£144 5s. for the erection of 3 new buildings, and £16 17s. for repairs to 2 schools.

Inspection.

All the schools (108) open during the year received a regular inspection, and 9 ordinary inspections were held. Ninety-seven of the schools were above, 1 up to, and 10 below standard requirements—that is, 90·7 per cent. of the schools in the district are in a satisfactory condition. Compared with 1893, there is a falling off of 1·6 per cent., a result almost wholly attributable to the epidemic of measles and influenza which visited this district during the year, and interfered materially with the regular attendance of the pupils and the work of the schools. The most efficient schools were:—

1. Smithtown Public.
2. Wingham "
3. { Kempsey West Superior Public.
   { Taree " "
4. { Gladstone Public.
   { Pelican Island Public.

Only 2 pupils were successful at the University Public Examinations, viz., 1 senior from West Kempsey Superior Public, and 1 junior from East Kempsey Public.

Attainments.

In a number of subjects, notably reading, writing, and dictation, the results are below those obtained last year, but this falling off is due principally to the irregularity of the pupils through the epidemics previously referred to.

Teaching

Teaching Staff.

There are altogether 120 teachers employed in the schools of this section—viz., 96 principal teachers, 7 assistants, and 17 pupil-teachers. Their classifications are shown hereunder:—

Position.	I A.	I B.	II A.	II B.	III A.	III B.	III C.	Un-classified.	Total.
Teachers	0	1	17	7	27	11	5	28	96
Assistants	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	7
	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.		4th Class.		
Pupil-teachers	4		1		6		6		17
Total Teachers of all ranks									120

As a body, the teachers are capable and painstaking. They are studious in their habits and diligent in the discharge of their duties, and both as teachers and citizens they have given very little cause for complaint.

Summary.

The schools established and authorised provide adequately for the legitimate educational requirements of the district, and very satisfactory work has been done this year. The prospects for 1895 are very favourable.

STEWART WRIGHT,
Inspector.

Port Macquarie, 28th December, 1894.

ANNEX W.

Inspector Board's Report.

At the end of 1893, 89 schools were in operation in this section. During 1894 a Public School at Burringbar, two Provisional Schools at Yorklea and Fernleigh, and a Half-time School Nandabah have been brought into operation, while Provisional Schools at White Swamp and Byangum, which had been closed for some time, have been reopened. On the other hand, the Public School at Woodlawn, Provisional Schools at Petty Gully, Wooram, and Granuaile, and Half-time Schools at Bungabee and Drighlington have been closed owing to diminished attendance. The year 1894 closes with 89 schools in operation, with an aggregate enrolment of 4,549 pupils, and sitting accommodation for 5,344.

Increase of settlement in the district and movements of population, caused by the construction of the Lismore-Tweed railway, have led to numerous applications for the establishment of small schools and for the reopening of schools which had been closed. These applications have resulted as follows:—

Fernleigh, Provisional	Granted.
South Ballina, Provisional	Declined.
Crystal Creek, Provisional	Granted.
Tunstall, Provisional	Declined.
Tyagarah, Provisional	Granted.
Nandabah, Provisional	Half-time granted.
Ellangowan, Half-time	Declined.
South Gundurimba, Half-time	Declined.
Kyogle and Brighlington, Half-time	Granted conditionally.
Stony Creek, Provisional	Declined.
Fairy Hill, Provisional	Granted.
Wiangarie, Provisional	Declined.
Goolmangar, Provisional (reopening)	Declined.
Byangum, Provisional (reopening)	Granted.
Teven, Provisional (reopening)	Granted.

An application for a school at Norton's Gap and a renewed application from South Ballina are still under consideration. The schools at Fernleigh, Byangum, and Nandabah have already been opened, and early in the new year schools will be brought into operation at Crystal Creek, Tyagarah, Kyogle, Drighlington, Fairy Hill, and Teven. A Half-time School at Rowland's Creek, to be worked with Byangum, will be opened after the Christmas vacation.

With very few exceptions the school buildings are in good condition and are adequately supplied with teaching apparatus. New school buildings are in course of erection, under the supervision of the Architect, at Rous Mill and Tuckombil. During the year, under the Inspector's supervision, four small schools have been erected at a cost of £64 10s., necessary additions and repairs have cost £412 3s. 5d., and two weathersheds £48 4s. 6d. A teacher's residence at Cudgen is approaching completion.

In the course of the year 92 schools received a regular inspection; 2 schools, closed before an opportunity of visiting them occurred, were not inspected. The results of inspection with regard to the various subjects of instruction have been furnished to the District Inspector.

In most subjects the proficiency has been well sustained, but the decrease of passes in dictation and arithmetic, though slight, is not a satisfactory feature in these results.

The organisation and discipline of the schools are of a pleasing character; in many instances the attention being given to the cultivation of school gardens is exercising a wholesome influence, and the establishment of school libraries is, in the case of some schools, taking the place of the distribution of books as prizes.

The teaching staffs in this section comprise 86 principal teachers, 2 mistresses, 8 assistants, and 20 pupil-teachers, in all 116 teachers. Instances of neglect of duty have been rare, while many teachers bring to their work commendable earnestness and enthusiasm.

In all its aspects the educational work of the past year affords good ground for expecting further progress.

P. BOARD,
Inspector.

Lismore, 31st December, 1894.

ANNEX X.

District-Inspector T. Dwyer's Report.

At the beginning of 1894 there were 290 primary schools and departments in operation in this district. During the first quarter of the year the Department determined to reduce the number of schools in Maitland district, and to work it with three Inspectors instead of four. The following alterations were then made—7 schools in and around Murrurundi were transferred to Armidale district; 15 in the valley of the Upper Goulburn to Wellington; and 33 round Wollombi Mount Vincent, and Lake Macquarie, to the Sub-Metropolitan district; 15 schools in the Maitland section were added to Newcastle; and 56 schools of the late Muswellbrook division were placed under my immediate supervision.

The number of schools in operation in each section of the district during same portion of the year is as follows:—

Section of District.	Public.	Provisional.	Half-time.	House-to-house	Evening Public	Total.
Maitland	70	7	10	1	0	88
Newcastle	64	1	0	0	0	65
Dungog	60	9	10	3	0	82
Total	194	17	20	4	0	235

Applications for a Provisional School at Oakvale, and for Half-time Schools at Glenrock and Fairview, were declined. Arrangements have been completed for working Oakvale as a Half-time School in conjunction with Doyle's Creek. During the year the sum of £478 3s. 5d. has been expended in repairing 49 schools and residences by the District Inspector in the Maitland section, and an expenditure of £127 10s. 9d. has been authorised for improving 8 schools and 3 residences in the same section.

For improvements effected in Newcastle and Dungog sections, *see* Inspectors' reports on these sections.

Existing schools are, on the whole, centrally situated, and afford more than sufficient space for the highest average attendance during the year. The total amount of floor space for the 3 sections of the district is 24,482, and of cubical spaces 26,190.

The organisation and discipline maintained in the schools of this district are satisfactory and improved.

The work of inspection for the year is shown in the following table:—

Section of District.	Regular Inspections.	Second Regular Inspections.	Ordinary Inspections.	Total.	Number of Pupils examined.
Maitland	88	0	4	92	4,602
Newcastle	65	0	2	67	9,200
Dungog	82	2	4	88	2,679
Total	235	2	10	247	16,481

The conditions of the inspected schools in relation to the standard is as follows:—

Class of School.	Above.	Up to.	Below.	Total.
Public	181	4	9	194
Provisional	16	...	1	17
Half-time	17	2	1	20
House-to-house	2	...	2	4
Total	216	6	13	235

It appears from the above table that 98 per cent. of the schools in the Maitland District satisfied or exceeded the standard. For 1893 the percentage was 92.

The names of the Superior Public Schools in this district, and the number of pupils from each, that succeeded in passing the Junior University Examination for 1894, are given hereunder:—

School.	Class of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Dungog	5	1	2	3
Hamilton	1	2	...	2
Maitland East	3	...	...	...
Maitland West	1	3	...	3
Minmi	2	...	...	...
Newcastle	1	8	4	12
Plattsburg	2	...	...	...
Raymond Terrace	5	...	...	...
Singleton	2	...	...	...
Wallsend	1	3	...	3
Wickham	1	...	...	...
Total	...	17	6	23

Two successful juniors were sent up from the West Wallsend Public School. This makes a total of 25 juniors from 6 schools. Last year 1 senior, and 38 juniors passed from 11 schools.

The proficiency of the pupils examined in each subject of instruction, and the percentage of those who satisfied or exceeded the standard are shown in the following table :—

Subjects.	Number examined.	Percentage.	Subjects.	Number examined.	Percentage.
Reading—			Grammar—		
Alphabet	1,653	84	Elementary	3,723	79
Monosyllables	2,819	84	Advanced	3,538	74
Easy narrative	5,346	85			
Ordinary prose	6,663	86	Total	7,171	78
Total	16,481	85	Geography—		
			Elementary	3,268	80
			Advanced	3,903	77
Writing—					
On slates	6,098	87	Total	7,171	78
In books and on paper	10,383	85	History—		
			English	7,090	77
Total	16,481	86	Australian	1,011	78
			Scripture and moral lessons	15,785	82
			Object lessons	16,159	82
Dictation	13,441	85	Drawing	16,382	78
			Music	15,454	82
			French	274	71
Arithmetic—			Euclid	1,304	73
Simple rules	10,083	73	Algebra	248	75
Compound rules	3,450	68	Mensuration	367	77
Higher rules	2,905	65	Latin	232	75
			Trigonometry	17	88
Total	16,438	70	Needlework	5,905	86
			Drill	15,741	80
			Natural science	282	85

Compared with last year, mensuration is better by 10 per cent. Writing on slates, and elementary grammar have advanced 6 per cent. Monosyllables are better by 5 per cent. Easy narrative and elementary geography, by 4 per cent Scripture has advanced 2 per cent., and dictation 1 per cent.

Writing on paper, compound rules of arithmetic, objects, drawing, needlework, and drill are the same as for 1893.

Algebra has fallen 11 per cent., Latin 7 per cent., Natural science, 6 per cent., French 5. Advanced geography, and Australian history are not so good by 4 per cent. Euclid shows a falling off of 3 per cent. Advanced grammar, and the simple rules of arithmetic are down by 2 per cent., the higher rules of arithmetic, music, and English history are below last year's marks by 1 per cent.

The number of teachers, assistants, work-mistresses, and pupil-teachers employed in this district amounts to 463. With few exceptions, they are good workers, studious to a reasonable extent and of satisfactory character.

The classification of the teachers, assistants, and pupil-teachers employed in this district is indicated in the subjoined table :—

	I A.		I B.		II A.		II B.		III A.		III B.		III C.		Un-classified.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Principal teachers	7	0	9	0	23	1	17	1	46	7	15	8	9	9	16	18	142	44	186
Mistresses of Departments	0	2	0	5	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	37
Assistants	0	0	6	0	12	22	7	9	0	24	0	7	0	2	0	18	25	82	107
Total	7	2	15	5	35	53	24	10	46	31	15	15	9	11	16	36	167	163	330
	I.		II.		III.		IV.		Pro-bationers.										
Pupil-teachers	19	27	15	23	9	20	2	4	3	0							48	74	122
Workmistresses																	...	11	11
Total teachers of all ranks																	215	248	463

Summary.

One new school was opened during the year. The sum of £1,304 12s. 8d. has been expended in effecting improvements to schools and residences under the Inspector's supervision, and a further sum of £301 11s. 3d. is being spent in improving other school premises. Accommodation exists for 24,482 pupils. Every school in the district had a regular inspection. The condition of the Primary Schools in the Maitland District is satisfactory and improved.

T. DWYER,
District Inspector.

East Maitland, 3rd January, 1895.

ANNEX Y.

Inspector Flashman's Report.

At the commencement of this year 15 departments, with an enrolment of about 2,700 pupils, were added to this section, and the schools at Toronto, Teralba, Swansea, and Catherine Hill Bay, were withdrawn. No additional school has been opened during the year. One application for an evening school was declined.

During the whole year 65 departments have been under my supervision. The quarterly enrolment has been as follows:—

March	11,850 pupils
June	11,624 „
September	11,613 „
December	11,586 „

The direction of the Minister, which was in force for nine months of the year, to exclude from the schools all applicants for admission under 6 years of age, had the effect of considerably reducing the attendance at some schools.

The Ash Island School was enlarged by the addition of a class-room. The residence at Minmi has had two rooms added to it, and a very commodious weathershed is being erected at the Superior Public School, Newcastle.

The school accommodation provided in this district is for 14,492 pupils, which is quite sufficient for present requirements. The schools are well placed, and within easy distance of most of the school population.

On the whole the property of the department in this section is now in a good state of repair. Many of the schoolrooms teachers' residences, and play grounds have, during the past twelve months, undergone extensive repairs, either under the Architect's supervision or my own.

In most cases the teachers are not only vigilant in their supervision of the school property, but they show an active interest in improving the general appearance of the school surroundings. There are other teachers, however, who appear to take but a perfunctory interest in the property entrusted to their care.

Many of the play grounds present at certain seasons of the year quite an attractive appearance. Their neat and well-stocked gardens are not only a delight to the pupils, but a source of pleasure to the neighbours. Among the best kept gardens are those at Young Wallsend, Jesmond, Adamstown, Charlestown, and Wickham.

A few months ago a complete set of gymnastic appliances was erected in the play ground of the Newcastle Superior Public School. This has proved a source of much attraction to the pupils, and has provided them with a means of healthy exercise. It is much to be regretted that more play grounds are not provided in a similar manner.

All the schools under my supervision were inspected once during the year. I was unable to visit many of the schools a second time. In most cases, I found the organisation of the schools in a very satisfactory condition; the school-rooms present an attractive appearance, and a general attention to detail on the part of many teachers is evident to the most casual observer. In several cases I have had to complain that children have been unwisely promoted; the test of attainments giving place to that of size or age. This is a matter for which the principal teacher is solely responsible. It seems to me very unfair, especially to pupil-teachers, to expect them to produce satisfactory results when many of their pupils have been promoted for other considerations than those of attainments. The time-tables, as a rule, are well drawn; they are compiled with a due regard to the relative importance and difficulty in teaching the various subjects. In a few cases, the chief merit of the time-table consists in the elaborate and artistic manner in which it has been drawn and mounted.

Frequently the programmes of lessons are not drawn out in sufficient detail, and too much is left to the discretion of junior teachers. On more than one occasion have I had to complain that unsuitable selections of poetry were given to the pupils to commit to memory, and that there appeared no fixed plan in teaching such subjects as mental arithmetic, elementary geography, and grammar.

A careful inspection of the programme of lessons in a well-conducted school reveals in no uncertain manner the methods adopted by the teacher in dealing with the various school subjects. Few teachers appear to realise that it is through the programmes that the principal teacher is enabled to exercise a beneficial and controlling influence upon each member of his staff; if they are carefully drawn the whole school has the benefit of his guidance, experience and skill. But if, on the other hand, they are carelessly drawn, perhaps by an inexperienced pupil-teacher, and simply signed by the principal, it would have been just as well had they not been drawn.

The discipline maintained in the schools continues to be of a most satisfactory character. Very few cases of unwise corporal punishment have come under my notice. The government of the schools is mild, sympathetic, and judicious, and the general tone of many is of a most pleasing character. The best teachers have very little trouble in inducing their pupils to study, or in maintaining a high standard of efficiency, while the pupils are as jealous of the reputation of their schools as the teachers are anxious to obtain good reports.

No school in this section was found to be below the standard in attainments. A few, however, did not reach the requirements expected of them, in view of the classification of the teachers in charge.

Arithmetic is a weak subject in many schools; this fact has been prominently brought under the notice of the teachers in the tests for "Exemption Certificates." Many scores of pupils satisfied the requirements in all other subjects, but failed in arithmetic. The consequence was that only 525 certificates were issued during the year. If the arithmetic had been more satisfactory at least three times that number would have been issued.

In consequence of the financial depression in this section but few teachers were able to induce their pupils to compete at the University Public Examinations. The following schools sent successful candidates:—

Newcastle Superior	8 boys, 4 girls.
Hamilton Superior	2 boys.
Wickham Superior	1 boy.
West Wallsend Public	2 boys.
Wallsend Superior	3 boys.

During the year the Cookery Class, established at Newcastle, gave instruction to 120 girls, all over twelve years of age and drawn from the surrounding Public Schools. This class is so popular that I have frequently very great difficulty in selecting pupils from the large number anxious to attend. The teachers employed in this section are as under:—

	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.			Unclassified.	Total.
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.		
Principal teachers...	6	6	9	4	7	...	...	2	34
Mistresses	1	3	26	...	...	...	...	...	30
Assistants	...	5	26	13	15	3	2	13	77
	7	14	61	17	22	3	2	15	141

All the the teachers and assistant teachers in this district are persons of high character. Some of the most valued servants of the Department are employed in this section. They are teachers of superior attainments and wide experience, and not only do they faithfully discharge their official duties but they exercise a beneficial influence in the neighbourhood in which they are placed.

There are 35 male and 48 female pupil-teachers employed in this section. These young persons are respectable and, in most cases, very intelligent; many of them exhibit considerable natural teaching power, and are likely to develop into useful members of the profession of their choice. The importance of the work they are doing can hardly be over estimated. As a body I have found them willing to take advice and most anxious to carry out suggestions to the best of their ability.

At their annual examination all but two were successful and were promoted. For the first half of the year weekly classes were conducted for all pupil-teachers in French, Latin, drawing, and singing. In June it was decided to at once discontinue the singing and drawing classes, so that during the latter part of the year French and Latin alone have been taught. These classes will not be continued during next year.

The work of the year has been satisfactory, and the prospects for 1895 are favourable.

C. O. FLASHMAN,
Inspector.

Newcastle, 27th December, 1894.

ANNEX Z.

Inspector Waterhouse's Report.

In the Dungog Section of the Maitland District 83 schools were in operation during the whole or some portion of the year.

Sugarloaf Creek House Station was closed early in the year in consequence of the small attendance, and Binglebrah House Station, with which it had been worked, was then ranked as a Provisional School. It was also found necessary to close Burraduc Public School on account of the great falling off in the attendance.

The schools in operation at the close of the year were classified thus :—

Public	60
Provisional	9
Half-time	10
House-to-house	3
Total	82

Of these, 1, viz., New Glanmorgan, situated in a locality where no school previously existed, was opened last November. At Tea Gardens, a new school building was erected to replace an unsuitable rented building; the schoolroom at Woerden was lengthened. Twenty-one schools and 7 residences were repaired and improved, under the Inspector's supervision, at a cost of £231 12s. 9d; 5 other buildings are now being repaired and improved, at a cost of £125.

The means of education, both as regards amount and distribution, are adequate. The buildings afford accommodation for 4,786 pupils, reckoning 8 square feet for each, or, for 4,446, if an allowance of 100 cubic feet of air-space for each be made, whilst the highest average attendance during any quarter of the year was only 2,451 pupils.

All the schools were fully inspected, 2 of the least satisfactory undergoing a second regular inspection; 4 ordinary inspections were also held. I am indebted to Mr. Inspector McLelland for relieving me of 6 regular inspections. Of the 83 schools inspected, 70 were above standard, 3 up to standard, and 10 below standard; that is, 88 per cent. satisfied or exceeded standard requirements; last year the percentage was 87.

The results of the inspections, on the whole, compare favourably with those obtained last year.

Three of the pupils of the Dungog Superior Public School passed the University Junior Examination.

Aboriculture and horticulture have been affected by the slight rainfall that has taken place since last March. At the time of my visit the most attractive and best kept flower gardens were those at Merannie, Raymond Terrace, and Stroud; at the latter place the children, under the teacher's supervision, have erected a substantial bush-house, which is well stocked with ferns and epiphytal orchids. The senior pupils at Clarence Town, Euwylong, and Raymond Terrace are being initiated into the mysteries of bee-keeping.

There are 90 teachers of all ranks employed in this section of the Maitland District, the large majority of whom are capable, energetic, and conscientious in the discharge of their duties.

The general organisation and discipline of the schools are satisfactory, and in many cases highly creditable; the general results indicate that useful work has been done during the year, and there is every reason to anticipate that the work of 1895 will be sound and progressive.

J. WATERHOUSE,
Inspector.

Dungog, 28th December, 1894.

ANNEX Z1.

District Inspector Lawford's Report.

The boundaries of the district are the same as they were last year, and the four different sections are in charge of the same officers.

The number of schools has slightly decreased; in 1893 there were 328 schools in operation, in 1894, 320, viz.:—

Public	227
Provisional	40
Half-time	43
House-to-house	9
Evening	1
Total	320

Eleven of these are new schools.

All were fully inspected excepting 2 small Provisional Schools in the Young Section, which were closed for want of attendance in the first quarter of the year, while the Inspector was absent on sick leave.

In point of efficiency their condition is slightly better, 291 schools out of 318 examined being up to standard requirements, or 91 per cent. as against 90 per cent. in 1893.

In the Wagga Section, consisting of 73 schools, the following work was done under the Inspector's supervision :—

	£	s.	d.
Repairs, &c., to 22 schools	265	16	11½
,, 6 residences	180	7	6
New brick school at Frampton (late Cungegong), to replace the old wooden one	148	5	0
New school at Big Mimosa	65	0	0
Addition to Pleasant Hills (late Munyabla)	49	17	6
Total	£709	6	11½

Under the Architect a new residence has been built at Coolamon, and substantial improvements effected at Jerilderie.

I am happy to be able to report that during the past ten years a very great improvement has taken place in the construction of teachers' residences. The old style at bush schools of a cottage with only four rooms, each about 10 feet square, generally built in one block with the school, is quite out of date, The houses now built are larger, always detached, and are provided with conveniences such as a bathroom, which ten years ago would have been considered as wholly unnecessary luxuries.

Three schools collapsed for want of attendance during the year, viz., the Half-time Schools at Eurandelong, Lalla Rookh, and Summerhill; and the Half-time School at Mimosa East will not be re-opened in 1895.

Applications for new schools at Pinkerton, near Cootamundra; Langwell, near Bethungra; East Lynne, near Berry Jerry, and Jackson's Waterholes, near Narrandera, were declined; but it is probable that a school will be established at Jackson's Waterholes, under modified conditions, during 1895, and that the school at Millenbong will be reopened at a new site.

A new school was opened at Big Mimosa, and another will open in January at Wantabadgery.

As regards accommodation, there is plenty of room for allcomers. The year's work has been a good one, and there is no reason to anticipate any less successful results for the future.

L. E. LAWFORD,
District Inspector.

Wagga, 7th January, 1895.

ANNEX Z2.

Inspector Friend's Report.

There were at the beginning of this year 95 schools in existence under my supervision; 3 new schools (Stockinbinga Public, Reefton Public, and Wedallion Provisional) have since been established; and a like number (Calabash, Grogan, and Memagong Provisionals) closed in consequence of insufficient attendance. The number in actual operation now is, therefore the same as at the commencement of the year. It has been decided to establish a Provisional School at Hillmont, and the advisableness of opening one at Binni Creek, and of re-opening Memagong Provisional, is under consideration.

Of the 98 schools in operation during any part of the year, 96 received a regular inspection; the other 2 (Calabash and Grogan) ceased to exist during the first quarter, before they could be subjected to the usual test. Seven underwent an ordinary inspection. Of the 96 regularly inspected, 89 were found above, 2 up to, and 5 below standard—a somewhat better result than that obtained last year. I wish here to place on record my indebtedness to Messrs. Lawford, Thomas, and Sheehy for the ready and valuable assistance rendered by them in the inspection of 22 of my schools, in consequence of my lengthy illness, the result of a serious buggy accident in December, 1893.

The "estimated proficiency of pupils" discloses a steady improvement in the majority of the subjects taught; the advance is the most noticeable in algebra.

Some of the more common faults in teaching, and the results attendant thereon, may properly be mentioned here:—

(*a*.) The mechanical part of reading is, as a rule, well executed; but the treatment of the subject matter and text is too often unprofitable. Some teachers still fall into the error of covering more ground than that set down in the standards, with the result that the work is not done as intelligently and thoroughly as might be desired, and their pupils fail to acquire that intimacy with words, and that useful general knowledge, which properly conducted reading lessons would be the means of insuring.

(*b*.) The results in spelling, dictation, parsing, and analysis, meet the standards very fairly; but many of the pupils, when required to express themselves in original composition, make blunders in spelling and in the construction of sentences, though they could point out the errors if asked to do so. As a matter of fact, the pupils are not always trained to be accurate in placing their ideas upon paper, and their efforts are too often reviewed with insufficient care. I have endeavoured to correct faulty methods of dealing with the subject, and instructed the teachers concerned to give due prominence to this important branch of the school course.

(*c*.) In many instances pupils have passed well in higher arithmetic, but failed to satisfy in the more elementary rules—a circumstance which evidences the omission of frequent and systematic revision of former work. In some cases, too, the questions chosen are not of a sufficiently practical character.

The undermentioned schools were represented in the recent University Examinations:—Grenfell, 1 junior; Tipperary Gully, 2 juniors; Young, 4 juniors (one of these secured a matriculation pass).

The classification of pupils is better arranged than formerly, and the tendency on the part of inexperienced and the less efficient teachers of small schools to subdivide their classes into a useless and unworkable number of sections has been almost entirely removed. The discipline is, with very few exceptions, most satisfactory.

The school buildings are well distributed throughout the district, afford more than the necessary accommodation, and the majority of them are in a satisfactory condition. Needful works (chiefly painting and minor repairs) which had to be postponed in consequence of insufficient funds, will be undertaken during 1895.

The works carried out during the year, under the Inspector's supervision, are mentioned hereunder:—

		£	s.	d.
Erection of 1 school building	Cost	135	10	0
Repairs to 34 school buildings	,,	366	10	3
Repairs to 6 school residences	,,	38	14	0

Improvements, repairs, &c., have been effected at the following schools by the Architect:—

Cowra, Yarra, Nubba, Young, and Monteagle Public; and under the same supervision, the erection of residences for the teachers at Barmedman and Stockinbingal.

The following list shows the numerical strength of the teaching staff of the district:—

Principal Teachers, Mistresses, and Assistants—	
Class 1 B	3
,, 2 A	9
,, 2 B	6
,, 3 A	34
,, 3 B	10
,, 3 C	4
Unclassified	29
Work-mistress	1
Pupil-teachers—	
Class 1	3
,, 2	6
,, 3	8
,, 4	0
Total	113

Speaking generally, the teachers are exemplary in conduct, zealous, and competent. The pupil-teachers, as a whole, show good aptitude for their work, and promise well. The schools, in most cases, have made an advance in point of efficiency during the year, and the educational prospects of the district are decidedly favourable.

CHAS. J. W. FRIEND,
Inspector.

Young, 24th December, 1894.

ANNEX Z3.

Inspector Pearson's Report.

At the commencement of 1894 there were 83 schools in operation, classified as—Public, 53; Provisional, 15; Half-time, 14; House-to-house, 1. Total, 83.

During the year Brocklesby West Public, Lalalty Public, Savernake Provisional, Leniston Provisional, and Burrumbuttock East Half-time were closed.

Lalalty and Leniston were re-opened as Half-time, Oakey Farm and Tarramia Half-time were established, and Ulandra Half-time re-opened and worked in connection with Walbundrie.

Berrigan Provisional and Jingellic Provisional were raised to the rank of Public.

At the close of 1894 the schools, therefore, were:—Public, 53; Provisional, 11; Half-time, 18; House-to-house, 1. Total, 83.

The educational requirements of the district are well met, but it is probable a few small schools will be established during first half of 1895.

The total number of schools and departments open during 1894, or any portion thereof, was 86. All of these received a regular inspection.

Of these 86 schools, 7 were below standard, 8 up to, and 71 exceeded standard limits.

Dictation, music, and science show a slight retrogression; whereas all the other subjects of examination show an advance, in many instances very marked.

A general improvement in organisation and discipline is visible. With the exception of a few isolated cases, the teachers show commendable care, perseverance, and taste in connection with their premises. The

The staff of teachers employed in this section at end of the year, consisted of :—Principal teachers, 72; mistresses, 2; assistants, 5; pupil teachers, 10; work-mistress, 1—total, 90.

School accommodation, allowing 8 square feet per child :—

Accommodation existing at beginning of 1894	5,305
Additional accommodation provided	74
Accommodation lost by closing, &c....	101
Accommodation existing at end of 1894	5,278

The December enrolment was 3,027, hence it will be seen the accommodation is considerably more than sufficient.

No new school buildings have been erected either by the Inspector or Architect, nor were there any in progress at the end of the year.

Twenty-one school buildings and 4 residences have been repaired and improved by the Inspector, at a total cost of £212 0s. 9d.

With but few exceptions the teachers are earnest and zealous, and are held in esteem.

The efficiency of the schools has slightly increased, and the prospects for 1895 are good.

T. PEARSON,
Inspector.

Albury, 1st January, 1895.

ANNEX Z4.

Inspector McKenzie's Report.

At the close of last year there were 62 schools in operation in this district, two of which, Purnamoota and Tongul, were not re-opened after the Christmas vacation.

Sixty schools, therefore, resumed work in 1894, making, with 4 new schools, a total of 64 schools in operation during the current year, viz., Public, 49; Provisional, 7; House-to-house, 7; Evening School, 1.

The above mentioned include House-to-house Schools opened during the year at Brobenah, Wanganella, and Nunnagoyt, and an Evening School at Deniliquin.

Umberumberka Public and Booroorban Provisional having been closed, and the boys' and girls' departments at Alma amalgamated, there are now, in all, 61 schools in operation.

An unusual number of applications for the establishment of schools was received. Those from Hermitage, Moralla, Coobool, Moorna, Lynwood, and Colinroobie, were declined; a Provisional School was sanctioned at White Cliffs; and itinerant teachers have been promised, conditionally, at Jondaryan, Hill Plain and Brassi, Connorgie and Cavan, Tareena and Cal Lal. It is, however, doubtful whether the conditions will be complied with.

The Public Schools at Milparinka and Mount Browne, and the House-to-house Stations at Wanganella and Booroorban are to be converted into Half-time Schools, and Brobenah is to become a Public School.

In all probability work will be resumed in 1895 with 62 schools in operation, viz., Public, 46; Provisional, 7; Half-time, 4; House-to-house, 4; Evening School, 1.

The decrease in the population of the Barrier District through the closing of mines, and dismissal of hands consequent on the fall in silver, has made itself felt in the diminished attendance of the smaller schools in outlying localities. The central schools in Broken Hill, however, still maintain their average through the influx of population from surrounding neighbourhoods; but, during the incoming year, a decreased attendance in the larger schools, and the closing of several of the smaller ones may reasonably be expected.

Through the large areas held by the settlers in this sparsely peopled district, there are, of necessity, a few isolated families; but, speaking generally, the schools are well distributed, within easy reach of the vast majority of the residents, and satisfactorily meet the requirements of the people.

The gross enrolment for the year was 6,747 pupils, and the average attendance 3,572, whilst existing buildings provide seats for 6,418. The accommodation, therefore, is ample for present requirements.

Repairs to 31 schools and 10 residences, at a cost of £431 5s. 7d., have been carried out, or are now nearing completion; and the expenditure of a further sum of £71 0s. 6d. has been authorised. A residence is in course of erection at Carrathool at a cost of £340; and water was laid on at the Broken Hill Schools at a cost of £53.

All schools were fully inspected, and, almost without exception, their general efficiency was found to be satisfactory. Of 63 schools examined, 61, or 96 per cent., were up to or above the standard, and only two schools were below, a result which compares favourably with that of previous years.

Banks have been established in most of the leading schools, and arboriculture receives a fair amount of attention. Cadet corps, however, exist in only two schools, and only one school appears in the list of passes at the University examinations.

There are 118 Teachers of all ranks employed in this section, including 53 principal Teachers, 7 Mistresses, 31 Assistants, 24 Pupil Teachers, and 3 Sewing Mistresses. Of the teachers, as a body, it may be said, that they are respectable, industrious, and loyal.

The school buildings, with few exceptions, are in very good repair, and all are well supplied with books, furniture, and other requisites.

The present educational requirements of the district have been fully provided for; the schools are in a satisfactory condition, and the prospects for the new year are hopeful.

A. D. McKENZIE,
Inspector.

Marrickville, 29th December, 1894.

ANNEX Z5.

District-Inspector Long's Report.

The divisions of my district for inspectoral supervision have remained unchanged, and consist of the Mudgee, or Eastern Section, the Dubbo, or Western Section, and the Wellington or Central Section.

At the end of the former year there were 225 schools in the district. At the beginning of this year fifteen were transferred to the Mudgee Section, from the Maitland District, fourteen from the Mudgee to the Central, and two from the Central, to the Dubbo Section. Two schools were opened, and nine closed. There were in operation during the year 242 schools in all, but at its close this number was reduced to 238, and of these, 77 are in the Wellington Section, 97 in the Mudgee, and 64 in the Dubbo Section.

The aggregate capacity of the buildings in which these schools are conducted, is sufficient for 13,426 pupils, at 8 ft. of floor space each, while the enrolment for the year, allowing for multiple enrolments, was 11,085 and the average attendance 7,057·5. The accommodation provided is therefore ample in the aggregate, and in no individual case is it insufficient for the average attendance. All the schools, with three exceptions, are in fairly good repair, but in a number of cases, painting and improvements, not perhaps of an actually necessary nature, are desirable, and action for effecting these has already been initiated.

During the year, under inspectors' supervision, three school-rooms and two weather-sheds have been built, and fifty-five schoolrooms, and twelve residences repaired, at an outlay of £811 3s. 6d., and similar work, to the amount of £236 8s., was in progress, but incomplete, at the end of the year.

Excepting one half-time school, closed early in the year, all the schools were regularly inspected, 105 by Mr. Inspector Rooney, 67 by Mr. Inspector Baillie, and 69 by myself.

From the Return of Inspection it appears, that of 241 schools inspected, 228, or more than 94 per cent., satisfied, or exceeded standard in regard to general efficiency, which indicates, that the schools are, with very few exceptions, under diligent, competent, and successful management.

The

The discipline, and the organization in details under the teacher's control, we rarely found to be otherwise than creditable. As a rule the appearance of pupils shows careful attention to neatness, while their behaviour and deportment in school are all that could be desired. It is to be regretted that the effect of the influences which provide these desirable results, should, in so many cases, fail to operate beyond the school boundaries. In nearly every school there is observed evidence of careful effort to arrange all details of organisation in accordance with prescribed rules, and to render the general appearance as cheerful and pleasing as possible. Much attention continues to be devoted to planting trees and forming flower beds, and in this way the appearance of the school grounds has been much improved in many places.

In the following table are shown the number of pupils examined in the several subjects of instruction, and the percentage of passes in each :—

Subjects.	Number of Pupils Examined.	Percentage of Passes.	Subjects.	Number of Pupils Examined.	Percentage of Passes.
Reading	7,799	84·1	Music	5,827	69·6
Writing	7,727	81·9	French	37	89·1
Dictation	6,396	78·4	Euclid	308	74·6
Arithmetic	7,607	75·6	Algebra	65	87·7
Grammar	2,808	77·3	Mensuration	312	69·8
Geography	2,808	80·2	Latin	80	90·1
History	2,775	73·7	Needlework	2,642	81·4
Scripture	7,341	73·3	Drill	6,997	75·6
Object Lessons	7,313	75·5	Natural Science	138	92·0
Drawing	7,330	76·9			

The above percentages, being in no case below 69 per cent., are satisfactory in every subject, and may fairly be regarded as evidence that the teaching generally is of creditable efficiency. They show an improvement on the results of the former year.

The number of teachers employed in the district at the end of the year was 274. Their classifications and position are shown in the following table :—

	I A.		I B.		II A.		II B.		III A.		III B.		III C.		Unclassified.		Totals.		Grand Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Principal Teachers	1	...	1	...	23	...	10	2	54	11	18	14	8	11	28	22	143	60	203
Mistresses of Departments	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Assistants	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	6	1	3	...	1	2	6	7	20	27
Totals	1	...	1	1	25	7	10	4	56	17	19	17	8	12	30	28	150	86	236
	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Probationers.										
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.									
Pupil Teachers	5	6	3	8	6	2	1	4	...	1							15	21	36
Work-mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							...	2	2
Total Teachers of all ranks																	165	109	274

The teachers are, with few exceptions, of correct general deportment, and are zealous and successful in the performance of the important duties entrusted to them by the Department. Occasionally, an unbecoming deportment in details of manner, or perhaps costume is observed, and a tendency even in public to practices of, at best, but doubtful propriety, which cannot but lower a teacher in social esteem and diminish his personal influence and usefulness. Instances of such defective recognition of the becoming, and failure to intelligently appreciate the responsibilities voluntarily undertaken in assuming the office of teacher, are, fortunately, but few ; it is regretted that there should be any. As a rule the staff of the district are of exemplary general demeanour, and are popular and highly esteemed. Only four complaints against teachers have occurred during the year for investigation, being less, I believe, than any former year.

The Pupil Teachers, 36 in number, have displayed satisfactory aptitude, diligence, and usefulness, and have, without exception, gained favourable reports.

Summary.

The schools of the district, with those in process of establishment, are sufficient for its present educational requirements. The efficiency, and material condition of the existing schools are, with the exception of very few, satisfactory. The teachers, as a body, have shown creditable diligence and efficiency. The general results indicate that the year's work has been attended by a satisfactory degree of success in regard to the objects proposed to be achieved.

I forward with this the reports of the officers associated with me in the supervision of the district.

GEORGE ED. LONG,
District Inspector.

Waverley, 7th January, 1895.

ANNEX Z6.

INSPECTOR ROONEY'S REPORT.

The number of schools in the Mudgee section, at the beginning of the year 1894, was 97.

The following schools were closed in the early part of the year on account of diminished attendance:—Bara Creek Public, Brogan's Creek Half-time, and World's End House-to-house which was only in operation for one day during the year. The Half-time School at Campbell's Creek was withdrawn from the Department, in July, by the owner of the buildings.

The following schools were, in February, transferred to the central section of the district :—Ben Buckley Half-time, Bimbijong Half-time, Birriwa Provisional, Coolah Bridge Provisional, Cainbill Creek Provisional, Coolah Public, Dapper Public, Leadville Public, Lambing Hill Public, Narrangerie Provisional, Tallawang Public, and Tarrabran House-to-house School.

Fifteen schools were transferred from the Maitland District to the Mudgee section of the Wellington District, viz., Borambil, Cassilis, Merriwa, Ulan, and Wallar, Public; Bow Ridge, Cattle Creek, Cooba Bulga, Collaroy, Lower Munmurra, Redwell, Turill, and Wagoribil, Half-time ; Munmurra Provisional, and the House School at Oxley's Peak.

In December, a leased school-room at Kellick was handed over to the Department, and will be opened as a Half-time School in place of Bow Ridge, which closed at the end of the year.

At the close of 1894 there were in operation in this section 54 Public, 7 Provisional, 30 Half-time, and 6 House-to-house schools. A new school, to take the place of an unsuitable building, is in course of erection at Wagoribil.

It has been decided to establish a Provisional School at Breakfast Creek. Twelve schools and three residences have received substantial repairs under my supervision. A weather-shed has been erected at Warrangunyah.

The schools and residences at Millsville, Turill, and Lawson's Creek are now undergoing alterations and repairs. Repairs are in progress, under the supervision of the Architect, at Hill End, Mudgee, and Tambaroora.

With the exception of one Public and two Half-time, all school buildings are in a fair state of repair and suitable for educational purposes. Omitting Menah Public, Collingwood and Munmurra Provisional, all the Public and Provisional Schools—and in addition, seventeen of the Half-time—are vested in the Department. Thirteen Public Schools are not provided with residences.

The

The schools in this section of the district give accommodation sufficient for 3,845 pupils, or 387 more than were nrolled for any quarter.

In most instances the ornamental trees in school play-grounds are well cared for by the teachers.

Enrolment and Attendance.

The total enrolment for the year was 4,143. Of this number 422 were returned as pupils of more than one school. The enrolment and average for each quarter of the year are shown hereunder :—

	Enrolment.	Average.
First quarter	3,458	2446·4
Second ,,	3,435	2604·3
Third ,,	3,421	2439·4
Fourth ,,	3,406	2566·3

The compulsory clauses of the Public Instruction Act have been duly administered.

The amount of school fees received for the year was £1,253 13s 6½d., and the fees in arrear amounted to £26 15s 1½d. There were at the end of the year 291 free pupils, almost entirely in the mining districts.

Inspection.

There were 99 schools in operation during the year or part of it. Excepting the Half-time School at Brogan's Creek, which was closed for want of attendance early in the year, all received regular inspection. I also inspected 7 schools in the Central section.

Two thousand seven hundred and eighty-six pupils were examined in this section of the district.

The attainments of the pupils showed considerable improvement this year in all subjects but Scripture, Euclid, and Mensuration. Music and Drill are still imperfectly taught.

Efficiency of Schools.

Four Half-time Schools were below the standard; 4 Public, 1 Provisional, 5 Half-time, and 1 House-to-House School reached it, while 51 Public, 6 Provisional, 21 Half-time, and 5 House-to-House Schools exceeded it. Thus 96 per cent. of the schools either satisfied or exceeded the requirements of standard.

There are in this section of the district 1 teacher of the first-class, 19 of the second, 52 of the third, and 15 unclassified. Five of the teachers unclassified are ex-pupil teachers. There are 12 pupil teachers, 4 of whom are in Class I., 3 in Class II., 4 in Class III., and 1 in Class IV. As a body the teachers are zealous and intelligent. Only one complaint was made against a teacher during the year.

Summary.

(*a*) This section of the district is well provided with the means of education. (*b*) The material condition of the schools, with few exceptions, is satisfactory. (*c*) The organisation and the general discipline of the schools are satisfactory.

The results indicate that steady and useful work has been done during the past year.

JOHN P. ROONEY,
Inspector.

Mudgee, 24th December, 1894.

ANNEX Z 7.

Inspector Baillie's Report.

The number of schools in operation during the whole, or some portion of the year 1894, in the Dubbo section of the Wellington District, was :—

Public	41
Provisional	7
Half-time	8
House-to-House	10
Total	66 schools

Rocky Glen Public, Moonbar Creek Provisional, Bone Bone and Yarragreen House-to-House, were closed through insufficient attendance. A new school (Half-time) was opened at Tilpa, and worked with Kallara, formerly a Provisional but converted into a Half-time owing to reduced attendance. Belar Creek was converted from a House School into a Provisional, and Kerbin Station closed. Biamble Station, worked in conjunction with Bundulla, was closed through small attendance, and a station was opened at Merrygoen in lieu thereof. Gumbalie Half-time, temporarily closed, was re-opened. Tooraweenah Provisional was converted into a Public. A new school has been completed at Carinda, and will be opened immediately after the Christmas vacation; and a new school will be established at Raby, near Warren, shortly after the beginning of the year. Eschol and Eulomogo Public Schools were transferred from Mr. District Inspector Long's section to this section at the beginning of 1894.

The number of schools in operation at the close of the year was :—

Public	40
Provisional	7
Half-time	8
House-to-House	9
Total	64 schools in full working

School Buildings.

The buildings are in fairly good condition. Repairs of a greater or lesser extent have been effected at fifteen schools, viz. :—Angledool, Barradine, Barringun, Binnaway, Belar Creek, Bourke, Coonamble, Goodooga, Gulargambone, Louth, Narramine, Tooraweenah, Wanaaring, Warkton, and Warren—the first 14 under Inspectoral supervision, at a cost of £182 17s. 1d., and the latter (Warren) under the supervision of the Architect, at a cost of £94.

Three residences, viz. :—Brocklehurst, Gilgandra, and Narromine, underwent repairs at a cost of £95 18s. 6d.

The works in progress, but not completed, are :—New verandah to Eringonia Public School, and repairs to the Public School at Byerock; the cost of the former, £20 5s., and of the latter, £15 17s. 6d. Repairs, painting, &c., are in course of progress under the Architect's supervision, at the Superior Public School, Dubbo; cost, £115.

A new Provisional School has been erected at Carinda, at a cost of £60. This school will supply a long felt want, as the nearest school to that township is Walgett, 45 miles distant.

The space at the end of the year 1893 provided for 5,306 pupils; at the close of 1894 the accommodation showed a decrease of 23 places.

Enrolment and Average Attendance.

The year just ended, as compared with last, shows a slight decrease in the enrolment, but an increase in the attendance :—

	1893.		1894.	
	Enrolment.	Av. attendance.	Enrolment.	Av. attendance.
First Quarter	3,634	2484·3	3,553	2392·2
Second ,,	3,629	2431·8	3,531	2472·5
Third ,,	3,627	2505·7	3,457	2419·7
Fourth ,,	3,534	2232·5	3,431	2469·4

Inspection, Instruction, and Discipline.

All the schools in operation received a regular inspection, 6 an ordinary inspection, and several received incidental inspections as opportunities offered. Of the 66 schools inspected 60 were above standard, 5 up to and 1 below.

Of the 2,704 pupils examined, 279, or just over 10 per cent., were presented for exemption certificates. Of these 168, a percentage of 60, passed. The majority of those who were unsuccessful failed in one subject only, viz., arithmetic or dictation.

The discipline has improved considerably, notwithstanding the fact that corporal punishment is rarely inflicted in the smaller schools. The children are docile, well-behaved, and respectful.

Great care and attention are bestowed upon the grounds of the Public School at Girilambone; and to enhance the beauty of the whole surroundings a neat and well-kept flower garden has been tastefully laid out.

Of flower gardens in connection with teachers' residences, many are fairly well attended to; the one at Bourke deserves special mention.

A good substantial weathershed has been erected at the Bulbodney School by the teacher and boys attending the school; passion fruit vines have been planted around, and in course of time will form a cool shade.

A neat wire fence was placed around the Tooraweenah School by the teacher and one of the residents who takes a deep interest in Public School work.

Teaching Staff.

Taken as a whole the teachers, assistants, and pupil teachers in this section of the District are enthusiastic, zealous, and industrious; of good moral character and of good repute.

Their classifications are as follows:—

Teachers—	
1 A	0
1 B	2
2 A	10
2 B	7
3 A	12
3 B	13
3 C	6
Unclassified	22
Total	72
Pupil Teachers—	
Class 1	4
,, 2	5
,, 3	3
,, 4	2
Total	14

There is a workmistress at the Superior School, Dubbo. Total of all grades, 87.

The number of unclassified teachers is becoming less each year.

Summary.

The accommodation is sufficient and well distributed.

The progress made during the year is very satisfactory.

The teachers, with one or two exceptions, are industrious and respectable.

The outlook for 1895 is healthy.

J. W. E. BAILLIE,
Inspector.

Dubbo, 31st December, 1894.

ANNEX Z 8.

Report of the Principal of the Training School, Fort Street.

The enrolment of students for the year 1894 was 54. Very early in the session one student was granted exemption from attendance for a period of twelve months, owing to serious illness. The remaining 53 completed their course of training. Of this number 28 were in the first year, and 25 in the second year.

Course of Study.

All students, matriculated and non-matriculated, attended the Sydney University, and went through the course of study for first, second or third year, as prescribed by the Senate. They attended the Training School every afternoon for practical teaching and instruction in the following professional subjects:—

School Management.—Theory and History of Education; Public Instruction Act and Regulations; Practical School Management; The Kindergarten Principle.

Drawing.—Practical, Plane, and Solid Geometry; Perspective: Blackboard Practice.

Music.—Sutton's Theory of Music; Four Part Songs; Stainer's Harmony; Voice Training.

Drill.—Squad, Company, and Battalion Drill; Manual and Firing Exercise; Physical Drill, with and without Rifle; Single-stick Practice.

Practical Training.

A systematic course of Lectures, on the Principles and Practice of Teaching and Class Management, was delivered during the Session. Specimen, Test, and Criticism Lessons were regularly given, and the students had frequent practice in actual Teaching during the year.

Staff.

The Staff for the year consisted of the Principal, who is also Head Master of the Model School; Mr. Finney, Teacher of the Practising School; Mr. Woodhouse, Drawing Master; Mr. Alpen, Music Master; Mr. Powrie, Teacher of Manual Training; Q.M.S. Smith, Teacher of Drill.

Manual Training.

The students were divided into four groups for Manual Training, and the members of each group attended the workshop in succession, for one hour in each week. This has always been a very popular branch of the Training School, and good results have been obtained from year to year. The subjoined table shows the results for this year.

	Nature of Pass.			Total.
	Honours.	First Grade.	Second Grade.	
First year Students	2	2	23	27
Second year Students	1	1	10	12

EXAMINATIONS.

The Annual Examinations were held in December. The Examination in the professional subjects—viz., reading, writing, art of teaching, drawing, music, and drill—was held in the week commencing December 3rd. The University Examination commenced on December 6th. The following tables give full particulars concerning these Examinations :—

Nature of Examination.	Number of Students.	
	Seniors.	Juniors.
University—First year	11	27
,, Second year	14	—
,, Third year	—	1
Examination in Professional Subjects	25	27*

* One absent through illness.

The number who passed was :—

Nature of Examination.	Number of Students.	
	Seniors.	Juniors.
University, 1st year	7	14
,, 2nd ,,	10	.....
,, 3rd ,,	.....	1
Examination in professional subjects	25	27

The gentlemanly demeanour of the students of this session, and their earnest desire to succeed as teachers, have been very pleasing features in the year's work.

Scholarships.

The list of scholarships at the end of the year was :—

	Senior.	Junior.
Scholarships	15	14
Half scholarships	10	11
Without scholarships	...	3

Drill.

Early in the year the Training College Battalion was disbanded. The drill was not affected by the change. Systematic practical instruction in squad and company movements was regularly given by Q.M.S. Smith to both students and pupil-teachers, and special attention was paid to physical drill. Many of the students and pupil-teachers joined the Rifle Club affiliated to the Public Schools Amateur Athletic Association, and took regular practice at the Randwick Rifle Range. The examination in drill was held in December, with the result that 25 seniors and 27 juniors passed.

PUPIL-TEACHERS' CLASSES.

The following table gives the enrolment and attendance in the pupil-teachers' classes :—

Classes.	Enrolment.			Ordinary Attendance.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
I	36	65	101	94
II	37	92	129	120
III	15	37	52	48
IV	19	1	20	17
Totals	107	195	302	279

The course of study for the year was music and drawing in third and fourth classes, Latin and French in first and second classes, drill (calisthenics for females) in all classes. The male pupil-teachers were divided into two groups, which were drilled on alternate Saturday mornings. The female pupil-teachers were arranged in four classes, and each class in succession received instruction in drill once in the month. The teachers engaged in the Saturday Classes were :—Mr. Maclardy, M.A., Latin and French, class I, males ; Mr. Smith, M.A., Latin, class I, females, class II, males ; Dr. Thibault, French, class I, females ; Mr. Taylor, M.A., LL.B., Latin (first section) and French, class II, females ; Mr. Flannery, Latin (second section), class II, females ; Mr. Stephenson, M.A., Latin, class II, males ; Mr. Woodhouse, Mrs. O'Byrne, and Miss Douglas, drawing, classes III and IV ; Mr. Cotterill, vocal music, classes III and IV ; Captain Mulholland, calisthenics, females, all classes ; Q.M.S. Smith, drill, all classes, males.

TIME-TABLE for Saturday Classes.

Classes	9·15 to 10·15 a.m.	10·15 to 11·15 a.m.	Recess.	11·15 a.m. to 12.
I	Latin.	French.	In case of classes due for drill, lesson closed at 11 a.m.	Drill, according to arrangement.
II	,,	,,		
III	Music.	Drawing.		
IV	,,	,,		

The male pupil-teachers of the city and adjacent suburbs received instruction in Latin and French on Wednesday afternoon in each week, from 4·30 to 5·30, in the Castlereagh-street Public School.

The work done in the Saturday and Wednesday Classes has been fairly satisfactory, and the conduct generally has been good. At the end of the year the Minister decided to discontinue these classes.

29th January, 1895.

J. W. TURNER,
Principal.

ANNEX Z9.

Report of Principal of Hurlstone Training School.

I. The Students.

The enrolment of students for 1894 was 50, 25 seniors or second year students, and 25 juniors or first year students. Of the 25 seniors 12 succeeded in matriculating. One junior presented herself for Matriculation Examination, and was successful in passing. Three of those seniors who failed decided to avail themselves of the permission to attend day lectures at the University, which was allowed to non-matriculants for the first time by the Department of Public Instruction. There have thus been 16 students receiving the University lectures :—

12 Seniors who matriculated.
1 Junior ,, ,,
3 Seniors who failed to matriculate.

The remaining 10 senior students have studied at the Training School for the second-class classification.

The health of the students has been very good, and their conduct highly exemplary.

The results of the Annual Examination held in December, 1893, are shown in the following tables :—

Nature of Examination.	Number of Students.	
	Seniors.	Juniors.
University, first year	18	.....
Special Training School Examination	5	.....
,, ,,	.....	30
	23	30

The number who passed was :—

Nature of Examination.	Number of Students.	
	Seniors.	Juniors.
University, first year; and Department's Certificate of II A	9	.....
Special Training School Evamination, and Department's Certificate of II A	5	.....
Special Training School Examination, and Department's Certificate of III A	.....	30
	14	30

The 9 students who failed at the First Year University Examinations were granted Deferred Examinations in March, 1894. Four were successful in passing, and were awarded the II A Certificate; of the 5 who failed at the Deferred Examination 1 was awarded the II B Certificate, 3 obtained III A, and 1 was awarded II A, as she failed in only one subject—Algebra.

In view of the reduction next year of the training session to 12 months, the present juniors—those who have been in the Training School this year only—are allowed to compete at the current examination for any classification up to, and inclusive of, II A.

It will be seen that there are practically three classes during nine months of the year—(1) Those attending the University ; (2) those who have failed to matriculate ; (3) the juniors.

II. The Course of Study.

1. For students attending the University :—
   (*a*) First year's course as described by the Senate.
   (*b*) At the Training School :—School Management, Music, and—unless the required certificates be already taken—Drawing.
2. For Senior Students not attending the University :—
   English :—Bacon's Essays, I to XXI inclusive; Meiklejohn's Book of English, Longmans' School Composition.
   Latin :—Virgil's Æneid, V ; Arnold's Composition.
   French :—"Le Médecin malgré lui," and "Polyeucte."
   Mathematics :—Arithmetic ; Algebra, to Progressions ; Geometry, Euclid I to IV.
   Drawing, Vocal Music and Theory, School Management, and Elementary Physics and Chemistry.
3. For the Junior Students :—
   English :—Bacon's Essays, 1 to XXI inclusive; Meiklejohn's Book of English, Longmans' School Composition.
   French :—Macmillan's Third Year ; "La Fille du Chanoine," and "La Mère de la Marquise," by Edmond About.
   Latin :—"Cicero pro Milone," Arnold's Composition, Smith's Latin Grammar.
   Mathematics :—Arithmetic ; Algebra, to L.C.M. inclusive ; Euclid, Book I, with deductions.
   School Management :—Gladman's School Work, Compilation of School Records, History of Educational Reforms.
   Music :—Sutton's Theory, Stainer's Harmony, Staff Notation and Tonic Sol-fa.
   Natural Science :—Physiology, Elementary Chemistry and Physics.
   Domestic Economy :—Needlework, Cookery.
   Drawing :—Model, Geometrical, Perspective.
   Drill :—Calisthenics, School Drill.

III. Practical Training.

The practical training has consisted of :—

(*a*) Weekly attendance of two students at a time in the practising class.
(*b*) Weekly criticism lessons, in which the students' style of teaching is criticised by fellow-students ; the Mistress of the Practising School, Miss S. H. Nicholls ; and the Principal of the Training School.
(*c*) Model lessons in drill and calisthenics given to fellow-students or to children, under the direction of Captain Mulholland.
(*d*) Weekly half-hour lessons in music given to the children by the students, under the direction of Herr Alpen.

IV. Physical Training.

The students receive instructions in calisthenics twice a week, the subjects taught being military drill, gallery-lesson exercises, Swedish calisthenic exercises ; the use of dumb-bells, poles, and Indian clubs. In this subject, the students have made most gratifying progress.

Other physical exercise consists of a daily walk, lawn tennis, or lawn croquet.

V. Natural Science Teaching.

The teaching of Physiology is made by Dr. Roth, the Instructor, of a practical nature; and in addition to the essons on Anatomy and Physiology, the students have received very useful instruction in a series of lessons on "First aid to the injured."

Lessons in Elementary Chemistry and Physics are given weekly by Mr. Taylor, M.A., and are very useful as being the groundwork of many of the object-lessons which the students will be required to give when teaching.

VI. The June Examinations.

The special June examination in Drawing was first held in 1889, by request of the students, who thought by working off the Geometrical Drawing at an early period to have more time for other subjects towards the end of the year. The success of the experiment, better at first than was anticipated, has not been quite so good this year. Out of 30 candidates—24 juniors and 6 seniors—eleven (11) passed, 8 juniors and 3 seniors. Some years ago, several pupil-teachers gained the Geometrical Drawing Certificate—sometimes from the Department of Public Instruction, and sometimes from the Technical College—before entering the Training School. If this course were adopted generally, the teacher would be able to devote all her attention in the Training School to Perspective, and to a thorough practice of Blackboard Object-Drawing. The teacher, Miss Douglas, is most efficient and thorough in her work.

The special examination in Needlework was also held in June; 24 juniors were examined, and all passed. This examination differs from the Drawing above-mentioned, inasmuch as it is set only on the half-year's work, whereas the Drawing is properly the full year's work.

VII. The Premises.

The premises and grounds are in good order.

MARY M. EVERITT,
Principal.

10th December, 1894.

APPENDIX XIII.

REPORT ON DRAWING.

Every school and every individual child in the Metropolitan District has been examined orally and practically during the year with the results embodied in the appended tables.

The teaching of Practical Geometry is more efficient, that of Object Drawing is seldom so, owing to the causes mentioned in my last report. Fortunately the former is by far the most important from the point of view of technical usefulness, the only difficulty experienced being that of providing a class with suitable instruments.

Appliances.

Many schools are now provided with a good selection of casts for advanced Freehand Drawing, and the improved copies are gradually making their way into the schools. Models and suitable objects are, however, generally speaking, very much wanted.

High School for Girls.

The painstaking and conscientious teaching of Miss Bowmaker, and Miss Ellis, has maintained the work at a higher level than might reasonably be expected from non-professional teachers of the subject. The tests applied were much more exacting than are used in the Public Schools, notwithstanding which over 76 per cent passed, and the average mark was nearly "Good."

Saturday Classes

Owing to the greatly reduced number of Third Class Pupil-teachers, and practical extinction of the Fourth Class, the classes have been of a much more manageable size, and it has been possible to give the individual attention demanded by the subject. The results of the late examinations are not yet known, but I do not anticipate much improvement in consequence of the very perfunctory way in which the majority pursue their studies. It is to be hoped that the dependence on their own efforts now forced upon them will prove an incentive to greater exertion.

Training Schools.

The work of the past year has been only fairly satisfactory, and I am inclined to expect better results under a system which will concentrate the attention of the students more fully on professional aims and subjects. Under the new arrangement it will be possible to make a more advantageous disposition of the work of the year than it has been during the past year, so far at least as the junior students were concerned. In view of the shortened term of training, it will undoubtedly be to the advantage of the students to make an effort to take their Practical Geometry before entering, and if this cannot be done, it would be a great help to them to have mastered the Plane Geometry, so as to be free to devote their time to Solid Geometry, and Perspective which are more difficult to acquire by private study.

Examinations of Pupil Teachers.

The results in these Examinations are too curiously conflicting to allow of any sweeping conclusions being drawn. Still, as a whole, they show that the country candidates surpass those of the metropolis by 6 per cent., and in view of the fact that the former have enjoyed fewer advantages, it appears that they more than compensate for this by greater application and desire to excel.

In the Examinations for Training, candidates do not consider that "increased proficiency" is expected. They rely, apparently, on their knowledge of one or two years back, and seem to think any further study superfluous. The result is that the work shows lessened rather than increased skill.

Results of Inspection.

Appended are the results of my inspections, showing the number of children examined in each department, with the number of passes, and the percentage as compared with last year :—

Schools.	Departments.	Classes.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Totals.
82	180	1,067	11,388	10,329	13,829	35,546

	Up to Standard.	Below Standard.	Total.	Passes, 1894.	Passes, 1893.
Boys	7,754	3,634	11,388	68·1	65·3
Girls	6,655	3,674	10,329	64·4	64·0
Infants	10,094	3,735	13,829	72·9	68·0
	24,503	11,043	35,546	69·2	65·7

The increased number of infants working on the Kindergarten system makes it possible to bring a larger percentage up to a satisfactory standard, and accounts for the great improvement. Greater attention to class teaching and the improvement in Practical Geometry, already noted, has effected, I think, the advance noticeable in the passes among the boys.

The growing interest manifested by the Teachers in the subject of Drawing is shown by the frequent requests made for visits of instruction, requests which I have fewer opportunities of complying with than I could wish.

FREDERIC W. WOODHOUSE,
Superintendent of Drawing.

Sydney, 16th January, 1895.

APPENDIX XIV.

REPORT ON SINGING.

I HAVE visited and examined all the Public schools in the metropolitan district, and also a few schools outside this area, in Singing and Theory of Music. I have also paid teaching visits as often as time permitted, to such schools where my assistance seemed required.

As I have followed the standard more closely this year, especially in the upper classes, the marks, in some instances, are not so good as in former years, though actually the work done quite equals it. It may be safely stated that the teaching of Singing and Music in most of our metropolitan schools is of a very satisfactory character. It is not merely superficial, *i.e.*, confined to the singing of a few songs, more or less well done, but the children understand what they are doing, and sing from, or by notes, instead of by ear. In several of the schools reading at sight is exceptionally good, and in no case has a good mark been given to a class which could not sing at sight, in time, and tune, reasonably difficult passages or intervals (frequently in 2 or 3 parts). The general mark ranges from fair to very fair.

The best classes examined by me were found in Manly, Pyrmont, and Paddington (Girls' Department). In the Boys' Department I mention Fort-street, Woollahra, and Paddington.

HUGO ALPEN,
Superintendent of Music.

APPENDIX XV.

REPORT ON NEEDLEWORK.

I have examined and reported upon 78 (seventy-eight) schools in and about the metropolitan district. This number includes Hurlstone Training College, the High School, Castlereagh-street, and the Randwick Asylum. In all 11,960 (eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty) pupils were present at examination. The above numbers do not include the examinations of needlework I have held for Public School Exhibitions, or for prizes and awards at public competitions, both of which have this year been very numerous.

The needlework executed in the metropolitan schools during the past year under the supervision of work mistresses, mistresses in charge, and pupil-teachers, continues to be useful, varied, and most satisfactory.

In First-class Superior Schools, with numbers exceeding 400 (four hundred), the successful results in the upper classes are most marked; while in the lower sections, owing to the even system of instruction and the unswerving attention and painstaking efforts of the work mistresses and the individual teachers of each class, the work is steadily progressive; the general attainments in needlework for both upper and lower classes are therefore from very fair to excellent, thus conclusively proving the thoroughness and efficiency of the methods of instruction employed.

Mixed Schools.

Mistresses, teachers, wives, and infant school mistresses, in charge of needlework in mixed schools continue to do good faithful work. Many of these schools are above the standard required, and judging by results much private time must be devoted to the subject. The dressmaking lessons given in these mixed schools are looked upon by parents as a boon. The mothers of pupils frequently send in favourable comments upon this branch of instruction, it being considered a sound preliminary for business, and a good foundation for home industry.

The introduction of coloured cotton in lower classes is a decided success. Young children are amused in their first attempts at sewing lesson. Their desire to improve, and to proceed from one stage of stitch to another is evident, and the pleasure they experience in this lesson is productive of the highest results, and proves a happy change and relief from mental study.

Pupil Teachers.

In my incidental visits to schools, it was noticeable that the pupil-teachers were attentive to the instruction of work-mistresses, anxious to excel, and evince the same proficiency in the art of needlework and design as formerly. In many schools pupil-teachers receive their needlework lesson from the work-mistress at the usual sewing-lesson. This is a decided advantage, as much varied and useful experience is gained in cutting and setting, also in management and control of sewing classes, which experience proves of good service to them at the termination of their pupil-teachership.

Dressmaking.

As stated in my last annual report this subject receives special attention from work-mistresses, and is carried out and made general in all metropolitan schools. In some large schools where no work-rooms are available, it is found almost impracticable to give lessons in this subject, as the fitting-on attracts attention and disturbs the quiet and order so essential to sewing-lesson.

I may add that the work-mistresses in all First-class schools have acquired the practical knowledge necessary to enable them to teach this branch of needlework.

Method and Discipline.

Method and discipline in sewing-classes are generally well-maintained, and time economised in giving out and receiving needlework, the head-mistresses in most schools assisting in this arrangement. Independence and self-reliance are inculcated among the pupils of the upper classes by teaching them to cut-out and set their own work. It is most praiseworthy to note, that though great depression exists among the working-classes, pupils are very rarely found unprovided with sewing material according to their attainments and class.

I am glad to be able to testify to the continued diligence and application to duty on the part of work-mistresses during the past year, and also to the encouragement and appreciation shown by head-mistresses in most metropolitan schools.

ANNIE DADLEY,
Directress of Needlework.

Balmain, 15th January, 1895.

APPENDIX XVI.

REPORT ON COOKERY.

INSTRUCTION in this subject has steadily progressed during the year, and although on the face of them the figures appear slightly less than those of last year, the difference is caused rather by a change of plan which took place in the middle of the year than by any real diminution.

Enrolment and Attendance.

The total enrolment for the year was 1,485, made up as follows :—

High and Public School—Girls	1,271
Students in training	22
Students from Country Technical Schools	92
Industrial School girls	100
	1,485

The average weekly attendance was 1,097.

Total number of attendances, 36,437.

At different times during the year work has been carried on at 12 Centres, served by 1 Training College, 2 High Schools, 43 Public Schools, and 1 Industrial School.

These Centres were situated at Bathurst, Glen Innes, Grafton, West Maitland and Newcastle, in the country; and at Fort-street, Fitzroy-street (Surry Hills), Balmain, Blackfriars, West Redfern, Parramatta, and Hurlstone, in the city and suburbs.

Examinations and Inspections.

The city and suburban schools were examined three times during the year, Newcastle twice, and West Maitland once. The other country schools were not examined. Incidental inspections of the city and suburban schools were also made at short intervals, when the work was always found to be proceeding in a satisfactory manner.

The school examinations yielded what must be regarded as very encouraging results, which may be collectively classed as "good," since 770 marks were obtained out of a possible 1,030. The Centres were found to be fully equipped, and in a complete state of efficiency. The instruction has been thorough, and according to the code; and the teachers have worked with zeal and diligence.

Certificate Examinations.

Two examinations for Primary Certificates have been held, with excellent results. The number presented was fewer, but in some measure this was influenced by the change of plan mentioned above. Next year the number of examiners will probably be augmented by the change. No teacher, however, is to be judged by the number of pupils she sends up for Certificate examinations. It is impossible (except by accident) to gain a Certificate if the whole course of 12 lessons has not been attended, and this is a matter which rests very much more with the parents and school-mistresses than with Cookery teachers. Excellent work may be done by the teacher, and shown in the school examination by pupils who only attend 9 or 10 lessons, but they would fail if sent up for a Certificate.

Result of Examinations for Certificate.

Examined, 382. Passed—Honors, 79; 1st Grade, 139; 2nd Grade, 123—341. Failed to pass, 41.

Provision Account.

Cost of Provisions	£598	8	4
Credit by receipts	525	0	6
Loss	£73	7	8

Staff.

Two teachers resigned their positions during the year, and the staff was thereby reduced to seven. My own health failed during the later months of the year, and I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which the work was carried on during my absence.

A. FAWCETT STORY,
Directress of Cookery.

Fort-street, February, 1895.

APPENDIX XVII.

ARCHITECT'S REPORT.

DURING the year ended 31st December, 1894, the undermentioned Public School Buildings, &c., have been completed and handed to the Department :—

No.	Nature of work.	Accommodation.	Cost. £	s.	d.
15	New school buildings	2,597	11,214	17	2
2	New residences	.....	894	15	0
8	Additions providing accommodation	515	1,782	11	9
6	Weathersheds	.....	233	10	0
231	Additions, repairs, and improvements not providing accommodation	.....	8,310	0	1

The school accommodation has thus been increased by 3,112 seats, at a cost of £12,997 8s. 11d., or an average cost of £4 3s. 10d. per seat. Comparison with last year's work shows that the seating was increased at an average cost of £6 10s. 9d., while in the previous year the cost per seat averaged £7 14s., and it will thus be seen that the work is being done at a very low rate, which is no doubt in a great measure due to the depression in the building trades.

Works were also completed at the Technical College, Ultimo, amounting in value to £584 10s.

On the 31st December the following works were in progress :—

No.	Nature of work.	Accommodation.	Cost. £	s.	d.
12	New school buildings	2,004	9,257	0	9
12	New residences	.....	5,381	1	5
2	Weathersheds	.....	99	18	0
6	Additions providing accommodation	226	1,036	9	3
94	Additions, repairs, and improvements not providing accommodation	.....	9,510	8	1

In addition to the above works a contract is in progress for the erection of Technical Buildings at Newcastle, at a cost of £5,130.

The total outlay for works certified for by me during the year is £39,999 5s., in 1,300 certificates.

The

The number of papers received and dealt with during the year is about 7,200; and the number of letters and reports &c., written and despatched is 3,400. The contracts entered into, and for which contract documents had to be prepared, numbered 355; and many small works were carried out under Ministerial authority, for which contracts were not entered into.

There were prepared during the year 643 plans and 559 specifications.

The cost of the office for salaries amounted to £4,491 16s. 8d., and £944 10s. 11d. for travelling expenses; making a total of £5,436 7s. 7d.

Taking the proportions of works at the rates they would be charged for under the rules of the Institute of Architects, 5%, 7½%, and 10%, according to the size of the works, with clerks of works, salaries, and travelling expenses added, the plans and supervision of the works would cost £5,660.

At the close of the year the staff consisted of 4 draftsmen, 3 junior draftsmen, 3 clerks, and 6 clerks of works.

The services of one clerk of works were dispensed with during the year in giving effect to a policy of retrenchment.

The buildings under my care have been kept in as good repair as the limited funds at my disposal will allow.

The staff have continued to perform their duties in a satisfactory manner.

WM. E. KEMP,
Architect for Public Schools.

APPENDIX XVIII.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS' REPORT.

I HAVE the honor to forward the Report of the Board of Examiners for 1894.

The number of reports on individual examinations sent in during the year was 2,508, while the number in 1893 was 2,979. The total for this year is made up as follows:—

1. Applicant Pupil-teachers	57
2. Pupil-teachers	1,061
3. Training Students	173
4. Teachers	551
5. High School Candidates	666

1. Applicant Pupil-teachers—Number for 1894, 57; as against 436 for 1893:—

Passed	34
Failed	23
Examined in Drawing only	4

Percentage of passes in 1894, 59·6.
" " 1893, 61·4.

2. Pupil-teachers—Number examined, 1,061; as against 1,055 in 1893:—

Promoted from Class IV to Class III	162
" III " II	342
" II " I	241
" I " Training	146
Examined in Drawing only	25
Retired from Examination	3
Failed	142

Percentage of passes in 1894, 86·2.
" " 1893, 88·6.

3. Candidates for Training:—

Number of Males—	
Passed	44
Failed	29
Number of Females—	
Passed	102
Failed	35

4. Students in Training—Number examined, 173:—

Females—	
Juniors (not at University)—	
Recommended for III A, or Second Year's Training	30
Seniors (not at University)—	
Recommended for II A	5
Seniors (at University)—	
Recommended for II A	12
" II B	1
" III A	5
Males—	
Juniors (not at University),—	
Recommended for III A, or Second Year's Training	12
Juniors (at University)—	
Recommended for III A, or Second Year's Training	15
Seniors (at University)—	
Recommended for II A	18
" II B	2
" III A	3
Students examined in Drawing only	68
Disqualified at University Examination	2

5. Teachers—Number examined 551, as against 543 in 1893:—

Recommended for I A	1
" I B	21
" II A	13
" II B	24
" III A	114
" III B	76
" III C	39
Examined in Drawing only, or in Music and Drawing	54
Retired from Examination	9
Failed	200

Percentage of passes in 1894, 59·01.
" " 1893, 41·8.

6. High School Candidates —Number examined 666, as against 798 in 1893 :—

Passed	640
Failed	26

Scholarships were awarded as under :—

Boys—	
Sydney	15
Maitland	10
Girls—	
Sydney	15
Maitland	10
Bathurst	6

The following Bursaries were allotted ;—

Boys—	
Sydney (Half)	10
,, (Full)	2
Maitland (Full)	10
Girls—	
Sydney (Half)	4
,, (Full)	5
Maitland (Full)	2

The decrease in the number of reports is mainly due to the reduced demand for applicant pupil-teachers, only 57 having been examined in the course of the year. The High School Candidates, moreover, reached a total less by 132 than that of the year previous. The percentage of passes among teachers rose considerably as compared with the results of 1893. This probably arises from the fact that an ever-increasing number of candidates for promotion are from the ranks of those who have received instruction as trainees or, at least, as pupil-teachers.

There is nothing further connected with the Branch which calls for comment. Several improvements in minor details have been made during the year, but not of such magnitude as to warrant any special notice here. The policy and precedents already established have been steadily pursued, the work has gone on smoothly, and the results of the examinations have been promptly reported.

R. N. MORRIS,
Examiner.

APPENDIX XIX.

REPORT ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS CADET CORPS.

THE affiliation of the Senior Cadets with the Military Department from the 1st January, 1894, and the stoppage of the supply of uniforms to the Training College Rifle Battalion, and the Newcastle Pupil-teacher Corps, owing to retrenchment, affected the strength of the Cadet Force, and restricted its enrolment to School Corps, in which there was at the close of 1894 a membership of 3,819 of all ranks. This number, which is 360 short of the enrolment for the previous year, could readily have been increased had encouragement been given to the establishment of new corps, or special efforts made to increase the strength of existing ones.

In view of the need for strict economy in the expenditure of the Cadet vote, which was the smallest for several years, it was thought advisable not to attempt too much. Special efforts, were, however, made to extend and improve the school drill by making it as nearly as possible meet Cadet requirements, and in consequence many hundreds of boys were actually drilled as Cadets, but were not counted as such.

The members of the Cadet Staff gave instruction in Company drill and drill with arms to the upper classes of the schools visited by them for Cadet purposes, drill rifles (dummies) having been issued to these schools to enable them to fully meet the drill standards.

This plan was afterwards at the request of the Chief Inspector extended to all Metropolitan and several Sub-Metropolitan schools. The Chief Inspector approved of Quarterly Programmes, showing visits of the staff to these schools, the instructors being required to give model lessons in the presence of the teachers concerned. The plan is an excellent one, and is already showing good results, affording as it does means of introducing into the schools the latest drill methods. While many of the teachers are up to date in this respect, still there are a number who are old-fashioned and who require instruction. I am thoroughly convinced of the value of the arrangement, as it will assist in securing uniformity in the drill taught, a most important consideration.

Drill Inspection.

All Metropolitan schools were fully inspected in drill by either Captain Mulholland or myself. The results were in most cases satisfactory, in some instances exceedingly so. The teachers generally give attention to drill on account of its value to their pupils, and its direct aid to discipline, as well as from a desire to obtain a good mark for it at inspection.

In Boys' schools the teachers are provided with a text-book (Infantry Drill, 1893), but the lady teachers are not so fortunate, and have to depend almost entirely for the knowledge of the subject on what they can recollect of former teaching, or on what they can pick up in various ways. Hence there is considerable variety in the drill used in the Girls' and Infants' schools.

Sydney High Schools.

Arrangements were continued for giving weekly instruction in drill to the pupils attending these schools.

Fort-street and Hurlstone Students.

These students were fully instructed in the drill of the standards, and were afforded opportunities to teach the subject weekly as part of their practical training. They were examined at the close of the year in both theory and practice.

Metropolitan Pupil-teachers.

These, both male and female, received instruction at the Fort-street Saturday Classes, and in many cases produced admirable drill results in the schools in which they were engaged. The closing of these classes will throw these young people on their own resources as regards the further acquisition of drill knowledge.

Cadet Parades and Target Practice.

The need for careful expenditure of the Cadet Vote, which has also to meet the requirements of school drill and inspection, prevented large cadet gatherings and displays as in former years, and thus to some extent deprives the Cadet movement of one of its chief attractions. This operates chiefly in the country districts, where battalion parades are in many cases impracticable.

Monthly battalion parades of Metropolitan and Sub-Metropolitan Corps were held regularly throughout the year, and all these Corps visited at the schools. Target practice was invariably conducted on Saturday, in order to interfere as little as possible with school-work. It is proposed for the coming year to hold Quarterly Prize Meetings at Randwick, as an incentive to good shooting.

Country Corps were supplied with ammunition in all cases where it could be shown that it could be safely and profitably expended.

Cadet

Cadet Challenge Shield and Condy Champion Shield.

The Annual Rifle Meeting at which these Shields were competed for, was held at Randwick on December the 14th and 15th. The Challenge Shield was won by the Orange Superior Public School Corps, and the Condy Champion Shield by Corporal Jack, of Eskbank Superior Public School. Thirty-one schools took part in the competition, fifteen of them from country districts. The shooting was good, and the meeting a success.

Public Schools Challenge Shield.

This Shield, given by the Department for competition in drill, was won this year by Fort-street Model Public School, at the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Public Schools' Athletic Association, held at the Sydney Cricket Ground on the 21st and 22nd September. At this gathering upwards of 2,000 school pupils took part in various drill competitions and displays. The meeting was a most successful one, and apart from the races and other attractive events, afforded by means of the various drill and calisthenic competitions and displays, evidence of the attention given to physical training in our schools.

JOHN DETTMAN, Major,
Commanding the Public Schools' Cadet Force and Superintendent of Drill.

APPENDIX XX.

REPORT ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION, WITH ANNEXES.

THE work of the Technical Education Branch during the year 1894, as measured by the number of students, has been about equal to that of last year, so far as the fully recognised classes at the Sydney Technical College and the suburban branch schools are concerned; but in the country districts there has been a slight falling off in many of the classes. The classes that have not maintained their numbers are those carried on by teachers on fees only. As these teachers receive no salary from the State, they are compelled in most cases to charge a higher fee; and as during the past year there has not been any perceptible revival in trade, perhaps rather the reverse, many persons have been unable to afford these increased fees. This has been more particularly so in the country schools.

The enrolments for the year are shown in the following table; the numbers for 1893 are given for comparison:—

	1893.	1894.
Sydney Technical College	3,016	2,956
Suburban classes	552	508
Classes in country towns	2,881	2,500
Classes connected with Public Schools	647	579
	7,096	6,543

Deducting from the total enrolment all cases where students have entered for more than one class, the number of individuals entered on our books for the year was 4,928. The weekly attendance of individual students was 3,182·7.

Teaching Staff.

The Teaching Staff consists of 89 persons, distributed as follows:—

10 Lecturers in charge of Departments.
5 Resident Masters in charge of branch schools.
37 Teachers.
15 Assistant teachers.
22 Teachers in charge of classes without salary.

I entered upon my work as Superintendent on the 7th May last. Since then I have visited all the classes in Sydney and a number of the branch schools, and have to report that, almost without exception, the classes are conducted by teachers fully competent to discharge the duties entrusted to them. Many of them are enthusiasts, earnestly endeavouring to instil into the minds of their pupils the principles which underlie the business, trade, or profession in which they are engaged.

The following changes took place in the Teaching Staff during the year:—The lamented death of Mr. W. Wright Campbell deprived the Department of Architecture of its Lecturer; the vacancy thus caused was filled by the appointment of Mr. Cyril Blacket. Mr. G. H. Hargraves having resigned his position of Art Teacher at Wagga Wagga, Mr. E. S. Henderson, assistant in the Sydney Art Classes, was appointed in his stead. Mr. D. Brackley, Art Teacher at Raymond Terrace, was placed in charge of the Art Classes at Newcastle, formerly taught by Mr. R. A. Smith, resigned. Mr. A. Collingridge was appointed Teacher of Freehand and Perspective Drawing at Bathurst towards the end of the year. Mr. A. J. Dixon, A.I.C., was appointed temporarily to the position of Teacher of Chemistry at Granville, in the place of Mr. W. Barnes, resigned.

During the year two young women, who have passed through the Art Course in Sydney, have been appointed assistant teachers in the Art Department, and they give promise of being successful teachers.

Subjects taught.

The subjects taught during 1893 were also taught in 1894, with the addition of Mine Surveying, in which a class has been formed at Newcastle, and in Sydney a class in Metalliferous Mining has been re-started, after a lapse of some years.

The teaching of the subjects for which no salaries are paid was continued (with the exception of Tailor's Cutting) for the First and Second Terms on the same conditions as heretofore, viz.:—that the Teachers held themselves responsible for the cleaning of the rooms used, and paid for lighting; the Minister however, subsequently decided to remit the charges for lighting and cleaning for the Third Term and to allow the students to present themselves for examination in December.

Examinations.

The examination results of the Technical Classes for the year 1894 must on the whole be considered satisfactory. The total number examined was 2,457—an increase of 300 on the numbers for 1893—and the number who passed was 1,644, being 69 more than for the previous year. The percentage of passes is slightly lower than in 1893, but the average is largely brought down by the results of the examinations of the classes for which no salaries are paid. As is stated above the Teachers of these classes did not know until late in the year that there would be an examination, and consequently had not time to prepare students for these tests.

The percentage of marks required for a pass is still 50 per cent.; for the First Grade, 75 per cent. and for the Honors Grade, 85 per cent. The passes for 1894 are divided as follows:—Honors Grade, 257. First Grade, 404, Second Grade, 983. The Examiners generally report that the standard of work has been well maintained, and in many cases is superior to that of former years.

The connection between this Branch and the Public Schools.

In the following matters the work of the Technical Education Branch is more or less intimately connected with the Public Schools of the Colony:—

(*a*) Manual Training.
(*b*) Art and Science Teaching in connection with the Boys' High School in Sydney.
(*c*) Art and Science Teaching in connection with the Country Public Schools.
(*d*) Cookery at several centres.
(*e*) Lecture lessons in Horticulture by a Special travelling Lecturer.
(*f*) The loan of lantern slides, models and apparatus from the Technical College and Technological Museum.
(*g*) The furnishing of sets of plaster drawing models.

(a) Manual Training.

The work of this department has been carried out during the year at Fort-street, Sussex-street, Crown-street, Blackfriars (all in the Metropolitan District), also at East Maitland High School, West Maitland (three) and Goulburn Public Schools, and at the Sydney Technical College for pupils of the High School. Since the beginning of the year boys from Cleveland-street Public School have attended the Technical College for Manual Training, one division on Tuesday and another on Thursday afternoon. The classes remain popular, and applications for admission still outnumber the vacancies which occur, parents thus realising the benefits derived from the instruction given.

The

The results of the examination were on the whole satisfactory, and it is hoped that with improved course of instruction, together with the actual models illustrating the progressive exercises, still better results will be attained.

(b.)—Art and Science Teaching in connection with the Boys' High School in Sydney.

Arrangements having been made whereby pupils of the Boys' High School could have the option of receiving instruction in the day or evening classes of the Technical College as free students, no less than 201 boys attended for the subjects of manual training, physics, freehand, perspective, geometrical and model drawing, and modelling.

(c.)—Art and Science Teaching in connection with Country Public Schools.

Lessons in freehand drawing, model drawing, geometrical drawing, and perspective are given by the Art Master at Maitland to pupils of the West Maitland Girls' High School and East Maitland Boys' High School. At Goulburn pupils from the local Public Schools attend at the Technical School, in the morning and afternoon of each Monday, for lessons in chemistry, given by the resident master. At Bathurst the resident master at the Technical School gives lessons in physiography to pupils of the local Public Schools.

(d.)—Cookery at several centres.

Cookery classes meet in several of the local Technical Schools, available for Public School scholars in the daytime and technical pupils at night.

(e.)—Lecture Lessons in Horticulture by a special Travelling Lecturer.

Mr. Albert Gale, lecturer in bee culture and horticulture, has visited a number of Public Schools in various parts of the Colony during the year, and has given lecture lessons on horticulture to the pupils.

(f)—The loan of lantern sildes, models, &c., from the Technical College and Technological Museum.

During the year 162 sets of lantern slides were lent to Public School Teachers. These slides are lent conditionally on the applicants paying carriage each way, and holding themselves responsible for the safe return of the slides. Much has also been done, through the agency of the Technological Museum, in the loan of models and apparatus to Public School Teachers and students in training for illustrating lessons.

(g.)—The furnishing of sets of plaster drawing models.

Sets of plaster casts for freehand and model drawing have, as in former years, been supplied to Public Schools, as directed by the Chief Inspector. The set supplied is usually that known as the school set, as chosen by the Superintendent of Drawing in the Public Schools, who also acts as Examiner of Drawing for the Technical Schools. The sets are cast by the Technical College modeller and caster. Eighteen sets were supplied during the year, and 33 groups of models for pupil-teachers drawing examinations.

Lectures in Country Districts.

The travelling lecturer in geology, the Rev. J. Milne Curran, has delivered 40 lectures on subjects interesting to miners during the year. As in former years there are always more applications for his services than he can attend to.

Mr. Albert Gale has delivered no less than 118 lectures on bee-keeping during 1894. There was an average attendance of over 80 persons at each lecture. There appears to be no diminution in the interest taken in his lectures.

Mr. Angus Mackay has delivered 9 lectures on subjects connected with agriculture, in addition to his work of conducting classes in agriculture in Sydney and at Hornsby.

Library.

The number of visitors to our library at the Technical College has increased, and, at the request of a number of students, the hours during which it is opened have been extended. The hours now are from 11 a.m. to 4·30 p.m. and 6 to 9 p.m. There have been many additions of recent technical literature to the stock of books; the text-books prescribed in the calendar for the various classes will be found on the shelves.

Technological Museums.

These institutions remain under my direct charge; a short report of the work done will be found in Annex A.

Expenditure.

The amount expended on technical education during the year was £21,214 10s. 3d. Of this sum £16,325 10s. 9d. was spent on the Technical College and branch schools, and £4,888 19s. 6d. on the Technological Museums. The cost to the State is at the rate of £3 6s. 10d. for each student enrolled, calculated on the average enrolment each term. This is a slight increase on the cost for 1893. The fees paid by students during the year were £3,278 7s.

Summary of Statistics for 1894.

Number of classes	191
,, ,, enrolment of students	6,543
,, ,, individual students	4,928
Average weekly attendance of individual students	3,182
Number of students examined	2,457
,, ,, ,, passed	1,644
Amount of fees received from pupils	£3,278 7s.
Number of visitors to Technological Museum	89,695
,, ,, ,, branch Museums in country towns	107,729

The depression in trade has of course been felt, particularly by those engaged in industrial pursuits, but in spite of this I submit that the work of the Technical Education Branch, for 1894, is distinctly satisfactory. I am sanguine that we shall show even better results during the coming year.

J. H. MAIDEN,
Superintendent.

ANNEX A.

Report of Curator of Technological Museum.

The year has been mainly occupied in the overhauling and re-arrangement of the collections, and the examination and labelling of a large quantity of material which had accumulated prior to the occupation of the present Museum building. Until such time as it is possible to publish sectional catalogues of the Museum, I can but speak of its contents in general terms. Special attention has continued to be given to the acquisition of Australasian raw products; and although I believe the collection, in this direction, to be incomparable, no efforts are spared to make it complete.

Economic Geology, Mineralogy, &c.

During the past year many individual specimens and small sets have been added to the collections, principally by donation. The duplicate collection has also been enlarged by the same means.

A very nice collection of precious opal from the Queensland mines was lent by Mr. Mitchinson, and is now on view, together with a set of photographs, illustrating the principal features of the opal-bearing country, the mode of mining, and the methods used in the recovery of this valuable gem.

Specimens of almandine garnets, with the conglomerate in which they are found in the sandstone at Pyrmont, Sydney, have been placed in the collection. A description of these gems, together with their analysis, was the subject of a paper by Mr. Smith, published in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of New South Wales.

A fine collection of Australian gems was obtained, consisting of rubies, diamonds, sapphires, spinels, &c., pearls from Western Australia, and specimens of crystallised gold. Specimens of the opaque magenta-coloured variety of sapphire from Victoria, named Barklyite, are also included.

A collection of rocks from the neighbourhood of Albury has been received, determined, and named, and placed in the rock collection. These were forwarded by Dr. Andrews, of that town.

Specimens of marble from the neighbourhood of Bathurst, illustrating the fine material obtainable in this locality, have been added.

Many individual specimens received during the year, illustrating different subjects relating to the arts and sciences, might be mentioned, these making a welcome addition to the very valuable collection on this floor (B. floor).

The specimens illustrating phenomenal geology have also increased, and a small collection of Australian fossils has been displayed. These collections materially aid the students in geology and mineralogy who attend the various schools and colleges of the Colony.

Economic Botany.

Since the last report the intervening twelve months have been occupied chiefly in re-arranging and re-labelling the specimens, new and old, after the first hurried classification prior to the final opening of the Museum, by his Excellency the late Governor, Sir Robert Duff.

The architectural construction of the building has materially assisted in the work, and the extensive wall space has enabled me to display specimens of diagrams, &c., which have been packed away for years for the lack of space.

The timber collection, which is now acknowledged to be unsurpassed by any other in Australia, has received a great deal of attention, and is so arranged that every specimen can be seen and handled, and most specimens sent for identification can be determined in a few minutes.

The exhibition of native flowers still maintains its interest with the public. Large numbers of plants have been received at the Museum for determination of their botanical origin, deleterious properties or economic value.

Original work has also been carried on during the year. Four new species of plants have been discovered and described, while many new varieties, species new for New South Wales, and also important economic botanical work have been published in the proceedings of Scientific Societies of New South Wales.

Amongst the most valuable collections received, the following deserve special mention :—

1. *Timbers from the Department of Agriculture, British Columbia.* The collection consists of fine slabs of the remarkable timbers of that part of the world.
2. *Collection of Fibres, British Guiana.* This is particularly interesting as the latest London market values are given with each specimen.
3. A large collection of fruits, seeds, and fibres from Sydney Botanic Gardens.
4. Special note might also be made of Dr. T. L. Bancroft's series of specimen photographs to illustrate the preparation of food by the aborigines of Queensland.

Animal Products.

During the past year the collection of animal products and economic zoology has been enriched by a large number of valuable donations and several extensive exchanges from foreign countries.

Among the most important of the former, are some tanned skins from Messrs. J. Forsyth and Sons, Sydney, comprising two fine fur seals-skins, shark and blue groper skins, while Messrs. J. Ludowici and Son presented a very fine tanned dugong hide, over three-quarters of an inch in thickness, and as hard as a board ; this firm also renewed an exhibit of belting, illustrating the various methods of joining.

The feather court has been greatly improved by a large collection of ostrich feathers, showing the different sorts used in the trade, together with some eggs, obtained by exchange from the Department of Agriculture of Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope.

The economic entomology collection has been worked up. A number of mounted collections of Australian Insects illustrating the different divisions of the insect world, have been arranged and sent to the country museums, while others have been prepared for exhibition in the new wall cases.

It is found impossible to give stock book numbers to the many insects that are forwarded by our country correspondents, so when practicable they are entered as collections.

Of Australian insect galls this Museum now contains a very large and fine collection, together with a large series of termites (white ants) and the material eaten by them, and a representative named collection of Australian and foreign scale insects.

The new arrangement of wall cases is well adapted for the display of all entomological specimens, of which a large number will be shortly set out.

Wool.

Throughout the whole year there has been an increase of work in all branches in connection with this division of the Museum. 730 samples and fleeces of wool have been received from the Australasian Colonies and other countries. The collection now contains specimens of all kinds and breeds of sheep, varying from the finest champion merino rams and ewes down to the inferior yolk-stained wools.

It is satisfactory to note that our wool-growers are increasingly anxious to obtain information from this branch in connection with matters pertaining to wool, and the same may be said of the Sydney wool brokers.

There has been an increase in the number of wool collections sent abroad.

The wools sent to Chicago received first awards in their respective classes, and were returned in good order.

The models of the stud rams "Instructor" and "Border Chief" have been of great assistance to the students as well as of interest to the visitors.

In addition to the well-defined groups of exhibits above referred to, a number of exhibits have been received for the Sanitary, Educational, and other Courts.

Awards were obtained at the Chicago International Exposition, 1893, for the following collections :—

1. Collection of barks.
2. Substances used as food by the aborigines.
3. Fibres.
4. Collection of gums, resins, and kinos.
5. Collection of tan barks.
6. Animal products (other than wool).
7. Collection of wool.

The reports of the judges were in all cases of a highly commendatory character.

The boys of the Training Ship "Sobraon," to the number of 100, and the children belonging to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, to the number of 150, attended the Museum in charge of their teachers. The young people certainly appeared to enjoy themselves, and I hope they obtained useful knowledge.

Some of the schools of the Metropolitan District sent a large contingent of pupils. I feel sure that others would attend if it were generally known that they are welcome at any time, and that there is no limit to the number who may attend at a visit.

The students of the Training Colleges at Fort-street and Hurlstone have been supplied with large numbers of specimens for the purpose of illustrating object lessons given by them. Specimens for object lessons are also sent to Public School Teachers, where there are no expenses for freight.

I again have pleasure in reporting that many of our Public School Teachers send specimens to the Museum for identification.

Of these I am particularly indebted to Messrs. Wilson, Adamson (Uralla), and Harper (Menangle). These three gentlemen have sent hundreds of specimens during the year, and have maintained a continuous correspondence with the Museum on the subject of these specimens, and of the products of their districts. The country schoolmaster should be, in addition to his school duties, a source of enlightenment in regard to the resources and products of his district, and an experience of some years shows that many in the Department fulfil that condition.

The attendance of visitors at the various Museums, for 1894, has been as follows :—

Sydney	89,695
Newcastle	52,911
Bathurst	23,770
Goulburn	16,437
West Maitland	14,611

The Branch Museums are not open on Sundays.

ANNEX B.

Technical Education Branch.

Receipts and Disbursements from 1st January to 31st December, 1894

Receipts.	£ s. d.
To Balance, on account of 1893 Vote	581 17 9
Amount received from Treasury, on account of Vote for 1893	868 0 7
Amount received from Treasury, on account of Vote for 1894	20,000 0 0
	£21,449 18 4

Disbursements.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sydney Technical College and Branch Schools.		
By salaries—Administrative	1,450 10 0	
,, Mechanical Staff	1,707 4 0	
,, Lecturers and Teachers	8,599 2 1	
,, Caretakers, &c., Sydney College	675 2 10	
Advertising	72 9 6	
Apparatus and fittings	614 16 9	
Materials	676 4 5	
Cleaning Branch Schools	137 7 8	
Examination fees	448 13 0	
Freight, cartage, &c.	107 7 10	
Library	122 16 5	
Lighting	749 7 0	
Rent	296 7 4	
Repairs	221 0 5	
Travelling expenses	447 1 6	
		16,325 10 9
Technological Museums.		
Salaries and contingencies		4,888 19 6
		21,214 10 3
Unexpended balance, 1894 account		235 8 1
		£21,449 18 4

Note.—In addition to the above the following payments were made by the Treasury during 1894 :—

	£ s. d.
Police—Technological Museum, Domain	23 5 0
London payments	31 14 4
Gratuity to Mr. H. Colyer	78 0 0
From Loan Vote £20,000, erection of Technical Colleges and Museums at Bathurst, Newcastle, &c.	3,735 10 0
	£3,868 9 4

Technical Education—"Fees Account."

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To amount received from Technical Fees Trust Account	0 2 1	By Fees retained by Teachers, Branch Technical Schools	1,201 4 3
Fees received from Students, Sydney Technical College	2,055 9 3	Fees to Teachers, Sydney Technical College, who conducted Classes in return for Fees only	199 2 9
Fees received from Students, Branch Technical Schools	1,201 4 3	Fees paid to Teachers, Sydney Technical College	1,856 8 7
Fees received from Country Cookery Classes	21 11 5	Fees paid to Teachers, Country Cookery Classes	21 11 5
	£3,278 7 0		£3,278 7 0

E. & O. E.
Account Branch, Department of Public Instruction,
Sydney, 11th February, 1895.

A. E. BASSAN,
Accountant.

APPENDIX XXI.

Public School Sites obtained in 1894.

Number of sites granted by Government	52
,, ,, resumed under Act 51 Vic. No. 37	10
,, ,, purchased	6
Total number of sites secured during the year, as per following lists	68

1894.—*School Sites granted by the Government.*

Bendick Murrell
Big Mimosa
Bimbi
Bombala (reservation)
Borunda North
Brushwood
Burragate
Burrendong (reservation)
Butherwah
Cairn Hill
Collombatti
Derry
Dingle
Dundee
Durren Durren
Ebenezer
Egerton (reservation)
Falconer
Fashions Mount
Glenbrook
Golspie (reservation)
Harrington
Heathcote (reservation)
Hornsby Junction (reservation)
Leadville
Mingello
Moree
Mountain Home
Mount Drysdale
Mount Wilson (reservation)
Mugincoble
Mulligan's Flat
Myrangle (reservation)
New Country Flats
Oakborough (reservation)
Pinnacles
Pitt Town Labour Settlement (reservation)
Quambone (reservation)
Red Hill
Rivertree
Rock Forest
Round Mount (reservation)
Sinclair
Stockinbingal
Terry-hie-hie
Tuggerah
Tunnabutta (reservation)
Ungarie
Wedallion
Wedderburn (reservation)
Wyalong
Yorklea

1894.—*School Sites resumed under "Public Works Act of* 1888" (51 *Vic. No.* 37).

Place.	Cost.	
	Amount already paid.	Estimated amount still due.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Barber's Creek	0 4 6	.....
Bonville	10 6 3	.....
Bulbodny	3 0 0	.....
Graham's Valley	.....	20 0 0
Gulgullandah	*Nil.	.....
Middle Flat	10 7 7	.....
Myrtleville	.....	10 0 0
New Glanmorgan	†Nil.	.....
Pot Holes	.....	10 0 0
Woodford Dale	28 10 3	.....
Totals	52 8 7	40 0 0

* A gift from Mr. H. Wood. † A gift from Mr. W. J. Boyer.

1894.—*School sites purchased.*

Place.	Cost. £ s. d.
Homeville	700 0 0
Jindabyne	50 4 10
Oakhampton	150 0 0
Spaniard's Hill	290 0 0
Taree (additional land)	150 0 0
Yarrawah	44 0 0
Total	1,384 4 10

APPENDIX XXII.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS of the Department of Public Instruction, from 1st January to 31st December, 1894.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance from 1893	11,095	7	11
,, Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote for 1893	12,835	0	0
,, Amount received from Treasury on account of Vote for 1894	635,000		0
, Amount received from Treasury on account of Loan Vot (Land	2,000	0	
£	660,93	7	11

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
MINISTERIAL OFFICE.						
By Salaries	14,647	1	2			
,, Repairs and furniture	569	15	7			
,, Books, printing, and stationery	285	16	0			
,, Miscellaneous expenses—	£ s. d.					
Fuel and Light	96 0 0					
Travelling expenses, freight, cartage, and cab hire	57 5 10					
Sundry small expenses	10 6 4					
	163	12	2			
				15,666	4	11
EXAMINER'S BRANCH.						
,, Salaries	605	0	0			
,, Rent, repairs, and furniture	110	8	9			
,, Fuel and light	9	9	10			
,, Books, printing, and stationery	2	1	11			
,, Examination fees	448	14	0			
				1,175	14	6
CHIEF INSPECTOR'S BRANCH.						
,, Salaries	17,528	0	0			
,, Rent, repairs, and furniture	567	13	2			
,, Fuel and light	17	4	8			
,, Books, printing, and stationery	114	17	9			
,, Travelling expenses	5,757	13	10			
,, Sundry small expenses	23	12	0			
				24,009	1	5
ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.						
,, Salaries	4,489	6	8			
,, Rent, repairs, and furniture	94	13	9			
,, Books, printing, and stationery	1	2	6			
,, Travelling expenses	965	1	3			
				5,550	4	2
TRAINING SCHOOL, FORT-STREET.						
By Salaries and allowances	3,434	0	9			
,, Repairs and furniture	31	1	3			
,, Books, printing, and stationery	270	9	4			
,, Medical fees	7	10	0			
,, Fuel and light	10	11	1			
,, Examination fees	8	0	0			
,, Caps and gowns	65	12	0			
,, Water and sewerage rates	2	8	9			
				3,829	13	2
TRAINING SCHOOL, HURLSTONE.						
,, Salaries	1,325	6	6			
,, Repairs and furniture	102	2	10			
,, Water and sewerage rates	11	11	3			
,, Books, printing, and stationery	68	13	5			
,, Travelling expenses	269	9	11			
,, House expenses	854	15	1			
,, Lectures	100	0	0			
,, Advertising	9	5	0			
,, Medical fees	22	8	0			
,, Examination fees	4	0	0			
				2,767	12	0
HIGH SCHOOLS.						
,, By salaries	6,378	11	8			
,, Sites	911	13	7			
,, Rent, repairs, and furniture	504	14	0			
,, Examination fees	22	1	6			
,, Books, printing, and stationery	75	18	5			
,, Advertising	41	6	6			
,, Cleaning allowance and fuel	38	15	6			
,, Water and sewerage rates	103	17	10			
				8,076	19	0
PUBLIC SCHOOLS.						
,, Salaries and allowances	455,364	0	9			
,, Buildings, repairs, rent, furniture, and sites	63,306	5	8			
,, Cleaning allowance	9,225	2	5			
,, Fuel	852	18	0			
,, Books, printing, and stationery	6,516	3	1			
,, Advertising	262	3	9			
,, Travelling expenses	1,753	18	10			
,, Water and sewerage rates	1,358	6	11			
,, Medical fees	172	11	6			
,, Law costs	97	17	7			
,, Cookery instruction (miscellaneous)	1,215	15	9			
				540,125	4	3
PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.						
,, Salaries and allowances	23,731	17	4			
,, Buildings, repairs, rent, and furniture	1,800	12	5			
,, Fuel	69	13	0			
,, Books, printing, and stationery	436	9	1			
,, Travelling expenses	237	4	11			
,, Advertising	10	2	9			
				26,285	19	6
HALF-TIME SCHOOLS.						
,, Salaries and allowances	20,499	11	8			
,, Buildings, repairs, rent, and furniture	246	5	6			
,, Fuel	44	8	6			
,, Books, printing, and stationery	243	12	10			
,, Travelling expenses	162	2	2			
,, Forage allowance	1,810	11	3			
,, Advertising	1	5	0			
				23,007	16	11
HOUSE-TO-HOUSE TEACHING.						
,, Salaries and allowances	5,929	12	5			
,, Repairs, rent, and furniture	9	13	0			
,, Books, printing, and stationery	92	7	5			
,, Travelling expenses	64	9	9			
,, Forage allowance	571	12	4			
,, Fuel	7	0	0			
				6,674	14	11
EVENING SCHOOLS.						
,, Salaries and allowances	269	2	8			
,, Books, printing, and stationery	5	9	9			
				274	12	5
,, State scholarships	.....			2,240	18	3
			£	659,684	15	5
Balance in Bank of New South Wales	.. ..			1,245	12	6
			£	660,930	7	11

Department of Public Instruction,
Sydney, 15th March, 1895.

A. E. BASSAN,
Accountant.

APPENDIX XXIII.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PAYMENTS MADE BY THE TREASURY ON ACCOUNT OF SERVICES RENDERED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To amount from Vote of £703,817— Item No. 256 of Appropriation Act of 1894	1,370	0	0	By Salaries.....	1,370	0	0
£	1,370	0	0	£	1,370	0	0

Department of Public Instruction,
Sydney 15th March, 1895.

A. E. BASSAN,
Accountant.

Sydney : Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1895

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(REPORT FOR 1893.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Sydney Grammar School Act of 1854, secs. 10 and 16.

The Chairman of Board of Trustees to The Minister of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Sydney Grammar School, 5 May, 1894.

I have the honor to submit the following Report of the proceedings of the Trustees and the progress of the School during the past year, in order that the same may be laid before His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, in accordance with the provisions of "The Sydney Grammar School Act."

The office of Chairman has been held by the Honorable Sir William Windeyer during the year, Mr. A. J. Cape having acted as Vice-Chairman; while the seat left vacant through the retirement of Dr. Garran, on his acceptance of an office under the Government, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. R. J. Black.

It will be noticed from the accompanying returns that there has been a slight falling off in the number of boys attending the School. This may be accounted for, in part, by the financial troubles of the past year, and in part by the increase of half a guinea a quarter in the School fees which was made during the last half-year, this action being taken in deference to the wishes of the Government in view of the need for economy in the public expenditure.

The fees are now £4 14s. 6d. and £3 13s. 6d. per quarter in the Upper and Lower Schools respectively, against £4 and £3 in 1892, the advance from pounds to guineas having been adopted with the approval of the parents of the boys, in order to provide funds for the maintenance of the School sports, which were formerly kept up by voluntary contributions. It will be seen from the accounts that the Trustees have thus been able to keep the expenditure of the School within the income.

The Reports of the Examiners, attached hereto, show that the high standard reached in the School work in former years has been maintained, further proof being afforded by the successes in the University Examinations of the year of boys trained at the School.

The Trustees are pleased to be able to speak in the highest terms of the work done by the Teaching Staff during the year. The Head Master has been granted twelve months' leave of absence, his health failing him after continuous work in the service of the School extending over twenty-six years. Mr. G. E. Blanch acts as Head Master during Mr. Weigall's absence.

The R. A. A. Morehead Exhibition has been awarded to Mr. E. M. Mitchell.

A statement of the Income and Expenditure of the School for the past year is forwarded herewith.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM C. WINDEYER,
Chairman Sydney Grammar School Trustees.

RETURN of the Salaries and Allowances of the Masters of the Sydney Grammar School for the year 1893.

Office.	Name	Salaries	Allowances	Fees from Pupils	Total.	Remarks
		£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	
Head Master	Albert Bythesea Weigall	500 0 0	*250 0 0	865 0 0	1,615 0 0	* For residence
Mathematical and Science Master	George Ernest Blanch	600 0 0		.	600 0 0	
Master of the Lower School	Arthur Giles	500 0 0			500 0 0	
Master of Modern Languages	Arthur Key Farrar	450 0 0			450 0 0	
Second Classical Master	Charles Edward Hewlett	450 0 0			450 0 0	
Second Mathematical Master	Herbert James Carter	350 0 0			350 0 0	
Assistant Master	Charles Dashwood Goldie	250 0 0			250 0 0	
Do do	Arthur Hill Griffith	225 0 0			225 0 0	
Do do	Leonard Harford Lindon	400 0 0			400 0 0	
Do do	David M'Burney	300 0 0	60 0 0		360 0 0	
Do do	Charles De Kantzow	225 0 0		.	225 0 0	
Do do	Henry Maurice Joscelyne	250 0 0			250 0 0	
Do do	Charles Thomas Soar	350 0 0			350 0 0	
Do do	Norman Fitz	250 0 0			250 0 0	
Do do	Reginald Heber Bode	200 0 0			200 0 0	
Do do	George Pitty Barbour	300 0 0			300 0 0	
Do do	George Frederick Vaughan	300 0 0			300 0 0	
Do do	J B Peden	55 0 0		.	55 0 0	
Assistant to Science Master	Arthur Norman	45 10 0			45 10 0	
Janitor and Drill Sergeant	Frank Morris	180 0 0	30 0 0		210 0 0	Residence
Secretary and Accountant to Trustees	William Henry Catlett	100 0 0	60 6 1		160 6 1	
	£	6,280 10 0	400 6 1	865 0 0	7,545 16 1	

Audited—
JAMES C. TAYLOR, Public Accountant,
Sydney, 4 February, 1894.

W. H. CATLETT,
Secretary to Trustees,
17 January, 1894.

RETURN of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Sydney Grammar School for the year 1893.

Receipts	£ s d	Total £ s d
To School fees		6,047 9 6
Colonial Treasury		
,, Endowment	1,499 19 6	
,, Vote for Junior Masters' salaries	550 0 0	
,, Vote for Head Master's residence	250 0 0	
		2,299 19 6
Special Prizes		
,, Edward Knox prizes	15 0 0	
,, George Knox prize	3 0 0	
,, Sir George Wigram Allen prizes	9 0 0	
,, Sir William Windeyer prize	3 3 0	
,, Citizens prizes	23 12 6	
		53 15 6
,, Rent of confectioner's shop		40 0 0
,, Gymnasium Refund		6 1 6
,, Balance due to the Commercial Bank		598 5 0
	£	9,045 11 0

Disbursements	£ s d	Total £ s. d.
By Balance due to the Commercial Bank		725 18 6
,, Salaries	6,280 10 0	
,, Allowances	400 6 1	
,, Capitation fees paid to Head Master	865 0 0	
		7,545 16 1
,, Examination expenses		78 0 6
,, Stationery	109 11 2	
,, Printing	22 11 2	
,, Advertisements	10 15 0	
		142 17 4
,, School prizes		20 0 0
Special Prizes		
,, Edward Knox prizes	15 0 0	
,, George Knox prize	3 0 0	
,, Sir George Wigram Allen prizes	9 0 0	
,, Sir William Windeyer prize	3 3 0	
,, Citizens prizes	23 12 6	
		53 15 6
,, Repair account	76 1 4	
,, Insurance	8 18 6	
,, Postage and sundry expenses	73 10 7	
		158 10 5
,, Subsidy to Sports Committee	270 16 0	
,, Subsidy to Cadet Corps	25 0 0	
		295 16 0
,, Interest on overdrawn account		24 16 8
	£	9,045 11 0

Audited—
JAMES C. TAYLOR, Public Accountant.
3 February, 1894.

W. H. CATLETT,
Secretary to Trustees,
17 January, 1894.

RETURN of the Number of Masters, and the Number of Scholars, at the Sydney Grammar School in the year 1893.

Number of Masters.	Number of Scholars				
	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Average of Year.
18 Masters.	406	400	396	385	397

W. H. CATLETT,
Secretary to Trustees.

Sydney Grammar School.—December, 1893.

Report of Examinations Presented to the Trustees.

UPPER SCHOOL I.—CLASSICAL SIDE.

A.—Classics.—The Latin teaching in the upper school is, with the exception of one form, sound and accurate. The better boys appear to grasp something of the spirit of the literature, whilst almost all have an intelligent knowledge of the rules, and can apply their knowledge with more or less success. The results in Greek are far less satisfactory. The number of boys capable of doing the higher work is very small: the 2nd division is uneven and deficient in accuracy, but the thorough grounding that is being given in the two lowest divisions suggests some promise of eventual improvement.

B.—Modern Languages.—In French the three upper divisions show considerable facility in dealing with unprepared translation, and a large proportion of the boys translate with taste and spirit; in all these divisions the knowledge of the syntax is good, but there is some weakness in vocabulary. Of the three lower divisions, the knowledge of grammar in division IV is more sound, and the teaching apparently has been more systematic than in divisions V and VI: in these two latter divisions the range of instruction appears to have been unnecessarily limited to the matter of the text-book. In German, the better boys in the 1st division show excellent style in their translation, and grasp of the language in their composition: in the 2nd division the unprepared translation varied from excellent to fair—the syntax was good—but the lower boys showed weakness, both in accidence and vocabularies: in the 3rd division the knowledge of grammar was specially good: in the 4th division the work was too uneven. A general view of the examination shows that the divisions are well classified and graded, that the teaching is upon a sound basis, and that there is a continuous improvement in the standard of knowledge.

C.—In Mathematics the seven divisions of the upper school have been examined in arithmetic, algebra, and geometry, and the three upper divisions in trigonometry also. A paper in higher mathematics was set to division I.

The results of these examinations show that the school has fully maintained the standard of last year.

In algebra the range is somewhat wider than last year, the general style has improved, and the power to solve problems has increased.

In geometry the most marked feature has been the evidence which the papers gave of the greater attention which had been paid during the year to stimulating the originality of boys by means of deductions.

In arithmetic a somewhat greater uniformity of method is needed, and a more careful graduation of the work.

The average level of the upper divisions in trigonometry and higher mathematics has been distinctly raised, and the standard of the school, which is already beyond that of the public examinations, should be considerably higher next year.

D.—Some branch of natural science is now taught in every form in the upper school. The range of instruction has been diversified by the introduction of geology and physics, whilst practical work in chemistry has been encouraged. The results of the examination were in all cases fair or good, and in forms V, lower IV, and com. I, they were excellent.

II.—COMMERCIAL SIDE.

An improvement in the average standard of intelligence is perceptible in the literary subjects, while in the more mechanical work the short-hand has distinctly improved; the hand-writing—to which special attention has been paid—is better, especially in the lower divisions; the book-keeping is really good in 1st division, several boys being qualified to write a good business letter; in one of the divisions the spelling is bad. The general conduct in the highest division has been really excellent, and there have been several instances of marked individual improvement in the lower divisions.

LOWER SCHOOL.

In the lower school there are fewer brilliant pupils than usual, but the examinations distinctly show that there are very few boys who have not made distinct progress during the year. A great strain has been thrown on the teaching power during the last half-year by the large number of absences, but in most cases the difficulty has been successfully overcome. There has been a gradual improvement in handwriting and neatness, and the efforts made to encourage self-help in the boys have been successful. The number of serious punishments has also been less than in previous years.

The Latin work in all the forms but one is sound, though the composition in the upper forms is not sufficiently accurate.

In English work the upper forms show improvement in analysis and parsing, but do not readily enter into the spirit of their poetry; the lower forms did very well indeed. An attempt to impart a more extensive and more accurate knowledge of Australian geography has been more than justified by the result. In history, the use of a text-book has been discontinued, and oral lessons on the most striking events substituted; this change has proved very beneficial in form III-A, several of the papers showing a very clear grasp of the subject. French has been the least satisfactory subject, only one form doing really well. The arithmetic work has been good, in spite of the fact that more of the time allotted for mathematics has been given to euclid and algebra. Four divisions were examined in euclid and five in algebra as against three divisions last year, the result in each case showing marked improvement.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1894.

1894–5.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(REPORT FOR 1894.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 14 Vic. No. 31, sec. 22.

REPORT of the Senate of the University of Sydney for the year ending 31*st December*, 1894.

1. The Senate of the University of Sydney, in pursuance of the provisions of section 22 of the Act of Incorporation, 14 Victoria No. 31, has the honor to transmit the account of its proceedings during the year 1894, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

Matriculation.

2. At the ordinary Matriculation Examination in March, 211 candidates presented themselves and 125 passed. In addition 120 passed the Junior Public Examination in September in the subjects prescribed for the Matriculation Examination. Out of 22 who attended the March Entrance Examination for Medicine and Science 9 passed, while 31 passed the September Senior Public Examination in the required subjects. Of these, 20 passed in four mathematical subjects, and thus qualified themselves for direct admission to the Engineering Department. The total number who qualified themselves for admission to the University was thus 285. The number actually admitted to Matriculation was 118.

Annual University Examinations.

3. The numbers of students who attended and passed the annual examinations in December, 1893, and March, 1894, are as follows:—

Faculty of Arts.

	Candidates.	Passed.
First year examination	142	95
Second year examination	72	61
Third year examination	91	75

In addition to the above who passed in the whole of their respective examinations, 64 evening students and occasional day students passed in individual subjects.

Faculty of Law.

	Candidates.	Passed.
Intermediate examination	18	15
Final examination...	11	10

Faculty of Medicine.

First year examination	31	24
Second year examination	24	18
Third year examination	19	16
Fourth year examination	13	10
Fifth year examination	12	11

Faculty of Science.

First year examination	1	0
Second year examination	3	1
Third year examination	3	3

Department of Engineering.

First year examination	6	6
Second year examination	10	8
Third year examination	6	4

Attendance at Lectures.

4. The following are the numbers of matriculated students attending lectures in the various faculties during the year:—Faculty of Arts, 332, including 105 evening students; Faculty of Law, 37; Faculty of Medicine, 119; Faculty of Science, 4; Department of Engineering, 30; total, 522. In addition to the above the day lectures were attended by 39, and the evening lectures by 25, non-matriculated students. Six graduates also attended post-graduate courses. The total number attending the University classes was thus, 592. The numbers of women included in these are:—Faculty of Arts, 102; Faculty of Medicine, 6; Faculty of Science, 2.

Degrees.

Degrees.

5. The following Degrees were conferred after examination :—

Master of Arts (M.A.), Frank A. A. Russell, B.A. ; Henry Giles Shaw, B.A.

Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) :—

Ernest Clayton Andrews, John Barron, Thomas Rainsford Bavin, Emily Maud Beardsmore, Torrington Blatchford, Charles Blumer, John Le Gay Brereton, Sophia Brown, William Vernon Brown, James Kevin Byrne, Enoch William Cadman, Annie Lucille Cahill, William Jowers Cakebread, Archibald Peter Cameron, Francis Louis Verhulst Coffey, John Connolly, Frank Fawcett Copland, David Cowan, Ebenezer Dash, Arthur Bernard Davies, Herbert Hutchinson Dixon, David Sutherland Edwards, Edward Samuel Edwards, Ethel Ellis, Mary Ellis, Joseph Finney, Howard George Thomas Fleming, Arthur Henry Garnsey, Alfred John Griffiths, Georgina Jane Harriott, William George Harvey, David John Hayes, John William Hobbs, Kate Emily Hogg, William Frederick Holmes, Dannina Hood, John Henry Hopman, James O'Donoghue Augustine Hughes, James Jacobs, William Edwin James, Stephen Jason Johnston, Evan John Jones, Henry Herman Kater, Joseph Cuthbert Kershaw, Alexander James Kilgour, Arthur Knight, Rosa Lichtscheindl, James Loyden, William Taylor M'Coy, Rebecca Mary M'Glynn, Donald Æneas Dunlop MacMaster, Frank MacMullen, Ethel Margaret Maynard, Cecil Newton Mell, H. Hamilton Mitchell Merewether, James Albert Miles, Walter Albert Moore, Kelsey Illidge Newman, Kathleen Moira O'Brien, Patrick Daniel O'Brien, Allan Franklyn Pain, George Henry Paine, Anthony Walton Pattinson, Helen Alice Raves, Patrick William Riley, Leonard Robjohns, John Frazer Sydney Russell, Florence Mary Seldon, Norman Smith, John Stonham, Charles James Street, James Sullivan, William Frank Swyny, Jennie Bertha Uther, James Ernest Walker, Samuel Herbert Walker, John Alfred Williams, William Henry Williams, Frederick William Wood.

Bachelor of Law (LL.B.) :—George Ernest Flannery, Ernest W. T. Gerber, Aubrey Halloran, Hercules Meares, James Prosper Pickburn, William Tighe, Alec. Thomson, Andrew R. J. Watt.

Bachelor of Medicine (M.B.) :—Rudolph Hermann Böhrsmann, Robert Gordon Craig, James Froude Flashman, Charles Lancelot Handcock, Joseph Edmund Oram Henry, Robert Menzies Kinross, Donald Luker, John Laing Martin M'Creadie, Roger Robert Steel Mackinnon, George Lathrop Murray, Michael Veech.

Master of Surgery (Ch. M.) :—Rudolph Hermann Böhrsmann, Robert Gordon Craig, James Froude Flashman, Charles Lancelot Handcock, Joseph Edmund Oram Henry, Robert Menzies Kinross, Donald Luker, John Laing Martin M'Creadie, Roger Robert Steel Mackinnon, George Lathrop Murray, Michael Veech.

Bachelor of Science (B. Sc.):—Agnes Elizabeth Lloyd Bennett, Joseph Henry Draper Brearley, Walter Cecil M'Clelland, Erskine Hugh Robison, Stratford Sheldon, John Alexander Watt.

Master of Engineering (M.E.) :—Henry Harvey Dare.

Bachelor of Engineering (B.E.) :—Civil Engineering—Herbert Percy Seale, Norman Frederic White. Mining Engineering—Ernest Willoughby Nardin, Arthur Raymond Weigall.

6. In accordance with the provisions of the "*Ad Eundem* Degrees Act," 44 Vic. No. 22 :—Arthur P. Canaway, B.A., Christ Church, Oxford, was admitted *ad eundum gradum* to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

7. The total number of degrees conferred during the year was thus 123, divided as follows :—M.A., 2 ; B.A., 80 ; LL.B., 8 ; M.B., 11 ; Ch. M., 11 ; B. Sc., 6 ; M.E., 1 ; B.E., 4.

8. The following is the number of degrees conferred in the various departments of the University from its foundation up to the end of the year 1894 :—M.A., 244; B.A., 721 ; LL.D., 23 ; LL.B., 42 ; M.D., 33 ; M.B., 82 ; Ch. M., 58 ; B. Sc., 21 ; M.E., 2 ; B.E., 23. Total, 1,249.

9. The honors obtained at the Degree Examinations during the year were as follows :—

Faculty of Arts—Honors at the B.A. Examination.

Latin—Class I :—D. S. Edwards. Class II :—C. N. Mell and A. H. Garnsey, *æq.* Class III :—A. J. Kilgour, J. Stonham, D. A. D. MacMaster, and J. Barron, *æq.*, H. H. Dixon.

Greek—Class I :—A. H. Garnsey. Class II :—D. S. Edwards.

Mathematics—Class I :—A. B. Davies (medal). Class II :—E. C. Andrews.

French—Class I :—J. Stonham. Class II :—Ethel Maynard. Class III :—Jennie B. Uther.

German—Class II :—C. N. Mell.

English—Class I :—J. Le G. Brereton, J. K. Byrne.

Logic and Mental Philosophy—Class I :—D. Cowan (medal), T. R. Bavin. Class II :—J. F. Russell. Class III :—J. Barron.

History—Class I :—J. Finney, Georgina J. Harriott. Class II :—J. E. Walker, S. H. Walker, Class III :—E. S. Edwards.

Geology and Palæontology—Class II :—Kate E. Hogg.

Chemistry—Class II :—T. Blatchford.

Biology—Class II :—W. F. Holmes.

Honors at the M.A. Examination.

School of English Literature and Political Philosophy—Class II :—F. A. A. Russell.

School of Logic and Mental Philosophy—H. G. Shaw.

Faculty of Law—Honors at Graduation as LL.B.

Class I :—G. E. Flannery (medal). Class II :—J. P. Pickburn, E. W. T. Gerber, A. R. J. Watt.

Faculty

Faculty of Medicine—Honors at Graduation as M.B. and Ch. M.

Class I :—R. G. Craig (medal).

Faculty of Science—Honors at Graduation as B. Sc.

Geology and Palæntology—Class I :—J. A. Watt (medal). Class II :—Agnes E. L. Bennett.
Mineralogy—Class I :—J. A. Watt.
Physics—Class I :—J. H. D. Brearley.
Biology—Class II :—Agnes E. L. Bennett.

Department of Engineering—Honors at Graduation as B.E.

Civil Engineering—Class I :—H. P. Seale (medal), N. F. White.

Honors at Graduation as M.E.

Civil Engineering—Class I :—H. H. Dare (medal).

10. The following Scholarships were awarded :—

(*a*) At the Matriculation Examination.

Aitken Scholarship for general proficiency—H. S. Dettmann.
Cooper Scholarship, No. II, for Classics—H. E Whitfeld.
Barker Scholarship, No. II, for Mathematics—S. D. Chalmers.
Lithgow Scholarship for Modern Languages—Trixie G. Whitehead.
Horner Exhibition for Mathematics—S. D. Chalmers.

(*b*) At the First Year Examination in Arts.

Cooper Scholarship, No. III, for Classics—G. W. Waddell and E. M. Mitchell, *æq.*
George Allen Scholarship for Mathematics—D. G. Stewart.

(*c*) At the Second Year Examination in Arts.

Barker Scholarship, No. I, for Mathematics—W. F. J. Burfitt.

(*d*) At the B.A. Examination.

Frazer Scholarship for History—J. Finney, Georgina J. Harriott, *proxime accessit.*

(*e*) At the Intermediate Examination in Law.

G. Wigram Allen Scholarship for general proficiency—D. Levy.

(*f*) At the First Year Examination in Medicine.

Renwick Scholarship for general proficiency—E. C. Hall and N. W. Kater, *æq.*

(*g*) At the Third Year Examination in the Faculty of Medicine.

John Harris Scholarship for Anatomy and Physiology—G. H. B. Deck.

(*h*) At the First Year Examination in Science and Engineering.

Levey Scholarship for Chemistry and Physics—T. P. Strickland.

(*i*) At the Second Year Examination in Science and Engineering.

Caird Scholarship for Chemistry and Physics—E. S. Simpson.

(*j*) James King, of Irrawang, Travelling Scholarship for Graduates—G. C. Henderson, B.A.

11. The awards made for Prize Compositions were :—

Wentworth Medal for English Essays—subject: "The influence of Modern Science upon Literature." Prize for Graduates—J. H. Smairl, B.A.; Prize for Undergraduates—D. A. D. MacMaster.

12. The following students were placed in the first class in honors at the annual examinations, other than the final examinations for degrees :—

Faculty of Arts.

First Year Examination—Latin—G. W. Waddell, E. M. Mitchell. Greek—G. W. Waddell, E. M. Mitchell. Mathematics—D. G. Stewart, E. M. Mitchell, K. ff. Swanwick. French—Florence J. Murray. German—A. E. Finckh.
Second Year Examination—Mathematics—W. F. J. Burfitt. French—Constance Harker. English—Constance Harker. Logic and Mental Philosophy—Eleanor M. Whitfeld. History—J. Dennis, Constance Harker, Eleanor M. Whitfeld, F. G. Lane. Geology—W. F. J. Burfitt.

Faculty of Medicine.

First Year Examination—Physics—J. M'Pherson, B.A., J. M. Roe.
Second Year Examination—Organic Chemistry—G. P. Dixon, J. J. O'Keefe.

Faculty of Science.

Second Year Examination—Special course of Biology for Medical Students—J. Macpherson, B.A.

Department of Engineering.

First Year Examination—Physics—T. P. Strickland. Mathematics—T. P. Strickland. Chemistry—T. P. Strickland. Applied Mechanics—T. P. Strickland.

Second Year Examination—Physics—J. P. Wood, C. F. Jackson, W. J. Doak. Chemistry (Mining Engineering)—E. S. Simpson. Geology—E. S. Simpson, J. T. Dixon, J. P. Wood.

13. Annual Prizes were awarded as follows:—

University Prize for Physiography—Florence Murray. First Year Class Examination Prize for Chemistry amongst Evening Students—J. Dennis and H. de B. Barry, *æq.* Professor MacCallum's Prizes for English Essays—First Year, Florence Murray; Second Year, Eleanor M. Whitfield; Third Year, J. Le G. Brereton. Mr. A. W. Joses' Prizes for English Essays—First Year, G. W. Waddell; Second Year, Gertrude Roseby; Third Year, Jennie B. Uther. Norbert Quirk Prize for Mathematics (Second Year)—W. F. J. Burfitt. Professor Anderson's Prize for Logic and Mental Philosophy (Second Year)—Eleanor M. Whitfield; Third Year, D. Cowan. Professor Haswell's Prize for Zoology (First Year)—N. W. Kater. Collie Prize for Botany (First Year)—E. C. Hall. Smith Prize for Physics—T. P. Strickland. Slade Prize for Chemistry—Class Examination—T. P. Strickland. Slade Prize for Practical Chemistry—J. M. S. Woore. Slade Prize for Practical Physics—C. F. Jackson and R. F. Arnott, *æq.* Professor David's Prize for Geology—E. S. Simpson.

14. The following Bursaries were awarded, each consisting of a payment to the student of £50 per annum, or in the case of a half-bursary of £25 per annum, for three years, together with exemption from the payment of lecture fees:—

Maurice Alexander Bursary (one half).
Ernest Manson Frazer Bursary.
Hunter Baillie Bursary.
J. B. Watt Exhibition.
Walker Bursary No. 2 (one-half).
Walker Bursary No. 3 (one-half).

In addition to 19 State bursars and 23 holders of Universary bursaries, 18 students who had shown their inability to defray the expenses of University education were permitted to attend lectures without the payment of fees. One hundred and twenty-nine students of the State training schools for male and female teachers were also permitted to attend on a reduced scale of fees as arranged with the Minister of Public Instruction and provided by Parliament.

15. The Senior and Junior Public Examinations were held in the month of September in Sydney and at the following local centres:—Albury, Araluen, Armidale, Bathurst, Bega, Berry, Bourke, Bowral, Brisbane, Broken Hill, Bundaberg, Bundanoon, Bungendore, Camden, Casino, Carcoar, Charters Towers, Chatsworth Island, Cooma, Deniliquin, Dubbo, Dungog, Emmaville, Forbes, Glen Innes, Goulburn, Grafton, Grenfell, Gundagai, Hay, Herberton, Hill End, Hillgrove, Hillston, Hunter's Hill, Inverell, Ipswich, Junee, West Kempsey, Kurrajong Heights, Lismore, Lithgow, Maclean, West Maitland, Maryborough, Mittagong, Moruya, Mount Victoria, Mudgee, Murrumburrah, Newcastle, Nowra, Orange, Parramatta, Picton, Port Macquarie, Plattsburg, Queanbeyan, Rockhampton, Rylstone, Singleton, Scone, Tamworth, Taree, Tenterfield, Tingha, Toowoomba, Townsville, Wagga Wagga, Warwick, Windsor, Wingham, Wollongong, Yass, Young.

For the Senior Examination 137 candidates presented themselves, and 103 passed. For the Junior Examination 1,494 candidates presented themselves, and 824 passed.

16. The prizes for General Proficiency in these Examinations were awarded as follows:—

Seniors.

John West Medal and Grahame Prize Medal, for General Proficiency—
Frederick Guy Griffiths, Sydney Grammar School; *prox. acc.* Richard Alexander Kerr, Brisbane Grammar School.

University Prize of £20, for General Proficiency amongst male candidates—
Frederick Guy Griffiths, Sydney Grammar School; *prox. acc.* Richard Alexander Kerr, Brisbane Grammar School.

John Fairfax Prize of £20, for General Proficiency amongst female candidates—
Elizabeth Ada Lance, Presbyterian Ladies College; Hannah England, Brisbane Girls Grammar School, *æq.*

Juniors.

University Prize of £10, for General Proficiency amongst male candidates—
Reginald Norman Robson, Newington College.

Fairfax Prize of £10, for General Proficiency amongst female candidates—
Ethel Jane Lane-Latham (Miss Wallis), Ascham, Darling Point.

A complete analysis of the Examinations will be found in the "Manual of Public Examinations," which accompanies this report.

17. Four Examinations of candidates for the Civil Service were held during the year. At these 164 candidates presented themselves, and 78 were successful.

18. Three Law Examinations, similar and equal to that prescribed for Matriculation, for candidates for articles of clerkship with Attorneys, were held. At these 50 candidates presented themselves, and 26 were successful.

19. During the year the Senate held 11 regular meetings and 3 special meetings, in addition to the Annual Commemoration, and 2 meetings of the Conjoint Board—consisting of the Senate of the University and the Board of Directors of the Prince Alfred Hospital.

The

The attendances of the various Fellows at the meetings of the Senate were as follows:—

Manning, the Hon. Sir William, K.C.M.G., Chancellor ...	6
Backhouse, His Honor Judge, M.A., Vice-Chancellor ...	17
Barton, the Hon. Edmund, M.A. ...	3
Butler, Professor, B.A. ...	16
Cobbett, Professor, M.A., D.C.L. ...	13
‡Gurney, Professor, M.A. ...	3
Jones, P. Sydney, M.D. ...	17
*Knox, Edward W. ...	6
Liversidge, Professor, M.A., F.R.S. ...	14
MacLaurin, the Hon. H. N., M.A., M.D., LL.D., M.L.C. ...	10
Manning, the Hon. C. J., M.A. ...	4
†O'Connor, the Hon. R. E, M.A., M.L.C. ...	0
†Oliver, Alexander, M.A. ...	3
Renwick, the Hon. Sir Arthur, B.A., M.D., M.L.C. ...	12
Rogers, F. E., M.A., LL.B., Q.C.... ...	5
Russell, H. C., B.A., F.R.S., C.M.G. ...	14
¶Scott, Professor, M.A. ...	13
Stephen, C. B., M.A., ...	12
Stuart, Professor T. P. Anderson, M.D. ...	14
Teece, Richard, F.I.A. ...	14
Windeyer, the Hon. Sir William, M.A., LL.D. ...	8

* Elected July 7, 1894. † Absent on leave. ‡ Elected October, 1894. ¶ Vacated office October, 1894.

Twenty-seven meetings of Sub-committees of the Senate for Finance, By-laws, Retrenchment, &c., were held during the year, the attendance of Members being as follows:—The Chancellor, 4; the Vice-Chancellor, 24; Professor Cobbett, 4; Professor Gurney, 1; Dr. P. Sydney Jones, 11; Professor Liversidge, 6; the Hon. Dr. MacLaurin, 1; the Hon. Mr. Justice Manning, 1; the Hon. Sir Arthur Renwick, 1; Mr. H. C. Russell, 5; Professor Scott, 2; Mr. C. B. Stephen, 6; Professor Stuart, 6; and Mr. R. Teece, 8.

20. The annual election to the office of Vice-Chancellor, held in the month of April, resulted in the re-appointment of His Honor Judge Backhouse, M.A.

21. The Senate desires to express its sense of the loss sustained by the absence from Senate meetings during the latter part of the year of the Chancellor, Sir W. M. Manning, who was unable to attend with regularity in consequence of severe illness. A resolution was passed unanimously by the Senate expressing sympathy with him in his illness, and requesting him to transmit his views upon matters under consideration, and the Senate has in this way benefited by his advice on several occasions.

22. The Senate has to report, with deep regret, the death of the Hon. Peter Faucett, B.A., who had been a member of the Senate since 1859, and was the senior Fellow at the time of his death. Mr. Faucett was always a regular attendant at the meetings of the Senate, where his opinions carried very great weight. The Senate, by resolution, placed on record its appreciation of his long and useful services to the University, extending over a period of thirty-five years.

23. A convocation for the election of a Fellow in the room of the late Hon. Peter Faucett, B.A., was held on Saturday, the 7th of July, and resulted in the election, without opposition, of Mr. Edward William Knox.

24. Leave of absence from the meetings of the Senate was granted as follows:—

To the Hon. Richard E. O'Connor for a period of twelve months, in consequence of his absence from the Colony for that period.

To Mr. Alexander Oliver, President of the Land Court, for four months, in consequence of illness and absence from Sydney on official duties.

25. The biennial elections of Deans of the Faculties took place in November, and resulted in the following elections:—

Faculty of Arts—Professor Gurney, M.A.
Faculty of Law—Professor Cobbett, D.C.L.
Faculty of Medicine—Professor Stuart, M.D.
Faculty of Science—Professor Liversidge, M.A.

26. In the month of February, Mr. Grafton Elliott Smith, M.B., Ch.M., was appointed to the office of Demonstrator in Anatomy to the end of the year 1894.

27. In the month of April, Mr. E. F. Pittman, A.R.S.M., was re-elected to the office of Lecturer in Mining for a period of one year.

28. During the year the following gentlemen resigned the offices held by them, viz., Dr. W. P. Cullen, Lecturer in Real Property and Equity, Mr. A. B. Piddington, B.A., Evening Lecturer in English Literature, and Mr. Savannah J. Speak, A.R.S.M., Lecturer in Metallurgy and Demonstrator in Chemistry and Assaying.

29. The Senate has determined that no appointment shall be made at present to fill the vacancy caused by Dr. Cullen's resignation, the Professor of Law having generously undertaken to carry out the duties of the Lectureship during the year 1895 in addition to his ordinary duties.

A new arrangement has also been made in regard to the vacancy caused by Mr. Speak's resignation, under which the present Demonstrator in Geology, Mr. W. F. Smeeth, M.A., B.E., will carry out the duties of Lecturer in Metallurgy, the demonstrations in Assaying being conducted in the Chemical Department with the assistance of a Junior Demonstrator for general work.

Mr.

Mr. Ernest R. Holme, B.A., a distinguished graduate of this University in the Department of Modern Literature, has been appointed in the place of Mr. Piddington.

30. In response to a petition from the Fifth Year Medical Students, Dr. H. J. Foreman was appointed by the Senate to deliver a course of Clinical Lectures on Diseases of Women. This duty was kindly undertaken by Dr. Foreman, without fee.

31. In the month of October Mr. J. C. Dibbs was reappointed Auditor of the University until the 31st of January, 1896.

32. In the month of December the Senate granted an application from Professor Warren, Professor of Engineering, for leave of absence from his duties during Michaelmas Term of 1895. Professor Warren proposes to visit the principal engineering schools in America and Europe, many of which have been established since the foundation of the Sydney School, with a view to inspect the arrangement of the most modern laboratories, and observe new methods of instruction; and it is believed that considerable advantage will accrue to the Engineering Department here from the result of his observations. In order that the work of his department may be carried out without interruption, a rearrangement of the lectures has been made for the year, under which the Professor's lectures will be delivered in Lent and Trinity Terms, and the students will be occupied in the Michaelmas Term in the more practical work of the course and in attending lectures upon Surveying, Architecture, and other scientific branches. The arrangement made with Professor Warren causes no additional expense to the University.

33. At the request of the Department of Public Instruction of Queensland, the University undertook the conduct of the annual examinations for Exhibitions to Universities, granted by the Government of that Colony, and also an examination of teachers of the highest class in the Queensland State Schools.

34. In consequence of some difficulties which had arisen in regard to the interpretation of that portion of the memorandum attached to the will of the late Sir William Macleay, by which he bequeathed the sum of £11,400 to the University for the establishment of a Lectureship in Bacteriology, the Senate made application to the Court of Equity for an interpretation of the clauses in the will and memorandum which appeared to be ambiguous.

The will and memorandum provided that all candidates for a Degree in Medicine or Science should be required to attend a six-months' course in Bacteriology before proceeding to their respective degrees, and the application to the Court of Equity invited an interpretation of the terms "Degree in Science," and "a six-months' course." The judgment of the Court was to the effect that the application of the regulation in regard to the attendance of Science Students in Bacteriology should be limited to candidates for degrees in Biological Science, and that the length of the course should be "Such an amount of lectures or teaching throughout two terms as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Senate, having regard to the great importance which the testator attached to the study."

As the terms of the will require that the interest of the principal fund shall be devoted exclusively to the salary of the lecturer, the Senate has addressed a circular letter to various Universities asking for information as to details and cost of equipment, before taking active steps for the appointment of a lecturer, in order that effect may be given to the will without entering into unnecessary expenditure from the general funds of the University.

35. The Senate received invitations to appoint a delegate or delegates to the Tenth International Congress of Orientalists at Geneva, and to the Eighth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography at Buda Pesth, and to an Indian Medical Congress to be held at Calcutta, but was unable to respond to the invitations.

In answer to a similar invitation from the University of Lyons, the Senate appointed the Hon. R. E. O'Connor, M.A., to attend the celebrations at that place in the month of October, but that gentleman was unable to be present.

36. Awards of Merit were made to the University of Sydney for Exhibits of Photographs and Natural History and other specimens, at the Columbian Exposition of 1893.

37. The turrets of the principal tower of the University building having been found to be in an unsafe condition, in consequence of the splitting of the stones in various places, arrangements have been made for their repair under the supervision of the Government Architect.

38. In the month of September a resolution was passed by the Senate, on the recommendation of the Faculty of Medicine, providing that certificates from the Universities enumerated in Chapter XIX, Section 1 of the By-laws, of having passed the examination in the scientific subjects of the First Year of Medicine, be accepted in so far as they be deemed equivalent to those of this University.

39. On the recommendation of the Board for Conducting the Public Examinations, it was decided in the month of December that the fee to be charged in future for admission to the Junior Examination should be £1 in lieu of £1 5s., a corresponding reduction having been made in the scale of payments to examiners.

40. School of Mines.—The building provided by the Government at the University for the School of Mines, including the Geological Department, was fairly complete at the end of the year, and will be ready for use at the beginning of next Lent Term.

41. The report of the University Extension Board, presented to the Senate in the month of December, shows that thirteen courses of lectures were delivered at twelve centres in New South Wales, with an average attendance of 54 and a total certificate-issue after examination of 49. In Queensland seven courses were delivered with an average attendance of 32, and certificate-issue of 23.

In cases where such lectures have been delivered by University Professors, no payment has been accepted by them.

The thanks of the Senate are due to the Trustees and the Librarian of the Free Public Library, fo arrangements which have been made for the transmission of a supply of books, on the appropriate subjects, to local centres.

At

At a conference of persons interested in University Extension, held in London under the auspices of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, the University was represented by the Hon. Sir Saul Samuel, Agent-General for New South Wales, the Hon. R. E. O'Connor, and the Right Reverend Dr. Webber, Bishop of Brisbane.

42. The regulations under which students attending evening lectures have been allowed to proceed to graduation having been found to be not altogether satisfactory, a new code of by-laws (appended to this report) has been drawn up, and will be brought into force at the beginning of the next academic year. The principal alteration consists in requiring such students to have passed a preliminary or matriculation examination in the subjects of the lectures which they propose to attend, and to matriculate as ordinary students of the University. In future, also, instead of being allowed to divide the work at their own option, these students must proceed with the curriculum in accordance with the regular scheme laid down by the by-laws, which, however, will permit of graduation in periods of three, four, or five years, at the student's selection as heretofore.

43. The Senate has to acknowledge, with thanks, the assistance given to it by the Government, through the Inspector-General of Police, in maintaining order upon the University grounds.

44. The withdrawal by the Government of the sum of £2,000 from the additional endowment for 1894 was met, partly by dismissals and partly by re-arranging certain of the minor lectureships, so that the lectures should be delivered in alternate years, and by retrenchments of other kinds. With the greatest economy in administration, the Senate was enabled to carry on the work of the University without incurring debt. The intimation, however, of a further reduction at the rate of £1,000 per annum for the year 1895, with a prospective falling off of fees and revenue from other sources, has made it necessary to adopt measures affecting the University in a more serious way. The alternatives presented to the Senate were the abolition of some school or schools, the increase of fees of students, and the reduction of emoluments of officers. Inasmuch as the Professors have been appointed under agreement at a fixed salary, it is impossible for the Senate to reduce their emoluments without their consent; but a proposal made by the Senate that all officers of the University receiving emoluments in excess of £300 per annum should forego 5 per cent. of such excess for the year 1895 was agreed to by all the officers concerned. At the same time it was decided that a fee of £1 per term, to be applied to general purposes, should be imposed upon all students attending University lectures. The Senate imposed these charges upon teachers and students with reluctance, but was impelled by the necessities of the case. The Senate would be reluctant to diminish the usefulness of the University by abolishing any of its integral parts without the gravest necessity.

45. The amendments and additions to the University by-laws made during the year will be found in an Appendix to this report.

48. The following benefactions were received during the year:—

(*a*) A donation of books and antiquities from Sir Charles Nicholson, to be added to the Nicholson Museum.

(*b*) Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 have again placed at the disposal of the Senate the nomination to a Science Research Scholarship of £150 per annum for two years; the scholarship to be awarded in the beginning of 1895 to a student of three years' standing in the Faculty of Science, to enable him to prosecute his studies and researches, with a view of developing the industries and manufactures of his country.

46. The annual statements of receipts and expenditure, and of the position of the various trust funds of the University at the 31st of December, duly certified by the Auditor, Mr. J. C. Dibbs, are appended to this report.

H. E. BARFF,
Registrar.

APPENDIX I.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the University of Sydney for year ending 31st December, 1894.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

DR.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Received from the Government of New South Wales:—		
The Statutory Annual Endowment ...	5,000 0 0	
The Additional Endowment	6,000 0 0	
Towards expenses of Evening and Extension Lectures	2,000 0 0	
For payment of Carpenter's Salary, &c, from Vote for Additions, Repairs, and Furniture	200 0 0	
		13,200 0 0
Received Lecture Fees ...£8,797 6 11		
Less paid to Professors and Lecturers 2,855 16 0		
	5,941 10 11	
Received Matriculation Fees	654 19 4	
,, Degree Fees	560 0 0	
,, Civil Service Examination Fees, after payment of expenses of examinations	79 0 0	
,, University Examination Fees ..	258 0 0	
,, Testing Fees, less Fees paid to Professor	106 12 0	
,, Public Examination Fees . .	100 0 0	
		7 700 2 3
,, Queensland Examinations for Exhibitions to Universities—for Expenses		90 4 0
,, Fines		6 8 0
,, for Pasturage		100 0 0
,, Fees for Use of Microscopes		52 0 0
,, from Challis Fund for administration charges		437 10 0
,, from Macleay Curatorship, for payment of salary of the Curator of the Macleay Museum for half-year 1893, and for year 1894		450 0 0
,, from Fisher Estate, refund of cost of Library catalogue		245 17 6
,, from Hovell Lectureship, towards payment of Lecturer in Geology and Physical Geography		157 7 8
,, proceeds of sale of materials of old cottage	£6 10 0	
,, proceeds of sale of text-books ..	6 3 9	
		12 13 9
,, fees for duplicate certificates		3 3 0
	£	22,455 6 2

CR.

EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Paid Salaries	..... .	17,791 13 4
,, Examiners' Fees	....	101 5 0
,, Printing and Stationery, including University Calendar	521 14 3	
,, Advertising	23 11 6	
,, Repairs and alterations, Furniture, &c.	79 13 3	
,, Fuel and gas, including Laboratories	401 18 1	
,, Fire Insurance Premiums	231 19 3	
,, Rent of University Chambers ..	234 18 0	
,, Supervision and Attendance at Examinations	72 9 0	
,, Uniforms	20 12 0	
,, Grant to University Sports Union	50 0 0	
,, Maintenance and use of Telephones	42 10 0	
,, Water and Sewerage Rates .	501 16 11	
,, Bank Charges, exchange on Drafts, &c.	41 0 3	
,, Miscellaneous Charges	92 14 6	
		2,314 17 0
,, for Periodicals and Binding Books for Library	... .	174 15 4
,, Grounds—Sundry Accounts .	... .	56 3 5
,, for Philosophical Apparatus ...	105 2 9	
Less refund, Department of Mines	75 11 2	
		29 11 7
,, Maintenance of Scientific Departments		832 3 2
,, University Prizes , ...		75 9 10
,, Organ Tuning		4 17 6
,, Grant to University Extension Board		200 0 0
Balance due Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1893		784 9 4
Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1894...		90 0 8
	£	22,455 6 2

JOHN C. DIBBS,
Auditor.

ROBERT A. DALLEN,
Accountant.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the Junior and Senior Public Examinations for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

DR.

	£ s. d.
Balance in Bank, 31st December, 1893...	211 15 8
Received Candidates' Fees	2,060 10 0
£	2,272 5 8

CR.

	£ s. d.
Paid Examiners' Fees and all other expenses in connection with the Examinations and grants towards expenses of local centres	2,166 10 1
Balance in Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1894...	105 15 7
£	2,272 5 8

JOHN C. DIBBS,
Auditor.

ROBERT A. DALLEN,
Accountant.

RECEIPTS

Receipts and Expenditure of the University of Sydney for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS ACCOUNT.

Revenue Account

Dr.

Receipts	£	s	d
Received from the Executors of the Will of the late Rev R Collie F L S, balance of amount devised for the establishment of an annual prize in Botany	25	0	0
,, from Professor Haswell, M A, D Sc, for prize in Zoology	2	2	0
,, from Professor Liversidge, M A, for prizes in Chemistry for Evening Students	5	5	0
,, from Professor Wood, B A, for prize in History	5	0	0
,, from Professor MacCallum, M A, for prize in English	7	10	0
,, from Professor Anderson, M A, for prize and Gold Medal in Philosophy	22	2	0
,, from Professor David, B A, for prize in Geology	10	0	0
,, from A M'Cormick, Esq, M D, for prize in Surgery	5	0	0
,, from T Dixon, Esq, M B, Ch M, for prize in Materia Medica	3	3	0
,, from A W Jose, Esq, for prize in English	4	10	0
,, income from investments on account of the following Foundations —			

	£	s	d
Levey Scholarship	43	16	10
Barker Scholarship	209	0	7
Deas Thomson Scholarship	88	4	1
Wentworth Prize Medal	22	11	11
Cooper Scholarship	218	9	11
Salting Exhibition	36	9	10
Wentworth Fellowship	92	9	5
Lithgow Scholarship	84	7	1
Nicholson Medal	24	5	11
Belmore Medal	21	16	6
John Fairfax Prizes	32	10	0
Maurice Alexander Bursary	[illegible]		0
Levey and Alexander Bursary	4	0	0
John West Medal	10	10	0
E M Frazer Bursary	[illegible]	15	
J E Frazer Bursary	[illegible]		0
W C Wentworth Bursary, No 1	0	0	0
W C Wentworth Bursary, No 2	0	9	0
W C Wentworth Bursary, No 3	45	[illegible]	1
Burdekin Bursary	53	5	7
Hunter Baillie Bursary, No 1	72	0	0
Hunter Baillie Bursary, No 2	62	16	8
J B Watt Exhibitions	220	19	3
Renwick Scholarship	64	19	2
Bowman Cameron Scholarship	50	0	0
Hovell Lectureship	162	4	4
George Allen Scholarship	73	10	4
Freemasons Scholarship	53	1	3
Raphael Foundation	4	7	11
James Aitken Scholarship	54	0	0
Thomas Walker Bursaries	365	0	0
George Wigram Allen Scholarship	78	[illegible]	3
Struth Exhibition	66	8	0
Norbert Quirk Prize	6	12	8
Smith Prize	5	0	0
Badham Bursary	44	4	8
Slade Prizes	20	0	6
Caird Scholarship	83	0	8
James King of Irawang Travelling Scholarship	175	16	9
Macleay Curatorship	420	0	0
John Harris Scholarship	50	0	0
Horner Exhibition	14	0	0
Council of Education Scholarship	17	11	4
Frazer Scholarship	151	12	3
Grahame Prize Medal	5	0	0
Macleay Lectureship	548	3	9
Collie Prize	4	16	4
Fisher Estate	596	15	11
Fisher Estate (Building Account)	1,551	14	9

	£	s	d
	6,329	7	0
Balance due Commercial Bank, 31st December 1894	233	18	0
Total	£ 6,562	17	0

Cr.

Expenditure	£	s	d
Paid the following sums for Scholarships, Bursaries, Prizes, &c, on account of the following foundations —			

	£	s	d
Levey Scholarship	40	0	0
Barker Scholarships	100	0	0
Wentworth Prize Medal	20	8	1
Cooper Scholarships	100	0	0
Salting Exhibition	25	0	0
Lithgow Scholarship	50	0	0
John Fairfax Prizes	30	0	0
Maurice Alexander Bursary	50	0	0
Levey and Alexander Bursary	50	0	0
John West Prize	10	0	0
E M Frazer Bursary	50	0	0
J E Frazer Bursary	50	0	0
W C Wentworth Bursary, No 1	50	0	0
W C Wentworth Bursary, No 2	50	0	0
W C Wentworth Bursary, No 3	18	18	0
Burdekin Bursary	50	0	0
Hunter Baillie Bursary, No 1	87	10	0
Hunter Baillie Bursary, No 2	50	0	0
Watt Exhibition	90	0	0
Renwick Scholarship	50	0	0
Bowman Cameron Scholarship	50	0	0
Hovell Lectureship (amount transferred to General Account)	157	7	8
George Allen Scholarship	50	0	0
Freemasons Scholarship	50	0	0
James Aitken Bursary	50	0	0
Thomas Walker Bursaries	187	10	0
G Wigram Allen Scholarship	50	0	0
Struth Exhibition	50	0	0
Norbert Quirk Prize	6	0	0
Smith Prize	5	0	0
Badham Bursary	45	0	0
Slade Prizes	17	0	0
Caird Scholarship	50	0	0
Jose Prizes	3	0	0
Haswell Prize	2	2	0
Liversidge Prize	[illegible]	12	0
MacCallum Prize	7	10	0
Anderson Prize	[illegible]	15	0
Macormick Prize	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
David Prize	10	0	0
Dixson Prize			0
Wilson Prize	[illegible]	0	0
James King of Irawang Travelling Scholarship	200	0	0
Macleay Curatorship (amount transferred to General Account)	450	0	0
John Harris Scholarship	30	0	0
Horner Exhibition	8	0	0
Frazer Scholarships	40	0	0
Grahame Prize Medal	5	0	0
Collie Prize	4	0	0
			2,652 19 3
Paid Premium on Funded Stock purchased for Investment on account of —			
Levey Scholarship	4	10	0
Barker Scholarships	2	18	0
Deas Thomson Scholarships	0	12	0
Wentworth Prize Medal	0	10	0
Cooper Scholarships	2	8	0
Salting Exhibition	0	8	0
Wentworth Fellowship	2	8	0
Lithgow Scholarship	0	16	0
Nicholson Medal	1	0	0
Belmore Medal	0	10	0
E M Frazer Bursary	0	8	0
J E Frazer Bursary	0	14	0
W C Wentworth No 3 Bursary	2	10	0
Burdekin Bursary	0	8	0
Hunter Baillie No 2 Bursary	1	18	0
Watt Exhibitions	2	0	0
Renwick Scholarship	0	8	0
Hovell Lectureship	1	10	0
George Allen Scholarship ...	0	8	0
Freemasons Scholarship	0	12	0
Raphael Foundation ..	0	8	0
G Wigram Allen Scholarship	1	12	0
Struth Exhibition	1	16	0
Norbert Quirk Prize	0	16	0
Badham Bursary	[illegible]	0	0
Caird Scholarship	6	4	0
James King of Irawang Travelling Scholarship	1	4	0
Frazer Scholarship	1	14	0
Fisher Estate (Building Account)	80	10	0
			126 0 0
Paid Law Expenses, on account of —			
Barker Scholarships	5	5	3
Deas Thomson Scholarships	1[illegible]	0	6
Cooper Scholarships	5	5	3
Wentworth Fellowship	0	6	9
Lithgow Scholarship	0	13	4
Nicholson Medal	0	6	9
Hunter Baillie Bursary No 2	2	13	4
Watt Exhibitions	0	15	8
Hovell Lectureship	3	6	8
Thomas Walker Bursaries	0	12	7
G Wigram Allen Scholarship	1	1	0
Struth Exhibition	3	6	8
James King of Irawang Travelling Scholarship	3	15	7
Macleay Curatorship	0	7	0
Frazer Scholarship	0	2	4
Macleay Lectureship	279	9	0
Dalton Bequest	5	5	0
Fisher Estate	19	18	1
Fisher Estate (Building Account)	0	6	2
			347 16 11
Paid from Fisher Estate on account of —			
Librarians Salaries	310	0	0
Books for Library	927	12	6
Library Catalogue	245	17	6
			1,483 10 0
,, Investment account for Investment			1,500 19 8
Balance due Commercial Bank, 31st December, 1893			541 11 2
Total		£	6,652 17 0

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

DR.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Received principal sums of Bank Deposits, on account of :—		
Levey Scholarship	225 0 0	
Barker Scholarships	43 15 0	
Deas-Thomson Scholarships	6 5 0	
Wentworth Prize Medal	6 5 0	
Cooper Scholarships	43 15 0	
Salting Exhibition	5 0 0	
Wentworth Fellowship	43 15 0	
Lithgow Scholarship	15 0 0	
Nicholson Medal	21 5 0	
Belmore Medal	5 0 0	
E. M. Frazer Bursary	6 5 0	
W. C. Wentworth No. 3 Bursary	93 15 0	
Burdekin Bursary	5 0 0	
Hunter-Baillie No 2 Bursary	75 0 0	
Watt Exhibitions	30 0 0	
Renwick Scholarship	18 15 0	
Hovell Lecutureship	75 0 0	
George Allen Scholarship	18 15 0	
Freemasons Scholarship	12 10 0	
Raphael Foundation	6 5 0	
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship	50 0 0	
Struth Exhibition	87 10 0	
Fisher Estate	87 10 0	
Fisher Estate, Building Account	2,874 1 3	
Norbert Quirk Prize	37 10 0	
Badham Bursary	250 0 0	
Slade Foundation	5 0 0	
Caird Scholarship	262 10 0	
James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship	56 5 0	
Frazer Scholarships	35 0 0	
Collie Prize	18 15 0	
		4,520 6 3
,, principal sums of Mortgages on account of :— Fisher Estate, Building Account		1,330 0 0
,, from Revenue account for Investment		1,500 19 8
Total	£	7,351 5 11

CR.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Paid for New South Wales Government Funded Stock on account of :—		
Levey Scholarship	225 0 0	
Barker Scholarships	145 0 0	
Deas-Thomson Scholarships	30 0 0	
Wentworth Prize Medal	25 0 0	
Cooper Scholarships	120 0 0	
Salting Exhibition	20 0 0	
Wentworth Fellowship	120 0 0	
Lithgow Scholarship	40 0 0	
Nicholson Medal	50 0 0	
Belmore Medal	25 0 0	
E. M. Frazer Bursary	20 0 0	
J. E. Frazer Bursary	35 0 0	
W. C. Wentworth No. 3 Bursary	125 0 0	
Burdekin Bursary	20 0 0	
Hunter Baillie No 2 Bursary	95 0 0	
Watt Exhibitions	100 0 0	
Renwick Scholarship	20 0 0	
Hovell Lectureship	75 0 0	
George Allen Scholarship	20 0 0	
Freemasons Scholarship	30 0 0	
Raphael Foundation	20 0 0	
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship	80 0 0	
Struth Exhibition	90 0 0	
Fisher Estate, Building Account	4,555 0 0	
Norbert Quirk Prize	40 0 0	
Badham Bursary	250 0 0	
Caird Scholarship	310 0 0	
James King of Irrawang Travelling Scholarship	60 0 0	
Frazer Scholarships	85 0 0	
Collie Prize	50 0 0	
		6,880 0 0
,, Bank Deposits, on account of :— Macleay Lectureship		471 5 11
Total	£	7,351 5 11

JOHN C. DIBBS,
Auditor.

ROBERT A. DALLEN,
Accountant.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the University of Sydney for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

CHALLIS FUND ACCOUNT.

DR. **CR.**

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Received Interest on Investments—		
Debentures	1,668 12 0	
Bank and Treasury Deposits	2,678 11 2	
Mortgages	6,615 5 0	
	10,962 8 2	
,, from Challis Trustees, Interest on Guarantee Fund after payment of Australian Annuity and Trustees' Commission	717 17 7	
	11,680 5 9	
,, Less Transfer to Special Reserve Fund	2,530 4 5	
		9,150 1 4
Balance due Commercial Bank, 31 December, 1894		1,099 4 9
		10,249 6 1

EXPENDITURE.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Balance due Commercial Bank, 31 December, 1893		1,758 13 5
Paid Salaries	7,770 16 8	
,, General Account towards expenses of administration of Fund	437 10 0	
,, Premium for Funded Stock	213 0 0	
,, Law Costs and Sundry Charges	69 6 0	
		8,490 12 8
		10,249 6 1

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Received principal sums of Fixed Deposits		11,250 0 0	Paid for Investments—
			Funded Stock 10,650 0 0
			Mortgages 600 0 0
		11,250 0 0	11,250 0 0

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance in Commercial Bank, 31 December, 1893		42 2 2	Paid for Investment on Mortgages
Received Interest on Bank Deposits		272 12 2	Balance in Commercial Bank, 31 December, 1894
,, from Challis Fund, interest over 4 per cent. on investments, for providing quinquennial increases to Professors and for equalising income from investments and for contingencies		2,530 4 5	
		2,844 18 9	2,844 18 9

JOHN C. DIBBS,
Auditor.

ROBERT A. DALLEN,
Accountant.

ANALYSIS of Private Foundations, showing Investments at 31st December, 1894.

Private Foundations.	Ledger Account Cr Balance	Investments.			
		Mortgages.	Buildings and Land.	Fixed Deposits.	Funded Stock and Debentures
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Levey Scholarship	1,019 5 4	...	...	675 0 0	325 0 0
Barker Scholarship	2,336 13 11	100 0 0	1,120	131 5 0	970 0 0
Deas-Thomson Scholarship	2,123 19 7	25 0 0	1,036	93 15 0	930 0 0
Wentworth Prize Medal	520 11 11	100 0 0	...	18 15 0	400 0 0
Cooper Scholarship	2,496 12 10	...	1,120	131 5 0	1,220 0 0
Salting Exhibition	763 15 8	...	...	15 0 0	755 0 0
Wentworth Fellowship	1,747 13 3	232 10 0	...	511 5 0	995 0 0
Lithgow Scholarship	1,959 4 4	190 0 0	...	170 0 0	1,580 0 0
Nicholson Medal	515 9 5	52 10 0	...	63 15 0	400 0 0
Earl Belmore Medal	501 13 2	...	...	85 0 0	415 7 3
John Fairfax Prizes	541 2 8	50 0 0	...	...	500 0 0
Alexander Bursary	1,082 15 9	25 0 0	...	...	1,050 0 0
Levey and Alexander Bursary	1,098 17 6	...	...	...	1,100 0 0
West Prize	215 8 10	15 0 0	...	...	200 0 0
E M. Frazer Bursary	1,512 4 6	25 0 0	...	18 15 0	1,470 0 0
J. E. Frazer Bursary	1,405 1 1	...	...	...	1,430 0 0
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 1	1,000 0 0	...	...	...	1,000 0 0
W. C Wentworth Bursary, No. 2	1,000 0 0		...	...	1,000 0 0
W. C. Wentworth Bursary, No. 3	792 10 7	50 0 0	...	606 5 0	150 0 0
Burdekin Bursary	1,085 6 7	...	...	15 0 0	1,070 0 0
Hunter Baillie Bursary, No. 1	1,154 11 8	...	...	50 0 0	1,150 0 0
Hunter-Baillie Bursary, No. 2	1,280 5 4	420 0 0	...	265 0 0	585 0 0
J. B. Watt Exhibitions	3,706 17 1	199 0 0	...	2,190 0 0	1,260 0 0
Renwick Scholarship	1,150 12 4	...	...	656 5 0	495 0 0
Bowman-Cameron Scholarship	975 0 0		...	...	1,000 0 0
Hovell Lectureship	6,022 12 1	525 0 0	4,400	825 0 0	275 0 0
George Allen Scholarship	1,118 3 2	...	...	981 5 0	120 0 0
Freemasons Scholarship	1,271 6 1	25 0 0	...	112 10 0	1,130 0 0
J. G. Raphael Foundation	76 18 11	...	...	58 15 0	20 0 0
James Aitken Bursary	1,049 0 0	...	...	...	1,100 0 0
Thomas Walker Bursaries	5,327 12 5	...	...	5,000 0 0	375 0 0
G. Wigram Allen Scholarship	1,565 12 5	500 0 0	...	200 0 0	855 0 0
Struth Exhibition	1,213 5 8	725 0 0	...	287 10 0	190 0 0
Fisher Estate	9,921 19 1	8,824 10 0	700	462 10 0	175 0 0
Fisher Estate (Building Account)	27,446 5 4	6,705 0 0	...	15,870 18 9	4,630 0 0
Norbert Quirk Prize	157 7 2	...	...	112 10 0	40 0 0
Smith Prize	106 13 10	100 0 0	...	...	...
Badham Bursary	989 15 11	...	...	750 0 0	250 0 0
Slade Prizes	298 3 11	25 0 0	...	265 0 0	...
Caird Scholarship	1,431 11 0	150 0 0	...	837 10 0	435 0 0
James King of Irrawang Scholarship	4,292 1 8	50 0 0	...	4,168 15 0	135 0 0
Macleay Curatorship	5,909 13 0	...	...	6,000 0 0	...
John Harris Scholarship	991 12 9	1,000 0 0	...	...	...
Horner Exhibition	211 0 0	...	...	200 0 0	...
Council of Education Scholarship	372 10 10	335 0 0	...	...	25 0 0
Frazer Scholarship	2,321 8 7	50 0 0	...	2,105 0 0	115 0 0
Grahame Prize Medal	97 13 1	100 0 0	...	...	...
Macleay Lectureship	12,186 17 1	...	...	12,384 5 11	...
Collie Prize	102 10 1		...	56 5 0	50 0 0
Challis Estate	217,510 15 3	132,760 0 0	...	52,250 0 0	33,600 0 0
Challis Estate—Special Reserve Fund	9,344 18 9	2,800 0 0	...	6,500 0 0	...
£	343,323 1 5	156,158 10 0	8,376	115,123 19 8	64,970 7 3

ROBERT A. DALLEN,
Accountant.

APPENDIX II.

New and Amended By-laws adopted by the Senate at meetings held during the year 1894.

To stand in lieu of section 14, chapter II.

The Senate hereby makes and declares the following selections of branches of learning, the Professors in which shall be *ex-officio* Members of the Senate—that is to say, Mathematics, Law, Physiology, and Chemistry; such selections to take effect from the date of the Governor's assent hereto, and to endure for the term of two years from that date, unless sooner revoked by the authority of the Senate, and with the approval of the Governor

To stand in lieu of section 3, chapter IX.

3 For these purposes the Professorial Board shall make such rules as it may think fit, provided that these rules be not repugnant to any existing By-law; and shall have power to impose any penalties in accordance with Academic usage on any student for breach of such rules, or misconduct of any kind. All Public Teachers in the University shall be authorised to inflict a fine for breach of discipline, not exceeding two pounds; provided that every Public Teacher who inflicts any such fine shall immediately report the circumstance in writing to the Professorial Board.

New By-laws to be included in Chapter X (after a re-arrangement of Chapter).

1 Candidates for any of the degrees granted by the University shall be required to matriculate before entering upon the prescribed course.

2. Candidates before being admitted to matriculation shall have passed one of the examinations required by the by-laws for admission to the prescribed courses in the different Faculties, or shall have been admitted *ad eundem statum*,

To

To stand in lieu of section 2, chapter XII.

2. No undergraduate, not exempted under section 6, chapter XI, from attendance at the lectures, shall be admitted to these examinations, who, without sufficient cause, shall have absented himself more than three times during any one term from any prescribed course of lectures. At every yearly examination, students must pass the prescribed examinations in the subjects of lectures before they can proceed with their course.

To stand in lieu of section 6, chapter XV.

6. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be required at the commencement of their course to pass the matriculation examination for the Faculty of Arts.

To stand in lieu of section 18, chapter XV.

18. The fee for the degree of B.A. shall be three pounds. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a candidate fail to pass the examination the fee shall not be returned to him. For any re-examination for the same degree he shall pay a fee of two pounds.

To stand in lieu of section 7, chapter XVI.

7. There shall be two examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Laws, called respectively the Intermediate and the Final LL B. Examinations. The Intermediate and Final LL.B. Examinations shall be held at the same time as the Annual Examinations in other Faculties. Students who have not acquitted themselves satisfactorily in such class examinations or exercises (including attendance at Court) as may be prescribed by the Faculty of Law may be refused admission to these examinations.

To stand in lieu of sub-section 3 of section 8 of chapter XVII.

III. In the Third Year :—
During Lent Term—Practical Physiology (Physiological Practical Chemistry).
During Lent and Trinity Terms—Materia Medica and Therapeutics (75 lectures). Regional Anatomy.
During Michaelmas Term—Physiology (Senior Course).

To stand in lieu of sub-section 5 of section 8 of chapter XVII.

V. In the Fifth Year :—
During Lent and Trinity Terms—Medicine. Midwifery (50 lectures). Gynæcology (25 lectures).
During Michaelmas Term—Applied Logic. Psychological Medicine, including Clinical instruction, and at least twelve systematic lectures. Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, including Clinical instruction, and at least twelve systematic lectures.

To stand in lieu of section 11 of chapter XVIII.

11. The fee for the Degree of B. Sc. shall be £3. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a candidate fail to pass the examination the fee shall not be returned to him. For any re-examination for the same Degree, he shall pay a fee of £2.

To stand in lieu of section 1 of chapter XXV.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

1. There shall be a Board consisting of not more than eighteen members, of whom four at least shall be members of the Senate, and four at least shall be members of the Teaching Staff, and not less than two shall be persons not being members of the Senate or of the Teaching Staff. The Board shall be appointed annually by the Senate at its monthly meeting in December, and shall be held to be duly constituted upon the appointment of twelve persons to be members thereof; and the Senate may fill vacancies and appoint additional members from time to time, if it shall think fit, during the year, but so that the total number of members of the Board shall not exceed eighteen at any time.

Membership of the Board shall continue from the time of appointment until the next annual appointment of the Board, when all memberships shall lapse, but all retiring members shall be eligible for re-election.

To stand in lieu of section 4 of chapter XII.

Every undergraduate exempted from attendance upon lectures under section 6, chapter XI, shall, before being admitted to any yearly examination, pay to the Registrar a fee of £2

To be inserted as sections 18 and 19 after section 17 of chapter XV, the sections at present numbered 18, 19, &c., being numbered 20, 21, &c. :—

18. The work of students attending lectures may be tested by means of class examinations, class exercises, or essays, and the results of such tests shall be reported to the Senate.
19. In determining the results of the annual examinations, the Examiners may take into favourable account the results of the tests described in section 18.

To stand in lieu of section 5, chapter XVII.

Written class examinations shall be held during each course of instruction at least once a term. Students shall not absent themselves from these examinations except upon a medical certificate, and at the end of each course a report of the result, signed by the responsible teacher, shall be presented to the Senate by the Dean. Students who fail to pass the class examinations may, at the discretion of the Board of Examiners, be refused admission to the annual examinations.

To stand in lieu of section 8, chapter XVII.

Candidates shall be required to pass an examination, conducted by means of set papers and *viva voce* interrogations, in one of the two following groups, viz. :—

(1.) Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Gynæcology.

The examination in each case shall include examination of, and report on, the cases of patients in a hospital, and examination and demonstration of specimens or preparations, normal or morbid.

(2.) The other subjects included in the Medical Curriculum of the University.

They shall further be required to present, and, if called upon, to defend a thesis on some subject included in the Medical Curriculum of the University. Five printed copies of the thesis, on paper 5½ inches wide and 8¾ of an inch deep, must be transmitted to the Registrar at least two months before the date fixed for the examination.

To stand in lieu of section 5, chapter XVIII.

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science shall produce evidence of having graduated in arts, or of having attended the lectures of the first year of the arts course and passed the first year examination in arts; or of having passed the senior public examination in the following subjects, viz., Latin, one of the three languages—Greek, French, or German—and three of the following subjects, viz., Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Elementary Surveying and Astronomy, Mechanics, Applied Mechanics; or of having passed an examination equivalent to the senior public examination in the following subjects, viz., Latin, one of the three languages—Greek, French, or German—and in three of the four sections, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry; and shall, during the first year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, the following subjects, viz. :—

1. Biology.
2. Chemistry.
3. Mathematics.
4. Physics.
5. Physiography.

Provided that students shall only be required to attend the lectures upon, and pass the annual examinations in, such portions of the mathematical course for the first year as they have not already passed at the above-mentioned examinations.

To

To stand in lieu of section 18 *of chapter XVIII.*

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering must produce evidence of having graduated in arts or in science, or of having attended the lectures of the first year of the arts course, and passed the first year examination in arts; or of having passed the senior public examination in the following subjects, viz.:—Latin, one of the three languages—Greek, French, or German—and four of the following subjects, viz., Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Elementary Surveying and Astronomy, Mechanics, Applied Mechanics; or of having passed an examination equivalent to the senior public examination in the following subjects, viz., Latin, one of the three languages—Greek, French, or German—and in the four sections, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry; and shall, during the First Year, attend the courses of instructions upon, and pass the examination in, the following subjects, viz.:—

1. Chemistry—Inorganic (with two terms laboratory practice).
2. Descriptive Geometry and Drawing.
3. Mathematics.
4. Applied Mathematics (with laboratory practice).
5. Physics (with one term laboratory practice).
6. Physical Geography and Geology.

Provided that students shall only be required to attend the lectures upon, and pass the annual examinations in, such portions of the mathemathical course of the first year as they have not already passed at the above-mentioned examinations. Provided also that students of the Technical Branch of the Department of Public Instruction, whose certificates of attendance and examination in that branch are accepted by the Senate as an equivalent to a portion of the curriculum prescribed for candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Mining Engineering, shall be considered to have passed the Entrance Examination, if they satisfy the Examiners in the following subjects, viz., in two of the four languages—Latin, Greek, French, German—and four of the following subjects, viz., Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Elementary Surveying and Astronomy, Mechanics, Applied Mechanics.

To stand in lieu of section 22 *of chapter XVIII.*

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Mining and Metallurgy shall, during the second year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examination in, the following subjects, viz.:—

1. Applied Mechanics (with laboratory practice).
2. Chemistry (including quantitative analysis).
3. Civil Engineering.
4. Geology.
5. Mechanical Drawing.
6. Surveying.

To stand in lieu of chapter XXIV.

1. Courses of Evening Lectures, embracing all the subjects necessary for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, shall be given at such times and in such order as the Senate may from time to time direct.
2. Any person desirous of attending a course of Evening Lectures may be allowed to do so upon payment of such fees as the Senate may from time to time direct.
3. Students who desire to qualify themselves for graduation by attendance upon Evening Lectures shall be required to pursue the course of study and pass the examinations prescribed in chapter XV of the By-laws, for candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.
   (*a*) Provided that any Evening Student, if he so desires, may distribute the lectures and examinations of the First Year, as prescribed in sections 12 and 13 of chapter XV, over two years, taking not less than two of the following subjects in each year, viz., (1) Latin, (2), one of the following languages—Greek, French, or German, (3) Mathematics, (4) English; and subject to his having previously passed the Matriculation Examination in any subject taken up (except English).
   Provided also that Evening Students may be permitted by the Faculty to take the lectures and examinations upon any of the three scientific subjects of the First Year at a later period of their course.
   (*b*) Provided also that any Evening Student, if he so desires, may distribute the lectures and examinations of the Second Year, as prescribed in sections 14 and 15 of chapter XV, over two years, taking not less than two of the subjects so prescribed in each year.
4. In all cases not provided for in the preceding By-laws of this chapter, Evening Students shall be subject to the same By-laws, Rules, and Regulations as other students.

Section 3, *chapter XXVI* (*new By-law*).

Any salaried officer of the University becoming a candidate for election to the Legislative Assembly shall thereby vacate his office.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1895.

[1*s*.]

419—C

1894.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(RETURN RESPECTING EXAMINATION FEES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 *November*, 1894.

[*Laid upon the Table of the House in answer to Question No.* 2, *of* 8 *November*, 1894.]

Question.

2. MR. STEVENSON *asked* THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,—Referring to the Answers given to Mr. Stevenson's Questions, respecting University examination fees, will he state,—
(1.) To whom are the fees paid, and the amount paid to each person?
(2.) What services are rendered by each of the recipients for the emolument received?

Answer.

(1.)

	£	s.	d.
Printing and stationery	150	10	6
Advertising	28	14	6
Expenses of Sydney examinations, including hire of chairs, tables, and supervision	142	8	0
Allowance towards expenses of examinations at local centres ...	153	13	0
Examiners—			
Professor MacCallum	25	1	0
„ Gurney	65	5	0
„ Wood	57	10	0
„ David	34	0	0
„ Butler	29	15	0
„ Scott	27	8	0
„ Liversidge	10	10	0
„ Warren	57	5	0
„ Stuart	10	10	0
„ Haswell	9	6	0
„ Threlfall	10	10	0
Mr. A. Piddington, B.A. ...	13	2	0
A. Hammond, M.A. ...	34	16	0
A. Newham, B.A.... ...	121	13	0
E. M. Moors, M.A. ...	125	6	0
J. B. Peden, B.A.... ...	50	18	0
J. MacPherson, B.A. ...	51	9	0
F. Leverrier, B.A... ...	45	17	0
G. H. Leibius, B.A. ...	53	17	0
A. W. Jose	64	17	0

	£	s.	d.
Examiners—			
Mr. E. J. Trechmann, B.A., Ph.D.	66	8	0
R. Max, LL.D.	8	5	0
F. Lloyd, B.A., LL.B. ...	41	11	0
R. P. Sellors, B.A.	24	0	0
G. H. Fleuri	27	4	0
R. R. Garran, B.A.	25	12	0
E. F. Pittman, A.R.S.M. ...	38	13	0
H. H. Dare, B.E.	1	1	0
G. H. Knibbs, L.S.	6	5	0
J. A. Watt, M.A.	8	0	0
J. A. Schofield, A.R.S.M. ...	10	14	0
J. A. Pollock, B.Sc.	4	10	0
J. J. Fletcher, M.A., B.Sc. ...	11	18	0
C. J. Martin, M.B., B.Sc. ...	29	6	0
E. L. Montefiore	12	13	0
A. Rea	14	2	0
H. R. Maclean	14	2	0
W. F. Smeeth, M.A., B.E. ...	29	6	0
Miss E. M. Mutton	2	2	0
An approximate amount to be divided between the Registrar and his staff for management and clerical work	174	0	0
	1,919	13	0
There are outstanding liabilities to meet, estimated at	142	2	0

(2.)

The payments to examiners are made upon a fixed scale for setting and examining papers. The number of papers to be set was 48, and the number examined 13,555. The examinations were held at seventy-five local centres in New South Wales and Queensland.

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 14 Vic. No. 31, sec. 21.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

AMENDED BY-LAWS ADOPTED BY THE SENATE AT A MEETING HELD ON THE 4TH DECEMBER, 1893.

To stand in lieu of Section 3 *of Chapter IX* (*Calendar, p.* 105).

3. For these purposes the Professorial Board shall make such rules as it may think fit, provided that these rules be not repugnant to any existing By-law; and shall have power to impose any penalties in accordance with Academic usage on any student for breach of such rules, or misconduct of any kind. All Public Teachers in the University shall be authorised to inflict a fine for breach of discipline, not exceeding two pounds, provided that every Public Teacher who inflicts any such fine shall immediately report the circumstances in writing to the Professorial Board.

To stand in lieu of Section 7 *of Chapter XVI* (*Calendar, p.* 115).

7. There shall be two examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, called respectively the Intermediate and the Final LL.B. Examinations. The Intermediate and Final LL.B. Examinations shall be held at the same time as the Annual Examinations in other Faculties. Students who have not acquitted themselves satisfactorily in such Class Examinations or exercises (including attendance at Court) as may be prescribed by the Faculty of Law may be refused admission to these examinations.

ALF. P. BACKHOUSE,
Vice-Chancellor.

H. E. BARFF,
Registrar.

Laid before the Executive Council on the 10th day of July, 1894.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council.

R. W. DUFF,
Governor.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

NEW AND AMENDED BY-LAWS ADOPTED BY THE SENATE AT A MEETING HELD ON THE 5TH OF MARCH, 1894.

To stand in lieu of Section 18 *of Chapter XV* (112).

18. The fee for the degree of B.A. shall be three pounds. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a candidate fail to pass the examination the fee shall not be returned to him. For any re-examination for the same Degree he shall pay a fee of two pounds.

To stand in lieu of sub-section 3 *of Section* 8 *of Chapter XVII* (*p.* 118).

3. In the Third Year:—
   During Lent Term—
      Practical Physiology (Physiological Practical Chemistry).
   During Lent and Trinity Terms—
      Materia Medica and Therapeutics (75 lectures).
      Regional Anatomy.
   During Michaelmas Term—
      Physiology (Senior Course).

To

To stand in lieu of sub-section v *of Section* 8 *of Chapter XVII* (*p.* 119).

v. In the Fifth Year:—

During Lent and Trinity Terms—

Medicine.
Midwifery (50 lectures).
Gynæcology (25 lectures).

During Michaelmas Term—

Applied Logic.
Pschological Medicine, including Clinical instruction, and at least twelve systematic lectures.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, including Clinical instruction, and at least twelve systematic lectures.

To stand in lieu of Section 11 *of Chapter XVIII* (*p.* 124).

11. The fee for the Degree of B. Sc. shall be three pounds. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar. If a candidate fail to pass the examination the fee shall not be returned to him. For any re-examination for the same Degree he shall pay a fee of two pounds.

To stand in lieu of Section 1 *of Chapter XXV* (*p.* 134).

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

1. There shall be a Board consisting of not more than eighteen members, of whom four at least shall be members of the Senate, and four at least shall be members of the Teaching Staff, and not less than two shall be persons not being members of the Senate or of the Teaching Staff. The Board shall be appointed annually by the Senate at its monthly meeting in December, and shall be held to be duly constituted upon the appointment of twelve persons to be members thereof; and the Senate may fill vacancies and appoint additional members from time to time, if it shall think fit, during the year, but so that the total number of members of the Board shall not exceed eighteen at any time.

Membership of the Board shall continue from the time of appointment until the next annual appointment of the Board, when all memberships shall lapse, but all retiring members shall be eligible for re-election.

(L.S.) ALF. P. BACKHOUSE,
Vice-Chancellor.

H. E. BARFF,
Registrar.

Laid before the Executive Council on the 18th day of April, 1894.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council.

R. W. DUFF.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

NEW AND AMENDED BY-LAWS ADOPTED BY THE SENATE AT A MEETING HELD ON MONDAY, THE 2ND JULY, 1894.

I. That section 4 of Chapter XII of the By-laws be repealed, and the following be substituted:—

Every undergraduate exempted from attendance upon lectures under section 6, Chapter XI, shall, before being admitted to any yearly examination, pay to the Registrar a fee of two pounds.

II. That the following be inserted as sections 18 and 19 after section 17 of Chapter XV, the sections at present numbered 18, 19, &c., being numbered 20, 21, &c.:—

18. The work of students attending lectures may be tested by means of class examinations, class exercises or essays, and the results of such tests shall be reported to the Senate.
19. In determining the results of the annual examinations, the Examiners may take into favourable account the results of the tests described in section 18.

III. That section 5 of Chapter XVIII be repealed, and the following be substituted:—

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Science shall produce evidence of having graduated in Arts, or of having attended the lectures of the First year of the Arts course and passed the First Year Examination in Arts; or of having passed the Senior Public Examination in the following subjects, viz., Latin, one of the three languages—Greek, French, or German, and three of the following subjects, viz., Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Elementary Surveying and Astronomy, Mechanics, Applied Mechanics; or of having passed an examination equivalent to the Senior Public Examination in the following subjects, viz., Latin, one of the three languages—Greek, French, or German, and in three of the four sections, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry; and shall, during the first year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, the following subjects, viz.:—

1. Biology,
2. Chemistry,
3. Mathematics,
4. Physics,
5. Physiography.

Provided that students shall only be required to attend the lectures upon, and pass the Annual Examinations in, such portions of the Mathematical Course for the First Year as they have not already passed at the above-mentioned examinations.

IV. That section 18 of Chapter XVIII be repealed, and the following section substituted:—

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering must produce evidence of having graduated in Arts or in Science; or of having attended the lectures of the First Year of the Arts Course and passed the First Year Examination in Arts; or of having passed the Senior Public Examination in the following subjects, viz., Latin, one of the three languages—Greek, French, or German, and four of the following subjects, viz., Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Elementary Surveying and Astronomy, Mechanics, Applied Mechanics; or of having passed an examination equivalent to the Senior Public Examination in the following subjects, viz., Latin, one of the three languages—Greek, French, or German, and in the four sections Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry; and shall, during the First Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, the following subjects, viz.:—

1. Chemistry—Inorganic (with two terms laboratory practice),
2. Descriptive Geometry and Drawing,
3. Mathematics,
4. Applied Mechanics (with laboratory practice),
5. Physics (with one terms laboratory practice),
6. Physical Geography and Geology.

Provided that students shall only be required to attend the lectures upon, and pass the annual examinations in, such portions of the Mathematical Course of the First Year as they have not already passed at the above-mentioned examinations. Provided also that students of the Technical Branch of the Department of Public Instruction, whose certificates of attendance and examination in that branch are accepted by the Senate as an equivalent to a portion of the curriculum prescribed for candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Mining Engineering, shall be considered to have passed the Entrance Examination, if they satisfy the Examiners in the following subjects, viz., in two of the four languages—Latin, Greek, French, German; and four of the following subjects, viz., Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Elementary Surveying and Astronomy, Mechanics, Applied Mechanics.

V. That section 22 of Chapter XVIII be repealed, and the following section be substituted:—

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Mining and Metallurgy shall, during the Second Year, attend the courses of instruction upon, and pass the examinations in, the following subjects, viz.:—

1. Applied Mechanics (with laboratory practice),
2. Chemistry (including quantitative analysis),
3. Civil Engineering,
4. Geology,
5. Mechanical Drawing,
6. Surveying.

VI. That the existing By-laws on the subject of Evening Lectures, Chapter XXIV, be repealed, and the following By-laws substituted:—

1. Courses of Evening Lectures, embracing all the subjects necessary for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, shall be given at such times and in such order as the Senate may from time to time direct.
2. Any person desirous of attending a course of Evening Lectures may be allowed to do so upon payment of such fees as the Senate may from time to time direct.
3. Students who desire to qualify themselves for graduation by attendance upon Evening Lectures shall be required to pursue the course of study and pass the examinations prescribed in Chapter XV of the By-laws, for candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

   (*a*) Provided that any Evening Student, if he so desires, may distribute the lectures and examinations of the First Year, as prescribed in sections 12 and 13 of Chapter XV, over two years, taking not less than two of the following subjects in each year, viz., (1) Latin, (2) One of the following languages—Greek, French, or German, (3) Mathematics, (4) English; and subject to his having previously passed the Matriculation Examination in any subject taken up (except English).

   Provided also that Evening Students may be permitted by the Faculty to take the lectures and examinations upon any of the three scientific subjects of the First Year at a later period of their course.

   (*b*) Provided also that any Evening Student, if he so desires, may distribute the lectures and examinations of the Second Year, as prescribed in sections 14 and 15 of Chapter XV, over two years, taking not less than two of the subjects so prescribed in each year.
4. In all cases not provided for in the preceding By-laws of this Chapter, Evening Students shall be subject to the same By-laws, Rules, and Regulations as other students.

ALF. P. BACKHOUSE,
Vice-Chancellor.

H. E. BARFF,
Registrar.

Laid before the Executive Council on the 30th day of July, 1894.—A. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council.

R. W. DUFF.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1894.

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(NEW AND AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 14 Vic. No. 31, sec. 21.

New and Amended By-laws adopted by the Senate at a meeting held on Monday, the 3rd September, 1894.

1. That the By-laws at present denominated Chapter X, Terms, be called Chapter XI; that the present Chapter XI be called Chapter XII, and that section 9 be omitted from it; that the present Chapter XII, Yearly Examinations, be called Chapter XIII; that the By-law constituting Chapter XIII, Admission *Ad Eundem Statum*, be transferred to Chapter X.

2. That Chapter X of the By-laws be denominated Matriculation, and consist of the following Section:—

(1.) Candidates for any of the Degrees granted by the University shall be required to matriculate before entering upon the prescribed course.

(2.) Candidates before being admitted to matriculation, shall have passed one of the examinations required by the by-laws for admission to the prescribed courses in the different Faculties, or shall have been admitted *ad eundem statum*.

(3.) (Transferred from Chapter XIII.) Undergraduates of other Universities may, at the discretion of the Professorial Board, be admitted *ad eundem statum* in this University without examination. Provided always that they shall give sufficient evidence of their alleged status and of good conduct.

(4.) (Transferred from Chapter XI, Section 9.) Any person desirous of attending University lectures may do so without matriculation, upon payment of such fees as the Senate may from time to time direct.

3. That section 6 of Chapter XV be rescinded, and that the following be substituted:—Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be required at the commencement of their course to pass the Matriculation Examination for the Faculty of Arts.

4. That section 2 of the present Chapter XII (now Chapter XIII) be rescinded, and that the following be substituted:—No undergraduate not exempted under section 6, Chapter XII, from attendance upon lectures, shall be admitted to these examinations, who without sufficient cause shall have absented himself more than three times during any one Term from any prescribed course of lectures. At every yearly examination students must pass the prescribed examinations in the subjects of lectures before they can proceed with their course.

5. That section 18 of Chapter XVII be rescinded, and that the following be substituted:—Candidates shall be required to pass an examination conducted by means of set papers and *viva voce* interrogations in one division of one of the two following groups, viz.,—

(1.) Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Gynæcology. The examination in each case shall include examination of, and report on, the cases of patients in a hospital, and examination and demonstration of specimens or preparations, normal or morbid.

(2.) The other subjects included in the Medical Curriculum of the University.

They shall further be required to present and, if called upon, to defend a Thesis on some subject included in the Medical Curriculum of the University. Five printed copies of the Thesis, on paper five and a half inches wide and eight and three quarters of an inch deep, must be transmitted to the Registrar at least two months before the date fixed for the examination.

6. That Section 5 of Chapter XVII be rescinded, and that the following be substituted:—Written Class Examinations shall be held during each course of instruction at least once a Term. Students shall not absent themselves from these examinations, except upon a Medical Certificate, and at the end of each course a report of the result, signed by the responsible teacher, shall be presented to the Senate by the Dean. Students who fail to pass the Class Examinations may, at the discretion of the Board of Examiners, be refused admission to the Annual Examinations.

7.

7. To be added as section 3 of Chapter XXVI :—Any salaried officer of the University becoming a candidate for election to the Legislative Assembly, shall thereby vacate his office.

8. That section 14 of Chapter II be rescinded, and that the following be substituted :—The Senate hereby makes and declares the following selections of branches of learning, the Professors in which shall be *ex-officio* members of the Senate—that is to say, Mathematics, Law, Physiology, and Chemistry, such selections to take effect from the date of the Governor's assent hereto, and to endure for the term of two years from that date, unless sooner revoked by the authority of the Senate and with the approval of the Governor.

(L.S.) ALF. P. BACKHOUSE,
Vice-Chancellor.

H. E. BARFF,
Registrar.

Laid before the Executive Council on the 9th day of October, 1894.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council.
R. W. DUFF.

Sydney : Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1894.

[3*d*.]

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

(AMENDED BY-LAWS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 *July*, 1895.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Within the University of Sydney.

IN pursuance of the power vested in us by the Act passed in the 21st year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled, "An Act to incorporate St. John's College as a College within the University of Sydney," we, the Rector and Fellows of St. John's College, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions and objects of the said Act, do hereby repeal the second of the amended and additional By-laws of the said College adopted on the 1st day of September, 1880, relating to election to vacancies in the Council, and do establish the amended By-laws contained in the schedule hereto signed at the end thereof by the present Rector of the said College.

In witness whereof we have hereunto affixed our corporate seal, this 7th day of May, 1895.

By order of the Council,

(L.S.) JAMES J. O'BRIEN,
Rector.

SCHEDULE.

St. John's College, University of Sydney—Amended By-laws—Election to vacancies in the Council.

1. No person shall be eligible for election to the Office of Fellow unless his name, with his written consent to nomination, shall have been notified in writing to the Rector as a candidate for such office by some legally qualified voter at least ten clear days before the date of such Convocation.

2. The Rector shall cause the names of duly-nominated candidates to be advertised once in one or more of the Sydney newspapers, and to be posted in the College for at least eight clear days before the day of Convocation.

JAMES J. O'BRIEN,
Rector.

Laid before the Executive Council on the 11th day of June, 1895.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council.

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP "SOBRAON."

(REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 APRIL, 1894.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Superintendent, N.S.S. "Sobraon," to The Under Secretary of Public Instruction.

Sir, Nautical School-ship "Sobraon," Sydney, 27 July, 1894.

In accordance with the 14th clause of the Regulations, I have the honor to submit my Annual Report upon the Institution for the year ended the 30th April last.

2. The ship worked quietly and smoothly during the twelve months. The boys behaved well, and there were no abscondings nor attempts to abscond. Cheerfulness, contentment, and good order marked their conduct throughout, and they performed their various duties in a hearty, willing way. Offenders were principally new-comers, and lads who came to us as having proved incorrigible in other institutions.

3. Our numbers greatly increased during the period—rising from 262 at the beginning of the year, to 312 at its close, the enrolment being 451. These are the highest figures for any one year since inauguration in May, 1867.

4. Health has again been satisfactory. For the most part, the boys come direct to us from some of the dirtiest parts of the city, where they have been in constant association with some of the most abandoned of vagrants and thieves. Many arrive on board suffering from itch and other skin diseases, vermin sores, want of proper food, and neglect. Yet the health on board generally has been good, and the principal sickness consisted of an attack of measles, which affected 13 per cent. of the inmates, several of whom, however, came on the ship with that complaint. No deaths occurred. In twenty-seven years there have only been 11 deaths in the institution, or in hospital, out of 3,009 committed to us.

5. The antecedents of the boys sent to the ship during the year will be gathered from Tables B and C. Thirty-nine had been failures under various charitable organizations; while 100, out of 189, had been on more than one occasion before a Police Court. Eight boys had been four or more times before the magistrates. At the present time we have boys on board who have turned out failures from the various reformatories and kindred establishments in this and other colonies; and it may safely be asserted that lads are not sent here, as a general rule, until all other means of reforming them have proved ineffectual.

6. Much industrial labour has been performed. The work of keeping a large ship 315 feet long and having five decks in good order, together with the care of shore buildings, grounds, &c., affords plenty of occupation. Laundry work, cooking, mending clothes, carpentry, sailmaking, and general work give plenty to do; and the value of the work performed, as shown in Table J, is certainly not over-estimated at £2,184. Drill has been systematically and largely engaged in. To it, is largely owing the general good order and health of the establishment. At a recent inspection the marks awarded equalled "Excellent."

7. Good work has been done in school, and better results will be attained in the future. A new chief schoolmaster has been appointed, and another assistant added, making three teachers. This will enable a more complete classification to be made, and allow of more attention being given to the backward boys. As usual, many lads on admission were found unable to read or write; amongst them being boys of advanced age.

8. The class system for conduct continues to work effectually, and reduction of class, with its attendant deprivation of privileges, forms our principal corrective agency. Boys in the lowest class have no play, plenty of work, plain fare and special supervision of a very close nature. Those in the upper classes have many privileges which are greatly esteemed—pleasant shore excursions, boating trips, admission to the library, recreation and entertainment halls; the membership of the athletic, swimming, and cricket clubs; monthly pay, additions to diet, good-conduct badges, &c., all form valuable incentives to well doing, and lead to formation of habits of self-respect.

9. Swimming is systematically taught, and no boy left the ship unable to swim, excepting some little fellows committed to us for protection, and who, being too young for the ship, were transferred shortly after arrival to the Boarding-out Department.

10. Although every boy committed is under the control of the Institution until he is 18, he does not necessarily remain on the ship for the whole of that time. After being on board a certain time it is allowable to apprentice him to some useful occupation should his conduct warrant me in thinking that a satisfactory

satisfactory stage of reform has been accomplished. He then would be apprenticed, be taught an occupation enabling him to get his living in the future, and would earn a sum ranging from £42 downwards payable at the end of his service. During this term he would always be under the supervision of the Superintendent, liable to be brought back at any moment if his conduct was not satisfactory. At the same time this strict supervision would ensure his being well and justly treated. Many hundreds of boys have been dealt with in this way with satisfactory results. At the present time 400 apprentices are under the ship's guardianship. These, under the old reformatory system, would have been shut up in an institution, and turned out at the expiration of their time untrained and unfitted to run alone, while the cost of their maintenance would have been a heavy burden to the country. Under the plan pursued here for so many years these lads are earning their own livelihood at useful occupations, costing the State only a small sum annually for inspection and supervision. This enables the "Sobraon" to deal with a large number of such boys at one time—712 are now under control—and so saves the cost and necessity for establishing a number of institutions. The 400 apprentices have quite recently all been inspected. Some of them have been over three years away, and are nearing the completion of their term of service. The results of the inspection show that 93 per cent. are well behaved. Some of those receiving bad reports have been brought back to the ship for a further period of disciplinary treatment, while others have been admonished. During the year I personally visited a number of the apprentices at their masters' residences, and was much pleased at witnessing the kindly relations existing between boys and masters. The chief officer, Lieutenant Mason, also visited about 70 apprentices, and several gentlemen, on my behalf, have also inspected certain of these lads. The country police have, however, performed the greater part of this very necessary duty, in some instances visiting the same lad over and over again during the year, and it is upon their reports that I base my statement of results. Mr. Inspector-General Fosbery and the force under his command deserve the best thanks of the community for the sympathetic, tactful way in which they have inspected these lads, and kept up a friendly supervision over their welfare.

11. Nearly every apprentice has written to me at least once, some of them several times. These letters are most interesting reading, and are, of course, at once replied to. In addition to this somewhat heavy correspondence, letters have been interchanged with numbers of men formerly inmates of the ship, who, having passed through the apprenticeship stage, are now entirely free from control. It is indeed gratifying to find that so many of our "old" boys, who are under no obligation to do so, visit the ship or write to us. The friendliest feelings appear to actuate them, and it is a common thing for them to tell me that they consider it was a good thing their being sent to the ship. Since May, 1892, a period of two years, visits and letters from "old" boys (not apprentices) have amounted to no less than 908. Amongst the more recent of these was one who visited last week with his wife and child, who left in 1882; another who, apprenticed in June, 1879, is still with the same employer; one, still in the employ to which he was apprenticed in 1877; another, who left in 1876, still in same employ; one, who went from here in 1881, now manager of his old master's station, and another who left twenty-five years ago in December, 1868, who for years has held a most responsible and lucrative situation. These are by no means singular cases, but are given as specimens of very many similar instances.

12. On Sundays, when convenient, the boys landed and marched to their respective churches. At other times Divine Service took place aboard. The religious instruction of the inmates, apart from that taught under the direction of the ship's officers, has been controlled by the Rev. W. Charlton (C.E.), assisted by Mrs. Ford, Miss Fitzhardinge, Miss Hughes, and Miss Maguire for the Protestant boys, the Roman Catholics being instructed by the Rev. J. Fitzpatrick, the Rev. M. Glasheen, and the Rev. E. J. Corcoran. Too much praise cannot be given to these ladies and gentlemen for their kindness and assistance.

13. Amongst the improvements made during the year are additions to the play-grounds and gymnastic appliances, extension of the grounds, the formation of a drum and fife band (in addition to the existing brass band), and the establishment of a picture gallery, in which is already a collection of some eighty well-framed valuable photographs. The aviaries and garden are well stocked, and the birds, dogs, guinea pigs and other pets continue to be objects of much interest and solicitude to the boys.

14. I again have much pleasure in inviting attention to the praiseworthy manner in which my officers have performed their duties. They have all done well, and worked in an earnest, interested way.

I have, &c.,

FREDK. W. NEITENSTEIN,
Commander and Superintendent.

APPENDICES.

A.

TABLE showing admissions and discharges for year.

Admissions	189
Discharges	139
Abscondings	0
Deaths	0
Total changes in ship's company	328

B.

ANTECEDENTS of boys admitted during year.

Failures under various charitable organizations	39, or 21 per cent.
Previously before Police Courts	100, or 53 „
Three times before Courts prior to committal to ship	26, or 14 „
Four times and upwards (one had been seven times) before Courts prior to committal to ship	8, or 4 „

C.

BIRTH-PLACES of the boys admitted.

England	7	or 21 per cent.
Ireland	3	
India	1	
New Zealand	8	
Queensland	2	
Russia	1	
South Australia	2	
Scotland	4	
Switzerland	1	
United States	1	
Victoria	9	
Total	39	
New South Wales	150	or 79 „

D.

RELIGIONS of boys admitted.

Protestants	131, or 69 per cent.
Roman Catholics	58, or 31 „

E.

POLICE Courts committing.

Sydney and Suburbs	129, or 68 per cent.
Country	60, or 32 „

F.

AGES of boys admitted.

Under 12	71, or 37 per cent.
12 to 14	54, or 29 „
Over 14	64, or 34 „

NOTE.—The youngest boys were discharged to the Boarding-out Department after a short probationary detention on board.

G.

PARTICULARS of Parentage.

Mother prostitute; father drunkard	1	Father drunkard; mother cannot control	5
Mother in gaol; father dead	1	Father dead; mother married again	8
Mother deserted; father dead	1	Mother dead; father married again	1
Mother prostitute; father deserted	4	Father dead; mother unable to control	22
Mother prostitute; father dead	7	Mother dead; father unable to control	5
Mother prostitute; father in prison	1	Parents unfit to have charge of children	12
Mother prostitute; boys illegitimate	5	Parents deserted or dead	34
Father in gaol; mother does not control	2	Parents aborigines; whereabouts unknown	1
Father deserted; mother dead	7	Parents neglect or unable to control	61
Father deserted; mother does not control	8		
Father drunkard; mother dead	2	Total	189
Father drunkard; mother in asylum	1		

H.

Table showing Expenditure for year.

	£	s.	d.
Provisions	2,953	14	6
Band instruments, music, repairs	71	0	11
Crockery, knives, forks, mess utensils	76	0	8
Clothing, boots, bedding, hammocks, blankets, bags	1,658	9	3
Stores, rope, paint, repairs to boats, keeping grounds in order	311	6	8
School appliances, library, reading-room, good conduct pay	115	8	2
Fuel and light	167	0	3
Medicines, visiting surgeon's salary, hospital expenses	138	2	6
Petty expenses	53	17	6
Salaries (including pay of two teachers)	2,540	0	2
	8,085	0	7
Deduct parents' payments	274	8	6
	7,810	12	1

Expenses in connection with the inspection of boys still under the legal control of the Institution, whose good conduct allows of their being apprenticed instead of their being detained on the ship :—

	£	s.	d.			
Proportion of salaries	300	0	0			
Visiting, stamps, stationery	113	12	8			
				413	12	8
Cost to the State of all boys under control of ship				£8,224	4	9

Daily average number of boys on ship 285
Daily average number of apprentices 400

Total under control ..... 685, costing per head £12 0s. 2d. for year; 4d. daily.

I.

Cost per head of boys maintained on ship only—
Calculated on year's enrolment of 451, £17 6s. 5d. yearly; 11¼d. daily.
Calculated on daily average aboard of 285, £27 7s. 9d. yearly; 1s. 6d. daily.

J.

Industrial Training—work performed.

Sail-making—Making 80 hammocks, @ 3s.	12	0	0
30 clothes-bags, @ 4s.	6	0	0
General repairs to awnings, hammocks, bags, sails, tents, hoses, &c.	150	0	0
Carpentry—General repairs, pumps, boats, decks, caulking	120	0	0
Glazing, repairs sashes	10	0	0
Tailoring—Making and repairing clothes, laniards	60	0	0
Painting—Painting ship and boats	65	0	0
" masts, yards, booms	15	0	0
" works on island	10	0	0
Cooking—Preparation of meals for all on board, including general steward's work	180	0	0
Riggers' work—Tarring, scraping, setting up rigging, repairs to boats' gear, general seamen's work	300	0	0
Gardening—Planting, cutting grass, keeping trees and plants in order	40	0	0
Musician's Department—Work in connection with keeping all the instruments in order, value of services of band when playing out of ship	120	0	0
Laundry—All work done by the boys, each of whom has 8 pieces washed weekly, in addition to hammock and 1 tick every three weeks; blankets, serge clothes, collars, hospital clothing, towels, &c., have also to be washed—160,000 pieces, at 1d.	666	0	0
General Work—Lamp trimming and cleaning	60	0	0
Coaling ship weekly	50	0	0
Washing and cleaning decks daily	150	0	0
Cleaning boats, playgrounds, dormitory sheds, bath, ship's side, rifles, arms, aviaries, boats' landing places, whitewashing,	120	0	0
Work on steam launch and in connection with water supply	50	0	0
Total value of industrial labour (apart from school, drill, watch work, and other training)	£2,184	0	0

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1894.

[3d.]

1895-6.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(REPORT FROM TRUSTEES FOR 1894.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Trustees of the Free Public Library to The Minister for Public Instruction.

Sir, Sydney, 13 March, 1895.

The Trustees have the honor to submit their Twenty-fourth Annual Report, for the year 1894.

1. There have been twelve meetings of the Board during the year, the average attendance of Trustees being six.

2. The general collection of books has been increased by 7,567 volumes, and there have been struck off from the Reference Library stock 2,118 duplicates and unbound volumes, and 1,870 pamphlets, which were of no value; also 163 volumes, worn out or lost, have been struck off the Lending Branch stock, and 598 embossed books for the blind were transferred to the three Institutions for the Blind, as hereinafter mentioned, leaving the total number of volumes now in the Library at 104,140, details of the classification of which are given in Appendix A.

3. In order to relieve the pressure in the two Reading Rooms of the Reference Library, and to make more room for the increasing number of special students, the Trustees fitted up the galleries of the building now used as a Lending Branch, and transferred to them all the newspapers and some of the more popular periodicals. The Newspaper Room was opened on February 15th, and the attendance during the first fortnight was 2,718, and for the whole ten and a half months 121,332. The result has been, as anticipated, a reduction in the attendance in the Reference Library which shows a total of 131,531, being a decrease of 19,473, though the attendance in all branches has increased. The visits of borrowers to the Lending Branch have increased from 65,085 to 77,568. The total number of visits to the Library was 330,431, being an increase of 114,342 over that of the previous year. The Reference Library was open for 357 days, the Lending Branch for 343 days, and the Newspaper Room for 313 days, including Sundays.

4. The applications from Country Libraries and Schools of Arts for boxes of books on loan having steadily increased, it was found necessary to provide six more boxes, making a total of 72, containing 5,818 books. During the year 155 boxes containing 12,380 volumes were thus lent to 81 Country Libraries. Full details are given in Appendix E.

5. In Appendix C will be found details of the classes of books borrowed from the Lending Branch, showing for each class—(*a*) The number of volumes available, (*b*) the number issued, (*c*) the daily average of volumes issued. The number of borrowers was 5,986, against 5,310 for the previous year, and the number of volumes borrowed, 89,217, against 75,869 for 1893.

6. Some figures are given in Appendix D to show to what extent and in what directions the public avail themselves of the contents of the Library on Sundays.

7. Appendix G contains a list of donations, comprising 3,095 volumes and pamphlets of the value of £400, as well as 52 British and Australasian newspapers and periodicals presented to the Newspaper Room. Under the Copyright Act 181 volumes and pamphlets, of the value of £35, have been received, and also 263 newspapers and periodicals published in New South Wales.

8. Good progress has been made in the preparation of catalogues for the use of the public. The General Subject and Author Catalogue (1869–1887) has been completed, the whole of the setting having been done by the Library staff, and it is now being printed by the Government Printer. Classes E and F, with complete indexes, have been completed and issued. Supplementary catalogues for the years 1888, 1893, and 1894, have been prepared and printed. A catalogue of all the newspapers and current periodical literature received in the Newspaper Room has also been issued. The current books are catalogued and indexed as soon as possible after receipt, and printed slips, alphabetically arranged, are at once made available for readers and students. Supplementary catalogues for the years 1889–92 will be issued this year.

9. The question of lighting the Library having engaged the attention of the Board, an estimate of the cost of electric lighting was obtained. It was found that the annual cost for maintenance (£390) would be considerably less than the cost of gas in past years, but the Trustees had no funds out of which the cost of installation (£390) could be defrayed. In view of the immense advantages of the electric light with regard to the health and comfort of readers and attendants, and the preservation of the books, maps, and engravings, the Trustees will be glad when the condition of the Public Funds will permit of this improvement being effected. Meanwhile the lighting arrangements have been very much improved, and a saving of over £150 a year effected in our gas bill.

The Staff.

10. During the year Mr. Orlando Stevens retired after fifteen years' useful service, under the provisions of the Civil Service Act. His position of Assistant Librarian in the Lending Branch has not been filled up, but his duties have been distributed among the other members of the staff, and a saving has been thus effected. Mr. D. R. Hawley retired on December 31st from active work in the Library, after twenty-five years' service, and, after enjoying six months' leave of absence, he will retire from the Civil Service with a pension. He was Librarian of the old Australian Subscription Library, and was transferred with it on the formation of this Library in 1869. He has done much useful work for this Library, and retires with the good wishes and esteem of the Trustees and the whole of the staff.

Classes for Library Attendants and Juniors.

11. During the year the Principal Librarian formed two classes for the senior and junior attendants respectively. A course of study, with suitable text-books, was prescribed, and the Principal Librarian, in his own time, gives instruction to these classes in general subjects for University Examinations, as well as in English literature and library economy. It is confidently hoped that the result will be to raise the educational standard of the junior officers of the Library, and to make them more efficient public servants.

Books for the Blind.

12. As it was found that, in consequence of the formation of libraries in the three Blind Institutions in and about Sydney, applications to borrow the embossed books in the Lending Branch ceased, the Trustees divided the 598 volumes held by them between the Boomerang-street Asylum, the Newtown Institution, and the Strathfield Home.

Loan of Books to Country Students.

13. At the request of the University Extension Board, the Trustees determined to lend parcels of suitable books to students attending the lectures in country towns, and further extended the privilege to any group of students who might desire to study some subject requiring books which could not be easily procured.

Change of Agents.

14. The Board has found it advisable to transfer the agency of the Library from London to Sydney; and, after calling for tenders from the Sydney booksellers, have appointed Messrs. Angus and Robertson as agents for the Library.

Lending Branch.

15. The Board would respectfully point out the unsuitability of the old iron building for the purposes of a Lending Branch. It is in very bad repair, discreditable in outward appearance, and uncomfortable for visitors and attendants, being very hot in summer and very cold in winter, with no means of warming the building.

Expenditure for 1894.

16. Salaries—Reference Library	£3,059	3	4
,, Lending Branch	1,624	2	2
Books and periodicals	2,499	16	10
Insurance	69	18	9
Police protection	130	0	0
Incidentals—including binding, cleaning, freight, marine insurance, bookshelves, repairs, freight of books to country libraries, and printing catalogues	1,012	19	5

JAMES NORTON,
President.

APPENDIX A.

NUMBER of VOLUMES in the FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY on the 31st December, 1894.

Synopsis of Classification.	Reference Department.		Lending Branch.		For Country Libraries.		Total.
	Added 1894.	Total.	Added 1894.	Total.	Added 1894.	Total.	
Natural Philosophy, Science and the Arts	938	9,563	358	3,856	403	1,310	14,729
History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology	270	6,704	170	3,256	54	1,166	11,126
Biography and Correspondence	260	4,850	198	3,843	50	1,435	10,128
Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels, &c.	382	7,028	187	3,420	96	1,047	11,495
Periodical and Serial Literature	2,000	21,830	.....	.....	9	9	21,839
Jurisprudence	437	4,980	106	1,044	35	143	6,167
Theology, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Education	397	4,592	63	1,408	11	160	6,160
Poetry and Drama	228	2,707	76	871	3	127	3,705
Miscellaneous Literature and Collected Works	366	5,826	250	5,712*	18	419	11,957
Works of Reference and Philology	200	4,832	.....	.....	2	2	4,834
Pamphlets	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Total Number of Volumes	.....	74,912	.....	23,410	.....	5,818	104140
Total added during 1894	5,478	.....	1,408	.....	681	.....	7,567

Books worn out, or lost during the year, deducted from the stock. Reference Library:—Duplicates and unbound volumes, 2,118; pamphlets, 1870; Lending Branch, 163; also, 598 books for the blind.

* Including 2,623 vols. of Prose Fiction.

APPENDIX B.

APPENDIX B.

NUMBER and AVERAGE of VISITS of READERS to the LIBRARY, the NUMBER of DAYS on which the LIBRARY was OPEN to the PUBLIC, and the AVERAGE NUMBER of VOLUMES USED on SUNDAYS and on WEEK-DAYS from 1st January to 31st December, 1894.

Number of VISITS for the year—

To the Reference Library	131,531
To the Lending Branch	77,568
To the Newspaper Room	121,332
Total	330,431

Total Visits to the Reference Library on Week-days	125,492	On Sundays ...	6,039
Total Visits to the Lending Branch on Week-days	73,544	On Sundays ...	4,024
Daily average of Visits to the Reference Library on Week-days	411	On Sundays ...	116
Daily average of Visits to the Lending Branch on Week-days...	250	On Sundays ...	82

Total number of Days that the REFERENCE LIBRARY was open (including Sundays)	357
Total number of Days that the LENDING BRANCH was open (including Sundays)	343

Average number of VOLUMES used on SUNDAYS—

Reference Library (from 2 to 6 o'clock p.m.)	139
Lending Branch (from 2 to 6 o'clock p.m.)	93
Total	232

Average number of VOLUMES used on WEEK-DAYS—

Reference Library (from 10 o'clock a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m.)	1,027
Lending Branch (from 10 o'clock a.m. to 9 o'clock p.m.)	288
Total	1,315

Summary of VISITS to the Library, 1869-1894 :—

1869 (three months—1 Oct. to 31 Dec.)	17,006	1882 (eleven months)	133,731
1870	59,786	1883	155,431
1871	60,165	1884 (eleven months)	161,877
1872	48,817	1885	165,715
1873	76,659	1886	168,685
1874 (eleven months)	57,962	1887 (closed three months for moving)	139,203
1875	66,900	1888	149,425
1876	72,724	1889	132,983
1877 (Lending Branch first opened)	124,688	1890	155,822
1878	117,047	1891	173,205
1879 (Exhibition open)	152,036	1892	197,255
1880	134,462	1893	216,089
1881	136,272	1894	330,431

APPENDIX C.

CLASSES of BOOKS BORROWED from the LENDING BRANCH of the FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, SYDNEY, from 1st January to 31st December, 1894.

No. of days open.	No. of Tickets issued to Borrowers.	No. of Borrowers' visits.	Synopsis of Classification of Reading.	No. of Volumes available.	No. of issues.	Daily average of Vols. issued, including Sundays.
343	5,986	77,568	Natural Philosophy, Science and the Arts	3,856	9,855	28·732
			History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology	3,256	8,911	25·979
			Biography and Correspondence	3,843	8,394	24·472
			Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels	3,420	13,865	40·423
			Jurisprudence	1,044	2,036	5·936
			Mental and Moral Philosophy, &c.	1,408	3,446	10·046
			Poetry and Drama	871	2,626	7·656
			Miscellaneous Literature	3,089	23,015	49·764
			Prose Works of Fiction	2,623	17,069	67·099
			Total	23,410	89,217	260·107

APPENDIX D.

CLASSES of BOOKS READ, the NUMBER of VOLUMES USED, and the NUMBER of VISITS to the LIBRARIES, on SUNDAYS during the year 1894.

No. of Sundays open.	No. of Visits.	Daily average of Visits.		No. of Volumes available.	No. of Volumes used.	Daily average of Vols. used on Sundays.
			REFERENCE LIBRARY.			
52	6,039	116	Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts	9,563	1,120	21·5
			History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology	6,704	625	12·0
			Biography and Correspondence	4,850	806	15·5
			Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels, &c.	7,028	836	16·1
			Periodical and Serial Literature	21,830	818	15·7
			Jurisprudence	4,989	365	7·0
			Theology, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Education	4,592	167	3·3
			Poetry and Drama	2,707	487	9·4
			Miscellaneous Literature and Collected Works	5,826	1,302	25·0
			Works of Reference and Philology	4,832	709	13·6
			Total	74,912	7,235	139·1
			LENDING BRANCH.			
49	4,024	82	Natural Philosophy, Science, and the Arts	3,856	484	9·9
			History, Chronology, Antiquities, and Mythology	3,256	426	8·7
			Biography and Correspondence	3,843	424	8·7
			Geography, Topography, Voyages and Travels	3,420	791	16·1
			Jurisprudence	1,044	143	2·9
			Mental and Moral Philosophy, &c.	1,408	180	3·7
			Poetry and Drama	871	100	2·0
			Miscellaneous Literature	3,089	880	18·0
			Prose Works of Fiction	2,623	1,148	23·4
			Total	23,410	4,576	93·4

APPENDIX E.

NUMBER of BOXES of BOOKS BORROWED from the FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, SYDNEY, by COUNTRY LIBRARIES with NUMBER OF VOLS. ISSUED during the year 1894.

Town.	Institution.	No. of Boxes borrowed.	No. of Vols. issued.	Town.	Institution.	No. of Boxes borrowed.	No. of Vols. issued.
Albion Park	School of Arts	2	148	Lithgow	School of Arts	2	180
Auburn	Literary Institute	3	226	Manilla	School of Arts	2	149
Ballina	School of Arts	1	79	Menindie	Mechanics' Institute	1	97
Bellinger	School of Arts	1	79	Milton	Free Public Library	1	82
Berrima	School of Arts	1	86	Mittagong	School of Arts	2	175
Berry	School of Arts	1	60	Moss Vale	School of Arts	2	155
Blackheath	Literary Institute	2	156	Mullumbimby	School of Arts	1	80
Bourke	Mechanics' Institute	2	178	Murrurundi	School of Arts	1	89
Bowral	School of Arts	2	176	Narrabri	School of Arts	2	155
Broadmeadow	Mechanics' Institute	2	177	Newcastle	School of Arts	1	87
Canowindra	School of Arts	1	70	New Lambton	School of Arts	2	156
Carcoar	School of Arts	2	149	North Ryde	School of Arts	2	125
Cardiff	Mechanics' Institute	2	161	Nowra	School of Arts	3	207
Coolamon	School of Arts	1	98	Pambula	School of Arts	2	170
Cooma	School of Arts	2	134	Parramatta	School of Arts	2	174
Copeland	School of Arts	2	147	Plattsburg	Mechanics' Institute	3	179
Coraki	School of Arts	2	164	Port Macquarie	School of Arts	2	158
Corowa	School of Arts	2	190	Pyree	School of Arts	1	87
Drake	School of Arts	1	59	Queanbeyan	School of Arts	1	89
Dungog	School of Arts	2	166	Quirindi	School of Arts	2	166
Galston	School of Arts	2	156	Richmond	School of Arts	2	140
Glenhaven	School of Arts	2	127	South Grafton	School of Arts	2	185
Gosford	School of Arts	1	60	South Woodburn	School of Arts	2	186
Goulburn	Mechanics' Institute	2	120	Stockton	School of Arts	2	155
Grafton	School of Arts	2	164	Tamworth	School of Arts	2	122
Granville	School of Arts	2	157	Taree	School of Arts	1	77
Greta	School of Arts	2	163	Temora	School of Arts	2	150
Gulgong	Free Public Library	1	61	Tenterfield	School of Arts	2	165
Gundagai	Literary Institute	2	149	Teralba	Mechanics' Institute	3	273
Gunnedah	School of Arts	3	283	Thornleigh	School of Arts	2	147
Guyra	School of Arts	2	147	Tweed Heads	School of Arts	2	181
Helensburgh	School of Arts	3	237	Ulmarra	School of Arts	2	181
Hornsby Junction	School of Arts	3	202	Walcha	School of Arts	2	185
Inverell	School of Arts	2	186	Wallsend	School of Arts	2	141
Islington	Mechanics' Institute	1	98	Waratah	School of Arts	2	147
Jerilderie	School of Arts	3	249	Wellington	Free Public Library	1	63
Jindera	School of Arts	2	180	West Wallsend	School of Arts	2	179
Kangaroo Valley	School of Arts	1	71	Wickham	School of Arts	3	259
Kiama	School of Arts	2	177	Wilcannia	Athenæum	1	87
Lambton	Mechanics' Institute	2	178	Windsor	School of Arts	2	130
Laurieton	School of Arts	2	178	Woonoona	School of Arts	2	168
Lilyfield	Mechanics' Institute	1	98				
Lismore	School of Arts	2	155		Total	155	12,380

APPENDIX F.

Trustees.

The Hon. James Norton, LL D., M.L.C. (*President.*)
The Hon. Edmund Barton, M.A.
The Hon. J. F. Burns.
The Hon. Edward Greville, M.L.C.
The Hon. Sir J. George L. Innes, Knt.
Alexander Oliver, Esq , M.A.
The Hon. John Stewart, M.L.C.
The Hon. Sir William Windeyer, M.A., LL.D.
Professor M. W. MacCallum, M.A.
The Hon. Philip Gidley King, M.L.C.
Robert Cooper Walker, Esq.

OFFICERS.

Principal Librarian and Secretary —Henry C. L. Anderson, M.A.
Assistant Librarian and Compiler —D. R. Hawley.
Cataloguing Clerk —George H. Gifford.
Second Assistant Librarian —Hugh Wright.
Overseer —John F. Gannon.
Compositor and Attendant —Robert J. Pride.
Assistant —William H. Gifford.
Entry Clerk —Henry Robertson.

LENDING BRANCH.

Librarian:—Michael F. Cullen. *Entry Clerk* —Edward Hawley. *Assistant.*—John Fox. *Cataloguer* —Michael O'Loughlin.

London Agents:—Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd., Paternoster House, Charing Cross Road, London.

APPENDIX G.

LIST of Donations during the year received from the following:—

By whom Presented.	List of Donations Received.	Vols.
Adelaide University	Calendar for 1894	1
Agent-General for N.S.W.	Foreign Office List, 1894	1
	Colonial Office List, 1894	1
Anonymous	389 volumes of Miscellaneous Literature	389
Aschenbach, W.	E. Kirchner and Co 's Catalogue of Sawmill and Wood-working Machinery	1
Auditor-General, Sydney	Appropriation Accounts to Imperial Government, Army, Navy, and Civil, 1884-85 to 1888-89	3
	Reports of the Committee of House of Commons on Public Accounts, 1879-80 to 1888-89, and Indexes	9
	Victorian Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, and Papers presented to Parliament Session 1893	2
Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science.	Report of the Adelaide Meeting, 1893	1
Australian Museum	Catalogue of Australian Birds in Museum, Part 4	1
	Catalogue of the Library. Second edition, Part 3 Pamphlets	1
	List of Old Documents, Relics, &c., in. Two copies	2
	Notes for Collectors, containing Hints, &c. Two copies	2
Australian Mutual Provident Society.	Report on Mortality Experience, 1849 to 1878	1
	,, ,, 1849 to 1888	1
	Quinquennial Reports for 1869, 1874, 1879, 1884	6
	Annual General Reports for 1857 to 1894	36
Ballarat General Cemetery Trust	Chairman's Report, &c , 1893	1
Bathurst, J.	Atomic—Consciousness, &c	1
Bennett, Mrs. G	Miscellaneous Pamphlets	1
Board for International Exchange, Sydney.	658 volumes of Official Publications of the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Canada, Chili, France Mexico, United States, Uruguay, Queensland, and Belgium	658
Board of Health, Sydney	Report on Sanitary Legislation and Administration in England	1
	Diseased Animals and Meat Act—Report for 1893	1
Canada Department of Agriculture.	Statistical Year-book of Canada, 1893	1
Canada, Geological and Natural History Survey of	Annual Report Vol. 5, Parts 1 and 2 New series, and maps	3
Canterbury College, N Z	Calendar for 1894	1
	Annual Report, 1894	1
Chicago Board of Trade	Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Trade and Commerce of Chicago, 1893	1
Cincinnati Public Library	Bulletin of Books added to, during 1893	1
Clerk of Legislative Assembly, N.S.W.	Annual Report of the Railway Commissioners, 1893	1
	Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, 1892-93, 1893	11
Clerk of the Parliaments, N S W	Journal of the Legislative Council. Vol. 50, Parts 1 to 5, and Vol 51; Sessions 1892-93 and 1893	6
Clerk of Legislative Assembly, Victoria.	Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, and Papers presented to Parliament, Session 1893.	2
Cobden Club, London	Annual Meeting of the, 1894. Three copies	3
	Study of Small Holdings. By W E. Bear, 1893	1
Colonial Secretary of N.S.W.	Bureau of American Republics. Bulletins	3
	Information concerning American Republics and Colonies, 1891	1
	490 volumes of Books relating to Australasia	490
Commissioner of Labour, State of New York, U.S.A.	Ninth and Tenth Annual Reports of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor of the State of New York, 1891-92.	4
Consul for the Argentine Republic.	Useful Information for Immigrants, Workmen, and Capitalists, relating to the Argentine Republic. Forty-five copies	45
	Message of the President of the Republic on the Opening of Congress, May, 1894. Four copies	4
Cornell University	Catalogue of the Rhaeto-Romanic Collection	1
Dale & Reynolds, Messrs.	Brewers' Exhibition Official Catalogue, &c , 1893	1
Engineer-in-Chief, N.S W. Railways	Lismore to the Tweed —Working Plans and Section, Contracts Nos. 3 and 4	2
	Lismore to the Tweed—Extension to Condong. Working Plan and Section, Contract No. 4. Part 2	1
Eyre & Spottiswoode	Art of Living in Australia. By P. E Muskett	1
Fitzgerald, Mrs. P. F.	A Protest against Agnosticism. By P F. Fitzgerald	1
	A Treatise on the Principle of Sufficient Reason. By Mrs. P. F. Fitzgerald	1

List of Donations—*continued.*

By whom Presented	List of Donations Received.	Vols
FitzGibbon, E. G.	Party Government By E. G. FitzGibbon	1
Heaton, Henniker	Rumker, C. L Observations made at Parramatta Observatory, 1822	1
Hector, Sir J.	Transactions and Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute, 1893. Vol. 26	1
Innes, R. T. A.	Table to facilitate the application of Gauss's Method of Computing Secular Variations. By R T. A Innes	1
Johnstone, R. M.	Handbook of Tasmania for 1893	1
Kandt, Dr M.	Ueber die Entwickelung der Australischen Eisenbahnpolitik, &c. Von Dr. Moritz Kandt	1
Kingsbury, J. J.	Financial Position of the Colonies in relation to Banking	1
Knaggs, Dr. S. T.	Seat of War in the East, by W. Simpson	4
	Mediums and their Dupes	1
Langhorne, Rev. W. H.	Reminiscences connected chiefly with Inveresk and Musselburgh, &c. By the Rev. W. H. Langhorne, &c	1
Library Reports	Richmond, Surrey, 1893–94	1
	Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, 1894	1
	Los Angeles, California, 1889–92	4
	Dundee, 1893	1
	Liverpool, England, 1893	1
	Manchester, 1892–93	1
	Dunedin Athenæum and Mechanics Institute, 1893	1
	Plymouth, 1892–93	1
	Bolton, 1892–93	1
	Cardiff, 1892–93	1
	Clerkenwell, London, 1893	1
	Detroit, 1893	1
	St. Helen's, 1893 94	1
	Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1892–93	1
	Sheffield, 1894	1
	Portsmouth, 1893–94	1
	Leeds, 1893–94	1
	Peabody Institute, 1894	1
	Los Angeles, 1892–93	1
	Cambridge, 1892–93	1
Lillingston, F. A. C.	The Jesuits, &c.	1
Linnean Society of N.S.W.	Proceedings of, 2nd Series, Vol. 8, Part 2	1
	" , Vol 8, Part 4	1
	" " Vol. 9, Part 1 (Second series)	1
Liversidge, Prof. A.	Boleite, Nantokite, &c., from Broken Hill	1
	On the origin of Moss Gold, &c By Professor A. Liversidge	1
	The Specific Gravities of some Gem Stones	1
Madras Government	Report on Public Instruction, in the Madras Presidency, for 1892–3	1
	Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency, during 1892–93	1
Maffey, Dr.	Melbourne University. Calendars for 1891–92–93–94	4
Main, G M.	The Newspaper Press of Auckland. Compiled by G M. Main	1
Melbourne Exhibition, Trustees of.	Handbook to the Aquarium Picture Galleries, Melbourne, 1894	1
Milbourn, S.	Winifred · the New Krewz Polka	1
	Shadows and Sunbeams. By Agnes Neale	1
Molloy, J. C.	Pamphlets	1
	Essays. Moral, Economical, and Poitical By F. Bacon	1
	Gifford's Baviad and Mæviad	1
Nangle, J.	Notes on Bricks and Brickmaking in, and around Sydney. By James Nangle	1
New South Wales Commission, World's Columbian Exposition Chicago, 1893.	Books and Pamphlets published in connection with the Exposition	1,109
Oliver, C. A, M.D.	Description of a Revolving Astigmatic Disk	1
	Third Annual Report of the Ophthalmological Department of the State Hospital, Norristown, Pa. 1888	1
	A New Series of Berlin Wools for the Scientific Detection of Subnormal Color-perception	1
	Comparative action of Sulphate of Daturia and of Sulphate of Hyoscyamia upon the Iris and Ciliary Muscle	1
Pearce & Co.	New South Wales Land Laws. Four copies	4
Perry, J G.	The New Testament, 1577	1
Polynesian Society	The Journal of the. Vol 2, No. 4	1
	" " Vol. 3, No 2, March, 1894	1
	" " Vol 3, No 3	1
Queensland Agricultural Department.	Bulletin, No. 8, 1893	2
	Bulletin, No. 3, Second Series · Manures, &c.	1
Queensland Department of Lands	Map of Queensland and British New Guinea, 1894	1
Queensland Colonial Botanist	Contributions to the Queensland Flora Bulletin No. 9, Botany. Abridged by F. M. Bailey. Brisbane, 1894	2
Queensland Government Printer	Acts of the Parliament of Queensland, 1893	1
Religious Tract Society, London	The Annotated Paragraph Bible New and enlarged edition	1
Roberts, W. F.	The Roberts Alluvial Washer and Gold-saving Machine	1
Royal Colonial Institute	Proceedings of. Vol. 25, 1893–94	1
Royal Geographical Society of Australasia, Victorian Branch	Transactions. Vol. 11	1
Royal Institute of British Architects.	Kalendar, 1893–94	1
Royal Society of N S.W.	Journal and Proceedings of. Vol. 27, 1893	1
Royal Society of South Australia	Transactions of, and Report. Vol. 17, 1892–93 ; Vol. 18, 1893–94	2
Royal Society of Tasmania	Papers and Proceedings of, for 1893	1
Russell, H. C, Government Astronomer.	On Meteorite, No. 2, Gilgoin Station, 1893	1
	Pictorial Rain Maps, 1893	1
	Rain, River, and Evaporation Observations, N S.W, during 1892. Sydney, 1893	1
San Francisco State Mineralogist	Eleventh Report of, with maps Sacramento, 1893	1
	Catalogue of Californian Fossils. Parts 2, 3, 4, and 5	1
Savings Bank of N.S.W	Annual Statements for 1893	1
Searight, J. A	In Memoriam	1
Secretary for Mines, N S W.	Records of the Geological Survey of N.S W Vol 3, Part 4, Vol 4, Part 1, Vol. 4, Part 2	3
	Agricultural Gazette of N S W Vol 5 Two copies	2
	Annual Report of the Department of Mines and Agriculture for 1893	1

List of Donations—*continued.*

By whom Presented.	List of Donations Received.	Vols.
Secretary for Mines, N S.W.	Handbook of Australian Fungi. By M. C. Cooke. With Host and Habitat Index	2
Secretary for Public Instruction, N S.W.	Report of the Minister for Public Instruction, 1893	1
Secretary for Public Works, N.S.W.	Preliminary Catalogue of the Library, Department of Works	1
Secretary of Institution of Civil Engineers.	Interdependence of Abstract Science and Engineering, 1892–93	1
Sheen, W.	Perry's Directory for 1894	1
Smith, C. M'Kay	Capital, Labour, and Taxation, &c, by C M'K. Smith. Two copies	2
South African Philosophical Society.	Transactions, Vol. 5, Pt. 2; Vol. 7, Pt 1; Vol. 8, Pt. 1	3
South Australian Government	Proceedings of the Parliament of South Australia, 1893	3
	Acts of the Parliament of South Australia, 1893	1
South Australian Agricultural Bureau	Journal of Agricultural Bureau	1
	South Australian Vinegrowers' Manual	2
	Report of five Conferences of Branches	5
	Annual Reports of Bureau, 1890-93	4
Sydney Diocesan Registry	The Sydney Diocesan Directory for 1894	1
Sydney University	Calendar of, for 1894	1
Tasmanian Government Statistician.	Tasmanian Official Record, 1892	1
	Statistics of the Colony of, for 1892	1
Tasmanian Department of Lands	Map of Tasmania, 1883	1
Tasmania	Journals and Papers of Parliament of Tasmania, 1893	3
Tebb, W.	Jenner and Vaccination, &c., by C. Creighton	1
	The Public Health—Leprosy and Vaccination	1
Tebbutt, J.	Probability of Extraordinary High Spring Tides about the December Solstice of 1893	1
	Results of Observations of Comet, 6 Brookes, 1892, at Windsor by J. Tebbutt, F R.A S, &c.	1
	Report of Mr Tebbutt's Observatory for 1893	1
United States Department of Agriculture.	A compilation of Analyses of American Feeding Stuffs	1
Victorian Department of Agriculture	Report of Royal Commission on Vegetable Products	9
	Handbook on Viticulture	1
	Handbook of Destructive Insects	2
	Reports of Council of Agricultural Education, 1884–89	2
	Twenty four Miscellaneous Publications	24
	Department of Agriculture Bulletins	3
Victorian Department of Lands	Map of Victoria, showing Counties, Parishes, &c	1
Victorian Government Printer	Acts of the Parliament of Victoria, Nos 1,357 to 1,362, 1894	1
	Minutes of evidence taken by the Board, &c, to inquire into the effect of the Fiscal System of Victoria upon Industry and Production, &c.	1
	Acts of Parliament of, No 1,305 to 1 356, 1893	1
	General Report on the Census of Victoria, 1891	1
	Proceedings of, Vol 6, N S 1894	1
Victorian Government Statist	Statistical Register of Victoria, 1892	1
	Victorian Year Book, 1893, Vol 1, 1893, Vol. 2	2
Victorian Secretary for Mines	Annual Report of, 1894	1
Victoria. Public Library, &c...	Descriptive Catalogue of the Specimens of Rocks of Victoria in the Industrial and Technological Museum, Melbourne	1
	Illustrated Catalogue of the National Library	1
	Catalogue of Periodicals currently received	1
	Victoria, Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, 1893, and Papers presented to Parliament, 1893.	2
Western Australian Government	Western Australia in 1893	1
Western Australian Government Printer.	Mining Handbook to the Colony of Western Australia By H P. Woodward	1
Western Australian Department of Lands.	Map of Western Australia, showing Electoral Districts, 1894	1
	Map of Western Australia, 1894	1
White, Rev Dr. Jas S.	Eleven Pamphlets on Religion, Education, and Politics	11
Wilson, J. A	Sketches of Ancient Maori Life and History, &c	1
Wright, C. B	Fifth Report of Commissioners of Labour The Gothenburg System of Liquor Traffic	1
	Sixth " " Phosphate Industry of the U S	1
	Third " " Analysis and Index of Labor Reports, 1893	1
Zion's Religio—Literary Society	Book of Mormon Traits. By J Smith, jun	1
	Biographical Sketches of J Smith, the Prophet	1
	A Voice of Warning and Instruction to all People, &c	1
	The "Manuscript Found," or "Manuscript Story," of the late Rev. Solomon Spaulding	1

Sydney, Charles Potter Government Printer —1895

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

(REPORT OF TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR 1893.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 17 Vic. No. 2, sec. 9.

To His Excellency the Governor and Executive Council,—

The Trustees of the Australian Museum have the honor to submit to Your Excellency their Fortieth Annual Report.

1. The Museum has been opened to the public, daily, except on Mondays when it was closed for cleaning. In former years the hours of admission of visitors were from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. in winter and 6 p.m. in summer, but the attendance by the public after 5 p.m. was so small that it was decided to close at 5 p.m. all the year round. On ordinary week-days the number of visitors was 81,551, being an average of 311 per day, and the largest attendance was on Monday, 2nd October (public holiday) when 1,862 persons entered the building. On Sundays, when the hours of opening were from 2 to 5 p.m. there were 30,776 visitors, an average of 581, while the largest number on any one Sunday was 856 on 2nd July. The total number of persons who visited the Institution during the year shows a decrease of 18,374 on the previous year. On Monday afternoons the Museum although closed to the public has been accessible to students and schools for teaching purposes, but a limited number only have availed themselves of the privilege.

2. On account of the diminution of the income of the Museum the acquisition of specimens has been curtailed. The most important purchases were a Collection of Aboriginal Implements from Northern Australia, the Rev. Archdeacon King's Collection comprising typical specimens of Coleoptera and other valuable specimens. By exchange some fossils and casts were received from the Museo de la Plata, and a collection illustrative of the Ethnology of the Sandwich Islands from the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu. The most valuable presentations were two Bactrian Camels presented by Abdul Wade.

3. The work of fitting up the New Geological Hall and Galleries has been steadily carried on. The cases erected in position are now awaiting the necessary shelving for the reception of specimens. The cost of the additions and alterations to the building during the year was £12,000 and of the cases £3,000, but the sum of £400 is still required for the completion of the work.

4. At the commencement of the year there were thirty-three officers and workmen on the staff, but owing to the necessity for retrenchment twelve of these were discharged, and the salaries of most of the others were reduced by amounts varying from £5 to £50. The amount voted for the ordinary service of the Museum in 1892 was £7,150, while in 1893 it was reduced to £3,862. It will be difficult to carry on the Institution efficiently out of the reduced vote.

5. On account of serious illness an extended leave of absence was granted to the Curator, Dr. E. P. Ramsay, and the Trustees, having through the courtesy of the Hon. the Minister for Mines, been able to avail themselves of the services of Mr. R. Etheridge, Junr., that gentleman was appointed Acting-Curator, and efficiently discharged the duties of his office during Dr. Ramsay's absence.

2,945 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £41 17s. 0d.

6. The following publications have been issued :—

Catalogue of Marine Shells, by J. Brazier, Part 3, Gasteropoda (Murex).

Australian Lepidoptera and their Transformations, by the late A. W. Scott; edited and revised by Mr. A. S. Olliff and Mrs. Forde, Vol. II, part 4.

Records of the Australian Museum, Vol. II, Nos. 4 and 5.

Catalogue of Pamphlets in the Library.

7. Professor T. P. Anderson Stuart having resigned his Trusteeship in the beginning of the year, Jas. R. Hill, Esq., was elected in his place, and Professor J. T. Wilson was elected in place of the late Robert Hunt, Esq.

8. Full information with respect to the Museum will be found in the Appendices attached to this Report, viz. :—

I.—Curator's Report.

II.—Statement of Receipts and Expenditure.

III.—Attendance of Visitors.

IV.—Attendance of the Trustees.

V.—Donations of Specimens to the Museum.

VI.—Exchanges.

VII.—Additions to the Library.

VIII.—Publications of the Australian Museum.

The Common Seal of the Museum was hereunto affixed by order of the Board, this 5th day of June, 1894.

(Signed) JAMES C. COX, M.D.,
Chairman.

(L.S.)

(Signed) S. SINCLAIR,
Secretary.

APPENDIX I.

Curator's Report for 1893.

To the Trustees of the Australian Museum,—

Gentlemen,

The erection of the additions to the old wing, now known as the Geological Hall, and Galleries having been completed, as mentioned in last year's Report, the work of erecting cases has been pushed forward, and has occupied the greater part of the year. The cases are now completed, but have not yet been fitted with the necessary shelving and furniture for the reception of specimens, the vote having been exhausted. The Government has been asked for further funds, and when these are available a short time will suffice to complete the internal fittings, when the work of arranging the specimens for exhibition will be commenced.

The Government retrenchment scheme has caused the Museum to suffer severely; there have been no funds to purchase specimens nor to publish the results of investigation. On account of the very large portion of the staff, whose services were necessarily dispensed with, the time of those remaining in the employment of the Trustees has been devoted to the care of the collections, rather than to purely scientific work. In the parts of the Museum open to the public, there are not hands enough now to keep the outside of the cases free from dust, although the specimens in them are duly cared for, and are in good order; the windows have not been properly cleaned for months, and the grounds are being overrun with weeds.

The members of the staff have attended to their duties faithfully. We have lost the services of Mr. John Brazier, Assistant in Conchology, and of Mr. G. H. Barrow, Artist. It has been necessary also to dispense with the Cadets, whose engagement was reported in my last Annual Report. The staff has, however, been strengthened by the arrival of Mr. Edgar R. Waite, appointed Assistant in Zoology at the end of 1892.

The following is a list of the Museum staff at the beginning and the end of the year:—

No. at beginning of year.	No. at end of year 1893.	Name and Office.
1	1	E. P. Ramsay, Curator.
2	2	S. Sinclair, Secretary.
3	3	R. Etheridge, Assistant in Palaeontology.
4	.....	J. Brazier „ Conchology.
5	4	T. Whitelegge „ Marine Invertebrata (exclusive of Mollusca).
6	5	F. A. A. Skuse „ Entomology.
7	6	A. J. North „ Ornithology, &c.
8	7	T. Cooksey „ Mineralogy.
9	8	E. R. Waite „ Vertebrate Zoology (exclusive of Ornithology).
10	9	C. Hedley „ Conchology.
11	.....	G. H. Barrow, Artist and Draftsman.
12	10	Henry Barnes, Articulator, Modeller, and Photographer.
13	11	J. A. Thorpe, Taxidermist.
14	12	Robert Barnes, Carpenter.
15	13	B. Lucas, Assistant Carpenter.
16	14	Henry Barnes, Junr., Assistant Articulator, &c.
17	15	W. H. Hill, Clerk.
18	.....	C. H. Wickham, Junior Clerk.
19	16	M. O'Grady, Attendant.
20	17	R. Hillsdon „
21	.....	J. Williams „
22	.....	W. Cornick „
23	.....	F. Kippax „
24	18	R. Grant „
25	.....	C. Harris „
26	19	Mrs. Dashwood „
27	20	Mrs. Lovell „
28	.....	J. Hanbidge, Messenger.
29	.....	E. Rohde, Cadet.
30	.....	T. B. Air „
31	.....	J. Sharkey „
32	.....	B. Lucas, Labourer.
33	21	S. Long, Night Watchman.

During the greater part of the year I was absent on account of ill-health, and I thank the Trustees for the leave of absence and kind consideration extended to me. Mr. R. Etheridge, Junr., was appointed Acting-Curator, and he has most efficiently performed the duties appertaining to the office during what must have been a very trying time. On my return to duty I found the Museum and its contents in good order.

I submit herewith details of the work done in the Departments, based on the reports of the various Officers to me.

I have, &c.,

ED. P. RAMSAY,

Curator.

Mammals (*Mr. Edgar R. Waite*).

As previously mentioned, the foreign mammals are not exhibited in consequence of the structural alterations, but an attempt has been made to reinstate some of the animals, and the monkeys have been temporarily placed in a series of unoccupied cases in the Bird room. During

During the year the mammals obtained have been as follows:—

By purchase...	5
By exchange	19
By presentation	35
Total	59

The Trustees of the Zoological Society of New South Wales have been liberal donors, and a small collection of Queensland mammals have been received from Mr. D. Le Souef.

REPTILES AND BATRACHIANS (*Mr. Edgar R. Waite*).

The specimens registered for the year have been acquired as follows:—

By purchase...	7
By ,, (alive)	4
By collection	11
By presentation	151
Total	173

The largest individual donor was Mr. C. J. McMaster, who presented a large number of reptiles obtained in the neighbourhood of Moree.

Under the heading "Notes on Australian Typhlopidæ," Mr. Waite has published in the Museum "Records" the first results of his examination of this group.

FISHES (*Mr. Edgar R. Waite*).

The fishes registered during the year were obtained as follows:—

By purchase...	53
By collection	10
From old collection...	4
By exchange	2
By presentation	43
Total	112

The purchases were chiefly from Lord Howe Island, and among them were several species not previously obtained there. Nearly all the examples collected were obtained by Mr. Whitelegge at Jervis Bay.

SKELETONS (*Mr. Edgar R. Waite*).

With the exception of the exchanges, nearly all the preparations were made by the Museum Articulator.

By purchase...	21
From old collection...	2
By exchange	20
By presentation	19
Total	62

The chief exchanges have been with the Museo de La Plata, and the Tasmanian Museum.

BIRDS (*Mr. A. J. North*).

The specimens of Birds, Nests, and Eggs determined and registered have been as follows:—

By purchase...	68
By collection	83
By exchange	111
By presentation	400
From old collection	952
Total	1,614

Of the above only 680 were acquired during 1893; the small number being due to the discontinuance of collecting expeditions, and the stoppage of purchases during the latter part of the year, in consequence of which the duplicate collection required for the purpose of exchange with other museums is practically exhausted as regards the number of species it contains. The remainder of the specimens determined and registered are from the Old Collection, principally the Australian and Foreign Oological Collections.

The principal acquisitions consist of:—A collection of South American birds, all of which are new to the Museum, received in exchange from the Director of the Museo de la Plata, Buenos Ayres; a number of New Zealand birds, received partly by purchase and partly by exchange, among which are—*Eudyptes pachyrhynchus*, *E. antipodum*, *E. filholi*, and *Nestor notabilis*, previously unrepresented in the collection; several specimens of *Phœnicopterus roseus*, presented by the Trustees of the Zoological Society of New South Wales; and a specimen of *Crex crex* presented by Mr. H. Newcombe, which was shot at Randwick, and previously unrecorded from Australia. To the Oological Collection, the chief addition was the type specimen of the egg of Queen Victoria's Rifle bird, *Ptilorhis victoriæ*, received in exchange.

During the year the Group Collection, which shows the life history of our Australian birds at a glance, as far as it is possible to do so, has been augmented by eighteen groups, with nests and eggs or young; and a number of specimens from the old collection have been restored, named, and placed in the new wall cases at the south end of the gallery. The Foreign Collection of birds' eggs has been added to, rearranged in separate boxes, and named; and both the Australian and Foreign Collections have been registered. A number of tickets in the Ornithological Gallery have been renewed. Mr. North has contributed to the "Records" the following papers:—

1. On a specimen of *Crex crex*, shot at Randwick, New South Wales.
2. Description of a New Species of Parrakeet, of the genus *Platycercus*, from North-west Australia.

MOLLUSCA—

MOLLUSCA—(*Mr. C. Hedley*).

At the commencement of the year Mr. Brazier was engaged in writing part of the "Catalogue of the Marine Shells of Australia and Tasmania." The usual routine work of conserving the collections and of receiving the additions to it also engaged his attention. When half the year had elapsed his services were lost to the Institution, through retrenchment of the income, and the charge of the whole of the mollusca was then temporarily deputed to Mr. Hedley. This officer completed arranging a collection of *Pelecypoda*, referred to last year, which was then laid out in the Upper Hall. He was afterwards instructed to select all the Australian Bivalves from the various collections, and to name and mount a representative series for display in the new gallery. This work approached completion at the close of the year.

Numerous inquiries on conchological subjects have been answered, and specimens named, for the public.

Part III of the "Catalogue of the Marine Shells of Australia and Tasmania" was completed by Mr. Brazier before his retirement from the Service. Mr. Hedley's official papers during 1893 were:—

1. *Pholas obturamentum*, an undescribed Bivalve from Sydney Harbour. Published, with a plate, in the "Records."
2. Description of *Cæcum amputatum*, an undescribed Mollusc from Sydney Harbour. To be published, with a figure, in the "Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales."
3. Report on Mollusca collected in Queensland by D. Le Souef. To be published, with a figure, in the "Proceedings of the Field Naturalist's Club of Victoria."

The increase of the collection has been unusually large. Messrs. Suter and Murdoch have liberally contributed rarities from New Zealand. Mr. Le Souef presented the type of a new Australian *Papuina;* while some rare South Australian Bivalves were obtained by exchange from Dr. Verco.

The Scientific Staff have frequently contributed the conchological results of holiday excursions. The additions registered were acquired as under:—

By presentation (145 species)	744
By exchange (57 species)	284
By purchase (160 species)	1,516
Total	2,544

INSECTS (*Mr. F. A. A. Skuse*).

The additions to the Insect Collection for the year exceed 4,000 specimens. These have been individually named and registered, and were acquired as follows:—

By purchase...	3,004
By exchange	295
By presentation	681
By collection	156
Total	4,136

Among the purchases must be mentioned the large collection of Coleoptera accumulated by the Rev. R. L. King, containing 3,000 specimens, and approximately representing 422 species. A large number are the actual types, and form a very valuable acquisition. Included in the collection is also a set of 141 mounted slides for the microscope, being for the most part preparations of type specimens. A scarce beetle, belonging to the genus *Sagra*, from North Queensland, has also been purchased; and a collection of European Locustidæ and Blattidæ, and another of Foreign Hymenoptera, were received in exchange. A collection of Assam Lepidoptera, consisting of 160 specimens (representing 63 species), was also received in exchange from Mr. S. E. Peal.

A very great amount of time and care has necessarily been bestowed upon the preservation of the Insect Collections, in keeping them free from depredation and in good order. The selection and mounting of specimens for future exhibition is still being proceeded with.

There has been published in the "Records," by Mr. Skuse,—Description of *Stephanocircus dasyuri*, with Notes of some other Insect Parasites known in Australia.

MARINE INVERTEBRATA—EXCLUSIVE OF MOLLUSCA (*Mr. T. Whitelegge*).

The numbers of specimens received and registered are represented as follows:—

Ascidians	2	collected.
Polyzoa	106	purchased.
Vermes	9	presented.
"	2	collected.
Crustacea	41	presented.
"	1	purchased.
"	700	collected.
Echinodermata	41	presented.
"	16	collected.
"	21	exchanged.
"	1	purchased.
Coelenterata	9	presented.
"	2	purchased.
"	60	collected.
Total	1,011	

Among the more notable additions may be mentioned a collection of mounted slides of Polyzoa (Australian), obtained by purchase, and a large number of specimens collected by Mr. Whitelegge at Jervis Bay. During

During the year a large collection of sponges, presented by Mr. Bracebridge Wilson, in the year 1885, has been identified, registered, and placed on exhibition. A series of microscopical slides has been prepared from the sponges, with the view of aiding in the determination of species in the future.

A considerable portion of Mr. Whitelegge's time has been devoted to the care of the collections preserved in spirits, and in preparing specimens for exhibition in the new gallery.

Ethnological, Numismatical, and Historical Collections (*Mr. A. J. North*).

During the year the following specimens have been received and registered:—

By purchase ...	417
By exchange ...	2
By presentation	79
From old collection ...	3
Total	501

The principal addition to the Ethnological Collection consists of a number of Australian Aboriginal weapons and interesting articles used by the natives in their tribal operations and rites, from Central Australia and Queensland, purchased, but which, from the overcrowded state of the cases in the Ethnological Gallery, referred to in last year's Report, have to be stored; specimens from New Guinea, presented by the Rev. W. G. Lawes and Dr. J. C. Cox; a fishing-line, from King's Sound, N.W. Australia, made from human hair, presented by Mr. E. C. Hedges; a dao used by the Nagas of Upper Assam, presented by Mr. S. E. Peal; and portions of flint spear-heads from Lake Huron, North America, presented by Miss Nisbet.

Only two Numismatical and four Historical specimens have been received. The former consist of a bronze medal, struck in commemoration of the visit of His Imperial Majesty the German Emperor, William the Second, to the City of London, on the 10th of July, 1891, presented by the Corporation of the City of London; and tracings of New South Wales paper and silver currency from 1812 to 1814, presented by C. P. Hyman, Esq. The principal Historical specimen received was a photograph of relics from the Dutch vessel "Zeewyk," wrecked on Houtman's Abrolhos, Western Australia, in 1727, presented by Sir John Forrest, Premier of Western Australia.

Palæontology (*Mr. R. Etheridge, Junr.*)

The specimens registered during 1893 were acquired as follows:—

By purchase...	75
By collection (old) ...	4
By exchange	97
By presentation (partly old)	281
From old collection...	761
Total	1,218

The collections still remain inaccessible to the public in consequence of the non-completion of the cases for their reception. The return of Palæontological work would have been much greater had it not been for other and more important duties undertaken by Mr. Etheridge, and referred to elsewhere in this Report.

The most important presentations consist of a collection of Upper Silurian fossils from Lilydale, Victoria, and Eocene fossils from Table Cape, Tasmania, by Mr. J. Hinder, and Silurian fossils from Tasmania, by Mr. A. Montgomery, Government Geologist of Tasmania,

The chief exchange consisted of Triassic, plant-remains from Bacchus Marsh, Victoria, Upper Silurian fossils from Kilmore, Victoria, and Devonian fish from Mansfield, Victoria, with Mr. G. Sweet.

Those portions of the Old Collection registered consisted chiefly of Siluro-Devonian fossils from the Cave Limestones of New South Wales, whilst the most important purchases comprised plaster reproductions of typical forms from Brucciani & Co., London.

Mineralogy (*Dr. T. Cooksey*).

The specimens registered during 1893 were obtained as follows:—

By purchase...	44
By presentation	94
By exchange...	3
By collection	6
From old collection...	2,484
Total	2,631

The purchases consist of a second instalment of minerals from the Tasmanian Museum, among which were received two good specimens of Anglesite, and Topaz in matrix, and two very fine specimens of Cerussite and Crocoisite from the Tasmanian mines.

The labels of the minerals in the exhibition cases have been entirely renewed, and the contents of four cases on the ground-floor replaced by others. One of these cases has been utilised for the purpose of showing, as far as space would allow, the physical properties of minerals.

Twenty-five specimens have been sent away in exchange.

Library (*Mr. S. Sinclair, Librarian*).

Owing to the shortness of the Staff, the Librarian has not been able to spare much time from his Secretarial duties towards the completion of the Library Catalogue. A first instalment has, however, been printed in the form of a list of the Pamphlets in the Museum.

The additions to the Library during 1893 are 71 volumes purchased, and 220 volumes received by presentation or exchange, besides a large number of unbound pamphlets and parts of periodical publications.

APPENDIX II.

ABSTRACT of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1893.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balances from last year—		
Endowment Fund	626 3 9	
Special Funds	12 6 11	
Appropriation	1,313 16 3	
Special vote for cases	2,491 12 8	
		4,443 19 7
From Colonial Treasurer—		
Statutory endowment	.....	1,000 0 0
Parliamentary appropriation	.....	3,862 0 0
From sale of Publications—		
Coloured plates of eggs	.....	2 2 0
"Australian Lepidoptera"	.....	3 15 0
General	.....	13 19 11
From N. S. W. Commissioners for the World's Columbian Exhibition	.....	177 14 3
From Union Bank—		
Interest on deposit	.....	2 10 0
	£	9,506 0 9

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries—		
Curator	548 0 0	
Secretary	375 0 0	
Scientific assistants	1,317 14 5	
Office staff	215 15 10	
Skilled workmen	783 18 0	
Attendants	435 0 0	
Police and night-watching	160 0 0	
Miscellaneous	77 15 5	
Members of staff discharged, on account of Government retrenchment scheme	437 0 6	
		4,350 4 2
Expense of opening on Sundays	15 12 6	
Allowance to Curator for quarters	200 0 0	
		359 12 6
Purchase and collection of specimens	213 12 2	
Purchase of and binding books	421 17 6	
		635 9 8
Show-cases and repairs to same	.....	286 6 3
Scientific catalogues, Museum Records, and Printing	.....	401 5 7
Specimen bottles and boxes	55 11 6	
Furniture and repairs to building	54 13 7	
Freights and travelling expenses	60 7 2	
		170 12 3
Cases in Geological Hall (special vote)	.....	2,443 6 9
Miscellaneous expenses—		
Taxidermist's materials, stationery, and stores	56 5 7	
Insurance	52 15 0	
Uniforms	27 5 10	
Cleaning windows	30 0 0	
Sundries and petty expenses	44 0 2	
		210 6 7
Colouring plates for "Catalogue of Nests and Eggs"	47 10 0	
Publication of the "Australian Lepidoptera"	47 2 6	
Procuring specimens for the World's Columbian Exhibition	85 1 9	
		179 14 3
		9,036 18 0
Balances—		
Endowment Fund	58 17 10	
Special Funds	16 3 11	
Appropriation	394 1 0	
		469 2 9
	£	9,506 0 9

Examined and found correct, 19 March, 1894,—JAMES NORTON.

APPENDIX III.

ATTENDANCE OF VISITORS DURING 1893.

	Week-days.	Sundays.	Total.
January	10,019	2,327	12,346
February	6,369	2,122	8,491
March	6,486	2,519	9,005
April	8,954	3,473	12,427
May	6,641	2,280	8,921
June	6,612	2,169	8,781
July	6,435	3,930	10,365
August	5,700	2,699	8,399
September	5,779	2,572	8,351
October	6,679	2,318	8,997
November	5,479	1,738	7,217
December	6,398	2,629	9,027
Totals for the year 1893	81,551	30,776	112,327

APPENDIX IV.

ATTENDANCE OF THE TRUSTEES DURING 1893.

Crown Trustee.

J. C. Cox, Esq., M.D., F.L.S.	12

Official Trustees.

His Honor the Chief Justice	0
The Honorable the Colonial Secretary	0
The Honorable the Attorney-General	0
The Honorable the Colonial Treasurer	0
The Auditor-General	11
The Collector of Customs	0
The President of the Medical Board	0

Elective Trustees.

J. Belisario, Esq., D.D.S.	15
A. Liversidge, Esq., M.A., F.R.S....	8
The Honorable Jas. Norton, LL.D., M.L.C.	11
Sir Alfred Roberts, M.R.C.S., Knt.	5
H. H. B. Bradley, Esq.	7
Charles Moore, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S.	5
The Honorable P. G. King, M.L.C.	3
W. D. Campbell Williams, Esq., L.R.C.P., London, &c. ...	5
T. P. Anderson Stuart, Esq., M.D.*	0
W. A. Haswell, Esq., D.Sc.	12
T. W. Edgeworth David, Esq., B.A.	12
James R. Hill, Esq.	5
J. T. Wilson, Esq., M.B.	5

Number of Board Meetings during the year—11 ordinary, 4 special.

* Resigned.

APPENDIX V.

DONATIONS OF SPECIMENS TO THE MUSEUM.

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.
		MAMMALIA.	
Mr. C. F. Bolton	1	Rat and four young	Mus, sp. ?
Mr. H. Cauntor	1	Skull of Wallaby	Macropus, sp. ?
Mr. W. S. Dun	1	Grey-headed Flying-fox	Pteropus poliocephalus.
Mr. T. Geale	1	Grey Kangaroo	Macropus giganteus.
Do	1	Wallaroo	do robustus.
Mrs. R. Grant	1	Platypus	Ornithorhynchus anatinus.
Mr. H. Hamilton	1	Tiger-cat	Dasyurus maculatus.
Mr. G. W. Inlah	1	Native Bear...	Phascolarctus cinereus.
Mr. W. D. Jones	1	Flying Opossum	Acrobates pygmæus.
Mr. Jenkins	1	Gould's Bat	Chalinolobus gouldi.
Hon. J. Lackey	2	Native Cats	Dasyurus viverrinus.

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.
		MAMMALIA—*continued.*	
Rev. W. G. Lawes... ...	2	Spotted Cuscus	Phalanger maculatus.
Mr. J. Mitchell	1	Common Pouched Mouse	Sminthopsis murinus.
Mr. A. Mack	1	Teat of Kangaroo	Macropus, sp. ?
Mr. J. J. Pye	1	Nest-building Jerboa Rat	Conilurus conditor.
Mr. A. M. N. Rose ...	1	Water-rat	Hydromys chrysogaster.
Do	1	Long-nosed Bandicoot	Perameles nasuta.
Superintendent, Gladesville Asylum.	1	Fallow Deer...	Cervus, sp. ?
Do do ...	1	Black Rat	Mus rattus.
Mr. W. Stokes	1	Flying Opossum	Acrobates pygmæus.
Mr. D. Le Souef	1	Long-eared Bat	Nyctophilus timorensis.
Do	1	Little Bat	Vesperugo pumulus.
Do	1	Sharp-nosed Bat	Taphozous australis.
Do	1	Plain Rat	Mus lineolatus.
Do	1	White-footed Pouched Mouse ...	Sminthopsis leucopus.
Mr. Edgar R. Waite ...	1	Opossum	Trichosurus vulpecula.
Zool. Soc., N.S.W. ...	1	Deer	Cervus equinus.
Do	1	Axis Deer	Axis maculata.
Do	1	Lion	Felis leo.
.....	1	Ant-eater	Echidna hystrix.
		AVES.	
Mr. H. Newcombe... ...	1	Lewin's Water Rail	Hypotænidia brachipus.
Miss Aitkens	10	Birds' Eggs	
Mr. J. A. Brown	2	Eggs of Tasmanian Swamp Quail ...	Synoicus diemenensis.
Mr. O. Le Bon	1	Mocking Bird	Mimus polyglottus.
Do	2	Black-headed Grass Finches ...	Pœphila gouldiæ.
Do	3	Black-capped Finches	Munia atricapilla.
Do	1	Long-tailed Parrakeet	Palæornis longicauda.
Do	1	Black-headed Myna...	Temenuchus pagodarum.
Do	1	Gang-gang Cockatoo	Callocephalon galeatum.
Do	1	Blue-bellied Lorikeet	Trichoglossus novæ-hollandiæ.
Do	1	Crested Bronzewing	Ocyphaps lophotes.
Do	3	Musky Lorikeets	Trichoglossus concinnus.
Do	2	Spotted-sided Finches	Staganopleura guttata.
Do	1	Banded Grass Finch	Pœphila cincta.
Do	1	Red-eyebrowed Finch	Ægintha temporalis.
Do	2	Black-headed Grass Finches ...	Pœphila gouldiæ.
Do	1	Chestnut-eared Finch	Tæniopygia castanotis.
Do	3	Black-tailed Parrakeets	Polytelis melanura.
Do	1	Pale-headed Parrakeet	Platycercus pallidiceps.
Do	1	Cockatoo Parrakeet...	Callopsittacus novæ-hollandiæ.
Do	1	Blue-bellied Lorikeet	Trichoglossus novæ-hollandiæ.
Do	1	Crimson-winged Parrakeet... ...	Aprosmictus erythropterus.
Do	1	Banded Parrakeet	Platycercus zonarius.
Do	14	Beautiful Grass Finches	Pœphila mirabilis.
Do	1	Chestnut-breasted Finch	Donacicola castaneothorax.
Do	1	Crimson-winged Parrakeet... ...	Aprosmictus erythropterus.
Do	1	Rose-breasted Cockatoo	Cacatua roseicapilla.
Mr. F. M. Clements ...	1	Sapphire-crowned Parrakeet ...	Loriculus galgulus.
Dr. J. C. Cox	1	Garrulous Honey-eater	Myzantha garrula.
Mr. C. Driscoll	1	Wandering Albatros	Diomedea exulans.
Mr. N. Etheridge	1	Nest of Rufous-flanked Zosterops...	Zosterops cærulescens.
Do	2	Nests of Reed Warbler's	Acrocephalus australis.
Mr. R. Etheridge, Junr., and Mr. J. A. Thorpe.	4	Great Brown Kingfishers	Dacelo gigas.
Do do ...	1	Australian Ground Lark	Anthus australis.
Do do ...	1	Little Brown Acanthiza	Acanthiza pusilla.
Do do ...	1	White-shafted Fantail	Rhipidura albiscapa.
Do do ...	1	Superb Warbler	Malurus cyaneus.
Do do ...	1	Lambert's Superb Warbler ...	Do lamberti.
Do do ...	1	Emu Wren	Stipiturus malachurus.
Do do ...	1	Whip Bird	Psophodes crepitans.
Do do ...	3	Fan-tailed Cuckoo	Cacomantis flabelliformis.
Do do ...	1	Spine-billed Honey-eater	Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris.
Do do ...	3	New Holland Honey-eaters ...	Meliornis novæ-hollandiæ.
Do do ...	1	Brush Wattle Bird	Anellobia mellivora.
Do do ...	2	Swamp Quail	Synoicus australis.

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.
		AVES—*continued.*	
Mr. S. J. Fletcher	1	Plain-coloured Finch	Aidemosyne modesta.
Do	3	Banded-grass Finches	Poephila cincta.
Do	1	Black-headed Finch...	do gouldiæ.
Do	3	Plain-coloured Finches	Aidemosyne modesta.
Do	1	Spotted-sided Finch	Stagonopleura guttata.
Do	1	King Parrot...	Aprosmictus scapulatus.
Do	1	Musky Lorikeet	Trichoglossus concinnus.
Do	1	Rose-breasted Cockatoo	Cacatua roseicapilla.
Do	1	Barnard's Parrakeet	Platycercus barnardi.
Do	1	Bronze-wing Pigeon	Phaps chalcoptera.
Do	1	Satin Bower Bird	Ptilonorhynchus violaceus.
Dr. T. Fiaschi	1	Warty-faced Honey-eater	Meliphaga phrygia.
Mr. Richard Grant ...	2	Butcher Birds	Cracticus torquatus.
Do	1	Malayan Buzzard	Butastur liventer.
Do	2	Wattled Honey-eaters	Anthochæra carunculata.
Do	3	Garrulous Honey-eaters	Myzantha garrula.
Do	1	Collared Crow-Shrike	Cracticus torquatus.
Mr. Robert Grant	3	Birds' Nests and 3 Eggs	
Do	5	Eggs, Fire-tailed Finch	Zonæginthus bella.
Do	7	Birds' Nests...	
Do	1	Australian Wild Duck	Anas superciliosa.
Mr. C. Godinet	1	Spotted Pardalote	Pardalotus punctatus.
Prof. Haswell	1	Pied Cormorant	Graculus varius.
Do	1	Little Black Cormorant	do sulcirostris.
Do	1	Pennant's Parrakeet	Platycercus pennantii.
Dr. L. Holden	1	Orange-bellied Grass Parrakeet ...	Euphema chrysogastra.
Mr. E. Hamilton	1	Australian Goshawk	Astur novæ-hollandiæ.
Dr. G. Hurst	1	Nest of Green Oriole	Mimeta viridis.
Mr. G. King	1	Australian Meadow-Pipit (Albino)	Anthus australis.
Do	2	Eggs of Canary	Serinus canaria.
Hon. W. A. Long, M.L.C.	1	White-fronted Ephthianura ...	Ephthianura albifrons.
Rev. W. G. Lawes... ...	2	Comrie's Manucode...	Manucodia comrii.
Do	1	New Guinea Podargus	Podargus papuensis.
Do	1	Magnificent Rifle Bird	Craspedophora magnifica.
Mr. H. Leach	1	White-headed Stilt	Himantopus leucocephalus.
Mr. A. Lehmert	1	Orange-fronted Parrakeet	Platycercus alpinus.
Do	2	Little Grey Kiwis	Apteryx owenii.
Do	1	Tawny-shouldered Podargus ...	Podargus strigoides.
Do	1	Striated Pardalote	Pardalotus ornatus.
Do	1	Allied do	do assimilis.
Do	1	Spotted do	do punctatus.
Do	1	Little Yellow Acanthiza	Acanthiza nana.
Do	3	Red-fronted Parrakeets	Cyanorhamphus novæ-zealandiæ
Dr. P. H. Metcalfe ...	1	Pennant's Parrakeet	Platycercus pennantii.
Do	2	Red-crowned Parrakeets	Cyanorhamphus cookii.
Mrs. F. E. Morton... ...	3	Eggs, Rose-breasted Cockatoo ...	Cacatua roseicapilla.
Mr. Adam Mann	68	Birds' Eggs	
Mr. C. Moore	1	New Zealand Owl-Parrot	Stringops habroptilus.
Mr. S. W. Moore	4	Birds' Nests...	
Do	1	Pallid Cuckoo	Cacomantis pallida.
Do	1	Nest of Yellow-tufted Honey-eater	Ptilotis auricomis.
Mr. W. Nicholls	1	Nest and three Eggs, Australian Meadow Pipit.	Anthus australis.
Do	2	Nests and five Eggs, Yellow-rumped Geobasileus.	Geobasileus chrysorrhœa.
Do	1	Egg of Bronze Cuckoo	Lamprococcyx plagosus.
Mr. A. J. North	1	Nest and two Eggs of Yellow-tufted Honey-eater.	Ptilotis auricomis.
Do	1	Fire-tailed Finch	Zonæginthus bella.
Mr. H. Newcome	1	Rosehill Parrakeet	Platycercus eximus.
Do	1	Corn Crake	Crex crex.
Do	1	Australian Goshawk	Astur approximans.
Do	1	Green Oriole	Mimeta viridis.
Miss Nisbit...	5	Eggs Garrulous Honey-eater ...	Myzantha garrula.
Do	2	Eggs Wattled Honey-eater ...	Anthochæra carunculata.
Do	1	Rosehill Parrakeet	Platycercus eximus.
Do	1	Australian Meadow Pipit	Anthus australis.
Mr. H. Payten	2	Australian Goshawk	Astur approximans.
Mr. J. Paterson	1	Azure-breasted Kingfisher... ...	Alcyone azurea.
Mr. A. M. N. Rose ..	1	Restless Flycatcher...	Seisura inquieta.
Mr. W. Rohde	1	Musky Lorikeet	Trichoglossus concinnus.

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.
		AVES—*continued.*	
Mr. C. Ross	1	Australian Gannet	Sula serrator.
Mrs. F. R. Riley	1	Little Yellow Acanthiza	Acanthiza nana.
Do	1	Nest Yellow-faced Honey-eater ...	Ptilopis chrysops.
Mr. A. M. N. Rose ...	1	Azure-breasted Kingfisher	Alcyone azurea.
Do	1	Collared Sparrow-hawk	Accipter cirrocephalus.
Do	8	White-backed Crow-shrikes ...	Gymnorhina leuconota.
Do	3	Eggs do do	do
Mr. T. Randall ...	10	Birds' Nests.	
Mr. S. F. Ramsay	1	Brown Honey-eater (Albino) ...	Ptilotis fusca.
Mr. H. O. Rotton	1	Satin Bower Bird	Ptilonorhynchus violaceus.
Mr. J. Stringer	4	Parrot Finches	Erythrura psittacea.
Do	1	Banded Grass-finch...	Poephila cincta.
Do	1	Yellow-throated Zosterops... ...	Zosterops westernensis.
Do	1	Welcome Swallow	Hirundo neoxena.
Do	1	Dollar Bird	Eurystomus pacificus.
Do	3	Rosehill Parrakeets...	Platycercus eximius.
Do	3	Sulphur-crested Cockatoos... ...	Cacatua galerita.
Do	2	Leadbeater's Cockatoos	Cacatua leadbeateri.
Do	14	Rose-breasted Cockatoos	Cacatua roseicapilla.
Do	1	Musky Lorikeet	Trichoglossus concinnus.
Do	2	Plain Coloured Finches	Aidemosyne modesta.
Do	2	Banded Grass-finches	Poephila cincta.
Do	1	Cockatoo Parrakeet...	Calopsittacus novæ-hollandiæ.
Do	3	Spotted-sided Finches	Stagonopleura guttata.
Do	1	Red Eye-browed Finch	Aegintha temporalis.
Do	2	Barraband's Parrakeets	Polytelis barrabandii.
Do	4	Cockatoo Parrakeets	Calopsittacus novæ-hollandiæ.
Do	1	Musky Lorikeet	Trichoglossus concinnus.
Do	1	Rosehill Parrakeet	Platycercus eximius.
Do	1	White-naped Bulbul	Pycnonotus sinensis.
Do	3	Plain Coloured Finches	Aidemosyne modesta.
Mr. J. Stein	1	Powerful Owl	Ninox strenua.
Dr. Sinclair...	1	Australian Crane	Grus australasianus.
Master A. Stephen... ...	1	Sparrow (with malformed bill) ...	Passer domesticus.
Mr. F. W. Stewart ...	1	Beautiful Grass-finch	Poephila mirabilis.
Master A. Thorpe	2	Birds Nests.	
Master W. Thorpe... ...	1	do	
M. Marcel Van de Velde ...	1	Kagu...	Rynochetos jubatus.
Mr. H. Wolfe	1	Warty-faced Honey-eater	Meliphaga phrygia.
Mr. Edgar R. Waite ...	1	Egg Green Oriole	Mimeta viridis.
Do	1	.....	Ninox boobook.
Do	1	.....	Podargus strigoides.
Do	1	.....	Gymnorhina tibicen.
Do	1	.....	Lobivanellus lobatus.
Do	1	.....	Tinnunculus cenchroides.
Do	3	Egg Superb Warbler	Malurus cyaneus.
Do	3	Eggs of the Rook	Corvus frugilegus.
Do	4	do Starling	Sturnus vulgaris.
Do	2	do Dipper...	Cinclus aquaticus.
Do	5	do Sedge-warbler... ...	Acrocephalus phragmitis.
Do	3	do Pheasant	Phasianus colchicus.
Do	2	do Partridge	Perdix cinerea.
Do	2	do Red Grouse	Tetrao scoticus.
Do	1	do Common Guillemot ...	Alca troile.
Do	2	do do Sandpiper ...	Totanus hypoleucus.
Do	1	do do Snipe ...	Scolopax gallinago.
Mrs. J. Wyatt	1	Yellow-vented Parrakeet	Psephotus xanthorrhous.
Zool. Soc. N.S.W.	1	White Stork	Ciconia alba.
Do	2	Rose-winged Flamingoes	Phoenicopterus roseus.
Do	1	Black Swan	Cygnus atratus.
Do	1	Australian Cassowary	Casuarius australis.
Do	1	Crested Pelican	Pelecanus onocratalus.
Do	1	Kea Parrot	Nestor notabilis.
		REPTILIA.	
Professor Beckford ...	1	Burton's Lizard	Lialis burtonii.
Mr. W. Blaxland	2	Spotted Lizard	Lygosoma punctatovittatum.
Mr. A. J. Burnell	1	Red-naped Snake	Brachysoma diadema.
Mr. W. Barrett	1	Long-tailed Lizard	Lygosoma tæniolatum.
Mr. T. Barston	1	Blue-tongued Lizard	Tiliqua scincoides.
Mr. Birch	1	Blind Snake...	Typhlops rüppelli.

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.
		REPTILIA—*continued.*	
Mr. Crozier...	1	Ringed Snake	Vermicella annulata.
Dr. J. C. Cox	2	Ramsay's Snake	Hoplocephalus ramsayi.
Do	2	Copper-head Snake...	do superbus.
Do	2	Labillardiere's Lizard	Lygosoma labillardieri.
Do	1	Lizard	do sp.?
Mr. L. A. Curtis	1	Gould's Snake	Hoplocephalus gouldii.
Do	1	Red-naped Snake	Brachysoma diadema.
Mr. G. Clothier	1	do	do
Mr. W. A. Cepice	1	Burton's Lizard	Lialis burtonii.
Mr. P. Duncan	1	Southern Gecko	Gehyra australis.
Mr. J. J. Doran	1	Slow Worm (Lizard)	Pygopus lepidopus
Dr. Dapty	1	do	do
Mr. A. A. Dowlin	1	Short-legged Lizard	Lygosoma æquale.
Mr. R. Etheridge, Junr. ...	1	Krefft's Dwarf Snake	Cacophis krefftii.
Mr. C. H. Fitzhardinge ...	1	Blind Snake...	Typhlops wiedii.
Mr. D. Fraser, jun. ...	2	Grey Snake	Diemenia reticulata.
Do ...	1	Blind Snake	Typhlops polygrammicus.
Mr. W. Friend	1	do	do
Mr. C. Gordon	1	Red-naped Snake	Brachysoma diadema.
Mr. J. M. Grime	1	Death Adder	Acanthophis antarctica.
Mr. H. Grant	1	Prickly Lizard	Amphibolurus muricatus.
Mr. J. T. Greenhill ...	1	Slender Lizard	Lygosoma tenuis.
Mr. A. Hunter	1	Brown Snake	Diemenia superciliosa.
Mr. H. H. Hackney ...	47	Tiger Snake (young)	Hoplocephalus curtus.
Mr. A. W. Hayes	1	Rock Lizard...	Gymnodactylus platurus.
Mr. C. Haviland	1	Death Adder	Acanthophis antarctica.
Do	1	Ringed Snake	Vermicella annulata.
Mr. A. Hunter	1	Diamond Snake	Python spilotes.
Mr. S. Hargrave	1	Snake	Hoplocephalus coronoides.
Do	1	Ramsay's Snake	do ramsayi.
Mr. W. T. House	2	Island Tree Snake	Dipsas irregularis.
Mr. R. Irvine	2	Eggs of supposed Snake.	
Mr. H. G. King	1	Rock Lizard...	Gymnodactylus platurus.
Mr. S. Knowles	1	Death Adder	Acanthophis antarctica.
Mr. A. M. Lea	1	Lizard	Œdura robusta.
Do	1	Slow Worm (Lizard)	Pygopus lepidopus.
Do	1	Spotted Gecko	Diplodactylus vittatus.
Do	1	Variegated Gecko	Gehyra variegata.
Do	1	Prickly Lizard	Amphibolurus muricatus.
Do	1	Marbled Gecko	Phyllodactylus marmoratus.
Do	1	Gecko	do macrodactylus.
Do	1	Lizard	Lygosoma fasciolata.
Do	1	Variegated Snake	Hoplocephalus variegatus.
Sir W. Macgregor ...	1	Frog	Batrachopis sp.?
Mr. J. Martin	1	Blind Snake	Typhlops polygrammicus.
Mr. C. J. M'Master ...	1	Lace Lizard	Hydrosaurus varius.
Do ...	2	Blue-tongue Lizard...	Tiliqua scincoides.
Do ...	1	Black Snake	Pseudechis porphyriacus.
Do ...	1	Green Tree Snake	Dendrophis punctulata.
Do ...	1	Ringed Snake	Vermicella annulata.
Do ...	12	Ornamented Snake	Hoplocephalus ornatus.
Do ...	7	Snake	do frontalis.
Do ...	1	Pale-headed Snake	do pallidiceps.
Do ...	1	Black-backed Snake	do nigrescens.
Do ...	1	Red-naped Snake	Brachysoma diadema.
Do ...	2	White's Lizard	Egernia whitei.
Do ...	1	Bearded Lizard	Amphibolurus barbatus.
Do ...	1	Blind Snake	Typhlops proximus.
Mr. H. J. M'Cooey ...	1	Long-tailed Lizard	Lygosoma tæniolatum.
Do ...	1	Frog	Pseudophryne australis.
Do ...	1	do	Limnodynastes peronii.
Do ...	1	do	Crynia signifera.
Do ...	1	Spotted Gecko	Diplopactylus vittatus.
Mr. J. M'Pherson	1	Guichenot's Lizard...	Lygosoma guichenoti.
Do	1	Lizard	do cyanurum.
Do	1	do	do cyanogaster.
Do	1	do	do samoensis.
Do	1	Spiny Gecko	Diplodactylus spinigera.
Do	2	Prickly Lizard	Amphibolurus muricatus.
Do	1	Gecko	Gehyra vorax.
Do	1	do	Gymnodactylus pelagicus.

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.
		REPTILIA—*continued.*	
Mr. J. M'Pherson	1	Frog	Crinia sp. ?
Mr. A. J. North	1	Slow Worm (Lizard)	Pygopus lepidopus.
Do	1	Frog	Limnodynastes peronii.
Do	3	Frog	Limnodynastes tasmaniensis.
Do	1	Tree Frog	Hyla ewingii
Do	1	do	do aurea.
Mr. H. Newcombe... ...	1	Variegated Gecko	Gehyra variegata.
Do	3	Prickly Lizard	Amphibolurus muricatus.
Do	1	Slow Worm (Lizard)	Pygopus lepidopus.
Mr. J. D. Ogilby	1	Waite's Snake	Hoplocephalus waitii.
Mr. O. S. Pedley	1	Carpet Snake	Python spilotes.
Do	1	Stephen's Snake	Hoplocephalus stephensii.
Do	1	Ringed Snake	Vermicella annulata.
Do	1	Water Lizard	Physignathus lesueurii.
Mr. J. Pope	1	Snake	Engyrus bibroni.
Mr. H. Price	1	Blind Snake	Typhlops polygrammicus.
Mr. F. Rudd	1	Death Adder	Acanthophis antarctica.
Mr. A. M. N. Rose ...	2	Slow Worm (Lizard)	Pygopus lepidopus.
Mr. B. J. Rotton	1	Carpet Snake	Python spilotes.
Mr. Sanderson	1	Ringed Snake	Vermicella annulata.
Mr. J. Sutton	1	Spotted Lizard	Lygosoma punctato vittatum.
Mrs. E. Selkirk	1	Lizard	Hemisphæriodon gerrardii.
Mr. F. A. A. Skuse ...	1	Blind Snake	Typhlops bituberculatus.
Mr. J. Seal...	1	Spotted Gecko	Diplodactylus vittatus.
Do	1	Water Lizard	Physignathus lesueurii.
Do	1	Slow Worm (Lizard)	Pygopus lepidopus.
Mr. D. Le Souef	1	Frog	Rana papua.
Do	1	Tree Frog	Hyla peronii.
Do	1	do	do latopalmata.
Do	1	do	Hylella sp ?
Mr. E. S. Thomas	1	Black Snake...	Pseudechis porphyriacus.
Mr. M. E. Thompson ...	1	Cluster of Snake's Eggs.	
Mr. A. Varley	1	Ringed Sea Snake	Platurus colubrinus.
Mr. C. H. Wickham ..	1	Water Lizard	Physignathus lesueurii.
Dr. Ward	1	Blind Snake	Typhlops polygrammicus.
Mr. F. Wearne	1	Brown Snake	Diemenia superciliosa.
Miss S. K. Wright... ...	1	Blind Snake	Typhlops polygrammicus.
Mr. G. F. Williams ...	1	Death Adder	Acanthophis antarctica.
Mr. J. Walker	1	Brown Snake	Diemenia superciliosa.
Mr. T. Whitely	1	Tail of a Lizard, with spur.	
Mr. E. C. Whittle	1	Blind Snake...	Typhlops polygrammicus.
		PISCES.	
Mr. C. Atchie	1	Wobbegong	Crossorhinus barbatus.
Mr. H. Bennett	1	Giant Herring	Megalops cyprinoides.
Mr. C. Catley	1	Boar Fish	Histiopterous labiosus
Mr. S. B. Craddock ...	1	Pipe Fish	Fistularia serrata.
Mrs. J. E. Chinnery ...	1	Herring	Elops saurus.
Mr. Wm. Davies	1	Leafy Sea-horse	Phyllopteryx foliatus.
Mr. J. R. Fitzhardinge ...	2	Port Jackson Shark	Heterodontus phillipii.
Mr. A. Forrest	1	Globe Fish	Tetrodon sceleratus.
Mr. T. Folkard	1	do	do do
Mr. T. Fuller	1	Dusky Sea-Perch	Lobotes surinamensis.
Mr. E. Hamilton	1	Young Flying Fish...	Exocœtus sp.?
Do	1	Blenny	Blennius sp.?
Dr. J. W. Hester	1	Flying Gurnard	Trigla polyommata.
Mr. J. Latimer	1	Angler	Antennarius striatus.
Mr. A. M. Lea	1	.....	Schedophilus maculatus.
Mr. W. Meason	1	Box Fish	Ostracion lenticularis.
Mr. D. M'Dermot	1	Black Rock Cod	Serranus dæmeli.
Mr. J. Millet	1	Crested Blenny	Cristiceps australis.
Mr. T. Mulhall	1	Hard-gut Mullet (malformed) ...	Mugil dobula.
Do	1	Leopard Fish	Opisthognathus jacksoniensis.
Mr. W. M'Donald ...	1	Swallow Fish	Dactylopterus orientalis.
Mr. T. M'Donald	1	Angler	Antennarius striatus.
Mr. C. J. M'Master ...	1	Macquarie's Perch	Macquaria australasica.
Mr. J. D. Ogilby	1	Goby...	Gobius bifrenatus.
Do	1	Flathead	Platycephalus sp.?
Mr. F. Rudd	1	Head of Wobbegong	Crossorhinus barbatus.
Mr. C. Scott	1	Sand Eel	Ophichthys serpens.
Mr. J. T. Taylor	1	Toado	Tetrodon inermis.
Do	2	Cat Fish	Arius australis.

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.
		PISCES—*continued.*	
Mr. T. Whitelegge... ...	2	Bull's-eye	Pempheris compressus.
Dr. Williams	1	Upper Jaw of Tarwhine	Pagrus sarba.
Mr. C. H. Wickham ...	1	Round-headed Goby	Petroscirtes rotundiceps.
		MOLLUSCA.	
Mr. F. Billinghurst ...	4	.....	Endodonta tamarensis.
Do	6	.....	do retepora.
Do	4	.....	Amphipeplea papyracea.
Dr. J. C. Cox	2	.....	Unio sp.?
Do	4	.....	Bulimus newcombi.
Do	12	.....	do pectorosus.
Do	3	.....	Pholas australasiæ.
Do	4	.....	Notarchus sp.
Do	6	.....	Haliotis coco-radiata.
Do	1	.....	Sepia apama.
Do	4	.....	Plecotrema octanfracta.
Do	1	.....	Urosalpinx paiviæ.
Do	1	.....	Ischnochiton haddoni.
Do	1	.....	do fruticosus.
Hon. J. M. Creed	4	.....	Unio ambiguus.
Mr. W. Davis	1	.....	do angasi.
Mr. R. Etheridge, Junr. ...	2	Collection, Marine Mollusca.	
Capt. Goddard	1	.....	Ommastrephes oualaniensis.
Mr. C. Hedley	3	.....	Acmea mixta.
Do	1	.....	Notarchus sp.
Do	3	.....	Aplysia tigrina.
Do	1	.....	Chromodoris erinaceus.
Do	1	.....	Hydatina physis.
Do	8	.....	Gundlachia beddomei.
Do	8	.....	Ancylastrum cumingiana.
Do	1	.....	Chromodoris loringi.
Mr. A. D. Hall	2	.....	Pectunculus obliquus.
Do	1	.....	Pecten meridionalis.
Do	2	.....	Cardita bimaculata.
Do	3	.....	Natica beddomei.
Do	2	.....	Modiola albicosta.
Do	5	.....	Olivella sp.?
Do	4	.....	Physa bruniensis.
Mr. A. G. Hamilton ...	7	.....	Charopa sericatula.
Do	8	.....	Nanina sp.?
Mr. T. P. Hitchcock ...	20	.....	Mesodesna (Paphia) striata.
Mr. E. C. Hedges	3	.....	Meleagrina margaritifera.
Do	1	.....	Avicula macroptera.
Do	1	.....	do sp.
Do	1	.....	Perna sp.?
Do	2	.....	Voluta narissi.
Do	4	.....	Cypræa caput-serpentis.
Do	1	Golden and Silver Lip Mother of Pearl.	
Mr. T. R. Icely	1	.....	Scutus unguis, var. corrugatus.
Mr. H. M. Jones	1	.....	Pholadidea spathulata.
Mr. A. M. Lea	2	.....	Notarchus sp.
Do	2	.....	Aneitea graeffei.
Do	2	.....	Chloritis jervisensis.
Do	10	.....	Sphaerium translucidum.
Do	1	.....	Endodonta sp.?
Do	2	.....	Chloritis sp.?
Do	16	.....	Bulinus gibbosus.
Do	7	.....	Helicarion leucospira.
Do	1	.....	Limnea lessoni.
Do	3	.....	Endodonta morti.
Do	2	.....	do iuloidea.
Do	5	.....	Conulus wilcoxi.
Do	9	.....	Planorbis waterhousei.
Do	21	.....	Segmentina australiensis.
Do	7	.....	Corbicula nepeanensis.
Do	2	.....	Chloritis brevipila.
Do	15	.....	Bulinus crebriciliata.
Do	5	.....	Chloritis jervisensis.
Do	15	.....	Planorbis brazieri.
Do	1	.....	Pupa pedicula.
Do	2	.....	Helicarion sp.
Do	2	.....	Endodonta sp.

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.
		MOLLUSCA—*continued.*	
Mr. A. M. Lea	5	.....	Endodonta funerea.
Do	1	.....	Umbrella aurantia.
Mr. R. Murdoch	4	.....	Amphipeplea. ampulla var.
Do	10	.....	globosa.
Do	9	.....	Potamopyrgus corolla.
Do	20	.....	do cumingianus.
Do	9	.....	Endodonta pilula.
Do	7	.....	Schizoglossa novoseelandica.
Do	2	.....	Endodonta granum.
Do	5	.....	do bianca.
Do	2	.....	do pilula.
Do	2	.....	Laoma ariel.
Do	3	.....	Pholas similis.
Do	4	.....	Endodonta anguiculus.
Do	3	.....	Janella bitentaculata.
Sir W. Macgregor	...	Collected from British New Guinea.	
Mr. G. B. Pritchard ...	20	.....	Potamopyrgus buccinoides.
Mr. R. Rickards	4	Nautili	Nautilus pompilius.
Mr. D. Le Souef	1	.....	Papuina cerea.
Do	2	.....	Neritina variegata.
Do	1	.....	Unio depressus.
Do	2	.....	Bulinus pectorosus.
Do	1	.....	do var. pyramidata.
Do	9	.....	Melania denisoniensis.
Do	8	.....	do balonnensis.
Do	1	.....	Nerita lineata.
Do	2	.....	Littorina scabra.
Do	2	.....	do undulata.
Do	1	.....	Vertagus obeliscus.
Do	1	.....	Ricinula marginatra.
Do	1	.....	Nassa coronata.
Do	1	.....	Tapes variegata.
Mr. H. Suter	7	.....	Charopa pseudocoma.
Do	5	.....	Gundlachia sp.
Do	6	.....	Ancylus tasmanicus.
Professor R. Tate	3	.....	Gundlachia petterdi.
Mr. T. Whitelegge ...	1	.....	Flabellina ianthina.
Do ..	5	.....	Plocamphoris imperialis.
Do ...	1	.....	Doris arbutus.
Do ...	3	.....	Casella atromarginata.
Do ...	1	.....	Nautilus pompilius.
Do ...	...	Eggs of	Sepia apama.
Do ...	20	.....	Elysia australis.
		INSECTA.	
		Lepidoptera.	
Mr. W. Ambrose	1	Silk Moth (Indian)	Attacus cynthia.
Mr. G. H. Barrow	1	Swift Moth	Perissectus australasiæ.
Mr. H. Butler	1	Larva of Hawk Moth	Macrosila casuarinæ.
Mr. W. A. Cuneo	1	Chrysalis	Danais sp.
Dr. Bell	1	Wood Moth	Endoxyla liturata.
Mr. H. J. Broughton ...	1	Caterpillar of Moth	Chelepteryx collesi.
Master A. Blake	1	Silk Moth	Antheræa eucalypti.
Mr. W. W. Carpenter ...	1	do (Indian)	Attacus cynthia.
Mr. W. Day	1	Larva of Wood Moth	Pielus sp.
Mr. T. Eagle	1	Caterpillar of Moth	Chelepteryx collesi.
Mr. E. Elgar	1	Larva of Hawk Moth	Chærocampa sp.
Mrs. A. Frazer	15	Specimens of Samoan Rhopalocera	
Do	100	do do Lepidoptera	
Mr. W. D Filmer	20	Larva Cases	Pychidæ.
Mr. R. Grant	1	Moth	Hypochroma sp.
Do	1	Hawk Moth	Macrosila casuarinæ.
Do	1	Emerald Moth	Lycorias bipunctifera.
Do	2	Moths	Hydrusa annulata.
Do	1	Meal Moth	Asopis farinalis.
Do	1	.....	Scirpophaga patulella.
Mr. E. J. Godfrey	1	Hawk Moth	Cœquosa triangularis.
Mr. F. W. P. Haine ...	1	Moth and Pupa Case.	
Mr. J. A. Hamson	1	Swallow Tail	Papilio sarpedon.
Mrs. Hall	1	Hawk Moth	Cœquosa australasiæ.

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.
		Lepidoptera—continued.	
Mr. W. Kershaw	4	Butterflies	Heteronympha banksii.
Do	3	do	Xenica kershawi.
Do	1	Butterfly	Heteronympha cordace.
Do	3	Butterflies	Ogyris oroetes.
Do	4	Moths	Baromia poecilaria.
Do	3	do	Charagia sp.
Mr. F. Loder	1	Moth...	Erebus piuto.
Mr. B. Lucas	1	do	Spilosoma obliqua.
Do	2	Butterflies	
Mr. J. T. Lawler	1	Caterpillar of Moth	Chelepteryx collesi.
Mr. H. J. Mereweather ...	1	do do	Cœquosa triangularis.
Mr. K. Mackay	4	Cocoons of Case Moth	Metura sp.
Mrs. P. G. Morse	1	Chrysalis of Butterfly	Delias harpalyce.
Mr. J. S. Mason	1	Larva do	Antheræa eucalypti.
Mr. A. J. North	1	Plumed Moth	Doxosteres sp.
Mrs. A. J. North	1	Hawk do	Chærocampa scrofa.
Do	1	Moth...	Lithosia replana.
Do	1	Bugong Moth	Agrotis spina.
Do	4	Moths	Plusia sp.
Do	1	Moth	Heliophobus sp.
Do	2	Moths	Termessa læta.
Do	1	Moth	Procris sp.
Do	1	do	Tineidæ.
Do	2	Hawk Moths	Macrosila casuarinæ.
Rev. J. Olley	1	Caterpillar of Case Moth	Metura elongata.
Miss Kate Podure... ...	1	Silk Moth	Antheræa eucalypti.
Mr. G. Rich	1	do (Indian)...	Attacus cynthia.
Mr. T. H. Rowland ...	1	Chrysalis of Butterfly	Pyrameis cardui, var. Kershawi.
Mr. J. E. M Russell ...	1	Butterfly	Heteronympha banksii.
Master H. Robinson ...	1	Hawk Moth	Cœquosa australasiæ.
Master P. Ramsay... ...	2	Small collections Lepidoptera ...	
Do	2	Butterflies	Xenica ashanta.
Do	1	Swallow-tail Butterfly	Papilio erectheus.
Do	1	Hawk Moth	Macrosila casuarinæ.
Mr. S. Sinclair	1	do	Cœquosa triangularis.
Do	1	British Sulphur Butterfly	Rhodocera rhamni.
Do	1	Cabbage do	Pieris rapæ.
Do	1	Pupa of Gooseberry Moth	Abraxas grossularia.
Do	1	Moth...	Fodina sp.
Dr. Sinclair...	1	Swallow-tail Butterfly	Papilio erectheus.
Mr. J. Stuart	1	Moth...	Œcinea scotti.
Mr. F. A. A. Skuse ...	8	Butterflies	
Mr. J. Seal...	1	Caterpillar of Hawk Moth... ...	Cœquosa triangularis.
Mr. J. Sawyer	1	do do	do australasiæ.
Mr. J. A. Thorpe	1	Cocoon of Silk Moth	Antheræa eucalypti.
Mr. A. Tudor	1	Larva of Hawk Moth	Cœquosa sp.
Mr. D. White	1	do do	Chelepteryx collesi.
Mr. C. Wickham	1	Moth...	Plusia gamma.
Miss C. Wade	1	Larva of Case Moth in Case ...	Metura elongata.
Mr. Edgar R. Waite ...	1	do do do ...	Danais erippus.
Do	2	Young Larvæ of Moth in Case ...	Chelepteryx collesi.
		Coleoptera.	
Mr. A. Bignold	1	Beetle	Stigmodera variabilis.
Master E. Brazier	1	do	Atephus sp.
Dr. J. C. Cox	1	do	Stigmodera grandis.
Do	7	Beetles	Anoplognathus analis.
Dr. W. Cotterell	1	Beetle	Stigmodera variabilis.
Dr. R. Grant	95	Coleoptera (Chrysomelidæ and Buprestidæ).	
Mrs. Hall	1	.....	Chrysolophus spectabilis.
Do	8	.....	Schizorrhina australasiæ.
Do	2	.....	Anoplognathus analis.
Do	2	.....	Lacon sp.
Mr. C. Haviland	4	Beetles	Sartallus signatus.
Dr. M. Long	1	Longicorn	Macrotoma gelella.
Mr. J. J. Mundy	9	.....	Monolepta quadripunctata.
Mr. J. Macpherson ...	1	Small collection Coleoptera.	
Do ...	2	Cocoons of a Case Moth	Lepidoptera.
Mr. C. J. M'Master ...	4	.....	Catadromus lacordairis.

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.
		Coleoptera—continued.	
Mr. A. J. North	6	.....	Cardiothorax sp.
Mr. R. Norton	1	.....	Calomela sp.
Mr. S. E. Peal	25	Beetles, from Assam.	
Mr. S. Sinclair	2	.....	Pterostichus modidus.
Do	1	.....	Rhagium bifaciatum.
Do	1	Longicorn.	
Do	1	Melolonthid.	
Mr. J. Stuart	1	.....	Chrysolophus spectabilis.
Do	1	.....	Helluo cosstatus.
Do	1	.....	Cardiothorax castelnaudi.
Do	1	.....	Cardiothorax sp.
Do	1	.....	Lamprolina sp.
Mr. T. Whitelegge... ...	1	Longicorn Beetle	Symphyletes variolosus.
		Neuroptera.	
Mr. F. Loder	1	Ant Lion	Myrmeleon sp.
Mr. A. J. North	4	.....	Palpares sp.
Mr. C. H. Wickham ...	1	Winged Ant Lion	Myrmeleon sp.
Mr. B. Williams	2	White Ants	Termes australis.
		Diptera.	
Master E. Brazier	2	.....	Chiromyza australis.
Master F. Brazier	1	.....	Ceroplatus mastersii.
Mr. H. J. M'Cooey ...	1	Parasitic Fly on King Parrot ...	Ornithomyia sp. nov.
Mr. H. F. Burnell... ...	1	Horse Fly	Tabanus sp.
Mr. M. Clark	1	Gall-knat	Diplosis sulfurea.
Mr. C. French	4	Grape Flies	Lamprogaster formosa.
Mr. C. Haviland	1	Crane Fly	Habromastix remota.
Do	2	Crane Flies	Dicranomyia remota.
Do	1	.....	Rhamphidia communis.
Do	2	.....	Dolichopeza cinerea.
Do	1	.....	do planidigitalis.
Do	8	.....	Ischnotoma serricornis.
Do	1	.....	Acracantha sydneyensis.
Mr. W. Kershaw	2	.....	Boreomyia subulata.
Mr. A. Milea	7	Pupa, cases of	Microdon sp.
Do	1	.....	do variegata.
Mr. A. J. North	1	.....	Trypeta sp.
Master P. Ramsay... ...	3	Parasitic Flies	Tachina sp.
Do	1	Crane Fly	Conosia irrorata.
Mr. F. A. A. Skuse ...	4	.....	Ptilogyna ramicornis.
Do ...	1	.....	Macromastix costalis.
Do ...	3	.....	Gnophomyia fascipennis.
Do ...	1	.....	Gynoplistia bella.
Do ...	1	.....	Conosia irrorata.
Mr. T. Whitelegge ...	1	Fly	Bombilus sp.
		Hemiptera.	
Mr. W. A. Cuneo	6	Young Plant Bugs	Scutelleridæ.
Mr. B. Lucas	2	do	do
Mr. J. Macdonald	1	Gigantic Aquatic Bug	Belostoma indica.
Mr. H. S. Stutchbury ...	1	Plant Bug	Ptilocnemus sidnicus.
		Homoptera.	
Mr. R. Grant	3	.....	Poeciloptera sp.
Mrs. Mallarkey	4	.....	Pochazia australis.
Mr. J. J. Mundy	1	Scale Insect	Monophlebus crawfordi.
		Miscellaneous.	
Mr. S. W. Law	4	Collections of Insects.	
Sir W. Macgregor... ...	1	Collection of New Guinea Insects and Arachinda.	
Master P. Ramsay... ...	1	do do	
Mr. A. J. North	8	Parasites of Sula Serrata	Menopon sp.
Messrs. Skuse and Rhode...	...	Collections of Insects and Galls.	
Mr. D. Le Souef	27	Collection of Insects.	

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.
		Orthoptera.	
Mr. J. E. Blaxland ...	1	Cricket	Acropeza reticulata.
Master F. C. Brazier ...	1	do	Anostostoma australasiæ.
Do ...	2	Crickets	Truxalis nasuta.
Miss C. Bignold	1	Phasma	Tropidoderus childreni.
Mr. J. M. Emanuel ...	1	do	do
Master T. Faithful ...	1	Cockroach	Periplaneta orientalis.
Mr. R. Grant	1	Praying Insect (young)	
Mr. J. Gindall	1	.....	Extatostoma tiaratum.
Mr. H. Hills	1	Phasma	do
Dr. G. Hurst	1	do	Tropidoderus childreni.
Rev. C. Kemmis	1	do	Bacillus sp.
Mr. F. Loder	1	Grasshopper...	Phaneroptera sp.
Mr. C. J. M'Master ...	2	Grasshoppers	
Mr. D. M'Queen	1	Phasma	Tropidoderus childreni.
Mr. C. J. Ross	1	do	
Mr. S. Sinclair	4	Crickets	Gryllus servillei.
Mr. J. S. Thompson ...	1	Praying Insect	Mantis sp.
Mr. E. C. Whittle	1	Cockroach	Polyzosteria limbata.
Mr. C. H. Wickham ...	1	Locust	Pachytilus australis.
Mr. Edgar R. Waite ...	1	do	Blattidæ.
Mr. A. B. F. Zlotkowski ...	1	do	Locustidæ.
		Hymenoptera.	
Mr. T. S. Air	1	Wasp...	Scolia sp.
Mr. R. Barnes	1	Ichneumon Fly	Pimpla sp.
Mr. H. Blacket	1	Wasp's Nest...	
Mr. L. B. Blackwell ...	1	.....	Megalyra fascipennis.
Mr. W. A. Cuneo	1	Fossorial Wasp	Diamma bicolor.
Hon. J. Douglas	1	Myrmecodia with Ants	Pheidole javana.
Do	10	Plants of Myrmecodia spinosa, containing Ants, from Torres Straits.	
Mr. J. Olley	1	Ant	Myrmecia forficata.
Do	1	do	do pilosula.
Do	1	do	do tarsata.
Do	4	Ants	Camponotus consobrinus.
Do	1	Ant	do testaceipes.
Mr. J. D. Ogilby	1	Ichneumon Fly	Pimpla intricatoria.
Mr. M. E. Frey-Gessner ...	1	Bee	Andrena alpina.
Do ...	1	do	do genevensis.
Do ...	1	do	do ovina.
Do ...	1	do	do fulva.
Do ...	1	do	do albicanus.
		ARACHNIDA.	
Mr. T. Air	1	Scorpion	Tityus marmoratus.
Dr. J. C. Cox	1	Spider and Young	Caelania excavata.
Mr. T. C. Hewitt	1	Spider	Arcys lancearius.
Mr. H. Lenehan	1	do	Caelania excavata.
Mr. F. Loder	1	do	Gasteracantha sp.
Mr. A. M. N. Rose ...	1	do	do
Do	1	do	Argiope regalis.
Miss Ramsay	1	do	Epeira sp.
Mr. E. H. Shore	1	do	Hadronyche cerberea.
Mr. J. S. Thompson ...	1	do	Tetragnatha sp.
		MYRIAPODA.	
Mr. W. A. Cuneo	1	Centipede	Heterostoma sulcidens.
Miss Nora Dangar ...	1	do	do
Mr. D. Fraser	1	do	do
Mr. R. Grant	2	Centipedes	do
Mr. G. D. Hirst	1	Centipede	Scolopendra (?) sp.
Mr. S. W. Law	1	do	Heterostoma sulcidens.
Mr. B. H. Smith	1	do	do sp.
		CRUSTACEA.	
Dr. J. C. Cox	5	Smooth Glass Crabs	Squilla lævis,
Mr. C. Haviland	1	Sand Crab	Ocypoda ceratophthalma.
Do	1	Peron's Craw-fish	Ibacus peronii.
Mr. T. R. Icely	2	Prawns	Penaeus canaliculatus.
Do	1	Hermit Crab	Pagurus puuctulatus.

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.
		CRUSTACEA—*continued.*	
Mr. W. Kershaw	24	Valves	Estheria sp.
Mr. J. Macpherson ...	1	Large Armed Crab	Gelasimus vocans.
Do ...	1	Small Glass Crab	Gonodactylus chiragra.
Do ...	1	Rough Hermit Crab	Cenobita rugosa.
Do ...	1	Crab	Zozymus æneus.
Do ...	1	Crab	Phymodius ungulata.
Mr. W. J. Rainbow ...	2	Fresh-water Cray-fish	Astocopis bicarinatus.
Mr. A. Spain	1	Smooth Glass-crab	Squilla lævis.
Mr. D. Le Souef	1	Crab	Scopimera globosa.
Do	1	Fresh-water Crab	Telphusa crassa.
Do	1	Spiny Crab	Goniosoma spiniferum.
Do ...	1	Crab	Epixanthus frontalis.
Do	1	Large Armed Crab	Gelasimus vocans.
Do	1	Large-eyed Crab	Macrophthalmus sp.
Do	1	Long Armed Prawn	Palæmon ornatus.
Do	3	Prawns	Macrurous crustaceans.
Do	1	Turtle Barnacle	Chelonobia testudinaria.
Mr. E. Tebbatt	1	Peron's Craw-fish	Ibacus peronii.
Mr. L. Thompson	1	Long Arm Prawn	Palæmon ornatus.
Mr. Edgar R. Waite ...	1	Fish Parasite	Ceratothoa imbricata.
Do	1	Red-fingered Crab	Sesarma erythrodactyla.
		VERMES.	
Mr. A. H. Coslin	1	Intestinal Worm	Gordius sp.
Mr. Frith	1	Marine Worm	Eunice aphroditois.
Mr. T. Horan	1	Hair Worm	Gordius sp.
Mr. J. J. Jenne	1	Marine Worm	Eunice aphroditois.
Mr. A. Jenkins	1	do	do
Mr. M. Murphy	1	Hair Worm	Gordius sp.
Mr. J. S. Mooney	1	do	do
Miss Mader	1	do	do
Mr. E. T. Short	1	Planarian Worm	Bipalium kewense.
		ECHINODERMATA.	
Dr. J. C. Cox	1	Star-fish	Linckia pacifica.
Do	1	do	Asterina calcar.
Do	1	Brittle Star	Ophiothrix fumaria.
Mr. E. C. Hedges	1	Star-fish	Iconaster longimanus.
Mr. C. Haviland	1	Echinus	Strongylocentrotus erythrogrammus.
Do	9	Echini	Centrostephanus rodgersi.
Mr. T. R. Icely	29	do	Breynia australasiæ.
		CŒLENTERATA.	
Dr. J. C. Cox	1	Alcyonarian Coral	Plexaura sp.
Do	1	do do	Verucelia gemmacea.
Do	3	do Corals	Ctenocella pectinata.
Do	1	Sponge	Ianthella flabelliformis.
Do	1	do	Phyllospongia sp.
Do	1	do	Echinodictyum cancellatum.
Mr. E. F. Pittman... ...	1	Block of Coral	Madrepora tuberculosa.
		ETHNOLOGICAL.	
Mr. J. W. Buckland ...	1	Fishing Line	
Mr. J. J. Calvert		Objects from site of Roman Villa, near Cambridge, England, about A.D. 200–400.	
Do	3	Pieces of Mosaic Pavement.	
Do	1	Valve Ostrea edulis.	
Do	2	Metacarpal or Cannon Bones of Fore-legs of Horse (separate individuals).	
Dr. J. C. Cox	1	Piece of Tappa.	
Do	1	Shield.	
Do	1	Bamboo Pipe.	
Do	1	Native Dress.	
Do	1	Fish Trap.	
Mr. J. Elliot	2	Flint Chips.	
Mr. E. C. Hedges	2	Fishing Lines made from hair of Aborigines.	

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.
		ETHNOLOGICAL—*continued.*	
Mr. W. H. Hargrave ...	1	Leonile.	
Rev. W. G. Lawes... ...	6	Ornamented Bamboo Pipes.	
Do	6	Woman's Petticoats.	
Do	3	Netted Bags.	
Do	1	Idol Charm.	
Do	3	Netting Needles.	
Do	3	Chinham Knives.	
Do	2	Stone Hatchet Heads.	
Do	2	Shields.	
Do	1	Length of Shell Money.	
Do	7	Stone Charms.	
Do	3	Nose Ornaments.	
Do	1	Woman's Dress.	
Do	1	Lime Gourd.	
Do	1	Shell Armlet.	
Do	1	Stone-headed Axe.	
Do	1	Hornbill and Cassowary Feather Dress.	
Do	1	Skein of Flax.	
Do	2	Pieces of Native Tobacco.	
Do	1	Net.	
Miss Nisbet	9	Flint Spear Heads.	
Mr. S. E. Peal	1	Jew's Harp.	
Do	1	Dao used by the Nagas.	
Do	1	Naga Pubic Cloth.	
Mr. G. A. Stonier	1	Aboriginal Tomahawk (cast).	
		MINERALS.	
Mr. W. Ambrose	1	Mica	Muscovite.
Mr. Czisz	1	Hydrous Phosphate of Alumina ...	Sphærite.
Do	1	do do with Iron	Evansite.
Do	1	Copper Carbonates	Azurite and Malachite.
Mr. F. Chainie	1	Pebble of Chalcedony	Chalcedony.
Mr. T. Cooksey	1	Lava containing Leucite Crystals.	
Hon. J. M. Creed	...	Chalcedony and Agate Pebbles, polished by the wind.	
Mr. W. A. Cuneo	1	Mudstone, with Dendritic Manganese.	
Mr. G. B. Englehardt ...	4	Specimens of Zeolites	Heulandite.
Mr. Grant	5	Slag.	
Mr. G. S. Hill	1	Siliceous nodule, showing curious form of fracture.	
Mrs. J. Harland	24	Agates.	
Do	9	Specimens of Opal and Chalcedony.	
Mr. R. L. Jack	1	Auriferous Siliceous Sinter, from Mt. Morgan.	
Mr. H. J. McCooey ...	1	Carbonate of Lime	Calcite.
Mr. J. W. Murray... ...	1	Manganese Ore	Pyrolusite.
Mr. A. J. North	1	Basaltic Lava (Conglomerate).	
Miss Nisbet	12	Pebbles from Lake Huron.	
Mr. L. Riese	3	Cobalt Ore	Asbolite.
Do	1	Smelted Nickel.	
Do	14	Nickel Ore	Noumeaite.
Do	1	Antimony Sulphide...	Stibnite.
Do	1	Ferruginous Clay containing Nickel	
Mr. H. C. Thomas... ...	1	Dendritic Manganese.	
Mr. C. Wooller	3	Auriferous Antimony	Auriferous Stibnite.
Do	3	Sulphide of Lead	Galena.
Do	1	Drift Pebbles	Quartz.
Mr. W. Warren	1	Quartzite showing Slickensides.	
		FOSSILS.	
Mr. C. H. Croaker... ...	4	Fragments	Diprotodon australis.
Mr. L. A. Curtis	1	Portion of Rib	do
Do	1	Left ramus of mandible of Wallaby	Macropus.
Rev. J. M. Curran ...	1	.....	Unio sp.
Do	2	Slabs of Iron-stone, with scattered fronds of Pteris...	Pteris Torresii.
Mr. W. A. Cuneo	1	Portion of a Stem.	
Do	1	.....	Chænomya audax.
Do	1	.....	Notomya sp.

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common Name.	Scientific Name.
		FOSSILS—*continued.*	
Mr. A. G. Hamilton ...	1	.....	Goniatites micromphalus.
Do	1	.....	do undulatus.
Mr. Leuton...	1	.....	Stephanoceras annulatum.
Mr. A. Montgomery ...	1	Collection of Fossils from West Coast Silver Fields, Tasmania.	
Mr. K. McKewne	1	Brachiopod	Martinia subradiata.
Mr. J. McKnight	1	Fossil Star-fish.	
Miss Nisbet	33	Canadian Palæozoic Fossils.	
Mr. H. N. Newman ...	2	Impressions of Dicotyledonous leaves.	
Mr. G. B. Pritchard ...	1	.....	Cypræa gigas.
Mr. Statham	1	Brachiopod	Martinia subradiata.
Messrs. Watts & Burroughs	2	Large Ivory Tusks.	
		MISCELLANEOUS.	
Mr. H. J. Brown	1	Tuft of rare Sea-weed	Polyphysa peniculus.
Mr. J. A. Brown	2	Specimens of the first Glass made in the Colonies, the Sand for which was obtained from Surry Hills.	
Corporation of the City of London.	1	Bronze Medal in commemoration of the Visit of His Imperial Majesty the German Emperor to the City of London.	
Sir John Forrest	1	Photograph of Relics from the Dutch Vessel "Zeewyk," wrecked on Houtman's Abrolhos in the year 1727.	
Mr. G. Garth	1	Pair of Leg Irons as worn by the Convicts at Norfolk Island.	
Mr. P. Hyman		Tracings of New South Wales Paper and Silver Currency, 1812-14.	
Mr. T. Plummer		*The Nelson Examiner*, New Zealand, 26th March, 1842, and 27th January, 1844.	
Mr. F. W. Wilcox... ...	1	Print of Moloch horridus, "Broken Hill."	

APPENDIX VI.

EXCHANGES.

Specimens received.	Specimens forwarded.
Mr. L. L. Allen. (30.)	
	Mammal:—1 species—1 specimen.
Free Industrial Museum, Albury. (21.)	
	Birds:—48 species—61 specimens.
Mr. G. H. Barrow, Sydney. (29.)	
Drawings of Plates for "Records."	Working material.
Mr. W. T. Bednall, Adelaide. (35.)	
Mollusca:—4 species—7 specimens.	Mollusca:—3 species—6 specimens.
Mr. Czisz, Sydney. (49.)	
Minerals:—3 specimens.	Minerals:—1 specimen.
Mr. F. L. Billinghurst, Castlemaine. (40.)	
Mollusca:—10 species—26 specimens.	Book.
Mr. O. Le Bon, Sydney. (28, 31.)	
Mammals:—2 species—10 specimens. Birds:—2 species—27 specimens.	Birds:—24 species—38 specimens.
Mr. J. Brady, Cape Town. (6.)	
Coleoptera, received in 1891.	Insects:—92 species—176 specimens.
Rev. Bro. Claudius, Marist Brothers School, Parramatta. (36.)	
	Minerals:—22 specimens.
Mr. S. H. Drew, Wanganui, N.Z. (20.)	
Ethnological:—1 specimen. Do 1 cast.	Birds:—8 species—10 specimens. Mammals:—1 species—1 specimen. Ethnological:—11 specimens.

Specimens received.	Specimens forwarded.
Mr. W. D. Filmer, Sydney. (39.)	
Birds' Nests, Eggs, and Young:—3 species—7 specimens. Insect and Arachnid Nests:—41 specimens.	Books.
Hunterian Museum, London. (8.)	
	Plants containing Ants:—Several specimens. Skeleton:—1 species—1 specimen.
Imperial Japanese Government. (12.)	
	Birds:—80 species—133 specimens. Mollusca:—54 species—157 specimens. Fishes:—3 species—3 specimens.
Mr. S. W. Jackson, Grafton. (42.)	
Birds Eggs:—1 species—4 specimens.	Birds Eggs:—3 species—9 specimens.
K. Mus., Dresden. (19.)	
	Bird:—1 species—1 specimen.
Mr. A. M. Lea, Sydney. (13.)	
Insects received in 1892.	Insects:—50 species—85 specimens.
Prof. Ray Lankester, Oxford. (14.)	
	Echinodermata:—1 species—3 specimens.
Museo de La Plata. (10.)	
Fossils:—8 species—11 specimens. Skeletons:—16 species—16 specimens. Cast:—1 species—1 specimen. Birds:—12 species—15 specimens.	Birds:—84 species—123 specimens. Ossiferous débris.
Nat. Mus., Lubeck. (18.)	
	Books.
Dr. Paul Pelseneer, Gand. (43.)	
Books.	Mollusca:—1 species—2 specimens.
Mr. John Ponsonby, London. (17.)	
Mollusca:—41 species—239 specimens.	Mollusca:—44 species—236 specimens.
Mr. S. A. Peal, Assam. (38.)	
Lepidoptera:—63 species—160 specimens.	Ethnological:—3 specimens.
Royal Zoological Museum, Florence. (15.)	
	Fishes:—1 species—2 specimens. Ethnological:—5 casts of specimens.
Mr. H. de Saussure, Neuchatel. (25.)	
Insects:—34 species—46 specimens. Do 40 do 48 do	Insects:—28 species—28 specimens.
Mr. D. Le Souef, Melbourne. (47.)	
Birds Egg:—1 species—1 specimen.	Birds:—3 species—5 specimens.
Technological Museum, Sydney. (37.)	
Bird:—1 species—1 specimen.	Bird:—1 species—1 specimen.
Tasmanian Museum, Hobart.	
Mammals:—4 species—8 specimens. Skeletons:—2 species—4 specimens.	
U. S. National Museum, Washington. (5.)	
Fishes:—2 species—2 specimens. Echinodermata:—12 species—21 specimens.	Birds:—4 species—7 specimens. Echinodermata:—44 species—126 specimens.
University of Sydney. (22, 45.)	
	Mammals:—2 species—2 specimens. Fishes:—1 species—1 specimen. Miscellaneous:—7 species—7 specimens. Casts of Heads:—19.
Dr. J. C. Verco, Adelaide. (41.)	
Mollusca:—4 species—12 specimens.	Book.
Mr. Jas. Wylie, Lithgow. (16.)	
Birds:—3 species—4 specimens.	Bird:—1 species—1 specimen.
Mr. R. Whittell. (48.)	
Birds, Nests, and Eggs:—5 species—8 specimens.	
Zoological Society, London. (50.)	
	Mammals:—1 species—2 specimens. Birds:—2 species—2 specimens. Reptiles:—2 species—3 specimens.
Mr. A. Lehmert, Sydney. (24.)	
Birds:—15 species—44 specimens. Mammals:—1 species—1 specimen.	Birds:—29 species—29 specimens.
N.S.W. Commissioners for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, Sydney.	
	Casts of Fossils:—2 species—15 specimens

APPENDIX VII.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Reg. No.	Book.	How acquired.
6201	MANCHESTER Literary and Philosophical Society. Memoirs and Proceedings. (Fourth Series.) Vol. VII. 1 vol. D. 8vo. Manchester, 1893.	Presented.
6202	SCOTTISH Geographical Magazine. Vol. VIII, No. 10 (Oct., 1892). Vol. IX (1893). 1 vol.	do
6203	ROYAL Physical Society of Edinburgh. Proceedings. Vol. XI, 1890-92. 1 vol. D. Edinburgh, 1893.	do
6204	LEEDS Philosophical and Literary Society. Annual Reports for 1889-90, 90-91, 91-92, 92-3. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Leeds, 1890-93.	do
6205	NATURAL History Society of Glasgow. Proceedings and Transactions. Vol. III. Parts 2 and 3 (1889-92). 1 vol. D. 8vo. Glasgow, 1892.	do
6206	OXFORD University Museum. Catalogue of Books added to the Radcliff Library, 1892. 1 vol. D. 4to. Oxford, 1893.	do
6207	NATURAL History Transactions of Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Vol. XI. Part I. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1892.	do
6208	MANCHESTER Museum—Owen's College Report, 1889-90. Museum Handbooks: Outline Classification of the Vegetable Kingdom (1892); by F. E. Weiss. Outline Classification of the Animal Kingdom. Second edition. A. M. Marshall (1892). Catalogue of the Types and Figured Specimens in the Geological Department. Herbert Bolton (1893); in 1 vol. D. 8vo. Manchester, 1890-3.	do
6209	LIVERPOOL MARINE BIOLOGICAL COMMITTEE— Fourth Annual Report of the L. M. B. Station on Puffin Island; by W. A. Herdman. Fifth do do do Sixth Annual Report of the L. M. B. C. and their Biological Station at Port Erin; by W. A. Herdman. 1 vol. D 8vo. Liverpool, 1891-93.	do
6211	YORKSHIRE NATURALISTS' UNION TRANSACTIONS— Parts I to XVIII. Vol. I. Wrappers of Parts 1-18. Appendices Meteorology of Bradford; by John M'Landsborough and Alfred S. Preston, for 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890. Reprints of Excursion Circulars. Proceedings of 25th to 29th Annual Meetings (1887-1890).	do
6212	——— SER. B. Vertebrata. The Birds of Yorkshire; by Wm. Eagle Clarke; pp. 1-80. 1878-86.	do
6213	——— SER. C. Invertebrata. Annotated List of the Land and Fresh Water Mollusca of Yorkshire; by W. Nelson and J. W. Taylor. 1878, 1883, 1885, 1886, 1891; pp. 1-80.	do
6214	——— SER. D. Articulata. Vol. I. Yorkshire Macro-Lepidoptera in 1877-80; by G. T. Porritt; pp. 1-10, 71-91. Yorkshire Micro-Lepidoptera in 1877; by Wm. Prest; pp. 11-16. Yorkshire Hemiptera-Homoptera in 1877; by S. L. Mosley; pp. 17, 18. Yorkshire Diptera in 1877; by S. L. Mosley; pp. 19-22. Yorkshire Hymenoptera, 1877-78; by Wm. Denison Roebuck; pp. 23-67. Yorkshire Ichneumonidæ and Braconidæ, 1878; by S. D. Bairstow; pp. 68-70. Yorkshire Hymenoptera, 1879-81; by S. D. Bairstow, W. Denison Roebuck, and Thos. Wilson; pp. 92-112. On some Probable Causes of a Tendency to Melanic Variation in Lepidoptera of High Latitudes; by Rt. Hon. Lord Walsingham, 1885; pp. 113-140.	do
6215	——— Ser. D. Articulata. Vol. II. List of Yorkshire Lepidoptera; by George T. Porritt, 1883-84-86.	do
6216	——— Ser. D. Articulata. Vol. III. List of the Coleoptera of Yorkshire; by Rev. W. C. Oley; pp. 1-16, 48-64. 1886-88-91.	do

Reg. No.	Book.	How acquired.
	YORKSHIRE NATURALISTS' UNION TRANSACTIONS—*continued.*	
6217	——— Ser. E. Botany. Reports of the Botanical Section and Reports on Yorkshire Botany for 1877–78, 79, 80, 83, 84, 85, 88; pp. 1–8, 10–110, 110–123, 203–208, 267–280.	Presented.
	The Moss Flora of the East Riding; by H. Franklin Parsons, 1879–82; pp. 51–61.	
	Liverworts (Hepaticæ) of the East Riding; by Richard Spence, 1882; pp. 62, 63.	
	The Flora of Ripon and Neighbourhood; by Rev. H. H. Slater, 1884–85; pp. 125–184.	
	The Fathers of Yorkshire Botany; by John Gilbert Baker, 1885; pp. 185–201.	
	List of Yorkshire Fungi; by George Massie, 1886; pp. 206–224.	
	The Flora of Dewsbury and Neighbourhood; by P. Fox Lee, 1888–91; pp. 225–264.	
6218	——— North Yorkshire: Studies of its Botany, Geology. Climate, and Physical Geology; by John Gilbert Baker, 1888–92 (second edition); pp. 1–400.	do
6219	YORKSHIRE Carboniferous Flora; by Robert Kidston, 1890–93. In 9 vols. 8vo. Leeds, 1878–93.	do
6220	MUSEUM of Comparative Zoology at Harvard Zoology. Memoirs. Vol. XIV:—	do
	No. 1. Part II. 1. Studies from the Newport Marine Laboratory. XVI. The Development of Osseous Fishes. II Part I; by Alex. Agassiz and C. O. Whitman. (1889.)	
	No. 2. The Discoboli; by S. Garman. (1892.)	
	No. 3. Reports on the Results of Dredging under the Supervision of Alexander Agassiz, 1877–80, by the U. S. Steamer "Blake." XXXIII. Description des Crustacés de la Famille des Paguriens recueillis pendant l'Expedition; par Alphonse Milne-Edwards et E. L. Browne. (1893.) 1 vol. R. 4to. Cambridge, U.S.A., 1889–93.	
6221	——— Bulletin. Vol. XXIV. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Cambridge, U.S.A., 1893.	do
6222	NEW York Academy of Science:— Annals. Vol. V, 1889–91.	do
6223	——— „ „ VI, 1891–92.	do
6224	——— „ „ VIII, 1893. 3 vols. R. 8vo. New York, 1889–93.	do
6225	UNITED States National Museum Bulletins:—	
	No. 38. Contribution towards a Monograph of the Insects of the Lepidopterous Family Noctnidæ, of North America. Revision of the Genus Agrotis; by John B. Smith. (1890.)	do
	No. 39. Directions for Collecting, &c. (1891–92.)	
6226	——— No. 40. Bibliographies of American Naturalists. IV. George N. Laurence, 1844–91; by L. S. Foster. (1892.)	do
	No. 41. Bibliographies of American Naturalists. V. Charles Giraud; by G. Brown Goode. (1891.)	
	No. 42. Preliminary Descriptive Catalogue of the Systematic Collections in Economic Geology and Metallurgy; by Frederick P. Deney. (1891.) 2 vols. R. 8vo. Washington, 1890–92.	
6227	UNITED States Geological Survey Bulletin:— No. 82 (1891.) 83 (1891.)	do
6228	——— „ 84 (1892.) 85 (1892.)	do
6229	——— „ 86 (1892).	do
6230	——— „ 90 to 96 (1892.) 4 vols. R. 8vo. Washington, 1891–92.	do
6231	UNITED States Department of Agriculture. Division of Entomology, Periodical Bulletin Insect-Life. Vol. V. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Washington, 1893.	do
6232	STATE Agricultural College. Michigan Bulletins. 87–99. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Michigan, 1892–93.	do
	(No. 94. Birds of Michigan; by H. J. Cook. Second edition.)	
6234	Auk. A Quarterly Journal of Ornithology. New series. Vol. X. 1 vol. R. 8vo. New York, 1893.	do
6235	BIOLOGICAL Society of Washington Proceedings:— Vol. VI. 1890–91.	do
	„ VII. 1892. In 1 vol. S. R. 8vo. Washington, 1891–92.	

Reg. No.	Book.	How acquired.
6236	CALIFORNIA Academy of Sciences. Proceedings. Second series. Vol. III., 1890-92. 1 vol. R. 8vo. San Francisco, 1893.	Presented.
6237	LINNEAN SOCIETY of New York. Abstract of Proceedings for Year ending 1 March, 1893, with a paper on Milicete Indian Natural History. By T. Adney. 1 vol. R. 8vo. New York, 1893.	do
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6245	——— Catalogue of a Stratigraphical Collection of Canadian Rocks prepared for the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893. By Walter F. Ferrier. 1 vol. S.R. 8vo. Ottawa, 1893.	do
6246	NATURAL History Society of New Brunswick. Bulletin, Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. 1 vol. D. 8vo. St. John, N.B., 1883–92.	do
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6248	CANADIAN Naturalist. Summary of the original Articles which have appeared in the. First Series, Vols. I–VIII; and Second Series, Vols. I–X. 1 vol. D. 8vo. Montreal.	do
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7004	STEINDACHNER, DR. FRANZ. Zur Fischfauna von Port Jackson in Australien. (Sitz.d.k. Acad. der Wiss. Bd. LIII.) 1 vol. R. 8vo. Vienna, 1866.	do
7005	KLUNZINGER, DR. C. B. Die v. Müller'sche Sammlung Australischer Fische in Stuttgart. (Sitz.d.k. Acad. der Wiss. Bd. LXXX.) 1 vol. R. 8vo. Vienna, 1879.	do
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7009	INDIAN MUSEUM. List of the Batrachia in the Indian Museum. By W. L. Sclater. 1 vol. D. 8vo. London, 1892.	do
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7011–2	ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION of N.S.W. Minutes of Proceedings. Vol. VI. Vol. VII. 2 vols. D. 8vo. Sydney, 1891–92.	do
7013	ROYAL SOCIETY of Canada. Proceedings and Transactions for 1891. Vol. IX. 1 vol. R 4vo. Montreal, 1892.	do
7014	M'CARRON, BIRD, & Co. Descriptive Chart of Destructive Insects, published with the approval of the Education Department of Victoria, and revised by C. French. 1 vol. of 4to. Melbourne, 1892.	do
7015	QUEENSLAND. Annual Report of the Administrator of British New Guinea, from 1st July, 1891, to 30th June, 1892. 1 vol. f. fol. Brisbane, 1893	do

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7019	INSTITUTE fisico-geografico y Museo Nacional de Costa Rica. Anales. Tomo III, 1890. 1 vol. R. 4to. Sanfosede, Costa Rica, 1892.	Presented.
7020	SMITHSONIAN Institution, United States National Museum. Special Bulletin, No. 1. Life Histories of North American Birds, with special reference to their Breeding, Habits, and Eggs; by Charles Bendire. 1 vol. R. 4to. Washington, 1892.	do
7021	DEPARTMENT of Agriculture, Queensland. Annual Report for the year 1891–92. Bulletins 10–18. 1 vol. D. 8vo. Brisbane, 1892.	do
7022	WORLD'S Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893. The Aborigines of New South Wales; by John Fraser. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Sydney, 1892.	do
7023	MASTERS, GEORGE. Catalogue of the Described Coleoptera of Australia. Parts 1–7. (Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 18 – 1887.) 1 vol. D. 8vo. Sydney, 18 –1887,	do
7024	ENTOMOLOGISKA Föreningen i Stockholm. Entomologisk Tidskrift, 1892. 1 vol. D. 8vo. Stockholm, 1892.	do
7025	SOUTH Australian School of Mines and Industries and Technological Museum. Annual Report, 1892. 1 vol. D. 8vo. Adelaide, 1893.	do
7026	COMISIÓN del Mapa Geológico de España. Boletin. Tomo XVIII. (Ano, 1891.) 1 vol. RR. 8vo. Madrid, 1892.	do
7027A	AUSTRALIAN Museum. Catalogue 16. Mammals. J. D. Ogilby. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Sydney, 1892.	do
7027B	ARRIBÁLZAGA, Félix Lynch. Dipterologia Argentina Mycetophilidæ. (Bol. Acad. Nac. de Ciencias de Cordoba, Tom. XII.) 1 vol. S.R. 8vo. Buenos Ayres, 1892.	do
7028	BRITISH Museum. Return, 1891–92. 1 vol. R. 8vo. London, 1892.	do
7029	GESELLSCHAFT für Beförderung der Natur-Wissenschaften zu Freiburg, I.B. Bericht über die Verhandlungen. Heft I, 1855; II, 1856; Bd. III; Heft 3,4, 1865.	do
7030	NATURFORSCHENDE Gesellschaft zu Freiburg, I.B. Bericht über die Verhandlungen. Band IV, 1867.	do
7031	——— Band V, 1868–70.	
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7033	——— „ VII, 1877–80.	
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7035	——— Berichte Band I, 1886.	
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7040	——— „ „ VI, 1891–92. 12 vols., D. and R. 8vo. Freiburg, 1856–92.	do
7041	ÉCOLE d'Anthropologie de Paris. Revue Mensuelle, 2me, Année 1892. 1 vol. S.R. 8vo. Paris, 1892.	do
7042	DISTANT, W. L. Monograph of Oriental Cicadidæ. 1 vol. R. 8vo. London, 1889–92.	do
7043	ZOOLOGICAL Record. Vol. XXVIII. Being Records of Zoological Literature, 1891. 1 vol. D. 8vo. London, 1892.	Purchased.
7044	PALÆONTOGRAPHICAL Society. Vol. XLVI, containing— The Stromatoporoids. Pt. 4 (conclusion). By Professor Alleyne Nicholson. The Palæozoic Phyllopoda. Pt. 2. By Professor T. Rupert Jones and Dr. H. Woodward. The Jurassic Gasteropoda. Pt. 1, No. 6. By W. H. Hudleston. The Inferior Oolite Ammonites. Pt. 7. By S. S. Buckman. The Devonion Fauna of the South of England. Vol. II, Pt. 2. By Rev. G. F. Widborne. 1 vol. D. 4to. London, 1892.	do

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7045	UNITED States Geological Survey. Mineral Resources of the United States. Calendar years 1889 and 1890. By David T. Day. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Washington, 1892.	Presented.
7046	UNITED States Commission of Fish and Fisheries— Part IX. Report of the Commissioner for 1881. (1884.)	do
7047	——— „ XII. Do do for 1884. (1886.)	do
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7050	UNITED States Commission of Fish and Fisheries. Bulletin. Vol. VII for 1887. (1889.) 1 vol. R. 8vo. Washington, 1889.	do
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7053	UNITED States Commission of the Fisheries and Fishery Industries of the United States. Sec. III. The Fishing Grounds of North America; by Richard Rathbun (1887). Sec. IV. The Fisherman of the United States; by G. Brown Goode and J. W. Collins (1887).	do
7054	——— Sec. V. History and Methods of the Fisheries (1887). 2 vols. 4vo. Washington, 1887.	do
7055	MANCHESTER Literary and Philosophical Society. Memoirs and Proceedings. Vol. VI, 4th series. Memoir of James Prescott Joule; by Osborne Reynolds. 1 vol. D. 8vo. Manchester, 1892.	do
7056	DAMES, W. and KAYSER, E. Palaeontologische Abhandlungen, neue Folge. Bd. II. Heft 1. Die oberen Kreidebildungen der Umgebung des Lago di Santa Croce in den Venetianer Alpen. K. Futterer, 1892. Heft 2. Ueber Aepyornis von R. Burckhardt, 1893. 1 vol. R. 4to. Jena, 1892	Purchased.
7057	ROYAL Society of New South Wales. Journal and Proceedings. Vol. XXVI. 1 vol. R. 8to. Sydney, 1892.	Presented.
7058–59–60	JACK, R. L. and ETHERIDGE, R., Junr. The Geology and Palæontology of Queensland and New Guinea. 1 vol. text; 1 vol. plates; 1 case map. 3 vols. D. 4to. Brisbane, 1892.	do
7061	NACHRICHTSBLATT der Deutschen Malakozoologischen Gesellschaft. 15 Jahrgang, 1883.	Purchased.
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7069	——— 23 „ 1891. 9 vols. D. 8vo. Frankfurt (Main).	do
7070	DEYROLLE, Henri. Description des Buprestides de la Malaisie recueillés par M. Wallace, pendant son Voyage dans cet Archipel. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Bruxelles et Paris, 1864.	do
7071	MICHIGAN Mining School. Catalogue of 1891–92. 1 vol. C. 8vo. Houghton, Mich., U.S.A.	Presented.
7072	RUSSELL, H. C. Results of Rain, River, and Evaporation Observations made in New South Wales during 1891. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Sydney, 1893.	do
7073	——— Results of Meteorological Observations made in New South Wales during 1890. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Sydney, 1892.	do
7074	NATURAL SCIENCE. A Monthly Review of Scientific Progress. Vol. I, 1892. 1 vol. S.R. 8vo. London and New York, 1892.	Purchased.
7075	MOORE, F. Lepidoptera Indica. Vol. I. Rhopalocera. 1 vol. D. 4to. London, 1890–92.	do
7076	K. K. NATURHISTORISCHES Hofmuseum, Annalen. Band VI. 1891. 1 vol. S.R. 8vo. Vienna, 1891.	Presented.
7077	COMPTES Rendus, (etc.) Tome CXIV. 1 vol. D. 4vo. Paris, 1892.	Purchased.
7078	FAUNA of British India. Moths. Vol. I. By G. F. Hampson 1 vol. R. 8vo. London, &c., 1892.	do
7079	BERGENS MUSEUM. Aarsberetning for 1891. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Bergen, 1892.	Presented.
7080	SCHOOL OF MINES, Ballarat. Calendar, 1893. 1 vol. D. 8vo. Ballarat, 1893.	do
7081	MUSEO DE LA PLATA. Revista. Tomo III. 1 vol. S.R. 8vo. Laplata, 1892.	do
7082	PASCOE, F. P. List of the Described Longicornia of Australia and Tasmania. 1 vol. C. 8vo. London, 1888.	do
7083	——— Analytical Lists of the Classes, Orders, &c., of the animal kingdom. 1 vol. C. 8vo. London, 1886.	do

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7084	MARCHI-PIETRO. 10 Pamphlets as under :— 1. Sullo Epitelio Vibratile. 2. Degli Studi sulle Coociniglie per Adolfo Targione—Tozzetti. Relazione analitica, 1868. 3. Sopra una Tenia della Loxia curvirostra (*Atti della Soc. Ital. di Sc. Nat. XII*), 1869. 4. Della Dominate Malattia dei Brachi da Seta dellesame microscopico delle Uova e del suo Piugiusto valore. Seconda edizione. 1867. 5. Relazione delle Corrispondenze della Societa Entomologica. 1870. 6. Della Vertigine o Capogiro delle Pecore (*Giorn. Agrario Toscano XII* 1865.) 7. Brevi Considerazione sopra una Sorgente di Erriore nello Studio dei Conpuscoli della Dominante Atrofia dei Filugelli (*Atti dei Georgo. fili XI*, 1864.) 8. Sulla Trichina e sui Cisticerchi in relazione colla Pubblica Salute. 1870. 9. Sugli Organi Secretori del Muoco nei Molluschi Gasteropodi. 1866. 10. Sull'Avorio che si Adopra nelle Arti. 1866. In 1 vol. 8vo.	Presented.
7085	MARCHI-PIETRO. La pelle e i Luoi Prodotti negli Animali Vertebrati. 1 vol. Cr. 8vo. Firenze, 1870.	do
7086	BLANCHARD, RAPHAEL. Histoire Zoologique et Médicale des Téniades du Genre Hymenolepis, Weinland. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Paris, 1891.	do
7087	INDIANA. Department of Geology and Natural Resources. Seventeenth Annual Report. S. S. Gorby, State Geologist, 1891. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Indianopolis, 1892.	do
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7089	MUSEUM of Comparative Zoology at Harvard. Bulletin. Vol. XXIII. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Cambridge.	Presented.
7090	VICTORIAN Naturalist. Vol. IX. May, 1892 to April, 1893. 1 vol. D. 8vo. Melbourne, 1893.	do
7091	WORLD'S Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893. Catalogue of the New South Wales Exhibits, Department L. Liberal Arts, Education, Literature, Engineering, Public Works, &c. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Sydney, 1893.	do
7092	ROYAL Society of Victoria. Proceedings. Vol. V. (New series.) 1 vol. 8vo. Melbourne, 1890.	do
7093	MUSEO Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova. Annali. Serie 2. Vol. X (XXX.) 1 vol. 8vo. Genova, 1899–91.	Purchased.
7094	——— Annali. Serie 2. Vol. XII (XXXII.) 1 vol. 8vo. Genova, 1892.	do
7095–6	ROYAL Society of London. Philosophical Transactions for 1892. Vol. 183. 2 vols. 4to. London, 1893.	do
7097	ZOOLOGICAL Society of London. Proceedings for 1892. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1893.	do
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7099	LINNEAN Society of New South Wales. Proceedings. (Second series.) Vol. VII, for the year 1892. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1893.	Presented.
7100	MUSEO Nacional de Buenos Ayres. Anales. Tomo III. 1 vol. 4to. Buenos Ayres, 1883–91.	do
7101	NEW SOUTH WALES—Department of Public Instruction. The Public Instruction Act of 1880, and the Regulations framed thereunder. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1891.	do
7102	BERWICKSHIRE Naturalists Club. History of. 1890–1891. 1 vol. 8vo. Alnwick, 1892.	do
7103	BRITISH Museum. Guide to Sowerby's Models of British Fungi in the Department of Botany. By Worthington G. Smith. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1893.	do
7104	——— Catalogue of the British Echinoderms in the British Museum. By F. Jeffrey Bell. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1892.	do
7105	BRITISH Museum. Illustrations of Typical Specimens of Lepidoptera Heterocera in the collection of the British Museum, Part IX. The Macrolepidoptera of Ceylon, by George Francis Hampson. 1 vol. 4vo. London.	do
7106	BOSTON Society of Natural History. Proceedings, Vol. XXV. 1 vol. 8vo. Boston, 1892.	do
7107	AMERICAN Museum of Natural History. Bulletin, Vol. IV, 1892. 1 vol. 8vo. New York, 1892.	do

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7109	K. Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften. Mathematische und Naturwissenschaftliche Mittheilungen. Jahrgang, 1892. 1 vol. 8vo. Berlin, 1892.	do
7110	Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie, und Urgeschichte. Zeitschrift für Ethnologie, Band XXIV, 1892. 1 vol. 8vo. Berlin, 1892. *Contains—Verhandlungen der Gesellschaft*, 1892; *Nachrichten über deutsche Alterthumsfunde*, 1892.	do
7111	Naturhistorische Verein der Preussischen Rheinlande, Westfalens und des Reg.—Bezirks Osnabrück. Verhandlungen, Jahrgang XLIX. (5te Folge IX Jahr.) 1 vol. 8vo. Bonn., 1892.	do
7112	Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscow. Bulletin, Année 1892. 1 vol. 8vo. Moscow, 1892–3.	do
7113	Société Zoologique de France. Mémoires pour l'année 1892. Tome V. 1 vol. 8vo. Paris, 1892.	do
7114	Société Française de Minéralogie. Bulletin, Tome XV. 1 vol. 8vo. Paris, 1892.	Purchased.
7115	Morphologisches Jahrbuch. Eine Zeitschrift für Anatomie und Entwickelungsgeschichte. Herausgegeben von Carl Gegenbaur. Band XIX. 1 vol. 8vo. Leipzig, 1893.	do
7116	British Association for the Advancement of Science. Report of the Sixty-second Meeting, Edinburgh, 1892. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1893.	do
7117	Board of Agriculture. (London.) Report on Insects and Fungi injurious to Crops. 1892. (Charles Whitehead.) 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1893.	do
7118	Department of Mines and Agriculture, N.S.W. Annual Report, 1892. 1 vol. fol. Sydney, 1893.	Presented
7119	Historical Records of New South Wales. Vol. 1, part 1. Cook. F. M. Bladen, Editor (1893.)	do
7120	——— Vol. 1, part 2. Phillip. A. Britton, Editor (1892.)	do
7121	——— Facsimiles of Charts to accompany Vol. 1, part 1 (1893.) 2 vols. 8vo. 1 vol. 4to. Sydney, 1892–3.	do
7122	Smithsonian Institution. Bureau of Ethnology, Seventh Annual Report, 1885–86. J. W. Powell, Director. 1 vol. D. 4to. Washington, 1891.	do
7123	——— Contributions to North American Ethnology. Vol. VII. 1 vol. D. 4to. Washington, 1890. A Dakota—English Dictionary by Stephen R. Riggs. Edited by Jas. O. Dorsey.	do
7124	——— Bibliography of the Athapascan Languages by Jas. C. Pilling. 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1892.	do
7125	Bridge, T. W. and Haddon, A. C. Contributions to the Anatomy of Fishes, II. The Air-Bladder and Weberian Ossicles in the Siluroid Fishes. (Phil. Trans. 184 (1893,) 1 vol. 4to. London, 1893.	do
7126	Gordon and Gotch. The Australian Handbook for 1893. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1893.	Purchased.
7127	Nature. Vol. XLVII. November 1892 to April 1893. 1 vol. D. 4to. London, 1893.	do
7128	Spix, Jean de. Simiarum et Vespertilionum Brasiliensium. Species novæ, ou Histoire Naturelle des Espèces nouvelles de Singes et de Chauves-Souris observées et recueillies pendant les voyages dans l'intérieur du Brésil exécuté par ordre de S. M. le Roi de Bavière dans les Années, 1817-18-19-20. 1 vol. Roy. fol. Monachii, 1823.	do
7129	Caton, John Dean. The Antelope and Deer of America. 1 vol. R. 8vo. New York, 1877	
7130	Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire, Isidore. Singes Américains. (Descr. des Mammifères, mém. 2, Arch. du Museum, Tom IV.) 1 vol. R. 4to. Paris.	do
7131	Humboldt, A. de. Sur les Singes qui habitent les Rives de l'Orenoque du Cassiquaire et du Rio Negro (Zoologie, pp. 305–335, pl. 27–30). Sur les Singes du Royaume de la Nouvelle-Grenade et des Rives de l'Amazon (Zoologie, pp. 336–344). Tableau Synoptique des Singes de l'Amérique (Zoologie, pp. 345–364). 1 vol. Imp. 4to.	do
7132	Mivart, St. George. The Elements of Ornithology. 1 vol. D. 8vo. London, 1892.	do

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7133	SONNERAT. Voyage à la Nouvelle-Guinée, dans lequel on trouve la description des Sieux, des Observations Physiques et Morales et des détails relatifs à l'Histoire Naturelle dans le Règne Animal et le Règne Végétal (la Corvette le "Nécessaire.") 1 vol. D. 4to. Paris, 1776.	Purchased.
7134–5	SHAW, GEORGE. Museum Leverianium, containing select specimens from the Museum of the late Sir Ashton Lever, Kt., with descriptions in Latin and English. Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, 3, pp. 1–152; 1792. Vol. II, Nos. 4 and 5, pp. 153–248. No. 6, pp. 1–48. Zoology and Botany of New Holland and the Isles adjacent. Zoological part by George Shaw. Botanical part by Jas. Ed. Smith. 2 parts, pp. 1–24, 1–18. 1796. 2 vols. D. 4to. 1792-96.	do
7136	INDIAN Museum. Hand-list of the Mollusca in the Indian Museum. By Geoffrey Neville. Part 2, Gasteropoda. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Calcutta, 1884.	Presented.
7137	U. S. COMMISSION of Fish and Fisheries. Part XVI, Report of the Commissioner for 1888 (July, 1888, to June, 1889). 1 vol. R. 8vo. Washington, 1892.	do
7138	SMITHSONIAN Institution. Report of the U.S. National Museum. June 30th, 1889. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Washington, 1891.	do
7139	UNIVERSITY of Sydney. Calendar for 1893. 1 vol. D. 8vo. Sydney, 1893.	do
7140	U. S. DEPARTMENT of Agriculture. Insect Life. Vol. IV. 1891–92. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Washington, 1892.	do
7141	THE NATURALIST. A Monthly Journal of Natural History for the North of England. 1892. 1 vol. D. 8vo. London, 1892.	do
7142	NEW York Academy of Sciences. Transactions. Vol. XI, October, 1891, to June, 1892. 1 vol. R. 8vo. New York, 1892.	do
7143	HIGHLAND and Agricultural Society of Scotland. Transactions. Ser. V, vol. V. 1 vol. R 8vo. Edinburgh, 1893.	do
7144.	GEOLOGICAL Survey of Canada. Maps to accompany Report, vol. IV. 1 vol. 8vo. Ottawa, 1890.	do
7145	ROYAL Society of Tasmania. Papers and Proceedings for 1892. 1 vol. D. 8vo. Tasmania, 1893.	do
7146	PETTERD, W. F. Catalogue of the Minerals of Tasmania, with Notes on their Distribution. 1 vol. D. 8vo. Tasmania, 1893.	do
7147	U.S. DEPARTMENT of Agriculture. Division of Ornithology and Mammology. Bulletin No. 3. The Hawks and Owls of United States in their relation to Agriculture, by A. K. Fisher, under the direction of C. Hart Merriam. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Washington, 1893.	do
7148	ROYAL Cornwall Polytechnic Society. 1892. Sixteenth Annual Report. 1 vol. D. 8vo. Falmouth and Truro. 1893.	do
7149	NEW Zealand Institute. Transactions and Proceedings, 1892. Vol. XXV. (8th of New Series). 1 vol. D. 8vo. Wellington, 1893.	do
7150	COMISION del Mapa Geológico de España. Memorias Descripcion Fisica y Geológica de la Provincia de Vizcaya por Ramón Adán de Yarza. 1 vol. S.R. 8vo. Madrid, 1893.	do
7151	WORLD'S Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893. An Account of the Coins, Coinages, and Currency of Australasia, by Coleman P. Hyman. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Sydney, 1893.	do
	Catalogue of Coins, Coinages, and Currency of Australasia, with Specimens of Medals. Exhibited by C. P. Hyman. 1 vol. R. 8vo. (Bound with above.) Sydney, 1893.	do
7152	YEAR Book of the Scientific and Learned Societies of Great Britain and Ireland, comprising Lists of the Papers read during 1892. Tenth Annual Issue. 1 vol. D. 8vo. London, 1893.	Purchased.
7153.	Annuaire Géologique Universel. Revue de Géologie et Paléontologie dirigée, par L. Carez et H. Douvillé. Fondé par Dr. Dagincourt. Année 1891. Tome VIII. 1 vol. S.R. 8vo. Paris, 1892–93.	Presented.
7154.	Konigliche Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Sitzungsberichte. Jahrgang, 1892. 1st and 2nd Halbband. 1 vol. S.R. 8vo. Berlin, 1892.	do
7155	KAISERLICHE Konigliche Zoologische Botanische Gesellschaft in Wien, Verhandlungen. Jahrgang, 1892. Band XLII. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Wien, 1893.	do
7156	CALIFORNIA Academy of Sciences. Occasional Papers, III. Evolution of the Colours of North American Land Birds, by Chas. A. Keeler. 1 vol. R. 8vo. San Francisco, 1893.	do
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7160	ZEITSCHRIFT für Wissenschaftliche Zoologie. Band LV. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Leipzig, 1893.	Purchased.
7161	ACADEMY of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Proceedings, 1892. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1893.	Presented.
7162	QUARTERLY Journal of Microscopical Science. XXXIV. New Series. 1 vol. R. 8vo. London, 1893.	Purchased.
7163	ZOOLOGISCHE Station zu Neapel. Mittheilungen. Band X. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Berlin, 1891–93.	do
7164	ROYAL Society of South Australia. Transactions, Vol. XVI, parts 1 and 2. 1 vol. 8vo. Adelaide, 1892–93.	Presented.
7165	NEW Zealand Institute. Manual of the New Zealand Coleoptera, by Captain Thomas Brown. Parts V, VI, and VII. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Wellington, 1893.	do
7166	DEPARTMENT of Agriculture, Brisbane. A Companion of the Queensland Student of Plant Life, by F. M. Bailey. 1 vol. D. 8vo. Brisbane, 1893.	do
7167	MANCHESTER Microscopical Society. Transactions and Annual Report, 1892. 1 vol. D. 8vo. Manchester, 1893.	do
7168	ACADÉMIE Impériale des Sciences de St. Pétersbourg. Mémoires. Série VII. Tome XXXIX. Faune ornithologique de la Sibérie Orientale, par Dr. L. Taczanowski. Partie 1re. 1 vol. Imp. 4vo. St. Petersburg, 1891.	do
7169	GEOLOGICAL Survey of Texas. A Preliminary Report on the Vertebrate Palæontology of the Llano Estacado, by E. D. Cope (from 4th Annual Report, 1892). 1 vol. S.R. 8vo. Austin, 1893.	do
7170	WORLD'S Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893, N.S.W. Commission. Catalogue of the Exhibits in the New South Wales Courts. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Sydney, 1893.	do
	[Another copy.]	do
7171	——— Edible Fishes and Crustaceans of New South Wales, by J. Douglas Ogilby. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Sydney, 1893.	do
7172	[Another copy.] [Four other copies.]	do
7173	——— The Aborigines of New South Wales, by John Fraser. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Sydney, 1893.	do
7174	——— An Account of the Coins, Coinages, and Currency of Australasia; by Coleman P. Hyman. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Sydney, 1893.	do
	——— Catalogue of Coins, Coinages, and Currency of Australasia, with Specimens of Medals exhibited by Coleman P. Hyman. (Bound with above).	do
7175	HANSON, William. Geographical Encyclopædia of New South Wales. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Sydney, 1892.	do
7176	THE Auk. vol. IX. 1 vol. R. 8vo. New York, 1892.	do
7177	GLASGOW University. Calendar for the year 1893–94. 1 vol. C. 8vo. Glasgow, 1893.	do
7178	AUSTRALASIAN Association for the Advancement of Science. Report of the Fourth Meeting, Hobart, 1892. 1 vol. D. 8vo. Hobart, 1893.	do
7179	SOUTH Australian School of Mines and Industries and Technological Museum. Annual Report, 1892. 1 vol. D. 8vo. Adelaide, 1893.	do
7180	SMITHSONIAN Institution. Annual Report of the United States National Museum, June, 1890. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Washington, 1891.	do
7181	UNITED States National Museum. Proceedings, vol. XIV., 1891. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Washington, 1892.	do
7182	JACOB, H. N. Storia Naturalle delle Scimiæ, with Appendix Die Lemuriani (in Italian, French, German). 1 vol. Imp. fol. Milan, 1812.	Purchased.
7183	CORNWALL, H.B. Manual of Blowpipe Analysis, qualitative and quantitative, with a Complete System of Determinative Mineralogy. 1 vol. R. 8vo. New York, 1891.	do
7184	RILEY, C. V. Directions for Collecting and Preserving Insects. (Part F of Bulletin 32, U.S. Nat. Mus.) 1 vol. R. 8vo. Washington, 1892.	do
7185 } 7186 }	CHAMBERLAIN, Montague. A Popular Handbook of the Ornithology of the United States and Canada, based on Thos. Nuttall's Manual. 2 vols. D. 8vo. Boston, 1891.	do

Reg. No.	Book.	How acquired.
7187	LINNEAN Society. Journal (Botany), vol. XXIX. 1 vol. D. 8vo. London, 1893.	Purchased.
7188	BERLINER Entomologische Zeitschrift. Band XXXVII., 1892. 1 vol. 8vo. Berlin, 1893.	do
7189	THE Willoughby Society for the reprinting of scarce Ornithological Works:—	do
	TUNSTALL, M. Ornithologia Britannica, 1771. Edited by Alf. Newton. 1 vol. London.	
7190	FORSTER, J. R. Catalogue of the Animals of North America, 1771. Edited by P. L. Sclater. 1 vol. D. 8vo. London, 1882.	
7191	——— The Animals of Hudson's Bay. Phil. Trans., 1772. Edited by P. L. Sclater. 1 vol. D. 8vo. London, 1882.	
7192	AUDOUIN, J. V. Explication sommaire des planches d'oiseaux de l'Egypte et de la Syrie, publiées par Jules-César Savigny, 1828. Edited by Alf. Newton. 1 vol. D. 8vo. London, 1883.	
7193	VIEILLOT, L. P. Analyse d'une nouvelle Ornithologie élémentaire, 1816. Edited by Howard Saunders. 1 vol. D. 8vo. London, 1883.	
7194	SMITH, Sir And. Miscellaneous Ornithological Papers, 1830–34. Edited by Osbert Salvin. 1 vol. S.R. 8vo. London, 1880.	
7195	LICHTENSTEIN, A. G. H. Catalogus rerum naturalium rarissimarum, 1793. Edited by F. du Cane Gorman. 1 vol. S.R. 8vo. London, 1882.	
7196	LEACH, W. E. Systematic Catalogue of the Specimens of Indigenous Mammalia and Birds in the British Museum, 1816. Edited by Osbert Salvin. 1 vol. S.R. 8vo. London, 1882.	
7197	WAGLER, J. G. Six Ornithological Memoirs from the "Isis," 1829–32. Edited by P. L. Sclater. 1 vol. S.R. 8vo. London, 1884.	
7198	DESFONTAINES, R. L. Mémoire sur quelques nouvelles Espèces d'Oiseaux des Côtes de Barbarie, 1789. Edited by Alf. Newton. 1 vol. Cr. 4to. London, 1880.	
7199	SCOPOLI, G. A. Ornithological Papers, from his Deliciæ Floræ et Faunæ Insubricæ, 1786–88. Edited by Alf. Newton. 1 vol. Cr. 4to. London, 1882.	
7200	BARTON, B. S. Fragments of the Natural History of Pennsylvania, 1799. Edited by Osbert Salvin. 1 vol. D. 4to. London, 1883.	
7201	REYNOLDS AND BRANSON. Illustrated Catalogue of Chemical and Physical Apparatus. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Leeds, 1893.	Presented.
7202	GEOLOGIST'S Association. Proceedings, Vol. XII., 1891–92. 1 vol. D. 8vo. London, 1892.	Purchased.
7203	AUSTRALIAN Museum. Annual Reports of the Trustees from 1881–90. 1 vol. fol. Sydney, 1882–91.	
7204	COMITÉ Géologique (St. Petersburg). Carte Géologique de la Russie d'Europe (Édition du Comité Géologique). 1 vol. Imp. fol. St. Petersburg, 1893.	Presented.
7205	FITZGERALD, R. D. Australian Orchids. Vol. II., parts 1, 2, 3, 4. 1 vol. fol. Sydney, 1884–91.	do
7206	MUSEUMS Association. Report of Proceedings with the Papers read at the—1st Annual General Meeting. Liverpool, 1890.	Purchased.
7207	2nd " " Cambridge, 1891.	do
7208	3rd " " Manchester, 1892. 3 vols. D. 8vo. 1890–92.	do
7209	FRENCH, C. A Handbook of the Destructive Insects of Victoria, with notes on the methods to be adopted to check and extirpate them. Part II. 1 vol. D. 8vo. Melbourne, 1893.	Presented.
7210	LINNEAN Society of New South Wales. The Macleay Memorial Volume; edited by J. J. Fletcher. 1 vol. R. 4to. Sydney, 1893.	Purchased.
7211	THE RAY Society. Vol. for 1891. The Larvæ of the British Butterflies and Moths, by (the late) Wm. Buckler; edited (in part) by (the late) H. T. Stainton. Vol. V. (Second portion of the Noctuæ.) 1 vol. D. 8vo. London, 1893.	do

Reg. No.	Book.	How acquired.
	THE RAY Society—*continued.*	
7212	——— Vol. for 1892. A Monograph of the British Phytophagous Hymenoptera (Cynipidæ and Appendix). Vol. IV, by Peter Cameron.	Purchased.
7213	ROYAL Cornwall Polytechnic Society. Sixth Annual Report, 1892. 1 vol. D. 8vo. Falmouth, 1893.	do
7214	MELBOURNE University. Calendar, 1894. 1 vol. C. 8vo. Melbourne, 1893.	Presented.
7215	McGILL College and University. Annual Calendar, Session 1893–94. 1 vol. D. 8vo. Montreal, 1893.	do
7216	FREE Public Library, Sydney. Australasian Bibliography. Catalogue of Books in the Free Public Library, Sydney, relating to, or published in Australasia. Part I—Authors, Editors, or Reference. Part II—Colonies, &c. Part III—Classified Subject, and Title, Catalogue, and Index. 1 vol. D. 4to. Sydney, 1893.	do
7217	——— Another copy.	
7218	UNITED States Geological Survey. Mineral Resources of the United States, 1891; David T. Day. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Washington, 1891.	do
7219	——— Monograph XVII. The Flora of the Dacota Group. A posthumous work by Leo Lesquereux; edited by F. H. Knowlton. 1 vol. R. 4to. Washington, 1891.	do
7220	——— Monograph XVIII. Gasteropoda and Cephalopoda of the Raritan Clays and Greensand Marls of New Jersey, by Rob. Parr Whitfield. 1 vol. R. 4to. Washington, 1892.	do
7221	——— Monograph XX. Geology of the Eureka District, Nevada, with an Atlas by Arnold Hague (and see 7229). 1 vol. R. 4to. Washington, 1892.	do
7222	JOURNAL de Conchyliologie. Vol. XL. 1 vol. D. 8vo. Paris, 1892.	Purchased.
7223	BRITISH Museum. Return for 1892. 1 vol. R. 8vo. London, 1893.	Presented.
7224	ROYAL Society of Canada. Proceedings and Transactions, 1892. Vol. X. 1 vol. 4to. Ottawa, 1893.	Presented.
7225	MURRAY, JAMES A. H. A new English Dictionary. Part VII. Consignificant—Crouching. 1 vol. Imp. 4to. London, 1893.	Purchased.
7226	DEPARTMENT of Education, Japan. Nineteenth Annual Report (1891). 1 vol. D. 8vo. Tōkyō, 1893.	Presented.
7227	——— Outlines of Modern Education in Japan. 1 vol. D. 8vo. Tōkyō, 1893.	do
7228	UNITED States Fish Commission. Bulletin. Vol. X for 1890. Marshall M'Donald, Commissioner. 1 vol. S.R. 8vo. Washington, 1892.	do
7229	UNITED States Geological Survey. Atlas to accompany the Monograph on the Geology of the Eureka District, Nevada; by Arnold Hague. (See 7221.) 1 vol. Washington, 1883.	do
7230	BRITISH Museum. Catalogue of the Madreporarian Corals in the British Museum. Vol I. The Genus Madrepora; by George Brook. 1 vol. R. 4to. London, 1893.	do
7231	——— Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum. Vol. XXI. Columbæ or Pigeons; by T. Salvadori. 1 vol. R. 8vo. London, 1893.	do
7232	——— Catalogue of the Snakes in the British Museum. Vol. I. By George Albert Boulenger. 1 vol. R. 8vo. London, 1893.	do
7233	ROYAL Colonial Institute. Proceedings. Vol. XXIV, 1892–93. 1 vol. D. 8vo. London, 1893.	do
7234	LIVERPOOL Biological Society. Proceedings and Transactions. Vol. VII. Session, 1892–93. 1 vol. D. 8vo. Liverpool, 1893	do
7235	SENCKENBERGISCHE Naturforschende Gesellschaft. Bericht, 1893. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Frankfurt, A.M., 1893.	do
7236	——— Katalog der Reptilien—Sammlung in Museum. I. Theil von Dr. O. Boettger. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Frankfurt, A.M., 1893.	do
7237	SCIENTIFIC Results of the Second Yarkland Mission; based upon the Collections and Notes of the Late Ferdinand Stoliczka. 1 vol. Imp. 4to. London, 1891.	do
7238	BLANCHARD, RAPHAEL. Supplément à la Notice sur les Titres et Travaux scientifiques. 1 vol. D. 4to. Paris, 1890–93.	do
7239	LINNEAN Society of N.S.W. Macleay Memorial Volume. (second copy, see 7210.) 1 vol. R. 4to. Sydney, 1893.	Purchased.
7240	MANUAL of Conchology. Structural and Systematic; by George W. Tryon, jr., continuation by Henry A. Pilsbry. Vol. XXIV. Polyplacophora (*Chitons*). 1 vol. R. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1892.	do
7241	——— Do. (Second Series). Pulmonata, Vol. VIII. Helicidæ, Vol. VI. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1892.	do

Reg. No.	Book.	How acquired.
7242	HAMILTON Association. Journal and Proceedings for Session 1892–93. Number IX. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Hamilton, 1893.	Presented.
7243	BERNICE Pauahi Bishop Museum. A Preliminary Catalogue of Polynesian Ethnology and Natural History. Parts 1 to 5. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Honolulu, 1892–93.	do
7244	SURVEY Department, New Zealand. Report for the Year 1892–93. By S. P. Smith. 1 vol. fol. Wellington, 1893.	do
7245	NEW ZEALAND. The Mines Statement. By R. J. Seddon. 1 vol. fol. Wellington, 1893.	do
7246	IMPERIAL University of Japan. Calendar for the Year XXV–XXVI, Meiji (1892–93). 1 vol. D. 8vo. Tōkyō, 1893.	do
7247–8	UNITED States Geological Survey. Eleventh Annual Report, 1889–90. J. W. Powell. Part I, Geology. Part II, Irrigation. 2 vols. fol. Washington, 1891.	do
7249	STAVANGER Museum. Aarsberetning for 1892. 1 vol. D. 8vo. Stavanger, 1893.	do
7250–56	KONIGL. Svenska Vetenskaps-Akademiens Handlingar. [Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences.] Bihang. [Collection of Memoirs.]	do
	Sec. III—Botanik, Omfallande, Bäde Lefvande, och Fossila former.	
7250	——— Bandet XIV (1889), XV (1890).	
7251	——— „ XVI (1891).	
7252	——— „ XVII (1892).	
	3 vols. R. 8vo. Stockholm, 1889–92.	
	Sec. IV—Zoologi, Omfallande, Bäde Lefvande, och Fossila former.	
7253	——— Bandet, XIV (1889).	
7254	——— „ XV (1890).	
7255	——— „ XVI (1891).	
7256	——— „ XVII (1892).	
	4 vols. R. 8vo. Stockholm, 1889–92.	
7257	ROYAL Society of Victoria. Proceedings. Vol. IV. (New Series.) Parts 1 and 2. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Melbourne, 1892.	do
7258	ROYAL Society of Queensland. Proceedings. Vol. VII, parts 1 and 2, Session 1889–90. Vol. VIII, parts 1, 2, 3, and 4, Session 1891–92. In 2 vols. D. 8vo. Brisbane, 1891–92.	do
7259	ROYAL Society of South Australia. Transactions. Vol. XVII, for 1892–3. 1 vol. D. 8vo. Adelaide, 1893.	do
7260	ROYAL Geographical Society of Australasia (Queensland Branch). Proceedings and Transactions. Seventh Session 1891–92. Vol. VII. Eighth Session 1892–93. Vol. VIII. In 1 vol. D. 8vo. Brisbane, 1892–93.	do
7261	DEPARTMENT of Agriculture, Sydney. Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales. Vol. IV. 1 vol. S.R. 8vo. Sydney, 1893.	do
7262	POLYNESIAN Society. Journal. Vol. I.	
7263	——— Journal. Vol. II. 2 vols. S.R. 8vo. Wellington, N.Z., 1892–93.	do
7264	NEW South Wales Railway Budget. Vols. I and II (No. 1). In 1 vol. D. 4to. Sydney, 1892–94.	do
7265	GEOLOGICAL Survey of New South Wales. Records. Vol. III, 1892–93. 1 vol. D. 4to. Sydney, 1893.	do
7266	——— Memoirs, Palæontology, No. 5. Monograph of the Carboniferous and Permo-Carboniferous Invertebrata of New South Wales. Parts 1 and 2; by R. Etheridge, Junr. 1 vol. R. 4to. Sydney, 1891–92.	do
7267	BOARD of Technical Education of New South Wales. The Sydney Technical College and Suburban and Provincial Technical Schools, Melbourne Centennial Exhibition, 1888. 1 vol. D. 8vo. Sydney, 1888.	do
7268	SOUTH Australia. Catalogue of South Australian Minerals, with the Mines and other localities where found, &c.; by H. Y. L. Brown. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Adelaide, 1893.	do
7269	ROBINSON, CHARLES. Progress and Resources of New South Wales. 1 vol. D. 8vo. Sydney, 1878.	do
7270	PUBLIC Instruction. Report of Curator of Technological Museum for 1890.	do
7271	NORDSTEDT, OTTO. Australasian Characeæ. Described and figured. Part I. 1 vol. R. 4to. Lund, 1891.	o
7272	QUEENSLAND Geological Survey :—	do
	Report on the Gold and Silver Deposits in the Neighbourhood of Mount Shamrock, by W. H. Rands.	
	New Discovery of Coal near the Callide Creek, Port Curtis District, by W. H. Rands.	
	Annual Progress Report for 1891.	

Reg. No.	Book.	How acquired.
	QUEENSLAND Geological Survey—*continued.*	
	Annual Progress Report for 1892.	
	Geological Observations in British New Guinea in 1891, by G. Gibb Maitland.	
	Styx River Coal-field, by W. H. Rands.	
	Grass Tree Gold-field, near Mackay, by R. L. Jack.	
	Geological Observations in the Cooktown District, by W. H. Rands.	
	Russell River Gold-field, by R. L. Jack.	
	The Normanby Gold-field, by R. L. Jack.	
7273–4	ANNALS and Magazine of Natural History, including Zoology, Botany, and Geology. (Sixth Series.) Vols. XI, XII. 2 vols. D. 8vo. London, 1893.	Purchased.
7275	GEOLOGICAL Magazine, or Monthly Journal of Geology; with which is incorporated *The Geologist.* Nos. 343 to 354. (New Series.) Dec. III, fol. X. 1 vol D. 8vo. London, 1893.	do
7276	ENTOMOLOGIST, an Illustrated Journal of General Entomology. Vol. XXVI. 1 vol. D. 8vo. London, 1893.	do
7277	Entomologists' Monthly Magazine. (Second Series.) Vol. IV (XXIX). 1 vol. D. 8vo. London, 1893.	do
7278	IBIS, a Quarterly Journal of Ornithology. Vol. V, 1893. (Sixth Series.) 1 vol. D. 8vo. London, 1893.	do
7279–80	NATURAL Science, a Monthly Review of Scientific Progress. Vols. II and III. 2 vols. S.R. 8vo. London, 1893.	do
7281	AMERICAN Naturalist, a Monthly Journal, devoted to the Natural Sciences in their widest sense. Vol. XXVII. 1 vol. S.R. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1893.	do
7282	LIBRARY Notes. Vol. III, Nos. 9, 10, 12. 1 vol. S.R. 8vo. Boston, 1888–92.	do
7283	INDIAN Annals and Magazine of Natural Sciences. Vol. I, Nos. 1, 2, 3. 1 vol. S.R. 8vo. Bombay and London, 1887.	do
7284	NATURE. A Weekly Illustrated Journal of Science. Vol. XLVIII. May to October, 1893. 1 vol. D. 4to. London, 1893.	do
7285	GEOLOGICAL Society of London. Quarterly Journal. Vol. XLIX, 1893. 1 vol. D. 8vo. London, 1893.	do
7286	ANNALES des Sciences Naturelles. Zoologie et Paléontologie. Série VIII, Tome XIV. 1 vol. S.R. 8vo. Paris, 1893.	do
7287	ZEITSCHRIFT für Wissenschaftliche Zoologie. Band LVI. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Leipzig, 1893.	do
7288	ARCHIV für Naturgeschichte, gegründet von A. F A. Wiegmann. 59 Jahrgang. Band I. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Berlin, 1893.	do
7289	ZOOLOGISCHER Anzeiger, herausgegeben von Prof. J. Victor Carus. Organder Deutschen Zoologischen Gesellschaft. Jahrg. XVI. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Leipzig, 1893.	do
7290–1	COMPTES Rendus hebdomadaires des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences. Tomes CXVI–CXVII. 2 vols. D. 4to. Paris, 1893.	do
7292	LA NATURE. Revue des Sciences. Année XXI, 1893. 2 vols. in 1 D. 4to. Paris, 1893.	do
7293	DEUTSCHE Malakozoologische Gesellschaft, Nachrichtsblatt. Redigirt von Dr. W. Kobelt. Jahrgang XXIV, 1892; XXV, 1893. 1 vol. D. 8vo. Frankfurt (M.), 1892–93.	do
7294	FELIX, Dr. J., und LENK, Dr. H. Beiträge zur Geologie und Paläontologie der Republik Mexico. Theil. I, II, III. 1 vol. R. 4to. Leipzig, 1890–93.	do
7295	MARINE Biological Association of the United Kingdom. Journal. Vol. II (N.S.). 1891–92. 1 vol. R. 8vo. Plymouth, 1892.	Presented.
7296	LIVERPOOL Geological Society. Proceedings. Sessions XXX–XXXIII, 1888–92. Vol. VI. 1 vol. D. 8vo. Liverpool, 1892.	do
7297	LIVERPOOL Geological Association. Journal. Vols. XI (Session 1890–91) and XII (Session 1891–92). In 1 vol. D. 8vo. Liverpool, 1891–92.	do
7298	MIDLAND Naturalist. The Journal of the "Midland Union of Natural History Societies," with which is incorporated the entire Transactions of the Birmingham Natural History and Microscopical Society. Vol. XVI. 1 vol. D. 8vo. Birmingham, 1893.	do

APPENDIX VIII.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM, DECEMBER, 1893.

I.—Catalogues.

1. Catalogue of the Specimens of Natural History and Miscellaneous Curiosities in the Australian Museum, by G. Bennett. 1837. 8vo. pp. 71. (Out of print.)

2. Catalogue of Mammalia in the Collection of the Australian Museum, by G. Krefft. 1864. 12mo. pp. 133. (Out of print.)

3. Catalogue of the Minerals and Rocks in the Collection of the Australian Museum, by G. Krefft. 1873. 8vo. pp. xvii–115. (Out of print.)

4. Catalogue of the Australian Birds in the Australian Museum, by E. P. Ramsay. Part I, Accipitres, 1876. 8vo. pp. viii–64, and Supplement, 1890. Part II, Striges, 1890. 8vo. pp. 35. Part III, Psittaci. 1891. 8vo. pp. viii–110.

5. Catalogue of the Australian Stalk and Sessile-eyed Crustacea, by W. A. Haswell. 1882. 8vo. pp. xxiv–324, with 4 plates.

6. Catalogue of the Library of the Australian Museum. 1883. 8vo. pp. 1878. Wrapper, with two supplements. (Out of print.) New edition. Part III, Pamphlets.

7. Catalogue of a Collection of Fossils in the Australian Museum, with Introductory Notes, by F. Ratte. 1883. 8vo. pp. xxviii–160.

8. Catalogue of the Australian Hydroid Zoophytes, by W. M. Bale. 1884. 8vo. pp. 198, with plates.

9. Descriptive Catalogue of the General Collection of Minerals in the Australian Museum, by F. Ratte. 1885. 8vo. pp. 221, with a plate.

10. Catalogue of Echinodermata in the Australian Museum, by E. P. Ramsay. Part I, Echini. 1885. 2nd edition, 1890. 8vo. pp. viii–54, with 5 plates.

11. Descriptive Catalogue of the Medusæ of the Australian Seas. Part I, Scyphomedusæ. Part II, Hydromedusæ, by R. von Lendenfeld. 1887. 8vo. pp. 32 and 49.

12. Descriptive Catalogue of the Nest and Eggs of the Australian Birds, by A. J. North. 1889. 8vo. pp. iv, v—407, with 21 plates.

13. Descriptive Catalogue of the Sponges in the Australian Museum, by R. von Lendenfeld. 1888. 8vo. pp. xiv–260, with 12 plates.

14. Catalogue of the Fishes in the Australian Museum. Part I, Palæichthyan Fishes, by J. Douglas Ogilby. 1888. 8vo. pp. 34.

15. Catalogue of the Marine Shells of Australia and Tasmania, by J. Brazier. Part I, Cephalopoda, 1892. 8vo. pp. 20. Part II, Pteropoda, 1892. 8vo. pp. 22. Part III, Gasteropoda (Murex), 1893. 8vo. pp. 32.

16. Catalogue of Australian Mammals, with Introductory Notes on General Mammology, by J. Douglas Ogilby, 1892. 8vo. pp. xvi–144.

II.—Monographs.

1. Australian Lepidoptera and their Transformations, by the late A. W. Scott, with Illustrations by his daughters, Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Forde. Edited and revised by A. S. Olliff and Mrs. Forde. Vol. II, Parts 1, 2, 3, and 4.

III.—Memoirs.

1. History and Description of the Skeleton of a new Sperm Whale in the Australian Museum, by W. S. Wall. 1851. 8vo. pp. 66, with plates. Reprint 1887.

2. Lord Howe Island: its Zoology, Geology, and Physical Characters. 1889. 8vo. pp. viii–132, with 10 plates.

IV.—Guides.

1. Guide to the Australian Fossil Remains in the Australian Museum. 1870. 8vo. (Out of print.)
2. Guide to the Contents of the Australian Museum. 1883. 8vo. pp. iv–56. (Out of print.)
3. Guide to the Contents of the Australian Museum. 1890. 8vo. pp. 156.

V.—Miscellaneous Publications.

1. List of old Documents and Relics in the Australian Museum. 1884. Reprinted with additions, 1890. 8vo. pp. 4.

2. Descriptive List of Aboriginal Weapons, Implements, &c., from the Darling and Lachlan Rivers, by K. H. Bennett, F.L.S. 1887. 8vo. pp. 8. (Out of print.)

3. Notes for Collectors. 1887. 8vo. pp. 43.

4. Hints for Collectors of Geological and Mineralogical Specimens, by F. Ratte, pp. 26, with a plate.

5. Hints for the Preservation of Specimens of Natural History, by E. P. Ramsay, 1891. 4th Edition, pp. 32.

VI.—Records.

Records of the Australian Museum, Vol. I. 8vo. pp. 202. 30 plates.
II. Nos. 1 to 5, pp. 84. 17 plates.

In Preparation.

Catalogues of Reptiles, Batrachia, Fishes, &c., by J. Douglas Ogilby.
Catalogue of Birds. Part V, by E. P. Ramsay.
Catalogue of Tunicata, by Prof. Herdman, Liverpool, England.
Australian Lepidoptera and their Transformations. Vol. II, Part 5.
Records, periodically.

May be obtained from the Attendants at the Museum, or from Messrs. Angus and Robertson, Castlereagh-street, Sydney; Messrs. Turner and Henderson, Hunter-street, Sydney; Messrs. E. A. Petherick and Co., George-street, Sydney; Messrs. Melville, Mullen, and Slade, Melbourne; Messrs. Kegan, Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co., London.

[Exchanges of Serials, Works, Reports, and other Publications are earnestly solicited on behalf of the Museum Library.]

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1894.

[1*s.* 6*d.*]

1894–5.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM.

(REPORT OF TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR 1894.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 17 Vic. No. 2, sec. 9

To His Excellency the Governor and Executive Council,—

The Trustees of the Australian Museum have the honour to submit to Your Excellency their Forty-first Annual Report.

1. Sir Alfred Roberts, after having occupied a seat on the Board since 1874, resigned his Trusteeship, and the Hon. S. H. Hyam, M.L.C., has been elected to the vacant seat.

2. Except on Mondays, when the Museum is closed for cleaning, the doors have been opened to visitors daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on week-days, and from 2 to 5 p.m. on Sundays. The number of visitors on week-days was 86,246, or an average of 330 per day, and on Sundays 34,324, an average of 660 per day. The total for the year shows an increase of 8,243 over that of the previous year. The largest attendances on any one day were on Monday, 1st October, 2,772, and on Sunday, 1st July, 933. On Monday afternoons the Museum has continued to be accessible to students and schools for teaching purposes on application being made to the Curator. A return is appended of the numbers of visitors to the Museum during the past fourteen years, from which it will be seen that while week-days maintain a fairly steady rate of increase, the attendance on Sundays is liable to great fluctuations.

3. The continued smallness of the income allowed to the Trustees by Parliament has practically stopped the acquisition of specimens by purchase or collection. The amount expended in the purchase of specimens does not exceed £20. No collecting expeditions have been sent out; all that has been done in this way being confined to flying trips around Sydney. Various specimens have been received by exchange, but none calling for special mention; particulars are given in the Appendices. The most interesting presentations were:—Collections of Australian Aboriginal weapons and of American Antiquities, from the New South Wales Commissioners for the Chicago Exhibition, and a series of "Cook Relics," from the Government of New South Wales, comprising all those purchased or acquired by Sir Saul Samuel for the Colony, except some original documents and correspondence relating thereto, which have unfortunately been lost since their arrival in Sydney.

4. The new Geological Hall and Galleries approach completion. Some delay was occasioned through the want of funds, but the sum of £400 required having been now voted by Parliament, the necessary fittings have been placed in the cases, and the members of the staff are engaged in arranging the various collections. The ground floor is allotted to the Fossils, the first gallery to the Minerals, and the upper gallery, which opens from the main building, to Invertebrate Zoology. The transfer of specimens to the new cases has relieved other parts of the Museum, and prepared the way for a re-arrangement of the entire collections as rapidly as circumstances will permit. A sum of £1,700 will be required for new cases, and alterations or repairs to existing cases, of which the sum of £400 has been voted by Parliament on the Estimates for the first half of 1895.

5. The staff still continues at the reduced strength, and the forced economies of late years are beginning to tell on the efficiency of the Institution. The duplicate collections are almost exhausted in some groups, and no means of replenishing them are available. The few hands allowed being insufficient for the proper maintenance of the Museum, it may be found impossible to open the new hall and galleries to the public until Parliament shall have granted sufficient funds for the engagement of further attendants to clean and watch them.

Dr.

6. Dr. E. P. Ramsay, after twenty years' service as Curator of the Museum, has retired owing to ill health. His services, however, have been retained in another capacity on the Scientific Staff. The Trustees have appointed, as his successor in the office of Curator, Mr. Robert Etheridge, Jun., formerly of the British Museum, and lately Palæontologist to this Museum and to the Department of Mines and Agriculture of New South Wales, who has on several occasions temporarily acted as Curator. Mr. Etheridge's appointment took effect on 1st January, 1895. Mr. S. Sinclair, the Secretary, was granted two months' leave of absence, which he spent in a visit to the New Hebrides, and brought back some interesting collections.

7. The only publication which has been issued since the date of last Report is a Catalogue of the Birds in the Australian Museum, Part IV, Picariæ, sub-order Halcyones, by Dr. E. P. Ramsay.

8. Full information with respect to the Museum will be found in the Appendices attached to this Report, viz. :—

I.—Curator's Report.
II.—Statement of Receipts and Expenditure.
III.—Attendance of the Trustees.
IV.—Attendance of Visitors and Summary for fourteen years.
V.—Return of Specimens acquired during 1894.
VI.—Donations.
VII.—Exchanges.
VIII.—Additions to the Library.
IX.—Publications of the Australian Museum.

The Common Seal of the Museum was hereunto affixed by order of the Board, this fifth day of March, 1895.

(L.C.) JAMES C. COX,
Chairman.

S. SINCLAIR,
Secretary.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX I.

CURATOR'S REPORT FOR 1894.

To the Trustees of the Australian Museum,— Sydney, 31st December, 1894.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to report that charge of the Museum was delivered by me, in the temporary capacity of Acting Curator to the then Curator (Dr. E. P. Ramsay), on the 22nd of January, and resumed again by myself, with the permission of the Hon. the Secretary for Mines and Agriculture on July 1st, and continued to the end of the year. I have, therefore, much pleasure in handing you this Report, both on behalf of Dr. Ramsay and myself. It is also gratifying to me to have been of service to Mr. Secretary in relieving him of his duties for a short time during his leave of absence.

The general condition of the Museum and its valuable contents may be looked upon as fairly satisfactory, more especially if the exceptional circumstances under which the work has been carried on, be taken into consideration—that of reduced means and staff. The principal work performed will be referred to in detail under the respective headings within which it falls.

It is with much satisfaction that I have to bear testimony to the strict attention to their duties manifested by every member of the staff, and their extreme willingness to assist on every occasion. This is the more to be commended, when it is borne in mind that more than one officer has been doing the duty of two. To Mr. Secretary I am indebted for his valuable assistance in the general management of the Institution, and to the Senior Assistant in an equal degree as regards the scientific administration.

Two additions to the staff have been made by the reappointment of a former attendant as messenger, as it was found impossible to dispense with such assistance, and the engagement of an assistant night watchman. The want of two more skilled workmen—one certainly to be permanent, an assistant taxidermist—the other temporary, an additional carpenter—is seriously felt. With such additions to our working strength much greater progress could be made in the proper display of the collections.

Great care has been manifested in the welfare of the specimens. In consequence of the reduced number of the staff, the Taxidermist has continued, in addition to his other duties, to supervise the whole of the Skin Collections, and these are now in excellent condition, whilst the Assistant Articulator has in a like manner constantly looked after the welfare of the Osteological and Ethnological collections.

The general cleaning duties, including that of our large expanse of glass, have been carried out by two male and two female attendants to the best of their ability, but the superficial area is far too great for so few hands.

I am anxious to bring under your notice the terribly overcrowded condition of the cases in nearly every branch. It is with the greatest difficulty that I am able to find room for additions, more particularly in the divisions of Mammalia, Osteology, and Ethnology. In each section a large number of specimens has had, of necessity, to be stored. This not only renders the objects unavailable for public inspection, but adds greatly to the labour of preservation. After the completion of the scheme I had the honour to lay before you a few months since for the erection of a few more wall cases, there will be no more space available for further case extension. This opens up the question of additions to the building, one I would strongly recommend for your consideration. The Museum is also very much in want of new and improved workshops, and, considering the varied branches of practical museum work carried out on the premises, the want is an urgent one. The erection of a small crematorium and a proper safe spirit-room are also great desiderata.

Our reduced appropriation has injuriously affected the duplicate collections, insomuch that we are unable to comply with the requirements of those Museums and Collectors with whom we correspond and exchange. It naturally follows that our own collections and the prestige of the Institution must necessarily suffer in proportion. The acquisition of stores for "preparation," over and above those supplied by the Government Store Department, has from the same cause become materially lessened, and in some lines our stocks have become practically depleted.

You have decided that the labels attached to the specimens shall in future be printed, and a trial set has for some time been in the hands of the printer, but at the rate at which the printing is progressing years will elapse before any visible result is attained. I have repeatedly expressed the opinion that it would prove cheaper in the end, and unquestionably more convenient, to have our own printer and press on the premises.

With regard to structural matters, the Government Architect was this year able to take in hand the defective down-pipes for roof drainage. New pipes have been placed outside the walls, thus doing away with the serious trouble arising from this source. A new fence and gate-way have been erected, under the same supervision, between the back premises and the William-street frontage. The ladies' lavatory, &c., has also been renovated, and new cisterns and ventilating pipes added. The roof of the carpenter's shop and a portion of that of the photographer's studio have been coated with Gibson's Roof-cooling Composition by means of your own funds with the view of reducing the excessive temperature experienced therein during the summer months. The new roof of the Geological Hall still requires some further attention, in case of flooding from storm-waters, as reported to you some months ago. A further subdivision of the main basement has been commenced, with the view of providing a store-room for the Mineralogist, and in this service a quantity of old material will be utilised.

Under the heading of Exhibition Cases I have much pleasure in reporting that the fittings of the Geological Hall and two galleries have been completed, and are found to be well adapted to the required purposes.

At the meeting of the Board, held in August last, I submitted a Report dealing with certain proposed alterations and additions to the Museum cases consequent on an extensive re-arrangement of the collections. This work required an appropriation of £1,580. Of this amount, the sum of £400 was passed on the Estimates for the first six months of the year 1895. The details of the proposed expenditure of the latter amount, as sanctioned by you, and the further proposed allocation of the balance, if granted by Parliament, will be referred to again under certain sub-headings.

Notwithstanding the large additional space afforded by the cases of the new gallery set apart for the *Invertebrata*, we are already becoming conscious of the inadequacy of the space in question for its full exhibition.

I have little to report in connection with Collecting. With the exception of a dredging trip by my predecessor in office, in Port Jackson, and a similar expedition, combined with the Department of Fisheries, at Lake Macquarie, no organised collecting has been prosecuted. This is deeply to be regretted. A little occasional gathering of specimens has been done by individual members of the staff, particularly Mr. Whitelegge, in the immediate neighbourhood. The largest collection made was that by the Secretary, Mr. S. Sinclair, in the New Hebrides. This lapse of one of our most important means of acquisition is due to want of funds.

Exchanges have been carried out with other Museums and Collectors whenever practicable, but the cause of our inability to successfully carry out this valuable branch of our work has already been touched upon. The important exchange with the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, at Honolulu, was completed early in 1894.

Only one Publication was issued during the year, viz.:—"Catalogue of Birds, Pt. IV., Picariæ—Sub-order Halcyones," by Dr. E. P. Ramsay, assisted by Mr. A. J. North. It is much to be regretted that circumstances have not permitted the reappearance of our "Records of the Australian Museum." The Scientific Staff have been dependent on local societies for the publication of their papers, with your permission, and thanks are especially due to the Council of the Linnean Society of New South Wales in this direction.

The storage tubs of the Spirit-room having been found inadequate for the work required of them, a tank, constructed on improved principles, was devised by the carpenters. Twenty-five of these were obtained by contract, each with a capacity of 50 gallons. They are now being gradually taken into use, and are found to answer the purpose in view exceedingly well.

For some years the duplicate Marsupial and Foreign Bird Skin Collections have been kept in large boxes and cabinets at the head of the main staircase. These have all been re-examined, cleaned, classified, and placed in the collection store-shed, outside the main building. The diligence and care exhibited in this work by the Taxidermist are to be much commended.

No Purchases of any magnitude have been made. I regret that we have been unable to secure several important private collections offered for sale—notably the Dobroyde Collection of Australian Birds, and a very important series of Australian Coleoptera and Lepidoptera, offered by Mr. George Barnard, of Coomooboolarroo, Qd.

With the view of rendering assistance to other Museums, specimens have been prepared and mounted for the Technological Museum Branches at different times; and sundry specimens, more of a technological than a zoological nature, have been transferred to the Technological Museum, Sydney.

For the accommodation of some of the larger *Mammalia* you have sanctioned the erection of four wall cases, two on each side the staircase in the main hall. Two of these are already provided for, but the other moiety must wait until funds are available for their erection.

With your approval it has been determined to devote the entire ground-floor to *Mammalia* and *Osteology*. In no group, except perhaps, that of *Ethnology*, is the overcrowded condition of the cases and want of room for expansion shown to such an extent. The general collection of *Placentalia* was originally placed around the sides of what is now the Geological Hall, but it will be within your recollection that when this portion of the building was vacated, now four years or more ago, for structural alterations, this skin collection was placed in store, and there it has remained ever since, with the exception of the *Sciuridæ*, *Viverridæ*, *Mustellidæ*, and *Lemuridæ*. These have lately been placed on the main floor, in separate cases, derived from other sources.

The *Marsupialia* are placed in the main hall, in wall cases of an old pattern, and not in accord with that adopted throughout the Museum of later years. During the current year these will be ebonised outside, painted internally, glass inserted instead of wood panelling on the tops to afford a better light, and step fittings provided for the efficient exhibition of the mounted skins. This will be effected out of the recent appropriation.

It is also intended to alter the position of our large Sperm-whale skeleton by removing it to the central vestibule, thus occupying space about to be vacated by the plaster reproductions of large extinct forms, and in its place affording room for various important Mammalia from other parts of the Museum.

I was fortunate enough to secure, by purchase, four examples of the rare *Dendrolagus benettianus*, De Vis, from Mr. G. Hislop, of Wyalla, near Cooktown. With the Taxidermist's assistance I was able to make some interesting notes on Mr. Hislop's living specimens, which Mr. Edgar R. Waite has incorporated in a paper by him, mentioned in his report.

A good deal of important work in this class has been performed by the Taxidermist in the preparation and mounting of skins, particularly in the restoration of the Civets, Lemurs, &c.

Great care has been manifested in the preservation of our fine collection of *Aves*. The large new wall cases at the north and south ends of the upper main hall, are to be supplied with sectional step-fittings in the lower portions. This will allow the Australian and Foreign collections to be expanded, and afford relief to the terribly overcrowded state of the older cases. This work is provided for out of present appropriation and will be put in hand early in the current year.

Numerous nest groups showing birds, nest, and eggs, and often the young, with natural surroundings, have been mounted, particularly those of the Pink-eared Duck (*Malacorhynchus membranaceus*), Butcher-bird (*Cracticus torquatus*), Gill-bird (*Anthochœra carunculata*), Diamond Sparrow (*Stagonopleura guttata*), and two bowers, viz., those of the Satin Bower-Bird (*Ptilonorhynchus holoserecius*), and the Fawn-Breasted Bower-bird (*Chlamydodera cerviniventris*). It has been our aim to render these as life-like, and true to nature as possible. The collection of nests has been renovated, renamed, and arranged, in a more appropriate case.

Mr. A. J. North prepared, for the Department of Mines and Agriculture, a "List of the Insectivorous Birds of N.S.W.," with systematic references, nomenclature—scientific, and vernacular, nidification and food, more particularly whether injurious or not to crops.

The chief acquisition in this Sub-department consisted of some birds from the Gilbert Group, presented by Mr. C. R. Swayne, H.B.M.'s Resident.

The *Reptilia* and *Batrachia* have to some extent been temporarily withdrawn from exhibition, consequent on substitution of specimens and re-arrangement. In connection with the Lizards this work has even now to some extent progressed. You have already approved of my suggestion that the whole of these divisions shall be massed in the vestibule of the upper main hall. For the purpose the wall space of this portion

portion of the building will be supplied with large cases as soon as funds are available. The adoption of this course will enable me to group together the whole of these important classes, and to bring under cover a number of objects at present exposed to dust and possible damage.

A new departure with us has already been commenced in the method of displaying our Snakes. In addition to spirit, and in many instances dried specimens, a series of casts, coloured from nature, will be added, taken only from the most typical and largest examples procurable, but also showing variation in colour, and stages of growth. A commencement has already been made with the Australian species.

With the view of forcibly presenting to the public eye that difficult group for exhibition—the *Fish*—it is intended to mount the whole collection by degrees, other than spirit specimens, without the intervention of separate stands, except in the case of very large specimens, by placing the dried skins, suitably prepared, on a clear run of vertical fittings, immediately within the glass front of the containing case. In preparing the specimens, the latter are flattened on the unexposed side, so as to accommodate them to the vertical surface. The commoner food-fishes of our waters have already been treated in this way. The entire Fish Collection will for the future be exhibited in the same vestibule with the Reptilia, &c., and the majority of the specimens has already been transferred there. The Wall-cases on the ground floor, at present chiefly devoted to small sharks, will be removed and re-erected in the same vestibule out of funds recently voted. It is also intended, when further moneys are available, to erect a shallow wall-case on each landing of the Main Staircase.

The cases devoted to *Osteology* like those of the *Mammalia* are too much overcrowded to permit of many of the skeletons being clearly seen, but I hope to make room in the future by more judicious grouping. A good deal of floor space will become available on the removal of the five table cases containing fossil organic remains to the Geological Hall. This will be occupied in part by a good skeleton of a Baleen Whale at present in store, but already articulated.

A working catalogue of the duplicate and store skeletons has been prepared by Mr. Edgar R. Waite and the Articulator, for the use of the latter. The same officers have also gone through the exhibited skeletons and checked them with the register. A series of 270 stands for the better display of our series of human crania has been made by contract, and will shortly be brought into use. The more important skeletons set up by the Articulator and assistant during the past year were two Bactrian Camels, an Armadillo, a Spider Monkey, a fine Rhea, a Cassowary, an Emu, and a *Dendrolagus*.

The general collection of *Insects* (Insecta, Arachnida, and Myriopoda) has been almost entirely transferred from its former resting place in the upper main hall, and is undergoing a complete revision. More than 1,000 specimens have already been arranged in the new cases at the west end of the new upper gallery. The method adopted for the exhibition of the Australian Lepidoptera, Coleoptera, and others, consists of a series of thirty-six large corked trays held in a suitable frame-work in the wall-cases, immediately within the glass devised by Mr. F. A. A. Skuse. Over these trays and a little above the eye-line are placed a series of the plates from Scott's "Lepidoptera," mounted and framed. Special attention is being given to the illustration of the life-histories of as many species as possible. The foreign forms will be displayed in balustrade, and intermediate cases, at the same end of the gallery, whilst the Arachnida and Economic specimens will be placed in two additional wall cases.

The duplicates have become much depleted through want of funds for purchasing and means of collecting. The collection generally is very deficient in Queensland species.

The *Mollusca*, formerly displayed in certain old-fashioned and cumbersome cases in the upper main hall, have, so far as the Australasian species are concerned, been entirely transferred to the new upper gallery, and are contained in twenty-five balustrade-cases, and sixteen intermediate small table-cases. The arrangement has rapidly progressed, and will be completed early in the current year. The balustrade-cases in question were formerly in my occupation for the Foreign Palæontology, then placed around the railing of what is now the lower or mineral gallery. They will shortly be repolished through the funds recently appropriated. The Foreign Shells remain in the upper main hall from want of space to exhibit them in the new gallery, and I much regret that, in this instance, there is no room for the completion, much less expansion, of this valuable series.

The lower groups of *Invertebrata* (Foraminifera, Porifera, Cœlenterata, Tunicata, Echinodermata, and Crustacea) were in former days crowded together at the north end of the upper main hall. The whole have now been transferred by Mr. Thomas Whitelegge to the wall-cases on the north and south sides and east end of the new upper gallery. The specimens are under arrangement, and the Foraminifera, Porifera, and Actinozoa, amounting to 1,340 specimens, were completed during the latter half of the year, and I cannot speak too highly of this excellent piece of work. The majority of the objects are mounted on black stands, of which 2,000 were made by contract for this purpose, and are also legibly labelled. The Echinodermata are in hand, and, with the Crustacea, will shortly be completed. In his report Mr. Whitelegge indicates certain groups but poorly represented in the Museum.

The *Ethnology* has so completely outgrown the small annex and gallery allotted to it that some additional space is imperatively required. I emphasise this by stating that nearly half our Australian Ethnology is unexhibited and in store; and what is on view, both of this and that representing the South Pacific Islands (of which we have a particularly fine collection), is so crowded that not only is it impossible for the public to view the exhibits with ease, but it is almost impossible to keep them free from insect life. One officer's time is almost wholly taken up in the latter duty, and this in itself is a heavy tax on our reduced staff. You will remember that some months ago I submitted to you a proposal to transfer the whole of the Ethnology to another part of the building, but further reflection has convinced me that this will hardly better matters. The importance that the Australian section, as a portion of the history of the Continent, is daily assuming demands that it shall receive more liberal consideration, especially if it is to keep pace with the fine collections of a similar nature in other Colonial Museums. The only solution that I now see is an extension of the building.

I am desirous of instituting a collection of vegetable substances showing the food-stuffs and economic materials of our Aborigines, and a nucleus has already been formed. Presentations in this direction will gladly be welcomed.

A very important presentation in this Sub-department, was the fine set of weapons and implements of the Alligator River Tribes, Northern Territory, and numerous urns and vases from the burial mounds of Arkansas, U.S.A., given by the New South Wales Commission of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. The Secretary (Mr. S. Sinclair) has also presented a series of Ethnological objects obtained by him in the New Hebrides, that have enriched those we already possess from these islands, and he has described

described a number of the specimens in a paper to be published, with the permission of the Trustees, in the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales.

The *Numismatical Collection* still remains small, but it is one that I hope to see grow as time goes on. At present, such specimens as you possess are unexhibited. During the past year two very fine bronze medals were presented by the Corporation of London, as detailed in Mr. A. J. North's Report. Mr. C. P. Hyman, who exhibited largely at Chicago, has kindly offered to arrange our collection when space is available.

The *Historical Collection*, although small like the Numismatical, and similarly accommodated, contains many historical relics of importance, and we even possess material to largely increase it did space permit.

A really great addition has been made in the acquisition of what are known as the "Cook Relics," transferred to the Board's custody by the Government of New South Wales. The articles have been placed temporarily in eight table-cases at the south end of the upper main hall. The declared value is £1,100. These relics of the great circumnavigator, Captain James Cook, R.N., F.R.S., were purchased, on a statutory declaration, by the New South Wales Government, partly from the surviving relatives of Mrs. Elizabeth Cook, the circumnavigator's widow, viz., Mr. John Mackrell, of Clapham, London; the Rev. Canon Frederick Bennett, M.A., Vicar of Maddington, County Wilts; and Rear-Admiral H. M. C. Alexander, R.N. Certain other articles were presented by Mr. William Adams, F.R.C.S., Engl., of London, and Mr. E. N. Brown, of Melbourne. The old Wedgwood medallions accompanying the collection were purchased chiefly from a Mr. Rathbone, of London.

The general collection of *Minerals* and *Rocks* was formerly displayed at the south end of the upper main hall, and in sundry cases scattered about the Museum, whilst the Australian specimens were placed in table cases on the floor of the geological hall. The whole series has now been most carefully gone over by Mr. Thomas Cooksey, B.Sc., Ph.D., in a great measure re-registered, and transferred to the new lower or mineral gallery. The specimens, to the number of 5,000, are all arranged on black blocks, provided for the purpose by contract, and fully labelled. The majority of the Minerals are foreign, the strictly Australian being very poorly represented. This should not be, and I would respectfully urge that steps be at once taken to rectify the anomaly. With the exception of the Silicates, the classification adopted has been according to Metallic Elements. The Silicates are arranged after the system of Prof. E. S. Dana.

A very fine exchange of Zeolites from the basalt quarries around Melbourne, was effected with Mr. Sheridan-Knowles, of that city.

Work in connection with *Palæontology* has made very little progress during the past year. The duties I have periodically been called upon to perform within that period—duties, I may add, that have become a pleasure, alloyed, however, with regret at the cause therefor—prevented me giving to my own special subject that attention its importance demands. As, however, these facts are perfectly within your cognisance, I need offer no further explanation, and only hope that my next Report may show a large record of work in this direction.

The number of specimens acquired and registered during the year is:—

By exchange	139
By presentation	310

Four years ago the whole Palæontological Collection, except the remains of the extinct Marsupialia, was withdrawn from public view in consequence of structural alterations to the building. The Foreign and Australian Collections have now been restored to the case drawers, and preparation for their exhibition in the case tops has commenced. A number of the large specimens has been suitably mounted and placed in the wall cases. This will be continued as the year progresses. Nine pedestals have been provided for the large plaster reproductions of type crania, and placed in the geological hall. The latter will be transferred shortly. The five desk table cases occupying the floor at the end of the lower main hall will be transferred to the same room, for the reception of fossil vertebrata. These cases, with two other long similar ones already existing in the geological hall, will be provided with slope fittings during next year out of the recent appropriation.

I submit herewith details of the work done in the various Sub-departments by the officers in charge, with their remarks on the same.

I have, &c.,
R. ETHERIDGE, Junr.,
Curator.

To the Curator,—

APPENDIX I.—(A).

Sir,

Herewith I have the honour to hand you the Annual Report for 1894 of the collections under my charge.

I am, &c.,
EDGAR R. WAITE.

Mammals.

Beyond some slight additions, the collection of exhibited Mammals remains unchanged. A little more space will soon be available consequent on the removal of the Invertebrate Collection to the new gallery. It will then be possible to place the mammals together, they, at present, being much scattered.

The collection of Australian Mammals is a good one; it is, however, too crowded to be considered well displayed. The available space is far too small, and unless the exhibit be confined to one, or, at most two, examples of each species, it will not be possible to improve matters.

The collection of Foreign Mammals is very poor in point of species, nor can one foresee much possible extension in this direction. Small cases have been fitted up in which special families are represented, for example: the *Sciuridæ*, *Viverridæ*, *Mustelidæ*, and *Lemuridæ*.

It is intended to shortly reinstate the collection of Bats withdrawn from exhibition some time ago, but fresh specimens will be required before a satisfactory series can be displayed.

The

The Skin Collection has been entirely overhauled and classified, and is now in admirable condition, both as to preservation and means of reference.

During the year the collection has been enriched as follows :—

By purchase...	6
By exchange	6
By presentation	41
By collection	1
	54

Among the donations may be specially mentioned, specimens from the Zoological Society of New South Wales, as heretofore, and several kangaroos from Mr. J. A. Boyd. The principal purchase was four tree kangaroos from the Bloomfield River, Q., being the material used when writing the paper "*Observations on Dendrolagus bennettianus*, De Vis," published in P.L.S., N.S.W., IX, p. 571, pls. XLII and XLIII.

Reptiles and Batrachians.

All the Reptiles and Batrachians have been temporarily withdrawn from exhibition, and before being placed in the gallery newly allotted to them, they will be entirely remounted. In the majority of cases new specimens will be substituted.

The work of remounting the Lizards has been commenced. The Australian species are tolerably represented, but the Foreign collection is extremely meagre, therefore exchanges might advantageously be negotiated with foreign Museums.

Hitherto Snakes have been represented only by spirit specimens. Reptiles thus preserved are unsatisfactory and unrecognisable by the public. In a country like this, where venomous snakes are so common, it is of the highest importance that great facilities should be afforded to all classes for becoming acquainted with the aspect of, at least, the more common and venomous species. A series of coloured casts has, therefore, been commenced, which in time it is hoped to make complete. Living or freshly-killed and undamaged snakes of all kinds are required for the purpose. The public would greatly facilitate the work by bringing specimens.

The Foreign Collection of Batrachians is very poor. As the *Ecaudata* (Frogs and Toads) alone are represented in Australia, the Museum is almost devoid of the *Caudata* (Salamanders and Newts) and *Apoda* (limbless Batrachians). A request for Batrachians should, therefore, accompany that for foreign lizards.

The following have been registered during the year :—

By purchase...	15
By exchange	2
By presentation	122
By old collection	4
	143

In addition to Museum work, small collections from the Macleay and Queensland Museums have been examined, resulting in a second paper on Australian *Typhlopidæ*. An article on *Aspidites ramsayi*, Macleay, has also been published.

Fishes.

Although spirit specimens are necessary for scientific purposes, fishes preserved in this manner are scarcely suitable objects for public exhibition. A series of the more common food-fishes of the Colony has been mounted, and it is intended to extend this collection, as the interest evinced by visitors shows that such a series is needed and appreciated.

The total number of Fishes received during the year is shown below :—

By purchase...	21
By presentation	89
By old collection	3
By collection	33
	146

The purchases are mainly small numbers of specimens kindly brought from Lord Howe Island by Mr. T. R. Icely, J.P., who encourages the collection by small payments on our behalf. My colleague, Mr. Whitelegge, has presented a number of fishes, furnishing matter for a short article, "*New or rare fishes from Maroubra, N.S.W.*," published in P.L.S., N.S.W., IX, p. 215, pl. XVII.

Skeletons.

The amount of space available for Osteological preparations is so small that very little can be done to improve the collections at present.

The articulator has prepared the following :—

By purchase...	3
By exchange	4
By presentation	9
By old collection	14
	30

To

To the Curator,— APPENDIX I.—(B).

Sir,

I have the honour to herewith hand you the Annual Report for 1894, detailing the work done in the Sub-department Aves.

I am, &c.,
A. J. NORTH.

THE specimens of Birds, Nests, and Eggs, determined and registered during the year, have been as follows:—

By purchase ...	4
By collection ...	162
By exchange ...	86
By presentation	324
From old collection ...	100
	676

Owing to the stoppage of purchases and the discontinuance of collecting expeditions, no very important acquisitions have been made to the Ornithological collections during the year. As anticipated in my last year's Report, the depleted state of the duplicate collection rendered it impossible to make any exchanges worthy of note with other Museums, and until funds are available for the purchase and collecting of specimens it cannot be expected that any of our foreign desiderata will be added to the collection. At the present time we are depending entirely upon donations of specimens from the public, supplemented by an occasional day's collecting in the neighbourhood of Sydney.

The principal acquisitions consist of specimens of *Spatula clypeata* and *Urodynamis taitensis*, presented by the Hon. C. R. Swayne, Her Britannic Majesty's Resident at the Gilbert and Ellice Groups, and an adult male of Newton's Bower-bird (*Prionodura newtoniana*) received in exchange.

The collection is in a good state of preservation, and during the year the Taxidermist has prepared and mounted, among others, several large groups of birds, making a valuable addition to that most interesting and instructive portion of the bird gallery, the Group Collection. Donations of nests *in situ*, which are not already represented, together with the parent birds and eggs, would be very acceptable, especially those from the coastal scrubs of the northern rivers. The Nest Collection has been re-arranged and named, a number of species in the Old Collection determined and registered, and tickets in both the Australian and Foreign Collections renewed. Small collections of mounted specimens of birds have been sent to the School of Arts, Kangaroo Valley, and the Technical College, Ultimo, also collections of skins and eggs to the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu, and the Athens Museum, Greece. During the year a large number of specimens in the Foreign Skin Collection has been condemned as useless, written off the registers and destroyed; and in many instances in the old Australian Collection historic specimens, but of which there is only a single representative, ought to be unmounted, carefully preserved, and replaced by fresh or more recent examples.

At the request of the Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, I prepared a "List of the Insectivorous Birds of New South Wales." This paper gives a reference to where a description and figure of each species may be found, its distribution over the Colony, vernacular and local nomenclature, nidification, and whether beneficial or harmful to the orchardist and agriculturist. During the year also a "Catalogue of the Australian Birds," Part IV, Picariæ, Sub-order Halcyones, by E. P. Ramsay, LL.D., has been published.

To the Curator,— APPENDIX I.—(C).

Sir,

I have the honour to herewith submit the Annual Report of the Entomological Sub-department for 1894.

I have, &c.,
F. A. A. SKUSE.

The number of additions registered during the year amounts to 2,196 specimens representing about 800 species, classified as under:—

By purchase ...	9
By collection ...	60
By exchange ...	1,187
By presentation ...	940
Total ...	2,196

The acquisitions for the past year include a large number of interesting and valuable specimens, which might, however, have been enormously augmented had funds permitted the purchase of notable collections, and time been available for personal research by field excursions. Duties appertaining to the arrangement of the Invertebrate Gallery have largely contributed to the preclusion of collecting expeditions, but it is to be hoped that facilities for these will be afforded when opportunity offers. Local species are becoming more rare, if not dying out, yearly, as the land becomes denuded of its primeval flora, and systematic collecting in the near future is of the utmost importance. Not only are very many local insects not represented in the collection, but it is desirable to replenish the store of duplicates for the purpose of exchange. Regarding insect representatives from the other Colonies, particularly Queensland, I regret to have to report that our collection is singularly deficient in them. This is no doubt in part due to the especial attention our collectors have devoted to vertebrate animals during their expeditions. In the meantime, numerous collectors from Europe and America have visited these colonies, the result being that the difficulty of access to type specimens is considerably increased yearly. Our collection of Australian Lepidoptera, for instance, is very poor in Queensland species, and it was with this knowledge that I sought the consent of the Trustees to prepare an exchange list in order that the acquisition of specimens might be facilitated by means of communication with other Museums and Entomologists, who would doubtless be willing to assist in making our collection more perfect. In the absence of systematic collecting, systematic exchange is the only method of making the collection complete, without resorting to the purchase of specimens.

The

The completion of the Entomological exhibition cases in the new invertebrate gallery towards the latter end of the year enabled me to proceed with the display of specimens. More than 1,000 typical examples have been already arranged and labelled. The collection of Australian Insects as far as New South Wales species are concerned will be representative, and the collections of Foreign Coleoptera and Lepidoptera, the finest yet placed upon exhibition in the Museum. Life-histories of as many species as possible will be illustrated by actual examples of their metamorphoses, and some of these are completed. The time necessarily devoted to the mounting and careful preparation of specimens, and the renaming and relabelling of the Old Collection in a great measure impedes the progress of rearrangement. A large number of specimens has to be cleaned and remounted during the course of rearranging, and label-writing occupies considerable time where species have to be uniformly ticketed by thousands. In limiting the exhibition collection to about 6,000 typical species, the space at disposal should include a fairly representative display of insects. Owing to the injurious effect of light upon many specimens, they must be retained in the cabinets, and it will not be advisable to expose unique or type specimens.

None of the collections have suffered from the depredation of insect pests, having been carefully overhauled at frequent intervals, and everything is in good order.

An illustrated paper by me entitled, "On a variety of *Heteronympha merope*, Fab.," has been forwarded for publication to the Entomological Society, London.

To the Curator,— APPENDIX I.—(D)

Sir,

I have the honour to report to you as follows upon the Conchological work performed during 1894 and upon the present state of the collections under my charge.

I have, &c.,
CHARLES HEDLEY.

Work performed.—During the period under review, though accessions from purchase or collecting have been insignificant, the collections have yet grown considerably by gift and exchange.

To Professor R. Tate we are indebted for a series of rare species, mostly described by himself, from South Australia; recently discovered snails from New Zealand were contributed by Mr. R. Murdoch; Dr. J. C. Cox furnished us with a named set of Australian chitons, the fruits of special study upon a difficult group; Sir W. Macgregor presented the mollusca collected on several exploring expeditions into the interior of New Guinea; Mr. W. W. Froggatt gave a valuable series of land shells, collected by himself in Western Australia, Queensland, and New Guinea.

By exchange we acquired an important suite of named South Australian bivalves from Dr. Verco; a rich collection of Japanese shells from the Imperial Museum, Tokio; and some needed New Zealand shells from Mr. C. Spencer. Details of less important receipts will be enumerated in another place.

During the year a new system of registration has been inaugurated. All incoming and outgoing specimens have been entered, but the registration has not yet been made retrospective. After reducing to order the donations and exchanges referred to, my principal occupation has been classifying and mounting such Australasian species as I could exhume from various cases and cabinets where they were stored. This work was continued from last year and is not yet finished. The closing months of the year were spent in transferring the Australasian Shells from the upper main hall to the new gallery, preparatory to rearranging them there in the balustrade and intermediate cases. The Foreign Shells left in the upper main hall were reclassified.

Students of the Mollusca calling at the Museum have been assisted with names of specimens and other desired information.

Pressure of work has postponed the investigation of many inviting subjects encountered in the routine of daily work. Several species new to science stand upon my shelves awaiting description and illustration. The results of hours snatched from the administration of collections are embodied in the following Conchological papers issued by the Linnean Society of New South Wales.

(1) Description of *Calliostoma purpureo-cinctum*, a new Australian marine shell. P.L.S. N.S.W. (2), IX, p. 35, with figure in text.
(2) On some naked Australian Marine Mollusca. Pt. I. *Op. cit.* pp. 126-8. Pl. VII.
(3) The Land Molluscan Fauna of British New Guinea. 2nd Suppl. *Op. cit.* pp. 384-92. Pls. XXIV-XXVI.
(4) Notes on Australian Shipworms. *Op. cit.* pp. 501-5 Pl. XXXII.

The specimens registered during 1894, were acquired as follows:—

By purchase ...	4
By collection ...	120
By exchange ...	1,120
By presentation	1,426
	2,670

State of the Collections.—The dry collections are divisible into shells mounted on glass and labelled ready for immediate exhibition, and an unknown quantity still in store. Time has not allowed of cataloguing the former, which will be displayed for the inspection of the public during 1895. With some gaps it will be found to contain a tolerably representative series of the mollusca of Australasia. The Foreign Collection may practically be said to be unmounted, the fragment now on view being faunistically and systematically incomplete. In store is an heterogeneous assortment acquired by purchase or exchange in past years from various collectors. The specimens are mostly unnamed and largely duplicate each other, but will yield to a laborious scrutiny much valuable material. Until this store is examined the Museum will continue to acquire specimens at the risk of afterwards finding them already here in our possession. After such examination numerous duplicates will be available for exchange. It is considered

that

that years of work must ensue before the officer in charge can state how many and what species the Museum collections contain. When our wants are known many friends of the Institution have promised to assist in satisfying them.

Of the spirit collections I have made but a cursory inspection, and find them to consist, firstly, of an excellent series of Cephalopoda, well-mounted and preserved, and named by Mr. E. A. Smith, of the British Museum; secondly, of a small collection of Gasteropoda, &c., in which common species (procurable in a few minutes' walk from the Museum itself) are unrepresented. We are totally unable to supply the requests of foreign correspondents in this direction.

To the Curator,— APPENDIX I.—(E).

Sir,

I have the honour to herewith submit my Report for the past year.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS WHITELEGGE.

The numbers of specimens acquired have been as follows:—

Ascidians...	2	Collected.
Vermes ...	16	Presented.
" ...	4	Collected.
Crustacea	25	Presented.
"	5	Purchased.
"	48	Collected.
Echinodermata ...	26	Presented.
"	6	Exchange.
"	13	Collected.
Cœlenterata	59	Presented.
"	5	Purchased.
"	11	Collected.
Fungus ...	1	Presented.
Total ...	221	

It is to be noticed that there has been a considerable falling off in the receipt of specimens from outside sources as compared with previous years, which may be accounted for from the fact that purchases and collecting have been temporarily discontinued, owing to lack of funds. Notwithstanding this, a very large number of Marine Invertebrates has been collected during my leisure time, which has not been registered, chiefly on account of the extra duties in preparing specimens for exhibition in the new gallery. The Invertebrata under my charge have now been entirely removed from their former position in the upper main hall.

In this respect, among the specimens determined, labelled, and mounted during the last twelve months, may be enumerated as follows:—

100 models of Foraminifera.
300 species of dried Sponges; 570 specimens.
60 species of dried Gorgonias; 95 specimens.
304 species of Corals; 400 specimens.
6 species of dried Antipathes.
128 models of Sea Anemones and Corals.

and approximately amounting in all to 1,340 specimens.

In addition to the foregoing, chiefly comprising dried specimens, there is also a very extensive collection of spirit specimens still awaiting examination, mounting, and naming when suitable bottles are available.

The Foraminifera will be found to be fairly well represented by models and a series of microscopic preparations. The same cannot be said of the Radiolaria. I would suggest that these could be represented by either models or photographs, the objects in themselves being too minute for exhibition.

The collection of dried Sponges is tolerably complete, and the Corals, though well represented, could be added to considerably were permission granted to acquire specimens commonly offered for sale in Sydney. This remark also applies to the Gorgonias, Hydrocorallines, and in a lesser degree to the Echinodermata.

The collection of Hydromedusæ, or Hydroid Zoophytes, is fairly extensive, and a characteristic series is being placed on exhibition.

The Syphomedusæ or Jelly-fishes in the collection offer a very poor representation of the species occurring in Port Jackson and the vicinity. This can only be remedied by preserving examples in special fluids as soon as collected, and, as they are seasonal in their appearance, it would involve considerable time and attention before anything like an adequate collection could be acquired.

The Ctenophora and Siphonophora can only be well represented by affording the necessary opportunities for collecting them at such times as they become prevalent on the coast. In the meantime, it might be advisable to exhibit photographic reproductions of typical examples of these forms.

In consequence of the limited exhibition space at my disposal, it is impossible to display the whole of the collection under my charge, and many fine specimens are, therefore, unavoidably omitted.

To

To the Curator,—

Sir,

APPENDIX I.—(F).

I have the honour to hand you the Ethnological Report for the year 1894.

I have, &c.,
A. J. NORTH.

The additions to this collection during 1894 were acquired as follows:—

By purchase ...	9
By exchange ...	89
By presentation	451
By collection ...	99
From old collection ...	2
	650

An unusually large number of specimens has been registered during the year, which is due chiefly to the valuable donation received from the New South Wales Commission of the Chicago Exposition. This collection consists of various articles of pre-historic pottery, principally urns and vases, exhumed from the mounds of Arkansas, and flint arrow-heads from Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Tennessee States, North America, all of which were previously unrepresented; also a number of Australian Aboriginal weapons from Port Essington. Another important acquisition was received by exchange from the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu. It consists of many articles illustrative of the Ethnology of the Sandwich Islands, among which may be specially pointed out two feather head ornaments made by the ancient noble women of Hawaii, and now of great value. Ninety-nine specimens were collected by the Secretary, Mr. S. Sinclair, during a visit to the New Hebrides, of which several were previously unrepresented in the collection. Some of these are described in a paper, "Notes on a Visit to the Island of Erromanga," by Mr. Sinclair, published in the "Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales."

Consequent upon the requests made by the then Acting-Curator, the nucleus of an interesting addition to this collection has been formed during the year. It consists of the various food substances used by the Aborigines of Australia, principally dried roots, seeds, stone-fruits, and nuts.

On account of the overcrowded state of the cases in the ethnological gallery referred to in my reports for the past four years, all the acquisitions made to this collection during the year, with the exception of the pre-historic pottery and flint spear-heads from North America, had to be stored. This is to be regretted, for not only are many interesting additions inaccessible to visitors, but the risk of the specimens being attacked by boring insects is considerably increased, and more especially now with a reduced staff, when only a limited amount of attention can be given to them.

To the Curator,—

Sir,

APPENDIX I.—(G).

I have the honour to hand you a Report on the Numismatical and Historical Collections for the year 1894.

I have, &c.,
A. J. NORTH.

The only additions to the Numismatical collection consist of two bronze medals presented by the Corporation of the City of London—one struck in commemoration of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York to the City of London on the occasion of their marriage, 6th July, 1893; the other to commemorate the visit of His Majesty the King of Denmark to the City of London on the 8th July of the same year.

By far the most important and valuable acquisition to the Historical collection was received during the year through the Hon. the Premier and Chief Secretary, from the Government of New South Wales. This consists of 184 articles known as the "Cook Relics," that were obtained at various times by the Agent-General in London on behalf of this Colony. The greater portion of these specimens, a list of which appears in Appendix VI, were purchased from the surviving relatives of the great circumnavigator. In addition to many articles used by Captain Cook on board the "Resolution" and "Discovery," and specimens collected by him during his three voyages, are some beautiful old Wedgwood medallions of Sir Joseph Banks, the celebrated botanist, and Dr. Daniel Solander, the naturalist, who accompanied this world-renowned discoverer on his expeditions. This unique and most interesting addition has been properly displayed in eight table cases at the south end of the upper main hall, want of space, as previously adverted to, rendering it impossible to exhibit it in the ethnological hall. Several minor donations have also been received, the specimens registered during the year being

By presentation ... 191

To the Curator,—

Sir,

APPENDIX I.—(H).

I have the honour of submitting the report of the Mineralogical Sub-Department for the year 1894.

I have, &c.,
THOMAS COOKSEY.

Good progress has been made with the new gallery, and all minerals previously on exhibition in other parts of the building have now been placed in their proper positions. About 5,000 specimens of minerals and rocks are already in the gallery, the greater number of which are foreign. This disparity is gradually being lessened, but we are still in want of typical Australian specimens from the most important mining districts. From Broken Hill, for example, we have a very poor collection of silver ores

and

and accompanying minerals. I have sent several letters to the managers of mines in this district, and received some replies promising contributions, but up to the present I have not been favoured with any specimens.

I might here perhaps be allowed to remind anyone into whose hands this Report may fall that any specimens sent to the Museum would be very thankfully received. By this means the collection can be very materially assisted to become, what it should be, as truly representative as possible.

One general collection of Australian and Foreign specimens has been made. The minerals, with the exception of the silicates, have been classified according to the metallic elements contained in them, as it was thought that this classification would be much more useful to the general public as a reference collection. In arranging the silicates, however, I have followed the classification given by E. S. Dana in "A System of Mineralogy," published in 1892.

A series of Italian rocks (about 500) has been placed separately and arranged as far as possible, according to their geological age. The remaining rock specimens have been classified according to their mineralogical constitution.

Several old cases have been placed in the basement, and used as a store for duplicate specimens.

Two thousand one hundred and forty-nine mineral specimens have been registered during the year, which have been obtained as follows:—

By donation	63
By exchange	85
By purchase	13
By collection	3
From old collection	1,985
	2,149

Forty-nine specimens have been sent away, principally to Mr. R. Sheridan-Knowles, of Victoria, Rev. Bro. Claudius of Parramatta, and Mr. F. M'Knight of Melbourne.

The best specimens acquired during the year were obtained by exchange from Mr. R. Sheridan-Knowles. They consisted chiefly of a collection of zeolites from Collingwood and Richmond, Victoria, among which were specimens of *Phacolite*, *Phillipsite*, *Analcite*, *Hyalite*, *Calcite*, *Ferrocalcite*, *Siderite*, *Aragonite*, *Magnesite*, &c., the whole forming a most acceptable addition.

A specimen of a hydrous sulphate of alumina, magnesia, and manganese has been sent to me by Mr. Rienits, who obtained it from the vicinity of Mount Victoria. A complete analysis of this specimen has been made by myself, which proves it to be *Pickeringite* (E. S. Dana, "A System of Mineralogy," 1892, p. 953). This is, as far as I am aware, the first reported occurrence of this mineral in New South Wales, and perhaps also in Australia.

APPENDIX I.—(J).

LIST OF THE MUSEUM STAFF AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE YEAR 1894.

No. at beginning of year.	No. at end of year.	Name and Office.	Date of appointment to present position.	Date of first appointment in the Museum.
1	1	Edward P. Ramsay, Curator, resigned, but retained in another capacity.	22 Sept., 1874	
2	2	Sutherland Sinclair, Secretary	11 Sept., 1882	
3	3	Robert Etheridge, Assistant in Palæontology, now Curator.	18 April, 1887	
4	4	Thomas Whitelegge, Scientific Assistant	1 July, 1887	27 Aug., 1883
5	5	Frederick A. A. Skuse do do	15 Oct., 1890	
6	6	Alfred J. North do do	1 Aug., 1891	22 Nov., 1886
7	7	Thomas Cooksey do do	9 May, 1892	
8	8	Edgar R. Waite do do	17 April, 1893	
9	9	Charles Hedley do do (temporary appointment).	1 April, 1891	1 April, 1891
10	10	Henry Barnes, Articulator, Modeller, and Photographer.	15 March, 1860	
11	11	J. A. Thorpe, Taxidermist	5 June, 1869	
12	12	Robert Barnes, Carpenter	— 1866	
13	13	Benton Lucas, Assistant Carpenter...	10 May, 1887	1 March, 1883
14	14	Henry Barnes, junior, Assistant Articulator, &c. ...	1 Oct., 1888	— 1878
15	15	William H. Hill, Clerk	1 Jan., 1891	1 Nov., 1884
.....	16	Fred. Kippax, Messenger	1 Aug., 1894	5 „ 1888
16	17	Michael O'Grady, Attendant	— 1854	
17	18	Richard Hillsdon, „	1 Jan., 1888	12 Sept., 1887
18	19	Robert Grant, Attendant and Taxidermist ...	12 Jan., 1892	— 1888
19	20	Mrs. A. Dashwood, Attendant	1 Sept., 1882	
20	21	Mrs. K. Lovell, „	1 April, 1889	
21	22	Samuel Long, Night Watchman	7 June, 1893	7 Dec., 1891
.....	23	Robert Long, „	5 April, 1894	

APPENDIX II.

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1894.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balances from last year—		
Endowment and Special Funds	75 1 9	
Appropriation	394 1 0	
		469 2 9
From Colonial Treasurer—		
Statutory endowment	1,000 0 0	
Parliamentary appropriation	4,509 0 0	
		5,509 0 0
From sale of Publications—		
Coloured plates of eggs	20 16 6	
General	3 8 11	
		24 5 5
From sale of old material—		
Boat	3 0 0	
Garden seats	1 0 0	
Lamps	1 0 0	
		5 0 0
From Savings Bank—		
Interest on deposit	.....	1 9 8
	£	6,008 17 10

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries—		
Curator	548 0 0	
Secretary	375 0 0	
Scientific assistants	1,325 0 0	
Office staff	193 6 8	
Skilled workmen	796 10 0	
Attendants	405 0 0	
Night-watchmen	149 13 5	
Miscellaneous	43 1 3	
		3,835 11 4
Expense of opening on Sundays	112 10 0	
Allowance to Curator for quarters	200 0 0	
		312 10 0
Purchase and collection of specimens	32 6 5	
Purchase of books and periodicals	149 0 8	
Purchase of chemicals and spirits	14 12 9	
		195 19 10
Show-cases, repairs, and fittings	164 12 3	
Cases in Geological Hall (special vote)	471 9 0	
		636 1 3
Scientific catalogues, Museum Records, and Printing	.....	243 18 0
Specimen bottles and boxes	0 9 3	
Furniture and minor repairs	48 2 5	
Freights and travelling expenses	44 3 10	
		92 15 6
Miscellaneous expenses—		
Taxidermist's materials, stationery, and stores	36 11 9	
Insurance	53 3 6	
Uniforms	8 9 6	
Sundries and petty expenses	32 7 5	
		130 12 2
Colouring plates for "Catalogue of Nests and Eggs"	.....	50 18 6
Repaid to Colonial Treasurer—		
Unpaid balances of voted salaries	.....	90 19 3
Balances—		
Endowment and Special Funds	300 8 3	
Appropriation	119 3 9	
		419 12 0
	£	6,008 17 10

Examined and found correct, 5 February, 1895,—

J. NORTON,
J. BELISARIO.

APPENDIX III.

ATTENDANCE OF THE TRUSTEES DURING 1894.

Crown Trustee.

J. C. Cox, Esq., M.D., F.L.S. 13

Official Trustees.

His Honour the Chief Justice 0
The Honourable the Colonial Secretary 0
The Honourable the Attorney-General 0
The Honourable the Colonial Treasurer 0
The Auditor-General 9
The Collector of Customs 0
The President of the Medical Board 0

Elective Trustees.

J. Belisario, Esq., D.D.S. 11
A. Liversidge, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.... 8
The Honourable Jas. Norton, LL.D., M.L.C. 10
Sir Alfred Roberts, M.R.C.S., Knt.* 0
H. H. B. Bradley, Esq. 6
Charles Moore, Esq., F.L.S., F.Z.S. 6
The Honourable P. G. King, M.L.C. 4
W. D. Campbell Williams, Esq., L.R.C.P., London, &c. ... 7
W. A. Haswell, Esq., D.Sc. 6
T. W. Edgeworth David, Esq., B.A. 9
James R. Hill, Esq. 4
J. T. Wilson, Esq., M.B. 8
The Honourable S. H. Hyam, M.L.C. 6

Number of Board Meetings during the year—11 ordinary, 2 special.

* Resigned.

APPENDIX IV.

I.—ATTENDANCE OF VISITORS DURING 1894.

	Week-days.	Sundays.	Total.
January	8,470	2,683	11,153
February...	5,559	2,055	7,614
March	8,952	2,090	11,042
April	6,395	3,179	9,574
May	8,309	3,010	11,319
June	6,801	3,304	10,105
Jnly	7,645	3,861	11,506
August	6,763	3,111	9,874
September	6,404	3,399	9,803
October	8,447	2,483	10,930
November	5,816	2,118	7,934
December	6,685	3,031	9,716
Totals for the year 1894 ...	86,246	34,324	120,570

II.—COMPARISON OF ATTENDANCE OF VISITORS DURING FOURTEEN YEARS.

	Week-days.			Sundays.		
	Number.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number.	Increase.	Decrease.
1881	73,995	.....	.....	41,660	.....	.....
1882	81,596	7,601	.....	52,505	10,645	.....
1883	86,114	4,518	.....	51,287	.....	1,018
1884	81,653	.....	4,461	44,387	.....	6,900
1885	82,594	941	.....	43,918	.....	469
1886	85,972	3,378	.....	41,259	.....	2,659
1887	85,931	.....	41	36,868	.....	4,391
1888	89,028	3,097	.....	40,337	3,469	.....
1889	92,858	3,830	.....	45,552	5,215	.....
1890	87,900	.....	4,958	36,824	.....	8,728
1891	91,910	4,010	.....	40,935	4,111	.....
1892	94,438	2,528	.....	36,263	.....	4,672
1893*	81,551	.....	12,887	30,776	.....	5,487
1894	86,246	4,695	.....	34,324	3,548	.....

* Partially closed for repairs during 1893.

APPENDIX V.

RETURN OF SPECIMENS ACQUIRED DURING 1894.

Class.	By Donation.	By Purchase.	By Collection.	By Exchange.	Sent out in return Exchange.
Mammals	41	6	1	6	65
Skeletons	9	3	.....	4	3
Aves, including Nests and Eggs	324	4	162	86	353
Reptilia	122	15	.....	2	57
Pisces	89	21	33	.....	6
Insecta	940	9	60	1,187	13
Mollusca	1,426	4	120	1,120	1,285
Other Invertebrata	126	10	78	6	23
Fossils and Casts	310	.....	.....	139	20
Minerals	63	13	3	85	105
Ethnological and Historical	642	9	99	89	39
Miscellaneous	10	.....	.....	.....	42

APPENDIX VI.

DONATIONS OF SPECIMENS TO THE MUSEUM.

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.
MAMMALIA.		
Mr. C. F. Bolton	3	Tompson's Rat—*Mus tompsoni.*
Mr. J. A. Boyd	3	Agile Wallaby—*Macropus agilis.*
Do	1	Branded Wallaby—*Macropus stigmaticus.*
Do	1	Skull of Agile Wallaby—*Macropus agilis.*
Mr. W. Curtis	1	Flying Opossum—*Acrobates pygmæus.*
Mrs. Dunn	1	do do
Mr. W. S. Dun	2	Grey-headed Flying-fox—*Pteropus poliocephalus.*
Mr. E. Duncan	1	Monkey—*Cercopithecus, sp.*
Mr. John Elliott	1	Grey-headed Flying-fox—*Pteropus poliocephalus.*
Mr. W. D. Filmer	1	Black Rat—*Mus rattus.*
Mr. A. Freeman	1	do do
Mr. S. Greville	1	Flying Opossum—*Acrobates pygmæus.*
Mr. J. H. Greville	1	do do
Mr. R. Grant	1	Long-nosed Bandicoot—*Perameles nasuta.*
Do	1	Black Rat—*Mus rattus.*
Mr. J. R. Hill	3	Long-nosed Bandicoot—*Perameles nasuta.*
Mr. R. Helms	5	Schreibers' Bat—*Miniopterus schreibersii.*
Do	1	Australian Water Rat—*Hydromys chrysogaster.*
Mr. S. Hunter	1	Yellow-bellied Flying Opossum—*Petaurus australis.*
Mr. C. J. M'Master	2	Kangaroo (fœtal)—*Macropus, sp.*
Do	1	Yellow-bellied Bat—*Taphozous flaviventris.*
Mr. A. Ollé	1	Long-nosed Bandicoot—*Perameles nasuta.*
Mr. F. H. P. Ramsay	2	Young Opossum—*Trichosurus vulpecula.*
Dr. E. P. Ramsay	1	Brush-tailed Pouched Rat—*Phascologale penicillata.*
Mr. A. M. N. Rose	1	Black Rat—*Mus rattus.*
Do	1	Long-nosed Bandicoot—*Perameles nasuta.*
Mr. C. H. Roberts	1	Lamb (deformed).
Miss Ida Salter	1	Sugar Squirrel—*Petaurus breviceps.*
Mr. J. A. Thorpe	1	Short-nosed Bandicoot—*Perameles obesula.*
Mr. C. F. Wakely	1	Platypus—*Ornithorhynchus anatinus.*
Mr. Abdul Wade	2	Bactrian Camel—*Camelus bactrianus.*
N.S.W. Zoological Society	1	Civet—*Viverra civetta.*
Do do	1	Spider Monkey—*Ateles, sp.*
AVES.		
Mr. H. J. Ackland	29	Grey-backed Silver-eyes—*Zosterops cærulescens.*
Do	1	Spine-billed Honey Eater—*Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris.*
Mr. G. W. Alley	1	Black Satin Bower Bird—*Ptilonorhynchus violasceus.*
Mr. E. D. Atkinson	6	Grey-backed Silver-eye—*Zosterops cærulescens.*
Mr. E. L. Atkinson	2	do do
Mr. C. F. Bolton	1	Lanceolated Honey-eater—*Plectorhyncha lanceolata.*
Mr. Alfred Cook	1	Common Starling—*Sturnus vulgaris.*
Dr. Cullen	1	Flinder's Cuckoo—*Eudynamis cyanocephala.*
Mr. J. M. Cantle	1	Yellow-necked Mangrove Bittern—*Butoroides flavicollis.*
Do	1	Thick-billed do do *B. macrorhynchus.*
Do	4	Golden Plovers—*Charadius fulvus.*
Do	2	Marsh Terns—*Hydrochelidon hybrida.*
Do	1	Pied Cormorant—*Graculus varius.*
Do	1	Marsh Tringa—*Limnocinclus acuminatus.*
Do	1	Grey-rumped Sandpiper—*Totanus incanus.*
Mr. W. S. Day	2	Bridled Honey-eaters—*Ptilotis frenata.*
Do	1	Nest of do do
Do	2	Eggs of do do
Do	1	Nest of Queensland Cat Bird—*Ailuroedus maculosus.*
AVES—*continued.*		
Mr. W. S. Day	1	Nest of Long-tailed Pigeon—*Macropygia phasianella.*
Do	1	Egg of do do
Mr. John Eadie	2	Great Brown King-fishers—*Dacelo gigas.*
Do	1	Pied Grallina—*Grallina picata.*
Mr. R. Etheridge	2	Brown Gerygone—*Gerygone fusca.*
Do	2	Collared Crow Shrike—*Cracticus torquatus.*
Do	6	Wood Swallows—*Artamus sordidus.*
Do	1	Nest of White-eared Honey-eater—*Ptilotis leucotis.*
Do	1	Nest of Yellow Acanthiza—*Acanthiza nana.*
Do	1	Nest of Spine-bill—*Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris.*
Mr. S. J. Fletcher	1	Long-billed Cockatoo—*Licmetis nasica.*
Mr. Henry Foster	1	Rosehill Parrakeet—*Platycercus eximius.*
Mr. R. D. Fitzgerald	3	Southern Sphecotheres—*Sphecotheres maxillaris.*
Mr. G. H. Gordon	1	Spangled Drongo Shrike—*Chibia bracteata.*
Mr. W. Groat	1	Beautiful Grass Finch—*Poephila mirabilis.*
Do	4	Superb Warblers—*Malurus cyaneus.*
Do	1	Nest of do
Mr. R. Grant	1	Grey-backed Siver-eye—*Zosterops cærulescens.*
Do	1	Nest of do do
Do	1	Fan-tailed Cuckoo—*Cacomantis flabelliformis.*
Do	3	Eggs of Spotted Diamond Bird—*Pardalotus punctatus.*
Do	1	Chestnut-headed Pigeon—*Ianthœnas castaneiceps.*
Do	2	Yellow-tufted Honey-eaters—*Ptilotis auricomis.*
Do	1	Yellow-faced do do *Ptilotis chrysops*
Do	1	Lunulated do do *Melithreptus lunulatus.*
Do	1	Tasmanian do do *Lichmera australasiana.*
Do	1	Brush Wattle Bird—*Anellobia mellivora.*
Do	1	Nest of Yellow-breasted Thickhead—*Pachycephala gutturalis.*
Do	2	Eggs of do do
Mr. A. E. Hays	1	Flinder's Cuckoo—*Eudynamis cyanocephala.*
Mr. Alfred Ivatt	1	Nest of Short-billed Honey-eater—*Melithreptus brevirostris.*
Do	1	Nest of Short-billed Smicrornis—*Smicrornis brevirostris.*
Do	1	Nest of Little Brown Acanthiza—*Acanthiza pusilla.*
Mr. H. G. Kilby	1	House Sparrow (Albino)—*Passer domesticus.*
Dr. Kendall	1	Beautiful Grass Finch—*Pœphila mirabilis.*
Mr. J. J. Loder	1	Topknot Pigeon—*Lophotaimus antarcticus.*
Hon. Sir John Lackey	6	Australian Ravens—*Corone australis.*
Mr. F. Mack	1	Garrulous Honey-eater (Albino)—*Myzantha garrula.*
Mr. H. J. McCooey	1	Great Brown Kingfisher (albino)—*Dacelo gigas.*
Mr. D. B. Marriott	1	Rose-breasted Cockatoo—*Cacatua roseicapilla.*
Dr. M. Martin	1	Wandering Albatross—*Diomedea exulans.*
Mr. Charles Moore	2	Horned Pheasants—*Ceriornis caboti.*
Do	1	Common Pea-fowl—*Pavo cristatus.*
Do	1	Eared Vulture—*Otogyps auricularis.*
Mr. Arthur Muddle	2	Red eye-browed Finches—*Ægintha temporalis.*
Do	1	Speckled-breasted Ground Lark—*Chthonicola sagittata.*
Do	1	Yellow-tufted Honey-eater—*Ptilotis auricomis.*

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.
		AVES—*continued.*
Mr. Arthur Muddle	1	Harmonious Thrush—*Collyriocincla harmonica.*
Do	1	Spine-tailed Orthonyx—*Orthonyx spinicaudus.*
Do	1	Great Brown Kingfisher—*Dacelo gigas.*
Do	9	Bell Birds—*Manorhina melanophrys.*
Mr. H. J. Newcombe	3	Black-spotted Turnix—*Turnix melanotus.*
Do	1	Pied Grallina—*Grallina picata.*
Mr. Walter Nicholls	1	Nest of Brown Flycatcher—*Micraeca fascinans.*
Do	2	Eggs of Brown Flycatcher—*Micraeca fascinans.*
Do	6	Eggs of Grey-crowned Pomatostomus—*Pomatostomus temporalis.*
Do	1	Nest of Garrulous Honey-eater—*Myzantha garrula.*
Do	3	Eggs of Garrulous Honey-eater—*Myzantha garrula.*
Do	4	Eggs of Collared Crow-shrike—*Cracticus torquatus.*
Do	2	Nests of White-plumed Honey-eater—*Ptilotis penicillata.*
Do	1	Egg of Pallid Cuckoo from same nest—*Cacomantis pallida.*
Do	2	Eggs of Spotted Diamond Bird—*Pardalotus punctatus.*
Do	1	Egg of Speckled Ground Lark—*Chthonicola sagittata.*
Do	1	Nest of Short-billed Smicrornis—*Smicrornis brevirostris.*
Do	3	Eggs of Short-billed Smicrornis—*Smicrornis brevirostris.*
Mr. A. J. North	1	Yellow-tufted Honey-eater—*Ptilotis auricomis.*
Do	1	Little Yellow Acanthiza—*Acanthiza nana.*
Do	1	Buff-rumped Geobasileus—*Geobasileus reguloides.*
Do	1	Nest of Grey-backed Silver-eye—*Zosterops cærulescens.*
Do	2	Eggs of do.
Do	1	Nest of Spotted-sided Finch—*Stagonopleura guttata.*
Do	1	Fairy Martin—*Lagenoplastes ariel.*
Mr. A. Olle	1	Great Brown Kingfisher—*Dacelo gigas.*
Do	1	Spotted Diamond Bird—*Pardalotus punctatus.*
Do	1	Allied Diamond Bird—*Pardalotus Affinis.*
Do	3	Little Yellow Acanthizas—*Acanthiza nana.*
Do	1	Sacred Kingfisher—*Halcyon sanctus.*
Do	2	Spotted-necked Doves—*Turtur suratensis.*
Do	6	Yellow-faced Honey-eaters—*Ptilotis chrysops.*
Do	5	Spine-billed Honey-eaters—*Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris.*
Do	24	White-cheeked Honey-eaters—*Meliornis sericea.*
Do	1	White-eared Honey-eater — *Ptilotis leucotis.*
Do	2	Yellow-tufted Honey-eaters—*Ptilotis auricomis.*
Do	4	Yellow Robins—*Eopsaltria australis.*
Do	2	White-throated Thickheads—*Pachycephala gutturalis.*
Do	1	New Holland Honey-eater—*Meliornis novæ-hollandiæ.*
Do	1	Short-billed Honey-eater—*Melithreptus brevirostris.*
Do	1	Lineated Acanthiza—*Acanthiza lineata.*
Do	1	Little Brown Honey-eater—*Acanthiza pusilla.*
Do	14	Grey-backed Silver-eyes—*Zosterops cærulescens.*
Do	3	Brown Flycatchers—*Micræca fascinans.*
Do	1	Orange-winged Sittella — *Sittella chrysoptera.*
Do	2	Lunulated Honey-eater—*Melithreptus lunulatus.*
Do	1	Black and White Flycatcher—*Saulopocta motacilloides.*

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.
		AVES—*continued.*
Mr. A. Olle	4	Wood Swallows—*Artamus sordidus.*
Do	1	Restless Flycatcher—*Seisura inquieta.*
Mr. C. R. Palmer	1	Brown Honey-eater—*Ptilotis fusca.*
Do	1	Grey-backed Silver-eye—*Zosterops. cærulescens.*
Mr. E. Palmer, junr.	1	Crested Shrike-Tit—*Falcunculus frontatus.*
Mrs. Patterson	1	Warbling Grass Parrakeet—*Melopsittacus undulatus.*
Do	1	Spotted-sided Finch—*Stagonopleura guttata.*
Dr. E. P. Ramsay	1	Satin Bower Bird—*Ptilonorhynchus violaceus.*
Master E. H. P. Ramsay	1	Spotted Diamond Bird—*Pardalotus punctatus.*
Do	1	Black and White Flycatcher—*Saulopocta motacilloides.*
Mr. John S. Ramsay	1	Grey-backed Goshawk—*Astur cinereus.*
Do	1	Nest of Greenfinch—*Fringilla chloris.*
Mr. W. G. Robinson	1	Black-faced Graucalus—*Graucalus melanops.*
Mr. A. M. N. Rose	1	Blue-bellied Lorikeet—*Trichoglossus novæ-hollandiæ.*
Do	1	Spangled Drongo Shrike—*Chibia bracteata.*
Do	1	White-throated Nightjar—*Eurostopodus albogularis.*
Do	1	Australian Goshawk—*Astus approximans.*
Do	1	Nest of Reed Warbler—*Acrocephalus australis.*
Do	3	Eggs of Superb Warbler—*Malurus cyaneus.*
Do	1	Nest of Restless Flycatcher—*Seisura inquieta.*
Do	1	Nest of Little Acanthiza—*Acanthiza nana.*
Do	1	Nest of Grey-backed Silver-eye—*Zosterops cærulescens.*
Do	2	Eggs of Grey-backed Silver-eye.
Do	2	Eggs of Rufous-headed Warbler—*Cisticola exilis.*
Mr. D. Le Souef	1	Yellow-throated Sericornis—*Sericornis citreogularis.*
Mr. Thos. Stroud	1	Collared Crow-shrike—*Cracticus torquatus.*
Do	1	Brown-tree Creeper—*Climacteris scandens.*
Do	2	Hooded Robins—*Melanodryas bicolor.*
Do	2	Yellow-rumped Geobasileus—*Geobasileus chrysorrhoa.*
Do	1	Striated Pardalote—*Pardalotus ornatus.*
Hon. C. R. Swayne	2	Common Shovellers—*Spatula clypeata*
Do	2	Long-tailed Cuckoos — *Urodynamis taitensis.*
Mr. J. H. Want	1	Gang-gang Cockatoo—*Callocephalon galeatum.*
Mr. Richd. Williams	2	Pennant's Parrakeet—*Platycercus elegans.*
Miss Swift	1	Nest of Orange-winged Sittella—*Sittella chrysoptera.*
Do	3	Eggs of Harmonious Thrush—*Collyriocincla harmonica.*
Do	2	Eggs of Yellow-tufted Honey-eater—*Ptilotis auricomis.*
Do	3	Eggs of Yellow Robin—*Eopsaltria australis.*
Do	4	Eggs of Pied Grallina—*Grallina picata.*
Do	2	Eggs of Whip Bird—*Psophodes crepitans.*
Mr. Henry Tooth	1	Yellow-rumped Geobasileus (albino)—*Geobasileus chrysorrhoa.*
		REPTILIA.
Mr. G. W. Alley	1	Cunningham's Lizard—*Egernia cunninghami.*
Mr. Chas. Brady	1	Short-legged Lizard — *Lygosoma æquale.*
Mr. H. F. Burnell	1	Copper-head Snake — *Hoplocephalus superbus.*
Do.	2	Young Brown Snake—*Diemenia superciliosa.*

REPTILIA—*continued.*

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.
Mr. Robt. Blake	1	Diamond Snake—*Python spilotes.*
Mr. J. A. Boyd	2	Frilled Lizard — *Chlamydosaurus kingii.*
Do.	1	D'Albertis' Rock Snake—*Liasis albertisii.*
Do.	1	Freshwater Snake—*Tropidonotus picturatus.*
Mr. A. H. Bartlett	1	Rock Lizard-*Gymnodactylus platurus*
Mr. S. A. Buchanan	1	Sea Snake—*Pelamis bicolor.*
Messrs. T. & G. Barnes	1	Blind Snake—*Typhlops proximus.*
Miss F. Burnet	1	Rock Lizard — *Gymnodactylus platurus.*
Mr. Wm. Clifton	1	Bennett's Frog—*Notaden bennettii.*
Do.	2	Burton's Lizard—*Lialis burtonii.*
Do.	1	Spotted Lizard—*Lygosoma punctato-vittatum.*
Mr. W. A. Cuneo	1	Slow Worm (Lizard)—*Pygopus lepidopus.*
Mr. George Dixon	1	Young Snake — *Hoplocephalus coronoides.*
Mr. A. A. Doudney	1	Blind Snake—*Typhlops polygrammicus.*
Mr. A. J. Ede	1	Ringed Snake—*Vermicella annulata.*
Do.	1	Slow Worm (Lizard)—*Pygopus lepidopus.*
Mr. R. Etheridge	1	Tree Frog—*Hyla peronii.*
Mr. A. W. Ellice Flint	1	Variegated Gecko—*Gehyra variegata.*
Mr. W. D. Filmer	1	Frog—*Crinia signifera.*
Mr. Jas. R. Fulton	1	Slow Worm (Lizard)—*Pygopus lepidopus.*
Mr. Chas. Gordon	1	Do do
Mr. J. Gannon	1	Young Tiger Snake—*Hoplocephalus curtus.*
Mr. R. Grant	1	Prickly Lizard—*Amphibolurus muricatus.*
Do.	3	Eggs of River Tortoise — *Emydura macquariæ.*
Mr. Daniel Haigh	1	White's Lizard—*Egernia whitii.*
Mr. Joseph Harvey	1	Slow-worm(Lizard)-*Pygopus lepidopus*
Dr. L. Holden	1	Snake—*Hoplocephalus sp.*
Mr. A Henn	1	Indian Whip Snake—*Dryophis pulverulentus.*
Do	1	Indian Lizard—*Calotes versicolor.*
Mr. Alex. Hunter	2	Black Snake—*Pseudechis porphyriacus*
Do	1	Lizard—*Lygosoma casuarinæ.*
Do	1	Water Lizard—*Physignathus lesueurii.*
Do	1	Burton's Lizard—*Lialis burtoni.*
Do	1	Black Snake—*Pseudechis porphyriacus*
Do	1	Whip Snake—*Diemenia reticulata*
Do	1	Black-bellied Snake—*Hoplocephalus signatus*
Do	1	Dwarf Snake—*Cacophis krefftii*
Do	1	Brown Snake—*Diemenia superciliosa.*
Do	2	Goana—*Varanus varius.*
Dr. T. J. Henry	1	Footless Lizard—*Lygosoma truncatum.*
Mr. H. Jervis	1	Tiger Snake—*Hoplocephalus curtus.*
Mr. A. P. Kemp	1	Blind Snake—*Typhlops rüppelli.*
Mr. T. Kirk	1	Gecko—*Hoplodactylus pacificus.*
Do	2	Scink—*Lygosoma moco.*
Mr. A. H. S. Lucas	2	Blind Snake—*Typhlops polygrammicus*
Do	1	do *Typhlops reginæ.*
Do	1	do *Typhlops wiedii*
Mr. Ludford	1	do *Typhlops polygrammicus*
Mr. T. A. J. Larkins	1	Young Frilled Lizard — *Chlamydosaurus kingii.*
Mr. Albt. L. de Lantreppe	2	Island Snake—*Enygrus australis.*
Do	2	do *ao bibronii.*
Do	2	Sea Snake—*Platurus scutatus.*
Do	1	Lizard—*Sphenodon punctatus.*
Mr. G. Mann	1	Sleeping Lizard—*Tiliqua nigrolutea.*
Mr. H. Mortimer	1	Spotted Gecko—*Diplodactylus vittatus*
Mr. J. McDonald	1	Ringed Snake—*Vermicella annulata.*
Mr. J. Mitchell	1	Lizard—*Lygosoma casuarinæ.*
Do	1	Brown Snake—*Diemenia superciliosa.*
Mr. John MacPherson	2	Island Snake—*Enygrus australis.*
Do	1	Sea Snake—*Platurus scutatus.*
Do	1	Blind Snake—*Typhlops wiedii.*
Do	1	Young Brown Snake—*Diemenia superciliosa.*
Do	1	Slender Lizard—*Lygosoma tenuis.*
Mr. C. J. McMaster	1	Bennett's Frog—*Notaden bennetti.*
Do	1	Death Adder—*Acanthophis antarctica.*
Do	1	Black Snake—*Pseudechis porphyriacus.*
Do	1	Ornamented Snake—*Hoplocephalus ornatus.*

REPTILIA—*continued.*

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.
Mr. C. J. McMaster	2	Waite's Snake—*Hoplocephalus waitii.*
Do	4	Desert Snake—*Hoplocephalus temporalis.*
Do	3	Black Striped Snake—*Hoplocephalus nigro-striatus.*
Mr. G. H. Nicholls	2	Sea Snake—*Platurus scutatus.*
Mr. W. O'Brien	1	Rock Lizard—*Gymnodactylus platurus*
Mr. Walter L. Oakes	2	Red-naped Snake—*Brachysoma diadema.*
Mr. John Puttam	2	Variegated Gecko—*Gehyra variegata.*
Mr. W. T. Pullen	1	Krefft's Dwarf Snake—*Cacophis krefftii.*
Mr. D. A. Porter	1	Bennett's Frog—*Notaden bennetti.*
Do	1	Cunningham's Lizard—*Egernia cunninghami.*
Do	1	White's Lizard—*Egernia whitii*
Mr. John Ramsay	1	Spotted Gecko—*Diplodactylus vittatus.*
Mr. H. O. Rotton	1	Black Snake—*Pseudechis porphyriacus.*
Mr. R. J. Rotton	4	Bennett's Frog—*Nataden bennetti.*
Mr. A. M. N. Rose	1	Young Black Snake—*Pseudechis porphyriacus.*
Do	1	Variegated Gecko—*Gehyra variegata.*
Do	1	Blue Tongued Lizard—*Tiliqua scincoides.*
Do	1	Bearded Lizard—*Amphibolurus barbatus.*
Do	1	Red Naped Snake—*Brachysoma diadema.*
Do	2	Brown Snake—*Diemenia superciliosa.*
Do	1	Golden Frog—*Hyla aurea.*
Do	1	Frog—*Limnodynastes tasmaniensis.*
Mr. John Seale	1	Rock Lizard—*Gymnodactylus platurus.*
Mr. E. Simpson	1	Young Brown Snake—*Diemenia superciliosa.*
Do	2	Blind Snake-*Typhlops polygrammicus*
Mr. C. Small	1	Death Adder-*Acanthophis antarctica.*
Dr. Sinclair	1	Goana—*Varanus varius.*
Mr. Alf. Shellan	1	Blue Tongued Lizard—*Tiliqua scincoides.*
Masters Terry & Ross	1	Yellow-bellied Sea Snake—*Pelamis bicolor.*
Mr. F. Townshend	1	Blind Snake-*Typhlops polygrammicus*
Mr. W. S. Targett	1	Young Brown Snake—*Diemenia superciliosa.*
Mr. H. M. Vaughan	1	Rock Lizard—*Gymnodactylus platurus.*
Master J. Warner	1	Burton's Lizard—*Lialis burtoni.*
Mr. F. Willey	1	Rock Lizard—*Gymnodactylus platurus.*
Mr. E. L. Younger	1	Short-legged Lizard—*Lygosoma æquale.*

PISCES.

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.
Mr. G. Armstrong	1	Leafy Sea Horse—*Phyllopteryx foliatus.*
Mr. W. H. Bosber	1	Great Toado—*Tetrodon inermis.*
Mr. J. A. Boyd	1	Blind Goby—*Gobioides cirratus.*
Mr. John Brazier	1	Fish—*Diplocrepis costatus.*
Do	1	Young Black Fish—*Girella tricuspidata.*
Mr. H. A. Brett	2	Pennant Fish—*Caranx ciliaris.*
Mr. T. E. Burrows	1	Box Fish—*Aracana lenticularis.*
Mr. C. G. Catley	1	Spiny Flathead—*Platycephalus longispinus.*
Dr. J. C. Cox	1	Herring—*Diplomystes spratellides.*
Do	1	Sea Horse—*Solenognathus hardwickii.*
Do	1	Australian Perch—*Percalates colonorum.*
Do	1	Golden Perch—*Ctenolates ambiguous* —infested with a Fungus (*Saprolegnia ferax*).
Do	1	Sea Mullet—*Mugil dobula*—with a Sea-weed growing from the head.
Mr. Hugh Dixon, Jun.	1	Fish—*Saurus myops.*
Mr. G. Darley	1	Egg case of Port Jackson Shark—*Heterodontus galeatus.*
Fisheries Commission	1	Butter Fish—*Scataphagus multifasciatus.*
Mr. Alf. Follett	1	Box Fish—*Aracana lenticularis.*

PISCES—*continued.*

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.
Mr. J. M. Grimshaw	1	Butterfly Gurnard—*Lepidotrigla papilio.*
Do	1	Fish—*Glyptauchen panduratus.*
Prof. W. A. Haswell	3	Egg case of Port Jackson Shark—*Heterodontus philiipii.*
Do	1	Egg case of Port Jackson Shark—*Heterodontus galeatus.*
Mr. F. W. P. Hudson	1	Sucking Fish—*Echeneis naucrates.*
Mr. Alfred Johnson	1	Bat Fish—*Platax teira.*
Mr. W. Jennings	1	Sea Garfish—*Hemirhamphus intermedius.*
Mr. A. C. Kayser	1	Long-fin—*Anthias lepidopterus.*
Mr. Albt. L. de Lantreppe	1	File Fish—*Balistes aculeatus.*
Do	1	Striped Perchlet—*Apogon fasciatus.*
Mr. R. Leeming	1	Silver Eel—*Murœnesox cinereus.*
Mr. A. M. Lea	1	Australian Carp—*Chilodactylus nigricans.*
Mr. D. A. Lipman	1	Pipe Fish—*Fistularia serrata.*
Do	1	Box Fish—*Aracana lenticularis.*
Mr. V. Latana	1	Blue Spotted Groper—*Chærops ommopterus.*
Mrs. Limburg	1	Cow Fish—*Ostracion cornutus.*
Mr. C. J. McMaster	1	Silver Perch—*Therapon ellipticus.*
Do	1	Australian Perch—*Percalates colonorum.*
Do	1	River Cat Fish—*Copidoglanis tandanus.*
Mr. F. Middleton	1	Larval Conger—*Leptocephalus.*
Mr. T. Mulhall	1	Pilot Fish—*Naucrates ductor.*
Mr. T. M. MacFarlane	1	Spotted Eel—*Muræna.*
Mr. J. D. Ogilby	1	Pennant Fish—*Caranx ciliaris.*
Do	1	Bull's Eye—*Priacanthus benmebari.*
Do	1	Dart Fish—*Trachynotus russelli.*
Do	1	Cardinal Rock-Cod—*Scorpæna cardinalis.*
Do	1	Turtle-headed Kelp Fish—*Haplodactylus lophodon.*
Do	1	Zebra Fish—*Chilodactylus vittatus.*
Do	1	Pipe Fish—*Fistularia serrata.*
Mr. A. M. N. Rose	1	Australian Perch—*Percalates colonorum.*
Do	1	Herring—*Diplomystes novæ hollandiæ.*
Do	1	Macquarie Perch—*Macquaria australasica.*
Do	1	Gudgeon—*Eleotris richardsonii.*
Do	1	Short-head Mullet—*Mugil breviceps.*
Mr. F. M. Saber	1	Black King Fish—*Elacate nigra.*
Mr. Seymour	1	Sea Mullet—*Mugil dobula.*
Do	1	Maori—*Coris lineolata.*
Do	1	Long Tom—*Belone ferox.*
Do	1	Ribbon Fish—*Trichiurus haumela.*
Mr. E. Skinner	1	Banded Sea Perch—*Plectropoma annulatum.*
Mr. J. T Taylor	1	Crimson-banded Parrot Fish—*Pseudolabrus nigromarginatus.*
Do	1	Beardie—*Lotella limbata.*
Do	1	Nannygai—*Beryx affinis.*
Do	1	Pearl Perch—*Glaucosoma scapulare.*
Do	1	Australian Mackerel—*Scomber pneumatophorus.*
Do	1	Young Blue Pointer Shark—*Lamna glauca.*
Mr. G. S. Turnbull	1	Round Head—*Plesiops bleekeri.*
Mrs. Turnbull	1	Banded Sea Perch—*Plectropoma nigro-rubrum.*
Mr. Edgar R. Waite	1	Kelp Fish—*Chironemus marmoratus.*
Do	1	Butter-fish—*Scataphagus multifasciatus.*
Mr. W. T. Watson	1	Bull's Eye—*Priacanthus benmebari.*
Mr. O. Westernhagen	1	Flying Gurnard—*Trigla polyommata.*
Mr. James White	1	Star Gazer—*Ichthyscopus inermis.*
Mr. Thos. Whitelegge	5	Shepherd Fish—*Nomeus gronovii.*
Do	4	Leather Jacket—*Monacanthus filicauda.*
Do	1	Young Pilot Fish—*Naucrates ductor.*
Do	1	Young Whiting—*Sillago ciliata.*
Do	1	Larval Conger—*Leptocephalus.*
Do	1	Coral Fish—*Chætodon strigatus.*
Do	1	Fish—*Psenes whitleggii.*
Do	1	Spiny Sea Horse—*Solenognathus spinosissimus.*
Mr. O. M. Williams	1	Black Bream—*Pagrus australis.*

INSECTA.

Lepidoptera.

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.
Mr. C. W. J. Carter	1	Larva of Moth—*Chelepteryx Collesi.*
Dr. Cullen	1	Wood Moth—*Hepialus (Charagia) lewini.*
Do	1	Moth—*Plusia sp.*
Master H. Curtis	7	Caterpillars of Moth—*Coequosa triangularis.*
Mr. W. S. Day	1	Chrysalis—*Ornithoptera priamus.*
Master Geo. Dixon	1	Skipper Butterfly—*Netrocoryne repanda.*
Dr. Edwards	1	Cocoon and Pupa of Moth—*Chelepteryx collesi.*
Mr. R. J. Etheridge	1	Portion of branch containing Larva of Moth—*Cryptophasa sp.*
Mr. Robt. Grant	1	Moth—*Erebus pluto.*
Do	2	Moths—*Spilosoma obliqua.*
Do	1	Moth—*Acidalia rubraria.*
Do	1	Caterpillar—*Darala sp.*
Master Douglas Grant	1	Larva of Case Moth—*Metura elongata.*
Do	2	Small Noctuid Moths.
Master Henry Grant	1	Moth—*Darala sp.*
Mr. W. George	2	Hawk Moths—*Protoparce Convolvuli.*
Mr. Thos. G. Hewett	1	Banana Moth—*Ophideres dioscorea.*
Mr. J. A. Hogue	1	Wood Moth—*Zeuzera eucalypti.*
Mr. C. Hunter	1	Hawk Moth—*Chaerocampa erotus.*
Mrs. Hall	2	Chrysalids of Butterfly—*Papilio erectheus.*
Mr. S. W. Law	1	Moth—*Nyctemera annulata.*
Mr. H. W. Lindeman	1	Cluster of Cocoons of Bee Moth—*Galleria sp.*
Mr. S. Long	1	Indian Silk Moth—*Attacus cynthia.*
Do	1	Silk Moth—*Antheraea eucalypti.*
Master Mansfiedd	5	Caterpillar Cases of Moth—*Metura elongata.*
Do	1	Caterpillar Cases of Liparid Moth.
Miss Medcalf	1	Swift Moth—*Perissectus sp.*
Mr. R. J. Page	1	Moth—*Pielus ingens.*
Mrs. C. E. Parkinson	1	Nest of Gregarious Caterpillars of Moth.
Do	1	Larva Case of Moth—*Metura elongata.*
Mr. Payne	1	Moth—*Macrosila cusuarinæ.*
Mr. J. G. Robinson	1	Indian Silk Moth—*Attacus cynthia.*
Mr. Sydney Robey	1	Silk Moth—*Antheræa eucalypti.*
Mrs. Rohu	1	Larvæ of Silk Moth—*Bombyx mori.*
Mr. H. C. Rotton	1	Caterpillar of Hawk Moth—*Chærocampa olden-landiæ.*
Do	1	Moth larva—*Chelepteryx Collesi.*
Miss Rouse	1	Caterpillar of Bombycid Moth.
Mr. A. M. N. Rose	1	Bugong Moth—*Agrotis spina.*
Do	2	Processional Caterpillars of Bombycid Moth.
Mr. H. E. Tewksbury	1	Caterpillar of Moth—*Coequosa triangularis.*
Mr. H. H. Sharpe	1	Caterpillar of Moth—*Chelepteryx Collesi.*
Mr. F. White	4	Caterpillars of Moth—*Doratiophora vulnerans.*
Mr. E. R. Waite	1	Moth—*Danima banksiæ.*
Master Wiegall	1	Caterpillar of Vine Moth—*Agarista glycinæ.*
Mr. J. A. Thorpe	2	Indian Silk Moths—*Attacus cynthia.*
Do	1	Butterfly—*Heter onympha merope.*
Mr. Robert Barnes	2	Cocoons of Moth—*Chelepteryx Collesi.*
Do	7	Caterpillars of Moth— do.
Mr. Herbert Blaxland	1	Wood Moth—*Zenzera eucalypti.*
Master M. C. Barney	1	Pupa of Red Danais Butterfly—*Danais erippus.*
Do	12	Larvae of Heterocera.
Mr. A. J. North	19	Micro-Lepidoptera.
Do	2	Moths—*Eutane terminalis.*
Do	1	Moth—*Hepialus (Charagia), Lewini.*
Mr. A. G. Hamilton	1	Butterfly—*Casyapa beata.*
Mr. C. E. Parkins	1	Cocoon of Silk Moth of Commerce—*Bombyx mori.*

Diptera.

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.
Mr. H. H. B. Bradley	1	*Eristalis sp.*
Mr. Robert Grant	3	Parasite Flies—*Ornithomyia sp. nov.*
Do	1	Fly—*Anthrax consimilis.*
Mr. A. M. Lea	4	Fleas of the Common Mouse—*Pulex sp.* (Probably new).
Mr. B. Lucas	1	Crane Fly—*Macromastix obscurirostris*
Mrs. John Manning	2	Tsetse Flies—*Glossina morsitans.*
Mr. R. J. Mackenzie	1	Crane Fly—*Semnotes imperatoria.*
Mr. A. J. North	15	*Muscidæ.*
Mr. Thomas Whitelegge	1	Puparium of Marine Fly—*Ephydra sp. (? Australis)*

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.
INSECTA—*continued.*		
Hymenoptera.		
Mrs. Parkinson	1	Paper Nest of Wasp
Mr. A. M. N. Rose	1	Larva of Saw Fly—*Perga sp.*
Mr. H. M. Bates	1	Wasp's Nest
Mr. C. A Benbow	1	Bee—*Xylocopa aestuans.*
Rev. R. L. King	1	do *Bombus sp.?*
Master G. Dixon	1	Carpenter Bee—*Xylocopa sp.*
Dr. L. Holden	1	Fossorial Wasp—*Diamma bicolor.*
Mr. R. Grant	1	Wasp—*Thynnus fulvipes.*
Do	1	do *Sphex sp.*
Mr. A. J. North	3	Wasps—1 *Thynnus variabilis,* 1 *Thynnus sp.,* 1 *Paragia sp.*
Mr. S. W. Law	1	Wasp—*Pimpla sp.*
Mr. F. R. MacPherson	1	Ichneumon—*Evania Australis.*
Mr. C. J. McMaster	1	do *Scolia sp.*
Rev. J. Olley	15	Ants—*Formicidæ.*
Mr. C. E. Parkinson	9	Wasps—*Polistes tasmanensis.*
Do do	1	Bull Dog Ant—*Myrmecia tarsata.*
Mr. A. M. N. Rose	4	Mud Nests of Wasp.
Mr. Edgar R. White	1	Ichneumon—*Pimpla sp.*
Hemiptera.		
Mr. J. A. Boyd	18	Plant Bugs—*Adrissa sp.*
Mr. F. G. Hewitt	1	do *Dindymus versicolor.*
Mr. C. J. McMaster	15	Fruit Bugs—*Pentatomidæ.*
Mr. A. M. N. Rose	12	do *Dindymus versicolor.*
Mr. Rigg	1	Gigantic Water Bug—*Belostoma indicum.*
Mr. J. Stewart	3	Gigantic Water Bugs—*Hydrometra sp. nov.*
Mr. Edgar R. Waite	4	Fresh Water Bugs— do do
Mr. Thos. Whitelegge	7	Pelagic Bugs—*Halobates wüllerstorffi.*
Do do	6	Aquatic Bugs—*Halobatodes sp., nov.*
Do do	1	Pelagic Bug—*Holobates wüllerstorffi.*
Do do	1	do do do do
Homoptera.		
Master M. C. Barney	1	Cicada—*Cicada morens.*
Master Geo. Dixon	2	Cicadas—*Cyclochila australasiæ.*
Dr. L. Holden	2	Cicadas—*Melampsalta sp.*
Master Douglas Grant	4	Scale Insects—*Monophlebus crawfordi.*
Mr. C. E. Parkins	1	Plant Bug—*Dorthesia sp.*
Master R. McBurney	3	Cicadas—*Cyclochila australasiæ.*
Mr. Wm. Paterson	1	Male of Scale Insect—*Monophlebus sp.*
Mr. A. M. N. Rose	1	Lantern Fly—*Pæciloptera viridana.*
Mr. A. Taylor	1	Scale Insect—*Monophlebus crawfordi.*
Mr. T. Whitelegge	1	Male of Scale Insect—*Monophlebus sp.*
Neuroptera.		
Mr. Saml. Cocks	2	Aquatic Case Grubs—*Phryganeidæ.*
Mr. Hugh Dixson	1	Larva of Caddis Fly in case—*Phryganea sp.*
Mr. A. U. Henn	2	Queens of White Ant—*Termes taprobanes.*
Mr. D. Green	1	Lace-wing Fly—*Chrysops sp.*
Mr. G. B. Pritchard	2	Cases of Caddis Flies—*Helicopsyche sp.*
Mr. Edgar R. Waite	1	Series of Pedicellate Eggs of Lace-winged Fly—*Chrysopa sp.*
Coleoptera.		
Dr. Cullen	1	Longicorn Beetle—*Distichocera, par.*
Mr. Dunshea	1	Beetle—*Xylonychus eucalypti*
Master Geo. Dixon	1	Beetle—*Chrysochroa fulminans*
Do	...	*Chrysomelidæ*
Master Douglas Grant	2	Beetles—*Anoplognathus flavipennis*
Mr. Richd. Grant	60	Specimens of *Buprestidæ and Chrysomelidæ*
Mr. Alex. Hunter	10	Beetles—3 *Mallodon sp.,* 1 *Depsages granulosa,* 1 *Uracanthus triangularis,* 1 *Tricheops ephippiger,* 1 *Chartopteryx sp.,* 1 *Helæus sp.,* 1 *Carpophagus banksiæ,* 1 *Rhipiphorus sp.*
Mr. Ed. Henry	2	Beetles—*Zylotrupes australicus.*
Mr. W. H. Hargrave	1	Beetle—*Rhypidocera mystacina.*
Dr. L. Holden	1	Beetle—*Calosoma Schayeri.*
Do	1	Beetle—*Lamprima.*
Do	3	Longicorns—*Callirhoe allapsa.*
Do	1	Longicorn—*Catypires sp.*
Do	1	Longicorn—*Enucaphyllus alueipennis.*
Do	1	Beetle—*Creophilus erythrocephalus.*
Rev. R. L. King	7	Beetles.
Mr. David Locke	1	Long-horned Beetle—*Tragocerus lepidopterus.*
INSECTA—*continued.*		
Coleoptera—continued.		
Mr. C. J. McMaster	...	1 *Catadromus australis,* 1 *Trox sp.,* 1 *Schizorhina insularis,* 1 *Schizorhina australasiæ,* 7 *Amblyterus sp.,* 3 *Schizorrhina atripennis,* 10 *Pterohelæns walkeri,* 9 *Bostrychus jesueta,* 14 *Adelium angulicolle,* 3 *Adelium sp.,* 31 *Catastygnus sp.,* 1 *Stigmodera australasiæ:*
Mr. A. J. North	80	11 *Stigmodera decem-macula,* 3 *Stigmodera macularia,* 11 *Stigmodera sp.,* 13 *Stigmodera cyanicollis,* 1 *Cisseis sp.,* 3 *Metriorrhynchus rufipennis,* 2 *Amarygmus cupripennis,* 3 *Adelium pilosum,* 2 *Lepispilus sulcicollis,* 1 *Saragus sp.,* 3 *Adotela australis,* 2 *Hypharpax Deyrollei,* 1 *Hypharpax, sp.;* 2 *Anlacocylus edentulus,* 10 *Phyllotocus sp.,* 5 *Pelororrhinus sp.,* 1 *Lamprima rutilans,* 3 *Larcopterum spencei,* 1 *Cyphosoma sp,* 2 *Psylomorpha sp.*
Rev. J. Olley	4	Pupa Cases of Lamellicorn Beetles
Miss Proctor	8	Chaffer Beetles — *Heteronyx aphodiodes.*
Mr. C. E. Parkins	1	Long-horned Beetle—*Cerambyx sericus.*
Mr. A. M. N. Rose	6	*Aulacocyclus edentulus.*
Mr. R. J. Rotton	2	Beetles—*Catadromus lacordairii*
Do	1	Beetle—*Scarites damastes.*
Miss Sylvia Ratte	4	Longicorn Beetles—*Callirhæ allapsa.*
Mr. J. A. Thorpe	1	Beetle—*Lamprolina aneipennis.*
Mr. E. R. Waite	5	Beetles—1 *Hypaulax gayndahensis,* 2 *Meneriflus sp.;* 1 *Moriodema paramattensis,* 1 *Huophognathus Boisduvali*
Mr. E. C. Whittle	4	Beetles — 1 *Stigmodera suturalis,* 1 *Psalidura mirabilis,* 1 *Onthophagus australis,* 1 *Notoclea sexpustulata.*
Orthoptera.		
Mr. H. G. Burnell	1	Cricket—*Gryllus servillei.*
Dr. J. C. Cox	1	Grasshopper—*Locusta sp.*
Mr. Wm. H. Callon	2	Phasmas or Spectre Insects—*Extatosoma tiaratum.*
Mr. Hy. Dodson	1	Phasma—*Acrophylla titan.*
Mr. J. Foote	2	Grasshopper—*Phaneroptera (Ephippitytha) trigintidnoguttata.*
Mr. G. J. Foote	5	Phasmas—*Podacanthus typhon.*
Mr. W. Haynes	1	Walking Stick Insect—*Bacillus dolomedes.*
Mr. C. Hunter	1	Phasma—*Tropidoderus childreni.*
Mrs. Hall	1	Egg case of Mantis.
Dr. L. Holden	1	Stick Insect—*Cyphocrania euciladus.*
Do.	1	Stick Insect—*Acrophylla titan.*
Do.	1	Mole Cricket—*Gryllotalpa africana.*
Mr. T. Knowler	1	Stick Insect—*Acrophylla titan.*
Mr. Locke	1	Grasshopper—*Phaneroptera sp.*
Mr. A. J. North	1	Phasma—*Acrophylla violascens.*
Mr. Laurence Myles	1	Large Phasma—*Tropidoderus Childreni.*
Miss O'Keefe	1	Phasma—*Tropidoderus Childreni.*
Mr. Jas. Pitkin	2	Phasmas—*Acrophylla titan.*
Mr. O. H. M. Pain	1	Phasma—*Tropipoderus Childreni.*
Mr. C. E. Parkins	1	Cricket—*Acheta sp.*
Mr. A. M. N. Rose	2	*Forficularæ.*
Miss Rozea	1	Mole Cricket—*Gryllotalpa africana.*
Mr. H. Robinson	1	Phasma—*Tropidoderus Childreni.*
Mr. B. W. Seton	1	Cricket—*Acripeza reticulata.*
Mr. R. Selkirk	1	Spectre Insect—*Extatosoma tiaratum.*
Mr. D. W. Swan	1	Green Phasma—*Tropidoderus Childreni.*
Mr. Jack Wilson	1	Green Gum-tree Grasshopper—*Phaneroptera valida.*
Mr. Joseph Watson	1	Stick Insect—*Acrophylla titan.*
Mr. Edgar R. Waite	1	Mole Cricket—*Gryllotalpa africana.*
Miscellaneous.		
Mr. James Paarson	3	Insects' Eggs.
Mr. John Macpherson	200	Australian and New Hebrides Insects of various orders.
Mr. A. G. Hamilton	78	Miscellaneous Coleoptera.
Mr. R. V. Kirk	8	Coleopterous Larvæ infested with a fungus—*Cordiceps sp.*

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientifi Names.
ARACHNIDA.		
Mr. J. J. Alcock	1	Spider—*Gasteracantha sp.*
Mr. H. Burton	1	Long-legged Spider—*Dinopis fasciatus.*
Mrs. Dunn	2	Nests of Trap-door Spider.
The Forester, Picton	1	Spider—*Tetragnatha demissa.*
Mr. W. A. Gilder	1	Spiny-bodied Spider—*Gasteracantha astrigera.*
Mr. A. S. Hollide	1	Spider—*Hadronyche cerberea.*
Mr. T. A. Hall	1	do *Gasteracantha sp.*
Mr. F. G. Hewitt	1	do *Epeira speculabunda.*
Mr. John Roland Hogue	1	do *Arcys lanceolarius.*
Dr. H. L. King	1	do *Epeira sp.*
Mr. S. W. Law	12	Spiders—*Epeiridae (damaged spms.)*
Mr. Richard Lornich	1	Spider—*Caelania excavata.*
Mr. C. E. Parkins	1	do *Nephila sp.*
Mr. H. Paterson	1	Nest of Trap-door Spider.
Mr. A. M. N. Rose	1	Scorpion—*Tityus marmoratus.*
Miss Ethel Rodey	1	Spider—*Argiope regalis.*
Mr. W. J. Rainbow	1	do *Stephanopis aspera.*
Mr. Jas. Watts	1	do *Gasteracantha sp.*
Mr. E. C. Whittle	1	do *Arcys lanceolarius.*
MYRIOPODA.		
Mr. J. H. Greville	1	Centipede—*Heterostoma sulcidens.*
Mr. John McMaster	1	do do do
Rev. J. Olley	4	do do do
Mr. A. Hewitt	1	do do *sp.*
Mr. John Wilson	1	do do *sulcidens.*
Mr. E. C. Whittle	1	do do do
Mr. A. Henn	1	*Scolopendra sp.*
MOLLUSCA.		
Mr. Armitage	2	Sea Hares—*Aplysia keraudreni.*
Lieut. C. E. Beddome	5	Pond Snails—*Ancylastrum cumingianus,* 6 *Ancylastrum irvinæ.*
Mr. W. T. Bednall	30	do *Coxiella striatula.*
Mr. F. L. Billinghurst	3	Snail Shells—*Helicarion verreauxi,* 2 *Endodonta subdepressa,* 5 *Endonta paradoxa.*
Mr. L. Birks	28	Snails—*Flammulina arenicola.*
Do	7	Sea Shells — *Plecotrema ciliata,* 4 *Ephippo-donta lunata,* 3 *Ephippodonta macdougalli.*
Mr. F. H. Blaxland	1	Diamond Slug—*Aneitea græffei.*
Mr. J. Brazier	4	Sea Slugs—*Dolabrifera brazieri,* 2 *Pleurobranchus sp.*
Mr. Chisholm	1	Cockle—*Cardium tenuicostatum.*
Dr. J. C. Cox	2	Sea Shells—*Calliostoma purpureocinctum.*
Do	...	Snails—3 *Liparus indutus,* 2 *Chloritis angasiana,* 2 *Chloritis cyrtopleura.*
Do	...	Chitons—1 *Callochiton platessa,* 1 *Ischnochiton cariosus,* 3 *Ischnochiton virgatas,* 1 *Ischnochiton longicymba,* 4 *Ischnochiton haddoni,* 1 *Ischnochiton pallidus,* 2 *Ischnochiton divergens,* 4 *Ischnochiton fruticosus,* 1 *Ischnochiton contractus,* 1 *Ischnochiton lentiginosus,* 3 *Ischnochiton smaragdinus,* 1 *Ischnochiton australis,* 1 *Ischnochiton australis var,* 1 *Ischnochiton novachollandiæ,* 3 *Callistochiton antiquus,* 2 *Plaxiphora petholata,* 1 *Acanthochites zelandicus,* 4 *Acanthochites retrojectus,* 1 *Cryptoplax striatus,* 3 *Chiton coxi,* 2 *Chiton discolor,* 1 *Chiton muricatus,* 2 *Ischnochiton lengitiginosus var,* 1 *Lorica angasi,* 3 *Onithochiton lyelli,* 3 *Liolophura gaimardi,* 1 *Chiton pellis serpentis,* 1 *Ischnochiton smaragdinus v. picturatus.*
Do	20	Dwarf Mussel—*Modiolarca subdistorta*
Do	...	Sea Slug—1 *Operculatum aurantium,* 1 *Dolabrifera scapula.*
Do	...	Sea Hare—2 *Aplysia tigrina,* 2 *Dolabrifera scapula,* 1 *Dolabrifera brazieri,* 2 *Aplysia kerandreni,* 1 *Nassa glans v. intermedia,* 1 *Mitra melaniana,* 1 *Pinna menkei,* 2 *Calliostoma subcarinata.*
Rev. Milne Curran	1	Snail—*Thersites nigrilabris.*

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.
MOLLUSCA—*continued.*		
Mr. C. Darley	1	Log tunnnelled by Shipworm—*Teredo sp.*
Mr. R. Etheridge, jnr.	3	Snails—*Thersites perinflata.*
Mr. W. Fitzgerald	...	Snails—4 *Paryphantamillegani,* 3 *Helicarion verreauxi* 1 *Flammulina hamiltoni,* 1 *Flammulina diemensis* 2 *Caryodes dufresni.*
Do	8	Sea-shells—*Lasaea rubra.*
Mr. J. J. Fletcher	1	Shipworm—*Teredo sp.*
Mr. C. Frost	1	Snail—*Cystopelta petterdi,* 4 *Thersites victoriæ,* 4 *Helicarion verreauxi.*
Mr. W. W. Froggat	...	Land and Fluviatile Shells—2 *Batissa violacea,* 2 *Unio sp.,* 3 *Unio sp.* 1 *Unio sp.,* 3 *Melania queenslandica,* 1 *Melania denisoniensis,* 2 *Melania sp.,* 2 *Melania amaurula,* 5 *Melania sooloensis,* 1 *Nerita sp.,* 2 *Pythia undata,* 2 *Vivipara sp.,* 2 *Vivipara essingtonensis,* 3 *Vivipara decipiens,* 1 *Larina sp.,* 3 *Corbicula ovalina,* 1 *Littorina undulata,* 4 *Bulinus pectorosus,* 8 *Succinea scalarina,* 1 *Leptopoma vitreum,* 5 *Planispira delessertiana,* 2 *Planispira buxtoni,* 4 *Thalassia kreffti,* 3 *Thersites oscarensis,* 3 *Thersites prudhœnsis,* 3 *Thersites reinga,* 5 *Thersites richardsoni,* 3 *Thersites burnerensis,* 3 *Thersites rectilabrum,* 4 *Thersites rectilabrum var.,* 2 *Thersites n. sp.,* 1 *Thersites incei var.*
Mr. J. H. Gatliff	...	Sea Shells—3 *Trigonia margaritacea,* 3 *Acmea cantharus,* 1 *Liotia crenata,* 2 *Liotia tasmanica,* 4 *Liotia sp.* 6 *Cyclystrema kingi,* 1 *Fossarina funiculata,* 20 *Potamopyrgus buccinoides,* 4 *Rissoa hulli,* 4 *Kellia rostellata,* 1 *Lucapinella pritchardi,* 13 *Alaba,* 3 *Triforis,* 3 *Columbella,* 3 *Columbella,* 6 *Pleurotoma,* 2 *Pleurotoma,*
Mr. J. W. Grimshaw	...	Sea shells—1 *Chamostrea albida,* 2 *Murex australis,* 1 *Bulla australis.*
Mr. A. G. Hamilton	1	Sea Shell—*Teredo sp.*
Mrs. Hall	1	Snail—*Chloritis jervisensis.*
Mr. C. Hedley	4	Pondsnails—*Gundlachia petterdi.*
		Boring Whelk—*Ricinula marginatra.*
Mr. A. U. Henn	...	Sea Shells—5 *Columbella attenuata* 3 *Triton speciosus,* 3 *Triton quoyi,* 2 *Purpura textiliosa,* 3 *Nassa fasciata,* 4 *Cantharidus conicus,* 1 *Mysella donaciformis,* 9 *Montacuta, variegata.*
Mr. J. P. Hill	...	Sea Slugs—1 *Oscanius hilli,* 3 *Pleurobranchus angasi,* 2 *Pleurobranchus sp.,* 5 *Onchidium sp.* 2 *Philine angasi.*
Do	...	Shipworms—1 *Teredo sp.,* 1 *Flabellina ianthina,* 1 *Doris sp.,* 1 *Doris sp.* 1 *Pleurobranchus sp.,* 1 *Teredo sp.,* 1 *Eolis sp.*
Mr. Hunt	1	Cuttle—*Sepia apama.*
Mr. J. C. Jones	3	Ship-worms—*Teredo sp.?*
Mr. J. A. Kershaw	...	Land and Pond Snails—2 *Endodonta funerea,* 1 *Rhytida capillacea,* 3 *Endodonta funerea,* 1 *Bulinus sp.,* 2 *Endodonta subdepressa,* 1 *Potamopyrgus sp.,* 1 *Tatea rufilabris,* 1 *Succinea australis,* 1 *Succinea australis,* 3 *Planorbis gilberti,* 1 *Limnea lessoni,* 1 *Bulinus sp.,* 1 *Modiola sp.,* 2 *Assiminea granum,* 1 *Endodonta sp.,* 4 *Planorbis gilberti,* 1 *Bulinus carinatus.* 1 *Bulinus gibbosus,* 2 *Succinea australis,* 1 *Bulinus gibbosus,* 2 *Bulinus sp.,* 2 *Succinea australis,* 5 *Endodonta albanensis,* 2 *Bulinus carinatus,* 2 *Succinea australis.*
Mr. A. M. Lee	1	Cowry—*Cypraea mauritiana.*
Miss M. Lodder		do 2 *Pholas obturamentum,* 4 *Liotia lodderae,* 10 *Teredo sp.,* 2 *Pleurobranchus sp.*
Mr. A. H. Lucas	1	Clam—*Venus alatus.*

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.
MOLLUSCA—*continued.*		
Do	9	Brachiopod—*Kraussina lamarckiana.*
Miss Mackinnon	1	Sea Shell—*Fusus proboscidiferus.*
Mr. W. F. May	1	Ship-worm—*Valves palettes and tube of Teredo sp.*
Mr. J. Mitchell	1	Shipworm—*Teredo sp.*
Mr. R. Murdoch	...	Snail Shells—4 *Endodonta pseudoleioda*, 5 *Laoma allochroida* 3 *Lagocheilus fasciatum*, 6 *L. allochroida avar., late umbilicata*, 5 *Endodonta buccinella*, 6 *Laoma ciliata*, 5 *Flammulina subincarnata*, 3 *Flammulina traversi.*
Mr. C. T. Musson	...	Sea Shells—3 *Pholas similis*, 2 *Venerupis reflexa*, 2 *Lithodomus truncatus*
Sir W. Macgregor	...	Land Shells—1 *Partula macleayi*, 1 *Cyclotus poirieri*, 5 *Sitala anthropophagorum*, 1 *Otopoma macgregoriae*, 6 *Cyclotus levis*, 2 *Helicarion musgravei*, 2 *Papuina gurgusti*, 2 *Papuina zeno*, 8 *Papuina canovarii*, 4 *Papuina brazierae var hixoni*, 1 *Nanina citrina*, 6 *Papuina tayloriana*, 3 *Chloritis dinodeomorpha*, 1 *Planispira macgregori*, 7 *Nanina cairni*, 7 *Planispira dominula*, 5 *Planispira plagiocheila*, 4 *Planispira rhodomphala*, 2 *Partula occidentalis*, 1 *Trochomorpha nigrans*, 1 *Leptopoma gianelli*, 12 *Helicina sp.*, 1 *Melania singularis*, 1 *Neritina porcata*, 2 *Cyclotus levis*, 2 *Helicina multicoronata*, 2 *Sitala starkei*, 1 *Helicina leucostoma*, 2 *Sitala maino*, 1 *Realia isseliana*, 1 *Helicarion sp.*, 1 *Microcystina sappho*, 3 *Rhysota flyensis*, 2 *Nanina cairni*, 1 *Papuina secans*, 3 *Papuina tayloriana*, 1 *Cyclotus levis*, 1 *Chloritis rehsei*, 2 *Neritina cornea*, 2 *Neritina ziczac*, 2 *Papuina tayloriana*, 3 *Papuina tayloriana var.*, 3 *Omphalotropis sp.*, 86 *Leptopoma vitreum*, 130 *Papuina boyeri*, 150 *Papuina louisiadensis*, 320 *Helicina fischeriana*, 80 *Pythia scarabaeus.*
Mr. D. A. Porter	1	Snail—*Panda atomata.*
Mr. H. Prince	1	Octopus—*Octopus sp.*
Mr. G. B. Pritchard	...	Land and Pond Snails—6 *Ancylus Tasmanicus*, 1 *Helicarion verreauxi*, 24 *Flammulina paradoxa*, 4 *Corbicula sp.*, 8 *Limnea brazieri*, 1 *Bulinus sp.*, 13 *Assiminea granum*, 12 *Tatea rufilabris*, 2 *Planorbis gilberti.*
Do	...	Sea Shells—6 *Littorina Mauritiana*, 2 *Littorina acutispira*, 2 *Sepia sp.*, 3 *Modiola vagina*, 1 *Lucapinella Pritchardi.*
Do	...	Pond Snails—6 *Amphipeplea subaquatilis*, 6 *Ancylus Tasmanicus.*
Public Library Museum and Art Gallery of South Australia.	1	Shipworm—Bored wood, valves, tubes and pallettes of type of *Teredo edax.*
Mr. C. Quaife	3	*Endodonta rosacea.*
Do	1	*Assiminea granum.*
Dr. E. P. Ramsay	2	Pond Snails—*Potamopyrgus antipodarum.*
Mr. A. Rentoul	2	Snails—*Paryphanta busbyi.*
Mr. A. M. N. Rose	6	Snails—*Chloritis jervisensis.*
Mr. A. Simson	1	Shipworm—*Teredo sp.*
Mr. D. Le Souef	1	Slug—*Cystopelta petterdi.*
Sir J. Lee Steere	10	Snails—*Liparus inflatus.*
Prof. R. Tate	...	Land and Fresh-water Mollusca—5 *Bulimus myoporinæ*, 4 *Liparus indutus, var. pallidus*, 6 *Chloritis evandaleana*, 4 *Endodonta murrayana*, 6 *Limnea huonensis*, 3 *Corbicula desolata*, 6 *Chloritis nullarborica*, 4 *Chloritis polypleura*, 3 *Rhytida exoptata*, 13 *Assiminea australis*, 5 *Amphipeplea subaquatilis*, 6 *Chloritis eyrei*, 1 *Rhytida exoptata*, 3 *Vivipara lirata*, 6 *Amphipeplea papyracea*, 2 *Bulinus turritus*, 4 *Endodonta pictilis*, 1 *Endodonta reteporoides*, 1 *Planorbis meniscoides.*
MOLLUSCA—*continued.*		
Dr. V. Gaunson Thorp	2	Snails—*Corasia balcombei.*
Do	2	do do *tricolor.*
Mr. J. A. Thorpe	1	Snail—*Chloritis jervisensis.*
Prof. Vayssiere	2	Sea Slugs—*Gasteropteron mecelii.*
Do	1	do *Notarchus punctatus.*
Mrs. Waterhouse	2	Sea Shells—*Triton olearium.*
Do		do *Megatebennus concatenatus.*
Mr. T. Whitelegge	2	Slug—*Helicarion robusta.*
Do	1	Pteropod—*Cavolinia inflexa*, 1 *Cuvierina columnella*, 5 *Clio acicula*, 3 *Cavolinia longirostris*, 20 *Pteropod sp.?*
Do	1	Sea Shell—*Homalogyra pulcherrima.*
ECHINODERMATA.		
Dr. J. C. Cox	4	Star Fishes—*Astropecten polyacantius.*
Do	3	Star Fishes—*Asterina exigua.*
Do	2	Feathers Stars—*Antedon macronema.*
Do	12	Heart-shaped Sea Urchins—*Echinocardium australe.*
Do	2	Holothurians—*Psolus sp.?*
Do	1	Do *Colochirus spinosus.*
Mr. Albert de Lantreppe	1	Sea Egg—*Heterocentrotus mammillatus.*
Do	1	Star Fishes—*Gymnasteria carinifera, Lam.*
CRUSTACEA.		
Dr. J. C. Cox	1	Acorn Shell from a Whale—*Coronula reginæ.*
Do	2	Barnacles attached to above—*Conchoderma aurita.*
Do	1	Crab—*Hyastenus diacanthus.*
Do	1	do *Micippa spinosa.*
Do	1	Prawn—*Penæus canaliculatus.*
Dr. L. Holden	1	Hermit Crab—*Clibanarius aculeatus.*
Mr. A. M. Harper	1	Cluster of Barnacles—*Lepas anatifera.*
Mr. J. A. Kershaw	9	Entomostraca—*Cypris mytiloides.*
Mr. Albert de Lantreppe	1	Hermit Crab—*Pagurus punctulatus.*
Do	1	Prawn—*Panæus sp.?*
Mr. Montague Wells	1	Peron's Craw Fish—*Ibacus peroni.*
Mr. R. Etheridge	2	Fresh water Cray Fish—*Astacopsis serratus.*
Prof. Anderson Stewart	1	Phyllosoma, Larva of—*Palinurus hugelii.?*
Mr. W. A. R. Sharp	1	Smooth Glass Crab—*Squilla lævis.*
Mr. C. Thackeray	1	Parasitic Isopod found inside a Leather Jacket caught at Manley—*Ourozeuktes pyriformis.*
VERMES.		
Mr. Joseph Brook	1	Medicinal Leech—*Hirudo quinquestriata.*
Dr. J. C. Cox	1	Cluster of Worm Tubes—*Eupomatus elegans.*
Do	5	Marine Worms—*Glycera sp.?*
Mr. A. Henn	1	Large Earth Worm—*Megascolex cœrulens.*
Mr. J. W. Grimshaw	1	Polyzoon. *Retepora phœnicea.*
Mr. Herbert Powell	1	Hair Worm—*Gordius sp.?*
Mr. De Le Souef	1	Large Earth Worm—*Perichæta sp.?*
Mr. J. G. Treseder	5	Hair Worms—*Gordius sp.?*
COELENTERATA.		
Mr. John Brazier		Coral—1 *Sandalolitha dentata*, 1 *Turbinaria palifera*, 1 *Cyphastraea sp.?*
Do	1	Sponge—*Chalinopsilla arborea, var. micropora.*
Dr. J. C. Cox		Coral—1 *Cycloseris cyclolites, var. malayna*, 1 *Astraea sp.?* 1 *Astrangia sp.*
Do	1	Sponge—*Echinonema anchoratum.*
Mr. R. Etheridge		Sponges—3 *Thorecta exemplum, var. secunda*, 1 *Chalinissa communis, var. elongata*, 1 *Chalinopsilla radix*, 1 *Siphonochalina osculata*, 2 *Stelospongia australis, var. fovea*, 2 *Placochalina pedunculata, var. dura*, 2 *Euspongia officinalis, varieties.*
Mr. David Chappellow	1	Sea Pen—*Sarcophyllum grande.*

Donor.	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names.
COELENTERATA—*continued.*		
Mr. George Simpson		Sponges—3 *Leiosella laevis*, 6 *Cladochalina irregularis*, 1 *Plectispa macropora*, 1 *Cacochalina globosa*, 1 *Chalinopsilla radix*, 2 *Spongelia mirabilis*, 3 *Chalina sp.?* 2 *Euspongia sp.?* 1 *Arenochalina mirabilis.*
Mr. T. Kirk	1	Calcareous Sponge—*Leucoselenia echinata.*
Mr. Albert de Lantreppe	1	Soft Coral—*Ammothea sp.?*
Mrs. Waterhouse	16	Corals—*Distichopora nitida.*
FOSSILS.		
Mr. E. J. Alexander	4	Lignitiferous Wood—
Do	4	Pyritised Wood—
Mr. Brown	1	Portion of Humerus of—*Diprotodon.*
Mr. L. O. Beale	6	Bones of—*Diprotodon.*
Do	1	Vertebra of Extinct Macropus—
Dr. J. C. Cox	15	Fossil Shells from Tertiary Beds of Jemmy's Point, Gippsland Lakes—
Do	8	Rhynchonellæ from Silurian Series of Mount Ida, Victoria—
Do	1	Do do—*Panda atomata*
Mr. Henry Clark	1	Fossil Leaves from Coal Measures—*Glossopteris.*
Mr. J. Hender	132	Tertiary Fossils from Table Cape, Tasmania.
Do	40	Upper Silurian Fossils from Lilydale, Victoria.
Mr. T. Jones	1	Cast of Stem of a Fossil Plant—
Mr. A. Morton	1	Plaster Cast of Fossil Wallaby—
Mr. L. Vignal	89	Fossil Mollusca from the Tertiary Beds of Paris, Bordeaux, &c.—
Mr. Percy Williams	6	Belemnites, &c.—
MINERALS.		
Mr. E. J. Alexander	2	Mineral Resin—*Retinite.*
Do	1	Wood infiltrated with Pyrites.
Mr. Henry Clark	2	Native Bismuth.
Do	3	Auriferous Quartz.
Do	1	Bismuth Sulphide—*Bismuthinite.*
Do	1	Argentiferous Galena—*Galenite.*
Mr. R. A. Bertie	1	Fibrous Serpentine—*Chrysolite, var. of Serpentine.*
Do	1	Specimen—*Cyanite.*
Dr. T. Cooksey	2	Kerosene Shale.
Mr. C. Czisz	1	Felspar with Garnets and Mica.
Do	1	Galena and Mispickel.
Do	3	Iridescent Limonite from Sandstone.
Mr. W. S. Dun	1	Basalt with Aragonite.
Do	2	Carbonate of Lead—*Cerussite.*
Mr. J. Elwood	1	Kaolin containing 4 dwt. 8 grs. Gold per ton and 2 dwt. 4 grs. Silver per ton, and small Crystals of Gypsum.
Do	1	Felspar from boulders at top of Nundle Creek.
Do	1	Gem Sand containing Gold.
Do	1	Do do Pleonaste, Magnetic Iron, etc.
Mr. R. Etheridge	2	Beekite.
Mr. J. W. H. Fulton	1	Ruby Tin Sand.
Mr. J. A. Martin	1	Sulphide of Antimony—*Stibnite.*
Mr. C. T. Musson	2	Basalt from Mount Tomah.
Do	3	Do King George.
Miss MacKinnon	1	Quartz encrusting Crinoid Stems.
Mr. D. A. Porter	3	Zeolite—*Stilbite.*
Do	1	Green Opal.
Dr. E. P. Ramsay	1	Sand from Spring in Hamarana Stream, N. Z.
Do	1	Siliceous Sinter from Hot Springs, N.Z.
Mr. H. S. Rienits	2	Zeolite from road cutting—*Laumontite.*
Do	2	Sulphate of Aluminium and Magnesium—*Pickeringite.*
Mr. J. G. Walker	1	Flint Concretion, most probably from the Chalk Formation, obtained from a ballast tip in Sydney.
Mr. Chas. Wooller	3	Conglomerate (Tertiary Drift) containing Garnets, &c.
Do	1	Rock containing Garnets—*Granulite.*
Do	1	Quartz Leader in Igneous Dyke.
Do	1	Shale with Plant impressions.
Do	3	Bismuth Sulphide and Carbonates and Iron Pyrites — *Bismuthinite and Bismutite.*
Do	1	Graphite in Sandstone.
Mr. T. Whitelegge	1	Blue and Green Carbonates of Copper —*Chessylite and Malachite.*
Do	5	Quartz from Vein in Volcanic Dyke.

Donor	No. of Specimens.	Common and Scientific Names
ETHNOLOGICAL.		
Mr. J. Buckland	1	Shell Adze.
Mr. Brazel	2	Slabs of stone with tomahawk sharpening grooves.
Mr. W. S. Day	3	Aboriginal Spinning Tops.
Do	3	Spears.
Do	1	Message Stick intimating that a Corroboree is to be held at Bungee, Upper Russell River, N. E. Queensland.
Mr. C. W. De Vis	1	Seed or Nut of Cryptocaria sp. ?
Do	1	"Pappa" crushed seed of the gum-topped box.
Mr. R. Etheridge	1	Portion of Pituri from Queensland.
Do	2	Kooditcha Shoes.
Mr. W. W. Froggatt	1	Small bundle Bark.
Do	1	Bundle Fire Sticks.
Do	1	Dilly Basket.
Do	1	Spindle.
Do	1	Lump of Spinifex Gum.
Do	1	Bundle Currajong Bark.
Do	1	Do Twine.
Mr. M. Hanrahan	1	Portion of Stone Tomahawk.
Do	1	Unfinished Stone Tomahawk.
Do	1	Sharpening Stone.
Mrs. Kennedy	1	Lot Quandong Fruit Seeds.
Hon. P. G. King, M.L.C.	1	Mat from Samoan Islands.
Mr. A. M. Lea	1	Aboriginal Tomahawk.
Mr. C. L. Montefiore	47	South Sea Island Weapons.
N. S. W. Commission for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, 1893	347	Specimens consisting of Urns, Vases, Bowls, and pieces of Pottery, from the Burial Mounds of Arkansas, Flint Spear Heads from Indiana and Kentucky, Aboriginal Weapons and Utensils from Port Essington Australia, and from the South Sea Islands, as per list on page 23.
Mr. W. H. Reid	1	Parcel Stone Fruits "Mooley."
Do	1	Gum of Leopard Tree.
Mr. Robt. Smith	16	Pieces Mutton Fish Shells.
Miss Stephen	1	Native Mat from South Sea Islands.
Do	1	Anklet from Santa Cruz.
Do	1	Food Bowl from Solomon Islands.
Do	1	Pan Pipes from do
Do	1	Frontlet of Shells from Fiji.
Do	1	Shell Bracelet.
Mr. George Thornton	1	Stone Adze.
Do	1	Do Implement for splitting wood.
Do	2	Do Tomahawks.
NUMISMATICAL AND HISTORICAL.		
Mr. R. S. Clark	2	Reprints of *The Times*, 7th November 1815, containing an account of the Battle of Trafalgar, and 22nd June, 1815, containing an account of the Battle of Waterloo.
Mr. George Thornton	1	Copper bolt from timber of ship "Dunbar," wrecked at the Gap, Sydney Heads, 21st August, 1857.
Mr. R. W. Weedon	1	Paper made at the Liverpool Mills, N.S.W., between the years 1869-72.
Mr. Percy J. Marks	1	Fac-simile of Mortgage Deed signed by Wm. Shakespeare.
Corporation of the City of London.	1	Medal struck to commemorate the visit of the King of Denmark in 1893.
Do	1	Medal struck in commemoration of the visit of T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of York in 1893.
Government of New South Wales.	184	Collection of "Cook Relics," as per list on page 23.
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Mr. C. Bowditch	1	Fungus—*Ithphallus aurantiacus.*
Dr. J. C. Cox	4	Entomogenous Fungi in Caterpillar of a large Moth—*Pielus sp.*
Mr. H. S. Stutchbury	1	Flower-shaped Fungus—*Aseroe rubra.*
Tasmanian Museum	3	Photos of Tasmanian Museum.
Mr. John Wilson	1	Twisted stem of a Plant.

LIST of "Cook Relics" presented by the Government of New South Wales :—

1 Scoop of Horn.
1 Note by Captain Cook as to one of his Charts, and Autograph Signature.
1 Autograph Account of a Ship's day's work.
1 Medal struck by the Government.
1 Medal struck by the Royal Society.
1 Piece of the Rock on which Captain Cook was killed.
1 Dressing Case.
1 New Zealand Jade Ear Ornament.
1 Bible. 4to. Oxford, 1765. From this Bible Captain Cook read the Lessons on Sundays to the ship's Company during his three voyages.
1 Book. Boswell, James. An account of Corsica, and Memoirs of Pascal Paoli, with autographs of author and Captain Cook. 8vo. London, 1769.
1 Photograph of Monument set up in Kelakakna Bay, Hawaii.
1 Engraving by Bartalozzi, from Webber's picture of the Death of Captain Cook.
1 Arrow stated to be partly made from the small leg bone of Captain Cook.
1 Statement by Mr. J. H. Green, F.R.S., D.C.L., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Senior Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, as to arrow with Captain Cook's bone.
1 Statement by Bishop Staly, late Bishop of Honolulu, and long resident in the Sandwich Islands, as to arrow with Captain Cook's bone.
1 Sketch of Monument erected at Cambridge. (Inscription on back.)
1 Engraving of Portrait of Captain Cook.
1 Engraving of Grant of Arms.
1 Engraving of Captain Cook, from Portrait by Roberts.
1 Engraving of Captain Cook, from Portrait by Dance.
1 Autograph account of the Transit of Venus.
1 Book of Original Drawings of South Sea Birds, by Admiral Isaac Smith and others in the second voyage of Captain Cook, 1772–1775. Impl. fol.
1 Book of Original Sketches, Drawings, Maps, etc., collected by Admiral Isaac Smith, who served as an Officer under Captain James Cook, the Circumnavigator, in his first and second Voyages, 1768–1775. Imp. fol.
3 Volumes of Engravings from drawings taken during Cook's Voyages (one being a duplicate).
4 Jade Hatchets (unmounted).
1 New Zealand Meri of Jade.
2 Shells used as castanets (one broken).
1 Beautiful feather ornament for hair.
1 Cabin tea caddy.
1 Tumbler, engraved "Resolution," Captain Cook, 1772.
1 Grant of Arms to descendants of Captain Cook, 1785.
1 Waistcoat of Tahiti cloth, embroidered by Mrs. Cook for Captain Cook to wear at Court had he returned from his third voyage.
6 Coloured Tahiti cloths.
1 Matting, worn in wet weather instead of cloth.
3 White cloths.
1 Large basket with shells interwoven.
1 Cloak of matting, worn by Tahiti chief.
1 Royal Hawaiian feather cloak.
1 Gorget, used to protect the neck and chest when fighting.
1 Grappling implement.
1 Wooden Punch ladle made for Captain Cook by one of his sailors.
2 Combs for hair.
1 Wooden comb (carved).
1 Shark's tooth fitted as a knife.
1 Pan pipe.
1 Matting, with woven pattern.
1 Specimen foundation of feather cloak.
1 Finely knitted bag.
2 Shell necklaces.
1 Necklace, with a perforated gourd.
1 Ornament of head-dress.
1 Oriental box. The first present made by Captain Cook to the lady he married.
2 Fish hooks and line (bone barb).
6 Do do (tortoiseshell and bone).
6 Do do (mother-of-pearl and tortoiseshell).
1 Do do (mother-of-pearl).
1 Do do (mother-of-pearl and bone).
2 Hooks (wooden, with bone tip or barb).
1 Hook (bone pointed one end, and doubly barbed at other).
1 Mother-of-Pearl Hook and String Line.
1 Royal Hawaiian Helmet, originally covered with feathers and presented by Kalaniopuu, King of Hawaii, to Captain Cook, January 26th, 1779.
1 Swimming Belt.
1 Flute, played from Nose.
1 Fishing-net.
1 Gorget.
1 Jade Hatchet.
2 Clubs.
1 Strung Mother-of-Pearl ornament, part of a chief mourner's dress.
1 Ring with Shark's Tooth.
1 Idol and Charms.
1 Necklet of Strung Shells and Bone.
1 Netting Needle with fibre.
1 Case of Silver Compasses, Rule and Lead Pencil.
1 Ivory Silver-mounted Two-foot Rule, with Cypher.
1 New Zealand Jade Ear Ornament. One of the most beautiful specimens known. Worn by a New Zealand Chief through his ear as an ornament, and presented by him to Captain Cook.
1 Purse made with Strung Beads.
11 Arrows.
2 Portions of Arrows.
1 Silver Tea Spoon.
11 Silver Cabin Spoons (Tea).
1 Spoon (Gravy).
4 Spoons (Table).
1 Caddy Spoon.
1 Dress Sword or Hanger.
2 Ordinary Shoe Buckles.
2 Court Shoe Buckles.
20 Small pieces of colored Tappa.
6 Pieces of finely-woven Tappa (White).
1 Book—Address of President of Royal Society, Sir John Pringle, on Improvements of the Means of Preserving the Health of Mariners and as to Capt. Cook's services, and presentation of Medal; 4to, London, 1776.
1 String and Mutton Fish Ornament.
1 Large Medallion of Sir Joseph Banks, K.B., by Flaxman; circa, 1770 (Wedgewood).
1 Do of Daniel Charles Solander, by Flaxman; circa, 1770.
1 Do of Solander (small).
1 Do of John Rheinhold Forster (small).
1 Do of Captain Cook, black and gilt frame (small).
1 Do of Lady Banks (original portrait in wax) modelled by James Tassil, 1785.
1 Do of Sir Joseph Banks.
1 Do do. designed by Flaxman, and made 1789 (Wedgewood).
1 Miniature of Captain Cook, painted on ivory.
1 Medallion, representing "Hope addressing Peace, Art and Labour," made by Wedgewood from clay procured from Sydney Cove.
1 Do do do do (brown clay).
2 Hand-lines, said to have been used on board H.M.S. "Discovery," by Captain James Cook.
1 Framed Engraving of Sir Joseph Banks.
1 Do "Death of Captain Cook," by Webber.
1 Engraving, Death of Captain Cook.
1 Volume of Original Letters of Captain James Cook, R.N. (bound in red morocco).
3 Photographs of Headstone to Grave in Churchyard at Lydd, Kent, England, of Lieut. T. Edgar, who sailed with the great circumnavigator, Captain Cook, in the "Resolution."

LIST of Specimens presented by the N. S. W. Commissioners for the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893 :—

Prehistoric Pottery exhumed from the Mounds of Arkansas, N.A., by Captain W. Riggs, and exhibited by him at the Chicago Exposition, 1893.
2 Urns with two ears.
1 burial urn.
1 rare-shaped vase.
1 Vase with indentures.
1 Rare bowl
1 Red and yellow vase, St. Francis R., Arkansas.
1 Vase with raised ring, St. Francis R., Arkansas.
1 Deep bowl, St. Francis R., Arkansas.
1 Burial urn, Cross Co., Arkansas.
1 Bowl with flaring rim, St. Francis R., Arkansas.
1 Bowl with animal head handle, St. Francis R., Arkansas.
1 Vase with flaring neck, Eastern Arkansas.
1 Bowl, Cross Co., Arkansas
1 Cup, Tennesse, Arkansas.
1 Flat formed vase, Lee Co., Arkansas.
1 Vase, painted red (broken), Cross Co., Arkansas.
1 Vase, flat bottom, St. Francis Co., Arkansas.
1 Bottle-shaped urn, Poinsett Co., Arkansas.
1 Large urn, Cross Co., Arkansas.
1 Bowl, St. Francis Co., Arkansas.
1 Vase (large size), Cross Co., Arkansas.
1 Red and black urn, Cross Co., Arkansas.
1 Bowl, Poinsett Co., Arkansas.
1 Vase (rare form), Cross Co., Arkansas.
1 Vase, Eastern Arkansas.
1 Vase (raised bottom), St. Francis R., Arkansas.
1 Singularly formed bottle, Cross Co., Arkansas.
1 Plate, indented rim, Cross Co., Arkansas.
1 Small bowl, Cross Co., Arkansas.

LIST of Specimens presented by the N. S. W. Commissioners for the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893 (*continued*):—

1 Medium-sized bowl, Cross Co., Arkansas.
1 Stone pounder, Arkansas.
2 Grinding stones, Arkansas.
1 Sinker, Arkansas.
3 Stone tomahawks, Arkansas.
1 Large tomahawk, Arkansas.
20 Fragments of pottery, Arkansas Mounds, Alabama, and Indiana Co.
2 Unfinished flint arrow-heads, Tennesse.
45 Arrow-heads, Indiana Co., Butler Co., Ohio, Alabama, Kentucky, and Tennesse.
1 Unfinished flint, Decatur Co, Tennesse.
45 Arrow-heads (flint), Kentucky, Ohio River, Tennesse, and Indiana.
1 Stone instrument, Indiana.
1 Small earthen bowl, Arkansas.
6 Beads from earth mounds, Arkansas.
1 Stone adze, Australia.
1 Stone implement for cutting wood.
2 Stone tomahawks.
1 Stone for grinding seeds on.
1 Shell adze, Ebor Island, Marshall Group.
1 Small triangular bag (soft twine), North Australia.
1 Basket (mar-ro-ing), Port Essington.
1 Basket (made from spathe of palm), Port Essington.
1 Hat (rush or grass), Port Essington.
1 Square bag, stained Indian red, Port Essington.
1 String bag (close mesh), Port Essington.
1 Small oblong bag (coarse strong string), Port Essington.
1 Basket (small open rushwork), Port Essington.
1 Small basket, 7 in long, close mesh, Port Essington.
1 Basket, small, stained Indian red, Port Essington.
1 Triangular string bag, Port Essington.
1 Water gourd, Port Essington.
1 String ornament, whipped at opposite ends, Port Essington.
1 Fillet feathers, and string of opossum hair, Port Essington.
2 Fillets of opossum hair, stained red, Port Essington.
2 Hanks of human hair (womasa belt), Port Essington.
7 Necklets of grass stalks, Port Essington.
1 Necklet, made from teeth of Kangaroo, Port Essington.
2 Plumes, feathers of the Magpie goose, Port Essington.
1 Fan, feathers of the Emu, Port Essington.
5 String circlets, Port Essington.
2 Plaited straw bangles, Port Essington.
6 Straw and string armlets, Port Essington.
1 Fillet, woven native string, Port Essington.
2 Men's waistbelts, Port Essington.
1 Man's waistbelt, red and white lines in various curves, Port Essington.
8 String circlets of native string, Port Essington.
2 Circlets, native string, Port Essington.
1 String bag, Port Essington.
1 Tomahawk, ornate type, "Valeman," Port Essington.
1 Tomahawk, blunt cutting edge, "Valeman," Port Essington.
1 Tomahawk, small, "Valeman," Port Essington.
8 Hand stones, used as pestles, "Wallong," Port Essington.
1 Corroboree trumpet, Port Essington.
1 Lubra fighting stick, "Kau-nan," Port Essington.
1 Waddy, pointed at both ends, Port Essington.
5 Missile sticks, "Konnung," Port Essington.
1 Boomerang, sculpture representing snake, Port Essington.
1 Boomerang, unsculptured, Port Essington.
1 War boomerang, "Barn-geet," Port Essington.
1 War boomerang, central line lozenge-shaped scars, Port Essington.
2 Rod womerahs, Port Essington.
2 Spatula womerahs, "Billetta," Port Essington.
1 "Nulla-Nulla," smooth and polished, Port Essington.
3 Three-pronged fishing spears, Port Essington.
1 Two-pronged fishing spear, Port Essington.
2 Lace spears, "Toko-ojalie," Port Essington.
8 Goose spears, reed, Port Essington.
4 Spears, "Malagemmah," Port Essington.
5 Spears, stone-headed, Port Essington.
3 Spears, Corroboree, Port Essington.
1 Spear, "Yoko," serrations on each side, Port Essington.
5 Spears, "Yoko," barbed on both sides, Port Essington.
23 Spears, barbed on one side only, Port Essington.
13 Spears, barbs stronger and much closer together, Port Essington.
1 Club, New Guinea.
1 Tobacco pipe, New Guinea.
17 Arrows, Solomon Islands.
1 Paddle, circular blade.
1 Paddle, long-bladed, Maria Island.
3 Paddles, long-bladed, Guadalcanar Island.
1 Long-bladed paddle, Florida Island.
4 Long spears, South Sea Islands.
1 Fishing net, South Sea Islands.
2 Fishing spears, South Sea Islands.
3 Arrows, Malayata Island.
1 Spear, serrated head.

APPENDIX VII.

EXCHANGES.

Specimens received.	Specimens forwarded.
Mr. C. F. Ancey, Algeria. (14)	
Mollusca—306 specimens.	Mollusca—281 specimens.
Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, Honolulu. (11)	
Ethnological—88 specimens.	Casts—4 specimens. Mammals—25 skin specimens. Do 23 spirit specimens. Reptiles—33 specimens. Fishes—3 specimens. Mollusca—1 specimen. Aves—186 specimens. Ethnological—39 specimens. Do 20 photos.
Lieut. C. E. Beddome, Hobart. (38)	
Mollusca—4 specimens.	Mollusca—8 specimens.
Canterbury Museum, Christchurch, N.Z. (15, 19, 29)	
Mammal—1 specimen. Aves—45 specimens. Osteological—2 specimens. Fossils—2 specimens. Cast—1 specimen. Minerals—5 specimens.	Aves—1 specimen. Skeletons—2 specimens. Casts—2 specimens. Mollusca—6 specimens. Mammals—2 specimens. Fish—1 specimen.
Rev. Bro. Claudius, Marist Brothers School, Parramatta. (17)	
Minerals—21 specimens.	Minerals—21 specimens.
Rev. J. M. Curran, Sydney. (30)	
Insecta—17 specimens.	Insecta—30 specimens.
Dr. J. C. Cox, Sydney. (46)	
Ethnological—1 specimen.	Mollusca—15 specimens.
Mr. W. S. Day, Cairns. (31)	
Aves—1 specimen.	Ethnological—1 specimen.
Mr. Max Egger, Rockdale. (43)	
Mammal—1 specimen.	Aves—6 specimens.
Mr. H. Farquhar, Wellington, N.Z. (20-21)	
Books—2 volumes. Echinodermata—6 specimens.	Books—1 volume. Echinodermata—3 specimens.
Mr. E. Guerin, Paris. (33)	
Insecta—1,170 specimens.	To be sent in 1895.
Hospital, Gladesville. (49, 52)	
Osteological—1 specimen. Mammal—1 specimen.	Aves—1 live specimen.
Mr. J. P. Hill, University, Sydney. (48)	
Pamphlets.	Mammals—4 specimens.
Imperial Museum, Tokyo, Japan. (6)	
Mollusca—384 specimens.	Specimens sent in 1893.
Linnean Society of N.S.W. (35, 41)	
Books—14 volumes.	Books—7 volumes.

Specimens received.	Specimens forwarded.
Mr. O. Le Bon, Sydney. (44)	
Mammals—3 specimens. Skeleton—1 specimen.	Aves—7 specimens.
Dr. A. von Mollendorff, Manila. (4)	
Shells received in 1892.	Mollusca—158 specimens
Mr. F. McKnight, Melbourne. (22-42)	
Fossils—17 specimens.	Minerals—29 specimens.
Museo de La Plata, Buenos Ayres. (26)	
Specimens in 1893.	Mammal—1 spirit specimen. Reptiles—21 specimens. Fishes—2 specimens. Casts—12 specimens.
Museum, Pietermaritzburg, Natal. (25)	
Specimens promised.	Mammals—6 specimens.
Mr. J. W. Mellor, Adelaide. (28)	
Aves—8 specimens.	Aves—11 specimens.
Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery of South Australia, Adelaide. (24)	
.....	Ethnological—19 photos. Casts—2 specimens.
Queensland Museum, Brisbane. (27)	
Reptilia—1 specimen.	Reptilia—1 specimen.
Natural History Museum, Athens. (5)	
.....	Aves—94 specimens.
Mr. H. S. Reinitz, Mt. Victoria. (13)	
Minerals—5 specimens.	Mineral—1 specimen.
Royal Zoological Museum, Florence.	
.....	Mammal—1 specimen. Skeleton—1 specimen.
School of Arts, Kangaroo Valley. (16)	
Specimens promised.	Aves—25 specimens.
Mr. C. Spencer, Auckland. (37)	
Mollusca—120 specimens.	Mollusca—157 specimens.
Mr. R. Sheridan-Knowles, Prahran. (33)	
Minerals—56 specimens.	Minerals—55 specimens.
Mr. E. P. Sealy, Timaru, N.Z. (51)	
Aves—6 specimens.	Aves—6 specimens.
Technological Museum, Sydney. (32, 36, 40)	
Reptilia—1 specimen.	Aves—17 specimens. Miscellaneous—3 specimens. Reptiles—2 specimens.
University of Sydney. (53)	
.....	Mammals—2 specimens. Sponges—20 specimens.
Mr. L. Vignal, Paris. (18)	
Fossils—139 specimens.	Mollusca—101 specimens.
Dr. J. C. Verco, Adelaide. (39)	
Mollusca—155 specimens.	Mollusca—558 specimens.
Mr. E. R. Waite, Sydney. (45)	
Aves—21 specimens.	Books—4 volumes.
Mr. E. R. Whittel, Beecroft. (12)	
Aves—1 specimen.	.....

APPENDIX VIII.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Reg. No.	Book.	How acquired.
	Part I.—BOOKS.	
7318	Bolivar (Ignatius). Monografía de los Pirgomorfinos. 1 vol. 8vo. Madrid, 1884.	Presented
7319	—— Essai sur les Acridiens de la Tribu des Tettigidæ. 1 vol. 8vo. Gand, 1887.	Presented
7433	Boswell (James). An account of Corsica, and Memoirs of Pascal Paoli (*with autographs of author and of Capt. Cook*). 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1769.	Presented
7343	Cabanis (Jean). Museum Heineanum. Verzeichniss der ornithologischen Sammlung des Oberamtmann Ferdinand Heine, &c. Theil. I-IV. 1 vol. 8vo. Halberstadt, 1850-51.	Purchased
7368	Collett (R.). Mindre Meddelelser vedrorende Norges Fuglefauna i Aarene, 1881-1892. 1 vol. 8vo. Christiania, 1893-94.	Presented
7632	Cook (James). Manuscript Letters from Agent-General and others, and various papers connected with a collection of "Cook Relics." In 1 vol. fol.	Presented
7432	—— Holy Bible (*which was used by Capt. Cook*). 1 vol. 4to. Oxford, 1765.	Presented
7435	—— Some original Letters of Capt. James Cook. In 1 vol. 4to. (MSS).	Presented
	Part I.—BOOKS—*continued*.	
7436-38	Cook's Voyages. Plates, (duplicate of vol. II.) 3 vols. Imp. fol. N.D.	Presented
7439	—— South Sea Birds, &c. Original Drawings by Admiral Isaac Smith and others in the second voyage of Capt. Cook, 1772-1775. 1 vol. Imp. fol. N.D.	Presented
7440	—— Original Sketches, Drawings, Maps, &c., collected by Admiral Isaac Smith, who served as an officer under Capt. James Cook, the circumnavigator, in his first and second voyages, 1768-1775. 1 vol. Imp. fol. N.D.	Presented
7452	—— round the World for making Discoveries towards the North and South Poles. 1 vol. 8vo. Manchester, 1804.	Presented
7421	Dendy (Arthur). Studies on the Comparative Anatomy of Sponges. V. Observations on the Structure and Classification of the Calcarea Heterocœla. [*Qu. Journ. Micro. Sci.* xxxv] 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1894.	Presented
7329	Gascard (Albert). Contribution a l'Étude des Gommes Laques des Indes et de Madagascar. Suivie d'une Note sur les Cochenilles à laque, de A. Targioni-Tozzetti. 1 vol. 8vo. Paris, 1893.	Presented
7453-55	Jameson (Robert). A System of Mineralogy, in which Minerals are arranged according to the Natural History method. 3 vols. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1820.	Presented

Reg. No.	Book.	How acquired.
	PART I.—BOOKS—*continued.*	
7309	LOGAN (W. E.) *et* STERRY HUNT (T.) Esquisse Géologique du Canada, pour servir a l'Intelligence de la Carte géologique et de la Collection des Minéraux économiques envoyées á l'Exposition Universelle de Paris, 1855. 1 vol. 8vo. Paris, 1855.	Presented
7374	LORIOL (P. de). Échinodermes de la Baie d'Amboine. [*Revue Suisse de Zoologie et Ann. du Mus. Hist. Nat. de Genéve.*] 1 vol. 4to. Genève, 1893.	Presented
7375	—— Description des Mollusques et Brachiopodes des Couches Séquaniennes de Tonnerre [Yonne] par P. de Loriol, accompagnée d'une Étude Stratigraphique par J. Lambert. [*Mem. Soc. Pal. Suisse*, xx.] 1 vol. 8vo. Genève, 1893.	Presented
7376	—— Catalogue raisonnè des Échinodermes recueillis par M. V. de Robillard á l'Ile Maurice. III, Ophiurides et Astrophytides. [*Mem. Soc. de Phys. et d'Hist. Nat. Genève*, xxxii]. 1 vol. 8vo. Genève, 1894.	Presented
7397	LYDEKKER (Richard). A Handbook to the Marsupialia and Monotremata [*Allen's Naturalist's Library*]. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1894.	Purchased
7471	MOUCHKETOF (T.) [Catalogue of Earthquakes in Russia.] 1 vol. 8vo. St. Petersburg, 1893.	Presented
7317 } 7363 }	MURRAY (Jas. A. H.) New English Dictionary on Historical Principles; founded mainly on the materials collected by the Philological Society. Edited by Dr. J. A. H. Murray. Ortou—Oz, and Everybody—Ezod. 2 vols. 4to. London, Oxford, &c., 1893–94.	Purchased
7624	ORTMANN (A.) Die Decapoden-Krebse des Strassburger Museums. Th. II, III, IV, V, VI, VII (*Separatabdruck aus den Zoologischen Jahrbüchern*, Bd. V, VI, VII). 1 vol. Jena.	Presented
7441	PERALTA (Manuel M. de) y ALFARO (Anastasio). Etnología Centro-Americana catálogo razonado de los objetos arqueológicos de la República de Costa Rica en la Exposición Histórico-Americana de Madrid, 1892. 1 vol. 8vo. Madrid, 1893.	Presented
7434	PRINGLE (Sir John), Discourse upon some late improvements of the means for preserving the Health of Mariners, delivered at the Anniversary of Royal Society (*re Capt. Cook's Services and Presentation of Metal*). 1 vol. 4to. London, 1776.	Presented
7361	RIGGS (C. W.) How we Find Relics, &c.—Camp Life in the Wilderness. A series of Letters. 1 vol. 8vo. Chicago, 1893.	Presented
7479	SAUSSURE (Henri de). Coup d'œil sur l'Hydrologie du Mexique, principalment de la partie orientale, accompagné de quelques observations sur la nature physique de ce pays. 1 vol. 8vo. Genève, 1862.	Presented
7367	SHARP (R. Bowdler). Monograph of the Paradiseidæ, or Birds of Paradise; and Ptilonorhynchidæ, or Bower Birds. Pt. III. 1 vol. Imp. fol. London, 1894.	Purchased
7540-41	SHARPE (R. Bowdler) and WYATT (Claud W.) Monograph of the Hirundinidæ, or Family of Swallows. 2 vols. 4to. London, 1885–94.	Purchased
7389	SHUFELDT (R. W.) Scientific Taxidermy for Museums. [*Report, U.S. National Museum*, 1892]. 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1894.	Presented
7327	TARGIONI-TOZZETTI (Ad.) Animali ed Insetti del Tabacco in Erba e del Tabacco secco. 1 vol. 8vo. Firenze-Roma, 1891.	Presented
7382	TOWNSON and MERCER. Catalogue of Chemical Apparatus and Chemicals, 6th Edition. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1894.	Presented
7515	ZITTEL (Karl A.) Handbuch der Palaeontologie unter Mitwirkung von W. Ph. Schimper, und A. Schenk. Abth. I. Palæozoologie, von Karl A. Zittel. Band IV. Vertebrata (Mammalia). 1 vol. 8vo. München und Leipzig, 1891–93.	Purchased

Reg. No.	Book.	How acquired.
	PART II.—PERIODICALS.	
	NEW SOUTH WALES.	
7311	HISTORICAL RECORDS OF NEW SOUTH WALES. Vol. II. Grose and Paterson, Edited by F. M. Bladen. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1893.	Presented
7476	HISTORY OF NEW SOUTH WALES FROM THE RECORDS. Vol. II. Phillip and Grose, 1789-1794, by Alexander Britton, edited by F. M. Bladen. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1894.	Presented
7484	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales. Vol. V (1894). 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1895.	Presented
7334	—— Host and Habitat Index of Australian Fungi. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1893.	Presented
7357	AUSTRALIAN HANDBOOK for 1894 (Gordon and Gotch). 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1894.	Purchased
.....	FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. Report for 1893.	Presented
7494	BOARD OF HEALTH, SYDNEY. Reports on various subjects. 1 vol. Fol. Sydney, 1889-94.	Presented
7492	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW SOUTH WALES. Memoirs. Geology No. 5. Geology of the Broken Hill Lode and Barrier Ranges Mineral Field, by J. B. Jaquet. 1 vol. 4to. Sydney, 1894.	Presented
.....	—— Records. Vol. IV. Part 1. 1894.	Presented
7392	LINNEAN SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES. —— Proceedings. Second Series. Vol. VIII. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1893-94.	Presented
.....	—— Proceedings. Second Series. Vol. IX. Parts 1-2.	Presented
.....	—— Abstracts of Proceedings.	Presented
.....	MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, GOULBURN. Fortieth Annual Report.	Presented
7312	OBSERVATORY. Results of Rain, River, and Evaporation Observations made in N.S.W. during 1892. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1893.	Presented
7264	RAILWAY INSTITUTE. Railway Budget. Vols. I, II, Nos. 1-24. 1 vol. 4to. Sydney, 1892-95.	Presented
7481	ROYAL SOCIETY OF N.S.W. Journal and Proceedings, vol. XXVII, 1893. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1894.	Presented
7485	SYDNEY QUARTERLY MAGAZINE. For March, 1892. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1892.	Presented
.....	TECHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM. Reports for 1887 and 1889.	Presented
7372	UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY. Calendar for 1894. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1894.	Presented
7306	WISE (H. & C.). Post Office Commercial Directory for 1894–95. 1 vol. 8vo. Sydney, 1893.	Purchased
	VICTORIA.	
7493	BALLARAT SCHOOL OF MINES. Calendars for 1893 and 1894, with Annual Reports for 1892 and 1893. 1 vol. 8vo. Ballarat, 1893-94.	Presented
7335	EXHIBITION TRUSTEES, Melbourne. Illustrated Official Handbook of the Aquarium, Picture Galleries, and Museum Collections; also description of the Cyclorama of Old Melbourne; compiled by Jas. E. Sherrard. 1 vol. 8vo. Melbourne, 1894.	Presented
7487	GEELONG NATURALIST. Journal of the Gordon College Field Naturalists and Science Association. Vols. I (1891-92), II (1892-93), III (1893-94). 1 vol. 8vo. Geelong, 1891-94.	Presented
7486	GORDON TECHNICAL COLLEGE. Annual Reports for 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893. 1 vol. 8vo. Geelong, 1891-94.	Presented

Reg. No	Book.	How acquired.
	PART II.—PERIODICALS—*continued.*	
	VICTORIA—continued.	
7420	MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY. Calendar, 1895. 1 vol. 8vo. Melbourne, 1894.	Presented
7443	PUBLIC LIBRARY, MUSEUMS, AND NATIONAL GALLERY OF VICTORIA. Descriptive Catalogue of the Specimens of Rocks of Victoria in the Industrial and Technological Museum. 1 vol. 8vo. Melbourne, 1894.	Presented
.....	—— Report of the Trustees for 1893.	Presented
7310	ROYAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA. Proceedings. Vol. VI (new series), 1893. 1 vol. 8vo. Melbourne, 1894.	Presented
7488	VICTORIAN NATURALIST. Vol. X. May, 1893, to March, 1894. 1 vol. 8vo. Melbourne, 1894.	Presented
7415–18	ZOOLOGICAL AND ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF VICTORIA. Proceedings. Vols. I, II, III, IV. 4 vols. 8vo. Melbourne, 1872-75.	Purchased
.....	—— 25th Annual Report.	Presented
	TASMANIA.	
7381	ROYAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA. Papers and Proceedings for 1893. 1 vol. 8vo. Tasmania, 1894.	Presented
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	
.....	ADELAIDE CIRCULATING LIBRARY. Appendix to Catalogue No. 8.	Presented
7445	AUSTRALASIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE. Report of the Fifth Meeting, held at Adelaide, 1893. 1 vol. 8vo. Adelaide, 1894.	Presented
.....	GOVERNMENT GEOLOGIST, Adelaide. Annual Report of Government Geologist for 1893–94.	Presented
7470	ROYAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA. Transactions. Vol. XVIII, for 1893–94. 1 vol. 8vo. Adelaide, 1894.	Presented
7354	SOUTH AUSTRALIAN SCHOOL OF MINES AND INDUSTRIES. Annual Report, 1893. 1 vol. 8vo. Adelaide, 1894.	Presented
	WEST AUSTRALIA.	
7459	WOODWARD (Harry P.) Mining Handbook to the Colony of Western Australia. 1 vol. 8vo. Perth, 1894.	Presented
	QUEENSLAND.	
7364, 7313	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Queensland. Annual Reports for the years 1889–90, 92, 93. 2 vols. 8vo. Brisbane, 1890–93.	Presented
7314	—— Official Guide to the Museum of Economic Botany, by F. M. Bailey. 1 vol. 8vo. Brisbane, 1891.	Presented
7315	—— Companion for the Queensland Student of Plant Life, by F. M. Bailey. 1 vol. 8vo. Brisbane, 1893.	Presented
7489	—— Bulletins Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25. 1 vol. 8vo. Brisbane, 1892–93.	Presented
...	—— Bulletins, Nos. 2 to 8. Second series.	Presented
7490	—— Botany Bulletins, Nos. 7, 8, 9. 1891, 93, 94.—Sugar-planting in Queensland. (*Reprint of a letter to the Times, 7 Jan.*, 1893).—Botany Abridged, by F. M. Bailey, 1894. In 1 vol. 8vo. Brisbane, 1891–94.	Presented
7491	—— Papers for the People, Nos. 2, 6, 9, 12, 14, 17, 22, 24. 1 vol. 8vo. Brisbane, 1888–90.	Presented
...	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF QUEENSLAND. Report on Mount Morgan Gold Deposits.—Annual Report for 1893.—And Three Other Reports.—Geological Map of Charters Towers Gold-field.	Presented

Reg. No	Book.	How acquired.
	PART II.—PERIODICALS—*continued.*	
	QUEENSLAND—continued.	
7482	ROYAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND:—Proceedings for Session 1892–93. Vol. IX. Index to volumes VII, VIII, IX. 1 vol. 8vo. Brisbane, 1893–94.	Presented
7483	—— Proceedings for 1892–94. Vol. X. 1 vol. 8vo. Brisbane, 1894.	Presented
...	ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA. Transactions and Proceedings, Queensland Branch. Vol. IX, 1893–94.	Presented
7422, 7469	NEW GUINEA. Annual Reports of British New Guinea from July, 1892, to June, 1893, and June, 1894. 2 vols. Fol. Brisbane, 1894.	Presented
	NEW ZEALAND.	
7353	AUCKLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSEUM. Annual Report, 1893–94. 1 vol. 8vo. Auckland, 1894.	Presented
...	COLONIAL MUSEUM and GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, N.Z. Twenty-fifth Annual Report.	Presented
7398	NEW ZEALAND INSTITUTE. Transactions and Proceedings, 1893. Vol. XXVI. Ninth of New Series. 1 vol. 8vo. Wellington, 1894.	Presented
...	POLYNESIAN SOCIETY. Journal. Vol. III. Nos. 2, 3, 4.	Presented
	GREAT BRITAIN—(*London*).	
7495, 7496	ANNALS AND MAGAZINE OF NATURAL HISTORY. Vol. XIII, XIV. Sixth Series. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1894.	Purchased
7379	BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE. Index to the Reports and Transactions from 1861 to 1890. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1893.	Purchased
7457	—— Report of the Sixty-third Meeting, held at Nottingham, 1893. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1894.	Purchased
7460	BRITISH MUSEUM. Return, 1893-94. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1894.	Presented
7423	—— Catalogue of the Mesozoic Plants in the Department of Geology. The Wealden Flora. Part I. Thallophyta—Pteridophyta, by A. C. Seward. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1894.	Presented
7358	—— Catalogue of Birds. Vol. XXII. Game Birds. By W. R. Ogilvie-Grant. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1893.	Presented
7424	—— Catalogue of Birds. Vol. XXIII. Fullicariæ (Rallidæ and Heliornithidæ), and Alectorides (Aramidæ, Euripygidæ, Mesitidæ, Rhinochetidæ, Gruidæ, Psophidæ, and Otididæ). By R. Bowdler Sharpe. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1894.	Presented
7425	—— Monograph of Lichens found in Britain, being a descriptive catalogue of the species in the Herbarium. By Rev. James M. Crombie. Part 1. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1894.	Presented
7508–9	ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. Transactions for 1893–94. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1893, 1894.	Purchased
7498	ENTOMOLOGIST. Vol. XXVII. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1894.	Purchased
7499	ENTOMOLOGISTS' MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Second Series. Vol. V. (Vol. XXX). 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1894.	Purchased
7497	GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE. New Series. Decade 4. Vol. I. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1894.	Purchased
7507	GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Quarterly Journal. Vol. L. 1894. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1894.	Purchased
7500	THE IBIS. Vol. VI. Sixth Series. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1894.	Purchased
7504	LINNEAN SOCIETY. Journal, Zoology. Vol. XXIV. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1894.	Purchased

Reg. No.	Book.	How acquired.
	PART II.—PERIODICALS—*continued.*	
	GREAT BRITAIN—(*London*)—continued.	
7505	—— Transactions. Zoology. Second series. Vol. v. 1 vol. 4to. London, 1888-94.	Purchased
7506	—— Transactions. Botany. Second series. Vol. III. 1 vol. 4to. London, 1888-94.	Purchased
7545	MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY. Mineralogical Magazine and Journal. Vol. x. Parts 47-48 only. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1894.	Presented
7501	NATURAL SCIENCE. Vol. IV. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1894.	Purchased
7502-3	NATURE. Vol. XLIX. November, 1893.—April, 1894. Vol. L. May-October, 1894. 2 vols. 4to. London, 1894.	Purchased
7342	PALÆONTOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, LONDON. Vol. XLVII. 1893. 1 vol. 4to. London, 1893.	Purchased
7510-11	QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF MICROSCOPICAL SCIENCE. Vol. XXXV-XXVI; new series. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1894.	Purchased
7467	ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE. Proceedings. Vol. XXV. 1893-4. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1894.	Presented
7391	ROYAL MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY. Journal for the years 1893-94. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1893-94.	Purchased
7377-78	ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. Philosophical Transactions for 1893. Parts A and B. Vol. 184. 2 vols. 4to. London, 1894.	Purchased
.....	—— Proceedings. Vol. LVI. No. 337.	Presented
7407	YEAR BOOK of the Scientific and Learned Societies of Great Britain and Ireland. Eleventh Annual Issue. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1893.	Purchased
7324	ZOOLOGICAL RECORD. Vol. XXIX., being Records of Zoological Literature. 1892. Edited by D. Sharp. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1893.	Purchased
7513-14	ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. Proceedings for 1893-94. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1894-95.	Purchased
.....	—— List of dates of Society's proceedings.	Presented
.....	—— List of dates of Encyclopédie Méthodique.	Presented
	GREAT BRITAIN—(*English Provinces*).	
.....	CONCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY of Great Britain and Ireland. Journal of Conchology. Vol. VIII. No. 11.	Presented
...	BIRMINGHAM NATURAL HISTORY AND MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY. Midland Naturalist. October, November, December, 1893.	Presented
7468	LIVERPOOL BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Proceedings and Transactions. Vol. VIII. Session, 1893-94. 1 vol. 8vo. Liverpool, 1894.	Presented
...	LIVERPOOL GEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. Journal. Vol. XIII. 1892-93.	Presented
7546	LIVERPOOL MARINE BIOLOGICAL COMMITTEE and their Biological Station, at Port Erin. Seventh Annual Report, by W. A. Herdman. 1 vol. 8vo. Liverpool, 1894.	Presented
7480	MANCHESTER MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY. Transactions and Annual Report, 1893. 1 vol. 8vo. Manchester, 1894.	Presented
...	MANCHESTER LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY. Memoirs and Proceedings. Vol. VIII., Nos. 1, 2, 3.	Presented
...	MARINE BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. Journal. Vol. III., No. 3.	Presented

Reg. No.	Book.	How acquired.
	PART II.—PERIODICALS—*continued.*	
	GREAT BRITAIN—(*English Provinces*)—continued.	
7458	MUSEUMS ASSOCIATION. Report of Proceedings, with Papers read at Fourth Annual General Meeting, London, 1893. 1 vol. 8vo. York and Sheffield, 1893.	Presented
7550	NATURAL HISTORY TRANSACTIONS of Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-on-Tyne. Vol. XI. 1890-94. 1 vol. 8vo. Lond. and N'castle-on-Tyne, 1894.	Presented
7547	NOVITATES ZOOLOGICÆ. A Journal of Zoology, edited by Hon. Walter Rothschild, Ernst Hartert, and Dr. K. Jordan. Vol. I. 1894. 1 vol. 8vo. Tring, 1894.	Presented
7536	PLYMOUTH INSTITUTION AND DEVON AND CORNWALL NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY. Annual Report and Transactions. Vol. x. Part 3. 1889-90. Vol. XI. Parts 1, 2, 3. 1890-93. 1 vol. 8vo. Plymouth, 1890-93.	Presented
7355	RADCLIFFE LIBRARY, OXFORD UNIV. MUS. Catalogue of Books added, during the year 1894. 1 vol. 4to. Oxford, 1894.	Presented
7399	ROYAL CORNWALL POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY. Sixty-first Annual Report, 1893. 1 vol. 8vo. Falmouth and Truro.	Presented
...	UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE. Twenty-fifth Annual Report of Museums and Lecture-room Syndicate.	Presented
...	YORKSHIRE GEOLOGICAL AND POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY. Portrait of James W. Davies.	Presented
	GREAT BRITAIN—(*Scotland.*)	
7542-44	BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB. History. Vol. XII, Part 2, 1888; Vol. XIII, Part 1, 1890; Vol. XIV, Part 1, 1892. 3 vols. 8vo. Berwick, 1888-92.	Presented
...	EDINBURGH MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART. Report of the Director for 1893.	Presented
7430	GLASGOW UNIVERSITY. Calendar for 1894-95. 1 vol. 8vo. Glasgow, 1894.	Presented
7390	HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND. Transactions, Fifth Ser. Vol. VI. 1 vol. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1894.	Presented
...	NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF GLASGOW. Proceedings and Transactions. Vol. III. Parts 2, 3.	Presented
7538	ROYAL PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH. Proceedings. Vol. XII. 1892-94. 1 vol. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1894.	Presented
7537	ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH. Proceedings. Vol. XIX. 1891-92. 1 vol. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1893.	Presented
7539	ROYAL SCOTTISH GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY. Scottish Geographical Magazine. Vol. x. 1894. 1 vol. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1894.	Presented
	GREAT BRITAIN—(*Ireland.*)	
7548	SCIENCE AND ART MUSEUM, Dublin. Reports for 1889, 1890, 1892. In 1 vol. 8vo.	Presented
7549	—— Miscellaneous Papers. Mineralogical, Geological, and Palæontological Collections, 1893. List of Donations from 1889 to 1893. In 1 vol. 8vo. 1894.	Presented
	BRITISH COLONIES—AFRICA.	
7366	SOUTH AFRICAN MUSEUM. Report of the Trustees for the year ending 31st December, 1893. 1 vol. folio. Capetown, 1894.	Presented
7579-81	SOUTH AFRICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY. Transactions. Vol. V, Part 2. 1886-89. Vol. VII, Part 1, 1893. Vol. VIII, Part 1, 1890-1892. 3 vols. 8vo. Capetown, 1893.	Presented

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	PART II.—PERIODICALS—*continued.*	
	CANADA.	
7572	CANADIAN NATURALIST. Summary of the Original Articles which have appeared in the Canadian Naturalist. 1 vol. 8vo.	Presented
7571	CANADIAN RECORD OF SCIENCE, including the proceedings of the Natural History Society of Montreal, and replacing the Canadian Naturalist. Vol. v. (1892-3.) 1 vol. 8vo. Montreal, 1893.	Presented
7320 7321 7322	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA. Annual Report (new series). Vol. v. Parts 1, 2, and maps. 1890-91. 3 vols. 8vo. Ottawa, 1893.	Presented
7575	—— Contributions to the Micro-Palæontology of the Cambro-Silurian Rocks of Canada, by Arthur H. Foord. 1 vol. 8vo. Ottawa, 1883.	Presented
7574	—— Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London, 1886. Descriptive Catalogue of a Collection of the Economic Minerals of Canada by the Geological Corps, Alfred C. Selwyn, Director. 1 vol. 8vo. London, 1886.	Presented
7573	—— Philadelphia International Exhibition, 1876. Descriptive Catalogue of a collection of Economic Minerals of Canada, and notes on a Stratigraphical Collection of Rocks. 1 vol. 8vo. Montreal, 1876.	Presented
.....	—— Palæozoic Fossils. Vol. III, Part 1.	Presented
.....	—— Mesozoic Fossils. Vol. I, Part 3.	Presented
.....	HAMILTON ASSOCIATION. Journal and Proceedings, 1893-94. No. 10.	Presented
7446	MCGILL COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY. Annual Calendar. Session 1894-95. 1 vol. 8vo. Montreal, 1894.	Presented
7444	ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA. Proceedings and Transactions for the year 1893. Vol. XI. 1 vol. 4to. Ottawa, 1894.	Presented
	INDIA.	
7339	FAUNA OF BRITISH INDIA. Moths, vol. II, by G. F. Hampson. 1 vol. 8vo. London, &c., 1894.	Purchased
7377-78	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA. Records. Vols. XXVI, XXVII. 2 vols. 8vo. Calcutta, 1893-94.	Presented
7356	—— A Manual of the Geology of India, &c. Second Edition, revised and largely rewritten by R. D. Oldham. 1 vol. 8vo. Calcutta, 1893.	Presented
7338	INDIAN MUSEUM. Annual Report, 1892-93. 1 vol. 8vo. Calcutta, 1893.	Presented
7431	—— Guide to the Zoological Collections exhibited in the Invertebrate Gallery. 1 vol. 8vo. Calcutta, 1894.	Presented
7475	—— Catalogue of the Coins of the Indian Museum, by Chas. J. Rodgers. Part 1. The Sultans of Delhi and their Contemporaries. 1 vol. 8vo. Calcutta, 1894.	Presented
.....	—— Indian Museum Notes. Vol. III. No. 3.	Presented
.....	MADRAS GOVERNMENT MUSEUM. Bulletin, No. 1. Pearl and Chank Fisheries. Bulletin, No. 2. Note on Tours along the Malabar Coast. Administrative Report for 1893-4.	Presented
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.	
7393 7477	SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. Annual Reports of the Board of Regents to July, 1891, and July, 1892. 2 vols. 8vo. Washington, 1892-93.	Presented

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7346	—— Bureau of Ethnology. Bibliography of the Salishan Language, by James Constantine Pilling. 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1893.	Presented
7302	—— Bibliography of the Chinookan Languages, by Jas. C. Pilling. 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1893.	Presented
7394 7474	UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM. Annual Reports to 30th June, 1891 and 1892. 2 vols. 8vo. Washington, 1892-93.	Presented
7461 to 7465 7344 7473	—— Proceedings. Vol. v, 1882; VI, 1883; VII, 1884; VIII, 1885; IX, 1886. Vol. XV, 1892; XVI, 1893. 7 vols. 8vo. Washington, 1883-94.	Presented
7384	—— Bulletins Nos. 40-41. Bibliographies of American Naturalists. IV. The Published Writings of George Newbold Lawrence, 1844-91, by L. S. Foster, Washington, 1892. V. The Published Writings of Dr. Charles Girard, by G. Browne Goode, Washington, 1891. In 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1891-92.	Presented
7385	—— Bulletin No. 42. A Preliminary Descriptive Catalogue of the Systematic Collections in Economic Geology and Metallurgy in the United States National Museum, by Fred. P. Dewey. 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1891.	Presented
7429	—— Bulletin No. 43. Monograph of the Bats of North America, by Harrison Allen. 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1893.	Presented
7386	—— Bulletin No. 44. Catalogue of the Lepidopterous super-family Noctuidæ, found in Boreal America, by John B. Smith. 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1893.	Presented
7383	—— Notes on the Preparation of Rough Skeletons, by Fred. A. Lucas. Washington, 1891. Directions for Collecting Birds, by Robert Ridgway. Washington, 1891. Directions for Collecting, Preparing, and Preserving Birds' Eggs and Nests, by Chas. Bendine. Washington, 1891. Instructions for Collecting Mollusks and other Useful Hints for the Conchologist, by Wm. D. Dale. Washington, 1892. Directions for Collecting and Preserving Insects, by C. V. Riley. Washington, 1892. Directions for Collecting Recent and Fossil Plants, by F. H. Knowlton. Washington, 1891. In 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1891-92.	Presented
7553 7554 7555	—— Bulletins Nos. 44, 45, 46. 3 vols. 8vo. Washington, 1893.	Presented
7386	—— Bulletins Nos. 1, 2, 3, 13, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23 to 26, 28 to 31.	Presented
7557	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Bulletin No. 4. Prairie Ground Squirrels or Spermophiles of the Mississippi Valley. By Vernon Bailey. 1 Vol. 8vo. Washington, 1893.	Presented
7558	—— Division of Entomology: Insect Life. Vol. VI. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4. 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1893-4.	Presented
7559	—— Division of Entomology: Bulletins 26-30. 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1892-3.	Presented
7556	—— Division of Ornithology and Mammology: North American Fauna, No. 7. The Death Valley Expedition. Part II. 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1893.	

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	PART II.—PERIODICALS—*continued.*	
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—continued.	
7395	UNITED STATES COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES. Part XVII. Report of the Commissioner for 1889-1891. 1 vol. 8vo. Washington, 1893.	Presented
.....	—— Reports, 1887, 1888.	Presented
.....	—— Bulletins, Vols. VII, VIII, IX, X.	Presented
7428	Bulletin. Vol. XI, for 1891. 1 vol. 4to. Washington, 1893.	Presented
7561	AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. Annual Reports, 1889-90, 1890-91, 1891, 1892, 1893. 1 vol. 8vo. New York, 1890-94.	Presented
7562	—— Bulletin. Vol. IV. 1893. 1 vol. 8vo. New York, 1893.	Presented
7564	AMERICAN NATURALIST. Vol. XXVIII. 1 vol. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1894.	Purchased
7563	AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION. The Auk: a Quarterly Journal of Ornithology, published for the American Ornithologists' Union. Continuation of the Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club. New series. Vol. XI. 1 vol. 8vo. New York, 1894.	Presented
.....	AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN. Vol. XV. Part 4.	Presented
.....	BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Washington. Proceedings. Vol. VIII, pp. 117-120.	Presented
7332	CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE. Occasional Papers IV. A Classified and Annotated Bibliography of the Palæozoic Crustacea, 1698-1892, to which is added a Catalogue of the North American Species; by Anthony W. Vogdes. 1 vol. 8vo. San Francisco, 1893.	Presented
	—— Proceedings. Vol. III, No. 2.	Presented
7304	CALIFORNIA STATE MINING BUREAU. Eleventh Report of the State Mineralogist. (First Biennial.) Two years ending September 15, 1892. 1 vol. 8vo. Sacramento, 1893.	Presented
.....	—— Bulletin, No. 2. Methods of Mine Timbering.	Presented
.....	—— Bulletin, No. 3. Gas and Petroleum Yielding Formations.	Presented
.....	—— Bulletin, No. 4. Catalogue of Californian Fossils.	Presented
7570	CINCINNATTI MUSEUM ASSOCIATION:— 11th, 12th, 13th Annual Reports, 1891, 1892, 1893 Catalogue of Exhibition of Modern Etchings, 1892 Catalogue of Work of Elizabeth Nourse; Exhibited, 1893 Some recent Work of F. H. Lungren and Vincent Nowottny; Exhibited 1894. Fourth Annual Exhibition of Art Club, 1894. In 1 vol. 8vo. Cincinnatti, 1891-94.	Presented
.....	ILLINOIS STATE MUSEUM. Bulletin, No. 3. Description of New Invertabrates.	Presented
7359	INDIANA—Department of Geology and Natural Resources. S. S. Gorby, State Geologist, 1893. Annual Report, XVIII. 1 vol. 8vo. Indianopolis, 1894.	Presented
.....	ILLINOIS STATE GEOLOGIST. Bulletin, No. 4. Upper Devonian and Niagara Crinoids.	Presented
7408	MICHIGAN MINING SCHOOL. Reports of the Director for 1890-92. 1 vol. 8vo. Lansing, Mich., 1893.	Presented
7447	—— Catalogue, 1892-1894, with Statements concerning the Institution and its courses of Instruction. 1 vol. 8vo. Houghton, Mich., 1894.	Presented

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	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—continued.	
7472	MICHIGAN STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. Thirty-second Annual Report of the Secretary. 1892-93. 1 vol. 8vo. Lansing, 1894.	Presented
7565	MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. Experimental Station. Bulletins 100–116. 1 vol. 8vo. Lansing, 1893-94.	Presented
7569	MILWAUKEE PUBLIC MUSEUM. First Annual Report, 1882-83. 8th (1889-90), 9th (1890-91), 10th (1891-92). 1 vol. 8vo. Milwaukee, 1883-92.	Presented
7365	—— Annual Report (11th), 1893. 1 vol. 8vo. Milwaukee, 1893.	Presented
7568	MINESOTA ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCE. Bulletin. Vol. III; Nos. 1 and 2. 1 vol. 8vo. Minneopolis, 1889-1891.	Presented
7466	MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN. Fifth Annual Report. 1 vol. 8vo. St. Louis, Mo., 1894.	Presented
.....	MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY. Bulletin. Vol. XXV, Nos. 2, 3, 7, 8.	Presented
.....	—— Annual Report of the Curator for 1892-93	Presented
7333	NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. Transactions. Vol. XII, 1892-93. 1 vol. 8vo. New York, 1893.	
.....	—— Annals. Vol. V, Nos. 9 and 12. Annals. Vol. VI. Index. Annals. Vol. VII, Nos. 6 to 12. Annals. Vol. VIII, Nos. 1 to 4.	Presented
.....	—— Transactions. Vol. X, No. 1. Transactions. Vol. XI, Nos. 6, 7, 8.	Presented
7349–51	NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY. Annual Reports for the years ending 30th September, 1890, 1891, 1892. 3 vols. 8vo. Albany, 1891-93.	Presented
7352	—— Bulletin: Legislation. January, 1892, 1893, 1894. Bulletins Nos. 2, 3, and 4. 1 vol. Obl. Albany, 1892-94.	Presented
7552	NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. Bulletins Nos. 7 (June, 1889), 8 (September, 1889), 9 (August, 1890), 10 (September, 1890). 1 vol. 8vo. Albany, 1889-90.	Presented
7426–7	—— Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Annual Reports of the Regents for 1891 and 1892. 2 vols. 8vo. Albany, 1892-93.	Presented
7560	NEW YORK MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY. Journal Vol. IX (1893), Vol. X (1894). 1 vol. 8vo. New York, 1893-94.	Presented
7388	NORTH CAROLINA. Report on the Waters of North Carolina, with reference to their possibilities for Oyster Culture; by Lieut. Francis Winslow. 1 vol. 8vo. Raleigh, 1886.	Presented
7551	PHILADELPHIA ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES. Proceedings, 1893. 1 vol. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1893.	Presented
.....	—— Proceedings, 1894. Part I.	Presented
7567	ROCHESTER ACADEMY OF SCIENCE. Proceedings. Vol. II. (Pp. 1–200 only). 1 vol. 8vo. Rochester, N.Y. 1892-93.	Presented
7566	ST. LOUIS ACADEMY OF SCIENCE. Transactions. Vol. VI. Nos. 1-8. 1 vol. 8vo. St. Louis, 1892-93.	Presented
.....	TUFTS' COLLEGE LIBRARY, Tuft's College, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Tuft's College Studies, Nos. 1, 2, 3.	Presented
.....	UNIVERSITY OF CADIFORNIA. Bulletin of the Department of Geology. Vol. I. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.	Presented

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	PART II.—PERIODICALS—*continued.*	
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—continued.	
7387	WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXHIBITION, CHICAGO, 1893. Classification, Rules, and General Information for Intending Exhibitors, Department of Fish, Fisheries, Fish Products, and Apparatus of Fishing.	
	—— Fish, Fishing and Fisheries of Pennsylvania; by Wm. E. Mechan. In 1 vol. 8vo. 1893.	Presented
	—— Astrakham Fisheries. Fisheries of Norway. Gloucester Fishermen's Institute. Fishing Gazette, Vol. x, Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37.	Presented.
.....	ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, PHILADELPHIA. 22nd Annual Report.	Presented
	AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.	
7597	K. K. ZOOLOGISCHE-BOTANISCHE GESELLSCHAFT IN WEIN. Verhandlungen Jahr. 1893. Band XLIII. 1 vol. 8vo. Wien, 1894	Presented
7594	K. K. NATURHISTORISCH HOFMUSEUM. Annalen, redigirt von Dr. Franz Ritter von Hauer. VIII Band. 1893. 1 vol. 8vo. Wien, 1893.	Presented
7598-99	ORNITHOLOGISCHER VEREIN IN WIEN. Mittheilungen "Die Schwalbe." Jahrgang XIV. No. 2, 3. 1890. Jahrgang XV. No. 9, 10. 1891. Jahrgang XVI. No. 3 to 8, 12, 14 to 21, 23, 24. 1892. Jahrgang XVII. No. 1 to 12. 1893. Jahrgang XVIII. No. 1 to 12. 1894. 2 vols. 4to. Wien, 1890-94.	Presented
7625 } 7339 }	SOCIETA ADRIATICA DI SCIENZE NATURALI IN TRIESTE. Bolletine. Vols. XIV., XV. 2 vols. 8vo. Trieste, 1893.	Presented
7533	WIENER ENTOMOLOGISCHE ZEITUNG. Jahrgang XII. 1 vol. 8vo. Wien, 1893.	Purchased
.....	ENTOMOLOGISCHER VEREIN. Vienna. Jahresbericht, 1893.	Presented
7595-96	FOLDTANI KOZLONY. Zeitschrift der Ungarischen Geologischen Gesellschaft. Band XXIII. 1893. Band XXIV. 1894. 2 vols. 8vo. Budapest, 1893-4.	Presented
.....	ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES, CRACOVIE. Bulletin International. 1893. (December). 1894, (Feb., Mar., Oct., Nov.)	Presented
	DENMARK.	
7615-16	KONGELIG DANSK VIDENSKABERN SELSKAB. Oversigt, Forhandlinger og dets Medlemmers Arbejder (*Académie Royale des Sciences et des Lettres de Denmark, Bulletin*), 1892, 1893. 2 vols. 8vo. Kobenhavn, 1893-94.	Presented
	FRANCE.	
7531-32	COMPTES RENDUS DE L'ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES. Tome CXVIII, CXIX. 2 vols. 4to. Paris, 1894.	Purchased
7517-19	ANNALES DES SCIENCES NATURLLES. Zoologie et Paléontologie, VIIe série. Tome XV, 1893. Tome XVI, 1893-94. Tome XVII, 1894. 3 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1893-94.	Purchased
7362	ANNUAIRE GEOLOGIQUE UNIVEESELLE. Revue de Géologie et Paléontologie, dirigée par Dr. L. Carez et H. Douville, etc. Vol. VIII, 1891. 1 vol. Roy. 8vo. Paris, 1892-93.	Purchased
7456	—— Tome IX. 1892. 1 vol. 8vo. Paris, 1893-94.	Purchased
7600	—— Another copy.	Presented
.....	—— Tome X, fas. 1.	Presented

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	PART II.—PERIODICALS—*continued.*	
	FRANCE—continued.	
7586-87	ASSOCIATION POUR L'ENSEIGNEMENT DES SCIENCES ANTHROPOLOGIQUES. Revue Mensuelle de l'Ecole d'Anthropologie de Paris Années III (1893), IV (1894). 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1893-94.	Presented
7401-4	FACULTE DES SCIENCES DE MARSEILLE. Annales. Tome I, parts 1891-92. Tome II, fas. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (1892). Tome III, fas. 1, 2, 3, 4 (1893). Tome III, supplement. 4 vols. 8vo. Marseille, 1891-1893.	Presented
7583	FEUILLE DES JEUNES NATURALISTES. Revue Mensuelle d'Histoire Naturelle, III Série, Années XXIII, XXIV (1892-3, 1893-4). In 1 vol. 8vo. Paris, 1892-94.	Presented
7405	INSTITUT BOTANICO-GEOLOGIQUE COLONIAL DE MARSEILLE. Annales. Série 1. Vol. I. Mem. 1, 2 (3 missing). 1 vol. 8vo. Marseille, 1893.	Presented
7516	JOURNAL DE CONCHYLIOLOGIE. 3 série. Tome XXIII. Vol. XLI. 1 vol. 8vo. Paris, 1893.	Purchased
7534	LA NATURE. 1894. 2 parts. 1 vol. 4to. Paris, 1894.	Purchased
7523	SOCIETE FRANÇAISE DE MINERALOGIE. Bulletin. Tome XVI. 1 vol. 8vo. Paris, 1893.	Purchased
7305	SOCIETE LINNEENNE DE BORDEAUX. Actes, Vol. XLV. Cinquième Série. Tome V. 1891-92. 1 vol. 8vo. Bordeaux, 1892.	Presented
7584	SOCIETE ZOOLOGIQUE DE FRANCE. Bulletin pour l'Année 1893. Vol. XVIII.	Presented
7585	—— Mémoires pour l'Année 1893. Tome VI. 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1893.	Presented
	GERMANY.	
7526 } 7527 }	ARCHIV FUR NATURGESCHICHTE. Jahrgang 60. Band I. 1894. Jahrgang 56. Band II. 1890. 2 vols. 8vo. Berlin, 1890 and 1894.	Purchased
7522 } 7535 }	BERLINER ENTOMOLOGISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT. Herausgegeben von dem Entomologischen Verein in Berlin. Redacteur Dr. F. Karsch. Band XXXVIII. 1893. XXXIX. 1894. 2 vols. 8vo. Berlin, 1893-94.	Purchased
7604-5	BERLINER GESELLSCHAFT FUR ANTHROPOLOGIE ETHNOLOGIE UND URGESCHICHTE. Zeitschrift für. Ethnologie. Band XXV. 1893. Band XXVI. 1894. 2 vols. 8vo. Berlin, 1893-94.	Presented
7419	—— General Register zu Band I-XX (1869-1888) der Zeitschrft für Ethnologie und der Verhandlungen. Herausgegeben von Rudolf Virchow. 1 vol. 8vo. Berlin, 1894.	Presented
7520-21	DEUTSCHE ENTOMOLOGISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT. Herausgegeben von der Deutschen Entomologischen Gesellschaft und der Gesellschaft "Iris" in Dresden. Redacteur Dr. G. Kraatz. Jahrgang 1891. Heft 1, 2. Jahrgang 1893. Heft 1-2-3. Berichte 1892. 2 vols. 8vo. Berlin, 1891-1893.	Purchased
7406	DEUTSCHE ENTOMOLOGISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT. Jahrgang 1892. Heft 1, 2. Heft 3, Berichte 1891. 1 vol. 8vo. Berlin, 1892.	Purchased
7347	HAMBURGISCHE WISSENSCHAFTLICHEN ANSTALTEN. Jahrbuch. Vol. X. 1892. 1 vol. 8vo. Hamburg, 1893.	Presented
7348	—— Beiheft. Vol. X: 1. 1892. Das Grundwasser in Hamburg, &c. Von Dr. A. Voller. 1 vol. 4to. Hamburg, 1893.	Presented
.....	NATURFORSCHENDE GESELLSCHAFT, FREIBURG, I.B. Berichte Bd. VIII. Zoologische Abhandlungen.	Presented

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	PART II.—PERIODICALS—*continued.*	
	GERMANY—continued.	
7336	KONIGLICHE, MUSEUM FUR NATURKUNDE ZU BERLIN. Zoologische Sammlung. Die Insecten der Berglandschaft Adeli im Hinterlande von Togo (West Africa) nach dem von den Herren Hauptmann Eugene Kling (1888, 1889) und Dr. Richard Büttner (1890, 1891), gesammelten Materiale bearbeitet von Dr. F. Karsch. Abth. 1. 1 vol. 8vo. Berlin, 1893.	Presented
6082	—— Amtliche Berichte aus den Koniglichen Kunstsammlungen. 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894. 1 vol. Fol.	Presented
...	—— Twenty-two pamphlets.	Presented
...	GESELLSCHAFT NATURFORSCHENDER FREUNDE ZU BERLIN. Sitzungsberichte, 1894, Nos. 1–4.	Presented
7601–2	KONIGLICHE PRUESSICHE AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN ZU BERLIN. Mathematische und Naturwissenschaftliche Mittheilungen, Jahrgang 1893-94. 2 vols. 8vo. Berlin, 1893-94.	Presented
7603	—— Sitzungsberichte Jahrgang, 1893. 1 vol. 8vo. Berlin, 1893	Presented
7360	MORPHOLOGISCHES JAHRBUCH. Eine Zeitschrift für Anatomie und Entwickelungsgeschichte, &c. Bd. XX. 1 vol. 8vo. Leipzeg, 1893.	Purchased
7373	MUSEUM GODEFFROY. Catalogue V. 1 vol. 8vo. Hamburg, 1874.	Presented
7609–10	NATURFORSCHENDE GESELLSCHAFT ZU FREIBURG. Berichte Herausgegeben von Dr. August Gruber. Band. VII, VIII. 2 vols. 8vo. Freiburg und Leipzig, 1893-94.	Presented
7608	NATURHISTORISCHES MUSEUM IN LUBECK. Mitteilungen der Geographischen Gesellschaft. Herausgegeben von Prof. Aug. Sartori. Zweite Reihe, Heft. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. 1 vol. 8vo. Lubeck, 1890-93.	Presented
7607	NATHURHISTORISCHER VEREIN DER PRUESSISCHEN RHEINLANDE, WESTFALENS UND DES REG.-BEZIRKS OSNABRUCK. Verhandlungen, herausgegeben von Dr. Ph. Bertkau. Jahrgang 50. Folge V. Jahr. X. 1 vol. 8vo. Bonn, 1893.	Presented
7606	ORNITHOLOGISCHE MONATSBERICHTE. Herausgegeben von Dr. Ant. Reichhenow. Jahrgang I. II. 1 vol. 8vo. Berlin, 1893-94.	Presented
7370	SENCKENBERGISCHE NATURFOSCHENDE GESELLSCHAFT IN FRANKFURT AM MAIN. Katalog der Batrachier-Sammlung im Museum von Prof. Dr. O. Boettger. 1 vol. 8vo. Frankfurt A.M., 1892.	Presented
7369, 7622, 7623	—— Berichte, 1891–1894. 3 vols. 8vo. Frankfort am Main, 1892-94.	Presented
7524–25	ZEITSCHRIFT FUR WISSENSCHAFTLICHE ZOOLOGIE. Band LVII, 1893–94. Band LVIII, 1894. 2 vols. 8vo. Leipzig, 1894.	Purchased
7323	ZOOLOGISCHER ANZEIGER, herausgegeben von J. V. Carus. Register, Jahrgang XI–XV (No. 269–248). 1 vol. 8vo. Leipzig, 1893.	Purchased
7530	—— Vol. XVII. 1 vol. 8vo. Leipzig, 1894.	Purchased
	HOLLAND.	
7528-29	LEYDEN MUSEUM. Notes. Vol. XV, XVI. 1 vol. 8vo. Leyden, 1893-94.	Purchased
.....	RIJKS ETHNOGRAPHISCH MUSEUM, LEIDEN. Tentoonstelling van Kleederdrachten.	Presented
.....	—— Uittreksel uit het Verslag van den Directeur.	Presented

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	PART II.—PERIODICALS—*continued.*	
	ITALY.	
7330-31	ANNALI DI AGRICOLTURA. Relazione intorno ai lavori della R. Stazione di Entomologia agraria di Firenzi per gli anni 1879-80-81-82-83-84-85, per Ad. Targioni-Tozzetti. 2 vols. 8vo. Firenze, 1884-88.	Presented
7337	ESPOSSIZIONE UNIVERSALE DEL 1867. Degli Alimenti Freschi e Conservati a diversi gradi di preparazione relazione del Prof. Cav. Adolfo Targioni-Tozetti. 1 vol. 8vo. Firenze, 1869.	Purchased
7325-26	FAUNA UND FLORA DES GOLFES VON NEAPEL und der Angrenzenden Meeres-Abschnitte. Herausgegeben von der Zoologischen Station zu Neapel. Monographie XIX. Pelagische Copepoden (Systematik und Faunistik) von Dr. Wilhelm Giesbrecht. Text and Atlas. 2 vols. 4to. Berlin, 1892.	Presented
7328	MOSTRA INTERNAZIONALE DELLA PESCA TENUTA A BERLINO NEL 1880. Rapporto del Commissario regio per la Sezione Italiano. Prof. A. Targioni-Tozzetti (*Annali dell Industria e del Commercio* 1881, *Num* 38). 1 vol. 8vo. Roma, 1881.	Presented
7341	MUSEO CIVICO DI STORIA NATURALI di Genova. Annali. Vol. XIII. 1 vol. 8vo. Genova, 1893.	Purchased
7588-89	SOCIETA ITALIANA DI SCIENZE NATURALI. Atti. Vol. XXXIII, 1890-91; XXXIV, 1892-94. 2 vols. 8vo. Milano, 1890-94.	Presented
	JAPAN.	
7582	ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN. Transactions. Vol. XX, part 2, Jan., 1893, XXII, July, 1894. In 1 vol. 8vo. Japan, 1893-94.	Presented
7316	—— Transactions. Vol. XXI. 1 vol. 8vo. Yokohama, 1893.	Presented
7478	IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY OF JAPAN. Calendar. 1893-94. 1 vol. 8vo. Tokyo, 1894.	Presented
7576	IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY, JAPAN. Journal of the College of Science. Vol. VI, 1893-94. 1 vol. 4to. Tokyo, 1894.	Presented
...	—— Do. do. Vol. VIII, pt. 1.	Presented
7400	JAPAN. Twentieth Annual Report of the Minister of State for Education for 1892. 1 vol. 8vo. Tokyo, 1894.	Presented
...	Extract of Annual Report, 1893.	Presented
	JAVA.	
7448–51, 7409–14	KONINKLIJKE NATUURKUNDIG VEREENIGING IN NEDERLANDSCH-INDIE.	
...	Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch-Indië. Achtste Serie, Deel. IV.–XII. Negende Serie, Deel. I.–II. 10 vols. 8vo. Batavia, 1884-93	Exchange
	NORWAY.	
7303	BERGENS MUSEUM. Aarbog for 1892. Afhandlinger og Aarsberetning udgivne af Bergens Museum paa bekostning af Joachim Frieles Legat. 1 vol. 8vo. Bergen, 1893.	Presented

Reg. No.	Book.	How acquired.
	PART II.—PERIODICALS—*continued.*	
	RUSSIA.	
7591	COMITE GEOLOGIQUE, St. Petersburg. Bulletin. Vol. XI, and Supplement, 1892. 1 vol. 8vo. St. Petersburg, 1893.	Presented
.....	—— Mémoires. Vol. IV, No. 3	Presented
7592-93	SOCIETE DES NATURALISTES DE KIEW. Mémoires. Tomes XI. Liv. 1, 2 (1890-91.) XII. Liv. 1, 2 (1892.) 2 vols. 8vo. Kiew, 1890-92.	Presented
7621	SOCIETE ENTOMOLOGIQUE DE LA RUSSIE. Horae. Tome XXVII. 1 vol. 8vo. St. Petersbourg, 1893.	Presented
7590	SOCIETE IMPERIALE DES NATURALISTES DE MOSCOU. Bulletin. Année 1894. Nouvelle serie. Tome VII. 1 vol. 8vo. Moscow, 1894.	Presented
.....	—— Bulletin. Anne 1894. Nos. 1, 2.	Presented
	SPAIN.	
7345	COMISION DEL MAPA GEOLOGICO DE ESPANA. Boletin. Vol. XIX, 1892. 1 vol. 8vo. Madrid, 1893.	Presented
.....	—— Geological Map.	Presented
	SWEDEN.	
7619, 7620	ENTOMOLOGISK FÖRENINGEN I STOCKHOLM. Entomologisk Tidskrift (*Journal Entomologique publie par la Société Entomologique a Stockholm*). Arg. XIII., 1892. XIV., 1893. 2 vols. 8vo. Stockholm, 1892-93	Presented
	KONIGL. SVENSKA VETENSKAPS-AKADEMIENS HANDLINGAR. Bihang.	
7307, 7617	Sec. III. Botanik, &c. Bandet XVIII (1893) XIX (1894.)	
7308, 7618	Sec. IV. Zoologi, &c. Bandet XVIII (1893) XIX (1894). 4 vols. 8vo. Stockholm, 1893-94	Presented
	SWITZERLAND.	
7611, 7612	NATURFORSCHENDE GESELLSHAFT IN ZURICH. Viertaljahrschrift, Redegirt von Dr. Rudolf Wolf. Jahrgang XXXVII, XXXVIII. 2 vols. 8vo. Zurich, 1892-93.	Presented

Reg. No.	Book.	How acquired.
	PART II.—PERIODICALS—*continued.*	
	SWITZERLAND—continued.	
7613	—— An die Zürcherischen Jugend auf das jahr 1853-65, 1867-70. Stück 55-67, 69-72.	Presented
7614	—— Neujahrsblatt, auf das jahr, 1871-88. Stück, 73-90. 2 vols. 4to. Zürich, 1853-1888.	Presented
...	—— Viertaljahrsschrift. Jahrg. XXXIX, Hft. 2.	Presented
	SOUTH AMERICA.	
7442	MUSEO NACIONAL, COSTA RICA. Anales del Instituto Fisico-Geographico y del Museo Nacional de Costa Rica. Tome IV, 1891. 1 vol. Fol. San Jose, 1893.	Presented
...	—— Etnologia Centro-Americana.	Presented
...	—— Estudios sobre las Hormigas de Costa Rica.	Presented
7631	MUSEO NACIONAL DE CHILE. Anales, primera Seccion, Zoolojía. 1. Los Focas Chilenas del Museo Nacional por el Dr. R. A. Philippi, 1892. 2. Los Zoofitos Chilenos del Museo Nacional por el Dr. R. A. Philippi, 1892. 3. El Guemul de Chile por el Dr. R. A. Philippi, 1892. 4. Algunos Peces de Chile por el Dr. R. A. Philippi, 1892. 5. Los Delfines de la punta Austral de la America del Sur por el Dr. R. A. Philippi, 1893. 6. Los Especies Chilenas del Jénero Mactra por el Dr. R. A. Philippi, 1893. 1 vol. 4to. Santiago de Chile, 1892-93	Presented
...	—— Segunda Seccion, Botanica. Two Parts.	Presented
...	—— Tercera Seccion, Mineralojia, Geolojia, Paleontolojia. One Part.	Presented
7371	MUSEO DE LA PLATA. Revista. Tomo IV. 1 vol. 8vo. La Plata, 1892.	Presented
7396	MUSEO NACIONAL DO RIO DE JANEIRO. Archivos. Volume VIII. 1 vol. 4to. Rio de Janeiro, 1892.	Presented
7628, 7629, 7630	SOCIEDAD CIENTIFICA "ANTONIO ALZATE." Memorias y Revista publicadas bajo la direccion de Guillermo B. y Puga, y Rafael Aguilar y Santillan. Tomo V, 1891-2, vi, 1892-3, vii, 1893-4. 3 vols. 8vo. Mexico, 1891-2.	Presented
7626, 7627	SOCIETE SCIENTIFIQUE DU CHILI. Actes, Tome II, 1892. Actes, Tome III, 1893. 2 vols. 8vo. Santiago, 1893.	Presented
...	—— Actes, Tome IV, Liv. 1.	Presented

APPENDIX IX.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM UP TO THE END OF 1894.

I.—Catalogues.

1. Catalogue of the Specimens of Natura History and Miscellaneous Curiosities in the Australian Museum, by G. Bennett. 1837. 8vo. pp. 71. (Out of print.)

2. Catalogue of Mammalia in the Collection of the Australian Museum, by G. Krefft. 1864. 12mo. pp. 133. (Out of print.)

3. Catalogue of the Minerals and Rocks in the Collection of the Australian Museum, by G. Krefft. 1873. 8vo. pp. xvii–115. (Out of print.)

4. Catalogue of the Australian Birds in the Australian Museum, by E. P. Ramsay, Part I, Accipitres, 1876. 8vo. pp. viii–64, and Supplement, 1890. Part II, Striges, 1890. 8vo. pp. 35. Part III, Psittaci, 1891. 8vo. pp. viii–110. Part IV, Halcyones, 1894. 8vo. pp. viii–24.

5. Catalogue of the Australian Stalk and Cessile-eyed Crustacea, by W. A. Haswell. 1892. 8vo. pp. xxiv–324, with 4 plates.

6. Catalogue of the Library of the Australian Museum. 1883. 8vo. pp. 1878. Wrapper, with two supplements. (Out of print.) New edition. Part III, Pamphlets.

7. Catalogue of a Collection of Fossils in the Australian Museum, with Introductory Notes, by F. Ratte. 1883. 8vo. pp. xxviii–160.

8. Catalogue of the Australian Hydroid Zoophytes, by W. M. Bale. 1884. 8vo. pp. 198, with plates.

9. Descriptive Catalogue of the General Collection of Minerals in the Australian Museum, by F. Ratte. 1885. 8vo. pp. 221, with a plate.

10. Catalogue of Echinodermata in the Australian Museum, by E. P. Ramsay. Part I, Echini, 1885. 2nd edition, 1890. 8vo. pp. viii–54, with 5 plates.

11. Descriptive Catalogue of the Medusæ of the Australian Seas. Part I, Scyphomedusæ. Part II, Hydromedusæ, by R. von Lendenfeld. 1887. 8vo. pp. 32 and 49.

12. Descriptive Catalogue of the Nests and Eggs of Australian Birds, by A. J. North. 1889. 8vo. pp. iv, v–407, with 21 plates.

13. Descriptive Catalogue of the Sponges in the Australian Museum, by R. von Lendenfeld. 1888. 8vo. pp. xiv–260, with 12 plates.

14. Catalogue of the Fishes in the Australian Museum. Part I, Palæichthyan Fishes, by J. Douglas Ogilby. 1888. 8vo. pp. 34.

15. Catalogue of the Marine Shells of Australia and Tasmania, by J. Brazier. Part I, Cephalopoda, 1892. 8vo. pp. 20. Part II, Pteropoda, 1892. 8vo. pp. 22. Part III, Gasteropoda (Murex), 1893. 8vo. pp. 32.

16. Catalogue of Australian Mammals, with Introductory Notes on General Mammology, by J. Douglas Ogilby, 1892. 8vo. pp. xvi–144.

II.—Monographs.

1. Australian Lepidoptera and their Transformations, by the late A. W. Scott, with Illustrations by his daughters, Mrs. Morgan and Mrs. Forde. Edited and revised by A. S. Olliff and Mrs. Forde. Vol. II, Parts 1, 2, 3, and 4.

III.—Memoirs.

1. History and Description of the Skeleton of a new Sperm Whale in the Australian Museum, by W. S. Wall. 1851. 8vo. pp. 66, with plates. Reprint 1887.

2. Lord Howe Island: its Zoology, Geology, and Physical Characters. 1889. 8vo. pp. viii–132, with 10 plates.

IV.—Guides.

1. Guide to the Australian Fossil Remains in the Australian Museum. 1870. 8vo. (Out of print.)

2. Guide to the Contents of the Australian Museum. 1883. 8vo. pp. iv–56. (Out of print.)

3. Guide to the Contents of the Australian Museum. 1890. 8vo. pp. 156.

V.—Miscellaneous Publications.

1. List of old Documents and Relics in the Australian Museum. 1884. Reprinted with additions, 1890. 8vo. pp. 4.

2. Descriptive List of Aboriginal Weapons, Implements, &c., from the Darling and Lachlan Rivers, by K. H. Bennett, F.L.S. 1887. 8vo. pp. 8. (Out of print.)

3. Notes for Collectors. 1887. 8vo. pp. 43.

4. Hints for Collectors of Geological and Mineralogical Specimens, by F. Ratte, pp. 26, with a plate.

5. Hints for the Preservation of Specimens of Natural History, by E. P. Ramsay. 1891. 4th Edition, pp. 32.

VI.—Records.

Records of the Australian Museum, Vol. I. 8vo. pp. 202. 30 plates.
Vol. II. Nos. 1 to 5, pp. 84. 17 plates.

In Preparation.

Catalogue of Reptiles, &c., by J. Douglas Ogilby.

Catalogue of Birds. Part V, by E. P. Ramsay.

Catalogue of Tunicata, by Prof. Herdman, Liverpool, England,

Australian Lepidoptera and their Transformations. Vol. II, Part 5.

Records, periodically.

May be obtained from the Attendants at the Museum, or from Messrs. Angus and Robertson, Castlereagh-street, Sydney; Messrs. Turner and Henderson, Hunter-street, Sydney; Messrs. Melville, Mullen, and Slade, Melbourne; Messrs. Kegan, Paul, Trench, Trübner, and Co., London.

[Exchanges of Serials, Works, Reports, and other Publications are earnestly solicited on behalf of the Museum Library.]

Sydney: Charles Potter Government Printer.—1895.

[1s. 6d.]

1894–5.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NATIONAL ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(REPORT OF TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR 1894.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

REPORT to The Honorable The Minister of Public Instruction for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

National Art Gallery of New South Wales, Sydney, 16 January, 1895.

IN presenting their Annual Report the Trustees have the gratification to state that the interest evinced by the public in the National Collection continues unabated. During the past year 273,757 visitors were recorded, giving a daily average attendance of upwards of 750.

Since 1880 about three and a quarter million persons have passed through the turn-stiles.

The Intercolonial exchange of pictures with Victoria and South Australia has been successfully initiated, the first exchange of works being hung in the respective Galleries on the 1st September, 1894. The pictures contributed by the Southern Galleries attract here large numbers of visitors, and the Trustees are much gratified with the result of this first movement in the direction of a wider distribution of Art Works.

Eighteen additional students have been registered during the year, making a total of 182 recorded in about four years.

The great value of the National Collection, and its high appreciation by the public, justify the Trustees in making an urgent appeal for the early extension of the Australian and the Black and White Courts, in both of which the wall space is altogether inadequate—even for present requirements—and fair justice cannot be done to the valuable works they contain in so restricted a space.

The purchases during 1894, British, Australian, and Foreign, are given in detail in the annexed list. The presentations include three oil paintings, and a fine collection of works in Black and White.

The Trustees have to deplore the loss of their late colleague and Director, Mr. E. L. Montefiore (one of the founders of the Gallery), by which much regretted event the cause of Art in Australia loses an enthusiastic and devoted advocate.

With the approval of The Honorable The Minister, the Trustees appointed Mr. G. E. Layton as their Secretary, subsequently to the death of the late Director.

E. DU FAUR,
President.

LIST of Works purchased by the Trustees in 1894, at a cost of £2,688 18s.

OIL PAINTINGS.

British—"Shorthanded," by Lionel P. Smythe.

French—"Virginia di Monti, S. Georgio Perugia," by Prof. G. Costa. "Marché aux Chevaux, Syrie," by A. Pasini. "La Villageoise," by Jules Goupil. "La Séance du portrait," by A. Lynch. "L'arrivée à l'auberge," by C. Delort. "Servante d'auberge," by F. H. Kaemmerer. "Route à Terre del Greco," by J. Pokitonow. "Patineuses," by L. Doucet.

Australian—"The Golden Fleece," by Tom Roberts. "By Tranquil Waters," by Sidney Long.

WATER COLOUR AND PASTEL.

British—"The Arab's Home," by F. Goodall, R.A. "Fleet Street," by H. Marshall. "The Poet Gringoire," by E. R. Hughes. "The Thames, Great Marlow," by C. Wilkinson.

French—"Carnations," by Madeliene Lemaire. "Enfants à la Cromme," by E. Levy.

Australian—"Types of Aboriginals," by B. E. Minns. "Aborigine Girl," by B. E. Minns. "A place of Wind and Flowers," by Miss A. Norton. "Aline," by Miss E. Cusack.

BLACK AND WHITE.

Australian—"Down on his Luck," photogravure after M'Cubbin. Three etchings, by E. W. Evans.

French—"La Reine Margherita," by P. Renouard.

STATUARY, &c.

Australian—"Defiance" (statuette), by A. G. Reid.

Italian—"The Pharisee" (bronze), by Andreoni.

PRESENTATIONS to the Gallery in 1894.

"A Mountain Torrent" (oil painting), by R. Harwood. Presented by F. H. Dangar, Esq.

"The Lonely Margin of the Sea" (oil painting), by Miss Jessie E. Scarvell. Presented by H. Bush, Esq.

Portrait of Sir George R. Dibbs, by Percy F. S. Spence. Presented by Sir George, at the request of the subscribers.

"Summer Rain," after Vicat Cole, etched by M. Morris. Presented by E. L. Montefiore, Esq., Sydney.

Framed group of 9 etchings, by E. L. Montefiore, Sydney. Presented by the etcher.

Portfolio containing 25 drawings, by Fromentin. Engraved by the donor, E. L. Montefiore, Esq., Paris.

Portfolio containing original drawings by Lepelletier, Lalanne, and Fromentin; also fac-simile drawings by Michael Angelo; and numerous photographs. Presented by E. L. Montefiore, Paris.

BEQUEST by the late E. L. Montefiore, Esq., Sydney.

Two vols. of the Gospels, illustrated by Bida (Edition de Luxe).

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1895.

[3*d*.]

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

(INFORMATION RESPECTING ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS IN USE AT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 *April*, 1895.

[*Laid upon the Table of this House in answer to Question No.* 1, *of* 23*rd April*, 1895.]

Question.

(1.) ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS AT THE OBSERVATORY:—Mr. HOGUE *asked* THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,—

(1.) Will he lay upon the Table of this House a list of astronomical instruments in the Sydney Observatory, giving the use to which they are severally put?

(2.) Are any of the said instruments lent out; and, if so, to whom, and for what purpose?

Answer.

No. 1, the transit instrument—Used for determination of time and exact positions of stars. No. 2, the large equatorial, in south dome—Used for extra meridian work, double stars, comets, &c. No. 3, the star camera—Used for making a chart of the heavens. No. 4, the second equatorial, in north dome—Used for purposes similar to No. 2, *i.e.*, extra meridian work. No. 5, five smaller telescopes—Used occasionally for extra meridian work.

From Parramatta Observatory.—The undermentioned instruments, Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9, are so inferior and out of date that they are practically useless, and only valuable as relics of the old Observatory:—No. 6, a transit instrument—Not used. No. 7, a transit instrument—Not used. No. 8, a small equatorial—Not used. No. 9, a small altazimuth—Not used.

As a general rule no instruments are lent out, but there are exceptions: (*a*) A small telescope was lent to the late Surveyor-General, when in office, for official purposes; instrument duly returned. (*b*) On the recommendation of the late Surveyor-General another small telescope was lent to one of his officers; instrument duly returned. (*c*) The management of the Lyceum Theatre applied to the Government Astronomer, early in March, 1895, for the loan of some astronomical instruments, as they could not otherwise be obtained in Sydney. He lent them from the unused instruments received from Parramatta: The small equatorial (No. 8 in list) and a small altazimuth (No. 9 in list); the instruments were duly returned.

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BY-LAWS.—HILLSTON FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 *March*, 1895.

Department of Public Instruction,
Sydney, 1st March, 1895.

THE following By-laws for the regulation of the Free Public Library at Hillston, which have been made by the Municipal Council of Hillston, and confirmed by His Excellency the Governor in Council, are published in accordance with the Municipalities Act of 1867.

J. GARRARD.

BY-LAWS FOR REGULATING THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF HILLSTON.

1. The Hillston Municipal Council's Free Public Library shall be open to the public daily between the hours of 10 a.m. and 10 p.m.

2. Every person who shall enter said Library shall be decently attired, and immediately on entering the same write his or her name and address in a book to be kept for such purpose, and to be called the "Visitors' Book"; and if such person is unable to write, then such name and address may be written by any other person or the proper officer of the Council at such person's request; and no person who shall refuse to comply with this regulation shall be permitted to remain in such Library; and it will be the duty of the officer of the Council in charge to enforce this By-law.

3. Every person who shall, being intoxicated, enter or remain in such Library, or who shall use therein any abusive, improper, or unbecoming language, or who shall, by unnecessarily loud talking, noise, or otherwise, disturb or annoy persons using or resorting to said Library, or shall without lawful excuse, but without felonious or larcenous intent, remove any property from said Library, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds sterling; and every such person may be forthwith removed by any officer of the Council in charge of said Library.

4. It shall be lawful for any person, with the consent of the Council, to lend to or deposit at said Library any book or publication, model, or specimen for public use or inspection, subject to such restrictions as to use and inspection as such person may prescribe; and the officer of the Council in charge of the Library shall in such case hold every book, publication, model, or specimen in trust for the person so lending or depositing, and shall enforce such restrictions as such person may have prescribed as aforesaid.

5. A record shall be made of every donation to the said Free Library, which shall be open to the inspection of all persons visiting the Library.

6. Any person who shall wilfully damage any book, publication, catalogue, or record kept at the Library for the general use thereof, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds sterling.

At a Special Meeting of the Hillston Municipal Council, held on the 13th December, 1894, the By-laws for regulating the Free Public Library of the Municipal District of Hillston, as originally made and passed, were amended by the omission of By-law 6.

The above By-laws, as amended, were adopted and passed by the Hillston Municipal Council, this thirteenth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

(L.S.) M. ROSSI,
Mayor.

DAVID GORMLY, Council Clerk.

1894.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

EDUCATION.

(COPY OF AWARD RECEIVED FROM THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION ON "PUBLICATIONS AND STUDENTS' WORK" EXHIBITED BY THE SYDNEY TECHNICAL COLLEGE.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 *November*, 1894.

[*Laid on the Table of this House in answer to Question No.* 6, *of* 27*th November*, 1894.]

Question.

6. MR. WILKS *asked* THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,—

(1.) Has his attention been directed to paragraphs in the *Sydney Morning Herald* and *Evening News* of Monday, 19th instant, in reference to a report alleged to have been made by an official Committee of the Chicago Exhibition, upon exhibits forwarded from the Technical College?

(2.) Has any such report been received by the Department of Public Instruction; if so, will he lay it upon the Table of the House, and publish the names of all students mentioned therein as an encouragement to the general body of students at the College?

Answer.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Department L—Liberal Arts. Exhibitor, Sydney Technical College—Address, Sydney. Group, 149; Class, 851. Exhibit—Publications and Students' Work.

Award.

Syllabi.—The very large number of syllabi, and the comprehensiveness of their contents; advantageous matter presented to the citizens of New South Wales, as to the formation and maintenance of technological museums in all localities.

Mechanical Drawing Classes: Mechanical Drawings.—Large number of well executed mechanical drawings illustrating all phases of motion.

Manual Training Classes: 60 specimens of Class Work.—Sound principle and instruction in the training of the eye and hand, and leads progressively into regular work.

Architectural Classes: 52 large Architectural Drawings.—Originality of designs and skilful execution of every drawing and plan.

Art Class: Students' Work.—Excellence in form, color and expression of 260 specimens of students' work, giving evidence of commendable training and execution.

Carpentry Class: Specimens of Carpentry.—A great illustration of finished work, consisting of a model bow window set in sandstone, hip and dome roofs, braces, circular, oval and triangular louvre shutters, twisted hand-rail, shutters, circle doors, panel doors, spiral staircases, model stairs and circle upon circle door-frames, all excellent in the perfection of the work in design, construction and finish. The joints of all kinds, the mortising, the panelling and polishing are all done in the most workmanlike manner and show the value of long years of instruction in the manual arts. The geometric forms presented by the numerous specimens indicate a development of the head corresponding with that of the hand.

Sanitary Plumbing Class: Specimens of Work.—The workmanship of everything offered is real, and if put into place anywhere would be accepted as good work. The scale of drawings for stacks of waste or soil pipes with all their connections are good; while the lead traps, vents, and wastes, made from these plans are perfect. The bossed lead finial, made from a single piece of lead, is an index to the possibilities of lead working, and deserves special mention. In the high character of the written examinations and sanitary sketches, there is shown not only a great knowledge of general principles, roof work, inside work, and hot water supply, but also a clear knowledge of the sanitary ideas underlying all true plumbing. The diploma of this school is a prerequisite to do plumbers' work in Sydney, and is accepted as a guarantee of knowledge and skill.

Masonry Class: Rampart and Pointed Arches.—Work done by B. Nettleton, John A. Milford, and W. H. Jeffries, in masonry and stone, marble carving and masonry drawings. The joints in the culverts and arches are most excellently done, and show careful training and diligent application.

JOSIAH H. SHINN,
Individual Judge.

Approved.—K. BUENZ, President, Departmental Committee.
Approved.—JOHN BOYD THACKER, Chairman, Executive Committee on Awards.
Date, 23rd July, 1894.

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CITY OF SYDNEY IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

(FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The City of Sydney Improvement Board to The Chief Secretary.

Sir, Public Works Building, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 31 August, 1894.

As members of the City of Sydney Improvement Board we have now the honor to present to you our Annual Report for the Board year ended 31st August, 1894.

Having in our previous Annual Reports fully explained the disadvantages under which we labour, and have laboured during the past, we need only refer thereto, and express regret that during the Board year just ended, as was also the case in the preceding year, no matter has been brought under our notice by the officer appointed under the provisions of the City of Sydney Improvement Act, whose duty it is to set the Board in motion.

In view of this inactivity, and of the almost useless expenditure of public money, incidental to maintaining offices for the use of the Board, we, in February last, drafted (draft appended hereto) and submitted to the then Chief Secretary a short proposed Bill to amend the City of Sydney Improvement Act, which, though not giving the whole of the amendments required, would, pending a more complete Bill becoming law, give us the services of an Inspector of Buildings having co-ordinate powers with the City Building Surveyor, by which the interests of the public would be immediately served, and the expenditure of public funds justified. The Chief Secretary promised that he would introduce the Bill during that Session. This we regret to say was not done.

We, therefore, now urge upon your consideration our present position, and again ask that the City of Sydney Improvement Act be amended, in the direction indicated, without further delay.

We have, &c.,

WM. BAILEY, J.P.,
Chairman.

BENJAMIN BACKHOUSE, H.A., R.I.B.A.,
GEORGE EVANS,
FRANK SENIOR, J.P.,
} Members.

APPENDIX.

A BILL to amend the City of Sydney Improvement Act.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for more effectively carrying out the objects of the City of Sydney improvement Act, more particularly in respect of ruinous or dangerous buildings, or such as are unfit for human habitation on sanitary or other grounds, and for that purpose to provide for the appointment of an Inspector under the City of Sydney Improvement Board: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act shall come into force immediately after the same shall have been passed and assented to by His Excellency the Governor, and may be cited as the City of Sydney Improvement Act Amendment Act, 1894, and shall be read and construed, as far as may be consistent with the context or subject matter thereof, with the City of Sydney Improvement Act, forty-second Victoria, number twenty-five.

2. Within one month after this Act shall come into force, and from time to time thereafter as often as occasion shall require, the Governor shall, with the advice of the Executive Council, upon the recommendation of the City of Sydney Improvement Board, appoint some competent person to be Inspector of Buildings under and subject to the control and directions of the said Board.

3. There shall be vested in the Inspector of Buildings so to be appointed all the powers heretofore vested in the City Building Surveyor under and by virtue of the City of Sydney Improvement Act in respect of Buildings that are dangerous, or ruinous, or unfit for human habitation on sanitary or other grounds; and the said Inspector shall, under the direction of the said Board, have co-ordinate authority with the City Building Surveyor to perform all the duties and exercise all the powers and privileges imposed upon and vested in the said City Building Surveyor under any of the provisions of the said Act in respect of ruinous or dangerous buildings or such as may be found unfit for human habitation, and shall also take and receive such fees as are by the said Act provided to be taken and received by the said City Building Surveyor in respect of any such buildings inspected and reported on by him: Provided that no person shall be liable to pay more than one fee in respect of any such inspection or report; but the fees shall in all cases be payable either to the Inspector appointed under the provisions of this Act or to the City Building Surveyor, whichever of the said officers shall first have inspected and reported upon any such buildings to the said Board. And all fees due and payable to the Inspector appointed in pursuance of the provisions of this Act may be demanded and recovered by him in all respects in the same manner as is provided by the City of Sydney Improvement Act in the case of the City Building Surveyor.

4. Clause twenty-nine of the City of Sydney Improvement Act, forty-second Victoria number twenty-five, is hereby amended by striking out the word "and" in the fourth line of the said clause and substituting therefor the word "or" so that the said line shall read "a ruinous state, or dangerous to the public."

1894–5.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

(STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1894.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 43 Vic. No. 3, sec. 220.

STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY, for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the CITY OF SYDNEY, on account of the CITY FUND, for the Year ending 31st December, 1894.

Incorporated by Act of Colonial Legislature, 43 Vic. No. 3.

RECEIPTS.

	Revenue. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
City Rate, raised by assessment, under authority of Act of Council, 43 Vic. No. 3	160,136 15 8	
Fees and Fines—Building Fees	851 15 0	
,, Special Building Fees	18 18 0	
,, Police Dues	732 3 6	
,, Hoarding Licenses, &c.	339 10 6	
Rents and Dues from Markets—George street	749 8 7	
,, ,, Belmore (old)	4,063 13 0	
,, ,, ,, (new)	2,595 6 0	
,, ,, Eastern Fish	1,754 7 8	
,, ,, ,, Cooling Chambers	668 17 8	
Rents of City Wharfs	2,527 9 6	
,, Public Baths	367 1 6	
,, Exhibition Building	146 0 0	
,, Town Hall	2,062 9 6	
,, Stores, &c., Sussex street	779 3 8	
,, Hay-street Shops	216 16 8	
Randwick Toll gate	1,177 16 1	
Cleansing Earth Closets	168 9 0	
Haymarket Ground Rent	450 10 0	
Sussex-street Sale yard Dues	1,426 14 2	
Auctioneers' Licenses	2,431 17 0	
Rent and Agistment, Moore Park	62 0 0	
Organ Recitals	1,443 19 0	
Sale of old material—George street Markets	275 0 0	
Refund of Law Costs	11 10 0	
Bailiffs' Costs	410 15 0	
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,246 19 11	
Cattle Sale-yards (surplus transferred)	5,557 4 3	
Sale of land	242 0 0	
Commission on purchase of Funded Stock	227 5 0	
Public Markets Loan—Refund of Advances	133,158 15 10	
Interest on Fixed Deposit—Public Markets Loan Fund	1,608 4 3	
,, ,, Cattle Sale yards Fund	558 8 9	
		328,467 4 8
Balance due to Union Bank, 31st December, 1894	.....	18,992 8 5
	£	347,459 13 1

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Salaries. £ s. d.	Contingencies. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Balance due to Union Bank, 31st December, 1893	....	.....	116,166 19 0
Office of Mayor	1,000 0 0		
Town Clerk and Department	1,655 0 0		
City Surveyor and Department	3,121 0 5		
City Treasurer and Department	1,725 0 0		
Inspector of Nuisances and Department	1,200 0 0		
City Architect and Department	1,265 0 0		
Health Officer	250 0 0		
Clerk of Markets	222 18 4		
City Solicitor	500 0 0		
City Organist	541 13 4		
City Auditors	200 0 0		
		.....	11,680 12 1
City Improvements—Wages :—			
Inspector of Nuisances' Department		43,260 4 6	
Street watering		5,458 7 4	
General Works		24,371 12 8	
City Markets		1,989 18 4	
General Establishment and sundries		12,373 5 1	
Streets Loan		733 19 0	
			88,187 6 11
City Improvements—Metal		.....	7,268 2 6
City Improvements—Street Works :—			
Kerb, Guttering, Flagging, &c., under contract		7,649 11 8	
Tar Paving, under contract		2,206 15 5	
Wood Blocking, &c. (Streets Loan)		6,910 11 3	
Sundries for General Works		5,038 0 8	
			21,804 19 0
City Improvements—			
George street Markets		5,605 8 0	
Shops, &c., Hay-street		1,326 0 0	
			6,931 8 0
City Markets—Material		1,505 6 1	
Street watering—Material		174 14 1	
Fire Brigades Board—Annual contribution		2,591 13 4	
Lighting expenses		14,420 2 8	
Randwick Borough Council—Proportion of tolls		811 2 1	
Printing, stationery, advertising, stamps, cab hire, rates, &c.		5,063 8 3	
Government transactions and insurance		2,586 1 3	
Purchase of land		5,150 0 0	
Assessment reports and sundries		2,687 15 0	
Law expenses		385 19 10	
Compensation		65 0 0	
			35,441 2 7
Interest expenses		5,474 3 0	
Interest on Town Hall Loan Debentures { Sydney . £4,500 / London . £8,000 }		12,500 0 0	
Interest on Streets Loan Debentures, London		14,000 0 0	
,, Moore-street Improvement Loan, London		5,655 0 0	
,, Public Markets Loan, London		12,000 0 0	
			49,629 3 0
Town Hall Loan Sinking Fund		2,250 0 0	
Streets Loan Sinking Fund		6,000 0 0	
Town Hall Loan Sinking Fund, Colonial Treasury Account		1,400 0 0	
Streets do do do		700 0 0	
			10,350 0 0
		£	347,459 13 1

City Treasury, Sydney,
31st January, 1895.

ARTHUR SPEER,
City Treasurer.

ABSTRACT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the CITY OF SYDNEY, for the Year ending 31st December, 1894, on account of CATTLE SALE-YARDS FUND.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	DISBURSEMENTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Revenue by dues	14,706 15 7		Salaries of officers	400 0 0	
Sale of manure	30 0 0		Interest expenses	2,100 0 0	
Rent of offices	34 2 6		Incidental expenses	158 8 7	
		14,770 18 1	Wages	908 7 0	
			City Fund	5,557 4 3	
			General Works	4,495 16 7	
					13,619 16 5
			Balance due by Union Bank, 31st December, 1894	.....	1,151 1 8
	£	14,770 18 1		£	14,770 18 1

City Treasury, Sydney,
31st January, 1895.

ARTHUR SPEER,
City Treasurer.

PUBLIC MARKETS LOAN FUND.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	DISBURSEMENTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sale of Debentures	300,000 0 0		Purchase of Land (Balance)	63,393 17 6	
Premium on Debentures	8,273 18 6		Wages	4,031 2 0	
		308,273 18 6	General Works	744 3 10	
			Flotation Expenses	3,891 6 8	
			City Fund—Refund	133,158 15 10	
			Streets Loan Sinking Fund—Refund	613 13 11	
			Town Hall Loan Sinking Fund—Refund	466 8 2	
					206,299 7 11
			Fixed Deposit	.....	90,000 0 0
			Balance due by Union Bank, 31st December, 1894	.....	11,974 10 7
	£	308,273 18 6		£	308,273 18 6

City Treasury, Sydney,
31st January, 1895.

ARTHUR SPEER,
City Treasurer.

TOWN HALL LOAN FUND.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	DISBURSEMENTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance due by Union Bank, 31st December, 1893	974 3 4	General works	539 14 10	
City Fund	12,500 0 0	Interest expenses	12,500 0 0	
				13,039 14 10
		Balance due by Union Bank, 31st December, 1894	.....	434 8 6
£	13,474 3 4		£	13,474 3 4

City Treasury, Sydney,
31st January, 1895.

ARTHUR SPEER,
City Treasurer.

MOORE-STREET IMPROVEMENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	DISBURSEMENTS.	£ s. d.
Balance due by Union Bank, 31st December, 1893	6,385 4 7	Incidental expenses	4 4 0
Repayment of Works	18 12 0	Moore-street Improvement Sinking Fund	6,399 12 7
£	6,403 16 7	£	6,403 16 7

City Treasury, Sydney,
31st January, 1895.

ARTHUR SPEER,
City Treasurer.

CITY

CITY FUND SUSPENSE ACCOUNT, *RE* MOORE-STREET IMPROVEMENT.

RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	DISBURSEMENTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance due by Union Bank, 31st December, 1893	5,348 13 8	Interest expenses	4,345 0 0	
Annual contributions	1,195 0 7	General works	16 17 1	4,361 17 1
Balance due to Union Bank, 31st December, 1894	1,818 2 10	Fixed deposit	.....	4,000 0 0
£	8,361 17 1		£	8,361 17 1

City Treasury, Sydney,
31st January, 1895.

ARTHUR SPEER,
City Treasurer.

LIABILITIES of the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the CITY OF SYDNEY, 31st December, 1894.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
City Fund.		
Debentures outstanding	100,000 0 0	
Amount due to Union Bank	18,992 8 5	118,992 8 5
Cattle Sale-yards Fund.		
Debentures outstanding	35,000 0 0	
Less amount to credit at Union Bank	1,151 1 8	33,848 18 4
Town Hall Loan Fund.		
Debentures outstanding	275,000 0 0	
Less amount to credit at Union Bank	434 8 6	274,565 11 6
Streets Loan Fund.		
Debentures outstanding	.....	300,000 0 0
Moore-street Improvement Fund.		
Debentures outstanding	.....	250,000 0 0
Public Markets Loan Fund.		
Debentures outstanding	300,000 0 0	
Less amount at fixed deposit £90,000 0 0		
Less amount to credit at Union Bank 11,974 10 7		
	101,974 10 7	198,025 9 5
Less Sinking Funds—		
Cattle Sale-yards: Invested, £5,200; fixed deposit, £29,800. Amount to credit at Union Bank, £312	35,312 0 0	1,175,432 7 8
Town Hall Loan: Invested, £7,000; N.S.W. Government Stock, £38,000. Amount to credit at Union Bank, £3,915 18s. 10d.	48,915 18 10	
Streets Loan: Invested, £17,500; N.S.W. Government Stock, £55,000. Amount to credit at Union Bank, £8,528 15s.	81,028 15 0	
Town Hall Loan, Colonial Treasury Account: Amount to credit at Treasury	12,899 17 11	
Streets Loan do do do	6,449 15 6	
Moore-street Improvement: Fixed deposit, £6,604 5s. 9d. Amount to credit at Union Bank, £10 17s. 1d.	6,615 2 10	
	191,221 10 1	
City Fund Suspense Account, *re* Moore-street Improvement: Amount at fixed deposit, £4,000, less amount due to Union Bank, £1,818 2s. 10d.	2,181 17 2	193,403 7 3
	£	982,029 0 5

City Treasury, Sydney,
31st January, 1895.

ARTHUR SPEER,
City Treasurer.

[3*d*.]

Sydney Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1895.

1894.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPAL RATES ON GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 *November*, 1894.

[*Laid upon the Table of this House in answer to Question No.* 1, *of* 25 *October*, 1894.]

Question.

1. MUNICIPAL RATES ON GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS:—MR. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL *asked* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

(1.) Was an item of £12,000 "to pay municipal rates on Government buildings" included in the Estimates last passed by Parliament?

(2.) How many years has money been voted on the Estimates for the said purpose?

(3.) What is the total amount that has been so voted?

(4.) Where are the Government buildings upon which rates are thus paid?

(5.) What are the respective buildings referred to?

(6.) Have rates been so paid upon Government buildings within any country municipalities; and, if so, where?

(7.) Does the Government consider that all municipalities should be treated alike in regard to the matter here alluded to; and, if so, will they arrange to have such done in future?

Answer.

1. Yes.
2. From 1880 to 1894.
3. £183,090 6s. 11d.

4 and 5. List of premises owned or rented by the Government on which municipal rates are paid, chargeable to the Vote "Municipal Rates on Government Buildings":—

Nature of Property.	Where situated.
Police Station	George-street North.
Barracks	Dawes Point.
House	,,
,, ...	,,
Customs Boat Shed ...	George-street North.
,, ,, ...	,, ,,
Customs Wharf and Shed ...	,, ,,
House	28 George-st. North.
Stores (Commissariat) ...	George-street North.
,, (Bonded)	Circular Quay.
,, (Government Printing Office) ...	,,
,, (Bonded)	,,
Offices (Ordnance and Barrack Department) ...	,,
Stores ,, ,, ...	,,
,, ,, ,, ...	,,
Morgue	,,
Observatory...	Upper Fort-street.
Signal Station	,, ,,
Office, Flag Station... ...	,, ,,
House (Observatory Department)	,, ,,
Police Station	23a Argyle-street.
General Post Office... ...	George-street.
Audit Office...	15 Bligh-street.
,, ...	17 ,,
Stores	Young-street.
,, ...	,,
Local Government Office ...	36 Young-street.
Office (Branch, Lands Department) ...	38 ,,
,, (Branch, Education Department) ...	40 ,,
,, (Architect, Public Schools)	42 ,,
,, (Inspector, Public Schools)	46 ,,
,, (Government Statistician)	50 ,,
,, (Public Instruction)..	54 ,,
Hotel	103 Phillip-street.
Office (Inspector-General of Police)	105 ,,
Police Station (Water) ...	4 ,,
Office (Board of Pharmacy)	142 ,,

Nature of Property.	Where situated.
Office (Department of Mines, Stock Branch) ...	174 Phillip-street.
Treasury	Macquarie-street.
Offices (Colonial Secretary)	,,
,, (Board of Health) ...	127 Macquarie-street.
House (Librarian)	161 ,,
Office (Geological Survey Branch)	233 ,,
Office (Crown Law) ...	237 ,,
Lending Library	8 ,,
House	1 Domain Terrace.
,, ...	2 ,,
,, ...	3 ,,
,, ...	4 ,,
,, ...	5 ,,
,, ...	6 ,,
,, ...	12 ,,
,, ...	13 ,,
,, ...	14 ,,
,, ...	15 ,,
,, ...	16 ,,
,, ...	17 ,,
,, ...	18 ,,
Custom House	Albert-street.
Police Court	,,
House (Police Court) ...	,,
Office (Government Analyst)	,,
,, ...	,,
,, (Public Instruction Department) ...	Bridge-street.
Coal Yard	,,
House (in connection with Sydney Hospital) ...	9 Bent-street.
Government Printing Office..	Bent-street.
Public Library	,,
Office (Detective Dept.) ...	59 Hunter-street.
,, ,, ...	61 ,,
,, ,, ...	63 ,,
,, ,, ...	65 ,,
House	1 Richmond Terrace.
,, ...	3 ,,
,, ...	5 ,,
,, ...	7 ,,
,, ...	9 ,,
,, ...	11 ,,
,, ...	13 ,,
House and Stables (Branch Quarantine Station) ...	Outer Domain.
House (Lodge)	,,
Government House... ...	Inner Domain.
House and Stables (Government House)	,,
House (Guard)	,,
Fort Macquarie	,,
Shed (Electric Light) ...	,,
House	Circular Quay.
,, ...	,,
Office (Forest Department)..	231 Macquarie-street.
Land	Martin Place.
,, ...	,,
,, ...	,,
,, ...	,,
,, ...	,,
,, ...	,,
,, ...	,,
,, ...	,,
Drill Shed	Fort Macquarie.
Offices (Public Works) ...	Phillip-street.
Stamp Office	,,
Land (next Analyst Office)...	Macquarie-street.
,, ...	,,
Parliament House	,,

6. No.
7. The matter will receive consideration.

Nature of Property.	Where situated.
Lands Office...	Bridge-street.
Land	Pitt-street (rear of Fire Station, George-street North).
,, ...	George-street (opposite old Manly pier).
,, ...	George-street (south of Commissariat store).
Office (Trade Disputes, &c.)	117 Phillip-street.
Post Office	210 George-street.
House (Police Inspector) ...	480 Kent-street.
Yard	13–23 Sussex-street.
Post Office	251 Sussex-street.
Police Station	82 Erskine-street.
Hotel	15–17 Shelley-street.
Post Office	King-street.
Police Station	Clarence-street.
Shop	Off Erskine-street.
Office	2 Erskine-street.
Land	Shelley-street.
Shop	108 Castlereagh-st.
,, ...	110 ,,
House	111 Elizabeth-street.
,, ...	113 ,,
,, ...	115 ,,
,, ...	117 ,,
,, ...	119 ,,
,, ...	121 ,,
Shop	123–5 ,,
,, ...	127–9 ,,
,, ...	131 ,,
Registrar-General's Office ...	Elizabeth-street.
Lodge (Domain Gates) ...	College-street.
Museum	,,
Supreme Court	King-street.
Shop	118 Market-street.
,, ...	120 ,,
,, ...	122 ,,
,, ...	124 ,,
,, ...	126 ,,
,, ...	Market-street.
Lodge (Domain)	St. Mary's Road.
Police Station	Woolloomooloo-street.
Stables (Post Office) ...	147–53 Castlereagh-st.
Central Police Court ...	Liverpool-street.
District Court, &c.	Chancery Square.
Grammar School	College-street.
Land	Bourke-street.
Rifle Range	Sydney Common.
Land...	Bourke-street.
Lunatic Receiving House ...	Forbes-street.
Police Station	,,
Darlinghurst Gaol	,,
Post and Telegraph Office ...	William-street.
Court-house	Oxford-street.
Land	Cowper Wharf.
Post and Telegraph Office ...	732 George-street.
House (Labour Bureau) ...	George-street.
Police Station	,,
Post and Telegraph Office ...	202 George-st. West.
Barracks (Mounted Police)..	Gipps-street.
Morgue	,,
House (Inspector-General of Police)	Pitt-street.
Police Station	Regent-street.
Toll House	Abattoir Road.
Police Station	Pyrmont-street.
Office (occupied by Registrar-General)	24 and 26 Castlereagh-street.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1894.

[3d.]

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF INVERELL.—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 7th August, 1894.

INVERELL MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Inverell under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

JAMES N. BRUNKER.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF INVERELL.—NEW BY-LAWS.

1. That By-law No. 1 of the Municipal District of Inverell be repealed.
2. That the following By-law be substituted therefor:—

"The Council shall meet for the transaction of business on every alternate Monday at 8 p.m., unless the same fall on a public holiday, in which case the meeting shall be held at such other time as the Mayor may appoint."

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of the Municipal District of Inverell, on the fourth day of June, 1894.

(L.S.) WILLIAM WHITTINGHAM,
Mayor.

HENRY PLUMLEY, Council Clerk.

The seal of the Municipal District of Inverell has been affixed hereto, in the presence of,

WILLIAM WHITTINGHAM,
Mayor.

HENRY PLUMLEY, Council Clerk.

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CARRINGTON—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 16th July, 1894.

CARRINGTON MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Carrington under the provisions of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF CARRINGTON.

REPEAL and substitution of a By-law for the regulation of Public Vehicles within the Municipality.

Part IX, under 31 Vic. No. 12, s. 153, and "Municipalities Act of 1867."

No. 17. The existing By-law 17 of this Part is hereby repealed, and the following substituted in its place: "Every vehicle licensed to carry passengers shall be provided with a lamp on each side of the same outside, and one lamp inside; and the driver of the same shall, whilst in any public place or street within the Municipality, light and keep lighted such lamps between sunset and sunrise."

ADDITIONAL BY-LAW.—PART IV.

Notices, Streets and Public Places, Public Health and Decency, &c.

No. 43. Every waggon, wain, cart, dray, bicycle, tricycle, carriage, or vehicle of any kind shall, whilst in any public place or street within the Municipality between sunset and sunrise, be provided with at least one lamp; and the driver of such waggon, wain, cart, dray, bicycle, tricycle, carriage, or vehicle shall provide, light, and keep lighted such lamp between sunset and sunrise.

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Carrington, this eighteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

(L.S.) GEORGE BUTTS,
Mayor.

JOHN T. MEEK,
Council Clerk.

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF GRAFTON—AMENDED BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 31st July, 1894.

GRAFTON MUNICIPALITY.—AMENDMENT TO SCHEDULE D OF BY-LAWS.

THE following amendment to Schedule D of Part XV of the By-laws made by the Council of the Borough of Grafton, and notified in a Supplementary Gazette of the 21st January, 1885, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

AMENDMENT TO THE GRAFTON BOROUGH COUNCIL'S BY-LAWS.

THAT Schedule D of By-law Part XV of this Council, made the 10th day of September, 1884 and approved and confirmed by the Executive Council on the 21st January, 1885, and published in the Government Gazette, No. 32, of date 21st January 1885, be repealed, and the undermentioned new Schedule be substituted in lieu thereof :—

SCHEDULE D.

Rates and Fares to be Charged by Conductors of Passenger Vehicles.

Any cab, car, or any other passenger-carrying vehicle with two wheels and drawn by one horse, and carrying two persons from the stand or place of hire to any other place within the limits of the Borough of Grafton, not crossing the Clarence River, if engaged by one person, one shilling, if two persons, six pence each.

Any omnibus, coach, car, or other passenger-carrying vehicle with four wheels and drawn by more than one horse, and carrying any number of persons, as specified in its license, from the stand or place of hire to any other place within the limits of the Borough of Grafton, but not crossing the Clarence River, each adult passenger six pence, each child under fourteen years, three pence.

That the fares from 8 p.m. until 10 p.m. be increased 50 per cent., from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. they be doubled.

Made and passed by the Council of the Borough of Grafton, this 27th day of September, 1893.

(L.S.) FRANK NORRIE,
Mayor.

1894.
(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 23rd August, 1894.

NEWCASTLE MUNICIPALITY—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws made by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

JAMES N. BRUNKER.

Destruction of noxious weeds.

Any owner, lessee, or occupier of land within the Municipality of Newcastle who shall permit or suffer to grow or remain on the said lands the Bathurst Burr or Scotch Thistle, or other noxious weeds detrimental to good husbandry, and who shall neglect or refuse to extirpate, remove, or destroy the same within seven days after receiving notice in writing from the Inspector of Nuisances so to do, shall, for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds, and a further penalty of ten shillings for each and every week the offence is continued: Provided that no such penalty shall exceed twenty pounds.

Loitering or obstructing streets.

The Council of the Borough of Newcastle do, by virtue of the authority vested in them by the "Municipalities Act of 1867," hereby repeal By-law No. 1, published in the Government Gazette of 27th August, 1881, and make and establish the following By-law which shall stand instead of the aforesaid No. 1 By-law so repealed:—

Any person or persons who shall stand or remain upon any footway or carriage way or other public place in the Borough, to the inconvenience of passers by, or who shall obstruct the free passage of any footway, carriage way, or other public place, or who shall in any way interrupt, or cause to be interrupted, the traffic in or upon any footway, carriage way, or other public place, shall immediately discontinue to do so on being requested by any officer or servant of the Council or any police officer.

Any person offending against the provisions of this By-law shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay for the first offence a sum not exceeding two pounds, for a second or subsequent offence a sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

REGULATION AND MANAGEMENT OF CORPORATION BATHS, NEWCOMEN-STREET.

Additional Schedule for the purpose of carrying into effect the By-laws relating to the Corporation Baths, gazetted 16th January, 1888.

Monthly Tickets.

The Schedule of the By-laws for the regulation and management of the Corporation Baths, Newcomen-street, gazetted 16th January, 1888, is hereby amended by the addition of the following words:—

That all *bona fide* members of swimming clubs of not less than twenty members be allowed monthly bathing tickets at the following Schedule of prices:—

	s.	d.
Single monthly ticket, with towel, for youth under fourteen years of age (not transferable)	2	6
Single monthly ticket, with towel, for girls under fourteen years of age (not transferable)	1	0
Single monthly ticket, with towel, for gentlemen (not transferable)	3	6
Single monthly ticket, with towel, for ladies (not transferable)	1	6

Made and passed by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, this twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

(L.S.) ALFRED ASHER,
Mayor.

EDWARD S. HOLLAND,
Town Clerk.

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE—BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 23rd August, 1894.

NEWCASTLE MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAW.

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," relating to bathing, having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

JAMES N. BRUNKER.

BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE.—BY-LAW.

THAT By-law 35, made and passed by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, on the 16th day of December, 1878, gazetted 18th February, 1879, be repealed, and the following By-law, made in substitution thereof, declared to stand for and in the place of the said 35th By-law which is hereby repealed.

Bathing at the Beach.

"It shall be lawful for all persons, whether male or female, to bathe in the sea at all times and at all hours of the day at those parts or portions of the sea beach within the municipality duly set apart and defined as male and female places. Provided such persons desirous of bathing, being male or female, shall be clothed or covered from the neck and shoulders to the knees with a suitable bathing dress or costume to prevent exposure or indecency; such clothing or covering shall be approved of by the Council or other persons employed by the Council as caretaker or caretakers. That portion or part of the beach set apart for females or young children shall not be encroached or trespassed upon by any male or males above the age of seven years, nor shall the part or portion of the beach set apart for males be encroached or trespassed upon by any female or females. Any person infringing the provisions of this By-law shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding one pound nor less than one shilling."

Made and passed by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, this eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

(L.S.) AUGUSTUS F. MOORE,
Mayor.

EDWARD S. HOLLAND, Town Clerk.

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF MUDGEE—BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 26th July, 1894.

MUDGEE MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAW.

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of Mudgee under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BY-LAW to prevent persons loitering in the streets.

ALL persons standing or loitering upon any of the footpaths or public thoroughfares in the Municipality to the inconvenience of the passers by, or in any way interrupting the traffic, shall discontinue to do so on being requested by the Inspector of Nuisances, any police officer, or other officer appointed by the Council. Any person offending against the provisions of this By-law shall for such offence upon conviction forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding one pound nor less than five shillings.

Made and passed by the Council of the Borough of Mudgee on 30th May, 1894.

(L.S.) JOHN M'FARLANE,
Mayor.

THOMAS J. LOVEJOY,
Council Clerk.

[Gazette, 26 July, 1893.]

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF ERSKINEVILLE—BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 22nd June, 1894.

ERSKINEVILLE MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAW.

THE following By-law, made by the Council of the Borough of Erskineville under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BY-LAW 40, PART IV, AS AMENDED.

ANY person offending against any of the foregoing By-laws shall, for each offence, upon conviction, forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than five shillings.

The Common Seal of the Borough Council of Erskineville was affixed by me, this 2nd day of April, 1894, by authority of a majority of the said Council then present, and in the presence of,—

(L.S.) ROBERT ANDERSON,
Mayor.

WILLIAM F. BRAY, Council Clerk.

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF MULGOA—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 153.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 11th October, 1894.

MULGOA MUNICIPALITY BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Mulgoa, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

JAMES N. BRUNKER.

BY-LAWS OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MULGOA.

BY-LAWS for regulating the proceedings of the Council of the Municipality of Mulgoa, and the duties of the officers and servants of such Council; for preserving order at the meetings of such Council; for determining the times and modes of collecting and enforcing payment of rates; for preventing and extinguishing fires; for suppressing nuisances; for preventing or regulating and licensing exhibitions held or kept for hire or profit; also bowling alleys and other places of amusement; for compelling residents to keep their premises free from offensive or unwholesome matters; for opening new public roads, ways, and parks; for aligning and cleansing roads and streets; for regulating the supply and distribution of water, sewerage, and drainage; for preserving trees and shrubs, &c.; for regulating free libraries; for preventing or regulating the bathing or the washing the person in any public water or other water near a public thoroughfare; for preserving public decency; for providing for the health of the Municipality, and also against the spreading of contagious or infectious diseases; for the restraining of noisome or offensive trades, occupations, or actions; and for generally in all, any and everyway maintaining the good rule and government of the said Municipality.

PART I.

Proceedings of the Council and Committees.—Preservation of Order at Council Meetings.—Duties of Officers and Servants, &c.

Meetings of the Council. Ordinary meetings.

1. Unless otherwise ordered the Council shall meet for the despatch of business at the hour of 7·30 p.m. on every first Monday (*i.e.* once in every month), unless such Monday shall happen to be a public holiday, in which case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor.—Adjournment for want of quorum.

2. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of thirty minutes (say 30 minutes) after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect from among themselves a Chairman for such meeting. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any meeting for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be recorded in the Minute-book.

Order of Business.

Business of ordinary meeting.

3. The following shall be the order of business at all meetings of the Council other than special meetings:—

1. The minutes of the last preceding meeting to be read, corrected if erroneous, and verified by the signature of the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.
2. Correspondence to be read, and if necessary dealt with.
3. Petitions (if any) to be presented and dealt with.
4. Statement of accounts, showing moneys received and paid since last meeting, with the balance in the bank to the credit or otherwise of the Municipality.
5. Reports from Committees and minutes from the Mayor to be dealt with.
6. Questions with notice, and also without notice if on matters of which the Council has cognisance; but notice must be given in every case where detailed reference to books is necessary.
7. Motions of which notice has been given to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on the business paper.
8. Orders of the day to be disposed of as they stand on the business paper.
9. Tenders to be opened and dealt with.

Business at special meetings.

4. At special meetings of the Council the business, after the minutes shall have been read and confirmed, which shall be done in the same manner as at any ordinary meeting, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor, or the Aldermen at whose instance such special meeting shall have been called, may have directed.

Business paper for ordinary meeting—how prepared

5. The business paper for every meeting of the Council other than a special meeting, shall be made up by the Council Clerk, not less than twenty-four hours (say 24 hours) nor more than three days (say 3 days) before the day appointed for such

meeting. He shall enter on such business paper a copy of the substance of every notice of motion, and of every requisition or order as to business proposed to be transacted at such meeting which he shall have received or shall have been required or directed so to enter, and as hereinafter provided. Every such entry shall be made subject to the provisions of section 3 of this Part of these By-laws in the order in which such notice, requisition, or direction shall have been received.

Business paper for special meetings.

6. The business paper for a special meeting shall contain only such matters as shall have been specially ordered to be entered thereon by the Mayor or Aldermen calling such meeting.

Summons to members.

7. The summons to members of the Council for every meeting thereof shall be prepared from the business paper for such meeting, and shall embody the substance of such business paper.

How business paper is to be disposed of.

8. The business paper for each meeting of the Council shall, at such meeting, be laid before the Mayor or Chairman, who shall make a note upon such business paper of the mode in which each matter entered thereon has been dealt with; and such business paper so noted shall be a record of the Council.

Notices of motion, &c., to be numbered as received and preserved until matter disposed of, unless withdrawn before business paper made up

9. All notices of motion and all requisitions from Aldermen and directions from the Mayor as to the entry of any particular matters of business for the consideration of the Council at its then next or any future meeting, shall be duly signed by the sender and numbered by the Council Clerk as they are received; and each such notice, requisition, and direction shall be preserved by such clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall have been disposed of, and the record in the Minute-book of the manner in which such matter has been so disposed of shall have been duly verified, as required by section 3 of this Part of these By-laws: Provided, however, that the person giving or forwarding any such notice of motion, requisition, or direction to the Council Clerk, shall be at liberty to withdraw the same at any time before the making up the business paper.

After business paper made up all notices, &c., to be the property of the Council.

10. After the business paper shall have been made up as aforesaid, all the said notices of motions, requisitions, and directions, as to which entries have been made thereon, shall be the property of the Council, and shall not be withdrawn, altered, or amended, without leave having been first obtained from the Council for such withdrawal, alteration, or amendment.

Motions and Amendments.

Motions—how to be moved.

11. Except by leave of the Council motions shall be moved in the order in which they stand on the business paper, and if not so moved or postponed shall be struck out and considered to have lapsed.

Absence of proposed mover.

12. No motion of which notice shall have been entered on the business paper, shall, except as hereinafter provided, be proceeded with in the absence of the Alderman by whom such notice shall have been given, unless by some other Alderman producing a written authority for that purpose from such first-named Alderman.

Motion to be seconded.

13. No motion in Council shall be discussed until it has been seconded.

Amendments may be moved.

14. When a motion shall have been made and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed until it has been seconded.

Motions and amendments to be in writing.

15. No amendment shall be discussed until it has been reduced to writing.

Only one amendment at a time.

16. No second or subsequent amendment shall be discussed until the previous amendment or amendments shall have been disposed of.

Amended question.—Further amendment may be moved thereon.

17. If an amendment be carried the question as amended thereby shall become itself the question before the Council, whereupon any further amendment upon such question may be moved.

How subsequent amendments may be moved.

18. If any amendment either upon an original question or upon any amended question shall be negatived, a further amendment may be moved to the question to which such first-mentioned amendment was moved and so on: Provided that not more than one question and one proposed amendment thereof shall be before the Council at one time.

Motions for adjournment.

19. No discussion shall be permitted on any motion for adjournment of the Council, and, if upon the question being put on any such motion, the same be negatived, the subject previously under consideration, or the next in order on the business paper, or any other on such paper that may be allowed precedence, shall be discussed before any subsequent motion for adjournment shall be receivable.

Orders of the Day.

Of what Orders of the Day shall consist.

20. The orders of the day shall consist of any matters other than motions on notice, which a Council shall at a previous meeting thereof have directed to be taken into consideration, or which the Mayor or any Committee of the Council shall have directed to be entered on the business paper for consideration.

How they are to be dealt with.

21. Section 19 of this "Part" of these By-laws shall be considered applicable to orders of the day. And the Alderman who has the usual charge of, or who has previously moved in reference to the particular business to which any such order of the day relates, shall be the person called upon to move: Provided that as to any order of the day entered as aforesaid, by direction of the Mayor, such Mayor may arrange with any Alderman to move, and may in such case call upon the Alderman with whom he as so arranged.

Petitions.

Petitions to be respectfully worded.

22. It shall be incumbent on every Alderman presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Council. The nature and prayer of every such petition shall be stated to the Council by the Alderman presenting the same.

Petitions how received.

23. All petitions shall be received only as petitions of the parties signing the same.

How petitions are to be dealt with.

24. No motion shall, unless as hereinafter provided, be permissible on the presentation of a petition, except that the same be received, or that it be received and referred to one of the Permanent Committees hereinafter mentioned; or that it be received and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting: Provided, however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice of a motion in reference to any petition, and such petition shall have been presented before such Alderman shall have been called upon to move such motion, the said motion shall if otherwise unobjectionable be considered in order.

Correspondence.

Duties of Mayor as to correspondence.

25. The Mayor shall have the same duty in reference to letters addressed to the Council, before directing the same to be read, as by section 22 of this "Part" of these By-laws is imposed upon Aldermen presenting petitions. The Mayor shall direct as to the order in which all correspondence shall be read, and no letter addressed to the Council shall be presented or read by any Alderman. If the Mayor be absent, and shall not have examined any such letters addressed to the Council, or have given such directions as aforesaid, then the duties imposed by this section shall devolve upon the presiding Alderman.

Reports from Committees.

26. All reports from Committees shall be legibly written and signed by the Chairman of such Committee, or in his absence by some other member of the Committee duly authorised by such Committee to sign in his behalf.

Mayor's Minutes.

27. The Mayor shall have the right of directing the attention of the Council to any matter or subject within its jurisdiction or official cognisance by a minute in writing signed by himself.

How reports and minutes are to be dealt with.

28. No motion shall be permissible on the presentation of a report from a Committee or a minute from the Mayor except that the same be received, or that it be received and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting: Provided however that if any Alderman shall have given due notice of motion in reference to any such report or minute, or if any order for the consideration of such report or minute shall have been entered among the orders of the day, such motion or order may be moved or considered in due course.

Questions and Statements.

Limitations as to questions and statements.

29. No question or statement shall be allowed to be put or made which is inconsistent with good order, or is not in strict accordance with the requirements of section 3 of this "Part" of these By-laws.

Notice to be given.

30. Sufficient notice of every question shall be given to the person who is expected to reply thereto, to allow for the consideration of such reply, and if necessary, for a reference to other persons or documents.

Answer not compulsory.

31. It shall not be compulsory upon any person questioned as aforesaid to answer the question so put to him.

Questions to be put without argument, &c.

32. Every such question must be put categorically without any argument or statement of fact.

Similar provision as to statements.

33. Every such statement must be made without argument.

Order of Debate.

Mode of addressing the Council, &c.

34. Every Alderman who shall make or second any motion, or shall propose or second any amendment, or shall take any part in any debate or discussion, or shall put any reply to any question, or shall make any other statement, or shall in any other way, or for any other purpose, address observations to the Council, shall, while doing so, stand up in his customary place (unless he shall be prevented from so doing by reason of some bodily infirmity) and shall address himself to the Mayor, or other Chairman then presiding: Provided that in the case of a question, such question may, by permission of such Mayor or Chairman, be put directly to the Alderman or officer to be questioned, and may be replied to in like manner; but in every such case the question so put and the answer thereto shall be subject to objection on the ground of disorder or irrelevancy; and all members of the Council shall, on all occasions, when in such Council, address and speak to each other by their official designation, as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be.

Speaker not to be interrupted, if in order.

35. No Alderman shall be interrupted while thus speaking, unless for the purpose of calling him to order, as hereinafter provided.

Offensive language.

36. If any Alderman uses, whilst in Council, or in Committee, any offensive or insulting language, the words shall be written down, and he shall be asked to withdraw them. If he refuses to withdraw such language, and apologise, he shall be deemed guilty of misconduct, and be liable to a fine of not less than 20s. nor more than £5.

Limitation as to number of speeches, &c.

37. Every mover of an original motion shall have a right of general reply to all observations which may have been made in reference to such motion and to any amendment moved thereon, as well as a right to speak upon every such amendment. Every Alderman, other than the mover of such original motion, shall have a right to speak once upon such motion, and on every amendment thereon. No Alderman shall speak oftener than once upon any question other than a question of order, unless when misrepresented or misunderstood, in which case he shall be permitted to explain without adding any further observations than may be necessary for the purpose of such explanation: Provided that no Alderman shall speak on any motion or amendment longer than ten minutes without the consent of the Council.

Mover and seconder.

38. An Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon; but an Alderman who shall have seconded such motion or amendment without any further observation than that he seconded the same, shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment.

Speaker not to digress, &c.

39. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion or shall make personal reflections on, nor impute improper motives to any other Alderman.

Adjournment of debate.

40. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the day, or to any other day specified; and the Alderman upon whose motion such debate shall have been so adjourned shall be entitled to a pre-audience on the resumption of the debate.

Mayor to decide as to pre-audience.

41. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such Aldermen shall be first heard.

Alderman may require questions to be stated, &c., under certain restrictions.

42. Any Alderman may request the question or matter under discussion to be read or stated for his information, or may require the production of any records of the Council bearing upon such question or matters which are readily accessible: Provided, however, that no such request or requisition shall be so made as to interrupt any other Alderman when speaking, or materially to interrupt the discussion. Also, that if any such request or requisition shall appear to the Mayor or Chairman not to have been made bona fide it shall not be complied with.

Mayor or Chairman to have same rights and privileges re speaking, moving, &c., as any other Alderman.

43. The Mayor or Chairman, for the time being, shall have the same right as any other Alderman to speak once upon every subject or amendment. The Mayor or Chairman shall rise when so speaking (unless prevented by some bodily infirmity from so doing), but shall be still considered as presiding.

Questions of Order.

Mayor or Chairman to decide points of order.

44. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and his decision on disputed points of order or practice shall be final, except in so far as the same may be questioned, as in the manner hereinafter provided.

Acts of disorder.

45. Every member of the Council who shall commit a breach of any section of this "Part" of these By-laws, or who shall move or attempt to move any motion or amendment embodying any matter as to which the Council has no legal jurisdiction, or who shall in any other way raise or attempt to raise any question, or shall address or attempt to address the Council upon any subject which the said Council has no legal right to entertain or to discuss, or who shall use any other language which, according to the common usage of gentlemen, would be held disorderly, or who shall say or do anything calculated to bring the Council into contempt, shall be deemed out of order.

Mayor, &c., may call member to order.

46. The Mayor or Chairman may, without the interposition of any other member of the Council, call any Alderman to order, whenever, in the opinion of such Mayor or Chairman, there shall be a necessity for so doing.

Any member may raise questions of order.

47. Every member of the Council shall have the right of calling the attention of the Mayor or Chairman to any motion, amendment, agreement, argument, or observation, moved, used, or made by any other member which such first-named member may consider out of order.

Mode of proceeding thereon.

48. A member called to order shall withdraw while the question of order is being discussed and decided on, unless specially permitted to offer on explanation, retraction, or apology; but on obtaining such special permission such member may explain, retract, or apologise for the matter or remark alleged to have been out of order. And if such explanation, retraction, or apology be deemed satisfactory, no further discussion on the question of order shall be permitted. If any member, on being called to order, shall ask such permission to explain, retract, or apologise, as aforesaid, the Mayor or Chairman may, of his own authority, grant or refuse such permission, as he may think fit, unless any member shall require the sense of the Council to be taken on this question. In such case it shall be the duty of such Mayor or Chairman to take the sense of the Council at once, and without discussion, as to whether such permission shall be granted. And when any such explanation, retraction, or apology shall have been made or offered by permission of the Mayor or Chairman, the latter shall in like manner decide, or, if required to do so, shall take the sense of the Council as to whether such explanation, retraction, or apology is considered sufficient. If such permission be refused, or if such explanation, retraction, or apology be considered insufficient, the question of order shall be considered and decided before any further business is proceeded with: Provided that if such Mayor or Chairman shall have decided the question of order before any member shall have required the sense of the Council to be taken in reference thereto, such question of order shall not be re-opened. And, provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be held to affect the right of such Mayor or Chairman to decide finally, as hereinbefore provided, upon any such point of order, after the same shall have been discussed.

Decision of points of order.

49. The Mayor or Chairman, when called upon to decide points of order or practice, shall state the provision, rule, or practice, which he shall deem applicable to the case, without discussing or commenting on the same.

Motions out of order to be rejected.—Members to explain, retract, or apologise, &c.

50. Whenever it shall have been decided as aforesaid that any motion, amendment, or other matter before the Council is out of order, the same shall be rejected; and whenever anything said or done in Council by any Alderman shall be similarly decided to be out of order, such Alderman shall be called upon by the Mayor or Chairman to make such explanation, retraction, or apology, as the case may require.

Penalties for persisting in disorderly conduct.

51. Any member of the Council who shall have been called to order, and who, after having been twice directed to withdraw as aforesaid, shall refuse to do so, or who shall persist in any line of conduct or argument, or of observations which

shall have been decided as aforesaid to be disorderly, or who shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology, as aforesaid, when required to do so, or who shall be guilty of any other act of disorder, as defined in section 46 of this "Part" of these By-laws and shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology as a majority of the Aldermen there present shall consider satisfactory; shall be liable on conviction, to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds.

Power of Council as to altering Rules on points of order.

52. Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mayor or Chairman on any such question of order or of practice, may, by motion on notice respectfully worded, invite the Council to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of any similar question of order or of practice which may thereafter arise. Any rule or principle thus laid down shall be binding upon all parties, unless and until it be rescinded, but shall have no retrospective operation.

Mode of Voting.

How questions are to be put.

53. The Mayor or Chairman shall put to the Council all questions on which it shall be necessary that a vote be taken, and shall declare the sense of such Council thereon; and he shall be at liberty to put any such question as often as may be necessary to enable him to form and declare his opinion as to the opinion of the majority.

Division.—Penalty for refusing to vote.

54. Any Alderman shall be at liberty to call for a division; in such case the question shall be put first in the affirmative and then in the negative; and the Aldermen shall vote by show of hands, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded. Any Aldermen who shall be present when a division is called for, and shall not vote on such division, not being disabled by law from so voting, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds.

Protests.

Mode of protesting.—Protest to be recorded, but may, under certain circumstances, be expunged.

55. Every member of the Council (the Mayor included) may protest against any resolution or vote by the Council; notice of the intention so to protest must, however, be given at the meeting when such resolution is passed or such vote is arrived at, and the protest itself must be handed or sent to the Council Clerk not later than seven days after such notice. The Council Clerk shall enter every such protest in the Minute-book, but if, in the opinion of the Council, it be inconsistent with the truth, or disrespectfully worded, it may (by resolution on notice) be ordered to be expunged. In such case the expunction shall be made by drawing a perpendicular line with the pen through the entry of such protest, with a reference in the margin, to the resolution ordering such expunction.

Committees of the whole Council.

Business in Committee.

56. The business Committees of the whole Council shall be conducted in accordance with the rules hereinbefore provided for meetings of the Council as nearly as the same shall apply, except that it shall not be necessary that any motion or amendment in Committee shall be seconded.

Disorderly conduct in Committee.—Refusal to vote.

57. Whenever any member of the Council shall, while the Council is in Committee of the Whole, be considered guilty of an offence against good order within the meaning of section 46 of this "Part" of these By-laws, it shall be competent to any Alderman to move that the Council resume its sitting, and that such matters be reported; and if such motion be carried such matter shall be reported accordingly, and an entry of such report shall be made in the Minute-book; and whenever any Alderman shall have failed to vote on any such occasion in Committee of the whole Council, as required by section 55 of this "Part" of these By-laws, the facts shall be reported to the Council, and such report on such facts shall be duly recorded in the Minute-book: Provided that in the case of an Alderman failing to vote as aforesaid, no special motion that the Council resume its sitting shall be necessary, but it shall be the duty of the Chairman of such Committee of the Whole, in making his report of the proceedings in such Committee, whenever such report may be made, to include in such report a statement of such failure to vote aforesaid, and of the question as to which such Alderman has so failed to vote.

Decisions in Committee on points of orders may be reported.

58. Whenever a decision upon any question of order shall have been given by the Chairman of a Committee of the whole Council, under the provisions of section 45 of this "Part" of these By-laws, any Alderman may move that such decision be embodied in the report to the Council of the proceedings in such Committee; and if such motion be carried such decision shall be so embodied in such report whenever the same shall be made.

How progress may be reported, &c.

59. Any Alderman may at any time during the sitting of a Committee of the whole Council move that the Chairman report progress (or no progress, as the case may be), and that leave be asked to sit again at a later period of the same day, or on some other day, or that no leave be asked to sit again; and if such motion be carried the Council shall resume it sitting and a report shall be made accordingly; but no discussion shall be permitted on any such motion, and if the same be negatived, the subject then under consideration shall be discussed before another such motion shall be receivable.

Reports proceeding in Committee—Want of quorum in Committee.

60. All reports of proceedings in Committee of the whole Council shall be made to the Council viva voce by the Chairman of such Committee, and a report of such proceedings shall be made in every case except when it shall be found on counting the number of members during the sitting of any Committee, that there is not a quorum present. In the latter case the sitting of the Council shall be resumed without any motion for that purpose and the proceedings in Committee shall be considered to have lapsed: Provided that in making any such report as aforesaid, it shall not be necessary to report any such proceedings in extenso, but only to state the result, general effect, or substance of such proceedings.

How reports are be dealt with.

61. All such reports of proceedings in Committee of the whole Council shall be reported in the Minute-book; but except as hereinafter mentioned, no such report shall be considered as adopted by the Council, nor shall any such application as aforesaid for leave to sit again be considered to have been granted by such Council, until a motion shall have been made and passed for such adoption, or for the granting of such leave. And every such motion for the adoption of a report or for granting of leave as aforesaid, and the order of debate on such motion, shall be subject to all the same rules as other motions in Council, and the order of debate on such other motions: Provided, however, that where a report shall have been made under section 58 of this "Part" of these By-laws of disorderly conduct in Committee; or under section 55 of this "Part" of these By-laws, of failure to vote on division, or of any decision in Committee upon any question of order, such report shall, so far as it relates to such facts, be regarded and recorded as a statement thereof; and to that extent shall not, unless for the correction of a manifest error, be interfered with upon any pretext whatever.

Calls of the Council.

How calls may be ordered.

62. A call of the Council may be ordered by any resolution of which due notice has been given for the consideration of any motion or matter of business before such Council.

Such call compulsory in certain cases.

63. There shall, without any special order to that effect, be a call of the Council for the consideration of every motion for the rescission of any resolution or decision of such Council.

Mode of proceeding.

64. The call shall be made immediately before the motion or business for which such call has been ordered, or is required to be made by the last preceding section shall be moved or considered, such call shall be made as follows:—The Council Clerk shall call the names of all the members in their alphabetical order; each member present shall answer to his name as so called, and if any members are absent, a record shall be made of such absence; but if leave of absence to any such member shall have been previously granted, or if such an excuse in writing shall have been forwarded to the Mayor or Council Clerk, as a majority of the Council then present shall consider satisfactory, such absent member shall stand excused and a record shall be made of such excuse and of the reasons for the same.

Penalty for absence without legal excuse.—Further call when question adjourned.

65. Any member of the Council, who having had notice of such call of the Council, shall not answer to his name as aforesaid, or who being absent shall not be legally excused as aforesaid, or who, if absent and not so excused, shall fail to show that by reason of extreme illness or any other sufficient cause he has been unable to send an excuse in writing as aforesaid, or who having answered to his name as aforesaid, shall not be present when a vote is taken on the business or motion as to which such call has been made aforesaid, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than 10s. nor more than £5: Provided that if the consideration of every such motion or matter of business be adjourned to a future day, there shall be a further call on the resumption of such consideration; and the provisions herein as to penalties for absence shall have reference to such further call. And if there shall be more than one adjournment this proviso shall be taken to extend to the resumption of the consideration of such motion or matter of business after every such adjournment.

Standing and Special Committees.

Standing Committees.

66. Besides any special Committees as may from time to time be found necessary, for, say, improvement, lighting, water, hall, library, general purposes, or for any and every other purpose as required, there shall be three standing Committees, viz.: A By-law Committee, a Committee of Works, and a Finance Committee, each consisting of not less than three members. These Committees shall be reappointed every year at the first meeting of the Council which shall be holden after the election of the Mayor.

Works Committee.

67. The Committee for Works shall have the general direction of all works ordered and sanctioned by the Council and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other public places under the care and management of the Council. They shall also inquire into and report from time to time as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire into and report upon.

Finance Committee.

68. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the municipal revenue. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect or to be likely to affect, the finances of the Municipality, and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Special Committees.

69. The special Committees may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of any duty which may be lawfully entrusted to a Committee, and for which, in the opinion of the Council, a special Committee ought to be appointed; and no standing Committee shall interfere with the performance of any duty which may for the time being have been entrusted to any such special Committee. The appointment of every such special Committee shall be made by resolution, after due notice, and it shall be incumbent on the mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement of the duties proposed to be entrusted to such special Committee. The mover of any such resolution may name therein such members as in his opinion ought to constitute such Committee, or he may propose that such Committee consist of a certain number of members to be appointed by ballot.

Chairman of Committees.

70. Every Committee of which the Mayor shall not be a member shall elect a permanent Chairman of such Committee, within seven days after their appointment.

Committee meeting, how called.

71. The Council Clerk shall call a meeting when requested so to do by the Chairman, or any two members of such Committee by giving 24 hours' notice, except in case of emergency, or the Chairman may call a meeting by giving 24 hours' notice.

Record of transactions in Committee.

72. The chairman of each standing Committee shall make or cause to be made, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, memoranda of all transactions of such Committee, which book he shall, on ceasing to be such Chairman, hand over to his successor.

Expenditure.

Except in emergent matters cost of all work to be estimated before undertaken.—Tenders.

73. Whenever it is decided that any work shall be executed or material supplied by contract, tenders for the execution of such work or the supply of such material shall be called for by public notice as hereinafter provided. Each tender must be accompanied by an undertaking from two approved persons who are willing to become sureties for the due performance of the work by the person tendering. The Council shall not be bound to accept any tender, but in all cases the preference shall be given to the lowest tender if the price and sureties be approved of.

74. With the exception of emergent matters hereinafter provided, no work affecting the funds of the Municipality shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been first ascertained by the Council, and the expediency of such work reported upon by the Works Committee.

Emergent matters and necessary current expenses.—Expenses authorised to be reported.—Outlay to be in accordance with orders of the Council.

75. For emergent matters and for necessary current expenses during the intervals which may elapse between the meetings of the Council, outlays to the following extent may be incurred:—

1. By order of the Committee for Works, or of the Mayor and one member of such Committee, for repairs or emergent work to the extent of seven pounds.
2. By order of the Mayor, for necessary current expenses, to the extent of five pounds.

Provided that in every case a detailed report in writing of every such outlay shall be laid before the Council at its next meeting; such reports to be signed by the Chairman of the Committee of Works, or the Mayor, as the case may be by whom such outlay shall have been authorised. Also, that such outlay shall be permissible in reference to matters coming strictly within the jurisdiction or functions of the Council, and that no outlay involving a disobedience or evasion of any order or resolution of such Council shall on any pretence be authorised.

All claims to be examined and reported upon by Finance Committee.

76. All accounts and demands of money against or from the Council shall be examined and reported on by the Finance Committee before any order shall be made for payment of such accounts or demands.

Certificate required with each claim.

77. No payment shall be so ordered unless there shall be a certificate or memorandum from the Committee, from the Mayor, or from the officer of the Council to whom the direction or guardianship of such expenditure properly belongs, showing that the demand is a legitimate one, and has been duly authorised or inquired into.

Common Seal and Records of the Council.

Common seal and press—how secured, care of same.

78. The common seal and the press to which the same is attached shall be secured by a cover or box which, except when such seal and press are in use, shall be kept locked. There shall be duplicate keys to the lock or cover of this box, of which keys one shall be kept by the Mayor and the other by the Council Clerk. Such common seal and press shall be in the custody and the care of the Council Clerk.

When and how Common Seal to be used.

79. The common seal shall not be attached to any document without an express order of the Council. In such case when such common seal has been ordered to be attached to any document such document shall also be signed by the Mayor, or, in case of the absence or illness of the Mayor, by two Aldermen, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

How books of account are to be kept and inspected.

80. The Treasurer shall keep such books of account and such records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure, and in such manner and form as the Council may from time to time direct. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to inspect all such books of account, records, statements, and memoranda from time to time to ascertain that the same are properly kept, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect or appearance of inefficiency which they may have discovered in the keeping of the same; also, to report to the Council from time to time any changes which such Committee may think advisable in the mode of keeping the accounts.

Impression of seal not to be taken, &c., without leave of Council—penalties.

81. No member or officer of the Council shall be at liberty to take any impression of the corporate seal, or to show, lay open, or expose any of the books or records of the Council to any person other than a member of the same, without leave from such Council except as otherwise provided by law. Any member or officer of the Council who shall be guilty of a breach of this section shall be liable on conviction, for the first offence to a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than two pounds; for a second offence to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds.

Records not to be removed, &c.—penalties.

82. Any person removing any such book or other record of the Council as aforesaid from the Council Chamber, or the place where by direction of the Council such book or other record is usually kept, without leave for such removal having been first obtained from such Council, or without other lawful cause for such removal, as hereinafter provided, shall for every such offence, be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings or more than ten pounds.

Penalty for defacing or destroying record.

83. Any person destroying, defacing, or altering any record of the Council shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Officers and Servants.

Bonds for good conduct of Officers.

84. In cases where security is required by clause 151 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, no sureties shall be accepted otherwise than by a vote of the Council; and it shall not be competent for the Council to accept as sureties any of its own members, nor any person holding office in the Council.

Duties of Council Clerk.

85. The Council Clerk, in compliance with the Municipalities Act of 1867, or by the present or any other By-laws made thereunder, shall perform the following duties, viz. :—

1. Attend all Council meetings.
2. Attend all Courts of Revision and Appeal.
3. Summon the members of the Council to all Council meetings.
4. Conduct all correspondence ordered by the Council or under the direction of the Mayor, and give all other officers instructions as directed by the minutes.
5. To see that the accounts are audited and the balance sheet duly submitted twice a year within the time specified by law.
6. To see to the gazetting of all By-laws and necessary advertisements.
7. To see that assessment books and the Municipal lists and rolls are duly prepared, examine proofs of latter, and arrange for distribution of copies, on payment, to electors prior to the elections.
8. Make all necessary arrangements for the elections, preparing all papers, &c., for presiding officers and poll clerks.
9. Prepare all bonds of officers, see that the guarantees are given, and agreement duly signed, &c., and report same to the Council.
10. Advise with the officers from time to time as to their duties, and the mode of carrying them out.
11. See that all levels and names of streets have been duly advertised, as provided by law, and authenticated by the Mayor's signature.
12. To bring under notice of the Mayor any matter or thing requiring his prompt attention.
13. He shall likewise have charge of all the records of the Council, except such books or documents as may be entrusted to any other officer of the Council; and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records. He shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council.
14. Prepare and lay before the Council a statement of all works passed by the Council and not completed, setting forth in order the dates of votes for the same, together with the amount of such votes and the sum expended, when required so to do.
15. He shall enter into a guarantee society's security, or such other security as the Council may think sufficient, for an amount fixed by the Council from time to time, for not less than £300, for the faithful performance of his duties.

Special powers of the Mayor.

86. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparations of any return or statement, or the giving of any explanation or information by any such officer or servant in connection with his duties as he may think necessary.

How complaints against officers, &c., are to be dealt with.

87. All complaints against officers or servants of the Corporation must be written and addressed to the Mayor, and must in every case be signed by the person or persons complaining; and no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing or is anonymous. All such complaints as aforesaid shall be laid by the Mayor before the Council at the next meeting thereof, which shall be holden after the Mayor shall have received the same, and shall be duly recorded.

Miscellaneous.

Notices.

88. In all cases where public notice is or shall be required to be given by any By-law of any appointment, resolution, act, order, or regulation of the Council, or any Committee thereof, or by the Mayor or any officer of the Council, such notice shall be given and published by posting the same on or near the outer door of the Council Chambers for the space of seven days.

Leave of absence.

89. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor or to any Alderman otherwise than by a resolution of the Council adopted after due notice.

Motion of rescission of previous orders, &c.

90. Whenever a motion for the rescission of any order resolution, or vote of the Council shall have been negatived, no other motion to the same effect shall be permissible until a period of three months shall have elapsed from the time of negativing such first-mentioned motion: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prohibit the reconsideration and amendment of any proposed By-law which may have been submitted to the Governor for confirmation, and may have been remitted to the Council with suggested amendments of the same, or the passage, after due notice, and in due course of law, of any By-law for the repeal or amendment of any other By-law.

Lapsed business.

91. Whenever the consideration of any motion or matter of business shall have been interrupted by reason of a quorum not having been present, the resumption of such consideration may be ordered by resolution of the Council, after due notice, and such consideration shall, in such case, be resumed at the point where it was interrupted aforesaid.

Motions not carried.

92. No motion which shall be brought on before the said Council, seconded and not carried, or that shall find no seconder, and hence shall not be seconded and discussed, shall be again brought before the Council for the space of three calendar months.

Suits and prosecutions for penalties, &c.

93. Such suits or informations for the enforcement of penalties, or in respect of breach of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or of any By-law made thereunder, or any statute, the operation of which may have been extended to the Municipality, as may have been directed by the Council, or by the By-law Committee, or by the Mayor, to be commenced or laid, shall be so commenced or laid as follows:—When against a member of the Council or an auditor, or any officer of the Corporation—by the Council Clerk, unless such Council Clerk shall be the officer to be proceeded against, and in such case by any other officer named by the Council for that purpose; when against any other person, by the officer to whom the carrying out of the statutory provision or By-law imposing the penalty sought to be enforced has been entrusted; and if there shall be no such officer, then by any such officer or person as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Council or the By-law Committee or the Mayor, as the case may be, on directing such suit or information as aforesaid; and no suit shall be brought, or information laid as aforesaid against any member of the Council, or auditor, except by order of such Council; nor shall any similar proceeding be taken against any officer of the Council, except on the order of such Council, or of the Mayor, nor against any other person, except upon the order of the Council, or of the Mayor, or of the By-law Committee. And no such suit shall be directed to be brought, nor shall any such information be directed to be laid, except on an express resolution of the Council, in any case where the bringing of such suit, or the laying of such information will be adverse to any previous direction by such Council, or where, on the trial of hearing of any such suit or information, the same shall have been dismissed on the merits: Provided that in any case the conduct or prosecution of any suit or information may, on the order of the Council, be entrusted to an attorney.

Mode of proceeding in cases not provided for.

94. In all cases not herein provided for resort shall be had to the rules, forms, and usages of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings of the Council.

Power to suspend temporarily certain portions of these By-laws.

95. Any of the foregoing By-laws, or any portion thereof, which relates to or affects the proceedings at meetings of the Council may be suspended pro tempore without notice in cases of emergency, if all the members of the Council then present shall deem such suspension necessary.

PART II.

Collection and enforcement of Rates—Times and modes of collection.

Rates under section 164 to be collected half yearly.

96. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1867, and its amendments, may be collected by half-yearly instalments. Each such instalment shall as to every such rate and every such instalment thereof, be held to be due and payable on and after such days as the Council shall by resolution appoint at the time of making and imposing such rate.

Special rates.

97. All special rates levied or imposed by the Council under the Municipalities Act of 1867, and its amendments, shall be collected in such manner, and shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council may by resolution, at the time of making or imposing such rates, or any of them, have appointed.

Office hours.

98. All rates shall be paid at the office of the Council Clerk, and during the hours appointed by the said Council for that purpose.

Defaulters.

99. Every person not paying his or her rates as aforesaid within the time prescribed for payment thereof the same shall be deemed a defaulter, and it shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor, from time to time with a list of the names of persons so in default.

Mayor to enforce payment.

100. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to take proceedings to enforce payment of all rates in default either by action at law or by issuing warrants of destraint upon goods and chattels of the defaulter.

Enforcement by distress.

Bailiff.

101. A Bailiff shall, when found necessary, be appointed by the Mayor; and the said Bailiff shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Mayor, to the extent of twenty-five pounds each, for the faithful performance of his duties; and it shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make all levies by distress for the recovery of rates in a manner hereinafter provided.

Warrant of distress.

102. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor, or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorised to pe form the duties of that office.

Distress and sale.

103. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid, with costs, as hereinafter provided, on or before the expiration of five days, the Bailiff shall sell the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the said Municipality as the Bailiff may think proper to remove them for such purpose; and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain, after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for, and costs, as hereinafter provided, to the owner of the goods so sold, on demand of such surplus by such owner.

Inventory.

104. At the time of making a distress the Bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made, and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made; and the Bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the ratepayer on demand, at any time within one month after making such distress.

Goods may be impounded.

105. The Bailiff on making a distress as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise seize the goods or chattels so distrained, of what nature or kind soever, in such place or places, or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with rates as shall be most fit and convenient for the purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, after the expiration of five days, as hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid in order to view and buy, and in order to carry off and remove the same, on account of the purchaser thereof.

Owner to direct order of sale.

106. The owner of any goods or chattels so distrained upon, may, at his or her option, direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold, and the said goods or chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction: Provided that such option shall be exercised only in a reasonable manner, and in no way that can be construed as constructively obstructive.

Proceeds of distress.

107. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within forty-eight hours after having received the same.

Costs.

108. There shall be payable to the Bailiff for the use of the Council, for every levy and distress made under this By-law, the costs and charges as per Schedule C, hereunto annexed.

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of distress.

I, , Mayor of the Municipal District of Mulgoa, do hereby authorise you , the Bailiff of the said Municipality, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of , situate at , for , being the amount of rates due to the said Municipality of Mulgoa, to the day of , for the said dwelling-house (or land or premises as the case may be), and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates according to law.

Dated this day of , 189 .

Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.

I have this day, in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Muncipality of Mulgoa of , dated distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of , situate at , within the said Municipality, to the day of , .

Bailiff.

Dated this day of , 18 .

SCHEDULE C.

Costs.

	s.	d.
For every warrant of distress	2	0
For serving every warrant and making levy where the sum is not more than twenty pounds	2	0
Above that sum in addition for every pound	0	1
For making and furnishing copy of inventory	2	0
For man in possession, each day or part of a day.....	5	0
For sale commission, and delivery of goods, per pound on proceeds of the sale.....	1	0

PART III.

Fire or combustible materials, &c.

Preventing and extinguishing fires.

109. Every person who shall place, or knowingly permit to be placed, in any house, yard, workshop, out-offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or explosives of any description, combustible or inflammable materials of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings, shall on conviction for any such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds, and shall forthwith remove any and all such fire, gunpowder, combustible, inflammable, or explosive materials. And every such person who shall suffer any such aforenamed materials to remain as aforesaid for forty-eight hours after conviction, or after having received notice to remove same into a proper place of safety, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Inflammable fences, &c.

110. Every person who shall erect any fence of brushwood, bushes, or other inflammable material, or shall make or place any stack of hay, corn, straw, or any other produce, or place as or for the covering of any such stack, any inflammable material so as to endanger contiguous buildings or properties, or any trees, shrubs, or other produce of such properties, or any chattels in or upon such buildings or properties, shall forfeit on conviction for every such offence a penalty of not more than five pounds, and also shall remove such fence, stack, or covering forthwith. And any person failing to remove such fence, stack, or covering forthwith, after such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Wilfully setting fire to chimneys.

111. Every person who wilfully sets, or causes to be set on fire, any chimney, flue, smoke-vent, or stove-pipe, herein called in common a "chimney," shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds: Provided always that nothing herein contained shall exempt the person so setting or causing to be set on fire any chimney from liability to be informed against or prosecuted before any Criminal Court of such Act as for an indictable offence.

Negligently suffering chimney to be on fire.

112. If any chimney accidentally catch or be on fire, the person occupying or using the premises in which such chimney is situated shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings: Provided always that such forfeiture shall not be incurred if such person prove to the satisfaction of the Justices before whom the case is heard, that such fire was in nowise owing to the omission, neglect, or carelessness, whether with respect to cleansing such chimney or otherwise, of himself or his servant.

Setting fire to matter without notice.

113. Every person who shall wilfully set fire to any inflammable matter whatsoever in the open air within five yards of any dwelling-house or other building or boundary or dividing fence within the said Municipality, without having given notice in writing to the occupiers of the land adjoining the land upon which such matter shall be, of his intention so to do, or between the hours of six in the afternoon of any day and six in the morning of the following day, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds.

PART IV.

Streets and public places—Public health and decency, &c.

Drafts of intended By-laws.

114. A draft of every intended By-law shall lie in the office of the Council for at least seven days before such draft shall be taken into consideration by such Council, and shall be open to the inspection of any ratepayer who may desire to inspect the same; and public notice shall be given as hereinfore provided that such draft is so lying for inspection.

New roads to be reported on.

115. No new public road, street, way, park, or other place, proposed to be dedicated to the public, shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, way, park, or other place shall have been formed by the proprietor or proprietors to the satisfaction of the Committee of Works, or to that of any duly authorised officer, or until such road, street, way, park, or other place shall have been duly examined and reported upon to the Council by such Committee or duly authorised officer, and a plan furnished by the proprietor or proprietors.

Dedication of new roads, &c.

116. If the Council shall determine to take charge of any such road, way, or other place as aforenamed, the plan and plans as aforesaid shall be preserved as a record or records of the Council, and the proprietor or proprietors aforesaid shall execute such further instrument dedicating such road or other place as aforesaid to public use or recreation as aforesaid as may be considered necessary by the Council in whole at any general meeting; and such further instrument of dedication shall also be preserved as a record of the Council.

Change of street levels.

117. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the levels of any such public road, street, or way as aforesaid, the Committee for Works shall cause a plan and section showing the proposed alterations to be exhibited at the Council Chambers for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of ratepayers, and shall notify, by advertisement in some paper circulating in the Municipality, that such plan is open to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman and the proposer and seconder of the motion for such adoption, and countersigned by the Council Clerk. And such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

Roads and streets and encroachments thereon, &c.

118. The Committee for Works, or the surveyor of the Municipality, or other officer or person duly authorised by the Council in that behalf, shall be the proper officer for marking out, and shall fix, mark, and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, and the carriage and foot ways thereof, which now are or shall hereafter be under or subject to the control, construction, care, or management of the Council. In marking out such roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, recourse shall be had when practicable to the plans under which the land with frontage to the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare in question, shall have been sold or let. And it shall be the duty of such Committee for Works, or surveyor, or other officer to place posts at the corners or intersections of such streets, roads, lanes, or thoroughfares whenever the same may be deemed necessary or desirable by the Council, so as to give a width of 42 feet for the carriage-way and 12 feet for the footway on each side, where the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare shall be 66 feet wide, and in proportion, and in the discretion of the Council in any such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, or other public place of other width than 66 feet wide: Provided that there be no change of level in any such public road, street, lane, or thoroughfare or public place until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council as hereinafter provided. This By-law shall be read subject to all respects to "The Width of Streets and Lanes Act of 1881 (45 Vic. No. 28.)"

Pipes, gutters, &c.

119. It shall not be lawful for any person to allow any water to flow from off the roof of any house, veranda, or any other part of the premises, nor to carry by means of pipes, gutters, or other contrivances any rain water from the roof of his or her premises or house upon any of the footways of any street or public place within the said Municipality, and any owner or occupier of any such house or premises who shall neglect or refuse to remedy or remove any such pipes, gutters, or contrivances when required to do so by any officer of the said Council, shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings: Provided that the owner or occupier of any such premises or house may convey any such rain water by means of pipes laid under the surface of any such footways into the gutter adjoining the same, subject to the approval of the Committee for Works or other duly authorised officer.

Hoards and fences to be erected.

120. Every person intending to build or take down any building within the limits of the Municipality, or to cause the same to be so done, or to alter or repair the outward part of any such building, or to cause the same to be so done, where any street or footway will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall before beginning the same cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up in order to separate the building where such works are being carried on from the street with a convenient platform and handrail, if there be room enough to leave a footway outside of such hoard or fence, and shall continue such hoard or fence with such platform and handrail as aforesaid standing in good condition, to the satisfaction of the officer of the Council of the said Municipality appointed to look after such things, during the whole continuance of such works, and during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall in all cases in which it is necessary, in order to prevent accidents, cause the same to be sufficiently lighted from sunset to sunrise; and any such person who shall fail to put up such fence or hoard, or platform with such handrail as aforesaid, or continue the same respectively standing in good condition as aforesaid during the period of such building or taking down, or who shall not, while the said hoard or fence is standing, or any part of same, keep the same sufficiently lighted from sunset to sunrise, or who shall not remove the same when directed by the officer aforenamed, within a reasonable time afterwards, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for every day such default is continued.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without permission.

121. Any person who shall form, dig, or open any drain or sewer, or remove or cause to be removed any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone or other material in or from any part of the carriage or foot way of any street or other public place within the said Municipality without leave first had and obtained from the Council, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any such carriage or foot way shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Holes to be enclosed.

122. Any person or persons who shall dig or make or cause to be dug or made any hole, or leave or cause to be left any hole adjoining or near to any street or public place within the said Municipality, for the purpose of making any vault or vaults, foundation for or to any house or any other building, or for any other purpose whatsoever, or shall erect or pull down any building and shall not first enclose the same and keep the same enclosed in a good and efficient manner to the satisfaction of the Committee for Works of the said Municipality, or shall keep up or cause to be kept up and continued any such enclosure for any time which shall be longer than shall be absolutely necessary in the opinion of the said Committee, and shall not place lights on each side of the said enclosure, and keep the same constantly burning from sunset to sunrise during the continuance of such enclosure, shall forfeit and pay for every such refusal or neglect any sum not being less than forty shillings nor exceeding five pounds.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs.

123. The Committee for Works, or any officer or person acting under the authority of such Committee, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending against this By-law, either by travelling on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Slops, night-soil, &c., to be conveyed away only at certain hours.

124. Any person or persons who shall drive, or cause to be driven, any cart or other carriage with any night-soil or ammoniacal liquor therein, through or in any street or public place within the said Municipality, between the hours of 5 o'clock in the morning and 10 o'clock at night, or shall fill any cart or other carriage, vehicle, or vessel so as to turn over or cast any night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, slop, mire, or channel dirt, or filth in or upon any such street or public place, or shall deposit night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, or other offensive matter, nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council, or by the Inspector of Nuisances; or shall remove night-soil or other offensive matter otherwise than in properly covered and water-tight carts or other vehicles or vessel; or shall cause or allow any vehicle, &c., as aforenamed used for this purpose to stand on any premises nearer to any road, street, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council or the said Inspector of Nuisances, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds, nor less than one pound.

Vehicles carrying lights.

125. All vehicles, of whatever description, shall carry at least one light, within the hours of 5 p.m. and 12 p.m. from the 1st day of May to the 1st day of September; and 7·30 p.m. to 12 p.m. from the 1st day of September to the 1st day of May: Provided, however, that such light need not be carried during moonlight nights. Under a penalty for the first offence of not more than twenty shillings; and for the second and subsequent offences not more than forty shillings.

Planting trees, &c., in the streets, or other public places, damaging same, &c.

126. The Council is hereby empowered to plant trees, shrubs, or plants in the streets or any other public part of the said Municapility and any person who shall wilfully, or without the authority of the Council, cut, break, bark, root up or otherwise damage or destroy the whole or any part of any sapling,

plant, or underwood growing in or upon any street or place which is or may be under the direct or indirect control or management of the said Council, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding £10 nor less than £1 as well as the cost of the article destroyed or damaged as aforesaid.

Blasting Rock.

No rock, &c, to be blasted without notice to the Council Clerk.

127. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock or other material within one hundred yards of any street or public place, or dwelling-house in the said Municipality, shall give notice in writing twenty-four hours previously to the Council Clerk, who shall appoint a time when the same may take place, and give such other directions as he may deem necessary for the public safety; and if any person shall blast or cause to be blasted any rocks within the limits aforesaid, without giving such notice, or shall not conform to the directions given to him by the said Council Clerk, he or she shall on conviction forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds for the first offence besides the cost of all damage accruing or resulting, if any.

Dead animals—mode of removal.

128. If any animal shall die in any part of the said Municipality, and the owner of such animal, or the occupier of the place, if private property where such animal shall have died, shall not cause such animal to be immediately destroyed by fire, or so effectually removed, or disposed of that no nuisance can possibly result therefrom in any part of the said Municipality, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Complaints respecting dirty premises, &c.

129. Upon the complaint of any householder that the house, premises, closets or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other officer appointed by the said Council, shall make an inspection of the premises complained of, and the officer of the said Council shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose, and any person who shall personally, or by any person in his employment or under his control, suffer any waste or stagnant water or any muck, filth, soil, or other offensive matter, to flow, or remain, or to be in any cellar or place within any dwelling-house or premises within the said Municipality, or shall in like manner suffer the contents of any water closet, privy, or cesspool or pit, to overflow or soak therefrom shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Premises in state to endanger public health.

Houses to be purified on certificate of two medical practitioners.

130. If, upon the certificate of any two duly qualified medical practitioners, it appear to the Council that any house, or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, within the said Municipality, is or are in such a filthy or unwholesome condition that the health of any person is or may be liable to be affected or endangered thereby, and that the whitewashing, cleansing or purifying of any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infectious or contagious disease, the said Council shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, or purify the same, as the case may require; and if the person to whom the notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith, within such time as shall be specified in the said notice, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he continues to make default: Provided that no such penalties shall collectively amount to any greater sum than twenty pounds.

Noisome and offensive trades.

No noisome or offensive trades to be carried on to the injury of the inhabitants.

131. No person shall carry on any noisome or offensive trade within the said Municipality so as to injure or to be a nuisance, as hereinafter stated, to the inhabitants thereof.

Definition of noisome and offensive trades.

132. Any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation in the conducting, following, or carrying on of which, or in consequence of, or in connection wherewith, or from the premises where the same is conducted, followed, or carried on, any gas, vapour, or effluvia, or any large quantities of smoke shall be evolved or discharged, which gas, vapour, effluvia, or smoke shall be calculated to injure animal or vegetable life, or in any other way to injure or be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the said Municipality, shall be considered a noisome and offensive trade within the meaning of these By-laws.

Complaint.—Inquire and report.—Order of Council thereon.—Notice to discontinue, &c.—Penalty.

133. If any noisome or offensive trade, manufacture, calling, or operation is being so followed, conducted, or carried on in such manner that injury to health results therefrom, and such becomes a public nuisance in any part of the said Municipality, it shall be competent for any fifteen or more ratepayers residing in the vicinity of the alleged nuisance, noisome or offensive trade, manufacture, calling, or operation, by petition presented through an Alderman, to acquaint the said Council thereof, and the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person or persons appointed by the said Council after the said petition shall have been formally received, shall make an inspection of the premises where such trade, manufacture, calling, or operation is alleged to be so conducted, followed, or carried on, and of the premises or properties of the said fifteen or more petitioners, and shall inquire into the grounds for such petition or complaint, and shall report thereon to the said Council. And if the said Council shall, on the consideration of such report, or after any such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary, be of opinion that the said complaint is well founded, and that the manufacture, trade, calling, or operation so complained of, and so being conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, is a noisome and offensive trade, manufacture, calling, or operation within the meaning of these By-laws, notice shall be given to the person or persons so conducting, following, or carrying on such to cease and discontinue the same within such reasonable time, not being less than thirty days nor more than sixty days as the said Council may direct, or so to conduct, follow, or carry on the said manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, as that within such reasonable time as aforesaid the same shall wholly and permanently cease to be noisome and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws. And any person or persons so conducting, following, or carrying on such trade, manufacture, calling, or operation as aforesaid, after due notice aforesaid, shall, for the first offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds; for a second offence a sum not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds; and for a third and subsequent offence, a sum not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Mode of proceeding when a noisome and offensive trade, &c., is about to be commenced.

134. Service of any such notice as aforesaid upon the occupier or owner of any premises or land wherein or whereon any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is being conducted, followed, or carried on, or at the last known place of abode of such occupier or owner, or upon any person on the said premises or land, shall be a good and sufficient service of such notice for all the purpose of these By-laws. And every person who shall be actually engaged in superintending or managing in any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as aforesaid, shall be liable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or occupation within the meaning and for all the purposes of these By-laws.

Inspector of Nuisances may take legal proceedings.

135. The Inspector of Nuisances, or other person appointed by the Council, may take legal proceedings against any person or persons committing any offence or offences against any of these By-laws, or against any of the powers or obligations which this Council have, exercise, and incur, under sections 128 and 136 of the Municipalities Act 31 Vic. No. 12.

Penalties to be paid over to the Treasurer.

136. All penalties under any of these By-laws shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the said Municipality, to be appropriated as the Council may direct.

Interpretation of "Mayor" and "Municipality," &c.

137. Whenever in any of these By-laws the word "Mayor" is made use of it shall, unless the context shall indicate a contrary intention, be construed also to signify and include any Alderman lawfully acting for the time being in the place and stead of the Mayor; and whenever the words "Municipality" and "Corporation" are made use of in the said By-laws it shall be understood to signify the "Municipality of Mulgoa"; also whenever the word "person" is made use of in these By-laws it shall be understood to mean man, woman, boy, or girl, according to the context; also, whenever any or all of the words "road, street, or public place," shall herein be made use of, they or it shall be understood to mean any place or part of the Municipality of Mulgoa, directly or indirectly under the control of the Council or Municipality of Mulgoa.

Public Exhibitions, &c.

Exhibitions, &c., to be licensed—Penalty, &c.

138. No exhibition, other than exhibitions which are licensed by the Colonial Secretary, under the provision of Act 14 Victoria No. 23, or 36 Victoria No. 8, or exhibitions of a temporary character, hereinafter specially provided for, shall be held or kept for hire or profit within the said Municipality; nor shall any bowling-alley, dancing saloon, or any other place of public amusement, other than a place licensed as aforesaid, or a place for temporary amusement, hereinafter specially provided for, be used as such for hire or profit within the said Municipality, unless and until permission in writing be granted by the Mayor. And every person holding or keeping any such exhibition or

using any place within the said Municipality for public amusement as aforesaid, or causing, or permitting such place to be so used, without such permission of such Mayor, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than five shillings nor more than forty shillings for every day that such exhibition shall be so held or kept, or such place shall be used for public amusement as aforesaid.

No exhibitions on Sundays, &c.

139. No such exhibition or place of public amusement as aforesaid shall be held or kept open or used for the purposes of such public amusements on Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday; and every person offending against this By-law in this behalf shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds for every such offence.

Water Supply.

Polluting water, reservoir, &c.

140. Whosoever shall bathe in any stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct, or other water or waterworks belonging to or under the management or control of the Council, or shall wash, cleanse, throw or cause to enter therein any animal, whether alive or dead, or any rubbish, filth, stuff or thing of any kind whatsoever, or shall cause or permit to run or to be brought therein the water of any sink, sewer, drain, engine, or boiler, or other filthy, or unwholesome or improper water, or shall wash any clothes at any public fountain or pump, or in or at any stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct or other water or waterworks as aforesaid, or shall do anything whatsoever whereby any water or waterworks belonging to or under the control of the said Council shall be fouled, obstructed, or damaged, shall for the first offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds; for a second offence any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds; and for the third and every subsequent offence any sum not less than one pound nor more than twenty pounds.

Diverting water from reservoirs.

141. In any case in which the Council shall have the exclusive right of collecting for the supply of any reservior or waterworks belonging to the said Council, or under their management or control, the storm water having fallen on any gathering ground, whosoever shall by any means whatsoever divert any such water from the course of its natural flow, so that the same shall tend to flow elsewhere than to such reservoir or waterworks or some watercourse leading thereto or shall flow to the same respectively in a foul state, shall forfeit, and pay for the first offence any sum not less than one pound no more than twenty pounds; for a second offence a sum not less than two pounds nor more than forty pounds, and for the third and every subsequent offence any sum not less than five pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Sewerage and Drainage.

Drains for discharge of surface water from land.

142. Every owner or occupier of land in, adjoining to, or near any street, if such land shall be so situated that surface or storm water from or upon the same shall overflow or shall tend naturally, if not otherwise discharged, to overflow any footway of such street, or any neighbouring property, shall, within seven days next after the service of the notice by the Council for that purpose, construct and lay from such point upon such land being near to the footway as shall be specified in such notice by plan appended or otherwise, and higher in level than the bottom of the channel at the outer edge of the footway to the said channel, and through, under, and transversely to the footway, and keep in good condition and clear a covered drain or trunk, as and subject to the inspection of the Council or its proper officers; and in default of compliance with any such notice within the period aforesaid, or with the provisions of this section, such owner or occupier shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds. And if within seven days after such conviction such owner or occupier shall still have failed to comply with such notice, or be otherwise in default as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; and for every further such offence he shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds. And every such owner or occupier who shall have made default as aforesaid for more than seven days after such second or any further conviction, shall be held guilty of a further offence within the meaning of this section.

Part VI.

Public Libraries and Museums.

Hours.

143. Every Public Library or Museum belonging to or under the control or management of the said Council, shall be open to the public on week days and Sundays as the Council may hereinafter determine.

Visitors' book to be signed.

144. Every person who shall enter any such public library or museum shall immediately on entering the same write his or her name and address in a book to be kept for such purpose at each such library and museum, to be called "the Visitors' Book;" and if such person shall be unable to write, then such name and address may be so written by any other person, or shall be so written by the proper officer of the Council at such library or museum, at the request of such person; and no person who shall refuse to comply with this regulation shall be permitted to enter or remain in such museum, and it shall be the duty of the officer of the Council in charge of such library or museum to enforce this By-law.

Misconduct in library or museum.

145. Every person who shall, being intoxicated, enter or remain in any such library or museum, or who shall use therein any abusive, improper or unbecoming language, or who shall by unnecessary noise or otherwise, disturb or annoy the persons using or resorting to such library or museum; or who shall, without lawful excuse, but without felonious or larcenous intent, remove any property from such library or museum, shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds; and every such person may be forthwith removed by any officer of the Council in charge of such library or museum.

Applicants for books, &c., to be served in due order.

146. Every person who at any such library shall desire to read or to refer to any book or other publication placed or deposited in such library for public use, shall have the same handed to him in his turn by the officer in charge of such library, or his assistant, and shall have the exclusive use in such library of such book or other publication for such time as by regulation made by the said Council.

Rules as to the use of apparatus, &c.

147. The like rule (*i.e*, the last preceding) shall, in every respect, apply to the use of any apparatus, model, or specimen, belonging to any such library or museum as aforesaid, except that in such case such apparatus, model, or specimen shall only be removed on the written permission of the Mayor and two Aldermen, or of four Aldermen without the Mayor, and then only for the purpose of preparing any lecture to be given in the said Municipality, and for so long a time as may be necessary for the preparation of such lecture and its delivery in the said Municipality.

Applications for use of books, &c., to be made to officer in charge.

148. Any person who may, at any such library or musuem, desire to read or refer to or to use or examine any such book, publication, apparatus, model, or specimen, as aforesaid, shall apply for the same to the officer of the Council in charge of such library or musuem, and shall return the same to such officer after having read, referred to, used, or examined the same, in the same goodness, perfection, and quality of condition as it was received from the said officer of the Council; and it shall be the duty of such officer to carry out and enforce this By-law in every respect.

Loan or deposit of books or apparatus, &c., on special conditions.

149. It shall be lawful for any person, with the consent of the Council, to lend or to deposit at any such library or museum, any book or publication or any apparatus, model, or specimen for public use or inspection, subject to such special restrictions as to such use or inspection as such person may prescribe; and the officer of the Council in charge of such library or museum shall in such case hold every such book, publication, apparatus, model, or specimen in trust for the person so lending or depositing the same, and shall carry out and enforce such restriction as such person may have so prescribed as aforesaid.

Use of library, &c., by Society of Mutual Improvement, &c.

150. Any society or class for mutual improvement, or instruction, or for study or experiments, may, with the consent of the Council, hold its meetings, or carry on its studies or experiments, at any such library or museum, provided that the general free access to, and use of, the said library or museum by persons who are not members of such society or class, be not thereby interfered with.

Record of donations.

151. A record shall be made of every donation to each such library or museum, which book shall be open to the inspection of all persons visiting such library or museum.

Copy of By-laws to be kept at library and museum for reference.

152. A copy of these By-laws and copies of all regulations made thereunder as aforesaid shall be kept at every such library and museum, and it shall be the duty of the officer of the Council in charge of same to allow visitors to the same, who may desire to do so, to refer to any such copy.

Penalties for damaging Visitors' Book, &c.

153. Any person who shall wilfully damage any visitors' book, catalogue. copy of By-laws, or other book of record kept at any such library or museum for the general uses thereof, as well as any person or persons who shall violate or break any of the foregoing rules and regulations relating to the public library or museum aforesaid, shall for every such offence (except wherein otherwise specified), forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds, in addition to the cost of the damage of whatever kind made or caused by the said person or persons.

Public Gardens, &c., Grounds, &c.

Injury to things therein.

154. No person shall pluck any of the flowers, or walk on the beds or borders or climb upon or get over the fences, gates, or stiles, or remove any of the tallies, or disturb, damage, or destroy any property or thing in or upon the said gardens or grounds.

Driving carts, &c.

155. No cart or other vehicle shall, without the authority of the proper officer of the Council, be drawn through the gardens or grounds.

Behaviour, &c.

156. No visitor shall interrupt the gardeners or labourers by conversation or otherwise, or shall use any abusive, improper, or unbecoming language to any person, or otherwise annoy any such person, or behave in an indecent, improper, or unbecoming manner in such gardens orgrounds.

Penalties.

157. Any person offending against these By-laws in relation to public gardens, grounds, &c., shall, for the first offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds; for a second offence, any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds; for a third and every subsequent offence, any sum not less one pound nor more than twenty pounds. And any person may, in committing any such offence, be forthwith removed from the gardens by the proper officers of the Council, or by any of the gardeners or labourers employed in such garden or grounds, without affecting the liabilty of such persons so offending, to be subsequently prosecuted for such offence.

Grazing on public gardens or grounds, &c.

158. All rights of grazing are reserved by the Council as to places of public recreation, gardens, grounds, &c., under the care, control, and management, or in the possession of the said Council, and all animals trespassing thereupon will render the owners and caretakers thereof liable to the penalties named in the By-law next preceding this, and each separate day, or part of a day, will count for a separate offence for each head of cattle, &c., so trespassing.

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Mulgoa this eighteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

(L.S.) A. W. STEPHEN,
Mayor.

W. O. HYNES,
Council Clerk.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1894.

[91.]

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(BOROUGH OF KEMPSEY—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 19th October, 1894.

KEMPSEY MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws made by the Council of the Borough of Kempsey, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

JAMES N. BRUNKER.

BY-LAWS for regulating the proceedings of the Council of the Municipality of Kempsey and the duties of the officers and servants of such Council; for preserving order at meetings of the said Council; for determining the times and modes of collecting and enforcing payment of rates; for preventing and extinguishing fires; for suppressing nuisances; for preventing or regulating and licensing exhibitions held or kept for hire or profit, bowling alleys and other places of amusement; compelling residents to keep their premises free from offensive or unwholesome matters; opening new public roads, ways, and parks; aligning and cleansing roads and streets; regulating the supply and distribution of water, sewerage and drainage; preserving trees and shrubs; regulating free libraries; preventing or regulating the bathing or washing the person in any public water near a public thoroughfare; preserving public decency; providing for the health of the Municipality, and against the spreading of contagious or infectious diseases; restraining noisome and offensive trades; and generally maintaining the good rule and government of the said Borough.

PART I.

Proceedings of the Council and Committees—Preservation of order at Council Meetings—Duties of Officers and Servants, &c.

Meetings of the Council.—Ordinary meetings.

1. The Council shall meet for the despatch of business at such hour on every alternate Friday in each month as may from time to time be determined by such Council unless such day shall happen to be a public holiday. In the latter case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor may appoint.

Election of Chairman in absence of Mayor.—Adjournment for want of quorum.

2. If at any meeting of the Council the Mayor be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for holding such meeting, the Aldermen then present shall proceed to elect from among themselves a Chairman for such meeting. Whenever there shall be an adjournment of any meeting for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be recorded in the minute-book.

Order of Business.—Business of ordinary meetings.

3. The following shall be the order of business at all meetings of the Council other than special meetings:—

1. The minutes of the last preceding meeting to be read, corrected if erroneous, and verified by the signature of the Mayor or other Chairman. No discussion to be permitted on such minutes, except as to whether they are correct.
2. Petitions (if any) to be presented and dealt with.
3. Correspondence to be read, and if necessary dealt with.
4. Reports from Committees and Minutes from the Mayor to be dealt with.
5. Accounts passed for payment.
6. Questions as to any matters under the jurisdiction or within the official cognizance of the Council, to be put and replied to; and statements as to any facts, matters, or circumstances requiring attention by the Council or any of its Committees or officers to be made.
7. Motions of which notice has been given to be dealt with in the order in which they stand on the business paper.
8. Orders of the day to be disposed of as they stand on the business paper.

Provided that it shall be competent to the Council at any time by resolution, without notice, to entertain any particular motion, or to deal with any particular matter of business out of its regular order on the business paper, without any formal suspension of this section; also, and in like manner, to direct that any particular motion or matter of business shall have precedence at a future meeting.

Business at special meetings.

4. At special meetings of the Council the business, after the minutes shall have been read and confirmed, which shall be done in the same manner as at an ordinary meeting, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor, or the Aldermen at whose instance such special meeting shall have been called, may have directed.

Business paper for ordinary meeting.—How prepared.

5. The business paper for every meeting of the Council, other than a special meeting, shall be made up by the Council Clerk, not less than forty-eight hours nor more than three days before the day appointed for such meeting. He shall enter on such business paper a copy or the substance of every notice of motion and of every requisition or order as to business proposed to be transacted at such meeting which he shall have received, or shall have been required or directed so to enter, and as hereinafter provided. Every such entry shall be made subject to the provisions of section 3 of this "Part" of these By-laws in the order in which such notice, requisition, or direction shall have been received.

Business paper for special meeting.

6. The business paper for a special meeting shall contain only such matters as shall have been specially ordered to be entered thereon by the Mayor or Aldermen calling such meeting.

Summons to members.

7. The summons to members of the Council for every meeting thereof shall be prepared from the business paper for such meeting, and shall embody the substance of such business paper.

How business paper is to be disposed of.

8. The business paper for each meeting of the Council shall at such meeting be laid before the Mayor or Chairman, who shall make a note upon such business paper of the mode in which each matter entered thereon has been dealt with, and such business paper so noted shall be a record of the Council.

Notices of motion, &c., to be numbered as received and preserved until matter disposed of, unless withdrawn before business paper made up.

9. All notices of motion, and all requisitions from Aldermen and directions from the Mayor as to the entry of any particular matters of business for the consideration of the Council at its then next or any future meeting, shall be numbered by the Council Clerk as they are received; and each such notice, requisition, and direction shall be preserved by such Clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall have been disposed of, and the record in the minute-book of the manner in which such matter has been so disposed of shall have been duly verified as required by section 3 of this "Part" of these By-laws: Provided, however, that the person giving or forwarding any such notice of motion, requisition, or direction to the Council Clerk shall be at liberty to withdraw the same at any time before the making up of the business paper.

After business paper made up all notices, &c., to be the property of the Council.

10. After the business paper shall have been made up as aforesaid all the said notices of motion, requisitions, and directions, as to which entries have been made thereon, shall be the property of the Council, and shall not be withdrawn, altered, or amended without leave having been first obtained from the Council for such withdrawal, alteration, or amendment.

Motions and Amendments.

Motions.—How to be moved.

11. Except by leave of the Council, motions shall be moved in the order in which they stand on the business paper, and if not so moved or postponed shall be struck out and be considered to have lapsed.

Absence of proposed mover.

12. No motion of which notice shall have been entered on the business paper shall, except as hereinafter provided, be proceeded with in the absence of the Aldermen by whom such notice shall have been given, unless by some other Aldermen producing a written authority for that purpose from such first-named Aldermen.

Motion to be seconded.

13. No motion in Council shall be discussed until it has been seconded.

Amendments may be moved.

14. When a motion shall have been made and seconded any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed until it has been seconded.

Motions and amendments to be in writing.

15. No motion or amendment shall be discussed until it has been reduced into writing.

Only one amendment at a time.

16. No second or subsequent amendment shall be discussed until the previous amendment or amendments shall have been disposed of.

Amended question.—Further amendment may be moved thereon.

17. If an amendment be carried, the question as amended thereby shall become itself the question before the Council, whereupon any further amendment upon such question may be moved.

How subsequent amendments may be moved.

18. If any amendment, either upon an original question or upon any amended question, shall be negatived, a further amendment may be moved to the question to which such first-mentioned amendment was moved, and so on: Provided that not more than one question and one proposed amendment thereof shall be before the Council at any one time.

Motions for adjournment.

19. If, upon any motion for adjournment of the Council, the same be negatived, the subject then under consideration, or the next in order on the business paper, or any other on such paper that may be allowed precedence, shall be discussed before any subsequent motion for adjournment shall be receivable.

Requisitions from Aldermen.—How to be dealt with.

20. Every requisition by an Alderman, that any particular matter of business be brought before the Council, shall be treated as a notice of motion by such Aldermen that such business be taken into consideration by the Council, and he shall be called upon in due order to move that such business be so considered, or to make any other motion which he may think fit in reference thereto, which shall be consistent with the notice of such business and with good order; and if such Alderman be absent, or if, being present and so called upon, he shall make no such motion, then it shall be open to any other Alderman to make such motion; and when any such motion shall have been made it shall be dealt with in the same manner as if notice thereof had been given, subject, however, to any objection which may exist as to its not being in accordance with the notice actually given of such business or with good order; and if no motion shall be made in reference to such business the entry relating thereto shall be struck out of the business paper.

Orders of the day.—Of what orders of the day shall consist.

21. The orders of the day shall consist of any matters other than motions on notice, which the Council shall at a previous meeting thereof have directed to be taken into consideration, or which the Mayor or any Committee of the Council shall have directed to be entered on the business paper for consideration.

How they are to be dealt with.

22. Section 19 of this "Part" of these By-laws shall be considered applicable to orders of the day. And the Alderman who has the usual charge of, or who has previously moved in reference to, the particular business to which any such order of the day relates, shall be the person called upon to move: Provided that as to any order of the day entered as aforesaid, by direction of the Mayor, such Mayor may arrange with any Alderman to move, and may in such case call upon the Alderman with whom he has so arranged.

Petitions.—Petitions to be respectfully worded.

23. It shall be incumbent on every Alderman presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the contents thereof, and to ascertain that it does not contain language disrespectful to the Council. The nature and prayer of every such petition shall be stated to the Council by the Alderman presenting the same.

Petitions.—How received.

24. All petitions shall be received only as the petitions of the parties signing the same.

How petitions are to be dealt with.

25. No motion shall, unless as hereinafter provided, be permissible on the presentation of a petition except the same be received, or that it be received and referred to one of the permanent Committees hereinafter mentioned; or that it be received, and that its consideration stand an order of the day or some future meeting: Provided, however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice of a motion in reference to any petition, and such petition shall have been presented before such Alderman shall have been called upon to move such motion, the said motion shall, if otherwise unobjectionable, be considered in order.

Correspondence.—Duties of Mayor as to correspondence.

26. The Mayor shall have the same duty in reference to letters addressed to the Council, before directing the same to be read, as by section 23 of this "Part" of these By-laws is imposed upon Aldermen presenting petitions. The Mayor shall direct as to the order in which all correspondence shall be read, and no letter addressed to the Council shall be presented or read by any Alderman. If the Mayor be absent, and shall not have examined any such letters addressed to the Council, or have given any such directions as aforesaid, then the duties imposed by this section shall devolve upon the presiding Alderman.

Letters sent not to be discussed, but every letter may be subject of motion

27. No discussion shall be permitted in reference to any letters which have been written and sent by the Mayor, or by any officer of the Council, though copies may be read to such Council: Provided, however, that any notice of motion, consistent with good order, may be entertained with reference to any such letters, whether read or not, or with reference to any letters addressed to the Council, which the Mayor or presiding Alderman may not have ordered to be read as aforesaid.

Reports from Committees and minutes from the Mayor.—Form of report.

28. All reports from Committees shall be written on foolscap paper, with a margin of at least one fourth of the width of such paper; and shall be signed by the Chairman of such Committee, or, in his absence, by some other member of the same.

Mayor's minute.

29. The Mayor shall have the right of directing the attention of the Council to any matter or subject within its jurisdiction or official cognisance, by a minute in writing. Every such minute shall be written upon paper of the same kind, and with the same margin as a report from a Committee, and shall be signed by such Mayor.

How reports, &c., are to be dealt with.—Duties of Chairman, &c., in certain cases.

30. No motion shall (unless as hereinafter provided) be permissible on the presentation of a report from a Committee or a minute from the Mayor, except that the same be received, or that it be received and that its consideration stand an order of the day for some future meeting: Provided, however, that if any Alderman shall have given due notice in reference to any such report or minute, or if an order for the consideration of such report or minute shall have been entered among the orders of the day, it may, if otherwise unobjectionable, be moved or considered in due course. And whenever any such report or minute embodies any recommendation which cannot legally be carried out without such due notice, and it is nevertheless desirable that such report or minute shall be definitely ordered upon during the meeting of the Council at which it is presented, it shall be the duty of the Chairman, or member of such Committee signing such report, or of the Mayor, as the case may be, to give or transmit to the Council Clerk such a notice of motion, requisition, or direction as aforesaid, as will enable the Council Clerk to make the necessary entry on the business paper, and to give due notice.

Questions and statements.—Limitations as to questions and statements.

31. No question or statement shall be allowed to be put or made which is inconsistent with good order, or is not in strict accordance with the requirements of section 3 of this "Part" of these By-laws.

Notice to be given.

32. Sufficient notice of every question shall be given to the person who is expected to reply thereto, to allow for the consideration of such reply, and if necessary, for a reference to other persons or to documents.

Question to be put without argument, &c.

33. Every such question must be put categorically, without any argument or statement of fact.

Similar provisions as to statements.

34. Every such statement must be made without argument.

No discussion on question, &c.—Rights of objection, and of subsequent motion reserved.

35. No discussion shall be permitted as to any such question, or as to any reply thereto, or as to any such statement, at the time when such question is put or such reply is given, or such statement is made: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the taking of any objection as to any such question or statement being out of order, or shall prevent the discussion, after due notice, as hereinbefore provided, of any matters properly arising out of or relating to any such question or reply or any such statement as aforesaid.

Order of debate.—Mode of addressing the Council, &c.

36. Every Alderman who shall make or second any motion, or shall propose or second any amendment, or shall take any part in any debate or discussion, or shall put or reply to any question, or shall make any statement, or shall in any other way, or for any other purpose, address observations to the Council, shall, while so doing, stand up in his customary place (unless he shall be prevented from so doing by reason of some bodily infirmity) and shall address himself to the Mayor or other Chairman then presiding: Provided that in the case of a question, such question may, by permission of such Mayor or Chairman, be put directly to the Alderman or officer to be questioned, and may be replied to in like manner; but in every such case the question so put and the answer thereto shall be subject to objection on the ground of disorder or irrelevancy; and all members of the Council shall, on all occasions, when in such Council, address and speak of each other by their official designations, as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be.

Speaker not to be interrupted, if in order.

37. No Alderman shall be interrupted while thus speaking, unless for the purpose of calling him to order, as hereinafter provided.

Offensive language.

38. If any Alderman uses whilst in Council any offensive or insulting language, the words shall be written down, and he shall be asked to withdraw them. If he refuse to withdraw such language, and apologise, he shall be deemed guilty of misconduct, and be liable to a fine of not less than twenty shillings nor more than five pounds.

Limitations as to number of speeches, &c.

39. Every mover of an original motion shall have a right of general reply to all observations which may have been made in reference to such motion, and to any amendments moved thereon, as well as a right to speak upon every such amendment. Every Alderman, other than the mover of such original motion, shall have a right to speak once upon such motion, and on every amendment thereon. No Alderman shall speak oftener than once upon any question other than a question of order, unless when misrepresented or misunderstood, in which case he shall be permitted to explain without adding any further observations than may be necessary for the purpose of such explanation.

Mover and seconder

40. An Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon; but an Alderman who shall have seconded any such motion or amendment, without any further observation than that he seconded the same, shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment.

Speaker not to digress, &c.

41. No Alderman shall digress from the subject under discussion or shall make personal reflections on, nor impute improper motives to any other Alderman.

Adjournment of debate.

42. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the day, or to any other day specified; and the Alderman upon whose motion such debate shall have been so adjourned shall be entitled to pre-audience on the resumption of the debate.

Mayor to decide as to pre-audience.

43. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time the Mayor or Chairman shall decide which of such Aldermen shall be first heard.

Aldermen may require questions to be stated, &c., under certain restrictions.

44. Any Alderman may request the question or matter under discussion to be read or stated for his information, or may require the production of any records of the Council bearing upon such question or matter which are readily accessible: Provided, however, that no such request or requisition shall be so made as to interrupt any other Alderman when speaking, or materially to interrupt the discussion. Also, that if such request or requisition shall appear to the Mayor or Chairman not to have been made *bonâ fide*, it shall not be complied with.

Mayor or Chairman not to move or second motion, &c., but may address Council thereon.

45. The Mayor or Chairman shall not move or second any motion or amendment, nor put any question, as provided for by section 3 of this "Part" of these By-laws, except as is further provided for by the section 38 of the same. But such Mayor or Chairman shall have the same right as any other Alderman to speak once upon every such subject or amendment. The Mayor or Chairman shall rise when so speaking (unless prevented by some bodily infirmity from so doing), but shall be considered as still presiding.

Questions of Order.

Mayor or Chairman to decide points of order.

46. The Mayor or Chairman shall preserve order, and his decision on disputed points of order or practice shall be final, except in so far as the same may be questioned as in the manner hereinafter provided: Provided, however, that any Alderman being dissatisfied with the decision of the Mayor or Chairman on any such question of order or practice may dissent therefrom, whereupon the Council without discussion shall decide by a vote of the majority such question of order.

Acts of disorder.

47. Every member of the Council who shall commit a breach of any section of this "Part" of these By-laws, or who shall move or attempt to move any motion or amendment embodying any matter as to which the Council has no legal jurisdiction, or who shall in any other way raise or attempt to raise any question, or shall address or attempt to address the Council upon any subject which the said Council has no legal right to entertain or to discuss, or who shall use any other language which, according to the common usage of gentlemen, would be held disorderly, or who shall say or do anything calculated to bring the Council into contempt, shall be deemed to be out of order.

Mayor, &c., may call Member to order.

48. The Mayor or Chairman may without the interposition of any other member of the Council, call any Alderman to order, whenever in the opinion of such Mayor or Chairman there shall be a necessity for so doing.

Any Member may raise question of order.

49. Every member of the Council shall have the right of calling the attention of the Mayor or Chairman to any motion, amendment, statement, argument, or observation moved, used, or made by any other member which such first-named member may consider out of order.

Decision on points of order.

50. The Mayor or Chairman, when called upon to decide points of order or practice, shall state the provision, rule, or practice which he shall deem applicable to the case, without discussing or commenting upon the same.

Penalties for persisting in disorderly conduct.

51. Any member of the Council who shall have been called to order, and who shall persist in any line of conduct or argument, or of observations which shall be decided to be disorderly, or who shall be guilty of any other act of disorder, as defined in section 47 of this "Part" of these By-laws, and shall refuse to make such explanation, retraction, or apology as a majority of the Aldermen then present shall consider satisfactory, shall be liable on conviction for the first offence to a penalty of not less than ten shillings, nor more than five pounds, and on a second conviction for the like offence he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one pound, nor more than ten pounds; and on the third conviction and for every further conviction for the like offence, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Power of Council as to altering Rules on points of order.

52. Any Alderman who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Mayor or Chairman on any such question of order or of practice, may, by motion on notice, respectfully worded, invite the Council to lay down a different rule or principle for the determination of any similar questions of order or of practice which may thereafter arise. Any rule or principle thus laid down shall be binding upon all parties, unless and until it be rescinded, but shall have no retrospective operation.

Mode of Voting.

How questions are to be put.

53. The Mayor or Chairman shall put to the Council all questions on which it shall be necessary that a vote be taken, and shall declare the sense of such Council thereon; and he shall be at liberty to put any such question as often as may be necessary to enable him to form and declare his opinion as to the opinion of the majority.

Divisions.—Penalty for refusing to vote.

54. Any Alderman shall be at liberty to call for a division; in such case the question shall be put first in the affirmative and then in the negative; and the Aldermen shall vote by show of hands, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded. Any Alderman who shall be present when a division is called for, and shall not vote on such division, not being disabled by law from so voting, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds.

Protests.

Mode of protesting.—Protest to be recorded, but may under certain circumstances be expunged.

55. Every member of the Council (the Mayor included) may protest against any resolution or vote by the Council; notice of the intention so to protest must, however, be given at the meeting when such resolution is passed or such vote is arrived at, and the protest itself must be handed or sent to the Council Clerk not later than seven days after such notice. The Council Clerk shall enter every such protest in the minute-book, but if in the opinion of the Council it be inconsistent with the truth, or disrespectfully worded, it may (by resolution on notice) be ordered to be expunged. In such case the expunction shall be made by drawing a perpendicular line with a pen through the entry of such protest, with reference in the margin to the resolution ordering such expunction.

Committees of the Whole Council.

Business in Committee.

56. The Business Committees of the whole Council shall be conducted in accordance with the rules hereinbefore provided for meetings of the Council as nearly as the same shall apply, except that it shall not be necessary that any motion or amendment in Committee shall be seconded.

Disorderly conduct in Committee.—Refusal to vote.

57. Whenever any member of the Council shall, while the Council is in Committee of the Whole, be considered guilty of an offence against good order within the meaning of section 47 of this "Part" of these By-laws, it shall be competent to any Alderman to move that the Council resume its sitting, and that such matter be reported; and if such motion be carried, such matter shall be reported accordingly, and an entry of such report shall be made in the minute-book; and whenever any Alderman shall have failed to vote on any occasion in Committee of the whole Council, as required by section 54 of this "Part" of these By-laws, the facts shall be reported to the Council, and such report on such facts shall be duly recorded in the minute-book: Provided that in the case of an Alderman failing to vote as aforesaid, no special motion that the Council resume its sitting shall be necessary, but it shall be the duty of the Chairman of such Committee of the Whole, in making his report of the proceedings in such Committee, whenever such report may be made, to include in such report a statement of such failure to vote as aforesaid, and of the question as to which such Alderman has so failed to vote.

Decisions in Committee on points of order may be reported.

58. Whenever a decision upon any question of order shall have been given by the Chairman of a Committee of the whole Council, under the provisions of section 46 of this "Part" of these By-laws, any Alderman may move that such decision be embodied in the report to the Council of the proceedings in such Committee; and if such motion be carried, such decision shall be so embodied in such report, whenever the same shall be made.

How progress may be reported, &c.

59. Any Alderman may at any time during the sitting of a Committee of the whole Council move that the Chairman report progress (or no progress, as the case may be), and that leave be asked to sit again at a later period of the same day, or on some other day, or that no leave be asked to sit again; and if any such motion be carried, the Council shall resume its sitting, and a report shall be made accordingly; but no discussion shall be permitted on any such motion, and if the same be negatived, the subject then under consideration shall be discussed before another such motion shall be receivable.

Reports of proceedings in Committee.—Want of quorum in Committee.

60. All reports of proceedings in Committee of the whole Council shall be made to the Council *viva voce*, by the Chairman of such Committee; and a report of such proceedings shall be made in every case except when it shall be found on counting the number of members during the sitting of any such Committee, that there is not a quorum present. In the latter case the sitting of the Council shall be resumed without any motion for that purpose, and the proceedings in Committee shall be considered to have lapsed: Provided that in making any such report as aforesaid, it shall not be necessary to report any such proceedings *in extenso*, but only to state the result, general effect, or substance of such proceedings.

How Reports are to be dealt with.

61. All such reports of proceedings in Committee of the whole Council shall be recorded in the minute-book; but except as hereinafter mentioned, no such report shall be considered as adopted by the Council until a motion shall have been made and passed for such adoption. And every such motion for the adoption of a report, and the order of debate on such motion, shall be subject to all the same rules as other motions in Council, and the order of debate on such other motions: Provided, however, that where a report shall have been made under section 57 of this "part" of these By-laws of disorderly conduct in Committee, or under section 54 of this "part" of these By-laws, of failure to vote on divison, or of any decision in Committee upon any question of order, such report shall, so far as it relates to such facts, be regarded and recorded as a statement thereof; and to that extent shall not, unless for the correction of a manifest error, be interfered with upon any pretext whatever.

Calls of the Council.—How call may be ordered.

62. A call of the Council may be ordered by any resolution of which due notice shall have been given for the consideration of any motion or matter of business before such Council.

Such call compulsory in certain cases.

63. There shall without any special order to that effect, be a call of the Council for the consideration of every motion which may be made under section 56 of this "part" of these By-laws, and of every motion for the rescission of any resolution, order, or decision of such Council.

Mode of proceeding.

64. The call shall be made immediately before the motion or business for which such call has been ordered, or is required to be made by the last preceding section, shall be moved or considered, such call shall be made as follows:—The Council Clerk shall call the names of all the members in their alphabetical order; each member present shall answer to his name as so called; and if any members are absent a record shall be made of such absence; but if leave of absence to any such member shall have previously been granted, or if such an excuse in writing shall have been forwarded to the Mayor or Council Clerk, as a majority of the Council then present shall consider satisfactory, such absent member shall stand excused, and a record shall be made of such excuse, and of the reasons for the same.

Penalty for absence without legal excuse.—Further call when question adjourned.

65. Any member of the Council, who, having had notice of such call of the Council, shall not answer to his name as aforesaid, or who, being absent, shall not be legally excused as aforesaid, or who, if absent and not so excused, shall fail to show that by reason of extreme illness or any other sufficient cause he has been unable to send an excuse in writing as aforesaid, or who, having answered to his name as aforesaid, shall not be present when a vote is taken on the motion or business as to which such call has been made as aforesaid, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more that five pounds: Provided that if the consideration of every such motion or matter of business be adjourned to a future day, there shall be a further call on the resumption of such consideration; and the provisions herein as to penalties for absence shall have reference to such further call. And if there shall be more than one adjournment this proviso shall be taken to extend to the resumption of the consideration of such motion or matter of business after every such adjournment.

Standing and Special Committees.—Standing Committees.

66. Besides any such Special Committees as may from time to time be found necessary, there shall be six Standing Committees, namely, a By-law Committee, a Committee for Works, a Finance Committee, a Library Committee, a Lighting Committee, and a General Purposes Committee, each consisting of not less than three members. These Committees shall be reappointed every year at the first meeting of the Council, which shall be holden after the election of the Mayor.

By-law Committee.

67. The By-law Committee shall prepare for the consideration of the Council drafts of all such By-laws as may be required for the good government of the Borough. They shall also watch over the administration of the By-laws, and of any statute of which the operation has been or may be extended to the Borough; and shall take such steps as may be necessary for the prevention or punishment of offences against such By-laws or statutes, and for the preservation of public health, order, and decency.

Committee for Works.

68. The Committee for Works shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council, and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other public places under the care and management of the Council. They shall also inquire and report from time to time as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary, or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council, to inquire and report upon.

Finance Committee.

69. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection and expenditure of the Municipal revenues. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect, or be likely to affect, the finances of the Borough, and as to such matters or subjects of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Library Committee.

70. The Library Committee shall have general control of the Public Library, and shall—once, at least—in each Municipal year submit to the Council a written report upon the same as to its efficacy, usefulness, and the manner in which it is conducted; and may also recommend the purchase of additional books or any other matter or thing they have reason to believe will be of benefit.

Lighting Committee.

71. The Lighting Committee shall, once, at least, in each Municipal year, make an inspection of the Borough, and may recommend the erection of any additional lamps they may consider necessary, or the removal or alteration of any existing lamps or any other matter or thing in connection with the lighting of the Borough they have reason to believe will be of benefit, and shall submit to the Council a written report upon the same.

General Purposes Committee.

72. All matters which the Council may think fit to refer to a Committee, and which do not fall within the province of any other Standing Committee, shall be referred to the General Purposes Committee: Provided, however, that the Council may at any time refer all or any of such matters to a Special Committee appointed for that particular purpose.

Special Committees.

73. Special Committees may consist of any number of members, and may be appointed for the performance of any duty which may be lawfully entrusted to a Committee, and for which, in the opinion of the Council, a Special Committee ought to be appointed, and no Standing Committee shall interfere with the performance of any duty which may for the time being have been entrusted to any such Special Committee. The appointment of every such Special Committee shall be made by resolution, and it shall be incumbent on the mover of such resolution to embody therein a statement of the duties proposed to be entrusted to such Special Committee. The mover of any such resolution may name therein such members as, in his opinion, ought to constitute such Committee, or he may propose that such Committee consist of a certain number of members to be appointed by ballot; and in the latter case, or if an amendment to the effect that such Special Committee be appointed by ballot be carried, each member then present shall receive a list of all the members of the Council, from which list he shall strike out all names but those of the persons of whom, in his opinion, such Special Committee ought to be composed, and the Mayor or Chairman shall examine such list and shall declare the result; and, in the event of its becoming necessary, through an equality of votes, to decide as to which of two or more Aldermen shall serve on such Committee, such Mayor or Chairman shall so decide.

Chairman of Committee.

74. Every Committee, of which the Mayor shall not be a member, shall elect a permanent Chairman of such Committee within seven days after their appointment.

Committee meeting.—How called

75. The Council Clerk shall call a meeting of any Committee when requested so to do by the Chairman or any two members of such Committee.

Records of transactions in Committee.

76. The Chairman of each Standing Committee shall make, or cause to be made, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, memoranda of all the transactions of such Committee, which book he shall, on ceasing to be such Chairman, hand over to his successor.

Expenditure.

Except in emergent matters, cost of all work to be estimated before undertaken.

77. With the exception of emergent matters hereinafter specially provided for, no work affecting the funds of the Borough shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof, shall have been first ascertained by the Council.

Emergent matters and necessary current expenses.—Expenses authorised to be reported.—Outlay to be in accordance with orders of the Council.

78. For emergent matters and for necessary current expenses during the intervals which may elapse between the meetings of the Council, outlays to the following extent may be incurred.

1. By order of the Committee for Works, or of the Mayor and one member of such Committee for repairs, or emergent works, to the extent of ten pounds.
2. By order of the Mayor for necessary current expenses, to the extent of five pounds.
3. By order of the Mayor, and any two Aldermen, or without the Mayor, of any four Aldermen, for any emergent purpose to the extent of ten pounds.

Provided, that in every case a detailed report in writing of every such outlay shall be laid before the Council at its next meeting; such report to be signed by the Chairman of the Committee of Works, or the Mayor, or the Mayor and Aldermen, or the Aldermen without the Mayor, as the case may be, by whom such outlay shall have been authorised. Also, that such outlay shall only be permissible in reference to matters coming strictly within the jurisdiction of functions of the Council, and that no outlay involving a disobedience or evasion of any order or resolution of such Council shall, on any pretence, be thus authorised.

All claims to be examined and reported upon by Finance Committee.

79. All accounts and demands of money against or from the Council shall be examined and reported on by the Finance Committee before any order shall be made for payment of such accounts or demands.

Certificate required with each claim.

80. No payment shall be so ordered unless there shall be a certificate or memorandum from the Committee, from the Mayor, or from the officer of the Council to whom the direction or guardianship of such expenditure properly belongs showing that the demand is a legitimate one, and has been duly authorised or inquired into.

Common Seal and Records of the Council.

Common Seal and Press how secured.—Care of same.

81. The Common Seal and the Press, to which the same is attached, shall be secured by a cover or box, which, except when such seal and press are in use, shall be kept locked. There shall be duplicate keys to the lock of this cover or box, of which keys, one shall be kept by the Mayor, and the other by the Council Clerk. Such Common Seal and press shall be in the custody and the care of the Council Clerk.

When and how Common Seal to be used.

82. The Common Seal shall not be attached to any document without an express order of the Council. In every case, when such Common Seal has been ordered to be attached to any document, such document shall also be signed by the Mayor, or, in case of the absence or illness of such Mayor, by two Aldermen, and countersigned by the Council Clerk.

How books of Account are to be kept and inspected.

83. The Treasurer shall keep such books of account and such records, statements, and memoranda of receipts and expenditure in such manner and form as the Council may from time to time direct. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to inspect all such books of account, records, statements, and memoranda from time to time, to ascertain that the same are properly kept, and to report at once to the Council any act of neglect or appearance of inefficiency, which they may have discovered in the keeping of the same; also, to report to the Council from time to time any changes which such Committee may think advisable in the mode of keeping the accounts.

Impression of seal not to be taken, &c., without leave of Council.—Penalties.

84. No member or officer of the Council shall be at liberty to take any impression of the corporate seal, or to show, lay open, or expose any of the books or records of the Council to any person other than a member of the same, without leave from such Council, except as otherwise provided by law. Any member or officer of the Council who shall be guilty of a breach of this section shall be liable on conviction for the first offence to a penalty of not less than five shillings, nor more than two pounds; for a second offence to a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence to a penalty of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds.

Records not to be removed, &c.—Penalties.

85. Any person removing any such book or other record of the Council as aforesaid, from the Council Chamber, or the place where by direction of the Council, such book or other record is usually kept, without leave for such removal having been first obtained from such Council, or without other lawful cause for such removal as hereinafter provided, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds.

Penalty for defacing or destroying Record.

86. Any person destroying, defacing, or altering any record of the Council, shall for every such offence, be liable to a penalty of not less than five pounds, nor more than fifty pounds.

Officers and Servants.

Notice to Candidates in certain cases.

87. No appointment to any permanent office at the disposal of the Council, to which a salary or allowance of fifty pounds per annum, or a salary or allowance exceeding that amount is attached, shall be made until public notice shall have been given, as hereinafter provided, inviting applications from qualified candidates for the same.

Mode of appointment.

88. Every such appointment shall be made by ballot, or in such other mode as may at the time be determined on, whenever there is more than one candidate for such permanent office.

Exceptional cases.

89. Nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the employment, as may be from time to time found necessary and as may be ordered by the Council, of any workmen or labourers on the public works of the Municipality.

Bonds for good conduct.

90. All bonds given by officers or servants of the Council for the faithful performance of their duties shall be deposited with the attorney or the bankers of the Corporation, as the Council may order; and no officer or servant of the Council shall be received as surety for any other such officer or servant.

Duties of Council Clerk.

91. The Council Clerk, in addition to the duties which, by the "Municipalities Act of 1867," or by the present or any other By-laws thereunder, he may be required to perform, shall be the Clerk of all Revision Courts held in the Borough under the provisions of the said "Municipalities Act." He shall also, under the direction of the Mayor, conduct all correspondence which may be necessary on the part of the Council. He shall likewise have charge of all the records of such Council, except such books or documents as may (as hereinafter provided) be entrusted to any other officer, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records. He shall generally assist the Mayor in the performance of his duties and in carrying out the orders of the Council.

Duties of Treasurer, &c.

92. The Treasurer shall have charge of such books of account and other records of the Council as are mentioned in section 83 of these By-laws, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of the same. Any other officer of the Council may have any other records thereof committed to his charge by an order of the Council, and in such case shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records.

Duties of other officers and servants.

93. The duties of all officers and servants of the Corporation shall be defined by such regulations as may from time to time and in accordance with law be made.

Special powers of Mayor.

94. The Mayor shall exercise a general supervision over all officers and servants of the Corporation, and may order the preparation of any such return or statement, or the giving of such explanation or information by any such officer or servant as he may think necessary, unless such return or statement shall have been already prepared or such explanation or information already given, and such return, statement, explanation, or information is on record or hereinbefore provided, or unless the Council shall have expressly forbidden or dispensed with the preparation of such return or statement or the giving of such explanation or information. All such returns or statements as aforesaid shall be in writing, and shall be recorded. All such explanation or information may, except as hereinafter provided, be either rendered *viva voce* or put into writing, as the Mayor may direct.

How complaints against officers, &c., are to be dealt with.

95. All complaints against officers or servants of the Corporation must be in writing and addressed to the Mayor, and must in every case be signed by the person or persons complaining. And no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing or is anonymous. All such complaints as aforesaid shall be laid by the Mayor before the Council at the next meeting thereof which shall be holden after the Mayor shall have received the same, and shall be duly recorded.

Miscellaneous.

Leave of absence.

96. No leave of absence shall be granted to the Mayor or to any Alderman otherwise than by a resolution of the Council adopted after due notice.

Motions for rescission of previous orders, &c.

97. Whenever a motion for the rescission of any order, resolution, or vote of the Council shall have been negatived, no other motion to the same effect shall be permissible until a period of three months shall have elapsed from the time of negativing such first-mentioned motion: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prohibit the reconsideration and amendment of any proposed By-law which may have been submitted to the Governor for confirmation, and may have been remitted to the Council with suggested amendments of the same, or the passage, after due notice as hereinbefore provided, and in due course of law, of any By-law, for the repeal or amendment of any other By-law.

Lapsed business.

98. Whenever the consideration of any motion or matter of business shall have been interrupted by reason of a quorum not having been present the resumption of such consideration may be ordered by resolution of the Council after due notice; and such consideration shall in such case be resumed at the point where it was so interrupted as aforesaid.

Suits and prosecutions for penalties, &c.

99. Such suits or information for the enforcement of penalties for or in respect of breach of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," or of any By-law made thereunder, or of any statute, the operation of which may have been extended to the Municipality, as may have been directed by the Council or by the By-law Committee, or by the Mayor, to be commenced or laid, shall be so commenced or laid as follows:—When against a member of the Council, or an auditor, or any officer of the Corporation—by the Council Clerk, unless such Council Clerk shall be the officer to be proceeded against, and in such case by any other officer named by the Council for that purpose; when against any other person—by the officer to whom the carrying out of the statutory provision or By-law imposing the penalty sought to be enforced has been entrusted, and if there shall be no such officer, then by any such officer or person as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Council or the By-law Committee, or the Mayor, as the case may be, on directing such suit or information as aforesaid; and no suit shall be brought, or information laid, as aforesaid, against any member of the Council, or auditor, except by order of such Council; nor shall any similar proceeding be taken against any officer of the Council except on the order of such Council, or of the Mayor; nor against any other person, except upon the order of the Council, or of the Mayor, or of the By-law Committee. And no such suit shall be directed to be brought, nor shall any such information be directed to be laid as aforesaid, except on an express resolution of the Council, in any case where the bringing of such suit, or the laying of such information will be adverse to any previous direction of such Council, or where, on the trial or hearing of any such suit or information, the same shall have been dismissed on the merits: Provided that in any such case the conduct or prosecution of any such suit or information may, on the order of the Council, be entrusted to an attorney.

Mode of proceeding in Cases not provided for.

100. In all cases not herein provided for, resort shall be had to the Rules, forms, and usages of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, so far as the same are applicable to the proceedings of the Council.

Power to suspend temporarily certain portions of these By-laws.

101. Any of the foregoing By-laws or any portion thereof which relate to or affect the proceedings at meetings of the Council may be suspended *pro tempore* without notice in cases of emergency, if all the members of the Council then present shall deem such suspension necessary.

Part II.

Collection and enforcement of Rates.—Times and modes of collection.

Rates under Sec. 164 to be collected half-yearly.

1. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under the provisions of Sec. 164, "Municipalities Act of 1867," and for the purposes mentioned in the said section, shall be collected by half-yearly instalments. Each such instalment shall, as to every such rate and every such instalment thereof be held to be due and payable on and after such days as the Council shall by resolution appoint at the time of making or imposing such rate.

Special Rates.

2. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under Sections 165, 166, and 167 of the said "Municipalities Act of 1867," and for the purposes mentioned in the said sections, or under the provisions of any of the said sections, or for any of the purposes mentioned therein, shall be collected in such manner and shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council may, by resolution at the time of making or imposing such rates or any of them have appointed.

Office Hours.

3. All rates shall be paid at the Council Chambers during the hours appointed by the Council for that purpose.

Defaulters.

4. Every person not paying his or her rates as aforesaid upon the day or days so appointed for payment thereof shall be deemed a defaulter, and it shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor from time to time with a list of the names of all persons so in default.

Mayor to enforce payment.

5. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to take proceedings to enforce payment of all rates in default either by action at law or by issuing warrants of distraint upon the goods and chattels of the defaulter.

Enforcement by distress bailiff.

6. A bailiff shall, when found necessary, be appointed by the Mayor.

Bailiff's sureties.

7. The bailiff shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Mayor, to the extent of twenty-five pounds each, for the faithful performance of his duty.

Duty of Bailiff.

8. It shall be the duty of the bailiff to make all levies by distress for the recovery of rates, in the manner hereinafter provided.

Warrant of distress.

9. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A hereto under the hand of the Mayor, or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorised to perform the duties of that office.

Distress and sale, &c.

10. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid, with costs as hereinafter provided, on or before the expiration of five days, the bailiff shall sell the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, by public auction, either on the premises, or at such other place within the said Municipality, as the Bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose; and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain, after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for, and costs, as hereinafter provided, to the owner of the goods so sold, on demand of such surplus by such owner.

Inventory.

11. At the time of making a distress the bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made, and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made; and the bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the ratepayer on demand, at any time within one month after making such distress.

Goods may be impounded.

12. The bailiff on making a distress as aforesaid, may impound or otherwise seize the goods or chattels so distrained of what nature or kind soever in such place or places, or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with rates as shall be most fit and convenient for this purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever after the expiration of the five days as hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid, in order to view and buy, and in order to carry off and remove the same an account of the purchaser thereof.

Owner to direct order of sale.

13. The owner of any goods or chattels so distrained upon, may, at his or her option, direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold, and the said goods or chattels shall, in such case, be put up for sale according to such direction.

Proceeds of distress.

14. The bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within forty-eight hours after having received the same.

Costs.

15. There shall be payable to the bailiff, for the use of the Council, for every levy and distress made under this By-law the costs and charges in the Schedule hereunto annexed, marked C.

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of Distress.

I Mayor of the Borough of Kempsey, do hereby authorise you the Bailiff of the said Borough, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (*or in and upon the land and premises*) of situate at for being the amount of rates due to the said Borough to the day of for the said dwelling-house (*or land and premises, as the case may be*) and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates according to law.

Dated this day of 189 .

Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.

I have this day in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Borough of Kempsey, dated distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (*or in and upon the land and premises*) of situate at within the said Borough, for being the amount of rates due to the said Borough to the day of

Dated this day of 189 .

Bailiff.

SCHEDULE C.

Costs.

	s.	d.
For every warrant of distress	2	6
For serving every warrant and making levy where the sum is not more than £20	2	6
Above that sum, in addition for every £1	0	1
For making and furnishing copy of inventory	2	6
For man in possession, each day or part of a day	6	0
For sale, commission, and delivery of goods, per pound on proceeds of the sale	1	0

PART III.

Preventing and Extinguishing Fires.

Fire or Combustible Materials, &c.

1. Every person who shall place, or knowingly permit to be placed, in any house, yard, workshop, out-offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or combustible or imflammable materials of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings, shall, on conviction for every such offence, forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds; and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials. And every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable materials to remain as aforesaid for forty-eight hours after any such conviction, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Inflammable fences, &c.

2. Every person who shall erect any fence of brushwood, bushes, or other inflammable material, or shall make or place any stack of hay, corn, straw, or other produce, or place as or for the covering of any such stack any inflammable material so as to endanger contiguous buildings or properties, or any trees, shrubs, or other produce of such properties, or any chattels in or upon such buildings or properties, shall forfeit on conviction for every such offence, a penalty of not more than five pounds, and also shall remove such fence, stack, or covering within a reasonable time after such conviction. And any person failing to remove such fence, stack, or covering within a reasonable time after any such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Wilfully setting fire to chimneys.

3. Every person who wilfully sets, or causes to be set on fire any chimney-flue, smoke-vent, or stove-pipe, herein called in common a "chimney," shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds: Provided always that nothing herein contained shall exempt the person so setting or causing to be set on fire any chimney, from liability to be informed against or prosecuted before any Criminal Court for such act as for an indictable offence.

Negligently suffering chimney to be on fire.

4. If any chimney accidently catch or be on fire, the person occupying or using the premises in which such chimney is situated, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings: Provided always that such forfeiture shall not be incurred if such person prove to the satisfaction of the Justices before whom the case is heard, that such fire was in no wise owing to the omission, neglect, or carelessness, whether with respect to cleansing such chimney or otherwise, of himself or his servant.

Part IV.

Notices, Streets and Public Places.—Public Health and Decency, &c.

Drafts of intended By-laws.

1. A draft of every intended By-law shall lie in the office of the Council for at least seven days before such draft shall be taken into consideration by such Council, and shall be open to the inspection of any ratepayer who may desire to inspect the same, and public notice shall be given, as hereinafter provided, that such draft is so lying for inspection.

How notices are to be published.

2. In all cases where public notice is or shall be required to be given by any By-law of any appointment, resolution, act, order, or regulation of the Council, or any Committee thereof, or by the Mayor or any officer of the said Council, such notice shall be given and published by posting the same on or near the outer door of the Council Chambers for the space of seven days, and by advertising the same twice in some newspaper circulating in the Municipality.

New roads to be reported upon.

3. No new public road, street, way, park, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, way, or park shall have been formed by the proprietor or proprietors to the reasonable satisfaction of the Committee of Works or any duly authorised officer, or until the said road, street, way, or park shall have been duly examined and reported upon to the Council by such Committee or duly authorised officer.

Dedication of new roads, &c.

4. If the Council shall determine to take charge of any such road, way, or other place as aforesaid, the proprietor or proprietors aforesaid shall execute such instrument dedicating such road, way, park, or other place to public use or recreation as aforesaid as may be considered necessary by the Committee for General Purposes, and such instrument of dedication shall be preserved as a record of the Council.

Change of street levels.

5. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any public road, street, or way, as aforesaid, the Committee for Works shall cause a plan and section showing the proposed cuttings to be exhibited at the Council Chamber for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of ratepayers, and shall notify by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Municipality that such plan is so open to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman and the proposer and seconder of the motion for such adoption, and countersigned by the Council Clerk; and such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

Roads and streets and encroachments thereon, &c.

6. The Committee for Works or the Surveyor of the Municipality, or other officer or person duly authorised by the Council in that behalf, shall be the proper officer for marking out, and shall fix, mark, and lay out the levels of all public roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, and the carriage and footways thereof, which now are, or shall hereafter be, under or subject to the control, construction, care, or management of the Council. In marking out such roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, resource shall be had, when practicable, to the plans under which the land with frontage to the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare in question shall have been sold or let. And it shall be the duty of such Committee for Works or Surveyor, or other officer, to place posts at the corners or intersections of such streets, roads, lanes, and thoroughfares whenever the same may be deemed necessary or desirable by the Council, so as to give a width of 42 feet for the carriage-way and 12 feet for the footway on each side, where the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare shall be 66 feet wide, and in proportion, and in the discretion of the Council in any such road, street, lane, or thoroughfare, or other public place of other width than 66 feet: Provided that there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, lane, thoroughfare, or public place until the same shall have been submitted to, and adopted by, the Council, as hereinafter provided.

Erection of house.

7. No person shall be permitted to erect any house, shop, or other building, in any street, lane, or place within the said Municipality without first serving seven days' notice in writing on the Mayor or Council Clerk, or other duly authorised officer, before commencing the same, stating his intention, setting out a plan, and giving particulars of the proposed building; and every owner of, and every contractor for, such house, shop, or other building, or any part thereof, commencing to build or work thereon, without such notice having been given, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Pipes, gutters, &c.

8. It shall not be lawful for any person to carry by means of pipes, gutters, or other contrivances any rain water from the roof of his or her premises or house upon any of the footways of any street or public place within the said Municipality, and any owner or occupier of any such house or premises who shall neglect or refuse to remedy or remove any such pipes, gutters, or contrivances when required to do so by any officer of the said Council shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding two pounds, nor less than five shillings: Provided that the owner or occupier of any such premises or house may convey any such rain-water by means of pipes laid under the surface of any such footways into the gutter adjoining the same, subject to the approval of the Committee for Works or other duly authorised officer.

Erection of balcony.

9. No person shall be permitted to erect any awning, verandah, portico, balcony, coping, parapet, overhanging eaves, cornice, windows, string course dressings, or other architectural decoration, forming part of or attached to any external wall erected on or projecting on to the building line of any street or road, nor to rebuild in the whole or in any part, nor make any addition or alteration to any such external wall, without first serving seven days' notice in writing on the Mayor, or Council Clerk, or other duly authorised officer, before commencing to erect any such awning, verandah, portico, balcony, coping, parapet, overhanging eaves, cornice windows, string course dressings, or other architectural decoration, or to rebuild in the whole or in part, or make any addition or alteration to any such external wall, stating his intention, setting out a plan, and giving particulars of the proposed erection, addition, alteration or rebuilding; and every owner of and every contractor for such proposed erection, addition, alteration, or rebuilding, and commencing to work thereon without such notice having been given, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings: Provided that no such awning, verandah, portico, or balcony shall be erected in any street less than thirty feet wide.

To apply also to obstructions by digging, &c.

10. The foregoing provisions shall be equally applicable to all obstructions by digging, or excavations, and any person who shall wilfully obstruct or interfere with the Surveyor, or other officer as aforesaid, or any person acting for and under him, or either of them in the exercise of any of the duties or powers by these By-laws, imposed or cast on the said Surveyor, or officer, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than two pounds, nor more than twenty pounds.

Hoards or fences to be erected.

11. Every person intending to build or take down any building within the limits of the Municipality, or to cause the same to be so done, or to alter or repair the outward part of any such building, or to cause the same to be done where any street or footway will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall, before beginning the same, cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up, in order to separate the building where such works are being carried on from the street, with a convenient platform and hand-rail, if there be room enough to leave, as a footway for passengers outside of such hoard or fence, and shall continue such hoard or fence, with such platform and hand-rail as aforesaid, standing in good condition, to the satisfaction of the officer of the Council of the said Borough, during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall in all cases in which it is necessary in order to prevent accidents, cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night; and any such person who shall fail to put up such fence, or hoard, or platform with such hand-rail as aforesaid, or to continue the same respectively standing in good condition, as aforesaid, during the period of such building or taking down, or who shall not, while the said hoard or fence is standing, keep the same sufficiently lighted in the night, or who shall not remove the same when directed by the officer of the Council of the said Municipality, within a reasonable time afterwards, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for every day such default is continued.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without permission.

12. Any person who shall form, dig, or open any drain or sewer, or remove, or caused to be removed, any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material in or from any part of the carriage or footway of any street or other public place within the said Municipality, without leave first had and obtained from the Council, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any such carriage or footway, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Holes to be enclosed.

13. Any person or persons who shall dig, or make, or cause to be dug or made, any hole, or leave or cause to be left any hole adjoining or near to any street, or public place within the said Municipality, for the purpose of making any vault or vaults, foundation to any house or other building, or for any other purposes whatsoever, or shall erect or pull down any building, and shall not first enclose the same and keep the same enclosed in a good and sufficient manner, to the satisfaction of the Committee for Works of the said Municipality, or shall

keep up or cause to be kept up and continue any such enclosure for any time which shall be longer than shall be absolutely necessary in the opinion of the said Committee, and shall not place lights upon each side of the said enclosure, and keep the same constantly burning from sunset to sunrise during the continuance of such enclosure, shall forfeit and pay for every such refusal or neglect any sum not being less than forty shillings nor exceeding five pounds.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

14. The Committee for Works or any officer or person acting under the authority of such Committee, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose, and any person or persons offending against this By-law, either by travelling on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Obstructing public pathways.

15. If the owner or occupier of any land situate on the side of any street or road in this Municipality shall permit any tree, shrub, or plant, kept for ornament or otherwise, to overhang any footpath or footway on the side of any such street or road, and on demand made by the Council shall not cut, lop, or cause to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants to the height of ten feet at the least, the said Council by their servants, labourers and workmen, may cut, or cause to be cut or lopped all such overhanging trees, plants, or shrubs, and to remove or burn any such trees, plants, or shrubs so cut or lopped, without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers.

Slop, night-soil, &c., to be conveyed away only at certain hours.

16. Any person or persons who shall drive or cause to be driven any cart or other carriage with any night-soil or ammoniacal liquor therein through any street or public place within the said Municipality between the hours of five in the morning and eleven o'clock at night, or shall fill any cart or other carriage so as to turn over or cast any night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, slop, mire, or channel dirt or filth, in or upon any such street or public place, or shall deposit night-soil, ammoniacal liquor, or other offensive matter, nearer to any street, road, or dwelling-house than shall be directed by the said Council, or by the Inspector of Nuisances; or shall remove night-soil or other offensive matter otherwise than in properly covered and watertight carts, or other vehicles; or shall cause any vehicle used for this purpose to stand on any premises nearer to any road, street, or dwelling-house, than shall be directed by the said Council, or the said Inspector of Nuisances, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Lights on vehicles.

17. Every person whilst driving, leading, or riding upon any cart, carriage, van, buggy, or other vehicle whatsoever drawn by any horse, ass, mule, or other animal through any part of the Municipality, between the hours of sunset and sunrise, shall carry a lighted lamp affixed in a conspicuous place on the off side of such cart, van, waggon, buggy or other vehicle, under a penalty of five shillings for the first offence, and for every subsequent offence not less than ten shillings nor more than two pounds.

Breaking in horses, &c.

18. Any person or persons who shall in any street, road, or public place within the said Municipality, drive any carriage or carriages for the purpose of breaking in, exercising, or trying horses, or shall ride, drive, or lead any horse, mare, or gelding for the purpose of airing, exercising, trying, breaking, or showing or exposing for sale any such horse, mare, or gelding, otherwise than by passing quietly through such streets or public places, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings, and any person who shall within the said Municipality furiously or carelessly drive any horse, mare, or gelding, to or from any public watering-place, creek, or river, or pasturage, or elsewhere, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Public Property.

Affixing placards on walls, &c.

19. If any person or persons shall paste, or cause to be pasted, or otherwise affix any placard or other paper, or chalk or paint upon any wall, fence, culvert, kerbstone, pathway, handrail, or any other property of the Council, shall forfeit and pay for every such separate offence a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Damaging trees.

20. Any person who shall wilfully, and without the authority of the Council, cut, break, bark, root-up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood, growing in or upon any street or place, under the management of the Council, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Nuisances.

Dead animals.—Mode of removal.

21. If any animal shall die in any part of the said Municipality, and the owner of such animal shall not cause the same to be immediately destroyed by fire, or so effectually removed and disposed of that no nuisance can possibly result therefrom in any part of the said Municipality, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Complaints respecting dirty premises, &c.

22. Upon the complaint of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, or drains of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive, the Inspector of Nuisances or any other officer appointed by the said Council shall make an inspection of the premises complained of, and the officer of the said Council shall have the power without any other authority than this By-law to go upon such premises for the aforesaid purpose; and any person who shall personally or by any person in his employment or under his control suffer any waste or stagnant water, or any muck, filth, soil, or other offensive matter in any cellar or place within any dwelling-house or premises within the said Municipality, or shall in like manner suffer the contents of any water-closet, privy, or cesspool to overflow or soak therefrom, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

Premises in state to endanger public health.—Houses to be purified on certificate of medical practitioner.

23. If upon the certificate of a duly qualified medical practitioner it appears to the Council that any house or part thereof or the premises occupied in connection therewith within the said Municipality is or are in such a filthy or unwholesome condition that the health of any person is or may be liable to be affected or endangered thereby, and that the whitewashing, cleansing, or purifying of any house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, would tend to prevent or check infectious or contagious disease, the said Council shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof, or the premises occupied in connection therewith, to whitewash, cleanse, or purify the same, as the case may require; and if the person to whom notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith within such time as shall be specified in the said notice he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he continues to make default: Provided that no such penalties shall collectively amount to any greater sum than twenty pounds.

Part V.

Noisome and Offensive Trades.

No noisome or offensive trades to be carried on to injury of any inhabitants.

1. No person shall carry on any noisome or offensive trade within the said Municipality so as to injure or be a nuisance as hereinafter stated to the inhabitants thereof.

Definition of "Noisome and Offensive Trades."

2. Any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation in the conducting, following, or carrying on of which, or in consequence of, or in connection wherewith, or from the premises where the same is conducted, followed, or carried on, any gas, vapour, or effluvia, or any large quantities of smoke shall be evolved or discharged, which gas, vapour, effluvia, or smoke shall be calculated to injure animal or vegetable life, or in any other way to injure or be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the said Municipality, shall be considered a "noisome and offensive trade" within the meaning of these By-laws.

Complaint.—Inquiry and report.—Order of Council thereon. Notice to discontinue, &c., penalty.

3. Upon complaint in writing by any householder that any noisome or offensive trade is being so followed, conducted, or carried on in the vicinity of his or her residence or property as to injure his or her health or the health of any member of his or her family, or to be a nuisance to such householder and to his or her family, the Inspector of Nuisances or any other person or persons appointed by the Council shall make an inspection of the premises where such trade is alleged to be so conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, and of the premises or property of the complainant, and shall inquire into the grounds for such complaint, and shall report thereon to the said Council. And if the said Council shall on the consideration of such report, or after any such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary be of opinion that the said complaint is well founded, and that any manufacture, trade, calling or operation, so complained of and so being conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid is a "noisome and offensive trade" within the meaning of these By-laws, notice shall be given to the person or persons conducting, following or carrying on such trade to cease and discontinue the same within such reasonable time not being less than seven days nor more than sixty days as the Council may direct or so to conduct, follow or carry on his, her, or their manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, as that within such reasonable time as aforesaid the same shall wholly and

permanently cease to be noisome and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, either to the said complainant or to any other resident within the said Municipality. And if such trade shall not be discontinued as aforesaid, or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be noisome and offensive as aforesaid within the time named in such notice as aforesaid, any person conducting, following, or carrying on such trade as aforesaid shall for the first offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds; for a second offence, a sum not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds, and for the third and every subsequent offence a sum of not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Mode of proceeding when "noisome and offensive trade" is about to be commenced.—Penalty.

4. The like proceeding shall be taken as aforesaid whenever there shall be a complaint as aforesaid that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation is about to be commenced or entered upon which is likely to prove "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws, save and except the notice to be given as aforesaid, shall be given to the person or persons about to commence or enter upon such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, and shall require him, her, or them not to commence or enter upon the same, or to take such measures as shall effectually and permanently prevent the same from becoming "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws to any resident within the Municipality. And any person who shall in any such case commence, enter upon, or continue any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, so that the same shall be in any way "noisome and offensive" within the meaning of these By-laws shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of not more than fifty pounds.

Inspector of Nuisances may take legal proceedings.

5. The Inspector of Nuisances or other person appointed by the Council may take legal proceedings against any person or persons committing any offence or offences against any of the By-laws of the said Municipality: Provided always that no such proceedings shall be taken or any information laid against any person except upon the order of the Council or of the Mayor or of the By-laws Committee.

Penalties to be paid over to Treasurer.

6. All penalties under any of these By-laws shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the said Municipality to be appropriated as the Council may direct.

Interpretation of "Mayor" and "Municipality."

7. Whenever in any of these By-laws the word "Mayor" is made use of, it shall, unless the context shall indicate a contrary intention, be construed also to signify and include any Alderman lawfully acting for the time being in the place or stead of the Mayor; and whenever the word "Municipality" is made use of in the said By-laws it shall be understood to signify the "Municipality of Kempsey."

Part VI.

Sewerage and drainage.

No private sewers to be made to communicate with the public sewers without notice.

1. It shall not be lawful for any person without notice to the Council or otherwise than according to such places and directions as such Council may make and give, to make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the public drains, sewers, or channels, or into any drain or sewer communicating therewith, and in case any person or persons shall make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the said public drains or sewers, or into any drain or sewer communicating therewith without such notice, or otherwise than as aforesaid every person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding fifty pounds.

Occupiers to repair and cleanse private sewers.

2. All drains or sewers communicating with any public drain or sewer shall from time to time be repaired and cleansed under the inspection and direction of the Council at the costs and charges of the occupiers of the houses, buildings, lands, and premises to which the said private sewers or drains shall respectively belong; and in case any person shall neglect to repair and cleanse, or cause any such private drain or sewer to be repaired and cleansed according to the direction of the said Council, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Water from roof, &c.

3. Every owner or occupier of any dwelling house, shop, or other building who shall permit rain-water to fall from any roof, balcony, or other projection, upon any street, road, lane, or footpath, or to flow over the pathway of any such street, road or lane, or shall cause or permit any such roof or rain water to be discharged by any pipe upon any such street, road, lane, or pathway, shall, if such nuisance be not abated within seven days after notice to abate shall have been given by the Council, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Drains and footpaths.

4. No surface drain shall be made in any footpath, nor any pipes laid under or across the same without the authority of the Council, and no such pipe or drain shall be used for the discharge into any street or roadway of any offensive liquid or matter of any kind whatsoever, and any person who shall so offend shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Cess-pits and charcoal-filter.

5. That the owners or occupiers of houses who have laid pipes to convey slops, suds, refuse, or dirty water of any kind whatever into any street, water-channel, water-course, water-hole, river, creek, or canal shall construct a cess-pit and charcoal filter of a design hereinafter mentioned to each such house; such cesspit to be made according to a plan and specifications to be seen at the Council Chambers, the said cess-pit and filter to be constructed to the satisfaction of the Works Committee or any duly authorised officer. And any such owner or occupier of any such house who shall refuse or neglect to construct such cess-pit and charcoal-filter within seven days after receiving a written notice signed by the Mayor or Council Clerk or or other duly authorised officer, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillings.

Refusal to cleanse cess-pits, &c.

6. Should the owner or occupier of any such house refuse or neglect to cleanse such cess-pit and charcoal-filter after twenty-four hours' notice from a duly authorised officer, he shall forfeit any sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings.

Drains for discharge of surface water from land.

7. Every owner or occupier of land in, adjoining to, or near any street, if such land shall be so situated that surface or storm-water from or upon the same shall overflow or shall tend naturally, if not otherwise discharged, to overflow any footway of such street, shall, within seven days next after the service of notice by the Council for that purpose, construct and lay from such point upon such land, being near to the footway, as shall be specified in such notice by plan appended or otherwise, and higher in level than the bottom of the channel, at the outer edge of the footway to the said channel, and through, under, and transversely to the footway, and keep in good condition such covered drain or trunk, as and subject to the inspection of the Council or its proper officers; and in default of compliance with any such notice within the period aforesaid, or with the provisions of this section, such owner or occupier shall forfeit any payment not exceeding five pounds. And if, within seven days after such conviction, such owner or occupier shall still have failed to comply with such notice, or be otherwise in default, as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; and for every further such offence he shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds. And every such owner or occupier who shall still have made default as aforesaid for more than seven days after such second or any future conviction shall be held guilty of a further offence within the meaning of this section.

Part VII.

Public Libraries, &c.

Hours, &c.

1. The Library shall be known as the Kempsey Free Library; shall be under the control or management of the Council; shall be open to the public daily (Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day and public holidays excepted) for such hours as may from time to time be fixed by the Library Committee.

Visitors' book to be signed.

2. Every person using the Library shall immediately upon entering the same write his or her name and address in a book to be kept for such purpose at such Library, and to be called the "Visitors' Book;" and if such person shall be unable to write, then such name and address may be so written by any other person, or shall be so written by the proper officer of the Council at such Library at the request of such person, and no person who shall refuse to comply with this regulation shall be permitted to enter or remain in such Library, and it shall be the duty of the officer of the Council in charge of such Library to enforce this By-law.

Misconduct, &c., in Library.

3. Every person who shall, being intoxicated, enter or remain in such Library, or who shall use therein any abusive, improper, or unbecoming language, or who shall by unnecessary loud talking, or any unnecessary noise or otherwise disturb or annoy the persons using or resorting to such Library, or who shall without lawful excuse, but without felonious or larcenous intent, remove any property from such Library shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than ten pounds; and every such person may be forthwith removed by any officer of the Council in charge of such Library.

Applicants for books, &c., to be served in due order.

4. Every person who, at any such Library, shall desire to read or to refer to any book or other publication placed or deposited in such Library for public use, shall have the same handed to him in his turn by the officer in charge of such Library or his assistant, and shall have the exclusive use in-

such Library of such book or other publication. But no person shall remove any such book or other publication from such Library; and it shall be the duty of the officer of the Council in charge of such Library to carry out and enforce this By-law in every respect.

Applications for use of books, &c., to be made to officer in charge.

5. Any person who may at such Library desire to read or to refer to, or to use or examine any such book or publication as aforesaid, shall apply for the same to the officer of the Council in charge of such Library, and shall return the same to such officer after having read, referred to, used, or examined the same; and it shall be the duty of such officer to carry out and enforce this By-law in every respect.

Loan or deposit of books or apparatus, &c., on special conditions.

6. It shall be lawful for any person, with the consent of the Council, to lend to, or deposit at, such Library any book or publication, or any apparatus, model, or specimen for public use or inspection, subject to such special restrictions as to such use or inspection as such person may prescribe; and the officer of the Council in charge of such Library shall in such case hold every such book, publication, model, or specimen in trust for the person so lending or depositing the same, and shall carry out and enforce such restrictions as such person may have so prescribed as aforesaid.

Record of donations.

7. A record shall be made of every donation to such Library which book shall be opened to the inspection of all persons visiting such Library.

Copy of By-laws to be kept at Library, &c., for reference.

8. A copy of this "Part" of these By-laws shall be kept at such Public Library, and it shall be the duty of the officer of the Council in charge of such Library to allow visitors to the same who may desire so to do to refer to any such copy.

Penalty for damaging visitors' book, &c.

9. Any person who shall wilfully damage any visitors book, catalogue, copy of By-laws, or other book or record kept at such Library for the general uses thereof, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay any sum not less than five shillings nor more than ten pounds.

Part VIII.

For the Regulation of Public Vehicles.

By-laws for the regulation and licensing of public carriers' carts, water-drawers, and public vehicles, omnibuses, cars, hackney carriages, cabs, water-carts, drays, carts or vans, and the drivers and conductors of passenger-carrying vehicles.

All vehicles to be licensed.

1. No vehicle shall ply for hire within the Municipality unless the same be duly licensed in the manner herein described.

Requisition to be made for license.

2. Before any license shall be granted in respect of any such vehicle, the party requiring such license shall obtain from the Council Clerk, free of charge, a requisition in the form of the Schedule A hereto, or to the like effect, and duly fill up and sign the same, and deliver it to the Council Clerk.

Condition under which licenses to be granted.

3. No license shall be granted in respect of any vehicle which, in the opinion of three Aldermen who shall be appointed by a resolution of the Council of the said Municipality, is unsafe, or in bad repair, or otherwise unfit for the accommodation and conveyance of passengers therein, nor until the number of such vehicle be painted thereon on a plate or plates affixed thereon outside on the panel of each door of such vehicle, or on such other place or places, and in such manner, as the said three Aldermen may direct.

Licenses, and how to be issued.

4. Licenses for vehicles plying for hire as aforesaid shall be in the form contained in the Schedule hereunto annexed marked with the letter B, or the like effect; and any person plying any vehicle for hire with passengers without such license shall be deemed guilty of a breach of these By-laws.

Licenses to be under Corporate Seal.

5. Every license granted under these By-laws shall be under the Common Seal of the Council, and signed by the Mayor, and countersigned by the Council Clerk, upon production of a certificate signed by the Aldermen, who shall be appointed as aforesaid, and shall be in force from the date of such license until the 31st day of December next ensuing, subject to the conditions in By-law 10; and no such license shall include more than one vehicle: Provided that where the licensed vehicle shall be under repair, if the proprietor shall so desire, he may be permitted to substitute another for a period to be then specified, and endorsed on the license signed by the Mayor as aforesaid.

Age of drivers.

6. No licensed passenger-carrying vehicle as aforesaid shall be driven by any person who shall be under the age of seventeen years.

Licenses to be made out by the Council Clerk.

7. All licenses shall be made out by the Council Clerk, and numbered consecutively.

Owner of vehicle.

8. The person in whose name a license shall appear to have been obtained shall be *prima facie* deemed to be the owner of the vehicle in respect of which the same shall have been taken out.

Inspector of vehicles.

9. The three Aldermen aforesaid shall, as often as they may deem it necessary, cause an inspection to be made of all or any licensed vehicles, and of the harness, horse or horses; and if any such vehicles, harness, horse or horses shall at any time be found by the said Aldermen to be unfit for use, the Mayor may cancel the license of such vehicle on the written report of the said Aldermen.

Number of license to be painted on vehicle.

10. The number of the license granted to every omnibus or car, in figures not less than four inches in height, and for every hackney carriage or cab, in figures not less than two inches in height, of proportionate breadth, white upon a ground of black, shall be painted outside on the panel of the door or doors of such vehicle, or on such other part or parts thereof as the Aldermen aforesaid shall direct, and such numbers shall be kept legible and undefaced during all the time such vehicle shall ply for hire.

Vehicles to carry lights.

11. All vehicles licensed to carry passengers shall be provided with suitable carriage lamps, to burn candles, one to be fixed on each side of the drivers' box, and a third one inside of all omnibuses and closed coaches, and the same shall be lighted not later than one hour after sundown, and be kept burning while the vehicles are on the stand or running in the streets with or without passengers.

Number of passengers to be carried.

12. When any carriage is submitted for inspection by the owner or other applicant with a view to obtain a license, the Aldermen appointed by the Council for that duty shall then determine upon the number of passengers the vehicle shall be permitted to carry and give a certificate to that effect, such number to be mentioned in the license.

Number of passengers, &c., to be painted on vehicle.

13. The number of passengers the vehicle is licensed to carry shall be painted or printed in legible characters and affixed within and without the vehicle in such places as the inspecting Aldermen shall direct.

Vehicle not to be drawn faster than a walk past place of worship on Sunday.

14. No licensed vehicle shall be drawn by an animal or animals past a place of public worship on Sundays during divine service at a faster pace than a walk, and no bugle, horn, whistle, or other instrument shall be used on that day for the purpose of attracting the attention of passengers.

Vehicle not to carry greater number of passengers than licensed for.

15. No driver or conductor shall admit, to the inside, or allow on the outside of any omnibus at any one time a greater number of passengers than the number it shall be licensed to carry inside or outside, as the case may be; and no omnibus shall be licensed for more passengers than the same will accommodate upon fit seats properly cushioned, allowing for each passenger a space of eighteen inches, measuring in a straight line lengthwise on the front of each seat, nor shall any vehicle be taken off the line of road for which it shall be licensed: Provided that no child under five years of age sitting on the lap shall be deemed to be a passenger within the meaning of these By-laws; no passenger to carry more than one child.

Driver, &c., not to refuse to carry passengers.

16. No driver or conductor of an omnibus shall neglect or refuse to admit and carry any person for whom there is room, and to whom no reasonable objection can be made under these By-laws; nor except in cases of accident or other unavoidable cause shall any driver or conductor stop such vehicle upon any place where foot passengers usually cross the carriage way.

Fare to be paid on taking seats.

17. Any person having taken his seat in or upon an omnibus shall pay the fare when demanded after the commencement of his journey.

Property found in vehicles to be delivered at Council Clerk's office.

18. The driver of any carriage and conductor of every omnibus shall carefully examine his vehicle immediately after setting down his fare, and in every case of property having been left in any vehicle by any person having used or hired the same, such property, if found by another passenger or person, shall be delivered to the driver or conductor, who shall deliver the same, with any other property found by him, within eighteen hours after such finding, to the Council Clerk's office, and there shall deposit it; and no owner shall detain any property delivered to him by any driver or conductor in his employment longer than the time before mentioned, but shall deposit it at the office at the Council Chamber, with the Council Clerk or his assistant.

License fees to be paid to Council Clerk

19. For every license issued under the By-laws in force for the time being in that behalf within the said Municipality, there shall be paid to the Council of the said Municipality, by delivering the same to the Council Clerk, or other person authorised to receive the same, the several sums mentioned or set forth in Schedule C to these By-laws for the general purposes of the said Borough.

Terms to be applied to licensed vehicles.

20. Whenever the word "vehicle" shall be used in these By-laws, the same shall be construed to extend and apply to any omnibus, car, hackney carriage or cab. The word "omnibus" shall extend and apply to any vehicle upon four wheels drawn by two or more horses, having seat accommodation for more than ten passengers and a driver. The word "car" shall extend and apply to any vehicle upon two or four wheels, drawn by one or more horses, having seat accommodation for not more than ten or less than five passengers and a driver. The word "hackney carriage" shall extend and apply to any vehicle upon four wheels, drawn by one or more horses, and having seat accommodation for not more than five passengers and a driver, and in respect of which a hackney carriage license, within the said Municipality, shall have been obtained. The word "cab" shall extend and apply to any vehicle upon two wheels, having seat accommodation for not more than two passengers and a driver, in respect of which a cab license, within the said Municipality, shall have been obtained.

Passengers to be taken up, &c.

21. No driver of any hackney carriage or cab shall refuse to take up any passenger or passengers unless already engaged for hire, nor refuse to convey such passenger or passengers to such place or places within the said Municipality as he, she, or they may reasonably desire, and every person failing to comply with this By-law shall forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Driver not to leave his horse or horses.

22. No driver of any licensed vehicle shall be or remain at such a distance from his horse or horses, while attached to his vehicle anywhere within the said Municipality as not to have immediate and full control over the same; and every person so doing shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty or sum not exceeding five pounds, nor less than five shillings.

Penalty to be enforced for breach of By-laws.

23. All proprietors and drivers of licensed vehicles shall at all times be amenable to and observe and comply with the By-laws for the time being in force for the care and management of the public roads, public streets, and public thoroughfares, within the said Municipality, and for every breach thereof shall incur the same penalties as other persons.

24. Any person offending against any of these By-laws shall, except when otherwise expressly provided, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings for every such offence.

SCHEDULE A.

A Requisition for License.

To the Municipal Council of the Borough of Kempsey.

I, , residing at
do hereby request that a license may be granted for and in respect of the under-mentioned vehicle to ply for hire within the imits of the said Borough.

Dated at , this day of A.D. 189 .

Description of vehicle.

SCHEDULE B.

Form of License.

This is to certify that the undermentioned passenger-carrying vehicle is licensed to ply for hire as an omnibus, hackney carriage, or cab *(as the case may be)* from the day of to the 31st day of December, 18 , inclusive, within the Borough of Kempsey, subject nevertheless to all and every the By-laws, Rules, and Regulations in force relating thereto.

Description of vehicle.

SCHEDULE C.

A TABLE of Rates to be paid in respect of Licensed Vehicles.

	On and after the first day of January.	On and after the first day of April.	On and after the first day of July.	On and after the first day of October.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For every Omnibus, Car, Hackney Carriage, or Cab.....	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 10 0

PART IX.

Ferries.

1. The Council shall, by resolution, establish such ferries as may be required for the public convenience, and may lease or otherwise work the same, and shall have power to collect thereat the tolls mentioned and set forth in the schedule hereto annexed.

SCHEDULE OF TOLLS.

	s.	d.
For every foot passenger	0	1
For every child attending school.....	Free	
For every horse, mare, gelding, ass, or mule, drawing or not drawing.....	0	3
For every dray or cart, with two wheels only	0	3
For every waggon, carriage, or other vehicle, with four wheels	0	6
For every ox or head of neat cattle, drawing or not drawing, not exceeding ten	0	3
For every additional head over ten and not exceeding fifty.....	0	2
Over fifty	0	1
For every sheep, lamb, pig, or goat.....	0	1
Goods per hundredweight or part of hundredweight ..	0	3

The above tolls to be doubled from 11 p.m. to 5 a.m. A single fare to cover double journey during same day, from 5 a.m. to 11 p.m.

2. All leases shall be sold by public auction or by tender, as the Council may determine. Such sales shall be advertised in some paper published in the Borough, and given not less than fourteen days' notice. The upset price of each ferry to be fixed by the resolution of the Council.

3. The purchaser shall, at the time of sale, if by auction, or satisfaction of acceptance by tender, pay to the Council one month's rent, and provide within seven days two sureties who are willing to enter with him into a bond to the amount of £50. Such sureties to be approved by the Council. All expenses connected with the bond and lease to be paid by the lessee.

4. The lessee shall pay, at intervals of one month, one-twelfth of the annual rent in advance, upon such days as may be fixed in the lease, to such person as the Council may appoint to collect the same. In default of payment the lease will become void and forfeited.

5. The lessee must, either himself, or by his servants, ply the punt and boat at all hours, and without unnecessary delay for the convenience and accommodation of the public.

6. The lessee shall, immediately on taking possession, put up in some conspicuous place at or near the ferry, a board with a table printed in distinct and legible letters, containing at the top the name of the ferry and a list of the tolls and dues payable thereat, and the name of the lessee.

7. No tolls or dues shall be demanded or taken in addition to those provided for in the list hereinbefore referred to, and no tolls or dues shall be demanded in respect of any horses or carriages, or in respect of any person attending a funeral, or from any minister of religion in the exercise of his duty, or from any person going to or from a place of worship on Sundays, Good Friday, or Christmas Day, or policemen on duty, or from any member or officer of the Council while upon the business of the Council.

8. Any person who shall be guilty of a breach of these By-laws shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds, to be recovered before any two justices of the peace in court of petty session assembled.

9. Tolls to be doubled from 11 p.m. to 5 a.m. A single fare to cover double journey during same day from 5 a.m. to 11 p.m.

PART X.

Planting Trees.

1. The Council may from time to time determine what streets or recreation grounds shall be planted with trees, and may cause trees or shrubs to be planted in such street or recreation ground in accordance with these By-laws, in the following manner, that is to say:—Where the streets are over one and a half chains wide, at a distance of eighteen feet from the kerbing, and at a distance of not less than thirty feet apart; where the streets are one chain or less wide, at a distance of fifteen feet from the kerbing, and at a distance of not less then thirty feet apart; and upon recreation grounds, in accordance with a plan to be approved of by resolution of the Council.

2. The trees to be planted in the public streets shall consist of such as may be authorised by resolution of the Council, and such other trees in addition as the Council may determine.

Made and passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Kempsey this 23rd day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

(L.S.) WM. THOS. DANGAR,
Mayor.

Council Chambers, Kempsey,
23rd April, 1894.

JAMES W. WILSON,
Council Clerk.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1894.

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF SMITHFIELD AND FAIRFIELD—ADDITIONAL BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 23rd October, 1894.

SMITHFIELD AND FAIRFIELD MUNICIPALITY.—ADDITIONAL BY-LAW.

THE following additional By-law, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Smithfield and Fairfield, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

JAMES N. BRUNKER.

MUNICIPALITY OF SMITHFIELD AND FAIRFIELD.—ADDITIONAL BY-LAW.

No receipt for rates or other money paid to this Council shall be binding unless drawn on a form bearing the title of this Municipal District. Every such form shall be taken from a book with corresponding butts, and no such book shall be used until its issue shall have been authorized by the Council in ordinary meeting, and the signature of the Mayor placed on the cover, such issue to be recorded in the Minute Book and in a ledger account; and all books so issued, used or unused, to be produced at time of audit for the inspection of the Auditors, who shall certify to having inspected all such books issued during the period under audit or bearing on the transactions of such period. Any breach of the foregoing additional By-law shall be punishable by a penalty of not less than £2.

Passed at a meeting of the Municipal Council of Smithfield and Fairfield, on 8th March, 1893.

(L.S.) WILLIAM STIMSON,
Mayor.

EDWARD FARR, Council Clerk.

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF PORT MACQUARIE—ADDITIONAL BY-LAW.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 22nd June, 1894.

PORT MACQUARIE MUNICIPALITY.—ADDITIONAL BY-LAW.

THE following Additional By-law, made by the Council of the Municipal District of Port Macquarie under the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF PORT MACQUARIE.

ADDITIONAL BY-LAW passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Port Macquarie, under the provisions of the Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875, 39 Victoria No. 14, for regulating the construction of cesspits:—

All cesspits to be built within the Municipal District of Port Macquarie as follows:—The walls shall be built of nine (9) inch brickwork, and the floor of cesspit to be of brick on edge; the whole of the brickwork to be laid in cement. Walls and floor rendered in cement, half-inch thick, outer walls to be carried up four (4) courses above the level of the ground. The superstructure to be built according to plans and specifications to be supplied by the Council. The erection of the whole to be under the Nuisance Inspector. Any person building closet or cesspit in any other way without the permission in writing of the Council or the Inspector of Nuisances shall, on conviction before two Justices of the Peace, forfeit and pay any sum not less than forty shillings and not more than five pounds.

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Port Macquarie, this 16th day of October, 1893,—

(L.S.) JAMES BUTLER,
Mayor.

GEORGE W. EDWARDS, Council Clerk.

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867, AND NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(BOROUGH OF STOCKTON—ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158, and 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 25th June, 1894.

STOCKTON MUNICIPALITY.—ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS.

THE following additional By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Stockton under the "Municipalities Act of 1867" and the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been respectively confirmed and approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

GEORGE R. DIBBS.

BOROUGH OF STOCKTON.

ADDITIONAL BY-LAWS, framed under the Municipalities Act of 1867, to operate in conjunction with the existing By-laws confirmed the 15th of April, 1891, save such as may by this enactment be repealed.

PART I.

Mayor or Chairman may address meeting.

Section 44.—Section 44 of this Part of these By-laws, as confirmed on the said 15th April, 1891, is hereby repealed, and shall now read as follows:—

The Mayor or Chairman shall have the same right as any other Alderman to speak once upon each subject or amendment. The Mayor or Chairman shall rise when so speaking (unless prevented by some bodily infirmity from so doing), but shall be considered as still presiding.

Calls of the Council.

Section 62.—Section 62 of this Part of these By-laws, as confirmed on the said 15th April, 1891, is hereby repealed, and shall now read as follows:—

How calls of the Council are to be made, &c.

When a call of the Council has been duly ordered, as hereafter specified, the Council Clerk shall call the names of all the Aldermen of the Council in their alphabetical order; each member present shall answer to his name as so called; and if any members are absent, a record shall be made of such absence: Provided that no call of the Council shall be made at any meeting of the Council unless due notice of such call shall have been entered on the business sheet for that meeting.

PART IV.

Slops, night-soil, &c., to be conveyed away only at certain hours, &c.

Section 27.—This section shall be amended in that part where it defines the hours during which night-soil or ammoniacal liquor may be driven, or caused to be driven, through the streets of the Borough to read, "That such work must not be done during the hours between half-past five in the morning and half-past ten in the evening." In all other particulars this By-law shall remain as confirmed on the said 15th day of April, 1891.

Riding or driving furiously, carrying lights at night, &c.

Section 29.—All that part of this section 29 of this Part IV of these By-laws, confirmed on the said 15th day of April, 1891, shall remain in force, and there shall be added thereto the following:—All vehicles (other than bicycles or tricycles) travelling within the said Borough of Stockton after nightfall shall be provided with two suitable lights fixed in front of the vehicle, one on each side of the driver; and every bicycle or tricycle travelling within the said Borough after nightfall shall also be provided with one suitable light fixed in a conspicuous part of the machine where it may be easily seen by travellers approaching from an opposite direction. These lights shall be lighted within one hour after sundown, and shall be kept burning until dawn when the vehicles or machines are in use. Every person convicted of a breach of this part of this By-law with reference to carrying lights shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding £10 and not less than 5s.

PART X.

The whole of the five sections of Part 10 of these By-laws are hereby repealed.

AMENDMENT to the By-laws of the Borough of Stockton, under the Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875, as confirmed on the 22nd of March, 1893:—

Section 17.—Section 17 of these By-laws is hereby repealed, and shall now read as follows:—

Night-soil shall be removed only during the hours between half-past ten p.m. and half-past five a.m., and any person making a breach of this Regulation shall upon conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding £2 and not less than 10s. for every offence.

Made and passed by the Borough Council of Stockton, with the adfixture of the Corporate Seal of the Borough, on the 12th day of June, 1894.

(L.S.) J. W. HESTER,
Mayor.

H. A. GRAHAM, Council Clerk.

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867, AND NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF DUNGOG—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 31 Vic. No. 12, sec. 158, and 39 Vic. No. 14, sec. 18.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 20th October, 1894.

DUNGOG MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws made by the Council of the Municipal District of Dungog, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been respectively confirmed and approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Acts.

JAMES N. BRUNKER.

BY-LAWS OF THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF DUNGOG.

SECTION I.

BY-LAWS made and passed by the Municipal Council of Dungog, for regulating the proceedings of the Council and the duties of their officers and servants; for compelling residents to keep their premises clean; and generally for the proper government of the Municipal District, in accordance with the requirements of the "Municipalities Act of 1867."

1. The ordinary sittings of the Council shall be on every alternate Friday in every month, at the hour of 7·30 p.m., unless such day shall be a public holiday; in that case the meeting shall be held on such other day as the Mayor shall appoint.

2. If the Mayor shall be absent at the expiration of fifteen minutes after the time appointed for the holding of any meeting, the Aldermen present shall choose a chairman, provided always that if the Mayor shall afterwards attend, such Alderman shall leave the chair, to be taken by the Mayor.

3. Whenever any meeting shall lapse or be adjourned for want of a quorum, the names of the members present shall be recorded by the Council Clerk.

4. The business of such ordinary meeting shall be transacted in the following manner, viz.:—

(1.) Reading and confirming minutes of previous meeting or meetings.

(2.) Petitions (if any) to be presented and dealt with.

(3.) Correspondence to be read and dealt with.

(4.) Reports from Committees and minutes from the Mayor (if any) to be presented, and orders made thereon.

(5.) Payments.

(6.) Questions as to any matter under the jurisdiction or within the official cognizance of the Council to be put and replied to; and statements as to any facts, matters, or circumstances requiring attention by the Council, or any of the Committee or Officers, to be made.

Business at special meetings.

5. At special meetings of the Council the business, after the minutes shall have been read and confirmed, which shall be done in the same manner as at any ordinary meeting, shall be taken in such order as the Mayor or Alderman at whose instance the special meeting shall be called may have directed; and no other than the special business for which the meeting has been convened shall be entertained.

Powers to suspend By-laws.

6. The Council shall have power to suspend pro tem one or more of the By-laws, provided that no suspension shall be allowed for the purpose of voting money, and that two-thirds of the members present consent.

Postponement of debate on motion.

7. Any debate or order of the day when called on may be postponed to another time, to be duly specified: Provided that no discussion shall be allowed upon such motion for adjournment, and the Alderman upon whose motion any debate shall be adjourned shall be entitled to open the debate on resumption.

Notice of motion, &c., to be numbered as received, and preserved until matter disposed of.

8. All notices of motions, &c., for consideration at general meetings shall be delivered to the Council Clerk, at least four days before such meeting, in writing, and shall be numbered by him as they are received, and entered on the business paper according to their number, and each notice shall be preserved by such Clerk until after the matter to which it relates shall have been disposed of: Provided, however, that the person giving or forwarding any such notice of motion, &c., shall be at liberty to withdraw the same at any time before the making up of the business paper.

Motions to be in writing and seconded.

9. All resolutions proposed, and all amendments shall be submitted in writing, and no motion or amendment shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded.

Motions not to be withdrawn.

10. No motion, of which notice had been given, shall be withdrawn if any Alderman objects, and if any Alderman who has given notice of motion fails or declines to move it, the Mayor or any other Alderman may move the same.

Questions may be put.

11. No questions shall be put to the Mayor when in Council requiring the production of papers, or which cannot be replied to without reference to books or papers, unless twenty-four hours notice in writing shall have been given thereof to the Council Clerk.

Amendments may be moved.

12. When a motion shall have been moved and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed until it be seconded.

Only one amendment at a time.

13. No second or subsequent amendment shall be taken into consideration until the previous amendment or amendments shall have been disposed of; if any amendment be carried the amendment shall become the question before the Council, whereon any further amendment may be moved.

Motions for adjournment.

14. Any motion for adjournment, if seconded, shall be put immediately without discussion. If such motion be negatived, the business then under consideration or next in order on the business paper shall be discussed before any notice for adjournment may be moved.

Any Alderman may divide Council.

15. It shall be competent for any Alderman to divide the Council on any question, both in full Council and in Committee of the whole Council; and no Alderman shall leave his seat or place till the name of the Alderman, and how voting, shall have been taken by the Council Clerk or person officiating for him. All divisions of the Council shall be entered on the minutes of the proceedings. Any Alderman who shall be present when a division is so called for, and shall not vote on such division (not being disabled by law from so voting), shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not less than five shillings or more than two pounds.

Motions that would rescind.

16. No motion, the effect of which if carried would be to rescind any resolution passed by the Council during the current municipal year, shall be entertained, unless at a special meeting of the Council called for that purpose; and no such motion, if negatived by the Council at such special meeting, shall be again entertained during the same Municipal year.

No Alderman to speak twice on the same question or amendment, except in Committee.

17. No Alderman shall speak twice on the same question unless in Committee, or in explanation where he shall have been misrepresented or misunderstood, and then only by leave of the Mayor or Chairman: Provided that any Alderman, although having previously spoken, may speak once on every amendment, and the mover of every question shall always have a right of final reply.

Alderman to stand when speaking, &c.

18. Every Alderman shall stand while speaking and shall address the Chair, and all members of the Council shall on all occasions when in such Council address and speak of each other by their official designation, as Mayor, Chairman, or Alderman, as the case may be; and no Alderman shall be interrupted while thus speaking, unless for the purpose of calling him to order.

Privilege of Mayor or Chairman.

19. The Mayor or Chairman shall have the same privilege as any other Alderman in making or seconding a motion, and have the right of speaking on any subject or amendment introduced. The Mayor or Chairman shall rise when so speaking, but shall be considered as still presiding.

Offensive personal statements.

20. No Alderman shall make offensive personal reflections upon or impute discreditable motives to any other Alderman. Any Alderman so offending shall, immediately upon being thereto requested by the Mayor or presiding Alderman, withdraw the offensive expressions and retract any such imputation of motive, and make an apology satisfactory to the Council. Any Alderman declining so to apologise and to withdraw the offensive expressions or to retract the imputations of motive, shall be liable on conviction to a fine or penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds for the first offence, and on the second conviction for a like offence he shall be liable to a fine or penalty of not less than two pounds. Any Alderman may move without notice that the offensive words be taken down, and when this has been done, it shall be prima facie evidence of such words having been used.

Committee of the Council.

21. The rules of the Council shall be observed in Committee of the Whole, except the rule as to standing and that limiting the number of times of speaking. It shall be competent for any Alderman to move that any subject matter, motion, or order of the day, be considered in Committee; and should the Council so decide that such business be considered in Committee, the Council, as may thereupon be decided, may go into Committee or otherwise.

Points of Order.

22. Any Alderman may at any time call the attention of the Mayor or Chairman to any Alderman being out of order, and every point of order shall be taken into consideration immediately upon its arising, and the decision of the Mayor or Chairman thereon shall be conclusive.

Speaking.

23. Any Alderman who has moved any motion or amendment shall be considered to have spoken thereon, but an Alderman who shall have seconded any such motion or amendment without any further observation than that he seconded the same, shall be at liberty to speak on such motion or amendment.

Petitions.

24. Any Alderman presenting a petition shall satisfy himself that the wording thereof is respectful and in order. All petitions shall be received only as the petitions of the persons signing the same; and no debate shall take place upon the presentation of a petition until notice has been given in the usual manner.

Committees.

25. There shall be three standing Committees—the Finance, Improvement of Works, and By-laws Committees—and each such Committee shall consist of three Aldermen, and may be called together at any time by direction of any one member of such Committee.

Reports from Committees.

26. All reports upon standing Committees to be presented in writing and signed by the Chairman or any two members of such Committee. The Mayor shall have the right of directing the attention of the Council to any matter or subject within its jurisdiction by a minute in writing.

Tenders for Works.

27. Tenders to be called for all work estimated to exceed £10 (ten pounds) in value, and if the tender is considered excessive, the Council may have the work done by day labour.

28. The Mayor, or in his absence any two Aldermen of Works Committee may order any sum not exceeding ten pounds to be expended in repairing any public work under the control of the Council which may be suddenly damaged, and such order shall be reported at the next meeting of Council.

Payment how made.

29. No money shall be paid by the Council until the account for the same shall have been examined by the Finance Committee and approved of by the Council.

Common seal, &c.

30. All charters, deeds, muniments, and records of the Municipal District of Dungog shall be kept in the office thereof in the custody of the Council Clerk, unless the Council shall otherwise order. All papers, deeds, contracts, and agreements requiring to be sealed with the common seal shall be witnessed by the Mayor and the Council Clerk. For the purpose of authenticating documents, the common seal may be attached thereto, witnessed by the Mayor and Council Clerk, for which a fee of five shillings shall be paid.

Rates to be paid.

31. The rates of the Municipality shall be collected half-yearly, and shall be due and payable on such days as the Council shall determine at the time of making the assessment, or on such other day as the Council may direct. All persons liable to pay rates or assessments shall pay the same to the Council Clerk, or such other officer as may be appointed for that purpose, at the Municipal Council Chambers during office hours, on such days as may from time to time be appointed by the Council.

Duties of the Council Clerk.

32. The Council Clerk, in compliance with the "Municipalities Act of 1867," or by the present or any other By-laws made thereunder, shall perform the following duties, namely:—

(1.) Attend all Council meetings.
(2.) Attend all Committee meetings.
(3.) Attend all Courts of Revisions and Appeal.
(4.) Notify the members of the Council to attend all Council or Committee meetings.
(5.) Take notes of all meetings and prepare reports of all Committees.
(6.) Conduct all correspondence ordered by the Council, under the direction of the Mayor, and give all other officers instructions as directed by the minutes.
(7.) To see that the accounts are audited and the balance-sheet duly submitted twice a year, within the times specified by law.
(8.) To see to the gazetting all By-laws and necessary advertisements.
(9.) To see that the Assessment Books and the Municipal lists and rolls are duly prepared and made out and exhibited at the Council Chambers.

(10.) Make all necessary arrangements for the elections, preparing all papers, &c., for presiding officers and poll clerks.
(11.) Prepare all bonds of officers, see that the guarantees are given and arrangements duly signed, &c., and reports sent to the Council.
(12.) Advise with the officers from time to time as to their duties and the mode of carrying them out.
(13.) See that all levels and names of streets have been duly advertised as provided for by law, and authenticated by the Mayor's signature.
(14.) To keep a copy of all correspondence.
(15.) To bring under the notice of the Mayor any matter or thing requiring his prompt attention.
(16.) He shall likewise have charge of all the records of the Council, except such books or documents as may be entrusted to any other officer of the Council, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of such records. He shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council.
(17.) He shall enter into a bond for the same amount as his salary for the faithful discharge of his duties.

Section II.

Determining the time and modes of Collecting and enforcing payment of rates, either current or in arrears.

Rates—Levying Rates—Collecting of Rates.

1. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under sections 164, 165, 166, 167 of the said Municipalities Act of 1867, and for the purposes mentioned in the said sections, or under the provisions of any of the said sections, or for any of the purposes mentioned therein, shall be collected in such manner, and shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council may, by resolution at the time of making or imposing such rates on any of them, have appointed. All such rates shall be paid at the Council Chambers at the hours appointed by the Council for that purpose.

Rate Collector to furnish list of defaulters.

2. Any person not paying his or her rates at the time appointed shall be deemed a defaulter, and it shall be the duty of the Rate Collector to furnish the Mayor and Council, or any Committee as directed, with lists of all persons so in default. In the event of any premises being wholly or partially destroyed by fire, the Council shall have power to accept any equitable proportion of the assessed rates for the remainder of the Municipal year.

Bailiff.

3. The Bailiff shall be appointed by a resolution of the said Council, and shall be at any time removable by a like resolution.

Bailiff's Sureties.

4. The Bailiff shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Mayor to the extent of twenty-five pounds each for the faithful discharge of his duties.

Duty of the Bailiff.

5. It shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make all levies by distress for the recovery of rates in the manner hereinafter provided.

Warrant of Distress.

6. All levies and distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorised to perform the duties of that office.

Distress and sale, &c.

7. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid, with costs as hereafter provided, on or before the expiration of five days, the Bailiff shall sell the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the Municipal District of Dungog, as the Bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose; and shall pay over the surplus (if any), that may remain after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for and costs as hereinafter provided, to the owner of the goods so sold on demand of such surplus by such owner.

Inventories.

8. At the time of making a distress, the Bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises, or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf, resident at the place where the distress shall be made: and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made; and the Bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the ratepayer on demand at any time within one month after making such distress.

Goods may be impounded.

9. The Bailiff making a distress as aforesaid may impound or otherwise secure the goods or chattels so distrained of what nature or kind soever in such place or places, or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with rates as will be most fit and convenient for this purpose, and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, after the expiration of five days as hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid, in order to view and buy, and in order to carry off and remove the same on account of the purchaser thereof.

Owner to direct order of sale.

10. The owner of any goods or chattels so distrained upon may, at his or her option, direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold; and the said goods or chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction.

Proceeds of distress.

11. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within forty-eight hours after having received the same.

Costs.

12. There shall be payable to the Bailiff, for the use of the Council, for every levy and distress made under this By-law the costs and charges in the Schedule hereto annexed marked C.

Schedule A.

I, , Mayor of the Municipal District of Dungog, do hereby authorise you , Bailiff of the said Municipal District of Dungog, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house, or in or upon the land and premises of , situate at , for the sum of £ , being the amount of Municipal rates due to the said Municipal District of Dungog to the day of , for the said dwelling-house, land, or premises as the case may be, and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates according to law.

Dated this day of , 18 .

Mayor.

Schedule B.

Inventory.

I have this day, in virtue of a warrant under the hand and seal of the Mayor of the Municipal District of Dungog, dated , distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house or in and upon the land and premises of , situate at , within the said Municipal District of Dungog, for the sum of £ , being the amount of rates due to the said Municipal District of Dungog to the day of , 18 .

Bailiff.

Schedule C.

Costs.

	s.	d.
For every warrant of distress	2	0
For serving every warrant and making levy	2	0
For making and furnishing copy of inventory	2	0
For man in possession each day or part of a day	5	0
For sale, commission, and delivery of goods per pound sterling on proceeds of sale	1	0

Section III.

Streets and public places, &c.

New roads to be reported upon, &c.

1. No new public road, street, way, park, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public, shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, way, or park shall have been examined by the Committee for Works, and reported upon to the Council by such Committee.

Plans of proposed new roads, &c. to be deposited.

2. Whenever any proprietor or proprietors of land within the said Municipal District of Dungog shall open any road, street, or way, or lay out any park or other place for public use or recreation through or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such road, street, way, park, or other place, he or they shall furnish the Council with a plan or plans signed by himself or themselves, showing clearly the position and extent of such road, street, way, park or other place as aforesaid. If the Council determine to take charge of any such road, way or other place as aforesaid, the plan or plans so signed as aforesaid shall be preserved as a record or records of the Council, and the proprietor or proprietors shall execute such further instrument dedicating such road, way, reserve, or other place to public use or recreation as aforesaid, as may be considered necessary by the Council, and such further instrument of dedication shall also be preserved as a record of the Council, but the Council shall not be compelled to take charge of or

spend moneys on, or vote money for any new street, road, lane, or thoroughfare that is not forty feet wide including pathways, and unless such street, road, lane or thoroughfare, or other place is first proclaimed and properly formed, and completed to the satisfaction of the Council at the expense of the owner or owners of the land through which such road, street, lane, thoroughfare or other place is carried.

Roads and streets and encroachments thereon.

3. The Surveyor of the Municipal District of Dungog, Clerk of Works, or other officer or person duly authorised by the Council in that behalf, shall be the proper officer for marking out, and shall fix, mark, and lay out levels of all public roads, streets, and thoroughfares, and the carriage and foot ways thereof, which now are or shall hereafter be under or subject to the control, construction, care or management of the Council. In marking out such roads, streets, lanes, and thoroughfares, recourse shall be had, when practicable, to the plans under which the land with frontage to the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare in question shall have been sold or let. And it shall be the duty of such Surveyor, Clerk of Works, or officer to place posts at the corners or intersections of such streets, roads, lanes, and thoroughfares wherever the same may be deemed necessary or desirable by the Council, so as to give a width of 42 feet for the carriage-way and 12 feet for the footway on each side where the road, street, lane, or thoroughfare shall be 66 feet wide, and in proportion and in the discretion of the Council in any such street, road, lane, or thoroughfare, or other public place of other width than 66 feet: provided that there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, lane, thoroughfare, or public place until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council as hereafter stated: Provided further that this By-law shall be read subject in all respects to "The Width of Streets and Lanes Act of 1881."

Change of street levels.

4. Whenever it may be deemed necessary to alter the levels of any such public road, street, or way as aforesaid, the Committee for works shall cause a plan and section showing proposed alteration to be exhibited at the Council Chambers for fourteen days, for the information and inspection of ratepayers, and shall notify by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Municipal District that such plan is so open to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor or Chairman and the proposer and seconder of the motion for such adoption, and countersigned by the Council Clerk, and such plan and section so signed and countersigned shall be a record of the Council.

Footpaths may be levelled.

5. When any foot-way shall have been marked out in manner hereinbefore directed, the surveyor, or other such officer or person may cause the same to be levelled and made as nearly as practicable of equal height and breadth, and with an equal slope and inclination; and for this purpose may remove any flagging, steps, or other matter, thing, or obstruction that may injure or obstruct the said footway, or render it unequal or inconvenient, and which now is or may hereafter be erected or placed on the space marked out for any of the said footways.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

6. The Mayor may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose, and any person who shall travel on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or remove or destroy any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Obstructing public footways.

7. If the owner or occupier of any land situated on the side of any street or road in the Municipal District of Dungog shall permit any tree, shrub, or plant, to the height of 8 feet, kept for ornament or otherwise, to overhang any footpath or footway on the side of any such street or road, and, on demand made by the Council, shall not cut, lop, or cause to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants, the said Council, by their servants, labourers, and workmen, may cut, or cause to be cut and lopped, all such overhanging trees, plants, or shrubs, and remove or burn any such trees, plants, or shrubs so cut or lopped, without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers; and the Council shall charge the owners all expenses of such removal.

Encroachments must be removed on notice.

8. The Surveyor or other such officer or person, may at any time, on the order of the Council, and upon due notice of thirty days, direct the removal or filling in of any house, shop, building, erection, hedge ditch, fence, drain, or other obstruction or encroachment, within the meaning of the 48th section of the Towns Police Act (2 Vict. No. 2), and the 128th and 136th sections of the Municipalities Act of 1867. Notice shall in this case be served either personally or at the usual or last known place of abode of the person to whom such obstruction or encroachment belongs, or who has erected the same, or caused it to be erected: Provided, however, that the operation of this By-law shall be restricted to obstructions and encroachments made since the date of incorporation of the Municipal District of Dungog.

The Council may remove encroachments.

9. In any case where, after service of notice for the removal of any obstruction or encroachment as aforesaid, the person causing the same shall not remove it within thirty days, it shall be lawful for the Council to direct the removal of the same, under the superintendence of its own proper officer, and at the cost of the person so offending: Provided that the expenses thereby incurred shall in no case exceed the sum of ten pounds, or at the Council's option to proceed against the offender for breach of By-law, penalty not to exceed twenty-five pounds nor to be less than two pounds, and in case of every successive offence, the penalty on conviction not to be less than five pounds.

Or may proceed by action.

10. In every case where the obstruction or encroachment cannot be removed, unless at a greater cost than ten pounds, it shall be open to the Council either to direct such removal and to pay all the cost thereof above ten pounds from the funds of the Council, or to proceed by action for trespass against the person causing such obstruction or encroachment, or to proceed as for a breach of such By-law as aforesaid.

Hoards or fences to be erected.

11. Every person intending to build or take down any building within the limits of the Municipal District of Dungog or to cause the same to be so done, or to alter or repair the outward part of any such building, or to cause the same to be done, where any street or footway will be obstructed or rendered inconvenient by means of such work, shall, before beginning the same, obtain permission of the Council, and cause sufficient hoards or fences to be put up in order to separate the building where such works are being carried on from the street, with a convenient platform and hand-rail, or upon the public street or road within a distance of less than 10 and not more than 15 feet from the building line thereof, if there be room enough to leave a footway for passengers outside of such hoard or fence, and shall continue such hoard or fence with such platform and hand-rail as aforesaid, standing in good condition to the satisfaction of the officer of the Council of the said Municipal District of Dungog during such time as the public safety or convenience requires, and shall in all cases in which it is necessary in order to prevent accidents, cause the same to be sufficiently lighted during the night, and every such person who shall fail to put up such fence or hoard or platform with such hand-rail as aforesaid, or to continue the same respectively standing in good condition as aforesaid during the same period of such building or taking down, or who shall not while the said hoard or fence is standing, keep the same sufficiently lighted in the night, or who shall not remove the same when directed by the officer of the Council of the said Municipal District of Dungog within a reasonable time afterwards, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds for every day such default is continued.

Section IV.

Offences—Nuisances—General good order of the Municipal District of Dungog.

Trees and Enclosures.

1. The Council shall have power to plant trees on the public streets and ways of the said Municipal District of Dungog, and any person who shall wilfully or without the authority of the Council, cut, bark, or root up, or otherwise destroy or damage the whole or any part of any tree, sapling, shrub, or underwood growing in or upon any street or place under the management of the Council, or in or upon any public reserve or park, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Extirpation of noxious weeds.

2. Any owner or occupier of land within the Municipal District of Dungog who shall permit to grow or remain on the said land or upon the public streets or roads within a distance of 12 feet from the boundary line thereof any of the weeds known as "Bathurst burr," "Scotch thistle," "prickly pear," "sweet briar," "cockspur," or any other noxious weed, or who shall fail to extirpate or destroy the same within thirty days after the receipt of notice in writing by post or otherwise, from the Council or proper officer of the Council to do so, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Throwing rubbish on private property.

3. No kind of rubbish or offensive matter shall be thrown upon any private property within the Municipal District of Dungog without permission first obtained from the Municipal Council of Dungog and the owner or owners of such property. Persons found guilty of a breach of this By-law shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without leave.

4. Any person who, from any part of the road, street, thoroughfare, reserves, or other lands, or public places, shall remove or cause to be removed, any turf, clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other materials without leave first had and obtained from the officers or persons having lawful charge of such roads, streets, thoroughfares, reserves, or other lands or public places, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any part of the said roads, streets, thoroughfares, reserves, or other lands or public places, shall, on conviction, pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than five shillidns, and for every subsequent offence shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than one pound.

The driver of any vehicle shall, for the purpose of this By-law, be held and taken to be owner thereof until the contrary be shown.

Name and place of abode on waggons, &c.

5. The owner of every waggon, cart, dray, or vehicle of any kind plying for hire who shall allow the same to be driven through the Municipal District of Dungog, without having his name and place of abode painted on the off side legibly, and the driver or person in charge of any such waggon, cart, or dray as aforesaid, who shall refuse to give his and the owner's name and address shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding one pound.

Lights on vehicles.

6. Every person whilst driving, leading, or riding upon any cart, carriage, van, waggon, buggy, or other vehicle whatsoever, drawn by any horse, ass, mule, or other animal, through any part of the Municipal District of Dungog, between the hours of sunset and sunrise, shall carry a lighted lamp affixed in a conspicuous place on the off side of such cart, carriage, van, waggon, buggy, or other vehicle, under a penalty of five shillings for the first offence, and for every subsequent offence not less than ten shillings nor more than two pounds.

Riding or driving around corners, &c.

7. Any person who shall ride or drive round the corner of any street, road, or any public place within the Municipal District of Dungog, at a pace faster than a walk, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings for every such offence.

Erection of Houses, &c.

8 No person shall be permitted to erect any house, shop, or any other building in any street, lane, or place within the Municipal District of Dungog, without having first served notice in writing on the Mayor or Council Clerk before commencing the same, stating his intention and describing the proposed situation of the building or erection, and every owner of and every contractor for such house, shop, or building or any part thereof commencing to build or work thereon without such notice having been given shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding two pounds nor less than five shillings.

Defacing placards on walls, &c.

9. It shall not be lawful for any person (other than the person affixing the same, or the owner of the premises to which such may be affixed), to wantonly deface or destroy any placard not out of date which may have been lawfully affixed to any such fence, wall, or house, and any person guilty of such offence shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten shillings.

Restriction of certain trades.

10. It shall not be lawful for the business of a soap-boiler, tallow-melter, tanner, currier, pig-keeper, or any occupation, trade, or manufacture of any obnoxious, or unwholesome nature prejudicial to the health of, or otherwise offensive or causing a nuisance to any of the inhabitants thereof, to be commenced or established within the limits of that portion of the Municipal District of Dungog to be defined from time to time by resolution of this Council, without consent of the Council first had and obtained, and whosoever shall offend against this By-law shall forfeit and pay on conviction a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound, and a further sum of ten shillings for each and every day during which he continues to offend: Provided that the maximum penalty for each offence shall not exceed fifty pounds.

Discharging explosive matter, &c.

11. Any person who shall discharge any explosive matter within forty yards of any road, street, or public place shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Notices not to be painted on pavements.

12. Any person who shall stamp, stain, paint, write, or post any advertisement or notice upon any footway or kerbstone within the Municipal District of Dungog shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

Offensive or indecent placards.

13. Any person who shall in any street, or public place within the Municipal District of Dungog, post, write, expose to view, or distribute any placard, handbill, or other document whatever, of any offensive or indecent character, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Persons not to stand or loiter in the streets.

14. All persons standing or loitering upon any of the carriage-ways, foot-ways, or other public places in the Municipal District of Dungog, to the inconvenience of passers-by, or in any way interrupting the traffic, who shall not discontinue to do so on being requested by any authorised officer or servant of the Council of the said Municipal District of Dungog, or by any police officer, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

Holes made for cellars, &c., to be enclosed, &c.

15. If any person shall dig or make, or cause to be dug or made, any hole, or leave, or cause to be left, any hole in or adjoining any street, lane, road, or public place for the purpose of making any cellar or cellars, or the foundation or foundations to any house or other building, or for any other purpose whatsoever, and shall not forthwith enclose the same in a good and sufficient manner, and keep up, or cause to be kept up and continue, any such enclosure, or shall not when thereunto requested by the said Council or authorised officer thereof forthwith, well and sufficiently fence or enclose any such hole, and shall not place a light upon the said enclosure, and keep the same constantly burning from sunset to sunrise, during the continuance of such enclosure, then and in every such case the person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, and for every such refusal or neglect, any sum not exceeding five pounds, and on conviction for every subsequent offence not less than ten shillings.

Excavations, &c., to be protected by fence or wall.

16. It shall not be lawful for any person to make any quarry, excavations, or opening in the ground on any property adjoining or near to any public road or footpath within the limits of the Municipal District of Dungog, until the owner or occupier of the said property shall have erected a good substantial fence or wall, at the least 4 feet high, around such parts of the said property as adjoin such public road or footpath, and any such person neglecting or refusing to enclose any premises upon which any such quarry or excavation shall be made shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds. And all existing quarries, excavations, and precipices, situated within the limits of the Municipal District of Dungog shall be closed and protected in the manner aforesaid, within twenty-four hours after due notice to that effect shall have been given by the said Council, and in the event of the failure or neglect of the owner or occupier of any such last-mentioned property to enclose the same, after notice as aforesaid, such person so offending shall be subject to the penalty before mentioned.

Polluting water, reservoirs, &c.

17. Whoever shall bathe in any reservoir, conduit, aqueduct, or other waterworks belonging to or under the management or control of the Council, or shall wash, cleanse, or throw, or cause to enter therein any animal (whether alive or dead), or any rubbish, filth, or thing of any kind whatsoever, or shall cause or permit, or suffer to run, or to be brought therein the water of any sink, sewer, drain, engine, or boiler, or other filthy, unwholesome, or improper liquid, or shall wash any clothes at any public fountain or pump, or in or at any such stream, reservoir, conduit, aqueduct, or other waterworks as aforesaid, or shall do anything whatsoever whereby any water or waterworks belonging to the said Council, or under their management or control, shall be fouled, obstructed, or damaged, shall for the first offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds; for a second offence, not more than ten pounds; and for a third and every subsequent offence, a sum not more than twenty pounds.

18. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Nuisances to report without delay the existence of any nuisance arising from live or dead animals, of any kind or species, within the Municipal District of Dungog, and to give notice to the owner or owners thereof, or the owner or occupier of the premises upon which such animals may be, to remove and destroy the same (if very offensive) within a period of six hours; and if not removed or destroyed within that period, to cause the removal and destruction of the said nuisance without delay; and the owner or owners thereof, or the owner or occupiers of the premises in default, and on conviction thereof before any two Justices of the Peace, in each case shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds in addition to all legal and other expenses incurred in the proceedings and in the removal and destruction of said nuisances.

Section V.

Sewerage and Drainage.

No private sewers to be made to communicate with the public sewers without notice.

1. It shall not be lawful for any person, without notice to the Council or otherwise than according to such plans and directions as such Council may make and give, to make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the public drains, sewers, or channels, or into any drain or sewer communicating therewith; and in case any person or persons shall make or branch any private drain or sewer into any of the said public drains or sewers, or into any drain or sewer communicating or

to communicate therewith without such notice or otherwise than as aforesaid, every person so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds, and shall, at his own expense, make good all roads, streets, kerbing, &c., which shall have been injured by or through any such work; and all such repairs shall be performed to the satisfaction of such officer as the Council shall appoint to superintend such work, and any person who shall do or perform anything contrary to this clause, or shall neglect to make good all such damage as aforesaid, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Proprietors of private sewers, &c., to repair and clean same.

2. All private drains or sewers communicating with any public drain or sewer shall from time to time be repaired and cleansed under the inspection and direction of the Council or officer thereof, at the costs and charges of the occupiers of the houses, buildings, lands, and premises to which the said private sewers or drains shall respectively belong; and in case any person shall neglect to repair or cleanse, or cause any such private drain or sewer to be repaired and cleansed, according to the direction of the Council, he shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Water from the roof, &c.

3. Every owner or occupier of any dwelling-house, shop, or other building who shall permit rain-water to fall from any roof, balcony, or other projection upon any street, road, lane, or footway, or to flow over the pathway of any such street, road, or lane, or shall cause or permit any such roof or rain water to be discharged by any pipe upon any such street, road, lane, or footway, shall, if such nuisance be not abated within seven days after notice in writing to abate shall have been given by the Council, forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Drains and footpaths.

4. No surface drain shall be made in any footway, or any pipes laid under or across the same, without the authority of the Council; and no such pipe or drain shall be used for the discharge into any street or roadway of any offensive liquid or matter of any kind whatsoever, and any person who shall so offend shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten pounds.

Natural watercourses.

5. Any person who may have closed, or shall close or intercept any natural watercourse, by building or otherwise, shall provide another outlet for the surface water with pipes or sewers of a size and in a manner to be approved by the Council. Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty pounds nor less than five pounds.

Section VI.

Preventing and extinguishing fires.

Fires or combustible materials, &c.

1. Every person who shall place or knowingly permit to be placed in any house, yard, workshop, out-offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or combustible or inflammable article of any kind, in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings, shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than five pounds, nor less than one pound, and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible, or inflammable article. And every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or other combustible or inflammable article to remain as aforesaid for forty-eight hours after any such conviction shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Inflammable fences, &c.

2. Every person who shall erect any fence or brushwood, bushes, or other inflammable material, or shall make or place any stack of hay, corn, straw, or other produce, and place as or for the covering of any such stack any inflammable material, or shall place, keep, or store any hay, straw, or other inflammable material in any building so as to endanger contiguous buildings or properties, or any trees, shrubs, or other produce of such properties, or any chattels in or upon such buildings or properties, shall forfeit on conviction for every such offence a penalty of not more than five pounds nor less than one pound, and also remove such fence, stack, covering, or inflammable material within forty-eight hours after such conviction. And any person failing to remove such fence, stack, covering, or inflammable material within a reasonable time after any such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Wilfully setting fire to chimneys.

3. Every person who wilfully sets or causes to be set on fire any chimney, flue, smoke-vent, or stove-pipe, herein called in common a "chimney," shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

Section VII.

By-laws for the regulating and licensing of public carriers, carters, water-drawers, and public vehicles, omnibuses, cars, hackney carriages, cabs, water-carts, drays, carts, or vans.

1. No vehicle shall ply for hire within the Municipal District of Dungog, until and unless the same be duly licensed in the manner hereafter described.

2. Before any license to public carriers, carters, water-drawers, or for plying a vehicle, shall be granted, the party requiring such license shall deliver to the Council Clerk a requisition in form of schedule hereunto annexed, marked with the letter A, or to the like effect, duly filled up and signed.

3. No license shall be granted in respect of any vehicle which, in the opinion of the Mayor or such officer as may be duly appointed for that purpose, is unsafe or in bad repair, or otherwise unfit for the accommodation and convenience of passengers therein, nor until the number of such vehicle be painted thereon, on a plate or plates affixed thereon outside on the panel of each door of such vehicle, or on such other place or places, and in such manner as the Mayor, or in his absence, two Aldermen may direct.

4. Licenses for public carriers, carters, water drawers, and vehicles plying for hire shall be in the form contained in the Schedule hereunto annexed marked with the letter B or to the like effect.

5. Every license granted under these By-laws shall be under the common seal of the Council of the Municipal District of Dungog, and signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Council Clerk, and shall be in force from the date of such license until the 31st day of December next ensuing, and no such license shall include more than one vehicle: Provided that where the licensed vehicle shall be under repair, if the proprietor desire, he may be permitted to substitute another for the period to be thereby specified by endorsement on the license signed by the Mayor and countersigned as aforesaid.

6. For every such license there shall be paid to the Municipal fund, annually the several rates set forth in the Schedule hereunto annexed, and marked with the letter C.

7. All licenses shall be made out by the Council Clerk, and numbered consecutively.

8. The person in whose name a license shall appear to have been obtained shall be prima facie deemed to be the owner of the vehicle in respect of which the same shall have been taken out.

9. The Mayor shall, as often as he shall deem it necessary, cause an inspection to be made of all or any licensed vehicles, and of the harness, horse or horses, and if any such vehicle, harness, horse or horses shall at any time be found to be unfit for use the Mayor may cancel the license of such vehicle.

10. The number of the license granted to every omnibus, or car in figures not less than 4 inches in height, and for every hackney carriage and cab in figures not less than 2 inches in height and of proportionate breadth, white upon a ground of black shall be painted outside on the panel of the door or doors of such vehicle, or on such other part or parts thereof as the Mayor may direct and such numbers shall be kept legible and undefaced during all the time such vehicles shall ply for hire at the expense of the licensee.

11. Carters (plying for hire) of water carts, drays, or vans are to be registered at the Council Chambers and receive a license upon payment of the rate set forth in Schedule C, hereunto annexed.

12. The name, place of abode, number of license, and the words "licensed cart, dray, or van," as the case may be, are to be painted in letters one inch long upon the right or off side of such cart, dray, or van at the expense of the licensee.

13. Whenever the word "vehicle" shall be used in these By-laws the same shall be construed to extend and apply to any omnibus, car, hackney carriage, or cab. The word "omnibus" shall extend and apply to any vehicle upon four wheels drawn by two or more horses having seat accommodation for more than ten passengers and a driver. The word "car" shall extend and apply to any vehicle upon two or four wheels drawn by one or more horses having seat accommodation for not more than ten nor less than five passengers and a driver. The word "hackney carriage" shall extend and apply to any vehicle upon four wheels drawn by two or more horses and having seat accommodation for not more than five passengers and a driver, and in respect of which a hackney carriage license shall have been obtained within the said Municipality. The word "cab" shall extend and apply to any vehicle upon two wheels having seat accommodation for not more than two passengers and a driver in respect of which a cab license shall have been obtained within the said Municipality.

14. For every offence against the provisions of these By-laws the offender shall be liable to and pay a penalty of not more than ten pounds nor less than ten shillings.

15. No timber carriage, truck, trolly, or other vehicle used for a like purpose, or dray attached for the conveyance of timber or other material, will be allowed to ply for hire within the Municipal District of Dungog unless the same be licensed.

16. The owners of any such timber carriage as aforesaid shall have their names painted in legible letters, with the word "licensed," on some conspicuous part of such timber carriage respectively. The license fee shall be at the rate of five shillings per wheel per annum, and shall be issued in January, April, July, and October, in each year, and any one who shall omit or fail to comply with the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds.

17. All penalties recovered under any of these By-laws shall be paid to the Municipal Council of Dungog, to be appropriated towards the general revenue of the Municipality.

Schedule A.

A requisition for a License.

To the Municipal Council of Dungog.

I, , residing at street, within the Municipal District of Dungog, do hereby request that a license may be granted to me to , within the limits of the said Municipal District of Dungog.

Dated at Dungog, this day of , 18 .

Schedule B.

Form of License.

This is to certify that , of street, Dungog, is hereby licensed to from the day of to the 31st day of December, 18 , inclusive, within the Municipal District of Dungog, subject nevertheless to all and every one of the By-laws and Regulations in force relating thereto.

Given under my hand and the Common Seal of the Municipal District of Dungog, in the Colony of New South Wales, this day of , 18 .

(L.S.) Mayor.

Council Clerk.

Schedule C.

A Table of Rates to be paid by the proprietors of licensed vehicles.

	On & after the 1st of January	On & after the 1st of April.	On & after the 1st of July.	On & after the 1st of October.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For every omnibus, hackney carriage buggy, sociable, or other vehicle having four wheels	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	0 10 0
For every cab, dray, water-cart, or other vehicle with two wheels	0 10 0	0 7 6	0 5 0	0 2 6

Section VIII.

Municipal District of Dungog—By-laws under the Nusiances Prevention Act, 1875.

By-laws of the Municipal District of Dungog, for the suppression of certain nuisances prejudicial to public health, and for improving the sanitary condition of the Municipal District of Dungog, in accordance with the provisions of Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875.

1. Every person about to erect a closet shall, before he commences any such work, give to the Council Clerk seven days' notice in writing of his intention and of the proposed position of such closet, and in default thereof, or in case of his commencing such work without such notice, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

2. No closet shall be erected except in such position as shall be approved of by the Council, or by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council.

3. No closet shall be built under any dwelling-house nor at a less distance than 20 feet therefrom (if the area will permit) nor less than 12 feet in any case, nor in such position that the same cannot be emptied without the contents thereof being carried through any dwelling-house.

4. Dry earth closets must be used in all cases. All cesspits that now exist must be emptied, and filled up, and if after forty-two days' notice from the Council or Inspector of Nuisances, such cesspits are not emptied and filled up, the person so offending shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound; and for such second offence, not more than ten pounds, nor less than three pounds.

5. Every such closet shall be built with walls 7 feet high, and shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches wide and 4 feet 6 inches long, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened on the inside, and shall have ventilating holes 4½ inches wide.

6. A separate closet shall be provided for every dwelling-house, and a breach of this By-law shall make the owner of any premises upon which there shall be a joint closet liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

7. If any alteration shall be requisite in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances or any other officer appointed by the Council in that behalf for preserving public health or decency in the case of any existing closet, the owner or occupier of such premises shall receive forty-two days' notice to remove or alter the same; and if he fail to do so, and the Council shall adjudge such closet to be either injurious to the health or opposed to decency by exposure or otherwise, the same shall be altered by such Inspector of Nuisances or other officer, and the cost of such alterations shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the premises whereon the same shall be.

8. The place of deposit for night-soil shall be and no night-soil shall be deposited in any other locality within the Municipal District of Dungog, except as allowed by the Council.

9. Until otherwise provided by the Council, all night-soil shall be removed from closets by the servants of or contractors with the Council in water-tight covered vehicles, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning.

10. Until and unless otherwise provided by the Council, all night-soil shall be disposed of by burying it in the earth.

11. In case the council shall sell or give away any night-soil, the same shall be removed in the manner as above provided, and on being removed from the vehicles in which it is carried, it shall be deodorised by chemicals or in some other manner, or covered with earth so as to prevent any offensive smell arising therefrom.

12. The Council shall cause all cesspits to be emptied by its own servants or contractors under the direction of the Inspector of Nuisances at least once in every six months, if necessary in the opinion of the Inspector. And (unless otherwise satisfactorily provided for) may cause all dry earth closets and other closet pans to be emptied in like manner once at least every week. No cesspit shall at any time be emptied by the owner or occupier of any premises without the sanction in writing of the Council or Inspector of Nuisances, which sanction shall not be given unless the officers of the Council are by accident or unforseen circumstances at the time unable to empty such cesspit in the prescribed manner. The Council may authorise the owner or occupier of any premises to empty any dry earth closet which may be included in his premises whenever the Council is satisfied that such owner or occupier has made suitable provision for the disposal of night-soil.

13. No person shall be at liberty to use on his premises any night-soil brought from elsewhere.

14. The owner or occupier of any house, building, passage, yard, or premises within the Municipal District of Dungog, shall cause the yard or ground adjoining, or belonging thereto, to be kept in a cleanly condition, and so as not to be a nuisance or injurious to health.

15. Any person allowing night-soil from any closet to fall into the street, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

16. Any person wilfully allowing filth of any kind or accumulation thereof, or any substance or substances from which noxious affluvia arises to remain on his premises, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

17. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Nuisances to report without delay the existence of any nuisance arising from live or dead animals of any kind or species within the Municipal District of Dungog, and to give notice to the owner or occupier of the premises upon which such animals may be, to remove and destroy the same (if very offensive) within a period of six hours, and if not removed or destroyed within that period, to cause the removal and destruction of the said nuisance without delay; and the owner or owners thereof, or the owner or occupiers of the premises in default, and on conviction thereof before any two Justices of the Peace, in each case shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds and not less than forty shillings in addition to all legal and other expenses incurred in the proceedings and in the removal and destruction of said nuisances.

18. If at any time the dry earth-closet on any premises shall overflow, the owner or occupier shall within twenty-four hours give notice to the Inspector of Nuisances, otherwise such owners or occupiers shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

19. The Council may recover and the owner or occupier of the premises shall pay such sums for the emptying of closets as may be decided upon from time to time by resolution of the Council.

20. The Inspector of Nuisances shall be furnished annually with a list copied from the rate-books of the Council, showing the names of owners and occupiers of all household property or business premises within the Municipal District of Dungog, the list to be furnished within three months after the filling up of the said rate-book in each year.

21. The Inspector of Nuisances shall be provided by the Council with a supply of printed forms of notices or other documents (as by the Act prescribed) from time to time when required for service upon the owners or occupiers of premises.

22. The Inspector of Nuisances shall obtain from the contractor or night-man a list showing the names of occupiers or owners of premises where closets have been emptied, and the situation of such premises, and shall submit the said list to the Council quarterly, viz., the end of March, June, September, and December in each year, with a view of carrying out the 10th section of the Nuisances Prevention Act.

23. The Inspector of Nuisances shall report to the Mayor for the time, or to any authorised officer of the Council, where any closet is connected with any drain or sewer, and take such action as may be directed by the said Mayor or officer with a view of carrying out the purposes of the Act.

24. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Nuisances to report the existence of any gutter, drain or filthy premises that may be brought under his notice, and take such action as may be directed by the Mayor or other authorised officer of the Council in accordance with the provisions of the Nuisances Prevention Act.

25. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Nuisances to furnish the Council every three months with a list of the persons who have been proceeded against and fined for nuisances within the Municipal District of Dungog together with the dates and amounts of such fines respectively.

26. The owner or occupier of any premises within the Municipality or of any other person who shall erect upon his premises any closet otherwise than in accordance with these By-laws, or who shall refuse to comply with the provisons of any of the preceding By-laws, or who shall commit any breach thereof, shall in cases where no special penalty is provided forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

27, All words occurring in these By-laws and which also occur in the Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875, shall have the like meanings assigned to them as are provided in the 4th section of the said Act.

28. By these By-laws "night-men" means and includes any and every person employed by the Council to remove or assist in removing night-soil from earth-closets, whether as servants of the Council or as contractors thereunder, or as servants of such contractor. "Night-cart" means any vehicle used by any night-man for the purpose aforesaid. "Depôt" means a depôt for the deposit of night-soil.

Unauthorised persons not to act as night-men.

29. No persons shall act as night-men or drive any night-cart within the limits of the Municipal District of Dungog, unless such person be authorised so to do by the said Council.

Certificate.

30. Such authority shall be evidenced by a certificate under the hand of the Mayor or Council Clerk, which shall contain the name and place of abode of the holder, and shall be duly numbered and registered, such certificate shall be according to the form in the schedule to these By-laws.

Revocation of certificate.

31. Any such certificate may be revoked, cancelled, or suspended at the will of the said Council, and thereupon such authority shall cease.

Change of abode to be notified.

32. Any authorised night-man changing his place of abode, shall within two days after so doing attend the Council Clerk, who shall note the change upon his certificate, and register the same.

Certificate to be carried and produced.

33. Every night-man whilst engaged in removing night-soil or in driving any night-cart, shall carry with him his certificate, and shall produce the same when required by any officer of the Council or member of the Police Force of New South Wales. No night-man shall on any pretence part with or lend his certificate to any other person.

Night-carts to be made water-tight and covered.

34. Every night-cart or vessel used in the business of a night-man shall be kept by the owner thereof water-tight and free from leakage, and shall be provided with a proper covering so as to effectually prevent the dropping, splashing, slopping, or spilling of anything carried therein.

Hours for emptying closets, &c.

35. No person shall empty any privy, cesspool, or remove any night-soil within the Municipal District of Dungog, or shall use, or drive, or permit, or suffer to be used or driven any night-cart or other vehicle for that purpose except between the hours of eleven o'clock at night and five o'clock in the morning, or shall put, place, leave, spill, or cast out any night-soil in or upon any of the streets or public places of the Municipal District, or shall not carefully sweep up and cleanse every place in which any offensive matter is slopped or spilled; Provided that before commencing such works it shall be the duty of the night-man to report his intention so to do to the Inspector at least twelve hours before commencing such work.

Night-soil shall not be brought into the Municipal District.

36. No person shall bring or convey night-soil to any depôt within the limits of the said Municipal District from any place beyond the said limit.

Night-soil to be buried.

37. Every night-man shall upon arriving with his cart at the depôt make or cause to be made a pit or trench 5 feet in depth and of sufficient length and width to allow of a deposit of night-soil 1 foot 6 inches in depth; and all night-soil shall be buried in accordance with the agreement for the removal and depositing of the same between the contractor and the Council, and no offensive matter shall be permitted or placed in any place but that provided by the Council.

Particulars to be given at Inspector's Office.

38. Every registered night-man, when he shall use any night-cart or vessel for the removal of any night-soil or other offensive matter, shall within twelve hours after the performance of such work, report to the Inspector or other officer appointed in that behalf at his office the name of the occupier of the premises and the name of the street in which such premises are situated where he has been so employed, and also state the place where the contents of such night-cart or vessel were deposited.

39. For every offence against any of the provisions of these By-laws the offender shall upon conviction forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than twenty shillings.

SCHEDULE.

MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF DUNGOG.

Night-man's Certificate, No. . 39 Victoria No. 14.

Name.

Address.

Made and passed by the Council of the Municipal District of Dungog, this 23rd day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

(L.S.) F. A. HOOKE,
Mayor.

WILLIAM LLOYD,
Council Clerk.

BY-LAW made and passed by the Municipal Council of Dungog this 3rd day of August, 1894, for the depositing of night-soil.

The Depôt for the depositing of night-soil, as approved of by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is situated about ¾ of a mile west of the town boundary, on an acre of land adjoining an old abandoned shaft, and to be called "Depôt for Depositing Night-soil."

(L.S.) F. A. HOOKE,
Mayor.

WILLIAM LLOYD,
Council Clerk.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1894.

[6d.]

[Gazette, 20 October, 1894.]

1894.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MUNICIPALITIES ACT OF 1867, AND NUISANCES PREVENTION ACT, 1875.

(BOROUGH OF ENFIELD—BY-LAWS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 November, 1894.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 1st November, 1894.

ENFIELD MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Council of the Borough of Enfield, under the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and the "Nuisances Prevention Act, 1875," having been respectively confirmed and approved by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Acts.

JAMES N. BRUNKER.

PART I.

BY-LAWS of the Borough of Enfield, made under the "Municipalities Act of 1867, and the "Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875."

1. The By-laws of the Borough of Enfield, dated the 2nd day of September, 1889, and published in the Government Gazette of the 3rd day of January, 1890, No. 3, are hereby repealed.

2. The Council shall meet every alternate Tuesday at the hour of half-past seven in the evening, or on such other day and at such other hour as may by resolution of the Council be from time to time appointed.

Course of procedure.

3. The following shall be the course of procedure at such meetings :—

(1) The reading and confirmation of the minutes of the previous meeting.

(2) The reading of official correspondence.

(3) The presentations of petitions.

(4) Reports brought up from Committees and officers.

(5) Questions.

(6) Motions of which notice has been given.

(7) Orders of the day.

(8) Such other business as may lawfully be brought before the Council.

Petitions.

4. All petitions shall be received as the petitions of the persons signing the same only, and it shall be incumbent on any Alderman presenting a petition to acquaint himself with the language thereof, and report to the Council that he considers it unobjectionable.

Petitions and correspondence may be dealt with without previous notice.

5. The Council may at any meeting resolve without previous notice that any petition be received, and that the same or any correspondence read be referred to a committee.

Mayor to preserve order.

6. The Mayor shall preserve order, and may at any time call to order any Alderman that may appear to him to be out of order.

Questions put by Mayor.

7. The Mayor shall put all questions first in the affirmative, and then the negative, and may do so as often as he may deem necessary to enable him to determine the sense of the Council thereon, and thereupon he shall declare his decision which shall be final.

Mayor shall decide as to pre-audience of Aldermen.

8. If two or more Aldermen rise to speak at the same time, the Mayor shall decide which of them shall be entitled to pre-audience.

No Alderman to speak twice on the same question or amendment except in Committee.

9. No Alderman shall speak twice on the same question, unless in Committee or in explanation where he shall have been misrepresented or misunderstood: Provided that any Alderman, although having previously spoken, may speak once on every amendment, and that the mover of every question shall always have the right of final reply.

No Alderman to make personal reflections.

10. No Alderman shall digress from the matter under discussion or make personal reflections on, or impute motives to, any other Alderman.

No Alderman to speak more than ten minutes.

11. No Alderman shall speak upon any motion or amendment for a longer period than ten minutes without the consent of the Council.

Alderman using offensive expression to apologise.

12. When any Alderman shall make use of any language or expression offensive to any other Alderman, the Alderman offending shall be required by the Mayor, or if in Committee by the Chairman of such Committee, to withdraw such language or expression, and to make an apology satisfactory to the Council.

Debate may be adjourned.

13. A debate may be adjourned to a later hour of the same day, or to another day.

Alderman adjourning debate entitled to precedence on resumption.

14 Any Alderman upon whose motion any debate shall be adjourned shall be entitled to precedence on the resumption of the debate.

Division.—Penalty for refusing to vote.

15. Any Alderman shall be at liberty to call for a division, in such case the question shall be put first in the affirmative, and then in the negative, and the Aldermen shall vote by show of hands, and the names and votes of the Aldermen present shall be recorded. Any Alderman who shall be present when such division is called for and shall not vote on such division, not being disabled by law from so voting, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of not less than five shillings or more than forty shillings.

Divisions to be entered on the minutes.

16. All divisions of the Council shall be entered on the minutes of the proceedings.

17. Any Alderman may require the question or matter under discussion to be read for his information, and upon such request the question or matter under discussion shall be read.

Amendments—How to be put.

18. When a motion in Council shall have been moved and seconded, any Alderman shall be at liberty to move an amendment thereon, but no such amendment shall be discussed unless and until it be seconded. No motion or amendment shall be discussed until it shall have been reduced into writing. If any amendment be carried, the question as amended thereby shall become itself the question before the Council, whereupon any further amendment upon such question may be moved. If any amendment upon an original question, or upon any question amended as aforesaid, shall be negatived, then a further amendment may be moved to the question to which such first-mentioned amendment was moved, and so on: Provided that not more than one question and one proposed amendment thereof shall be before the Council at any one time.

Adjournments.

19. Any motion for adjournment, if seconded, shall be immediately put without discussion, but if such motion be negatived it shall not be competent for any member to make a similar motion until thirty (30) minutes shall have elapsed from the period of moving the motion which shall have been negatived.

Motions must be seconded.

20. No notice shall be taken by the Mayor of any motion unless it be seconded.

Motions to be in writing and not withdrawn without leave.

21. The Council Clerk shall put every motion into writing, which shall be signed by the mover; and every motion when seconded and read by the Council Clerk shall be considered the property of the Council, and shall not be withdrawn without consent of the Council.

Protests—Mode of protesting. Protests to be recorded, but may under certain circumstances be expunged

22. Every member of the Council, the Mayor included, may protest against any resolution or vote by the Council. Notice of the intention so to protest must, however, be given at the meeting when such resolution is passed, or such vote is arrived at, and the protest itself must be handed or sent to the Council Clerk not later than seven days after such notice. The Council Clerk shall enter every such protest in the Minute-book, but if in the opinion of the Council it be inconsistent with the truth or disrespectfully worded it may by resolution on notice be ordered to be expunged. In such case the expunction shall be made by drawing a perpendicular line with the pen through the entry of such protest, with reference in the margin to the resolution ordering such expunction.

Motions for rescission of previous order, &c.

23. Whenever a motion for the rescission of any order, resolution, or vote of the Council shall have been negatived, no other motion to the same effect shall be permissible until a period of three months shall have elapsed from the time of negativing such first-mentioned motion: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prohibit the reconsideration and amendment of any proposed By-law which may have been submitted to the Governor for confirmation and may have been remitted to the Council with suggested amendments of the same, or the passage after due notice as hereinbefore provided, and in due course of law, of any By-law for the repeal or amendment of any other By-law.

Calls of the Council.

24. A call of the Council may be ordered by any resolution of which due notice shall have been given for the consideration of any motion or matter of business before such Council.

Mode of proceeding.

25. The call shall be made immediately before the motion or business for which such call has been ordered shall be moved or considered; such call shall be made as follows:—The Council Clerk shall call the names of all members in their alphabetical order, each member present shall answer to his name as so called, and if any members are absent a record shall be made of such absence, but if leave of absence to any such members shall have previously been granted, or if such an excuse in writing shall have been forwarded to the Mayor or Council Clerk, as a majority of the Council then present shall consider satisfactory, such absent member shall stand excused, and a record shall be made of such excuse and of the reasons for the same.

26. Any member of the Council who, having had notice of such call of the Council, shall not answer to his name as aforesaid, or who being absent shall not be legally excused as aforesaid, or who if absent and not so excused shall fail to show that by reason of extreme illness or any other sufficient cause he has been unable to send an excuse in writing as aforesaid, or who having answered to his name as aforesaid, shall not be present when a vote is taken on the motion or business as to which such call has been made as aforesaid, shall for any such offence be liable to a penalty of not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds: Provided that if the consideration of every such motion or matter of business be adjourned to a future day there shall be further call, or the resumption of such consideration, and the provisions herein as to penalties for absence shall have reference to such further call, and, if there shall be more than one adjournment, this provision shall be taken to extend to the resumption of the considerations of such motion or matter of business after every such adjournment.

Council Clerk to give notice of Committee Meetings.

27. The Council Clerk shall call a meeting of any Committee when requested so to do by the Chairman or any two members of such Committee.

Duration of special Committees.

28. The appointment of special Committees shall continue until the specified duty for which they shall have been appointed shall have been discharged: Provided that such Committee may at any time be dissolved by vote of the Council.

Rules to be observed in Committee of the whole, &c.

29. The rules of the Council shall be observed in Committee of the whole, except the rule limiting the number of times of speaking.

Report of Committee—how signed.

30. Every report of a Committee shall be signed by the Chairman thereof.

Proceedings—By-laws may be suspended on emergency.

31. Any of these By-laws relating to or affecting proceedings at meetings of the Council may be suspended pro tempore in cases of emergency, if all the members of the Council then present deem suspension necessary.

By-law Committee.

32. The By-law Committee shall prepare for confirmation of the Council drafts of all such By laws as may be required for the good government of the Borough. They shall also watch over the administration of the By-laws, and of any statute of which the operation has been or may be extended to the Borough, and shall take such steps as may be necessary for the prevention or punishment of offences against such By-laws or statutes, and for the preservation of public health, order, and decency.

Committee of Works.

33. The Committee of Works shall have the general direction of all works ordered or sanctioned by the Council, and the general inspection of all streets, roads, ways, bridges, public reserves, and other public places under the care and management of the Council. They shall also inquire and report from time to time as to such improvements or repairs as they may think necessary or as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Finance Committee.

34. The Finance Committee shall examine and check all accounts, and shall watch generally over the collection of the municipal revenue. They shall inquire and report from time to time as to all matters which they may consider to affect the finances of the Borough, and as to such matters or subject of the like nature as they may be directed by resolution of the Council to inquire and report upon.

Draft of intended By-laws.

35. A draft of every intended By-law shall lie in the office of the Council for fourteen days before such draft shall be taken into consideration by the Council, and shall be open to the inspection of any ratepayer who may desire to inspect the same; and public notice shall be given as hereinafter provided that such draft is so lying for inspection.

How notices are to be published.

36. In all cases where public notice is or shall be required to be given by any By-law, such notice may be given and published in some newspaper circulating in the Borough, and on the outer door of the Council Chambers.

Complaints against officers.

37. All complaints against any officers or servants of the Corporation must be in writing and must in every case be signed by the person or persons complaining, and no notice whatever shall be taken of any complaint which is not in writing or is anonymous. All such complaints may be addressed to the Mayor who, immediately upon the receipt of any such complaint, and without laying the same before the Council, shall have power to investigate the same and report thereon at the next meeting of the Council, or he may if necessary suspend such officer or servant till the Council shall have dealt with the charge.

38. In cases where security is required by the Municipalities Act it shall not be competent for the Council to accept as surety any of their members nor any person holding office under the Council.

Treasurer's account to be laid before the Council.

39. The Treasurer's account to be laid before the Council once in each month or oftener if required by the Council.

Expenses of proposed works to be first ascertained—Accounts to be examined by Finance Committee

40. No work affecting the funds of the Municipality shall be undertaken until the probable expense thereof shall have been previously ascertained by the Council; and all accounts to be paid by the Council shall be examined by a Finance Committee and reported on by them before any warrant shall be issued for the payment thereof.

Mayor and two Aldermen may authorise expenditure of ten pounds on emergent works.

41. The Mayor and any two Aldermen, or in the absence of the Mayor from the Municipality, any three Aldermen may, in writing, order any sum not exceeding ten pounds to be expended in repairing any public work under the control of the Council which may be suddenly damaged: Provided it shall appear to them that such repair cannot be delayed until the next sitting day of the Council; and then may appoint a proper person to execute such repairs: Provided always that the making or such order shall be reported at the next meeting of the Council; and provided also that not more than one such order shall be made between the termination of one meeting and the commencement of another.

Records, &c., to be kept private.

42. Excepting as otherwise provided by law, if any person shall, without the permission of the Council first had and obtained, show, lay open, or expose any of the books, papers, or records of the Council to any person not being a member of the Council, the person so showing, laying open, or exposing the said books, papers, or records shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than ten shillings or more than five pounds, and on every subsequent conviction a penalty of not less than two pounds.

Custody of records, seal, &c.

43. The common seal and all charters, deeds, muniments, papers, and records of the Council shall be kept in the Council Chambers or office of the Council in the custody of the Council Clerk unless the Council shall otherwise order for any purpose; and the common seal shall not be used without the express authority of the Council, and every impression thereof so authorised shall be verified by the signature of the Mayor and Council Clerk.

Records, &c., not to be defaced or removed.

44. Any person who shall deface, alter, or destroy, or who shall attempt to deface, alter, or destroy any such common seal, charter, deed, muniment, paper, or record, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for the first offence a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than two pounds; and upon every subsequent conviction a penalty of not less than twenty pounds.

Nor removed.

45. Any person who shall remove or attempt to remove any such seal, charter, deeds, muniments, paper, or records from the Council Chambers without leave from the Council first had and obtained shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than twenty pounds nor less than two pounds; and for every subsequent offence a penalty of not less than five pounds.

Receipt for documents.

46. Every person removing any document or record with such consent as aforesaid shall give a receipt under his hand for every such document, which receipt shall be carefully preserved amongst the records until the document or other record to which it refers shall have been returned, when such receipt shall be destroyed.

Duties of Council Clerk.

47. The Council Clerk shall perform all the duties which by the Municipalities Act of 1867, or by the present or any other By-laws thereunder, he may be required to perform. He shall be the clerk of all Revision Courts held in the Borough under the provisions of the Municipalities Act. He shall also, under the direction of the Mayor, conduct all correspondence which may be necessary on the part of the Council, and he shall generally assist the Mayor in carrying out the orders of the Council and the duties of such Mayor.

Special powers of Mayor.

48. The Mayor may from time to time define the duties of all officers and servants of the Corporation, and shall exercise a general supervision over all such officers and servants, and may order the preparation of any such return or statement or the giving of any such information by any such officer or servant as he may think necessary unless the Council shall have expressly forbidden or dispensed with the preparation of such return or statement, or the giving of such explanation or information.

Suits and penalties, &c.

49. All suits or informations for the enforcement of penalties for or in respect of any breach of the Municipalities Act of 1867, or of any Act or Acts amending the same, or of any By-law made thereunder, or of any statute, the operation of which may have been extended to the Borough, as may have been directed by the Council, or by the By-law Committee, or by the Mayor, shall be commenced or laid as follows:—When against a member of the Council or an auditor or any officer of the Council,—by the Council Clerk (unless such Council Clerk be the officer to be proceeded against) and in such case by any other officer named by the Council for that purpose. When against any other person by the officer to whom the carrying out of the statutory provision or By-law imposing the penalty sought to be enforced has been entrusted; and if there shall be no such officer, then by such other officer or person as shall from time to time be appointed for that purpose by the Council or the By-law Committee, or the Mayor, as the case may be. And no suit shall be brought, or information laid as aforesaid against any member of the Council, or auditor, except by order of such Council; nor shall any similar proceeding be taken against any officer of the Council except on the order of the Council, or of the Mayor, nor against any other person, except upon the order of the Council, or the Mayor, or the By-law Committee. And no such suit shall be directed to be brought, nor shall any information be directed to be laid as aforesaid, except on an express resolution of the Council, in any case where the bringing of such suit or the laying of such information will be adverse to any previous direction by such Council, or where on the trial or hearing of any such suit or information, the same shall have been dismissed on the merits: Provided that in any case the conduct or prosecution of any suit or information may, on order of the Council, be entrusted to an attorney.

Part II.

Collection and Enforcement of Rates—Times and mode of collection.

Rates under section 164 of the 31st Vic. No. 12—How collected.

1. All rates levied or authorised to be levied under the provision of section 164 of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and for the purposes mentioned in the said section, may be collected by half-yearly instalments. Each such instalment shall, as to every such rate, and every such instalment thereof, be held to be due and payable on and after such days as the Council shall by resolution appoint at the time of making or imposing such rate.

Special rates.

2. All rates levied or imposed by the Council under sections 165, 166, and 167 of the "Municipalities Act of 1867," and for the purposes mentioned in the said section, or under the provisions of any of said sections, or for any of the purposes mentioned therein, shall be collected in such manner, and shall be held to be due and payable on and after such day or days as the Council may by resolution at the time of making or imposing such rates or any of them have appointed.

Rates to be paid, &c.

3. All persons liable to pay rates shall pay the amount thereof within the time prescribed by the said Act into the office of the Council Clerk during office hours, that is to say, on every Wednesday evening from seven o'clock to half-past eight o'clock, and from half-past two o'clock to half-past four o'clock on every Saturday afternoon, or such other day or days as the Council may decide, public, Government, and Bank holidays excepted.

Defaulters.

4. It shall be the duty of the Council Clerk to furnish the Mayor with a list of the names of all persons whose rates are unpaid at the expiration of the times fixed for payment of the same as aforesaid.

Enforcement of distress—Mayor to enforce payment.

5. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to lay such list before the Council, and the Council shall cause such defaulters to be sued for the amount of such rates in a court of competent jurisdiction, or cause distress warrants to issue against all such persons, and cause such warrants to be enforced.

Bailiff.

6. The Bailiff shall be appointed by resolution of the Council, and shall be at any time removable by a like resolution.

7. The Bailiff shall find two sureties to the satisfaction of the Mayor to the extent of twenty-five pounds each, for the faithful performance of his duty.

8. It shall be the duty of the Bailiff to make all levies by distress for the recovery of rates in the manner hereinafter provided.

9. All levies or distresses shall be made under warrant in the form of Schedule A hereto, under the hand of the Mayor or any Alderman who may for the time being be duly authorised to perform the duties of that office.

Distress and sale.

10. If the sum for which any such distress shall have been made shall not be paid, with costs as hereinafter provided, on or before the expiration of five days, the Bailiff shall sell the goods so distrained, or a sufficient portion thereof, by public auction, either on the premises or at such other place within the Borough as the said Bailiff may think proper to remove them to for such purpose, and shall pay over the surplus (if any) that may remain after deducting the amount of the sum distrained for, and costs, as hereinafter provided, to the owner of the goods so sold on demand of such surplus by such owner.

Inventory.

11. At the time of making a distress the Bailiff shall make out a written inventory in the form of Schedule B hereto, which inventory shall be delivered to the occupant of the land or premises or the owner of the goods so distrained, or to some person on his or her behalf resident at the place where the distress shall be made, and in case there shall be no person at such place with whom such inventory can be left as aforesaid, then such inventory shall be posted on some conspicuous part of the land or premises on which the distress is made; and the Bailiff shall give a copy of the inventory to the ratepayer on demand, at any time within one month after making such distress.

Goods may be impounded.

12. The Bailiff, on making a distress as aforesaid, may impound, or otherwise secure the goods or chattels so distrained, of what nature or kind soever, in such place or places, or in such part of the land or premises chargeable with rates, as shall be most fit and convenient for this purpose; and it shall be lawful for any person whomsoever, after the expiration of the five days hereinbefore mentioned, to come and go to and from such place or part of the said land or premises where such goods or chattels shall be impounded and secured as aforesaid in order to view and buy, and in order to carry off and remove the same on account of the purchaser thereof.

Owner may direct order of sale.

13. The owner of any goods or chattels so distrained upon may, at his or her option, direct and specify the order in which they shall be successively sold, and the said goods or chattels shall in such case be put up for sale according to such direction.

Proceeds of distress.

14. The Bailiff shall hand over to the Council Clerk all proceeds of every such distress within forty-eight (48) hours after having received the same.

Costs.

15. There shall be payable to the Bailiff, for the use of the Council, for every levy and distress made under these By-laws, the costs and charges in the Schedule hereunto annexed marked C.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE A.

Warrant of distress.

I, , Mayor of the Borough of , do hereby authorise you, , the Bailiff of the said Municipality, to distrain the goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of , situate at , for , being the amount of rates due to the said Borough, to the day of , for the said dwelling-house (or land or premises as the case may be), and to proceed thereon for the recovery of the said rates, according to the law.

Dated hi day of , 18 .

Mayor.

SCHEDULE B.

Inventory.

I have this day, in virtue of the warrant under the hand of the Mayor of the Borough of , dated , distrained the following goods and chattels in the dwelling-house (or in and upon the land and premises) of , situate at within the said Borough, for being the amount of rates due to the said Borough to the day of .

Dated this day of , 18 .

Bailiff.

SCHEDULE C.

Costs.

	s.	d.
For every warrant of distress	2	0
For serving every warrant and making levy where sum is not more than £20	2	0
Above that sum, in addition for every £1	0	1
For making and serving copy of inventory	2	0
For man in possession, each day or part of a day	5	0
For sale, commission, and delivery of goods, per pound on proceeds of the sale	1	0

PART III.

Streets and Public Places—Public Health and Decency—Streets, &c.

New roads to be reported upon.

1. No new public road, street, way, park, or other place proposed to be dedicated to the public shall be taken under the charge and management of the Council until after such road, street, way, or park shall have been examined by the Committee for Works and reported on to the Council by such Committee.

Plans of proposed new road, &c., to be adopted.

2. Whenever any proprietor or proprietors of land within the said Borough shall open any road, street, or way, or lay out any park or other place for public use or recreation, through, or upon such land, and shall be desirous that the Council shall undertake the care and management of such road, street, way, park, or other place, he or they shall furnish the Council with a plan or plans, signed by himself or themselves, showing clearly the position and extent of such road, street, way, or park, or other place, as aforesaid.

Dedication of new roads, &c.

3. If the Council shall determine to take charge of any such road, way, or other place as aforesaid, the plan or plans, so signed as aforesaid, shall be preserved as a record or records of the Council, and the proprietor or proprietors aforesaid shall execute such further instrument dedicating such road, way, park, or place to public use or recreation as aforesaid as may be considered necessary by the Committee of Works or General Purposes; and such further instrument of dedication shall also be preserved as a record of the Council.

Committee for Works to fix street levels, &c.

4. The Committee for Works, or any officer or person acting under the supervision of such Committee, shall be subject to such orders as shall from time to time be made by the Council in that behalf, and shall lay out and fix the levels of all public roads, streets, and ways within the Borough, and the carriage and foot ways thereof; and it shall be the duty of such Committee, officer, or person, to place posts at the corners of intersections of any such public roads and streets, and of the carriage-ways and footpaths of such roads and streets, wherever the same may be considered necessary or desirable by the Council: Provided that there shall be no change of level in any such public road, street, or way, until the same shall have been submitted to and adopted by the Council, as hereinafter directed.

Change of street levels.

5. Wherever it may be deemed necessary to alter the level of any such public road, street, or way as aforesaid, the Committee for Works shall cause a plan and sections showing the proposed cuttings to be exhibited at the Council Chamber for fourteen days for the information and inspection of ratepayers; and shall notify by advertisement in some newspaper circulating in the Borough that such plan is so open to inspection. At a subsequent meeting of the Council the said plan and section shall, if adopted, be signed by the Mayor, or Chairman, and the proposer and seconder of the motion for such adoption, and countersigned by the Council Clerk. And such plan and section so signed and countersigned, shall be a record of the Council.

No turf, gravel, &c., to be removed from streets without permission.

6. Any person who shall form, dig, or open any drain or sewer, or remove, or cause to be removed, any turf clay, sand, soil, gravel, stone, or other material, in or from any part of the carriage or foot way of any street or other public place within the said Borough without leave first had and obtained from the Council, or who shall wantonly break up or otherwise damage any such carriage or foot way, shall on conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound. That every owner or occupier upon whose land or premises are found growing any weeds known as Bathurst burr, Scotch thistle, sweetbriar, or other noisome weeds, shall on being required by the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other officer of the Council, cause the same to be destroyed, failing which shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding (£2) two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Holes to be enclosed.

7. Any person or persons who shall dig or cause to be dug or made any hole, or leave or cause to be left any hole adjoining or near to any street or public place within the said Borough, for the purpose of making any vault or vaults, or the foundation or foundations to any house or other building, or for any purpose whatsoever, or shall erect or pull down any building, and shall not forthwith enclose the same, and keep the same enclosed in a good and sufficient manner, to the satisfaction of the Committee for Works of the said Borough, or shall keep up or cause to be kept up and continued any such enclosure for any time which shall be longer than absolutely necessary in the opinion of the said Committee, and shall not place lights upon each side of the said enclosure, shall forfeit and pay for every such refusal or neglect any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Open spaces and steps adjoining the footways to be enclosed under penalty.

8. Every owner or occupier of any house, building, or land within the said Borough, having an entrance area, garden, or other open space, or any vacant building lot, or waterhole, or excavated space adjoining the footway of any street or public place in such Borough, shall protect and guard the same by good and sufficient rails, fences, or other enclosures, so as to prevent danger to persons passing and repassing; and on failure thereof every such owner or occupier shall, as often as he shall be convicted of such offence, forfeit and pay any sum not being less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds. And every owner or occupier as aforesaid who shall fail to erect such rails, fences, or other enclosures as aforesaid, within seven days after any such conviction as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

9. When any road, street, or lane has been formed and the footpath put in order, the owners of all houses, or other structures abutting thereon, shall so arrange the roofs of such structures, by spouting or otherwise, as shall prevent the rain from flowing therefrom on to such pathway; and any owner or occupier who shall refuse or neglect to carry out this By-law shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, after due notice given, any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Wells to be covered over—Penalty.

10. Every person who shall have a well situated between his or her dwelling-house or the appurtenances thereof and any road, street, or footway, within the limits of the said Borough, or at the side of, or in any yard, or place open or exposed to such road, street, or footway, shall cause such well to be securely and permanently fastened over; and if any person having such well as aforesaid shall fail to cover over and secure the same within twenty-four hours after notice in writing shall have been given to him, or to her, by any officer of the said Council, or shall have left for such person at his or her usual or last known place of abode, or on the said premises, shall on conviction forfeit and pay the sum of ten shillings, and for every day after such notice that such well shall remain open or uncovered contrary to the provisions hereof, that person shall be deemed guilty of a separate offence against this By-law.

Temporary stoppage of traffic for repairs, &c.

11. The Committee for Works, or any officer, or person acting under the authority of such Committee, may at any time cause the traffic of any street, lane, or thoroughfare, or any portion thereof, to be stopped for the purpose of repairing the same, or for any necessary purpose; and any person or persons offending against this By-law, either by travelling on such street, lane, or thoroughfare, or by removing or destroying any obstruction that may be placed thereon for the purpose of suspending the traffic, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence.

Entrances to public roads to have watertables kept free from obstruction.

12. Where an entrance has been made from any land by the occupier, tenant, or owner thereof to any public road within the Municipality, and the traffic caused by such entrance crosses the watertable and footpath of such public road, the occupier, tenant, or owner of any such land from which such entrance is made shall keep the said watertable and footpath for a reasonable distance on each side; clear of all obstructions failing to do the same he or she shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five pounds for every such offence, in addition to the cost of clearing such watertable and footpath as aforesaid. The owner or occupier of any property having an entrance for vehicles across the footway into his or her premises shall at his or her own cost put down cube sets, or other substantial material on such crossing, to the satisfaction of the Council; and where such owner or occupier shall fail to put down such cube sets or other material within fourteen days after receiving notice so to do from the overseer of work, the Council may have the work done at his cost, and recover the same in the usual way.

Prevention of nuisances.

13. Any person about to erect a closet shall, before commencing such work, give to the Council Clerk, seven days' notice in writing of his intention and of the proposed position of such closet, and in default thereof, or in case of his commencing such work without such notice being given, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds or less than ten shillings.

14. No closet shall be erected except in such position as shall be approved by the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other officer appointed by the Council.

15. Every closet shall be built with walls 8 feet high, and shall not be less than 3 feet 6 inches wide and 4 feet 6 inches long, and shall be provided with a door capable of being fastened from the inside, and shall have ventilating holes 4½ inches wide.

16. When two or more closets adjoin each other, there shall be a brick or stone dividing wall of not less than 4½ inches in thickness between every two closets, and each wall shall extend from the floor to the roof so as to effect a complete separation.

17. A separate closet shall be provided for every tenant, and a breach of this By-law shall make the owners or occupiers of any premises upon which there shall be a joint closet liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

18. In schools, or in factories, or other places of business, where a number of persons exceeding twelve shall reside or be occupied or employed, one pan shall be provided for every twelve persons, with a capacity of not less than one cubic foot or more than two cubic feet, and separate closets shall be provided for each sex, penalty same as No. 13.

19. If any alteration shall be requisite in the opinion of the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer appointed by the Council in that behalf for preserving public health, or in the case of any existing closet, the owner or occupier of such premises shall receive seven days' notice to remove or alter the same, and if he fail to do so, and the Council shall adjudge such closet to be either injurious to the health or opposed to decency by exposure or otherwise, the same shall be altered by such Inspector of Nuisances or other officer, and the cost of such alteration shall be paid for by the owner, and the cost of such shall be recovered in any Court of Petty Sessions.

20. The place of deposit for night-soil shall be in such locality as may be from time to time determined upon by the Council and approved by the Governor in Council, and no night-soil shall be deposited in any other locality within the Municipality except as allowed by By-laws 27 and 28.

21. No person or persons shall be at liberty, without the permission of the Council, or the Inspector of Nuisances acting under instructions from such Council to bring into or carry night-soil on his or her premises brought from elsewhere, nor shall any person or persons be allowed to cart or convey any night-soil through any of the streets of the Borough of Enfield, without the consent of the said Council; and any person committing a breach of this By-law shall forfeit and pay for the first offence a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than twenty shillings, and for the second and every subsequent offence a penalty not exceeding ten pounds nor less than two pounds.

22. Unless otherwise provided by the Council, all night-soil shall be removed from all closets by the servants of or Contractors with the Council in watertight covered vehicles, between the hours of twelve (12) midnight and five (5) o'clock in the morning.

23. The Inspector of Nuisances or other persons appointed by the Council may visit and inspect any premises, or do any work authorised by the Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875, on all days except Sundays and public holidays, between the hours of ten (10) o'clock in the morning and four (4) o'clock in the evening.

24. All night-soil shall be removed not less than once in each week.

25. All closets shall be supplied with one or more iron pans to be approved of by the Council, and shall be kept in proper order to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Nuisances, and any breach of this By-law shall carry a penalty of not less than five shillings nor more than one pound.

26. After the expiration of three months from date of passing these By-laws no person or persons shall be permitted to have on their premises any open closets or cesspits for the deposit of fœcal matter, and any person or persons allowing any such closets or cesspits to remain after receiving twenty-eight days' notice to remove the same shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound, and after such conviction, if not removed within a further period of fourteen days, shall upon conviction forfeit a further sum of not less than five shillings and not more than forty shillings for every day that the same shall remain unaltered or unremoved.

27. No person shall be permitted to cover up or cause to be covered up any existing cesspit with earth or any other material prior to giving notice to the Inspector of Nuisances until the same shall have been emptied to the satisfaction of the Council or officer acting on their behalf, any person offending against this By-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

28. Any person allowing night-soil from any closet to fall into any street, right-of-way, water channel, gutter, creek, river, or reservoir, or in any other public place shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

29. If at any time the cesspit in any premises shall overflow or cease to be water-tight, the owner or occupier shall within twenty-four hours give notice to the Inspector of Nuisances, otherwise such owner or occupier shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

30. The Council may recover and the owner or occupier of the premises shall pay such sum for the emptying of cesspits, earth pans, or other receptacles as may be decided upon from time to time by resolution of the Council.

31. The owner or occupier of any premises within the Municipality or any other person who shall have or erect upon his premises any closet otherwise than in accordance with these By-laws, or who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the provisions of any of the preceding By-laws, or who shall commit any breach thereof shall (in cases where no special penalty is provided) forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

32. The Inspector of Nuisances, so far as relates to these By-laws, and in all other cases the said Inspector of Nuisances or any other officer duly appointed by the Council, shall be the person to see the foregoing By-laws carried into effect and to institute and prosecute all legal proceedings thereunder.

33. All words occurring in these By-laws and which also occur in the Nuisances Prevention Act of 1875, shall have the like meaning assigned to them as are provided in the 4th section of the same Act.

Public Health.

Houses to be purified.

34. If, upon the certificate of any duly qualified medical practitioner, it appears to the Council that any house or part thereof or the premises occupied in connection therewith within the limits of the said Borough is in such filthy or unwholesome condition that the health of any person or persons is or may be liable to be affected or endangered thereby, and that the whitewashing, cleaning, purifying, or fumigating of any house or part thereof or the premises occupied in connection therewith would tend to prevent or check infectious or contagious diseases, the said Council shall give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of the said house or of such part thereof or the premises occupied in connection therewith to whitewash, cleanse, purify, or fumigate the same as the case may require; and if the person to whom notice is so given shall fail to comply therewith within the time specified in the said notice he or she shall be liable to a penalty of not less than forty shillings nor more than ten pounds: Provided that such person shall be liable as for a separate offence for every day during which such house or part thereof or such premises shall remain uncleansed or unfumigated; provided also that no such penalties for offences on successive days shall collectively amount to any greater sum than fifty pounds.

Inspection of premises.

35. Upon the representation of any householder that the house, premises, yards, closets, drains, ashpits, or hog-styles of the neighbouring or adjoining premises are a nuisance or offensive the Inspector of Nuisances or any other person appointed by the Council shall make an inspection of the premises complained of, and the officer of the Council shall have full power, without any other authority than this By-law, to go upon such premises, and if such premises shall be found to be a nuisance or otherwise offensive notice in writing shall be given to the proprietor or resident of such premises that if, within forty-eight hours after the service of such notice, the nuisance shall not be removed the Council may by their Inspector cause the same to be removed, the proprietor, tenant, or occupant of the aforesaid premises shall upon conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, in addition to the cost of such removal where it shall have been done by the Council.

Loitering.

36. All persons standing or loitering upon any of the carriage-ways, footways, or other public places in the Borough of Enfield, to the inconvenience of passers by, or in any way interrupting the traffic, who shall not discontinue to do so upon being required by any officer or servant of the Council of the said Borough, or by any police officer, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds nor less than ten shillings.

Building notices.

37. Every person before commencing to erect any house, building, or fence, in any thoroughfare or street in this Borough, shall give notice of his intention in writing to the Borough Council, failing which he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings nor less than five shillings.

Part IV.

Noisome and offensive trades.

No noisome or offensive trades to be carried on to injury of inhabitants.

1. No person shall carry on any noisome or offensive trade within the said Borough, so as to injure or be a nuisance as hereinafter stated, to the inhabitants thereof.

Definition of noisome and offensive trades.

2. Any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, in the conducting, following, or carrying on of which, or in consequence of, or in connection therewith, or from the premises where the same is conducted, followed, or carried on, any gas, vapour, effluvia, or smoke shall arise, be formed or emitted or shall come forth which shall be calculated to injure or be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the said Borough, or any of them, shall be considered a noisome and offensive trade within the meaning of these By-laws.

Complaint.—Inquire and report.—Orders of Council thereon.—Notice to discontinue, &c.—Penalty.

3. Upon complaint in writing by any householder that any noisome or offensive trade is being so followed, conducted, or carried on in the vicinity of his or her residence or property as to injure his or her health, or the health of any member of his or her family, or to be a nuisance to such householder, the Inspector of Nuisances, or any other person or persons appointed by the Council, shall make an inspection of the premises whereon such trade is alleged to be so conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, and of the premises or property of the complainant, and shall inquire into the grounds of such complaint, and shall report thereon to the said Council. And if the said Council shall on the consideration of such report, and after any such further inquiry as may be deemed necessary (if any), be of opinion that the said complaint is well founded, and that any manufacture, trade, calling, or operation so complained of and so conducted, followed, or carried on as aforesaid, is a noisome and offensive trade within the meaning of these By-laws, notice shall be given to the person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation to cease and discontinue the same within such reasonable time not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days after the delivery of such notice as the said Council may direct, or so to conduct, follow, or carry on his or her or their manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as that within such reasonable time as aforesaid, the same shall wholly and permanently cease to be noisome and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, either to the said complainant or to any other resident within the said Borough. And if such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation shall not be discontinued as aforesaid, or shall not be so conducted as that it shall wholly cease to be noisome and inoffensive as aforesaid within the time named in such notice as aforesaid, then the person or persons conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation shall for the first offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than forty shillings nor more than five pounds; for a second offence a sum of not less than five pounds nor more than twenty-five pounds; and for a third an every subsequent offence a sum of not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Mode of proceeding when noisome and offensive trade is about to be introduced.—Penalty.

4. The like proceedings shall be taken as aforesaid whenever there shall be a complaint as aforesaid that any manufacture, trade or calling, or operation is about to be commenced or entered upon which is likely to prove noisome and offensive within the meaning of these By-laws, save and except that the notice to be given as aforesaid shall be given to the person or persons about to commence or enter upon such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, and shall require him, her, or them not to commence or enter upon the same, or to take such measures as shall effectually prevent the same from becoming noisome and offensive, within the meaning of these By-laws, to any resident within the Borough. And any person who shall in any case commence, enter upon, or continue any such

manufacture, trade, calling, or operation so that the same shall be in any way noisome and offensive, within the meaning of these By-laws, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum of not less than ten pounds nor more than fifty pounds.

Service of notice —Liabilities.

5. Service of any notice as aforesaid upon the person apparently conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation, or upon the person apparently for the time being in charge or having the control of any premises or land wherein or whereon any such manufacture trade, calling, or operation is being conducted, followed, or carried on, or is about to be commenced or entered upon, or at the last known place of abode of such person, shall be good and sufficient service of such notice for all the purposes of these By-laws. And every person who shall be actually engaged in superintending, directing, or managing, or who shall be in any other way actually engaged or employed in any such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation as aforesaid, shall be liable to be regarded and treated as a person conducting, following, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, calling, or operation within the meaning and for all purposes of these By-laws.

Part V.

Fee for opening footpaths to lay pipes, &c.

1. That a uniform charge of five shillings be made in every case where, for laying gas, water, or sewerage pipes, or any other purpose, the kerbing, asphalting, or paving of any foothpath within the Borough, or any roadway within the Borough requires to be cut into, broken, or disturbed; that permission to be first obtained in writing from the Council Clerk for the time being, and the said fee of five shillings to be paid before any such work is commenced, the Council undertaking the repair of such kerbing, asphalting, paving, or roadway; that a uniform charge of ten shillings be made in every case where for building or other purposes it is necessary to cart material over the kerbing, asphalting, or paving, a width of not more than eight feet, that permission be first obtained from the Council Clerk, for the time being, and the said ten shillings be paid before such carting is commenced, the Council undertaking the proper repair of such kerbing, asphalting, or paving. Any person failing to comply with any of the provisions of this By-law, shall upon conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding forty shillings, in addition to the fees herein imposed.

2. Any person who shall cast any dead animal, or any animal with intent to drown the same into any public water-course, sewer, or water-hole, or who shall suffer slops, or suds to flow from his or her premises into any water-course or water-hole, or who shall permit or suffer any such slops or suds to flow from his or her premises over any of the footways, or streets of the Borough, shall on conviction forfeit any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Proprietors of private drains, &c., to repair and cleanse same.

3. All drains or sewers communicating with any public drain or sewer shall from time to time be repaired and cleansed under the inspection and direction of the Council, at the charges of the occupants of the houses, buildings, lands, and premises to which the said private sewers or drains shall respectively belong; and in case any person shall neglect to repair and cleanse, or cause any such private drain or sewer to be repaired or cleansed, according to the direction of the said Council, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Drains for discharging surface water from land.

4. Every owner or occupier of land in, adjoining to, or near any street, if such land shall be so situated that surface or storm water from or upon the same shall overflow, or shall tend naturally, if not otherwise discharged, to overflow any footpath of said street, shall within seven days after service of notice by the Council for that purpose, construct and lay from such point on such land being near to the footway, as shall be specified in such notice by plan appended or otherwise, and higher in level than the bottom of the channel at the outer edge of the footway nearest to the said land, and through, under, and transversely to the footway such covered drain or trunk as and subject to the inspection of the Council or its proper officers; and in default of compliance with any such notice within the period aforesaid, or with the provisions of this section, such owner or occupier shall forfeit any payment not exceeding five pounds. And if within seven days after such conviction, such owner or occupier shall still have failed to comply with such notice or be otherwise in default as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than one pound nor more than ten pounds; and for every further such offence he shall forfeit and pay any sum not less than two pounds nor more than twenty pounds. And every such owner or occupier who shall still have made default as aforesaid, for more than seven days after such second or any future conviction, shall be held guilty of a further offence within the meaning of this section.

Preventing and extinguishing fires.

Fire or combustible materials.

5. Every person who shall place or knowingly permit to be placed in any house, yard, workshop, out offices, or other premises, fire, gunpowder, or combustible, or inflammable materials of any kind in such a manner as to endanger contiguous buildings, shall on conviction for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds, and shall forthwith remove such fire, gunpowder, or combustible, or inflammable materials, and every such person who shall suffer any such fire, gunpowder, or combustible, or inflammable materials to remain as aforesaid, for twenty-four hours after any such conviction shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Inflammable fences, &c.

6. Every person who shall erect any fence or brushwood, bushes, or other inflammable material, or who shall make or place any stack of hay, corn, straw, or other produce, or place as or for covering of any such stack any inflammable material so as to endanger contiguous buildings or properties, or any trees, shrubs, or other produce of such properties, or any chattels in or upon such buildings or properties, shall forfeit on conviction for every such offence a penalty of not less than one pound nor more than five pounds; and shall also remove such fence, stack or covering, within a reasonable time after such conviction as aforesaid, failing which such person shall be deemed guilty of a further offence against this By-law.

Blasting rock, &c.—No rock to be blasted without notice to the Council Clerk.

7. Any person who shall be desirous of blasting any rock or other substance within 100 yards of any street or public place or dwelling house in the said Borough shall give notice in writing twenty-four hours previously to the Council Clerk, who shall appoint a time when the same may take place and shall give such other directions as he may deem necessary for the public safety; and if any person shall blast or cause to be blasted any rock, shale, or other substance within the limits aforesaid without giving such notice or shall not conform to the directions given to him by the said Council Clerk, he or she shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not less than five pounds nor more than twenty pounds.

Vehicles to carry lights after dark.

8. Every carriage, cart, dray, buggy, or other wheeled vehicle, usually drawn by horses, which shall be in or upon any street, thoroughfare, or public place within the said Borough earlier than in the day time within one hour before sunrise or later in the night than one hour after sunset shall have attached to it one or more sufficient lights which shall be kept burning conspicuously in order to prevent collisions or accidents. Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this By-law shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than five shillings.

Walking pace to be maintained in turning corners of streets.

9. No person riding or driving within the Borough shall allow his or her horse or horses to go out of a walking pace whilst turning any of the street corners, nor whilst passing over crossings at the intersection of streets within the said Borough. Any person so offending shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one pound nor less than five shillings.

Breaking in horses, &c.

10. Any person or persons who shall, in any street, road, or public place within the said Borough, furiously or carelessly drive any horse, mare, or gelding to or from any public watering place, creek, or river, or pasturage, or elsewhere, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding forty shillings.

Trees in streets.

11. The Council shall have power to plant trees, shrubs, flowers, and other plants, as may be determined in any public street, road, or way within the Borough; and any person or persons wilfully injuring or destroying any of such trees, shrubs, or flowers, or any railing, fence, or thing protecting the same, shall on conviction, forfeit and pay a penalty of not more than ten pounds nor less than one pound in addition to the value of such tree, railing, fence, or thing so injured.

Rain not to be carried on to footpaths.

12. It shall not be lawful for any person whomsoever to allow to fall or to carry by means of pipes, gutters, or other contrivances, any rainwater from the roof of his or her premises or house upon any of the footways of any street or public place within the Borough; and any owner or occupier of any such house or premises who shall neglect or refuse to remedy or remove any such pipes, gutters, or contrivances when required to do so by any officer of the Council, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay for the first offence any sum not exceeding ten shillings, and for every subsequent offence any sum not less than ten shillings nor more than five pounds: Provided that the owner or occupier of any house or premises may, by means of pipes laid under the surface of such footways, and laid down to the

satisfaction and under the superintendence of the Overseer of Works or other officer acting in his behalf, convey any such rainwater into the gutter adjoining the nearest footway.

Obstructing public pathways.

13. If the owner or occupier of any land situate on the side of any street or road in this Borough shall permit any tree, shrub, or plant, kept for ornament or otherwise, to overhang any footpath or footway, on the side of such street or road, and on demand made by the Council shall not cut, lop, or cause to be lopped, all such trees, shrubs, or plants to the height of 10 feet at the least, the said Council, by their servants, labourers, or workmen, may cut or cause to be cut or lopped all such overhanging trees, plants, or shrubs, and remove or burn any such trees, plants, or shrubs, so cut or lopped, without being deemed a trespasser or trespassers.

Wilful trespass.

14. Every person who shall wilfully let in or knowingly suffer to enter upon the reserves of public recreation grounds any animal or animals without due authority, shall be deemed guilty of wilful trespass, and shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds nor less than two pounds.

Penalty for destroying boundary marks, &c.

15. Any person pulling down, destroying, defacing, or injuring any marks, or other erection thereon, without the authority of the Council, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding ten pounds nor less than one pound.

Exhibitions, &c., to be licensed.

16. No exhibition other than exhibitions licensed by the Colonial Secretary, under the provisions of the Act 14 Victoria No 23, or exhibitions of a temporary character specially provided for, shall be held or kept for hire or profit within the said Municipality nor shall any bowling alley, skittle alley, dancing saloon, or other place of public amusement other than a place licensed as aforesaid, or a place for temporary amusement, be used as such for hire or profit within the said Municipality, unless or until permission, in writing, be granted by the Mayor. Any person offending against this By-law shall forfeit and pay any penalty not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound.

No exhibition, &c., on Sundays, &c.

17. No such exhibition or place of amusement as aforesaid shall be held or kept open, or used for the purpose of such public amusement on Sundays, Christmas Day, or Good Friday, and every person offending against this By-law, shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five pounds nor less than one pound for every such offence.

Passed by the Municipal Council of the Borough of Enfield, this tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

(L.S) KENNETH MATHESON,
Mayor.

EDWARD A. PYMAN,
Council Clerk.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1894.

[6d.]

[*Gazette*, 1 November, 1894.]

1894.
(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT OF 1873 AND AMENDMENT ACTS OF 1886 AND 1890.

(BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 36 Vic. No. 14, sec. 15.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 9th October, 1894.

METROPOLITAN TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws, made by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners under the "Public Vehicles Regulation Acts, 1873-1890," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Acts.

JAMES N. BRUNKER.

THE Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, empowered under the provisions of the Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1873 and the Public Vehicles Regulation Act Amendment Acts of 1886 and 1890, do, by virtue of the authority vested in them by the said Acts, hereby make alterations and repeals in and of the By-laws under the said Acts, confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, on the 18th September, 1889, and certain additional By-laws, such alterations and repeals and additional By-laws being hereunder particularly set forth :—

By-laws 5, 6, 8, 27, and 40 of the By-laws passed by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners on the 31st July, 1889, and published in the Government Gazette of date the 18th September, 1889, are hereby repealed, and the By-laws hereunder written numbered respectively 5, 6, 8, 27, and 40 are substituted in lieu thereof respectively.

By-law No. 37 of the said By-laws of the 31st July, 1889, is hereby repealed.

Schedules B, C, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, to the said By-laws of the 31st July, 1889, are hereby repealed, and the following Schedules marked respectively B, C, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, substituted in lieu thereof respectively.

5. Licenses for public vehicles, drivers, or conductors shall be in the form provided in Schedule B, for each such license respectively, or to the like effect, and no driver shall be at liberty to drive any other kind of vehicle than that specified in such license.

6. Every license granted under these By-laws shall be under the Common Seal of the Commissioners, and under the hand of the Chairman of the Board, or of the Chairman of the meeting at which such license shall have been granted, and also under the hand of the Registrar, and shall be, unless cancelled or suspended as hereinafter provided, in force from the date of such license up to and including the 31st day of January in the year next ensuing; and no such license shall include more than one public vehicle or one person: Provided that if by accident or otherwise any public vehicle shall become unfit for use, it shall be lawful for the owner thereof, during such reasonable time as it shall be undergoing repair, to substitute another vehicle therefor, but such substituted vehicle shall in all respects be subject to these By-laws, and the owner as well as the person using it shall be liable for any non-compliance with these By-laws. In order to entitle an owner to the benefit of the above provision, he shall give notice in writing to the Registrar of his desire to substitute a vehicle as aforesaid, stating the cause of his being compelled to do so, and the period during which it will be necessary to ply the same; and no such substitute shall be used until it shall have been inspected and approved of by the inspector, or for a longer period than fixed by a permit license in the form of Schedule C hereto, or to the like effect, under the hand of the Registrar, and delivered to the owner.

A permit license may also be granted in respect of any vehicle or to any driver or conductor for any period not exceeding one month, and such vehicle and the driver or conductor thereof shall in all respects be subject to these By-laws in the same manner as if licensed, as before provided.

8. Licenses may be renewed, provided that the applicant for such renewal shall have conducted himself and his business creditably and satisfactorily; and every person desirous of renewing a license as an owner, driver, or conductor, shall sign and leave with the Registrar a form of requisition at least thirty days before expiration of the license, and every renewal license must be taken up on or before the 31st day of January in each year.

27. No owner, driver, or conductor shall, whilst acting as driver or conductor, wilfully or negligently do or cause any damage to the person or property of anyone, or be guilty of any breach of the peace, misconduct, or misbehaviour, or be intoxicated, or make use of any threatening, obscene, abusive, or insulting language, or by act behave in an insulting, threatening, or abusive manner; and no driver shall cruelly beat, ill-treat, over-drive, abuse, or torture any horse in his charge, but shall at all times be sober and careful in the discharge of his duties.

40. No licensed driver or conductor shall demand more than the legal fare fixed by these By-laws. If any person pay the driver or conductor by demand any sum exceeding the legal fare, he may recover the sum paid in excess, and the driver or conductor shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds for every such exaction.

NEW CLAUSES.

37. The owner of every licensed carriage or cab must provide for the driver at least two clean and unfolded copies of a ticket containing a table of the fares payable for the hire of public vehicles, number of vehicle, owner's name and residence, in the form given in Schedule J, printed in clear and legible characters,

77. The licenses now in force shall continue to be good and in force until and inclusive of the 31st day of January, 1895, subject to liability of forfeiture, cancellation, or suspension in case of breach of any of the By-laws.

78. Omnibuses plying through Newtown to Circular Quay on Sundays and Holidays shall have the same line of road and shall perform the journey between Newtown Bridge and Circular Quay in the same time as shown in Schedule O for Kingston 'buses.

79. The Metropolitan Transit Commissioners may employ any licensed auctioneer to sell by public auction, in lots to be arranged by such auctioneer, all unclaimed articles found in public vehicles, after the expiration of three months from the finding of such articles.

Cash must be paid on the fall of the hammer; in case of any dispute at any such sale or in case of neglect to pay cash as aforesaid, the auctioneer shall at once submit any article the subject of such dispute or non-payment for fresh bidding.

Fourteen days' notice of any sale of unclaimed articles must be given by advertisement in some daily newspaper published in Sydney, and the number and description of articles to be sold shall be stated in such advertisement.

80. No driver shall use any contrivance for fixing the top rods of brougham cabs so that the passenger cannot at any time have complete control over the opening and closing of the doors irrespective of the driver.

SCHEDULE B.

Form of License.

This is to certify that is hereby licensed to a certain No. (or that a vehicle No. owned by of is hereby licensed) within the Police District of Sydney, from the date hereof to and inclusive of the thirty-first day of January next, subject nevertheless to all and every the Acts, By-laws, Rules, and Regulations in force relating to public vehicles and licensees.

Given under the Common Seal of the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners at Sydney, this day of , in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and .

Chairman.
Registrar and Chief Inspector.

Build
Colour
Lining
Name
Stand
Line of Road

SCHEDULE C.

Permit License.

This is to certify that is hereby granted permission to

within the Police District of Sydney, from the date hereof to the day of , subject to all and every the Act, By-laws, Rules, and Regulations in force relating to public vehicles.

Given under the Common Seal of the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners at Sydney, this day of , in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and .

Registrar and Chief Inspector.

SCHEDULE H.

License Fees.

	On and after 1st January in each year.	On and after 1st April in each year.	On and after 1st July in each year.	On and after 1st October in each year.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Omnibuses ..... each	5 0 0	3 15 0	2 10 0	1 5 0
Omnibus cars, otherwise termed waggonettes ..... ,,	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Hackney carriages.. ,,	3 0 0	2 5 0	1 10 0	0 15 0
Cabs ..... ,,	1 10 0	1 2 6	0 15 0	0 7 6
Vans, carts, and drays..... ,,	1 0 0	0 15 0	0 10 0	0 5 0

Drivers of cabs, carriages, and omnibuses on and after 1st January in each year ..... 10s.
Ditto, on and after 1st July in each year ..... 5s.
Conductors, yearly..... 5s.
Drivers of vans, yearly ..... 5s.

SCHEDULE J.

Cab and Carriage Fares.

No.
Owner
Residence

By Regulation No. 37 the owner of every carriage must provide for the driver a printed ticket containing the fares, the number of the vehicle, and the owner's name and address.

See that the number corresponds with that on the vehicle.

Keep this ticket. In case of complaint apply to Metropolitan Transit Commissioners' Office, 153, Phillip-street, Sydney.

Rates and fares to be paid for any cab or carriage within the limits of this By-law in the City and Police District of Sydney:—

	£	s.	d.
For a cab, for any time not exceeding one quarter of an hour, to carry two passengers if required by the hirer	0	1	0
For every subsequent quarter of an hour or part thereof	0	1	0
But if engaged for more than one hour, then to be paid at the rate of nine pence for every additional quarter of an hour or part thereof.			
For a hackney carriage, for any time not exceeding one half hour, to carry five persons if required by hirer	0	2	6
For every subsequent quarter of an hour or part thereof	0	1	3

But if engaged for more than one hour, then the fare to be paid at the rate of one shilling and three half-pence for every additional quarter of an hour or part thereof.

If the vehicle is discharged at any place that is beyond the following boundaries, viz., a straight line drawn from the undermentioned places to each succeeding one in the order in which they are placed, viz.:—

Double Bay Wharf;
Old South Head Road, at Ocean-street;
Randwick and Bunnerong Roads, at toll-bar;
Botany Road, at M'Evoy-street;
King-street, at Church-street, Newtown;
George-street, at Church-street, Camperdown;
Abattoir Road, at Crescent-street, Balmain;

the driver thereof shall be entitled to his ordinary fare of time back to the City boundary, unless a special arrangement as to fare has been made at the time of hiring.

If the vehicle is engaged at any stand or place that is beyond the above mentioned boundaries, and is discharged at any distance beyond a radius of one and a half miles, the driver thereof shall be entitled to half fare back to the stand or place where he was engaged, unless a special arrangement as to fare has been made at the time of hiring.

Vehicles to travel at a speed of not less than six miles an hour, except when otherwise ordered by the hirer.

The drivers of such vehicles respectively shall be bound to take, if required, exclusive of the driver, four persons inside and one outside a hackney carriage, or two persons inside a cab.

The driver shall not be obliged to take any luggage exceeding fifty pounds in weight, being clean, and of such a description as may be placed inside or outside the vehicle without injuring the same, and the driver shall be entitled to claim one shilling for every hour or part thereof, for every additional fifty pounds weight or portion thereof so carried; but the person hiring such vehicle shall be allowed eighty-four pounds weight of luggage when the number of persons is short of the number aforesaid.

Whenever the number of persons carried shall exceed that named for each vehicle respectively, the driver shall be entitled to charge one-third more for each adult or two children over five and under fifteen years of age.

Tolls to be paid by the hirer.

Half-fare in addition to the ordinary fare after 10 p.m. and before 6 a.m.

SCHEDULE K. IN PLACE OF PRESENT SCHEDULE.

Van fares.

	£	s.	d.
For removal of goods from any wharf, stand, or place in the City or Police District of Sydney, for any time not exceeding one quarter of an hour	0	2	0
For every subsequent quarter of an hour or part thereof	0	1	0
The removal of household furniture shall be by the hour: For the first hour or part thereof	0	2	6
For every subsequent half-hour or part thereof	0	1	3

For two horse waggons the fare to be, for the first hour or part thereof, 4s.; for every subsequent half hour, or part thereof, 2s.; or by special arrangement.

If the van is discharged at any place that is beyond the following boundaries, viz., a straight line drawn from the undermentioned places to each succeeding one in the order in which hey are placed, viz. :—

Double Bay Wharf;
Old South Head Road, at Ocean-street;
Randwick and Bunnerong Roads, at toll-bar;
Botany Road, at M'Evoy-street;
King-street, at Church-street, Newtown;
George-street, at Church-street, Camperdown;
Abattoir Road, at Crescent-street, Balmain;

the driver thereof shall be entitled to his ordinary fare of time back to the City boundary, unless a special arrangement as to fare has been made at the time of hiring.

Tolls to be paid by the hirer.

If the vehicle is engaged at any stand or place that is beyond the above-mentioned boundaries, and is discharged at any distance beyond a radius of one mile, the driver thereof shall be entitled to half-fare back to the stand or place where he was engaged, unless a special arrangement as to fare has been made at the time of hiring.

Vans must be loaded and unloaded and travel without delay.

SCHEDULE L.

Carriage and Cab Stands.

(*Inside the prescribed boundaries*).

THE following places are appointed stands for cabs, and no more than the following number shall be allowed at one time on any of the stands :—

Stands.

Bathurst-street, north side to rank west. First cab, 10 feet west of George-street 10

Bathurst-street, north side to rank west, between Elizabeth and Castlereagh Streets 6

Bayswater Road, Darlinghurst, north side to rank east. First cab in Bayswater Road, north side, 40 yards east of Roslyn-street; remainder in Bayswater Road, north side, 60 yards east of Roslyn-street 6

Belmore Road. First cab in George-street, east side, 10 feet north of Hay-street; second cab in George-street, west side, 10 feet north of Engine-street; third cab in Gipps-street, south side, 10 feet east of George-street; fourth cab in Gipps-street, north side, 10 feet west of Parker-street; fifth cab in Parker-street, east side, 10 feet south of Hay-street; sixth cab in Gipps-street, north side, 30 feet west of Pitt-street; remainder in Belmore Road, 30 yards east of tram line, to rank east 30

Bettington-street, Miller's Point, south side, to rank west. First cab 10 feet west of Moore-street 6

Bridge-street. First cab in George-street, west side, 10 feet north of Margaret-street; second cab in George-street, east side, 10 feet south of Bond-street; third cab in George-street, west side, 10 feet north of Jamieson-street; fourth cab in Bridge-street, centre of street, 10 yards east of George-street; fifth cab in Bridge-street, centre of street, at end of the rank; remainder between fourth and fifth cabs to rank east 12

Bridge-street, centre of street, to rank west. First cab, 10 feet west of Pitt-street 6

Burton-street. First cab at lamp-post, Oxford-square; remainder in Burton-street, south side, 10 feet east of Oxford-square, to rank east 6

Castlereagh-street South, west side, to rank south. First cab, 10 feet south of main entrance to the Exhibition Building 30

Clarence-street. First cab in Clarence-street, west side, 10 feet north of entrance to Grand Central Coffee Palace; second cab in King-street, north side, 10 feet west of York-street; third cab in King-street, south side, 10 feet west of George-street; remainder in Clarence-street, east side, 10 feet south of King-street, to rank south 12

Cleveland-street. First cab in Cleveland-street, north side, 10 feet west of Castlereagh-street; second cab in Cleveland-street, north side, 10 feet west of Pitt-street; third cab in Cleveland-street, south side, 10 feet west of Elizabeth-street; fourth cab in Cleveland-street, north side, 10 feet west of George-street; fifth cab in Cleveland-street, north side, 10 feet east of Regent-street; remainder between fourth and fifth cabs 30

Cleveland-street. First cab in Cleveland-street, 10 feet east of Crown-street; second cab in Cleveland-street, 10 feet east of Bourke-street; remainder to follow second cab to rank east 12

Circular Quay. First three cabs on Circular Quay, north side, ranking east, and clear of No. 5 Jetty; fourth cab in centre of Quay opposite Young-street; fifth cab in Albert-street, south side, 10 feet east of Arbitration-street; remainder in Albert-street, south side, between Arbitration and Pitt Streets, to rank west ... 20

College-street. First cab in College-street, west side, 20 feet north of Oxford-street; second cab, in College-street, west side, opposite Francis-street; third cab, in College-street, west side, opposite Stanley-street; fourth cab, in College-street, west side, 20 feet south of Park-street; remainder to follow third cab, to rank north 30

Cowper Wharf, west side, to rank south. Only on arrival or departure of steamers 20

Darlinghurst Road. First cab, in Macleay-street, west side, north of Albert-street; second cab, in Macleay-street, west side, north of Rockwall Crescent; third cab, in Darlinghurst Road, north side, west of Macleay-street; fourth cab, in Darlinghurst Road, north side, opposite Springfield School; remainder in Darlinghurst Road, east side, west of Macleay-street, to rank south 12

Darling Point Road, north side, 10 feet west of Yarambee Road, to rank west 3

Darling Point Road, south side, 30 yards west of Thornton-street, to rank east 3

Darlington Road, west side, south of junction of Newtown Road, to rank south 3

Domain, Main Avenue, east side, south of entrance to Art Gallery 6

Dowling-street, west side, to rank north. First cab 10 feet north of Woolloomooloo-lane 6

Druitt street. First cab, in Pitt-street, east side, 10 feet south of Park-street; second cab, in Park-street, north side, 25 feet east of George-street; remainder in Druitt-street, south side, 10 feet west of York-street, to rank west 15

Elizabeth-street. First cab in Elizabeth-street, west side, 10 feet north of Belmore Road; second cab in Elizabeth street, west side, opposite Albion-street; third cab in Elizabeth-street, west side, 20 yards south of tram-line; remainder in Elizabeth-street, west side, to rank north 15

Elizabeth-street, Paddington, west side, to rank north. First cab 10 feet south of Oxford-street 6

Elizabeth Bay Road. First cab in Elizabeth Bay Road, north side, 10 feet east of Ithaca Road; remainder in Roslyn Gardens, west side, 10 feet south of Elizabeth Bay Road, to rank south 13

Erskine-street, north side. Six cabs between Wharf and Shelley-street, to rank east. First cab to be nearest Balmain Wharf. Twelve cabs in Bay-street, east side, 10 feet south of Erskine-street. Lane Cove Ferry to be supplied from this rank 18

Fitzroy-street, north side. First cab in Fitzroy-street, 10 feet west of Botany-street; second cab in Fitzroy-street, 10 feet east of Dowling-street; remainder between first and second cabs to rank west 12

Forbes-street, east side, to rank north. First cab in Forbes-street, 10 feet north of entrance to Court-yard; second cab in Oxford-street, north side, 20 feet east of Forbes-street; third cab to be last on the rank facing north; remainder between first and third cabs 15

George-street North, east side, to rank south. First cab 10 feet south of Bethel-street; second cab 10 feet north of Argyle-street 9

George-street North, in centre of street at junction of Fort-street 6

George-street South, east side, at "Colonnade Hotel" ... 1

Glebe. First cab at junction of Glebe Road and Parramatta-street; second cab in Parramatta-street, south side, 10 feet west of Newtown Road; third cab in Parramatta-street, south side, opposite Glebe Road; fourth cab in Parramatta-street, at end of rank; remainder between third and fourth cabs, to rank west 13

Glebe Point. First cab in Glebe Road, north side, 10 feet east of Ferry Road; second cab in Glebe Road, north side, opposite Hereford-street; third cab in Glebe Road, south side, 10 feet east of Pyrmont Bridge Road; fourth cab in Glebe Road, south side, 10 feet east of St. John's Road; remainder of rank in Derwent-street, north side, east of St. John's Road, to rank east 8

Glenmore Road. First cab in Glenmore Road, east side, north of Broughton-street; remainder in Heeley-street, east side, 20 feet south of Broughton-street, to rank south 6

Goulburn-street. First cab in Goulburn-street, south side, 10 feet east of George-street; remainder in Goulburn-street, north side, 10 feet west of George-street, to rank west 3

Green's Road. First cab at lamp, 10 yards north of Green's Road; remainder in Green's Road, east side, to rank south 12

King-street, south side, to rank east. First cab 50 yards from Parramatta Steamer's Wharf; Howard Smith's Wharf to be supplied from this rank 10

Liverpool-street. First cab in Liverpool-street, north side, 10 feet west of Elizabeth-street; second cab in Liverpool-street, north side, 10 feet east of Castlereagh-street; third cab in Liverpool-street, south side, 10 feet west of Pitt-street; fourth cab in Liverpool-street, north side, 10 feet west of entrance to Central Police Station; fifth cab in George-street, east side, at "Colonade Hotel"; sixth cab in Liverpool-street, north side, 10 feet west of George-street; seventh cab in Liverpool-street, north side, 10 feet east of Kent-street; remainder in Kent-street, west side, opposite and north of Central Arcade, to rank north 13

Lime-street. Six cabs in Lime-street, west side, to rank south, remainder in Slip-street, south side, to rank east,—to be used only on arrival of steamers 20

Loftus-street. First cab in Bent-street, north side, opposite Castlereagh-street; second cab in Raphael-street, north side, 18 yards west of Young-street; third cab in Young-street, west side, 10 feet north of Raphael-street; fourth cab in Young-street, west side, 8 feet south of Bridge-street; twenty cabs in Loftus-street, west side, 10 feet north of Bridge-street, to rank north; remainder in Loftus-street, east side, 10 feet south of Bridge-street, to rank south 40

Margaret-street, south side, to rank east. First cab 10 yards east of Sussex-street..... 12

Macquarie-street North. First cab in Castlereagh-street, west side, 10 yards north of entrance to "Australia Hotel"; second cab in Castlereagh-street, east side, 20 feet south of Victoria Arcade; third cab in Castlereagh-street, east side, opposite Moore-street; fourth cab in Castlereagh-street, east side, opposite the Athenæum Club; fifth cab in Castlereagh-street, east side, opposite the Castlereagh Club; sixth cab in Bligh-street, 10 feet north of Hunter-street; seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth cabs in Castlereagh-street, east side, between fourth and fifth cabs; eleventh cab in Elizabeth-street, west side, 10 feet south of Hunter-street; twelfth cab in Hunter-street, north side, 10 feet east of Phillip-street; thirteenth and fourteenth cabs in Macquarie-street, east side, opposite Hunter-street; fifteenth cab in Macquarie-street, east side, 10 yards south of entrance to Domain; sixteenth cab in Macquarie-street, east side, opposite Warrigal Club; seventeenth cab in Macquarie-street, east side, opposite Colonial Secretary's Office; remainder in Macquarie-street, east side, 10 feet north of Bridge-street, to rank north,—Parliament House to be supplied from this rank 75

Macquarie-street North (near Circular Quay). First cab in Macquarie-street, west of telegraph post in centre of roadway, south of Fort Macquarie; second cab on Circular Quay, east side, north of Hill Clark's stores; remainder in Macquarie-street, east side, to rank south. On arrival of P. & O. Steamers six cabs from this rank to stand on Circular Quay 18

Missenden Road, Camperdown, north side, at Prince Alfred Hospital 3

Oatley Road, Paddington. First cab in Oatley Road, west side, 10 feet south of Oxford-street; remainder 50 yards south of Oxford-street, to rank south,—Town Hall, Paddington, to be supplied from this rank 10

Park-street. First cab in George-street, east side, 10 feet north of entrance of "Royal Hotel"; second cab in George-street, east side, 10 feet south of entrance to Strand Arcade; third cab in George-street, east side, 10 feet north of Market-street; fourth cab in Market-street, south side, 10 feet east of George-street; fifth cab in Market-street, south side, 10 feet west of Pitt-street; sixth cab in Market-street, south side, 10 feet east of Pitt-street; seventh and eighth cabs in Pitt-street, east side, at Tattersall's Club; ninth cab in Pitt-street, west side, 20 yards north of entrance to Royal Arcade; tenth cab in Market-street, south side, 10 feet west of Castlereagh-street; eleventh cab in Market-street, south side, 10 feet west of Elizabeth-street; twelfth cab in Castlereagh-street, east side, 10 feet south of Market-street; thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth cabs in Castlereagh-street, east side, 100 yards south of Market-street; sixteenth cab in Castlereagh-street, east side, 10 feet north of Park-street; seventeenth cab in Park-street, north side, 10 feet east of Castlereagh-street; eighteenth cab in Park-street, north side, 10 yards west of Elizabeth-street; the remainder in Park-street, north side, between Elizabeth and College Streets, to rank east... 50

Pitt-street. First cab in Pitt-street, east side, in front of Tattersall's Club; remainder, 20 feet north of first cab, to rank north. This rank is only to be used after theatres are closed 5

Pitt-street North. First cab in Martin-place, centre of roadway, 10 feet west of Pitt-street; remainder in Pitt-street, east side, 30 yards north of Moore-street, to rank north 4

Pitt-street South. First cab in George-street, south side, 10 feet east of Regent-street; second cab in George-street, north side, at Railway Bridge; remainder in Pitt-street, east side, 20 yards north of Devonshire-street, to rank north 10

Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo. First cab in Palmer-street, east side, 10 feet south of William-street; remainder in Palmer-street, west side, 100 yards south of William-street to rank south 9

Phillip-street, east side, to rank south 20 feet north of Bridge-street 10

Queen's Wharf. First cab on Circular Quay at No. 4 Jetty; second cab in centre of Queen's Wharf, east of George-street; third cab in Queen's Wharf, south side, 10 feet west of Pitt-street; remainder to follow third cab, to rank west 10

Railway Station. Thirty cabs in Railway-yard, north side; remainder in Devonshire-street, north side, to rank east; the end of the rank in Castlereagh-street, west side, south of Devonshire-street, alongside Prince Alfred Park, to rank south 150

Redfern. George-street, east side, to rank south between Post Office and Police Court..... 8

Regent-street, Paddington, east side, 10 feet north of Park Road, to rank south 3

Sir John Young's Crescent. First cab in Woolloomooloo-street, south side, 10 feet east of Crown-street; second cab in Sir John Young's Crescent, west side, opposite Crown-street, south of entrance to Domain; third cab in Sir John Young's Crescent, west side, 10 feet north of entrance to Domain; fourth cab in Sir John Young's Crescent, west side, opposite Palmer-street; remainder in Sir John Young's Crescent, west side, between third and fourth cabs, ranking north ... 9

Spring-street. First cab in Pitt-street, east side, 10 feet north of Hunter-street; second cab in Pitt-street, west side, 20 yards south of Hunter-street; third cab in Hunter-street, south side, 10 feet east of George-street; fourth cab in George-street, west side, 10 yards south of Hunter-street; fifth cab in Hunter-street, north side, 10 feet west of Pitt-street; six cabs in Spring-street, north side, 10 feet east of Pitt-street; eleven cabs in centre of Gresham-street, between Bent and Bridge Streets; remainder in Bridge-street, north side, 20 feet east of water-trough 33

St. James' Road. First cab in King-street, south side, 10 feet east of Elizabeth-street; second cab in King-street, north side, 15 yards west of Elizabeth-street; third cab in King-street, north side, west of entrance to Theatre Royal; fourth cab in King-street, north side, 10 feet east of Pitt-street; fifth cab in Pitt-street, west side, 10 feet north of King-street; sixth cab in King-street, south side, west of entrance to Sydney Arcade; seventh cab in King-street, south side, 10 feet west of Pitt-street; eighth cab in King-street, south side, 10 feet west of Castlereagh-street; ninth cab in Phillip-street, west side, 10 feet north of King-street; tenth cab in King-street, south side, opposite Phillip-street; eleventh cab in King-street, north side, 10 feet east of entrance of "Oxford Hotel"; twelfth cab in King-street, north side, 10 feet west of Macquarie-street; thirteenth cab in Macquarie-street, east side, 10 feet north of King-street; fourteenth cab in Chancery-square, east side, at entrance to Bankruptcy Court; the next twenty cabs in St. James' Road, south side, between the Avenue and Elizabeth-street, to rank west; thirty-fifth cab in St. James' Road, north side, 10 feet east of Elizabeth-street; thirty-sixth cab in St. James' Road, north side, 10 feet west of Victoria-square; remainder in College-street, south side, 10 feet east of Avenue, to rank east 75

Victoria-street, Darlinghurst. First cab in Darlinghurst Road, north side, 10 feet north of junction of Victoria-street; second cab at junction of Victoria-street and Darlinghurst Road, 20 yards west of Upper William-street South; third cab in Victoria-street, west side, 30 yards south of the junction of the Darlinghurst Road; fourth cab in Victoria-street, west side, to be last of the main rank; remainder between third and fourth cabs, to rank south..... 20

Victoria-street North, east side, at St. Vincent's Convent... 1

Wells-street, north side, 6 yards east of Railway Bridge, to rank east 3

Wharf-street. First cab in Market-street, north side, 20 yards west of Sussex-street; the remainder in Wharf-street, east side, ranking north; also supply steamers on arrival 20

Woollahra. First cab in Oxford-street, Woollahra, north side, 20 feet east of Queen-street; remainder in Park Road, north side, 10 yards west of Oxford-street, to rank west 20

Woollahra. New South Head Road, first cab in New South Head Road, north side, 10 feet west of Ocean-street; second cab in New South Head Road, north side, 20 yards east of Darling Point Road; remainder in New South Head Road, north side, east of second cab, and rank east 20

Woollahra. First cab in Ocean-street, west side, 10 feet north of Queen-street; remainder in Ocean-street, east side, north of Oxford-street 7

Woollahra. Trelawney-street, north side, 10 feet east of Ocean-street, to rank east 3

York-street. First cab in York-street, east side, 10 feet south of Grosvenor-street; second and third cabs in York-street, east side, 10 feet south of Margaret-street; fourth cab in Carrington-street, west side, 20 yards south of Margaret-street; fifth cab in Carrington-street, west side, 10 feet north of Wynyard-square; sixth cab in Wynyard-street, north side, 10 feet west of George-street; seventh cab in centre of Martin Place, 10 yards east of George-street; eighth and ninth cabs in Barrack-street, north side, 10 feet west of George-street; tenth cab in Barrack-street, south side, 10 feet east of York-street; eleventh cab in Wynyard-street, north side, 10 feet east of York-street; remainder to follow fifth cab, to rank north 40

(*Outside the prescribed boundary.*)

Annandale, Johnstone-street, south side, 10 feet west of Parramatta Road 3

Ancliffe, Firth-street, east side; first cab 20 yards south of entrance to station, to rank south 6

Ashfield, Brown-street, north side, to rank west of entrance to Railway Station 20

Ashfield, Wood-street, south side, to rank north of entrance to Railway Station 10

Balmain, Beattie-street, south side, 10 feet west of Mullens-street, to rank west 3

Burwood, Railway Terrace, north side, 10 feet west of Burwood Road, to rank west; first cab on Burwood Road, west side, 20 feet north of Railway Terrace ... 20

Burwood, Everton Road, south side, to rank east 3

Croydon, Victoria Crescent, north side, to rank west; first cab in Edwin-street, opposite Post Office 12

Enmore, Metropolitan Road, north side, 10 feet east of Enmore Road, to rank east 6

Hurstville, Railway yard, east side of Railway line 6

Kogarah, Railway yard, east side of Railway line, to rank north 8

Lewisham, first cab in Railway Terrace, north side, east of entrance to station; remainder 10 yards south of first cab, to rank south 10

Manly, first and second cabs on Corso, south side, west of wharf; remainder in centre of Corso, 10 yards north of lamp, to rank north 15

Marrickville, Silver-street, east side, 10 feet south of Marrickville Road, to rank south 6

Newtown, Bedford-street, east side, first cab 10 feet south of Bridge; remainder 20 yards south of first cab, and rank south 20

Neutral Bay, Hay-street, east side, near ferry 3

North Sydney, first four cabs on wharf, east side of passenger's jetty; fifth cab in Campbell-street, north side, 10 feet east of Alfred-street; remainder in Campbell-street, north side, 100 yards east of Alfred-street 15

North Sydney, Ridge-street, north side, 10 feet east of Miller-street, to rank east 10

North Sydney, Falcon-street, north side, east of Sydney Road, to rank west 3

North Sydney, Crescent Road, M'Mahon's Point near wharf 3

Petersham, Terminus-street, south side, to rank east 6

Petersham, first cab in Wardell Road, north side, west of entrance to station; remainder in Railway Terrace, north side, 20 feet west of Palace-street, to rank west 12

Randwick, Alison Road, south side, 20 yards west of Belmore Road 10

Randwick Road, north side, 10 feet east of entrance to Kensington Platform, to rank east (to be worked only when race meetings are being held at Kensington Course) 20

Randwick Road, north side, to rank east, first cab east of entrance to main gate 100

Rockdale, Railway-street, east side, 10 feet north of Frederick-street, to rank north 10

Strathfield, Boulevard, east side, 20 feet south of Strathfield Station, to rank south 20

Strathfield, Everton Road, south side, 20 yards east of Mosely-street, to rank east 3

Summer Hill, Carlton Crescent, north side, to rank west 20 feet west of entrance to railway station 15

Waverley, first and second cabs in Cowper-street, east side, 20 feet south of Old South Head Road; remainder in Spring-street, south side, 10 yards west of Cowper-street, to rank west 12

Waverley, Leichhardt-street, north side, to rank east 20 feet east of Albion-street 6

SCHEDULE M.

Van Stands.

(*Inside the prescribed boundary.*)

Bay-street, Glebe, west side, 10 feet north of Parramatta-street, to rank north 6

Charlotte-place, south side, adjoining reserve, to rank west 15

Circular Quay, south side, to rank east. First van 10 feet east of Loftus-street; second van 10 feet west of Young-street 8

Clarence-street. First van in York-street, east side, 10 feet south of Wynyard-street; second van in Barrack-street, south side, 10 feet west of York-street; third van in Barrack-street, south side, 10 feet east of Clarence-street; fourth van in Clarence-street, east side, south of the water trough; the remainder of the vans in Clarence-street, west side, north of King-street 11

Dixon-street, east side, 10 feet south of Pier-street 10

Druitt-street. First van in Clarence-street, east side, 10 feet south of Market-street; second van in Clarence-street, west side, 20 feet north of Market-street; third van in Druitt-street, south side, west of York-street; fourth van in Druitt-street, south side, 20 feet east of Clarence-street; remainder of rank between third and fourth vans 15

Elizabeth-street North, east side, south of Market-street, to rank south 20

Elizabeth-street North, east side, north of Park-street, to rank north 10

Forbes-street. First van in centre of roadway, 10 feet north of Oxford-street; three vans in Forbes-street north of urinal; three vans south of urinal 7

Forbes street, east side, adjoining Fish Market, to rank north 10

George-street South, north of urinal, in centre of street, to rank south 3

Harris-street, west side, 10 feet north of George-street ... 6

Hay-street. First van in Hay-street, north side, 10 feet west of Pitt-street; second van in Hay-street, north side, 10 feet east of Parker-lane; remainder north side of Hay-street, between first and second vans, to rank east 30

Lime-street, east side, to rank south. First van opposite Adelaide Wharf. This rank only to be used on arrival of steamers 8

Margaret-street, north side, 12 yards east of Sussex-street, to rank east 14

Queen's Wharf. First van in centre of Queen's Wharf, 2 feet east of urinal; second van on Queen's Wharf, north side, 10 feet west of Pitt-street; remainder on north side of Queen's Wharf, to rank east 10

Regent-street, Paddington, west side, 10 yards south of Oxford-street, to rank south 10

Regent-street, Chippendale, east side, 30 yards north of Cleveland-street, to rank north 6

Riley-street, Surry Hills, east side, 10 feet south of Oxford-street, to rank south 10

Sussex-street, east side, north of Market-street, to rank north 15

Victoria-street, east side, 60 yards north of William-street, to rank north 6

Wharf-street, west side, opposite Wharf-lane, to rank south 4

Van Stands.

(*Outside prescribed boundary.*)

Ashfield, Hercules-street, east side, 20 yards south of railway station 6

Burwood, Railway Terrace, north side, 10 feet east of entrance to station, to rank east 6

Croydon, Edwin-street, east side 3

Newtown, Crescent-street, west side, to rank south. First van in Crescent-street, east side, at railway bridge ... 15

Petersham, Crystal-street, west side, to rank south 8

Summer Hill, Carlton Crescent, north side, east of entrance to station 6

Waverley, Denison-street, west side, 20 feet south of Oxford-street, to rank south 3

SCHEDULE N.

Showing the Omnibus Stands, with the Line of Road to and from the same.

Stands.	Line of Road.	Stands.
Alexandria, Henderson Road, south side, 10 yards west of Alexandria-street.	Henderson Road, Raglan-street, Botany Road, Regent-street, George-street, Queen's Wharf, Circular Quay.	Circular Quay, west of Phillip-street.
Alexandria, Jesson-street, east side, north of Huntley-street.	Jesson and Fountain Streets, Mitchell Road, Buckland-street, Botany Road, Regent-street, George-street, Queen's Wharf, Circular Quay.	Circular Quay, west of Phillip-street.
Alice-street, south side at Edgeware Road, Enmore.	Alice and King Streets, Newtown Road, Barrack, Clarence, Erskine, York, Wynyard, and George Streets, Newtown Road, King and Alice Streets.	Clarence-street, east side, north of Erskine-street.
Annandale, Johnstone-street, north side east of Booth-street.	Johnstone and Booth Streets, Pyrmont Bridge Road, Ross-street, St. John's Road, Mount Vernon, Catherine, Derwent, Parramatta, and George Streets, Queen's Wharf, Circular Quay,	Circular Quay, west of Phillip-street.
Arncliffe, south side of Arncliffe Road, 20 yards from Rocky Point Road.	Arncliffe and Cook's River Roads, King-street, Newtown Road, George, Barrack, Clarence, Erskine, York, Wynyard, and George Streets, Newtown Road, King-street, Cook's River and Arncliffe Roads.	Clarence-street, east side, north of Erskine-street.
Ashfield, south side of Brown-street, opposite Railway Station.	Hercules-street, Liverpool Road, Queen, Hardie, Church, and George-streets.	Canterbury, George-street, at Town Hall.
Balmain, at Callan Park	Darling, Elliott, Beattie, Mullen, Parson, and Crescent Streets, Abattoir and Pyrmont Bridge Roads, Harris and George Streets, Queen's Wharf and Circular Quay.	Circular Quay, west of Phillip-street.
Bay View, at Church Point	Corso, Steyne, Pittwater, and Bayview Roads	Corso, Manly.
Bellevue Hill, at Mr. W. Lamb's residence.	Edgecliffe Road, Woollahra.....	Ocean-street, at New South Head Road.
Belmore, George-street, at Post Office	George-street, Canterbury and New Canterbury Roads and Palace-street.	Petersham, Palace-street, at Railway-terrace.
Belmore, George-street, at Belmore Post Office.	George-street, Canterbury Road, Crystal-street, Parramatta Road, George, Barrack, and Clarence Streets.	Clarence-street, east side, north of Erskine-street.
Bondi Road, at Aquarium Road.....	Bondi Road, Oxford, Liverpool, Elizabeth, Park, Pitt, and Bridge Streets. Macquarie-place.	Macquarie-place, east side, north of Bridge-street.
Botany Road, west side, south of King-street.	Botany Road, Regent and George Streets, Queen's Wharf, and Circular Quay.	Circular Quay, west of Phillip-street.
Burwood Road, at Parramatta Road ...	Parramatta Road, George, Barrack, Clarence, Erskine, York, Wynyard, and George Streets and Parramatta Road.	Clarence-street, east side, north of Erskine-street.
Canterbury Road, west side, north of Northcote-street.	Canterbury, Stanmore, and Enmore Roads, King-street, Newtown Road, George, Barrack, Clarence, and Erskine Streets, York, Wynyard, and George Streets, Newtown Road, King-street, Enmore Stanmore, and Canterbury Roads.	Erskine-street, north side, west of York-street.
Coogee, Beach-street, near Bream-street.	Beach-street, Belmore Road, Allison-street, Randwick Road, Flinders, Oxford, Liverpool, Elizabeth, Park, and Pitt Streets, and Circular Quay	Circular Quay, west of Phillip-street.
Chatswood, Lane Cove Road, east side, at "Royal Hotel."	Lane Cove Road, Mount, Walker, Junction, and Alfred Streets.	Campbell-street, north side, east of Alfred-street.
Darlington, Darlington Road, west side, north of Forbes-street.	Darlington Road, Cleveland-street, Abercrombie George, Lower Fort, and Argyle Streets.	Argyle-place, north side, east of Kent-street.
Darling Point Road, at Darling Point	Darling Point Road, South Head Road, William, Boomerang, College, King, George, Barrack, York, King, College, Boomerang, and William Streets, South Head Road, and Darling Point Road.	York-street, 10 feet south of Barrack-street.
Double Bay, William-street.....	Bay-street, South Head Road, William, Boomerang, College, King, George, Hunter, Pitt, and Bridge-streets.	Macquarie-place, east side, north of Bridge-street.
Dowling-street, Bourke-street, Waterloo, at Australian Brewery.	Bourke, Thurlow, Dowling, Flinders, Oxford, Liverpool, Elizabeth, Park, and Pitt Streets, and Circular Quay.	Circular Quay, west of Phillip-street.
Druitt Town, Liverpool Road, at Bridge	Burwood and Liverpool Roads.....	Burwood, Burwood Road, at Railway.
Elizabeth Bay, Elizabeth Bay Road, at Reserve.	Elizabeth Bay Road, Darlinghurst Road, William, Boomerang, College, King, George, Barrack, Clarence, King, College, Boomerang, and William Streets, Darlinghurst Road and Elizabeth Bay Road.	Clarence-street, east side, 5 yards north of King-street.
Enmore, Enmore Road, at Stanmore Road.	Enmore Road, King-street, Newtown Road, George, Barrack, Clarence, Erskine, York, Wynyard, and George Streets, Newtown Road, King-street, and Enmore Road.	Erskine-street, north side, west of York-street.
Folly Point, Alfred-street	Miller, Falcon, and Alfred Streets	North Sydney, Miller-street, west side, south of Ridge-street.
Forest Lodge, junction of Pyrmont Bridge Road and Parramatta Road.	Pyrmont Bridge Road, Ross-street, St. John's Road, Mt. Vernon, Catherine, and Derwent Streets, Parramatta Road, George-street, Queen's Wharf, and Circular Quay.	Circular Quay, west of Phillip-street.
Forest Lodge, Pyrmont Bridge Road, at Ross-street.	Pyrmont Bridge and Glebe Roads, Parramatta and George Streets, Queen's Wharf and Circular Quay.	Circular Quay, west of Phillip-street.
Glebe Point Road, north side, 10 feet west of Leichhardt-street.	Glebe Road, Parramatta-street, George-street, Queen's Wharf and Circular Quay.	Circular Quay, west of Phillip-street.
Glebe-street, Brougham-street, at Pyrmont Bridge Road.	Brougham, Denham, Glebe, Bay, George, Lower Fort and Argyle Streets.	Argyle-place, north side, east of Kent-street.

SCHEDULE N—*continued.*

Stands.	Line of Road.	Stand.
Golden Grove, Wilson-street, east side, 10 yards north of Forbes-street.	Wilson, Abercrombie, Bank, Regent, George, Lower Fort, and Argyle Streets.	Argyle-place, at junction of Argyle-street.
Gurner-street, south side, west of Norfolk-street.	Gurner-street, Glenmore Road, Oxford, Liverpool, Elizabeth, Park, Pitt, and Bridge Streets.	Circular Quay, west of Phillip-street.
Hargrave-street, Queen-street, north side, at Nelson-street.	Queen, Moncur, Hargrave, and Gurner Streets, Glenmore Road, Oxford, Liverpool, Elizabeth, Park, Pitt, and Bridge Streets.	Macquarie-place, east side, north of Bridge-street.
Kingston, Australia-street, south side, west of Lennox-street.	Australia and King Streets, Newtown Road George-street, Queen's Wharf, and Circular Quay.	Circular Quay, west of Phillip-street.
Kingsgrove, Stony Creek Road, at Croydon Road.	Stony Creek, Forest and Harrow Roads, and Bay-street.	Railway Terrace, west of Rockdale Station.
Little Bay, at hospital gates	Botany, Bunnerong, and La Perouse Roads	Botany, at tram terminus.
Leichhardt, Marion-street, north side east of Elswick street.	Marion and Norton Streets, Parramatta Road, George, Barrack, Clarence, Erskine, York, Wynyard, and George Streets, Parramatta Road, Norton and Marion Streets.	Erskine-street, north side, west of York-street.
Macdonaldtown, Knight-street, at Union-street.	Knight, Newman, and King Streets, Newtown Road, George, Barrack, Clarence, Erskine, York, Wynyard, and George Streets, Newtown Road, King, Newman, and Knight Streets.	Erskine-street, north side, west of York-street.
Macdonaldtown, Union-street, at Erskineville Road.	Erskineville Road, King-street, Newtown Road, George, Barrack, Clarence, Erskine, York, Wynyard, and George Streets, Newtown Road, King-street, and Erskineville Road.	Erskine-street, north side, west of York-street.
Manly, at Corso...	Esplanade, Sydney, and Military Roads	Military Road, at Spit Road.
Marrickville, Addison Road, at Norwood Park.	Addison and Enmore Roads, King-street, Newtown Road, George, Barrack, Clarence, and Erskine Streets, Erskine, York, Wynyard, and George Streets, Newtown Road, King-street, Enmore, Addison, and Illawarra Roads.	Erskine-street, north side, west of York-street.
Marrickville, Illawarra Road, at Warren Road.	Illawarra, Addison, and Enmore Roads, King-street, Newtown Road, George, Barrack, Clarence, Erskine, York, Wynyard, and George Streets, Newtown Road, King-street, Enmore, Addison, and Illawarra Roads.	Erskine-street, north side, west of York-street.
Mortlake, Burwood Road.....	Burwood Road	Burwood Road, at north side Railway Station.
Mosman's Bay, at Wharf.....	Military Road and Avenue Road.....	Military Road, corner of Spit Road.
Neutral Bay, Hay-street, north side, near Government Wharf.	Hay-street, Karraba and Wycombe Roads, Cooper-street, and Military Road.	Military Road, south side, near Parraween Estate.
Newport, at Scott's Boarding House ...	Corso, Steyne, Pittwater, and Bayview Roads	Corso, Manly.
North Willoughby, Royal Park, at Avenue.	North Sydney Road, Lane Cove Road, Mount, Walker, Junction, and Alfred Streets.	Campbell-street, side east of Alfred-street.
Ocean-street, at New South Head Road.	New South Head Road, William, Park, Pitt, and Bridge Streets.	Macquarie-place, east side north of Bridge-street.
Petersham, Wardell-street, west side, north of entrance to Station.	Darling-street, Balmain Road, Marion, Renwick, Railway, Croydon, Crystal, and Wardell Streets.	Balmain, Darling-street, south side, opposite Curtis Road.
Point Piper Road, Woollahra, from Council Chambers gate to Trelawney-street.	Point Piper Road, Oxford, Liverpool, Elizabeth, Park, Pitt, and Bridge Streets.	Macquarie-place, east side, north of Bridge-street.
Port Hacking Road, Simpson's Hotel...	Railway Parade, Bowen and Kogarah Roads, Port Hacking Road.	Railway Parade, at Kogarah Station.
Potts' Point, Macleay-street, at Wylde-street.	Macleay-street, Darlinghurst Road, William, Boomerang, College, King, George, Barrack, Clarence, King, College, Boomerang, and William Streets, Darlinghurst Road and Macleay Streets	Clarence-street, east side, 10 feet north of King-street.
Potts' Point, Macleay-street, at Wylde-street.	Macleay-street, Darlinghurst Road, William, Park, and Pitt Streets.	Pitt-street, east side, north of Bridge-street.
Pyrmont, Harris-street, at John-street	Harris and George Streets, Queen's Wharf and Circular Quay.	Circular Quay, West of Phillip-street.
Railway Station in George-street, at entrance gates.	George-street	George-street, east side, 10 feet north of Bridge-street.
Railway Station in George-street, at entrance gates.	George-street, Queen's Wharf, and Circular Quay	Circular Quay, West of Phillip-street.
Railway Station in George-street, at entrance gates.	George, Gipps, and Pitt Streets, Circular Quay ...	Circular Quay, west of Phillip-street.
Railway Station in George-street, at entrance gates.	George-street.....	Dawes' Point, George-street, opposite Milton-terrace.
Randwick, Belmore Road, at "Royal Hotel."	Belmore Road, Alison-street, Randwick Road, Flinders, Oxford, Liverpool, Elizabeth, Park, and Pitt Streets.	Circular Quay, west of Phillip-street.
Redfern, Pitt-street, east side, north of Wellington-street.	Pitt, Cleveland, Regent, and George Streets, Queen's Wharf, and Circular Quay.	Circular Quay, west of Phillip-street.
Ryde, Great Northern Road, at Church-street.	Church-street, Great Northern Road, Cambridge, Weston, and Crescent Streets, Abattoir Road Miller and Union Streets, Pyrmont Bridge Road, Market, George, Barrack, York, Margaret, Clarence, Erskine, York, Barrack, George, and Market Streets, Pyrmont Bridge Road, Miller and Union Streets, Abattoir Road, Crescent, Weston, and Cambridge Streets, Great Northern Road, and Church-street.	Clarence-street, east side, north of Erskine-street.
Rose Bay, Cooper's gate	New South Head Road.....	Ocean-street, at New South Head Road.
South Head, at Flagstaff Hotel	New South Head Road, William, Park, Pitt, and Bridge Streets, Macquarie-place.	Macquarie-place, east side, north of Bridge-street.

SCHEDULE N—*continued.*

Stands.	Line of Road.	Stands.
St. Peter's, Silver-street, north side, 20 feet west of Cook's River Road.	Cook's River Road, King-street, Newtown Road, George, Barrack, Clarence, Erskine, York, Wynyard, and George Streets, Newtown Road, King-street, and Cook's River Road.	Erskine-street, north side, west of York-street.
Strathfield, Boulevard, near station ...	Boulevard and Liverpool Road	Liverpool Road, at Allen's store.
Strawberry Hills, Elizabeth-street, at Wellington-street.	Elizabeth, Devonshire, and George Streets, Queen's Wharf, and Circular Quay.	Circular Quay, west of Phillip-street.
Strawberry Hills, Young-street, Redfern, at Phillip-street.	Young, Marlborough, Devonshire, and George Streets, Queen's Wharf, and Circular Quay.	Circular Quay, west of Phillip-street.
Surry Hills, Bourke-street, east side, at Redfern boundary.	Bourke, Oxford, Liverpool, Elizabeth, Park, Pitt, and Bridge Streets.	Macquarie-place, east side, north of Bridge-street.
Surry Hills, Crown-street, east side, 10 feet north of Cleveland-street.	Crown, Oxford, Liverpool, Elizabeth, Park, Pitt, and Bridge Streets.	Macquarie-place, east side, north of Bridge-street.
Victoria-street North, at Convent	Victoria, William, Boomerang, College, King, and Clarence Streets.	Clarence-street, east side, north of King-street.
Victoria-street, at St. Vincent's Hospital	Victoria, William, Boomerang, College, King, and York Streets.	York-street, east side, north of King-street.
Waverley, Carrington Road, west side, south of Victoria-street.	Cowper-street, South Head Road, Oxford, Liverpool, Elizabeth, Park, and Pitt Streets, and Circular Quay.	Circular Quay, west of Phillip-street.
Woolloomooloo, Victoria-street, at William-street.	William, Boomerang, College, King, George Barrack, York, King, College, Boomerang, and William Streets.	York-street, east side, south of Barrack-street.

SCHEDULE O.

Alexandria, Henderson Road, and Circular Quay.

Each omnibus plying to and from Henderson Road, Alexandria, and Circular Quay, shall perform the journey in 35 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows:—

Between Henderson Road and Regent-street, in 7 minutes.
" Regent-street at Raglan-street and Cleveland-street, in 4 minutes.
" Cleveland-street and Railway Bridge, in 5 minutes.
" Railway Bridge and Liverpool-street, in 5 minutes.
" Liverpool-street and King-street, in 5 minutes.
" King-street and Bridge-street, in 5 minutes.
" Bridge-street and Circular Quay, in 4 minutes.

Alexandria, Mitchell Road, and Circular Quay.

Each omnibus plying to and from Mitchell Road, Alexandria, and Circular Quay, shall perform the journey in 40 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows:—

Between Mitchell Road and Raglan-street, in 12 minutes.
" Raglan-street and Cleveland-street, in 4 minutes.
" Cleveland-street and Railway Bridge, in 5 minutes.
" Railway Bridge and Liverpool-street, in 5 minutes.
" Liverpool-street and King-street, in 5 minutes.
" King-street and Bridge-street, in 5 minutes.
" Bridge-street and Circular Quay, in 4 minutes.

Alice-street, Newtown, and Wynyard-square.

Each omnibus plying to and from Alice-street, Newtown, and Clarence-street, Sydney, shall perform the journey in 38 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows:—

Between Alice-street and Railway Bridge, Newtown, in 8 minutes.
" Railway Bridge and Bligh-street, in 6 minutes.
" Bligh-street and George-street West, in 5 minutes.
" George-street West and Newtown Road to Railway Bridge, in 5 minutes.
" Railway Bridge and Liverpool-street, in 5 minutes.
" Liverpool-street and King-street, in 5 minutes.
" King-street and Clarence-street, in 4 minutes.

Annandale and Circular Quay.

Each omnibus plying to and from Johnstone-street, Annandale, and Circular Quay, shall perform the journey in 42 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows:—

Between Booth-street, Annandale, and Pyrmont Bridge Road, Camperdown, in 5 minutes.
" Booth-street at Pyrmont Bridge Road and Newtown Road, in 13 minutes.
" Newtown Road and Railway Bridge, in 5 minutes.
" Railway Bridge and Liverpool-street, in 5 minutes.
" Liverpool-street and King-street, in 5 minutes.
" King-street and Bridge-street, in 5 minutes.
" Bridge-street and Circular Quay, in 4 minutes.

Arncliffe and Clarence-street.

Each omnibus plying to and from Arncliffe and Clarence-street, Sydney, shall perform the journey in 60 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows:—

Between Arncliffe Road and Silver-street, St. Peters, in 17 minutes.
" Silver-street and Railway Bridge, Newtown, in 13 minutes.
" Railway Bridge and Bligh-street, in 6 minutes.
" Bligh-street and George-street West, in 5 minutes.
" George-street West and Newtown Road to Railway Bridge, in 5 minutes.
" Railway Bridge and Liverpool street, in 5 minutes.
" Liverpool-street and King-street, in 5 minutes.
" King-street and Clarence-street, in 4 minutes.

Ashfield to Canterbury.

Each omnibus plying to and from Ashfield Station and Canterbury, shall perform the journey in 25 minutes.

Balmain and Circular Quay.

Each omnibus plying to and from Balmain and Circular Quay, shall perform the journey in 60 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows:—

Between Darling Road at Callan Park and Elliott-street, in 9 minutes.
" Elliott-street and Mullins-street, in 4 minutes.
" Mullins-street and Crescent-street, in 7 minutes.
" Crescent-street and Pyrmont Bridge Road, in 10 minutes.
" Pyrmont Bridge Road and Railway Bridge in 11 minutes.
" Railway Bridge and Liverpool-street, in 5 minutes.
" Liverpool-street and King-street, in 5 minutes.
" King-street and Bridge-street, in 5 minutes.
" Bridge-street and Circular Quay, in 4 minutes.

Bay View and Manly.

Each omnibus plying to and from Bay View and Manly shall perform the journey in 2 hours, and the parts thereof as follows:—

Between Manly and Narrabeen, in 60 minutes.
" Narrabeen and Rocklily, in 30 minutes.
" Rocklily and Bay View, in 30 minutes.

Bellevue Hill and Ocean-street.

Each omnibus plying to and from Bellevue Hill and Ocean-street, shall perform the journey in 10 minutes.

Belmore to Petersham.

Each omnibus plying to and from Belmore and Petersham shall perform the journey in 60 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows:—

Belmore Post Office to Canterbury Town Hall, in 30 minutes.
Canterbury Town Hall to Petersham Station, in 30 minutes

Belmore to Clarence-street.

Each omnibus plying to and from Belmore and Clarence-street, Sydney, shall perform the journey in 1 hour 50 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows:—

Between Belmore Post Office and Northcote-street, at Canterbury Road, in 30 minutes.
" Northcote-street and Parramatta Road, at Balmain Road, in 42 minutes.
" Balmain Road and Newtown Road, in 19 minutes.
" Newtown Road and Railway Bridge, in 5 minutes.
" Railway Bridge and Liverpool-street, in 5 minutes.
" Liverpool-street and King-street, in 5 minutes.
" King-street and Clarence-street, in 4 minutes.

Bondi and Macquarie-place.

Each omnibus plying to and from Bondi and Macquarie-place, Sydney, shall perform the journey in 55 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows:—

Between Bondi Stand and Cowper-street, Waverley, in 15 minutes.
" Cowper-street and Point Piper Road, in 11 minutes.
" Point Piper Road and Glenmore Road, in 8 minutes.
" Glenmore Road and Flinders-street, in 4 minutes.
" Flinders-street, and Elizabeth and Park Streets, in 8 minutes.
" Elizabeth and Park Streets and King-street, in 4 minutes.
" King-street and Macquarie-place, in 5 minutes.

Botany and Circular Quay.

Each omnibus plying to and from Botany and Circular Quay, shall perform the journey in 55 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows:—

Between Botany Road at King-street and Raglan-street, in 27 minutes
" Raglan-street and Cleveland-street, in 4 minutes.
" Cleveland-street and Railway Bridge, in 5 minutes.
" Railway Bridge and Liverpool-street, in 5 minutes.
" Liverpool-street and King-street, in 5 minutes.
" King-street and Bridge-street, in 5 minutes.
" Bridge-street and Circular Quay, in 4 minutes.

Burwood to Clarence-street.

Each omnibus plying to and from Burwood and Clarence-street, shall perform the journey in 75 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows:—

Between Burwood Road and Balmain Road, in 37 minutes.
" Balmain Road and Newtown Road, in 19 minutes.
" Newtown Road and Railway Bridge, in 5 minutes.
" Railway Bridge and Liverpool-street, in 5 minutes.
" Liverpool-street and King-street, in 5 minutes.
" King-street and Clarence-street, in 4 minutes.

Canterbury to Clarence-street.

Each omnibus plying to and from Canterbury and Clarence-street, Sydney, shall perform the journey in 80 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows:—

Between Canterbury and Enmore Road at Boland's Corner, in 45 minutes.
" Enmore Road and Newtown Railway Bridge, in 5 minutes.
" Railway Bridge and Bligh-street, in 6 minutes.
" Bligh-street and George-street West, in 5 minutes.
" George-street West and Newtown Road to Railway Bridge, in 5 minutes.
" Railway Bridge and Liverpool-street, in 5 minutes.
" Liverpool-street and King-street, in 5 minutes.
" King-street and Clarence-street, in 4 minutes.

Coogee and Circular Quay.

Each omnibus plying to and from Coogee and Circular Quay, shall perform the journey in 60 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows:—

Between Coogee and Belmore Road, Randwick, in 10 minutes.
" Belmore Road and Flinders-street at Oxford-street, in 32 minutes.
" Flinders-street and Elizabeth and Park Streets in 8 minutes.
" Elizabeth and Park Streets and King-street in 4 minutes.
" King-street to Circular Quay, in 6 minutes.

Chatswood and Milson's Point.

Each omnibus plying to and from Chatswood and Milson's Point, shall perform the journey in 50 minutes.

Darlington and Miller's Point.

Each omnibus plying to and from Darlington and Miller's Point shall perform the journey in 37 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows:—

Between Darlington Road at Forbes-street and Railway Bridge, in 14 minutes.
" Railway Bridge and Liverpool-street, in 5 minutes.
" Liverpool-street and King-street, in 5 minutes.
" King-street and Bridge-street, in 5 minutes.
" Bridge-street and Kent-street, at Argyle-place, in 8 minutes.

Darling Point and York-street.

Each omnibus plying to and from Darling Point and York-street shall perform the journey in 30 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows:—

Between Darling Point and South Head Road, in 7 minutes.
" South Head Road and William-street, at Victoria-street, in 9 minutes.
" William-street at Victoria-street and Pitt-street at King-street, in 11 minutes.
" Pitt-street and York-street Stand, in 3 minutes.

Double Bay and Macquarie-place.

Each omnibus plying to and from Double Bay and Macquarie-place shall perform the journey in 32 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows:—

Between Double Bay and Ocean-street, in 5 minutes.
" Ocean-street and William-street at Victoria-street, in 10 minutes.
" William-street and Pitt-street at King-street, in 11 minutes.
" Pitt-street and Macquarie-place, via George-street, in 6 minutes.

Dowling-street and Circular Quay.

Each omnibus plying to and from Bourke-street, Waterloo, and Circular Quay shall perform the journey in 33 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows:—

Between Bourke-street, Waterloo, at Brewery, and Oxford-street at Flinders-street, in 15 minutes.
" Flinders-street and Park-street at Elizabeth-street, in 8 minutes.
" Elizabeth-street and King-street, in 4 minutes.
" King-street and Circular Quay, in 6 minutes.

Druitt Town and Burwood.

Each omnibus plying to and from Druitt Town and Burwood shall perform the journey in 25 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows:—

Between Druitt Town and Burwood Road at "Ireland's Hotel," in 17 minutes.
" "Ireland's Hotel" and Burwood Station, in 8 minutes.

Elizabeth Bay and Clarence-street.

Each omnibus plying to and from Elizabeth Bay and Clarence-street shall perform the journey in 20 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows:—

Between Elizabeth Bay and William-street at Victoria-street, in 6 minutes.
" William-street and Pitt-street, in 11 minutes.
" Pitt-street and Clarence-street, in 3 minutes.

Enmore and Clarence-street.

Each omnibus plying to and from Enmore and Clarence-street shall perform the journey in 35 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows:—

Between Enmore and Newtown Railway Bridge, in 5 minutes.
" Railway Bridge and Bligh-street, in 6 minutes.
" Bligh-street and George-street West, in 5 minutes.
" George-street West and Newtown Road to Railway Bridge, in 5 minutes.
" Railway Bridge and Liverpool-street, in 5 minutes.
" Liverpool-street and King-street, in 5 minutes.
" King-street and Clarence-street, in 4 minutes.

Folly Point (St. Leonards).

Each omnibus plying to and from Folly Point and Ridge-street, St. Leonards, shall perform the journey in 20 minutes.

Forest Lodge and Circular Quay.

Each omnibus plying to and from Forest Lodge and Circular Quay shall perform the journey in 39 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows:—

Between Forest Lodge Stand and Newtown Road, in 15 minutes.
" Newtown Road and Railway Bridge, in 5 minutes.
" Railway Bridge and Liverpool-street, in 5 minutes.
" Liverpool-street and King-street, in 5 minutes.
" King-street and Bridge-street, in 5 minutes.
" Bridge-street and Circular Quay, in 4 minutes.

Forest Lodge, Ross-street, and Circular Quay.

Each omnibus plying to and from Ross-street, Forest Lodge, and Circular Quay shall perform the journey in 34 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows:—

Between Ross-street at Pyrmont Bridge Road and Newtown Road, in 10 minutes.
" Newtown Road and Railway Bridge, in 5 minutes.
" Railway Bridge and Liverpool-street, in 5 minutes.
" Liverpool-street and King-street, in 5 minutes.
" King-street and Bridge-street, in 5 minutes.
" Bridge-street and Circular Quay, in 4 minutes.

Glebe Point and Circular Quay.

Each omnibus plying to and from Glebe Point and Circular Quay shall perform the journey in 35 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows :—

Between Glebe Point and Newtown Road, in 11 minutes.
" Newtown Road and Railway Bridge, in 5 minutes.
" Railway Bridge and Liverpool-street, in 5 minutes.
" Liverpool-street and King-street, in 5 minutes.
" King-street and Bridge-street, in 5 minutes.
" Bridge-street and Circular Quay, in 4 minutes.

Glebe-street and Miller's Point.

Each omnibus plying to and from Brougham-street, via Glebe-street, and Miller's Point, shall perform the journey in 35 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows :—

Between Brougham-street and George-street West, in 7 minutes.
" George-street West and Railway Bridge, in 5 minutes.
" Railway Bridge and Liverpool-street, in 5 minutes.
" Liverpool-street and King-street, in 5 minutes.
" King-street and Bridge-street, in 5 minutes.
" Bridge-street and Kent-street and Argyle-place, in 8 minutes.

Golden Grove and Miller's Point.

Each omnibus plying to and from Golden Grove and Miller's Point shall perform the journey in 37 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows :—

Between Wilson-street and Forbes-street and Railway Bridge, in 14 minutes.
" Railway Bridge and Liverpool-street, in 5 minutes.
" Liverpool-street and King-street, in 5 minutes.
" King-street and Bridge-street, in 5 minutes.
" Bridge-street and Kent-street at Argyle-place, in 8 minutes.

Gurner-street and Circular Quay.

Each omnibus plying to and from Glenmore Road, Paddington, and Circular Quay, shall perform the journey in 26 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows :—

Between Glenmore Road at Gurner-street and Oxford-street, in 4 minutes.
" Oxford-street at Glenmore Road and Botany-street, in 4 minutes.
" Botany-street and Elizabeth-street at Park-street, in 8 minutes.
" Park-street at Elizabeth-street and King-street, in 4 minutes.
" King-street and Circular Quay, in 6 minutes.

Hargrave-street and Macquarie-place.

Each omnibus plying to and from Hargrave-street and Macquarie-place shall perform the journey in 36 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows :—

Between Hargrave-street at Nelson-street and Gurner-street, in 10 minutes.
" Gurner-street and Oxford-street, in 4 minutes.
" Oxford-street at Glenmore Road and Botany street, in 4 minutes.
" Botany-street and Elizabeth-street at Park-street, in 8 minutes.
" Park-street at Elizabeth-street and King-street, in 4 minutes.
" King-street and Circular Quay, in 6 minutes.

Kingston and Circular Quay.

Each omnibus plying to and from Kingston and Circular Quay shall perform the journey in 36 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows :—

Between Kingston and Railway Bridge, Newtown, in 1 minute.
" Railway Bridge and Bligh-street, in 6 minutes.
" Bligh-street at George-street West and Newtown Road, in 5 minutes.
" Newtown Road and Railway Bridge, in 5 minutes.
" Railway Bridge and Liverpool-street, in 5 minutes.
" Liverpool-street and King-street, in 5 minutes.
" King-street and Bridge-street, in 5 minutes.
" Bridge-street and Circular Quay, in 4 minutes.

Kingsgrove and Rockdale.

Each omnibus plying to and from Kingsgrove and Rockdale shall perform the journey in 25 minutes.

Little Bay and Botany.

Each omnibus plying to and from Little Bay and Botany shall perform the journey in 35 minutes.

Leichhardt and Clarence-street.

Each omnibus plying to and from Leichhardt and Clarence-street, shall perform the journey in 45 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows :—

Between Marion-street and Balmain Road, in 7 minutes.
" Balmain Road and Newtown Road, in 19 minutes.
" Newtown Road and Railway Bridge, in 5 minutes.
" Railway Bridge and Liverpool-street, in 5 minutes.
" Liverpool-street and King-street, in 5 minutes.
" King-street and Clarence-street, in 4 minutes.

Macdonaldtown, Knight-street, and Clarence-street.

Each omnibus plying to and from Knight-street, Macdonaldtown, to Clarence-street, shall perform the journey in 35 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows :—

Between Knight-street and Railway Bridge, Newtown, in 5 minutes.
" Railway Bridge and Bligh-street, in 6 minutes.
" Bligh-street and George-street West, in 5 minutes.
" George-street West and Newtown Road to Railway Bridge, in 5 minutes.
" Railway Bridge and Liverpool-street, in 5 minutes.
" Liverpool-street and King-street, in 5 minutes.
" King-street and Clarence-street, in 4 minutes.

Macdonaldtown, Union-street, and Clarence-street.

Each omnibus plying to and from Union-street, Macdonaldtown, and Clarence-street, shall perform the journey in 35 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows :—

Between Union-street and Newtown Bridge, in 5 minutes.
" Railway Bridge and Bligh-street, in 6 minutes.
" Bligh-street and George-street West, in 5 minutes.
" George-street West and Newtown Road to Railway Bridge, in 5 minutes.
" Railway Bridge and Liverpool-street, in 5 minutes.
" Liverpool-street and King-street, in 5 minutes.
" King-street and Clarence-street, in 4 minutes.

Manly and Military Road, North Sydney.

Each omnibus plying to and from Manly and Military Road, North Sydney, shall perform the journey in 50 minutes.

Marrickville, Norwood Park, and Clarence-street.

Each omnibus plying from Neville-street, Marrickville, and Clarence-street, shall perform the journey in 50 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows :—

Between Neville-street, Marrickville, and Enmore Road, at Boland's Corner, in 15 minutes.
" Enmore and Newtown Railway Bridge, in 5 minutes.
" Railway Bridge and Bligh-street, in 6 minutes.
" Bligh-street and George-street West, in 5 minutes.
" George-street West and Newtown Road to Railway Bridge, in 5 minutes.
" Railway Bridge and Liverpool-street, in 5 minutes.
" Liverpool-street and King-street, in 5 minutes.
" King-street and Clarence-street, in 4 minutes.

Marrickville, Warren Road, and Clarence-street.

Each omnibus plying to and from Marrickville and Clarence-street, shall perform the journey in 60 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows :—

Between Warren Road and Enmore Road, at Boland's Corner, in 25 minutes.
" Enmore and Newtown Railway Bridge, in 5 minutes.
" Railway Bridge and Bligh-street, in 6 minutes.
" Bligh-street and George-street West, in 5 minutes.
" George-street West and Newtown Road to Railway Bridge, in 5 minutes.
" Railway Bridge and Liverpool-street, in 5 minutes.
" Liverpool-street and King-street, in 5 minutes.
" King-street and Clarence-street, in 4 minutes.

Mortlake to Burwood.

Each omnibus plying to and from Mortlake and Burwood Railway Station, shall perform the journey in 30 minutes.

Mosman's Bay and Military Road, at Spit Road.

Each omnibus plying to and from Mosman's Bay and Military Road, at Spit Road, shall perform the journey in 15 minutes.

Neutral Bay and Military Road.

Each omnibus plying to and from Neutral Bay and Military Road, shall perform the journey in 15 minutes.

Newport and Manly.

Each omnibus plying to and from Manly and Newport, shall perform the journey in 2 hours, and the parts thereof as follows :—

Manly to Narrabeen, in 60 minutes.
Narrabeen to Rocklily, in 30 minutes.
Rocklily to Newport, in 30 minutes.

North Willoughby and North Sydney.

Each omnibus plying to and from North Willoughby and Campbell-street, North Sydney, shall perform the journey in 50 minutes.

Ocean-street and Macquarie-place.

Each omnibus plying to and from Ocean-street and Macquarie-place shall perform the journey in 27 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows :—

Between Ocean-street and top of William-street, in 10 minutes.
" William-street and Elizabeth-street, at Park-street, in 8 minutes.
" Elizabeth and Park Streets and King-street, in 4 minutes.
" King-street and Macquarie-place, in 5 minutes.

Petersham and Balmain.

Each omnibus plying to and from Balmain and Petersham shall perform the journey in 40 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows :—

Between Darling-street stand and Balmain Road, at Wharf Road, in 20 minutes.
„ Balmain Road, at Wharf Road and Wardell-street, in 20 minutes.

Port Hacking and Kogarah.

Each omnibus plying to and from Port Hacking and Kogarah shall perform the journey in 2 hours.

Point Piper Road and Macquarie-place.

Each omnibus plying to and from Point Piper Road, Woollahra, and Macquarie-place shall perform the journey in 35 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows :—

Between Woollahra stand and Oxford-street, in 6 minutes.
„ Oxford-street, at Point Piper Road and Glenmore Road, in 8 minutes.
„ Glenmore Road and Botany-street, in 4 minutes.
„ Botany-street and Elizabeth and Park Streets, in 8 minutes.
„ Elizabeth and Park Streets and King-street, in 4 minutes.
„ King-street and Macquarie-place, in 5 minutes.

Potts' Point and Clarence-street.

Each omnibus plying to and from Potts' Point and Clarence-street shall perform the journey in 20 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows :—

Between Potts' Point, at Wylde-street, and William-street, in 6 minutes.
„ William-street and Pitt and King Streets, in 11 minutes.
„ Pitt and King Streets and Clarence-street, in 3 minutes.

Potts' Point and Exchange, Pitt-street.

Each omnibus plying to and from Potts' Point and Pitt-street shall perform the journey in 22 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows :—

Between Potts' Point, at Wylde-street, and William-street, in 6 minutes.
„ William-street and Elizabeth and Park Streets, in 8 minutes.
„ Elizabeth and Park Streets and King-street, in 4 minutes.
„ King-street and Pitt-street, at Exchange, in 4 minutes.

Pyrmont and Circular Quay.

Each omnibus plying to and from Pyrmont and Circular Quay, shall perform the journey in 32 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows :—

Between Pyrmont and Railway Bridge, in 13 minutes.
„ Railway Bridge and Liverpool-street, in 5 minutes.
„ Liverpool-street and King-street, in 5 minutes.
„ King-street and Bridge-street, in 5 minutes.
„ Bridge-street and Circular Quay, in 4 minutes.

Railway and Bridge-street.

Each omnibus plying to and from Railway and Bridge-street shall perform the journey in 15 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows :—

Between Railway and Liverpool-street, in 5 minutes.
„ Liverpool-street and King-street, in 5 minutes.
„ King-street and Bridge-street, in 5 minutes.

Railway and Circular Quay via George-street.

Each omnibus plying to and from Railway and Circular Quay shall perform the journey in 19 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows :—

Between Railway and Liverpool-street, in 5 minutes.
„ Liverpool-street and King-street, in 5 minutes.
„ King-street and Bridge-street, in 5 minutes.
„ Bridge-street and Circular Quay, in 4 minutes.

Railway and Circular Quay via Pitt-street.

Each omnibus plying to and from Railway and Circular Quay, via Pitt-street, shall perform the journey in 17 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows :—

Between Railway Station and Campbell-street, in 4 minutes.
„ Campbell-street and King-street, in 7 minutes.
„ King-street to Circular Quay, in 6 minutes.

Railway and Dawes' Point.

Each omnibus plying to and from Railway and Dawes Point, shall perform the journey in 19 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows :—

Between Railway and Liverpool-street, in 5 minutes.
„ Liverpool-street and King-street, in 5 minutes.
„ King-street and Bridge-street, in 5 minutes.
„ Bridge-street and Dawes' Point, in 4 minutes.

Randwick and Circular Quay.

Each omnibus plying to and from Randwick and Circular Quay shall perform the journey in 50 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows :—

Between Randwick and Oxford-street at Flinders-street, in 32 minutes.
„ Flinders-street and Elizabeth and Park Streets, in 8 minutes.
„ Elizabeth and Park Streets and King-street, in 4 minutes.
„ King-street and Circular Quay, in 6 minutes.

Redfern, Pitt-street, and Circular Quay.

Each omnibus plying to and from Pitt-street, Redfern, and Circular Quay shall perform the journey in 30 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows :—

Between Pitt-street at Wellington-street and Regent-street at Cleveland-street, in 6 minutes.
„ Cleveland-street and Railway Bridge, in 5 minutes.
„ Railway Bridge and Liverpool-street, in 5 minutes.
„ Liverpool-street and King-street, in 5 minutes.
„ King-street and Bridge-street, in 5 minutes.
„ Bridge-street and Circular Quay, in 4 minutes.

Ryde and Clarence-street.

Each omnibus plying to and from Ryde and Clarence-street shall perform the journey in 70 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows :—

Between Ryde and Crescent-street, Balmain, in 45 minutes.
„ Crescent-street and Harris-street, in 10 minutes.
„ Harris-street and George-street, in 10 minutes.
„ George-street at Market-street and Clarence-street, in 5 minutes.

Rose Bay and Ocean-street.

Each omnibus plying to and from Rose Bay and Ocean-street shall perform the journey and the parts thereof in 20 minutes.

South Head and Macquarie-place.

Each omnibus plying to and from South Head and Macquarie-place shall perform the journey in 73 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows :—

Between South Head and Vaucluse, in 11 minutes.
„ Vaucluse and Ocean-street Stand, in 35 minutes.
„ Ocean-street and top of William-street, in 10 minutes.
„ William-street and Elizabeth-street at Park-street, in 8 minutes.
„ Elizabeth-street and King-street, in 4 minutes.
„ King-street and Macquarie-place, in 5 minutes.

St. Peters and Clarence-street.

Each omnibus plying to and from St. Peters and Clarence-street, Sydney, shall perform the journey in 43 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows :—

Between Silver-street, St. Peters, and Railway Bridge, Newtown, in 13 minutes.
„ Railway Bridge and Bligh-street, in 6 minutes.
„ Bligh-street and George-street West, in 5 minutes.
„ George-street West and Newtown Road to Railway Bridge, in 5 minutes.
„ Railway Bridge and Liverpool-street, in 5 minutes.
„ Liverpool-street and King-street, in 5 minutes.
„ King-street and Clarence-street, in 4 minutes.

Strathfield and Liverpool Road.

Each omnibus plying to and from Boulevard, Strathfield, and Liverpool Road, shall perform the journey in 30 minutes.

Strawberry Hills, Elizabeth-street.

Each omnibus plying to and from Elizabeth-street, Redfern, and Circular Quay shall perform the journey in 33 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows :—

Between Elizabeth-street, Redfern, and Railway at George-street, in 14 minutes.
„ Railway and Liverpool-street, in 5 minutes.
„ Liverpool-street and King-street, in 5 minutes.
„ King-street and Bridge-street, in 5 minutes.
„ Bridge-street and Circular Quay, in 4 minutes.

Strawberry Hills, Young-street.

Each omnibus plying to and from Young-street and Circular Quay shall perform the journey in 35 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows :—

Between Young-street and George-street at Railway, in 16 minutes.
„ Railway and Liverpool-street, in 5 minutes.
„ Liverpool-street and King-street, in 5 minutes.
„ King-street and Bridge-street, in 5 minutes.
„ Bridge-street and Circular Quay, in 4 minutes.

Surry Hills, Bourke-street, and Macquarie-place.

Each omnibus plying to and from Bourke-street, Surry Hills, and Macquarie-place shall perform the journey in 32 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows :—

Between Bourke-street Stand and Oxford-street, in 15 minutes.
„ Oxford-street and Elizabeth and Park Streets, in 8 minutes.
„ Elizabeth and Park Streets and King-street in 4 minutes.
„ King-street and Macquarie-place, in 5 minutes.

Surry Hills, Crown-street, and Macquarie-place.

Each omnibus plying to and from Crown-street, Surry Hills, and Macquarie-place shall perform the journey in 26 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows :—

Between Crown-street Stand and Oxford-street, in 9 minutes.
„ Oxford-street and Elizabeth and Park Streets, in 8 minutes.
„ Elizabeth and Park Streets and King-street, in 4 minutes.
„ King-street and Macquarie-place, in 5 minutes.

Victoria-street North and Clarence-street.

Each omnibus plying to and from Victoria-street North and Clarence-street shall perform the journey in 18 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows :—

Between Victoria-street and William-street, in 4 minutes.
„ William-street and Pitt and King Streets, in 11 minutes.
„ Pitt-street and Clarence-street, in 3 minutes.

Victoria-street, St. Vincent's Hospital.

Each omnibus plying to and from Victoria-street, at St. Vincent's Hospital, and York-street shall perform the journey in 17 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows :—

Between Victoria-street and William-street, in 3 minutes.
„ William-street and Pitt and King Streets, in 11 minutes.
„ Pitt-street and York-street, in 3 minutes.

Waverley and Circular Quay.

Each omnibus plying to and from Waverley and Circular Quay shall perform the journey in 51 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows :—

Between Cowper-street, at Leichhardt-street, and Oxford-street, in 10 minutes.
„ Cowper-street and Point Piper Road, in 11 minutes.
„ Point Piper Road and Glenmore Road, in 8 minutes.
„ Glenmore Road and Botany-street, in 4 minutes.
„ Botany-street and Elizabeth and Park Streets, in 8 minutes.
„ Elizabeth and Park Streets and King-street, in 4 minutes.
„ King-street and Circular Quay, in 6 minutes.

Woolloomooloo and York-street.

Each omnibus plying to and from Woolloomooloo and York-street shall perform the journey in 14 minutes, and the parts thereof as follows :—

Between Woolloomooloo Stand and Pitt-street, at King-street, in 11 minutes.
„ Pitt-street and York-street Stand, in 3 minutes.

Passed by the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners, this second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

W. P. MANNING,
Chairman.
G. E. RUSSELL JONES,
Commissioner.
(L.S.) EDMUND FOSBERY,
Commissioner.
RICHARD ADAMS,
Commissioner.
ALFRED EDWARD,
Registrar and Chief Inspector.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1894.

[9d.]

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEWCASTLE PAVING AND PUBLIC VEHICLES REGULATION ACT.

(BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE—BY-LAWS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 39 Vic. No. 36, sec. 9.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 23rd August, 1894.

NEWCASTLE MUNICIPALITY.—BY-LAWS.

THE following By-laws made by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, under the "Newcastle Paving and Public Vehicles Regulation Act," having been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Act.

JAMES N. BRUNKER.

BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE.—BY-LAWS.

THE Council of the Borough of Newcastle do, by virtue of the authority vested in it by the "Newcastle Paving and Public Vehicles Regulation Act of 1876," 39 Victoria No. 36, hereby repeal certain Time-tables and Schedules published in the Government Gazette of 1st June, 1894, and make and establish the following Time-tables and Schedules instead of those repealed, and declare that the following Time-tables and Schedules shall stand in place of and instead of the Time-tables and Schedules heretofore in force.

That Schedule I published in the Government Gazette of the 18th July, 1893, be repealed and the following substituted:—

SCHEDULE I.

Omnibus and omnibus car stands.

King-street on the north side, between Watt and Pacific Street (hereafter called Watt and King Street Stand).

Darby-street on the west side at the corner of Macquarie-street.

That the additional route published in the Government Gazette of 18th July, 1893, be repealed and the following substituted:—

Every alternate vehicle leaving the Stand at Watt and King Streets, shall go by the following route, viz, by way of Hunter-street, Hunter-street West, Darby-street, Laman-street, Bruce-street, Parry-street, and Darby-street, to the stand at the corner of Darby and Macquarie Streets.

Every alternate vehicle leaving the stand at the corner of Darby and Macquarie Streets shall go by the following route, viz., by way of Darby-street, Parry-street, Bruce-street, Laman-street, Darby-street, Hunter-street West, Hunter-street; and thence to the Stand at Watt and King Streets.

That Schedule J published in the Government Gazette of 18th July, 1893, be repealed and the following substituted:—

SCHEDULE J.

To and from the stand at Watt and King Streets by way of Hunter-street, Hunter-street West, and Darby-street, to the stand at the corner of Darby and Macquarie Streets.

To and from the stand at Watt and King Streets, by way of Hunter-street, Hunter-street West, and Charlton-street, to or from the western boundary of the Municipality.

To and from the stand at Watt and King Streets, by way of Hunter-street, Hunter-street West, to and from the Carrington Bridge.

To and from the stand at Watt and King Streets, by way of Hunter-street, Hunter-street West, and Charlton-street, to or from Wickham.

To or from the stand at Watt and King Streets, by way of Hunter-street, Hunter-street West, Darby-street and Patrick-street, to or from the stand on the southern boundary of the Municipality.

That Schedule K published in the Government Gazette of 18th July, 1893, so far as it applies to all vehicles plying to and from Kenrick-street, and also to those vehicles plying to or from Patrick-street be repealed, and that the following be substituted:—

Omnibuses or omnibus cars shall start from the Stands at Watt and King Streets, and also at the corner of Darby and Macquarie Streets, at intervals of every twenty minutes, from 8 a.m. until 11 p.m., and shall perform the journey and the parts thereof as follows:—

From Watt and King Streets to Tattersall's Corner in 7 minutes.
" Tattersall's Corner to St. John's Church in 7 minutes.
" St. John's Church to Darby-street Stand in 3 minutes.
" Darby-street Stand to St. John's Church in 3 minutes.
" St. John's Church to Tattersall's Corner in 7 minutes.
" Tattersall's Corner to Watt and King Streets in 7 minutes.
" Darby-street Stand to Patrick-street Stand in 4 minutes.
" Patrick-street Stand to Darby-street Stand in 4 minutes.

The whole journey to or from Watt and King Street Stand to the Stand in Darby-street, to be completed in seventeen minutes, and the whole journey from or to the Stands at Watt and King Streets and Patrick-street, to be completed in twenty-one minutes.

TIME TABLE.

Junction and Patrick Streets Vehicles.

Every vehicle leaving the stands at Darby and Macquarie Streets, and at Watt and King Streets, shall start at the undermentioned times :—

8·20 a.m.	12·20 p.m.	4·20 p.m.	8· 0 p.m.
8·40 „	12 40 „	4·40 „	8·20 „
9· 0 „	1· 0 „	5· 0 „	8·40 „
9·20 „	1·20 „	5·20 „	9· 0 „
9·40 „	1·40 „	5·40 „	9·20 „
10· 0 „	2· 0 „	6· 0 „	9·40 „
10·20 „	2·20 „	6·20 „	10· 0 „
10·40 „	2·40 „	6·40 „	10·20 „
11· 0 „	3· 0 „	7· 0 „	10·40 „
11·20 „	3·20 „	7·20 „	11· 0 „
11·40 „	3·40 „	7·40 „	11·20 „
12· 0 noon.	4· 0 „		

On Saturdays and holidays these vehicles will start at intervals of ten minutes.

Omnibuses or omnibus cars plying between Tighe's Hill, Wickham, and Newcastle, shall start from Watt and King Streets and Charlton-street Stands at intervals of every fifteen minutes from 8 a.m. till 11 p.m., and shall perform the journey and the parts thereof in sixteen minutes, as follows :—

From Watt and King Streets to Tattersall's Corner in 7 minutes.
„ Tattersall's Corner to Union-street in 4 minutes.
„ Union-street to Cottage Bridge in 5 minutes.
„ Cottage Bridge to Union-street in 5 minutes.
„ Union-street to Tattersall's Corner in 4 minutes.
„ Tattersall's Corner to Watt and King Streets in 7 minutes.

Omnibuses or omnibus cars plying between Hamilton, Adamstown, and Charlestown, shall start from Watt and King Streets and Charlton-street stands, at intervals of every fifteen minutes, excepting when otherwise provided by Time Table, from 8 a.m. till 11 p.m., and shall perform the journey and the parts thereof in sixteen minutes, as follows :—

From Watt and King Streets to Tattersall's Corner in 7 minutes.
„ Tattersall's Corner to Union-street in 4 minutes.
„ Union-street to Cottage Bridge in 5 minutes.
„ Cottage Bridge to Union-street in 5 minutes.
„ Union-street to Tattersall's Corner in 4 minutes.
„ Tattersall's Corner to Watt and King Streets in 7 minutes.

Omnibuses or omnibus cars plying between the Carrington Bridge and Watt and King Streets shall start from Watt and King Streets and Carrington Bridge at intervals of every fifteen minutes from 8 a.m. till 11 p.m., and shall perform the journey and the parts thereof in eleven minutes, as follows :—

From Watt and King Streets to Tattersall's Corner in 7 minutes.
„ Tattersall's Corner to Carrington Bridge in 4 minutes.
„ Carrington Bridge to Tattersall's Corner in 4 minutes.
„ Tattersall's Corner to Watt and King Streets in 7 minutes.

Omnibuses or omnibus cars plying to and from Lambton and Wallsend shall start from Watt and King Streets Stands and Charlton-street in accordance with the Time Table, and shall perform the journeys to or from Watt and King Street and Charlton-street in sixteen minutes and the parts thereof, as follows :—

From Watt and King Streets to Tattersall's Corner in 7 minutes.
„ Tattersall's Corner to Union-street in 4 minutes.
„ Union-street to Cottage Bridge in 5 minutes.
„ Cottage Bridge to Union-street in 5 minutes.
„ Union-street to Tattersall's Corner in 4 minutes.
„ Tattersall's Corner to Watt and King Streets in 7 minutes.

Omnibuses or omnibus cars plying between Newcastle, Broadmeadow, and Waratah, shall start from Watt and King Streets and Charlton-street Stands at fifty minutes past each hour from 8·50 a.m. till 10·50 p.m., and shall perform the journey and parts thereof, as follows :—

From Watt and King Streets to Tattersall's Corner in 7 minutes.
„ Tattersall's Corner to Union-street in 4 minutes.
„ Union-street to Cottage Bridge in 5 minutes.
„ Cottage Bridge to Union-street in 5 minutes.
„ Union-street to Tattersall's Corner in 4 minutes.
„ Tattersall's Corner to Watt and King Streets in 7 minutes.

Provided, however, that the Inspector of Vehicles for the time being shall be at liberty to reduce the times of starting on all or any of the lines of road.

Every vehicle leaving the stand at Watt and King Streets for Hamilton, Adamstown, and Charlestown, shall leave at the undermentioned times :—

8· 5 a.m.	12· 5 p.m.	4· 5 p.m.	7 35 p.m.
8·20 „	12·35 „	4·35 „	8· 5 „
8·35 „	1· 5 „	5· 5 „	8·35 „
8·50 „	1·20 „	5·20 „	9· 5 „
9· 5 „	1·35 „	5·35 „	9·35 „
9·35 „	1·50 „	6· 5 „	9·50 „
10· 5 „	2· 5 „	6·20 „	10· 5 „
10·20 „	2·20 „	6·35 „	10·20 „
10·35 „	2·35 „	6·50 „	10·35 „
11· 5 „	3· 5 „	7· 5 „	10·50 „
11·35 „	3·35 „	7·20 „	11· 5 „

Every vehicle from Charlestown, Adamstown, or Hamilton, leaving the stand in Charlton-street, shall start at the undermentioned times :—

8· 5 a.m.	12· 5 p.m.	4· 5 p.m.	7·35 p.m.
8·20 „	12·35 „	4·35 „	8· 5 „
8·35 „	1· 5 „	5· 5 „	8·35 „
8·50 „	1·20 „	5·20 „	9· 5 „
9· 5 „	1·35 „	5·35 „	9·35 „
9·35 „	1·50 „	6· 5 „	9·50 „
10· 5 „	2· 5 „	6·20 „	10· 5 „
10·20 „	2·20 „	6·35 „	10·20 „
10·35 „	2·35 „	6·50 „	10·35 „
11· 5 „	3· 5 „	7· 5 „	10·50 „
11·35 „	3·35 „	7·20 „	11· 5 „

Every vehicle leaving the stand at Watt and King Streets for Wickham or Tighe's Hill, shall start at the undermentioned times :—

8· 0 a.m.	12· 0 noon	3·45 p.m.	7·30 p.m.
8·15 „	12·15 p.m.	4· 0 „	7·45 „
8·30 „	12·30 „	4·15 „	8· 0 „
8·45 „	12·45 „	4·30 „	8·15 „
9· 0 „	1· 0 „	4·45 „	8·30 „
9·15 „	1·15 „	5· 0 „	8·45 „
9·30 „	1·30 „	5·15 „	9· 0 „
9·45 „	1·45 „	5·30 „	9·15 „
10· 0 „	2· 0 „	5·45 „	9·30 „
10·15 „	2·15 „	6· 0 „	9·45 „
10·30 „	2·30 „	6·15 „	10· 0 „
10·45 „	2·45 „	6·30 „	10·15 „
11· 0 „	3· 0 „	6·45 „	10·30 „
11·15 „	3·15 „	7· 0 „	10·45 „
11·30 „	3·30 „	7·15 „	11· 0 „
11·45 „			

Every vehicle leaving the stand in Charlton-street from Wickham or Tighe's Hill, shall start at the undermentioned times :—

8· 0 a.m.	12· 0 noon	3·45 p.m.	7·30 p.m.
8·15 „	12·15 p.m.	4· 0 „	7·45 „
8·30 „	12·30 „	4·15 „	8· 0 „
8·45 „	12·45 „	4·30 „	8·15 „
9· 0 „	1· 0 „	4·45 „	8·30 „
9·15 „	1·15 „	5· 0 „	8·45 „
9 30 „	1·30 „	5·15 „	9· 0 „
9·45 „	1·45 „	5·30 „	9·15 „
10· 0 „	2· 0 „	5·45 „	9·30 „
10·15 „	2·15 „	6· 0 „	9·45 „
10·30 „	2·30 „	6·15 „	10· 0 „
10·45 „	2·45 „	6·30 „	10·15 „
11· 0 „	3· 0 „	6·45 „	10·30 „
11·15 „	3·15 „	7· 0 „	10·45 „
11·30 „	3·30 „	7·15 „	11· 0 „
11·45 „			

Every vehicle leaving the stand at Watt and King Streets shall start at the undermentioned times for Carrington :—

8· 0 a.m.	12· 0 noon.	3·45 p.m.	7·30 p.m.
8 15 „	12·15 p.m.	4· 0 „	7·45 „
8·30 „	12·30 „	4·15 „	8· 0 „
8·45 „	12·45 „	4·30 „	8·15 „
9· 0 „	1· 0 „	4·45 „	8·30 „
9 15 „	1·15 „	5· 0 „	8·45 „
9·30 „	1·30 „	5·15 „	9· 0 „
9 45 „	1·45 „	5·30 „	9·15 „
10· 0 „	2· 0 „	5·45 „	9·30 „
10·15 „	2·15 „	6· 0 „	9·45 „
10·30 „	2·30 „	6·15 „	10· 0 „
10·45 „	2 45 „	6·30 „	10·15 „
11· 0 „	3· 0 „	6·45 „	10·30 „
11·15 „	3·15 „	7· 0 „	10·45 „
11·30 „	3·30 „	7·15 „	11· 0 „
11·45 „			

Every vehicle from Carrington Bridge at Hunter-street West shall start at the undermentioned times:—

8· 0 a.m.	12· 0 noon.	3·45 p.m.	7·30 p.m.
8·15 „	12·15 p.m.	4· 0 „	7·45 „
8·30 „	12·30 „	4·15 „	8· 0 „
8·45 „	12·45 „	4·30 „	8·15 „
9· 0 „	1· 0 „	4·45 „	8·30 „
9·15 „	1·15 „	5· 0 „	8·45 „
9·30 „	1·30 „	5·15 „	9· 0 „
9·45 „	1·45 „	5·30 „	9·15 „
10· 0 „	2· 0 „	5·45 „	9·30 „
10·15 „	2·15 „	6· 0 „	9·45 „
10·30 „	2 30 „	6·15 „	10· 0 „
10·45 „	2·45 „	6·30 „	10·15 „
11· 0 „	3· 0 „	6·45 „	10·30 „
11·15 „	3·15 „	7· 0 „	10 45 „
11·30 „	3·30 „	7·15 „	11· 0 „
11·45 „			

Every vehicle leaving the stand at Watt and King Streets shall start for Lambton and Wallsend at the undermentioned times:—

9·20 a.m.	12·20 p.m.	4·20 p.m.	8·20 p.m.
11·20 „	3·50 „	5·50 „	9·20 „

Every vehicle leaving the stand at Watt and King Streets shall start for Broadmeadow and Waratah at the undermentioned times:—

9·50 a.m.	2·50 p.m.	5·50 p.m.	8·50 p.m.
10·50 „	3·50 „	6·50 „	9·50 „
11·50 „	4·50 „	7·50 „	10·50 „
12·50 p.m.			

Made and passed by the Council of the Borough of Newcastle, this twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

(L.S.) ALFRED ASHER,
Mayor.

EDWARD S. HOLLAND,
Town Clerk.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1894.

[3d.]

[*Gazette*, 23 August, 1894.]

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMISSION.

(RETURN SHOWING COST OF.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 14 *May*, 1895.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 3rd May, 1895, That there be laid upon the Table of this House a Return showing,—

"(1.) The total sum expended by the Local Government Commission to date, including salaries, rent, and miscellaneous expenses.

"(2.) The total cost to the Colony of this Commission."

(Mr. Piddington.)

The Local Government Commission to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 9 May, 1895.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, forwarding copy of an Order of the Legislative Assembly, and requesting that we furnish the information called for in such Order, and, in reply thereto, we have to inform you that the total sum expended by the Local Government Commission to date, including salaries, rent, and miscellaneous expenses, is £178 14s. 5d. This amount also represents the total cost to the Colony of this Commission to date.

No fees of any kind have been received by the Commissioners.

We have, &c.,

For the Commissioners,

C. E. R. MURRAY,

President.

637—

[3*d*.]

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1894.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 24.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 *November*, 1894.

By Deputation from His Excellency,
FREDK. M. DARLEY,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Message No. 24.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Lieutenant-Governor recommends, for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with "A Bill to establish Local Government over that part of New South Wales which is outside the boundaries of municipalities; to make further provision for the constitution of municipal districts, and for the alteration of the areas of existing municipalities; to amend the law relating to municipal loans and municipal rates, and the recovery thereof; to amend and to extend the provisions of the 'Municipalities Act of 1867'; to amend other Statutes in order to give effect to the aforesaid provisions; and for other purposes connected therewith or incidental thereto."

Government House,
Sydney, 8*th November*, 1894.

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

(PETITION FROM F. B. GALLEY, MAYOR OF CASINO, REPRESENTING THAT THE PROVISIONS CONTAINED THEREIN ARE ALTOGETHER INADEQUATE, AND ABSOLUTELY RUINOUS TO CERTAIN LANDHOLDERS.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 14 *March*, 1895.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of landholders and other residents on the Upper Richmond,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That at a public meeting held in Casino, on Saturday, 23rd February, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting (composed of landholders in all parts of the proposed Kyogle Division, under the Local Government Bill), the provisions of that Bill are altogether inadequate to meet the just claims of the remote districts of the Colony, which have in the past not participated to any appreciable extent in the expenditure of public money raised by taxation, the sale of Crown lands and loans, as compared with those portions of the Colony not so remote from the metropolis that have had nearly every want supplied in the shape of public roads and other works.

"2. That if Local Government, as suggested by the Honorable G. H. Reid in the Bill introduced by him in the Assembly on the 14th November last, should become law, it will absolutely ruin the landholders in districts in no way connected with Sydney, such as that comprised within the boundaries of the proposed Kyogle Division."

Your Petitioners humbly pray your Honorable House to grant such relief as may be deemed expedient.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed for and on behalf of the Petitioners,—

F. B. GALLEY,
Mayor of Casino and Chairman.

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN FARMERS AND OTHER RESIDENTS OF COOTAMUNDRA AGAINST.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 24 *April*, 1895.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Farmers and other Residents of the district of Cootamundra to to the Parliament of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

1st. That at a public meeting held in the Town Hall, Cootamundra, on the fourth day of March, 1895, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :—

"That in the opinion of this meeting, the present is a most inopportune time to bring the Local Government Bill into law, as the people are unable (owing to the severe and prolonged depression) to bear further taxation; that Parliament should postpone consideration of the matter until more prosperous times dawn upon the Colony; that a Petition to such effect be got up in the district for presentation to Parliament."

2nd. That your Petitioners, who attended that meeting, pray your Honorable House to take into consideration the wishes of your Petitioners, as expressed in the said resolution.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

[*Here follow* 47 *signatures.*]

1894-5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES, IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly 4 *April*, 1895.

To The Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Officers and Members of the Municipal Association of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners, representing the majority of the Municipalities at present established throughout the Colony of New South Wales, view with satisfaction the introduction to your Honorable House of a Bill to establish Local Government over the whole Colony.

2. That your Petitioners, while fully alive to the necessity of Municipal Councils being given larger powers than they possess under the existing laws, or than are proposed to be given under the Local Government Bill now under your consideration, are of opinion that the passing of this Bill will be a distinct advance in the direction of complete Local Government.

3. Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will endeavour to have the Bill passed into law during the present Session, with such amendments as, in your wisdom, may seem desirable.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Here follow* 3 *signatures.*]

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 11.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 *September*, 1894.

R. W. DUFF,
Governor.

Message No. 11.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to further regulate the sale, letting, disposal, occupation, and management of Crown lands; for the protection of certain homesteads; to enable the Crown, by purchase, resumption, exchange, and surrender, to acquire alienated lands; to amend the law relating to conditional purchasers in certain respects; to provide for forfeitures and validations in certain cases; to prevent impounding and actions for trespass upon unfenced holdings; to amend the law as to Local Land Boards and the Land Appeal Court; and to effect amendments in such Statutes as may be necessary to give full force and effect to the aforesaid provisions; and for other purposes connected therewith.

Government House,
Sydney, 12*th September*, 1894.

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONDITIONAL PURCHASES PAYMENTS BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 72.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 *June*, 1895.

FREDK. M. DARLEY,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Message No. 72.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Lieutenant-Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to further promote settlement on lands conditionally purchased from the Crown by providing for the reduction of the annual payments in respect thereof, and for the reduction of the rate of interest now payable upon certain conditional purchases under the Repealed Acts from 5 to 4 per centum per annum; and to effect such amendments in such statutes as may be necessary for the aforesaid purposes.

Government House,
Sydney, 20*th June*, 1895.

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INTEREST ON CONDITIONAL PURCHASES BILL.

(PETITION FROM RESIDENTS AND FARMERS OF THE DISTRICT OF GEROGERY, IN FAVOUR OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 8 *May*, 1895.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Resolution passed at a Public Meeting held at Gerogery, on 13th April,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH,—

Resolved that we, the residents and farmers of the District of Gerogery, do hereby endorse and approve of the Bill introduced by Mr. Thomas Rose on 11th of December, 1894, to provide for the remission of interest payable in respect of conditional and other purchases.

We respectfully ask that when dealing with the Bill you will give the same consideration to the resident selectors of the Colony as is provided for the pastoral and homestead tenants in the new Land Bill, viz., for any depreciation in the value of wheat, wool, stock, and other farm products, and for any diminution of the average yield of the land arising from causes over which they have no control.

We would respectfully state that the remission of interest would not affect the revenue of the Colony for fifteen years, and that it would place the selectors of New South Wales in the same position as the selectors of Victoria. We therefore pray honorable members desirous of having a *bonâ fide* farming community settled on the land to give Mr. Thomas Rose's Bill their hearty and loyal support in passing it into law.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Here follow* 19 *signatures.*]

A similar Petition was received,—

On 8th May, 1895, from residents and farmers of the District of Jindera; 20 signatures.

1894-5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

INTEREST ON CONDITIONAL PURCHASES.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS OF JINDERA, PRAYING FOR THE REMISSION OF THIS YEAR'S INTEREST ON THE UNPAID BALANCE DUE.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 5 March, 1895.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned residents of the Town and District of Jindera,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That, owing to the failure of the wheat crop, and the low price ruling for wheat and all other farm products, the farmers of this district will, we regret to state, be unable to pay this year's annual Government interest on their selections.

That the farmers of this district have not reaped over 4 bushels of wheat an acre.

That, after deducting seed for the coming season, the saleable product does not exceed 6s. an acre.

That the wheat crop cannot be put in and taken off for less than 12s. an acre.

That the farmers have thus worked their land this season at an absolute loss of 6s. an acre.

That the farmers have suffered much loss this season by their sheep dying in large numbers by an unknown disease; this, coupled with the failure of the wheat for the last two years, and the low price obtained for wool and wheat, have compelled them to seek relief by obtaining a remission of this year's interest on their selections.

Your Petitioners, therefore, respectfully pray that you will be pleased to take such legislative action as will enable you to grant the remission of this year's annual interest on the unpaid balance due on their conditional purchases, thus assisting the farmers to follow their usual occupation with the hope that they will reap better crops and prices the coming season.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Here follow* 64 *signatures.*]

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CONDITIONAL PURCHASES.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS IN THE ELECTORATE OF QUEANBEYAN AND OTHERS, PRAYING FOR RELIEF TO THOSE WHO WILL BE REQUIRED TO PAY INSTALMENTS ON THEIR HOLDINGS.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 2 *April*, 1895.

To the Honorable Sir Joseph Palmer Abbott, Speaker, and the Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of your Petitioners,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That on the 31st day of March, 1895, your Petitioners, in common with the conditional purchasers and occupiers of Crown lands throughout the territory of New South Wales, are required to pay the sum of one shilling per acre of their respective holdings, in terms of the Act in virtue of which they hold possession of their lands.

2. That heretofore they have annually discharged this obligation.

3. That, owing to the abnormally depressed state of the markets, the price obtainable for agricultural produce of all kinds are such as, added to losses experienced by great mortality amongst your Petitioners' stock, and loss of occupation by many of their number as carriers, consequent on the extension of our railway system, to have reduced your Petitioners to a condition of absolute penury, which makes it extremely difficult for them to provide food and clothing for themselves and their families, and place it utterly beyond their power to meet their engagements with the Crown, falling due as aforesaid.

4. Your Petitioners desire respectfully to point out to your Honorable House that unless some such measure of relief be immediately afforded them, their respective lands must become forfeited to the Crown, and in such case they and those dependent on them be made homeless, and deprived of the means of subsistence.

5. That, in view of these facts, your Petitioners humbly pray that your Honorable House will see fit to pass a measure providing,—

(1.) For the suspension of the payment of interest due as aforesaid; and

(2.) For an alteration of the condition of payment, by substitution of sixpence per acre per annum in lieu of one shilling per acre, and a provision extending the total of such payments over a period of sixty-four years, instead of thirty-two years, as in terms at present in force.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Here follow* 284 *signatures.*]

1894.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

FARMERS' AND SETTLERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

(PETITION FROM GUNNING FRANCIS PLUNKETT, PRESIDENT, AND JOHN LOUIS TRÉFLÉ, SECRETARY, IN FAVOUR OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS DEALING WITH THE LAND AND OTHER LAWS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 *September*, 1894.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, representing the Farmers' and Settlers' Associations of the Colony,—

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That the following resolutions were agreed to by delegates assembled together at Young, representing the aforesaid Farmers' and Settlers' Associations.

Central Division Leases.—That this Conference confirms the resolution in regard to the Central Division Leases being made available for settlement, passed at the recent Cootamundra Conference.

Land Value Taxation.—That, in the opinion of this Conference, an unimproved value tax on all private holdings over the maximum allowed by law is justifiable and expedient.

Holders of Special Areas.—That, in the opinion of this Conference, all special areas outside suburban boundaries be reduced in price £1 per acre, and that all moneys already paid go towards principals and interests, and all future instalments to be paid as is usual in ordinary conditionally-purchased land, and that Parliament be petitioned to at once pass a short Bill dealing with the subject.

Loans to Farmers.—That, in the opinion of this Conference, some system should at once be devised by the Government for advancing money to farmers and settlers at a reasonable rate of interest, and the Crédit Foncier system would best accomplish that end pending the establishment of a State bank.

Relief to Holders of Special Areas.—That a deputation, consisting of delegates from various parts of the Colony, be appointed to wait upon the Minister for Lands to urge upon him the necessity of bringing forward a Bill giving relief to the holders of special areas, as set forth in a previous resolution passed by the Conference, the Secretary to organise such deputation.

Excise Duties on Colonial Tobacco.—That excise duties on Colonial tobacco be abolished.

Finality of Selection.—That this Conference confirms the resolution passed by the Cootamundra Conference relating to finality of selection, viz.:—That the best method of bringing about finality of selection is to limit the area which shall be alienated to any holder; and this Conference is of opinion that a stringent condition should be imposed upon all future holders that, if they transfer, they shall sell only to residential buyers, always provided that this law shall have no retrospective effect.

Survey of Land.—That this Conference desires to impress upon the Government the necessity of proceeding at once with the survey of lands intended to be made available for settlement in the Central Division, but does not commit itself to the principle of survey before selection.

Making up Maximum Selection.—That, in the opinion of this Conference, any new Land Bill should contain a provision allowing resident selectors to make up the maximum area within 10 miles of their present residence.

Elective Land Boards.—That this Conference confirms the resolution agreed upon at the Cootamundra Conference in reference to Elective Land Boards, *i.e.*, the Chairman to be appointed by the State, and the other two members to be elected by the landholders, or selectors in each district.

Income Tax.—That, in the opinion of this Conference, an income tax, as an equitable form of taxation, should be dealt with by Parliament.

Forfeited Selections.—That, in the opinion of this Conference, any selector whose selections should become forfeited through inability to pay instalments should have the right to the appraised value of his improvements from the incoming selector.

And your Petitioners, therefore, pray that you will be pleased to take the foregoing resolutions into your favourable consideration before dealing with the land or other laws of this Colony; and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will every pray.

GUNNING FRANCIS PLUNKETT, President.

JOHN LOUIS TRÉFLÉ, Secretary.

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE LAND LAWS.

(PETITION FROM W. E. COPE, MAYOR OF CASINO, AS CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING OF SELECTORS, IN FAVOUR OF CERTAIN AMENDMENTS.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 20 *September*, 1894.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of Selectors and other Residents in the Richmond River District, in public meeting assembled,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That the sad experience of the selectors and landowners in this district during the past four years proves that the existing land laws, and their administration, are of too oppressive a character to enable them to profitably occupy the land so far removed from port of shipment, railway communication, and in many cases roads of any kind under present conditions.

Most of such selectors are true pioneers, and after expending not only all their own available capital, but in some cases also sums of borrowed money, now find themselves, owing to the low price of live stock and produce, the remoteness of their holdings from every market, and the harassing conditions of the present land laws, landed in severe straits; and if tangible relief be not afforded they will be compelled to lose the result of years of hard labour, money invested, and even the homes of their families.

In any Amending Land Bill to be dealt with by Parliament, we would humbly suggest that provisions should be included based upon the following lines:—

1. Classification (and survey) of all unalienated Crown land in the Eastern and Central Divisions at least, based upon its proximity to markets or railways, and its capabilities for agricultural or grazing pursuits.
2. The abolition of survey fees.
3. That no unalienated Crown land in the Eastern and Central Divisions be dealt with for free selection or leasing purposes (as hereinafter suggested) until after survey.
4. Finality of selection.
5. The introduction of a system of leasing by the Crown of all classes of country land (except reserves absolutely necessary for public requirements) for terms ranging from fifteen to ninety-nine years, to be named by the parties applying for such leases; rental of these leases to be based upon the capital value of the land, with provision for reappraisement, if considered necessary by the Crown, every fifteen years; and that at the end of the term selected by the applicant, or sooner should he consider the reappraised rental excessive, the then value of improvements necessary for the profitable occupation of the land, effected by such applicant, to be paid to the outgoing tenant by the ingoing tenant. That applicants for such leases be only required to pay down a deposit of £5 for any area up to 300 acres of agricultural land, or £10 for any area of grazing land up to 1,500 acres, such deposits to be credited towards the first year's rent.
6. That the deposit payable for all future selections be 1s. per acre; balance, without interest, to be paid by yearly instalments—commencing the third year from date of application—of 6d. per acre until capital value of land is paid off.
7. The abolition of the provision for fencing selections or leases, with the addition of a safeguard preventing any holder from impounding stock off any portion thereof, except such as may be enclosed.
8. That members of the Land Board, other than the Chairman, be chosen (by ballot) by the property-holders in each land district, on the one-man-one-vote principle.
9. The abolition of the sale by auction of any Crown land, except town or suburban lots.

10. That provision be made for a reappraisement of all conditional leases held under the Crown Lands Acts of 1884 and 1889, should the holders make application for such; new appraisements to be based upon the capital value of the land so held.
11. That provision be made so that any holder of either selected or freehold land may bring their holdings under the leasing conditions mentioned; and that such holders be credited with an equitable proportion of the sums already paid to the Crown, as future rental for a portion of whatever term they may apply for a lease of such land, by which means a large area of alienated land could be resumed by the Crown, and again become a State asset, without any direct outlay by the State.
12. That no land leased on the conditions mentioned be permitted to be transferred by the holders during currency of lease, except to such as are prepared to *bonâ fide* occupy and utilise the land so transferred; that no original applicant be permitted to transfer such leased land until he has occupied the same for a period of five years; and that no individual be permitted to hold more than one such lease from the Crown, or be the holder of more than one transferred lease.
13. That as regards all agricultural land to be leased or selected, within a reasonable distance of any port, market, or railway line, provision be made for the cultivation within five years of a reasonable proportion of such holdings in some form
14. That as regards all selections applied for since January, 1885, provision be made to reduce the annual instalment to 6d. per acre without interest.
15. That in reference to existing conditional leases the present fines of 5 and 10 per cent. for non-payment of what is practically an advance payment of twelve months' rental be abolished, and that a fine of 5 per cent. only be imposed upon holders who have failed to pay rental prior to six months of the then current year having elapsed.
16. That provision be made to enable holders of conditional purchases to subdivide their areas and sell any part of same, provided they pay up balance due to the Crown on that portion of the area to be sold, and pay cost of subdivision of holding.
17. That the present system of making declarations in regard to selections at the end of three and five years be abolished.
18. That the present system of holding ponderous inquiries under section 20 of the Act of 1884 for trivial omissions or neglect by selectors either as regards residence or other conditions be abolished, and that such inquiries be provided for only in cases shown by the Inspectors' reports to be flagrant.
19. That the Land Board's discretionary powers be enlarged so as to enable them to definitely find that conditions in regard to selections have been fulfilled in all cases where the non-fulfilment is shown to be of a purely technical character.
20. That the minimum annual rent provided for in section 90 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 be reduced to £1 per annum, as it is manifestly unfair to charge applicants for small areas as special leases the minimum sum named in that section, irrespective of the position or extent of the land.

Your Petitioners are of opinion the land laws of this Colony are of the most illiberal character as compared with those in any of the other Colonies, and the administration thereof very frequently of a harassing nature.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that you will take these matters into consideration, and so amend the land laws as to enable people to make homes upon the lands of the Colony under more favourable and liberal conditions than have obtained in the past.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed for and on behalf of the Selectors and other Residents of the Richmond River,

W. E. COPE,
Chairman and Mayor of Casino.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1894.

[3*d*.]

1894.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE LAND LAWS.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN FREE SELECTORS RESIDING IN THE NORTH COAST DISTRICTS, PRAYING FOR AN AMENDMENT OF.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 30 *October*, 1894.

The Honorable the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

May it please your Honorable House.

We the undersigned, free selectors residing in the North Coast Districts,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That we have selected lands in accordance with the provisions of our land laws, and have complied with the terms imposed upon us. But the teaching of bitter experience has forced us to the conclusion that there is no recompense in the occupation of the heavily-timbered lands of the Coast Districts away from navigable streams to repay us for the great labour necessary to clear our holdings for agriculture and to make homes on them. Hundreds of our industrious selectors have worked on their selections, not only from daydawn till after the sun has gone down, but for sixteen hours out of the twenty-four during harvest time, and during moonlight nights, in burning the timber off our lands. Many of us have not only expended our time in labouring in this way, but we have expended what capital we started our settlements with, and we now find, after painful experience, that, do what we can, our holdings cannot be made to maintain those of us who have families; and we state without fear of contradiction that not one selector in every hundred has earned off his land as much in money per annum as the labouring maintenance man employed on the public roads earns in wages.

Taking into consideration the arbitrary and compulsory terms of our land laws, which compels a selector to reside on his holding for a term of five years, during which time he has expended the whole of his capital, the result of which is the selector finds himself tied to his lands because he feels his all has been sunk there, and because he has no means left to start anywhere else with. It is not only the great labour and cost of clearing the land the selector has to confront, but from the day we plant our seeds till our crops are harvested our products are subject to destruction from all kinds of pests. From these causes, and from disasters from rain and floods, many of us have become so impoverished and disheartened that we would be glad to part with our selections for a part of the value of the labour and money we have expended upon them. Our public lands were a gift to the people of this Colony from our mother country, and we feel sure that a patriotic Legislature never intended that our land laws should bring disaster on selectors or convert them into impoverished State tenants or State debtors. Yet this is the condition of thousands of conditional purchase selectors within the heavily-timbered areas of the Eastern Division of the Colony.

Therefore we humbly pray your Honorable House will do what is possible to improve the condition of your Petitioners by bringing in a new Land Bill that will remove some of the burdens imposed upon us by the present land laws, and that will mitigate the conditions under which those who desire to make homes on the lands in the future may acquire freeholds from the Crown.

We humbly pray that your Honorable House will abolish the interest charged on the balance owing on our lands, and that no such charge shall be made on future selectors of land. And we pray that the payments of the balance of principal may be made by yearly instalments of sixpence per acre. Under the present condition of payment, conditional purchasers are liable to pay £1 14s. 11¼d. per acre for their lands, and to be kept tenants and debtors to the Crown for thirty-two years, and in the course of nature thousands of our selectors will not live to transfer their holdings free of debt to their children.

We believe our land laws to be the most repellant, both with regard to conditions and administration, of any in the whole world.

Therefore we pray that you will grant the redress we ask for in this Petition, and that you will in other ways so amend the conditions under which homes can be acquired from the Crown as will enable future settlers to make homes on the land under more favourable conditions than your Petitioners have experienced.

And we, your humble Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Here follow* 181 *signatures.*]

1894.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE LAND LAWS.

(PETITION FROM CERTAIN RESIDENTS IN THE NORTH COAST DISTRICTS, PRAYING FOR AN AMENDMENT OF THE 24TH CLAUSE OF THE CROWN LANDS ACT OF 1884.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 30 *October*, 1894.

The Honorable the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

May it please your Honorable House,—

We, your humble Petitioners, residing in the North Coast Districts, most humbly pray that you will repair the gross abuse that has taken place under the 24th section of the Land Bill of 1884 with regard to the allotments of Special Areas, by reducing the price of all Special Areas remote from centres of population to £1 per acre.

And we, your humble Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[*Here follow* 103 *signatures.*]

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(DEDICATION OF CERTAIN LANDS UNDER ACTS 48 VIC. No. 18, SEC. 105, AND 53 VIC. No. 21, SEC. 41.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 105, and 53 Vic. No. 21, sec. 41.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 25th September, 1894.

PROPOSALS UNDER SECTION 105, CROWN LANDS ACT OF 1884, AND SECTION 41 OF THE CROWN LANDS ACT OF 1889, IN RESPECT OF THE PUBLIC RECREATION GROUND AT WAGGA WAGGA SOUTH.

WHEREAS His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, being of opinion that it is expedient in the public interest to resume the whole of the 3 acres and 39 perches of land dedicated on the 12th day of January, 1883, for a public recreation ground at Wagga Wagga, has directed that this notice, under my hand, shall be published in the Government Gazette, setting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with the land in question. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, in pursuance of such direction, and in accordance with the provisions of the 105th section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and the 41st section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, that it is proposed to deal with the said land in the manner following, that is to say:—To revoke the dedication thereof heretofore made, and to dedicate in lieu thereof for public recreation 20 acres of land in the same locality (to include the said 3 acres and 39 perches), a description of which said 20 acres is set out in the Schedule hereto.

[Ms. 94-3,802 Ind.] J. H. CARRUTHERS.

THE SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

Area proposed to be dedicated.

County of Wynyard, parish of South Wagga Wagga, town of South Wagga Wagga, area 20 acres: Commencing on the left bank of the Murrumbidgee River, at the easternmost corner of allotment 1 of section 87; and bounded thence by a line part of which forms the north-eastern boundaries of that allotment and of allotments 3, 4, and 5 bearing north 30 degrees 11 minutes west 7 chains and 17 links to the northernmost corner of allotment 3 aforesaid; thence by part of the north-western boundary of that allotment bearing south 59 degrees 49 minutes west 2 chains 50 links to the easternmost corner of allotment 2 of section 43 aforesaid; thence by the north-eastern boundary of that allotment and a line, in all bearing north 30 degrees 11 minutes west 5 chains 50 links to a peg marked P.R.; thence by part of the north-western side of Johnston-street bearing south 59 degrees 49 minutes west 4 chains; thence by the north-eastern boundary of allotment 5 of section 42 bearing north 30 degrees 11 minutes west 2 chains; thence by the northern boundaries of that allotment and of allotments 4, 1, and 6 of same section, being lines bearing respectively north 78 degrees 50 minutes west 1 chain 66½ links, north 78 degrees 4 minutes west 1 chain 69 links, north 69 degrees 48 minutes west 2 chains 32 links, and north 72 degrees 10 minutes west 67 links to the northernmost corner of allotment 6 of section 42 aforesaid; thence by a line bearing north 36 degrees 45 minutes east 1 chain 80 links to the Murrumbidgee River aforesaid; and thence by that river upwards, to the point of commencement. Plan catalogued Ms. 189 Wga.

Description of area proposed to be resumed.

County of Wynyard, parish of South Wagga Wagga, town of Wagga Wagga, area 3 acres 0 roods 39 perches: Commencing on the left bank of the Murrumbidgee River, at a point where the north-eastern side of Church-street meets that river; and bounded thence on the south-west by that street bearing south 30 degrees 13 minutes east 7 chains and 30 links to Johnston-street; on the south-east by that street bearing north 59 degrees 47 minutes east 5 chains to Flood-street; on the north-east by that street bearing north 30 degrees 13 minutes west 5 chains and 68 links to the Murrumbidgee River; and on the north by that river downwards, to the point of commencement,—as shown on plan catalogued M. 321-1,834.

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVED FROM SALE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY OR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, secs. 101, 109, and 112.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from Sale for the preservation of Water Supply or other Public Purposes, in accordance with the 101st, 109th, and 112th sections of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Section.	County.	Parish.	Area. a. r. p.	*Government Gazette* in which the description is published.	Folio.
Ms. 94– 849 Dep.	20863	101	Gipps	Wollongough	3 3 32	9 June, 1894	3720
2875 ,,	20859	109	Narromine	Minore	600 0 0	,, ,,	3721
,, ,,	20860	,,	,,	,,	900 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	20861	,,	,,	,,	330 0 0	,, ,,	,,
2922 ,,	20862	,,	,,	Weemabah	3,200 0 0	,, ,,	,,
1986 ,,	20858	,,	Tongowoko	Wanpah	460 0 0	,, ,,	,,
2941 ,,	20855	101	Wellington	Ironbarks	380 0 0	,, ,,	,,
2865 ,,	20840	,,	Beresford	Abercrombie	3 0 0	,, ,,	3722
1960 ,,	20853	,,	St. Vincent	Bateman	60 0 0	,, ,,	,,
2048 ,,	20848	,,	Ashburnham	Barton, &c.	20 0 0	,, ,,	,,
1992 ,,	20854	,,	Clarence	Taloumbi	0 2 0	,, ,,	,,
3082 ,,	20857	,,	Georgiana	Copperhannia	40 0 0	,, ,,	,,
2867 ,,	20841	,,	Brisbane, &c.	Crawney, &c.	40 0 0	,, ,,	,,
3293 ,,	20865	,,	Dudley	Kallateenee	172 0 0	,, ,,	,,
93–11025 ,,	20852	,,	Rous	Tuckombil	8 0 0	,, ,,	,,
Ms. Ls. 94–2409 ,,	20843	,,	Hawes	Giro	10 0 0	,, ,,	3723
Ms. 94– 1655 Ind.	20872	,,	Townsend	Colimo	640 0 0	,, ,,	,,
2963 Dep.	20842	,,	Northumberland	Mulbring	3 0 0	,, ,,	,,
2983 ,,	20856	,,	White	Cooma	7 0 0	,, ,,	,,
2134 ,,	20850	109	Irrara	Kerribree	640 0 0	,, ,,	3724
3209 ,,	20884	101	Bland	Mugga	14 1 20	16 ,, ,,	3917
2674 ,,	20897	,,	Roxburgh	Eusdale	560 0 0	,, ,,	,,
2479 Ind.	20902	,,	Kennedy	Houston	9 2 0	,, ,,	,,
3166 Dep.	20899	,,	Bligh	Yarrobil	6 0 0	,, ,,	,,
2574 ,,	20896	,,	Cumberland	Pitt Town	2 0 0	,, ,,	,,
2614 ,,	20887	,,	Yancowinna	Umberumberka	50 0 0	,, ,,	3918
,, ,,	20888	,,	,,	Bray	80 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	20889	,,	,,	,,	860 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	20890	,,	,,	Umberumberka	1,200 0 0	,, ,,	3218
3421 ,,	20909	,,	Westmoreland	Thornshope	15 0 0	,, ,,	,,
3125 ,,	20898	,,	Bligh	Yarrobil	14 0 0	,, ,,	,,
3177 ,,	20900	,,	Young	Wilcannia	0 0 16¼	,, ,,	3219
2697 ,,	20906	,,	Darling	Baldwin	143 2 0	,, ,,	,,
1051 Ind.	20901	,,	Bourke	Kindra	1 0 0	,, ,,	,,
3367 Dep.	20907	,,	Auckland	Sturt	10 0 0	,, ,,	,,
3418 ,,	20908	112	Gipps	Goobothery	320 0 0	,, ,,	,,
3407 ,,	20971	101	Cook	Blackheath	280 0 0	20 ,, ,,	3976
2719 ,,	20941	,,	Wellesley	Hayden	55 0 0	23 ,, ,,	4046
3312 ,,	20942	,,	Gregory	Collyburl	530 0 0	,, ,,	,,
3019 ,,	20883	,,	Harden	Nurung	101 0 0	,, ,,	,,
C.S. 94– 3046 Cor.	21017	,,	King	Bunton	170 0 0	,, ,,	,,
Ms. 94– 3847 Dep.	21049	,,	Northumberland	Awaba	270 0 0	,, ,,	4047
,, ,,	21050	,,	,,	Awaba, &c.	3,700 0 0	,, ,,	,,
2269 ,,	20966	,,	Murchison	Piedmont, &c.	1,570 0 0	,, ,,	,,
3469 ,,	20943	,,	Northumberland	Tuggarah	20 0 0	,, ,,	,,
3988 ,,	21053	,,	Bland	Mugga	2 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21054	,,	,,	,,	2 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21055	,,	,,	,,	2 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21056	,,	,,	,,	5 1 8½	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21057	,,	,,	,,	5 1 8½	,, ,,	,,
3373 ,,	20925	,,	Cumberland	Heathcote	5 0 0	,, ,,	4048
3374 ,,	20926	,,	,,	,,	6 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	20927	,,	,,	,,	15 0 0	,, ,,	,,
3375 ,,	20928	,,	,,	Gordon	3 0 0	,, ,,	,,
3376 ,,	20929	,,	,,	Broken Bay	5 0 0	,, ,,	,,
3369 ,,	20919	,,	,,	Cowan	4 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	20920	,,	,,	,,	6 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	20921	,,	,,	,,	10 0 0	,, ,,	,,

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Section.	County.	Parish.	Area.			Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
					a.	r.	p.		
Ms. 94– 3370 Dep.	20922	101	Cumberland	Cowan	3	0	0	23 June, 1894	4048
3371 ,,	20923	,,	,,	,,	5	0	0	,, ,,	,,
3377 ,,	20930	,,	,,	South Colah	4	0	0	,, ,,	,,
3372 ,,	20924	,,	Cook	Woodford	10	0	0	,, ,,	,,
3988 ,,	21058	,,	Bland	Mugga	21	1	30	,, ,,	,,
2411 ,,	20939	,,	Harden	Murrimboola	545	3	0	,, ,,	4049
3391 ,,	20959	109	Ashburnham	Beargamil, &c.	7,270	0	0	,, ,,	,,
3608 ,,	20962	,,	Franklin	Terry, &c.	95	0	0	,, ,,	,,
2268 ,,	20937	101	Youngnulgra	Kirk, &c.	20,400	0	0	,, ,,	,,
3900 ,,	21016	,,	Cumberland	Narrabeen	40	0	0	,, ,,	,,
3265 ,,	20961	109	Arrawatta	Chapman	120	0	0	,, ,,	4050
3391 ,,	20956	,,	Ashburnham	Curumbenya	630	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	20957	,,	,,	,,	180	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	20958	,,	,,	Beargamil	160	0	0	,, ,,	,,
1933 ,,	20960	,,	Cunningham	Sebastopol	640	0	0	,, ,,	,,
2349 ,,	20931	,,	Barrona	Dargle	640	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	20932	,,	,,	,,	640	0	0	,, ,,	,,
2505 ,,	20935	,,	Gunderbooka	Brandis	640	0	0	,, ,,	,,
3399 ,,	20955	101	Ashburnham	Beargamil	2,270	0	0	,, ,,	,,
2761 ,,	20969	112	Gloucester	Topi Topi, &c.	13,000	0	0	,, ,,	4051
,, ,,	20968	,,	,,	Bachelor	3,800	0	0	,, ,,	,,
3062 ,,	20970	,,	Cunningham	Barratta	640	0	0	,, ,,	,,
2562 Ind.	20911	101	Georgiana	Jerrong	620	0	0	,, ,,	4052
2752 Dep.	20967	112 & 101	Wellesley, &c.	Burrimbucco, &c.	1,170	0	0	,, ,,	,,
3298 ,,	20974	101	Oxley	Nyngan	3	1	8	30 ,, ,,	4250
3629 ,,	20982	,,	Bland	Mugga	87	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	20983	,,	,,	,,	260	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	20984	,,	,,	,,	400	0	0	,, ,,	,,
3524 ,,	20975	,,	Forbes	Goonigal, &c.	240	0	0	,, ,,	,,
3075 ,,	20973	,,	Ewenmar	Bundilla	160	0	0	,, ,,	,,
3545 ,,	20980	,,	Hunter	Coonbaralba	4	0	0	,, ,,	4251
,, ,,	20981	,,	,,	,,	60	0	0	,, ,,	,,
4195 ,,	21096	,,	Phillip	Murrumbo	10	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21097	,,	,,	,,	2	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21098	,,	,,	,,	6	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21099	,,	,,	,,	7	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21100	,,	,,	,,	97	0	0	,, ,,	,,
2696 ,,	20979	112	Buckland	Babbinboon, &c.	1,480	0	0	,, ,,	,,
2927 ,,	20990	101	Beresford	Cooma	1	0	13	7 July, ,,	4409
3725 ,,	21014	,,	Rous	Coraki	40	0	0	,, ,,	,,
3654 ,,	21012	,,	Durham	Omadale	53	0	0	,, ,,	4410
1969 ,,	20997	,,	Courallie	Boolooroo	640	0	0	,, ,,	,,
3670 ,,	21025	,,	Gloucester	Belbora	95	0	0	,, ,,	,,
2927 ,,	20995	,,	Beresford	Cooma	35	0	0	,, ,,	,,
4024 ,,	21044	,,	Durham	Middlehope	220	0	0	,, ,,	,,
3825 ,,	21026	,,	Dampier	Guinea	400	0	0	,, ,,	,,
3908 ,,	21043	,,	,,	Noorooma	100	0	0	,, ,,	,,
1969 ,,	21005	109	Stapylton	Warra Warrama, &c.	4,300	0	0	,, ,,	4411
,, ,,	21006	,,	,,	Tun Cooey, &c.	5,300	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21004	,,	,,	Mayne, &c.	300	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21007	,,	,,	Mungle, &c.	6,000	0	0	,, ,,	,,
2555 ,,	21011	,,	Perry, &c.	Pooncaira, &c.	35,200	0	0	,, ,,	,,
3049 ,,	21042	101	Clarence	Ulmarra	166	0	0	,, ,,	4412
3415 ,,	21018	,,	Roxburgh	Bundamora	320	0	0	,, ,,	,,
277 ,,	21010	,,	Georgiana	Hillas	8	0	0	,, ,,	,,
93– 9582 ,,	21041	,,	Cook	Strathdon	1	0	12	,, ,,	,,
94– 1969 ,,	20998	,,	Courallie	Boolooroo	150	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21003	109 & 101	,,	King	420	0	0	,, ,,	,,
2927 ,,	20992	101	Beresford	Cooma	0	2	1	,, ,,	4413
,, ,,	20993	,,	,,	,,	1	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	20994	,,	,,	,,	5	0	0	,, ,,	,,
3622 ,,	21023	,,	Flinders	Widgeland	1,510	0	0	,, ,,	,,
3636 ,,	21024	,,	Kennedy	Carolina	650	0	0	,, ,,	,,
3673 ,,	21013	,,	Camden	Bangadilly	40	0	0	,, ,,	,,
1969 ,,	21000	109	Stapylton	Denebry	640	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21001	,,	,,	Tun Cooey	640	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21002	,,	,,	,,	640	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	20999	,,	,,	Mungle	550	0	0	,, ,,	,,
2927 ,,	20991	101	Beresford	Cooma	33	2	20	,, ,,	4414
93– 8530 ,,	21022	112	Cooper	Cudgello, &c.	2,380	0	0	,, ,,	,,
94– 3881 ,,	21027	101	Dowling	Gurangully	16	0	0	14 ,, ,,	4626
3754 ,,	21067	,,	Auckland	Wallagoot	350	0	0	,, ,,	,,
4054 ,,	21068	,,	Wellington	Tambaroora	1	1	30	,, ,,	4627
2939 ,,	21066	,,	,,	Ironbarks, &c.	640	0	0	,, ,,	,,
4038 ,,	21059	,,	Leichhardt	Budgeon	80	0	0	,, ,,	,,
2418 ,,	21062	109	Ularara	Urisino	640	0	0	,, ,,	,,
3696 ,,	21060	,,	,,	Morotherie, &c.	5,336	0	0	,, ,,	,,
4052 ,,	21061	101 & 109	Kilfera	Juanbung	220	0	0	,, ,,	4628
4092 ,,	21084	101	Pottinger	Gullendaddy	40	0	0	21 ,, ,,	4715
4093 ,,	21085	,,	,,	,,	114	2	0	,, ,,	,,
4094 ,,	21086	,,	,,	,,	80	0	0	,, ,,	,,
4095 ,,	21087	,,	,,	Gulligal	100	0	0	,, ,,	,,
4096 ,,	21088	,,	,,	,,	98	0	5	,, ,,	,,
4097 ,,	21089	,,	,,	,,	210	0	0	,, ,,	,,
4091 ,,	21075	,,	Cook	Meehan	2	3	0	,, ,,	,,
3262 ,,	21070	,,	Ashburnham	Barton	45	0	0	,, ,,	4716

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Section.	County.	Parish.	Area.	Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
					a. r. p.		
Ms. 94-3591 Dep.	21074	101	Harden	Wilkie	10 0 0	21 July, 1894	4716
1753 ,,	21072	,,	Cook	Wilberforce	0 2 13	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21073	,,	,,	,,	1 2 16	,, ,,	,,
4220 ,,	21090	,,	Auckland	Coolangubra	10 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21091	,,	,,	Pericoe	10 2 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21092	,,	,,	Burragate	25 0 0	,, ,,	,,
4193 ,,	21076	,,	Cumberland	Manly Cove	4 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21077	,,	,,	,,	5 0 0	,, ,,	,,
3861 ,,	21093	109	Buller	Gore	300 0 0	,, ,,	4717
4145 ,,	21094	101	Bland	Mugga	37 3 0	,, ,,	,,
5081 ,,	21288	,,	Monteagle	Young	42 1 0	25 ,, ,,	4756
4872 ,,	21231	,,	Clive	Tenterfield	45 0 0	,, ,,	,,
3061 Ind.	21237	,,	St. Vincent	Bettowynd	90 0 0	,, ,,	,,
4354 Dep.	21199	,,	Monteagle	Young	23 2 0	,, ,,	,,
4090 ,,	21185	,,	Gregory	Mobala	14 1 0	28 ,, ,,	4802
,, ,,	21186	,,	,,	,,	6 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21187	,,	,,	,,	11 2 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21192	,,	,,	,,	12 0 19	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21193	,,	,,	,,	2 0 19	,, ,,	4803
,, ,,	21194	,,	,,	,,	0 2 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21195	,,	,,	,,	260 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21188	,,	,,	,,	2 0 19	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21189	,,	,,	,,	5 1 9	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21190	,,	,,	,,	5 1 9	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21191	,,	,,	,,	5 1 9	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21196	,,	,,	,,	700 0 0	,, ,,	,,
2848 Ind.	21310	,,	Pottinger	Gunnedah	216 3 10	31 ,, ,,	4852
4383 Dep.	21165	,,	Gowen	Belar, &c.	770 0 0	4 Aug. ,,	4899
627 ,,	21140	,,	Cumberland	Pitt Town	170 0 0	,, ,,	,,
2128 ,,	21153	,,	Gough	Clive	10 0 0	,, ,,	,,
627 ,,	21141	,,	Cumberland	Pitt Town	120 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21142	,,	,,	,,	41 0 10	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21143	,,	,,	,,	236 0 15	,, ,,	4900
,, ,,	21144	,,	,,	,,	175 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21145	,,	,,	,,	380 0 0	,, ,,	,,
2933 ,,	20827	,,	Wellington	Warne	250 0 0	,, ,,	,,
627 ,,	21146	,,	Cumberland	Pitt Town	9 3 25	,, ,,	,,
4291 ,,	21166	,,	Hunter	Macdonald	10 0 0	,, ,,	,,
4396 ,,	21167	,,	Cowley	Taemas	8 1 25	,, ,,	,,
4398 ,,	21168	,,	,,	Narrangullen	18 1 0	,, ,,	,,
2638 ,,	21164	,,	Buller	Maryland	250 0 0	,, ,,	4901
627 ,,	21147	,,	Cumberland	Pitt Town	114 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21148	,,	,,	,,	140 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21150	,,	,,	,,	1 3 20	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21151	,,	,,	,,	2 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21149	,,	,,	,,	93 0 0	,, ,,	4902
4460 ,,	21172	,,	Cook	Kanimbla	550 0 0	11 ,, ,,	5047
,, ,,	21173	,,	,,	,,	650 0 0	,, ,,	,,
4800 ,,	21242	,,	Pottinger	Gunnedah	440 0 0	,, ,,	,,
4600 ,,	21240	,,	Clarence	Woodford	68 0 0	,, ,,	5048
4702 ,,	21214	,,	Camden	Bargo	7 2 0	,, ,,	,,
4705 ,,	21215	,,	,,	Wilton	20 0 0	,, ,,	,,
3600 ,,	21170	,,	Buccleuch	Brungle	50 0 0	,, ,,	,,
4561 ,,	21171	,,	Gordon	Gilgal, &c.	220 0 0	,, ,,	,,
4558 ,,	21219	,,	Lincoln	Gamba	115 0 0	,, ,,	,,
4749 ,,	21236	,,	Monteagle	Bumbaldry	240 0 0	,, ,,	,,
4449 ,,	21227	,,	Cook	Cox	540 0 0	,, ,,	,,
4623 ,,	21220	,,	Gordon	Gilgal	115 0 0	,, ,,	5049
,, ,,	21221	,,	,,	Redbank	150 0 0	,, ,,	,,
4625 ,,	21235	,,	,,	Roche	10 0 0	,, ,,	,,
3185 ,,	21216	,,	Auckland	Bredbendoura	180 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21217	,,	,,	,,	187 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21218	,,	,,	,,	225 0 0	,, ,,	,,
3779 ,,	21234	,,	Beresford	Brest	100 0 0	,, ,,	,,
3352 Ind.	21179	,,	Harden	Bowning	70 0 0	,, ,,	,,
351 Dep.	21238	,,	Gregory	Mobala	2 0 0	,, ,,	,,
3835 ,,	21183	,,	Buckland	Wallabadah	400 0 0	,, ,,	5050
4681 ,,	21203	,,	Auckland	Bimmil	50 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21201	,,	,,	Kiah	13 0 0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21202	,,	,,	Wonboyn	40 0 0	,, ,,	,,
4699 ,,	21207	,,	Cumberland	Holsworthy	20 0 0	,, ,,	,,
4698 ,,	21206	,,	,,	South Colah	4 0 0	,, ,,	,,
4695 ,,	21204	,,	Westmoreland	Colong, &c.	75 0 0	,, ,,	,,
4697 ,,	21205	,,	,,	Muruin, &c.	87 2 0	,, ,,	,,
4548 ,,	21212	,,	Cumberland	Castlereagh	5 2 31	,, ,,	,,
4694 ,,	21213	,,	Camden	Nattai	23 0 0	,, ,,	,,
3480 ,,	21232	112	Wallace	Gabramatta, &c.	1,680 0 0	,, ,,	1551
4438 ,,	21239	,,	Hawes	Campbell	660 0 0	,, ,,	,,
4565 ,,	21181	101	Bathurst	Galbraith	850 0 0	,, ,,	,,
4701 ,,	21208	,,	Cumberland	Wedderburn	2 0 0	,, ,,	,,
4703 ,,	21209	,,	,,	Petersham	0 0 13	,, ,,	,,
1242 Ind.	21169	,,	Monteagle	Yundoo	175 0 0	,, ,,	5052
3780 Dep.	21233	,,	Wallace	Gabramatta	80 0 0	,, ,,	,,
4384 ,,	21210	,,	Pottinger	Brigalow	740 0 0	,, ,,	,,
4385 ,,	21211	,,	,,	,,	420 0 0	,, ,,	,,
4386 ,,	21241	,,	,,	,,	1,380 0 0	,, ,,	,,
4803 ,,	21230	109	Courallie	Yatta	16 0 0	,, ,,	,,
5042 ,,	21309	101	Wynyard	Calafat	9 0 0	18 ,, ,,	5190

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Section.	Country.	Parish.	Area.			*Government Gazette* in which the description is published.	Folio.
					a.	r.	p.		
Ms. 94-5056 Dep.	21271	101	Napier	Moorangoorang	1,620	0	0	18 Aug., 1894.	5190
5058 ,,	21272	,,	Gowen	Deringulla, &c.	3,200	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5065 ,,	21273	,,	Hume	Lowes	409	2	21	,, ,,	,,
5059 ,,	21277	,,	Denison	Momolong	40	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21278	,,	,,	Narrow Plains	40	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21279	,,	,,	Warmatta	185	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5061 ,,	21280	,,	,,	Coreen West	90	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5057 ,,	21274	,,	White	Gurleigh	100	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21275	,,	,,	Wee Waa	150	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21276	,,	,,	Wee Waa, &c.	3,170	0	0	,, ,,	5191
5060 ,,	21281	,,	Urana	Palmer	1,500	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5062 ,,	21282	,,	,,	Morundah South	206	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21283	,,	,,	,, ,,	338	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21284	,,	,,	,, ,,	640	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5063 ,,	21285	,,	,,	Yanko South	50	3	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21286	,,	,,	,,	220	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5064 ,,	21287	,,	,,	Yathong	640	0	0	,, ,,	,,
4157 ,,	21303	,,	Robinson	Moquilamba	612	0	0	,, ,,	,,
3641 ,,	21268	,,	Argyle	Goulburn	9	0	0	,, ,,	,,
2768 ,,	21311	,,	Bligh	Talbragar	4	0	0	,, ,,	5192
3681 ,,	21305	,,	Gordon	Myrangle	2	0	22½	,, ,,	,,
4284 ,,	21293	,,	Gipps	Wyalong	10	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5008 ,,	21306	,,	Northumberland	Spencer	10	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5010 ,,	21307	,,	Hawes	Mackay	6	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5042 ,,	21308	,,	Wynyard	Minjary, &c.	10	0	0	,, ,,	,,
4875 ,,	21270	,,	St. Vincent	Cudmirrah	50	0	0	,, ,,	,,
4585 ,,	20970	112	Cunningham	Barratta	640	0	0	,, ,,	,,
4807 ,,	21269	101	Wallace	Abington	80	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5131 ,,	21011	109	Perry, &c.	Pooncaira, &c.	35,200	0	0	,, ,,	5193
4148 ,,	21177	101	Bland	Mandamah	5	2	20	,, ,,	,,
4808 ,,	21291	,,	St. Vincent	Araluen	115	0	0	,, ,,	,,
3950 ,,	21491	,,	Arrawatta	Egerton	2	0	0	22 ,, ,,	5265
5023 ,,	21302	,,	Monteagle	Woodonga	130	0	0	25 ,, ,,	5376
4260 ,,	21262	,,	Forbes	Mulgandry	65	0	0	,, ,,	5377
,, ,,	21263	,,	,,	,,	343	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21264	,,	,,	Wongajong	1,080	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21265	,,	,,	Birangan	115	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21266	,,	,,	Ooma, &c.	970	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21267	,,	Monteagle	Coba	520	0	0	,, ,,	,,
3288 ,,	21245	,,	Ashburnham	Boree Nyrang	46	0	0	,, ,,	,,
4491 ,,	21258	,,	Buckland	Grenfell	10	0	0	,, ,,	,,
4379 ,,	21259	,,	Arrawatta	Bannockburn	80	0	0	,, ,,	5378
5315 ,,	21408	,,	Cook	Hartley	107	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5316 ,,	21409	,,	,,	Govett South	319	2	0	,, ,,	,,
4489 ,,	21254	,,	Darling	Dinawirindi	500	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5023 ,,	21301	,,	Monteagle	Woodonga	5	0	0	,, ,,	,,
4445 ,,	21253	,,	Brisbane	Timor	680	0	0	,, ,,	,,

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1894.

[3*d*.]

1894.
(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVED FROM SALE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY OR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, secs. 101, 109, and 112.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from Sale for the preservation of Water Supply or other Public Purposes, in accordance with the 101st, 109th, and 112th sections of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

No. of Papers	No of Reserve	Section	County	Parish	Area			*Government Gazette* in which the description is published	Folio.
					a	r	p.		
Ms. 94- 3511 Ind.	21526	101	Napier	Lowe, &c.	5,200	0	0	29 Aug., 1894	5461
5345 Dep.	21458	,,	Gloucester	Forster	8	0	0	1 Sept., ,,	5522
4821 ,,	21342	,,	Roxburgh	Watton	70	0	0	,, ,,	5523
5415 ,,	21392	,,	Clarendon	Warre Warral	40	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21393	,,	,,	,,	40	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21394	,,	,,	,,	50	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21395	,,	,,	,,	54	1	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21396	,,	,,	,,	58	3	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21397	,,	,,	,,	61	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21398	,,	,,	,,	106	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21399	,,	,,	,,	152	3	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21400	,,	,,	,,	160	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21401	,,	,,	,,	165	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21402	,,	,,	,,	207	1	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21403	,,	,,	,,	210	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21404	,,	,,	Houlaghan	48	2	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21405	,,	,,	,,	320	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21406	,,	,,	Sebastopol	73	2	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21407	,,	,,	,,	1,100	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5334 ,,	21346	,,	Forbes	Mulyandry	40	0	0	,, ,,	5524
,, ,,	21347	,,	,,	,,	634	2	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21348	,,	,,	,,	770	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21349	,,	,,	Braulin	833	2	0	,, ,,	,,
5335 ,,	21350	,,	,,	,,	40	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21351	,,	,,	,,	98	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21352	,,	,,	,,	101	3	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21353	,,	,,	,,	2,475	3	0	,, ,,	,,
5418 ,,	21389	,,	,,	Bandon	225	3	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21390	,,	,,	,,	240	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21391	,,	,,	,,	390	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5413 ,,	21369	,,	Monteagle	Bungalong	277	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5416 ,,	21382	,,	Gipps	Pullabooka, &c	1,880	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5417 ,,	21383	,,	Bland	Yuline	240	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21384	,,	Forbes	Wheoga	1,000	0	0	,, ,,	5525
,, ,,	21385	,,	,,	Mandry	123	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21386	,,	,,	,,	178	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21387	,,	,,	,,	1,340	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21388	,,	,,	Mandry, &c.	300	0	0	,, ,,	,,
4098 ,,	21315	,,	Pottinger	Dubbleda	630	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5205 ,,	21452	,,	Nandewar	Yarrari	80	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5337 ,,	21364	,,	Courallie	Wathagar	1,000	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5338 ,,	21365	,,	,,	Tycannah	281	3	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21366	,,	,,	Menadool	200	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21367	,,	,,	,,	449	2	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21368	,,	,,	Menadool, &c	1,880	0	0	,, ,,	5526
5414 ,,	21370	,,	Bourke	Marror	360	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21371	,,	,,	Kindra	40	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21372	,,	,,	,,	73	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21373	,,	,,	,,	74	1	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21374	,,	,,	,,	87	2	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21375	,,	,,	,,	102	1	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21376	,,	,,	,,	143	2	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21377	,,	,,	,,	150	2	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21378	,,	,,	,,	165	3	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21379	,,	,,	,,	189	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21380	,,	,,	,,	390	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21381	,,	,,	,,	1,360	0	0	,, ,,	,,

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Section.	County.	Parish.	Area.			Government Gazette in which the description is published.	Folio.
					a.	r.	p.		
Ms. 94– 5520 Dep.	21420	101	Wynyard	Oberne	41	1	0	1 Sept., 1894	5526
,, ,,	21421	,,	,,	,,	100	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21422	,,	,,	Keajura	104	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21423	,,	,,	Umutbee	157	3	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21424	,,	,,	,,	640	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5336 ,,	21354	,,	Burnett	Pepperbox	953	3	0	,, ,,	5527
,, ,,	21355	,,	,,	Mitchell, &c.	500	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21356	,,	,,	Yallaroi	1,440	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21357	,,	,,	,,	3,200	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21358	,,	,,	Muscle	102	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21359	,,	,,	,,	350	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21369	,,	,,	,,	1,412	2	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21360	,,	,,	Stephenson	500	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21362	,,	,,	,,	868	1	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21363	,,	,,	,,	1,425	0	0	,, ,,	,,
4641 ,,	21336	,,	Blaxland	Buckley	4	2	0	,, ,,	,,
5593 ,,	21460	,,	Gowen	Coonabarrabran	0	1	7	,, ,,	5528
5594 ,,	21461	,,	,,	,,	0	3	26	,, ,,	,,
5595 ,,	21462	,,	,,	,,	0	2	3	,, ,,	,,
5531 ,,	21456	,,	Cook	Irvine	1	0	20	,, ,,	,,
Ms. Ls. 94–4139	21317	,,	Oxley	Nyngan	2	0	0	,, ,,	,,
Ms. 94–5403 Dep.	21455	,,	Camden	Wingello	9	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5484 ,,	21459	,,	Kennedy	Houston	225	0	0	,, ,,	,,
3483 ,,	21418	112	Wallace	Adaminaby	260	0	0	,, ,,	,,
4373 ,,	21431	109	Ashburnham	Bocobidgle	324	0	0	,, ,,	5529
5298 ,,	21429	,,	Mouramba	Carlisle, &c.	6,800	0	0	,, ,,	,,
2509 ,,	19783	101	White	Wee Waa	0	0	24	,, ,,	,,
4942 ,,	21435	,,	Dampier	Bermaguee	1,200	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5096 ,,	21337	,,	Westmoreland	Muruin	380	0	0	,, ,,	,,
4952 ,,	21319	,,	Roxburgh	Rylstone	500	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5096 ,,	21338	,,	Westmoreland	The Peaks, &c.	1,325	0	0	,, ,,	5530
4665 ,,	21416	,,	Northumberland	Belford	200	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5395 ,,	21454	,,	Goulburn	Yambla	3	2	0	,, ,,	,,
5352 ,,	21419	,,	Auckland	Waalimma	40	0	0	,, ,,	,,
4557 ,,	21316	,,	Argyle	Towrang	10	3	7½	,, ,,	,,
5264 ,,	21345	,,	Hunter	Meddiwah	5	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5213 ,,	21344	,,	Cumberland	South Colah	4	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5211 ,,	21343	,,	Buccleuch	Tumorrama	20	0	0	,, ,,	,,
2509 ,,	19782	,,	White	Wee Waa	6	0	0	,, ,,	5531
5382 ,,	21453	,,	Ashburnham	Mugincoble	38	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5121 ,,	21430	,,	Gipps	Coringle	5,690	0	0	,, ,,	,,
4942 ,,	21437	,,	Dampier	Bermaguee	255	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5473 ,,	21457	,,	Argyle	Oallen, &c.	27 sq. m.			,, ,,	,,
6012 ,,	21555	,,	Gough	Inverell	475	0	0	5 ,, ,,	5606
4968 ,,	21471	,,	Roxburgh	Castleton	20	0	0	8 ,, ,,	5677
5715 ,,	21485	,,	Cumberland	Wedderburn	10	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5676 ,,	21484	,,	,,	Gordon	4	0	0	,, ,,	,,
4972 ,,	21328	,,	Gough	Severn	50	0	0	,, ,,	5678
,, ,,	21329	,,	,,	,,	132	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21330	,,	,,	,,	180	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21331	,,	,,	,,	200	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21332	,,	,,	,,	235	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5720 ,,	21486	,,	Ashburnham	Troubalgie	40	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21487	,,	,,	,,	75	1	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21488	,,	,,	,,	1,205	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5721 ,,	21489	,,	,,	Warregal	95	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21490	,,	,,	,,	7,900	0	0	,, ,,	,,
4834 ,,	21481	,,	Hawes	Lowry, &c.	3,150	0	0	,, ,,	5679
,, ,,	21478	,,	,,	Couatwong	490	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21479	,,	,,	Lowry, &c.	2,080	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21480	,,	,,	Couatwong, &c.	2,420	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5444 ,,	21473	109	Clyde	Gobollion, &c.	2,900	0	0	,, ,,	,,
4854 ,,	21483	112	Blaxland	Ulambong	600	0	0	,, ,,	5680
4972 ,,	21326	101	Gough	Severn	15	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5033 ,,	21433	,,	Roxburgh	Warrangunia	50	0	0	,, ,,	,,
4972 ,,	21327	,,	Gough	Severn, &c.	2,770	0	0	,, ,,	,,
4668 ,,	21469	,,	Bland	Stockinbingal	13	2	0	,, ,,	,,
5529 ,,	21472	,,	Cook	Irvine	6	0	5	,, ,,	,,
5085 ,,	21425	,,	Wellesley	Thoko	170	0	0	,, ,,	5681
4668 ,,	21470	,,	Bland	Stockinbingal	126	2	0	,, ,,	,,
6416 ,,	21575	,,	Clyde	Cowal	750	0	0	12 ,, ,,	5799
6118 ,,	21504	,,	Leichhardt	Moorambilla	280	0	0	15 ,, ,,	5869
5729 ,,	21508	,,	Ewenmar	Galargambone	3,660	0	0	,, ,,	,,
3633 Ind.	21341	,,	Bland	Bundawarrah	2	0	0	,, ,,	5870
5944 Dep.	21527	,,	Cumberland	South Colah	15	3	0	,, ,,	,,
5279 ,,	21505	,,	Fitzroy	Leigh, &c.	10,000	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5980 ,,	21521	,,	Cumberland	Willoughby	0	2	35¼	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21522	,,	,,	,,	0	0	37	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21523	,,	,,	,,	0	0	37½	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21524	,,	,,	,,	1	3	5¾	,, ,,	,,
5569 ,,	21492	,,	Arrawatta	Ashford	2	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5603 ,,	21511	,,	Cadell	Bama	10	0	0	,, ,,	5871
5819 ,,	21506	,,	Pottinger	Springfield	106	0	0	,, ,,	,,
3453 Ind.	21493	,,	Macquarie	Taree	55	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5834 Dep.	21502	,,	Ashburnham	Boree Cabonne	1	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5802 ,,	21499	,,	Cowper	East Bourke	0	1	0	,, ,,	,,
5831 ,,	21501	,,	Ashburnham	Boree Cabonne	0	2	0	,, ,,	,,
5873 ,,	21529	,,	Hume	Billabong Forest	320	0	0	,, ,,	,,

No. of Papers.	No. of Reserve.	Section.	County.	Parish.	Area.			*Government Gazette* in which the description is published.	Folio.
					a.	r.	p.		
Ms. 94–5691 Dep.	21496	101	Georgiana	Belmore	450	0	0	15 Sept., 1894	5872
5729 ,,	21509	,,	Ewenmar	Galargambone	40	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5980 ,,	21525	,,	Cumberland	Willoughby	0	3	23	,, ,,	,,
5883 ,,	21530	109	Waradgery	Hay, South, &c.	700	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5833 ,,	21507	112	Roxburgh	Cullen Bullen	600	0	0	,, ,,	,,
4630 ,,	21516	101	Georgiana	Gilmandyke, &c.	5	0	0	,, ,,	5873
5832 ,,	21500	,,	Gordon	Catombal	2	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5748 ,,	21497	,,	St. Vincent	Danjera	5	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5749 ,,	21498	,,	Camden	Cambewarra	38	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5924 ,,	21517	,,	Cumberland	Castlereagh	0	2	35	,, ,,	,,
5895 ,,	21503	,,	Hawes	Woko	10	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5958 ,,	21519	,,	Macquarie	Wyoming	10	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5994 ,,	21520	,,	,,	Knorrit	5	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5943 ,,	21518	,,	Cook	Wilberforce	4	2	35½	,, ,,	,,
6164 ,,	21552	,,	Georgiana	Carrawa	10	0	0	22 ,, ,,	6010
6163 ,,	21551	,,	,,	Groveland	3	2	0	,, ,,	,,
6133 ,,	20800	,,	Monteagle	Young	105	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5905 ,,	21531	,,	Arrawatta	Wandera	4	0	27	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21532	,,	,,	,,	6	3	33	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21533	,,	,,	,,	67	0	0	,, ,,	,,
6161 ,,	21550	,,	Hunter	Hunter	40	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5858 ,,	21534	,,	St. Vincent	Tonga	15	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21535	,,	,,	Borimbadal	160	0	0	,, ,,	,,
6158 ,,	21549	,,	Durham	Prospero	20	0	0	,, ,,	,,
6082 ,,	21536	,,	Bourke	Ingalba	40	0	0	,, ,,	,,
6168 ,,	21553	,,	Cowper	Gongolgon	206	0	0	,, ,,	6011
6090 ,,	21554	109	Forbes	Bandon, &c.	3,500	0	0	,, ,,	,,
6133 ,,	20802	101	Monteagle	Young	185	0	0	,, ,,	,,

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1894.

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(RESERVED FROM SALE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF WATER SUPPLY OR OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No 18, secs. 101, 109, and 112

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands reserved from Sale for the preservation of Water Supply or other Public Purposes, in accordance with the 101st, 109th, and 112th sections of the Act 48 Victoria No 18

No of Papers	No of Reserve	Section	County	Parish	Area			*Government Gazette* in which the description is published	Folio
					a	r	p		
Ms 94-4113 Ind	21569	101	Wynyard	Tumut	23	3	20	29 Sept , 1894	6175
6132 Dep	21545	,,	King	Yass	69	0	0	,, ,,	,,
4059 ,,	21563	,,	Gough	Inverell	4	0	0	,, ,,	,,
6331 ,,	21579	,,	Brisbane	Murrurundi	0	1	39	,, ,,	,,
6263 ,,	21573	,	Bland	Mugga	5	1	0	,, ,,	,,
6329 ,,	21578	,,	Brisbane	Murrurundi	23	2	0	,, ,,	6176
4059 ,,	21559	,,	Gough	Inverell	7	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21560	,,	,,	,,	23	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21561	,,	,,	,,	34	2	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21562	,,	,,	,,	40	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21564	,,	,,	,,	3	2	0	,, ,,	,,
4684 ,,	21570	,,	St Vincent	Ettrema	1	2	8	,, ,,	,,
5881 ,,	21557	,,	Denison	Tocumwal	3	0	0	,, ,,	,,
4059 ,,	21565	,,	Gough	Inverell	2	3	0	,, ,,	,,
6132 ,,	21544	,,	King	Derringullen	43	0	0	,, ,,	6177
6255 ,,	21572	,,	Oxley	Mungeribar	280	0	0	,, ,,	,,
3312 ,,	20942	,,	Gregory	Collyburl	530	0	0	,, ,,	,,
Aln 94-7574 ,,	21581	,,	Macquarie	Albert	52	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21582	,,	,,	Cowangara	90	0	0	,, ,,	,,
94-5881 ,,	21558	,,	Denison	Tocumwal	2	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5847 ,,	21567	109	Cooper	Mejum	1,120	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5846 ,,	21566	101 & 109	,,	Nairandera, &c	3,300	0	0	,, ,,	6178
6225 ,,	21580	101	Kennedy	Houston	66	3	0	,, ,,	,,
6307 ,,	21574	,,	Cumberland	Broken Bay	4	0	0	,, ,,	,,
6211 ,,	21571	,,	Gloucester	Korrnga	50	0	0	,, ,,	,,
2747 ,,	21313	109	Culgoa	Belalie	640	0	0	,, ,,	6179
4271 ,,	21184	,,	Windeyer	Ootoowa	128	0	0	,, ,,	,,
4855 ,,	21576	112	Clive	Forest Land, &c	15,500	0	0	,, ,,	,,
6280 ,,	21577	,,	Bourke	Buddigower	1,300	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5902 ,,	21538	101	Bathurst	Purfleet	300	0	0	,, ,,	,,
4976 ,,	21546	,,	,,	Egbert	315	0	0	,, ,,	6180
,, ,,	21547	,,	Georgiana	Bucumba	3,300	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21548	,,	Georgiana, &c	Bombah, &c	109,000	0	0	,, ,,	,,
6363 ,,	21606	,,	Hawes	Mackay	190	0	0	6 Oct , ,,	6320
5645 ,,	21605	,,	Cook	Lett	0	3	15	,, ,,	,,
3571 ,,	21600	,,	Wellington	Lewis	500	0	0	,, ,,	6321
6465 ,,	21607	,,	Cumberland	Berowra	1	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5725 ,,	21583	,,	Phillip	Guntawang	34	0	0	,, ,,	,,
3719 ,,	21604	,,	Harden	Coppabella	44	0	0	,, ,,	,,
6298 ,,	21599	,,	Clarendon	Jewnee	296	0	0	,, ,,	,,
6521 ,,	21602	,,	Denham	Mulla Mulla	882	1	0	,, ,,	6322
6254 ,,	21585	109	Canbelego	The Pines, &c	1,660	0	0	,, ,,	,,
6388 ,,	21586	,,	Cowper	Gongolgon	1,600	0	0	,, ,,	,,
6322 ,,	21596	,,	Irrara	Youngarignia	548	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5779 ,,	21589	,,	Leichhardt	Warrabah	640	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5856 ,,	21590	,,	Gunderbooka	Ford's Bridge	137	0	0	,, ,,	,,
6292 ,,	21592	,,	Cowper	Banga	640	0	0	,, ,,	,,
6322 ,,	21594	,,	Irrara	Youngarignia	472	0	0	,, ,,	,,
6435 ,,	21598	,,	Landsborough	Wilson	238	0	0	,, ,,	6323
6857 ,,	21635	101	Wakool	Gnuie	1,000	0	0	10 ,, ,,	6399
5206 ,,	21693	,,	Nandewar	Tulcumba	34	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21694	,,	,,	,,	61	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21695	,,	,,	,,	44	0	0	,, ,,	6400
,, ,,	21696	,,	,,	,,	350	0	0	,, ,,	,,
,, ,,	21697	,,	,,	,	226	0	0	,, ,,	,,
5393 ,,	21587	109	Booroondarra, &c	Winnini, &c	16,600	0	0	13 ,, ,,	6500
,, ,,	21588	,,	Robinson	Foy	300	0	0	,, ,,	6501

1894.
(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(SITES FOR CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, secs. 4 and 101.

ABSTRACT of all Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages, declared under the 4th and 101st sections of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

City, Town, or Village.	Area for City, Town, or Village.	Area for Suburbs.	Locality.	*Government Gazette* in which published.
	Acres.	Acres.		
White Cliffs (Village)	40	47	County of Yungnulgra, parish of Kirk.	9 June, 1894, page 3716.
Alectown (Village).....	....	450	County of Kennedy, parish of Houston.	16 June, 1894, page 3921.
Wyalong (Town)	422	.....	Counties of Gipps and Bland, parish of Mugga.	23 June, 1894, page 4036.
Alma (Town)	3 (Extension.)	12½ (Extension.)	County of Yancowinna, parish of Picton.	14 July, 1894, page 4629.
Quambone (Village)	169½	630	County of Gregory, parish of Mobala.	28 July, 1894, page 4796.
Tibooburra (Village).....	.....	62	County of Tongowoko, parish of ermitage.	18 August, 1894, page 5194.

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(SITES FOR CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 101.

ABSTRACT of all Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages, declared under the 101st section of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

City, Town, or Village.	Area for City, Town, or Village.	Area for Suburbs.	Locality.	*Government Gazette* in which published.
	Acres.	Acres.		
Tocumwal (Village)	398	135	County of Denison, parish of Tocumwal.	29 September, 1894, page 6180.

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(ALTERATIONS OF DESIGNS OF CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 107.

ABSTRACT of Alterations of Designs of Cities, Towns, and Villages, under the 107th section of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

Town or Village.	*Government Gazette* in which alteration is notified.
South Deniliquin (Suburban Lands)	21 August, 1894, page 5211.

1894.
(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(AUTHORIZED TO BE DEDICATED TO PUBLIC PURPOSES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 104TH SECTION OF THE ACT 48 VICTORIA, No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 104.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands authorised to be dedicated to Public Purposes, in accordance with the 104th section of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

Place.	County.	Portion.	Allotment.	Section.	Locality.	Area.	To what purpose dedicated.	No. of Papers.	Cat No. of Plan.
						a. r. p.		Misc.	
Aberfoyle	Clarke . .	.		.	Parish of Aberfoyle	2 3 26	General Cemetery .	94-4,415 D	Ms 531, Ae.
Awaba	Northumberland.	..	..	. ..	Parish of Awaba	14 1 0	" " . ..	94- 780 D	Ms. 500, Md.
Bendick Murrell	Monteagle	308	.		Parish of Wambanumba	2 0 0	Public School Site.. .	94-4,000 D	M. 4,816-1,780
Berrima	Camden .. .	.			Town of Berrima . .	3 3 3	Gaol Purposes .	93-8,314 D	Ms. 416, Gbn.
Blackman's Flat	Cook	299	.	.	Parish of Cox	2 0 0	Public School Site	93-2,983 I	C. 1,924-1,507
Bogabilla	Stapylton....	.	....	....	Parish of Boggabilla.	5 2 16	General Cemetery . ..	94-2,308 D	Ms. 204, Mc.
Bohnock	Gloucester	72	. ...	.. .	Parish of Bohnock...	2 0 0	Public School Site.. .	93-2,356 I	G. 2,692-1,497
Boorolong.....	Sandon	7	.. .	.	Parish of Sobraon... .	2 0 0	" "	93-1,853 I	S. 3,266-1,660
Bourke	Cowper	..	..	94	Town of Bourke	6 1 10	Public Recreation . .	94-2,265 D	B. 40-1,821
Bowra	Raleigh	.	... .	.. .	Village of Bowra .	0 0 16	Public School Site (addition).	93-1,918 D	P. 236-1,978
Bunyan	Beresford.....	.	.	..	Village of Bunyan ..	0 0 20¾	" " ..	93- 847 I	B. 4-1,117
Butherwah	Urana	84	.		Parish of Butherwa ..	2 0 0	Public School Site ...	94-1,504 I	U. 2,444-1,881
Campbellville...	Gresham . .	41	.	..	Parish of Kaloe ..	2 0 0	" " . ..	93-3,225 I	G. 257-1,782
Clarendon .. .	Cumberland..	.	..	...	Parish of Ham Common	21 0 0	Plantation	94-3,247 D	Ms. 568, Sy.
Collarindabri ...	Finch	.	. .		Parish of Collarindabri..	102 1 0	Racecourse	94-4,360 D	Ms. 183, Me.
Cootamundra...	Harden.... ..	.	1	52	Town of Cootamundra..	2 0 0	Gas Works Site	94-5,465 D	C. 15-1,772
Coreen	Hume	125		. ..	Parish of Gordon	2 0 0	Public School Site	93-2,964 D	H. 3,103-1,668 Roll.
Cumberoona ..	Goulburn . ..	193	...	.. .	Parish of Cumberoona .	2 0 0	" " . ..	93-6,530 D	G. 3,113-1,475
Cunningham's Creek.	Harden..... ..	560	... ..	.	Parish of Murrimboola	2 0 0	" " . ..	93-1,742 I	H. 5,747-1,716
Delegete.....	Wellesley.. .	45	.	.	Parish of Hayden	71 3 0	Racecourse	94-2,973 D	W. 4,318-1,584
Double Bay ..	Cumberland .	.	.	. .	Parish of Alexandria	0 1 4	Public Recreation	94-2,200 I	D. 6-875
Duncan's Creek	Parry	150	.	...	Parish of Dungowan...	2 0 0	Public School Site . ..	93-6,157 D	P. 1,563-1,764
Ellangowan	Richmond	130	...	.	Parish of Ellangowan	2 0 0	" " . ..	93-1,529 I	R. 1,379-1,744
Garland	Bathurst .. .	336	.	.	Parish of Lucan... ...	2 0 0	" " .	93-8,532 D	B. 3,574-2,009
Isabella	Georgiana	13		.	Parish of Isabella .	2 0 0	" " . ..	93-3,865 D	G. 4,382-1,506
Kenthurst ...	Cumberland .	.	...	..	Parish of Nelson .	37 0 0	Public Recreation. ...	94-5,790 D	Ms. 936, Sy.
Kew	Macquarie . .	148	. .	..	Parish of Camden Haven	2 0 0	Public School Site ..	93-2,756 I	M. 3,199-666
Korora .. .	Fitzroy.. .	44	.		Parish of Coff .. .	2 0 0	" " ..	93-1,530 I	F. 1,113-1,810
Kurraia (Long Reach)	Rous . ..	66	. .	.	Parish of Terranora .	2 0 0	" " ..	93-4,276 D	Rs 4,848-1,759
Little Forest....	St. Vincent	37		.. .	Parish of Little Forest .	2 0 0	" " . ..	93-2,054 I	V. 2,399-2,013
Maitland Point..	Sandon..	10	..	..	Parish of Saltash ..	2 0 0	" " .	93-2,062 I	S. 3,287-1,660
Manildra	Ashburnham ..	157		.	Parish of Dulladerry	13 3 0	Public Recreation	94- 550 I	A. 5,531-1,770
Markwell	Gloucester	41	.... .	. .	Parish of Myall . ..	0 2 0	Mechanics' Institute Site	94- 33 I	G. 2,725-1,497
Middle Harbour (Rosherville Beach).	Cumberland ..	. .	. ..	..	Parish of Willoughby	2 0 28	Public Recreation . .	94-1,422 I	Ms. 505 Sy.
Milburn Creek..	Bathurst	27	..	. .	Parish of Bracebridge..	2 0 0	Public School Site . .	93-1,543 I	B. 3,540-2,009
Mitchell's Creek	Lincoln	80	.	.	Parish of Bodangora	2 0 0	" " ..	93-1,542 I	L. 1,557-1,566
Munderoo	Selwyn	94	.. .	.. .	Parish of Munderoo .	2 0 0	" "	93-2,071 I	S. 1,504-1,522
Murrumbucca ..	Beresford	100	. . .	....	Parish of Murrumbucka	2 0 0	" " .. .	93-3,677 D	B. 3,033-1,765
Neila Creek	Forbes	143	....	. ..	Parish of Morongla . .	2 0 0	" "	93-4,147 D	F. 2,583-1,787
Neil's Creek	Murray.	126	. .	...	Parish of Molonglo .	2 0 0	" " ..	93-5,001 D	M. 4,955-1,956
Neranie	Gloucester .	.	1	5	Village of Neranie	1 3 33	" " .. .	93-3,466 I	Neranie 2
Nyngan	Oxley	..	4	31	Village of Nyngan .	0 2 0	Town Hall Site	94-4,824 D	N. 17-2,282
Peak Hill	Narromine .	260		. .	Parish of Mingelo .	100 0 0	Racecourse ..	94-3,540 D	N. 944-1,884
" ...	" .	139	..	...	" " .	15 0 0	Show Ground .	94-2,634 I	N. 945-1,884
Pillar Valley....	Clarence	33		...	Parish of Marjvale ..	2 0 0	Public School Site .	93-3,100 I	C. 1,752-1,577
Pinnacles	Yancowinna .		13 and 14	5	Village of Pinnacles	0 2 0	" "	94-4,956 D	Pinnacles 6
Quambone.....	Gregory	.	. .	.	Parish of Mobala	7 3 14	General Cemetery	94- 354 D	Ms. 285 Do
Red Hill..	Georgiana ...	107	.....	.	Parish of Yewrangara	2 0 0	Public School Site	94-1,665 I	G. 4,474-1,506
Reedy Creek....	Burnett	290		....	Parish of Burnett .	2 0 0	" " . .	93-2,771 I	B. 1,407-1,951
Rock Flat	Beresford.. .	.	4	3	Village of Rock Flat	2 2 34	" " . .	93-1,711 I	R. 2 2,476 Roll
Sidebottom	Gloucester	74	....	..	Parish of Bohnock .	2 0 0	" " . .	93-6,462 D	G. 2,693-1,497
Somersby	Northumberland.	59	. . .	..	Parish of Gosford	2 0 0	" " . .	93-3,075 I	N. 3,292-2,111
Southgate	Clarence		. ....	. ..	Village of Southgate .	11 2 10	Public Recreation	94-4,783 D	Ms. 472 Gfn
Sunnyside	Napier	18	.....	....	Parish of Bungabah...	2 0 0	Public School Site .. .	93-2,343 I	N. 616-1,883
Tarban	Clive	42	... ..	. ..	Parish of Tarban	2 0 0	" " ..	93-1,741 I	C. 1,625-1,809
Trangie	Narromine . ..	.	... ..	....	Village of Trangie . ..	12 0 17	Public Recreation . .	94-2,793 I	T. 3-2,418
Upper Gundaroo	Murray	80	..	....	Parish of Purrorumba .	2 0 0	Public School Site . .	93-9,764 D	M 4,957-1,956
Utungun	Raleigh . .	..	.. .	.	Parish of Allgomera .	12 0 29	General Cemetery	94-5,566 D	Ms. 440 Gfn
Walhallow.....	Pottinger.....	39	..	....	Parish of Weston .. .	2 0 0	Public School Site .. .	93-2,272 D	P. 3,402-1,781
Wattlegrove	Georgiana .	300	... .	...	Parish of Laggan . .	2 0 0	" " .	93-2,358 I	G. 3,561-1,506
West Hillgrove (Sunlight).	Sandon			.	Village of Sunlight .	15 0 0	Public Recreation.....	94-2,640 I	Ms. 520 Ae.
Wheoga	Bland . .	44	.. .	. ..	Parish of Yuline	2 0 0	Public School Site ..	93-3,560 I	B. 2,182-1,946
Wilcannia	Young ...		8	15	Town of Wilcannia	0 1 31.3/10	Gaol Site	94-5,997 D	W. 22-1,937
Wyalong	Bland .. .	..			Town of Wyalong	21 1 30	Public Recreation	94-3,508 I	Ms. 108 Fs.
Yourie	Dampier	64			Parish of Yourie	6 0 0	General Cemetery	94-2,964 D	D. 3,164-1,618

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(AUTHORISED TO BE DEDICATED TO PUBLIC PURPOSES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 104TH SECTION OF THE ACT 48 VICTORIA No. 18)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 104.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands authorised to be dedicated to Public Purposes, in accordance with the 104th section of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

Place.	County.	Portion.	Allotment	Section	Locality.	Area.	To what purpose dedicated.	No of Papers	Cat No of Plan.
						a r p			
Canowindra	Ashburnham	62			Parish of Collett .	12 0 0	Public Recreation	94-3,552 I	A. 5,532-1,770
Carroll	Buckland .	.	4	27	Town of Carroll	0 2 0	Mechanics' Institute Site	94-2,300 I	C. 15-1,720
Collombatti	Dudley	32			Parish of Collombatti .	2 0 0	Public School Site .	94-6,185 D	D. 1,457-1,505
Falconer	Sandon .	83			Parish of Falconer .	2 0 0	,, ,, .	94-6,093 D	S. 3,047-1,660
Fashions Mount	Wellington	206			Parish of Burrandong	2 0 0	,, ,, ...	94-6,339 D	W 3,273-2,091
Glenbrook	Cook . .		1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8	22	Village of Glenbrook	2 0 24	,, ,, ...	94-5,911 D	G. 4-2,313
Grong Grong	Bourke				Parish of Lupton ..	10 0 7	General Cemetery .	94-6,205 D	Ms 195 Wga
Jilliby Jilliby	Northumberland	206	.		Parish of Wyong .	12 1 30	Public Recreation	94-6,455 D	N. 3,304-2,111
North Dural	Cumberland	..			Parish of Berowra	5 0 23	,, ,, ...	94-6,464 D	Ms 937 Sy
Stockton	Gloucester	.	17 and 18	31	Town of Stockton	0 2 0	Town Hall Site . .	92-9,395 D	Stockton 9
Sunny Corner	Roxburgh	202	..		Parish of Castleton	4 3 28	Public Recreation	94-6,520 D	R 2,049-1,460
Tuncurry	Gloucester			24	Village of Tuncurry ..	12 0 19	,, ,,	94-6,162 D	Tuncurry 25

1894.
(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(AUTHORISED TO BE DEDICATED TO PUBLIC PURPOSES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 104TH SECTION OF THE ACT 48 VICTORIA No. 18)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 104.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands authorised to be dedicated to Public Purposes, in accordance with the 104th section of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

Place.	County.	Portion	Allotment	Section	Locality	Area.	To what purpose dedicated.	No of Papers	Cat No. of Plan.
						a r p		Misc	
Blackheath	Cook	169			Parish of Blackheath	1 2 2	Public Recreation	94-7,012 D	C. 2,002-1,507
Ebenezer .	,,	21	.		Parish of Wilberforce	2 0 0	Public School Site	94-1,752 D	C 1,591-1,507
Falls Creek	St Vincent	133	.		Parish of Tomerong	0 2 0	Mechanics' Institute Site	94-7,250 D	V 1,836-2,013
Glenreagh	Fitzroy .	4			Parish of Tallawudjah	0 2 0	,, ,,	94-6,639 D	F 1,178-1,810
Gundurimba	Rous		1, 2, and 3	33	Town of Gundurimba	10 3 20	Public Recreation	94-7,191 D	G 20-1,701
,, .	,,				,, ,,	11 3 34	Refuge in Time of Flood	94-7,191 D	Ms. 213 Gfn
Leadville .	Bligh	75			Parish of Talbragar	2 0 0	Public School Site	94-3,346 I	B 3,143-1,570
Mingelo	Narromine	17		.	Parish of Mingelo	2 0 0	,, ,,	94-6,352 D	N 599-1,884
Mountain Home	Westmoreland	114			Parish of Thornshope	2 0 0	,, ,,	94-3,643 D	W. 2,677-1,502
Sinclair . .	Gough .	101			Parish of Campbell	1 1 0	,, ,,	94-6,240 D	G 4,887-1,761
Tinda Tank	Cunningham				Parish of Tinda	11 3 12	General Cemetery	94-6,877 D	Ms 107 Fs
Tyndale .	Clarence		.		Parish of Woodford	17 2 0	Public Recreation	94-4,270 I	Ms 69 Gfn.
Weedallion	Bland	94			Parish of Weedallion	2 0 0	Public School Site . .	94-6,353 D	B. 2,210-1,946

1894.
(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(AUTHORISED TO BE DEDICATED TO PUBLIC PURPOSES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 104TH SECTION OF THE ACT 48 VICTORIA No. 18.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to the Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 104.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands authorised to be dedicated to Public Purposes, in accordance with the 104th section of the Act 48 Victoria No. 18.

Place.	County.	Portion	Allotment	Section	Locality.	Area.	To what purpose dedicated.	No of Papers.	Cat No. of Plan.
						a r p		Misc	
Hargraves	Wellington		5	5	Town of Hargraves	0 0 28	Mechanics' Institute Site	94-7,756 D	H 25-1,727
Hawkesbury River (Cowan & Pittwater)	Cumberland				Parishes of Broken Bay, Cowan, Gordon, and South Colah	35,520 0 0	Public Recreation — To be designated as Ku ring gai Chase	94-2,441 I	Ms. 966 Sv.
Nyngan	Oxley	9			Parish of Nyngan	200 0 0	Racecourse	94-7,511 D	O 658-2,000
Tipperary Gully	Monteagle	1,981			Parish of Young	23 2 0	Public Recreation	94-7,645 D	M 4,846-1,780
Wyalong	Bland		1	32	Town of Wyalong	2 0 0	Public School Site	94-7,168 D	Wyalong 16

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS ACT.

(RETURN SHOWING AREA AVAILABLE FOR SELECTION IN THE CENTRAL DIVISION.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 *September*, 1894.

RETURN showing Area available for Selection in the Central Division.

AREA available for Selection in Central Division.

	Acres.
Area (excluding reserves) at present available for selection	7,176,147
Area (including reserves) of leaseholds of which no extensions have been applied for and which will expire in 1895	1,682,071
Area (including reserves) of leaseholds, extensions of which were applied for but no extension recommended by Boards; leases will expire in 1895...	1,862,812
Total	10,721,030
Area (including reserves) within leaseholds of which extensions of 1 year and under have been recommended	1,856,742
Area (including reserves) within leaseholds of which extensions of 2 years and over 1 year have been recommended	1,480,367
Area (including reserves) within leaseholds of which extensions of 3 years and over 2 years have been recommended	1,904,644
Area (including reserves) within leaseholds of which extensions of 4 years and over 3 years have been recommended	1,437,650
Area (including reserves) within leaseholds of which extensions of 5 years and over 4 years have been recommended	8,304,783

THOSE parts of the Land Board Districts of Hay and Wagga Wagga which fall within the Central Division are taken to fairly represent "Riverina," so far as that Division is concerned. They comprise the Land Districts of Wagga, Urana, Tumberumba North, Narrandera, Hillston, Hay, Deniliquin, Corowa, Cootamundra Central, and Balranald South.

	Acres.
Area (excluding reserves) at present available for selection	1,125,902
Area (including reserves) of leaseholds of which no extensions have been applied for and which will expire in 1895	195,727
Area (including reserves) of leaseholds, extensions of which have been applied for, but Boards recommend no extension, and which will expire in 1895...	1,417,559
Total	2,739,188
Area (including reserves) within leaseholds of which extensions of 1 year and under have been recommended	Nil.
Area (including reserves) within leaseholds of which extensions of 2 years and over 1 year have been recommended	12,544
Area (including reserves) within leaseholds of which extensions of 3 years and over 2 years have been recommended	360,077
Area (including reserves) within leaseholds of which extensions of 4 years and over 3 years have been recommended	142,823
Area (including reserves) within leaseholds of which extensions of 5 years and over 4 years have been recommended	2,089,201

1894-5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PASTORAL HOLDINGS IN THE CENTRAL DIVISION.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 *May*, 1895.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 2nd May, 1895, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

"A Return giving the names, areas, Land Districts wherein situated, and "dates of termination of leases of all pastoral holdings in the Central "Division for which extension of leases have not been granted under "the 43rd clause of the Crown Lands Act of 1889."

(*Mr. Thomas Brown.*)

PASTORAL HOLDINGS IN THE CENTRAL DIVISION.

No. and Name of Pastoral Lease.	Area.	Land District.	Date of termination of Pastoral Lease.
	acres.		
1. Urombong	10,360	Coonabarabran	10 July, 1895.
5. Binnia	8,002	"	10 " "
8. Weetaliba	26,144	"	10 " "
11. Eurie Eurie	40,182	Walgett	10 " "
14. Mulwala and Savernake ...	9,140	Corowa	10 " "
19. Coonabarabran	3,740	Coonabarabran	10 " "
21. Wandary	4,340	Forbes	10 " "
25. Campbell's Island	2,440	Deniliquin	10 " "
26. Narrandera	32,380	Narrandera	10 " "
28. Cadow	19,471	Forbes and Condobolin	10 " "
31. Boomanoomana	10,615	Corowa	10 " "
32. Bullenbong	8,571	Wagga Wagga	10 " "
35. Bundulla	4,878	Gunnedah	10 " "
40. Telleraga	16,771	Moree	10 " "
42. Mullengudgery	9,162	Warren	10 " "
45. Youngee Plain	12,700	Condobolin	10 " "
47. Ballaree	12,800	Brewarrina East	10 " "
53. Yarragrin	72,098	Coonabarabran	10 " "
56. South Balladoran	8,664	Dubbo	10 " "
60. Bone and Premer	17,532	Gunnedah...	10 " "
63. Four Bob Camp	11,900	Condobolin	10 " "
67. Belubula	6,581	Corowa	10 " "
81. Wondoobar	20,678	Gunnedah...	10 " "
82. Merool Creek...	17,180	Hay	10 " "
89. Mooloomoon	6,778	Balranald South and Deniliquin ...	10 " "

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[740 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £6 1s. 7d.]

No. and Name of Pastoral Lease.	Area.	Land District.	Date of termination of Pastoral Lease.
	acres.		
90. Wargam	13,849	Hay	10 July, 1895.
94. Weelah or Gradgery ...	9,395	Warren	10 ,, ,,
100. Esperance	5,630	Brewarrina East	10 ,, ,,
102. Tootal...	3,664	Wagga Wagga	10 ,, ,,
103. Merri Merrigal	110,905	Hillston	10 ,, ,,
104. Wangamong Plains	1,677	Corowa	10 ,, ,,
111. Wargambegal	12,750	Condobolin	10 ,, ,,
115. Milby	17,565	,, ...	10 ,, ,,
142. North Yanco...	21,480	Narrandera	10 ,, ,,
143. Back Esperance	8,100	Brewarrina East	10 ,, ,,
145. Nyngan East...	5,640	Nyngan	10 ,, ,,
146. Minna Minnane	6,560	Moree	10 ,, ,,
147. Junee	2,670	Wagga Wagga	10 ,, ,,
152. Bull Plain	3,804	Corowa	10 ,, ,,
157. Tregalana East	4,448	Forbes and Grenfell	10 ,, ,,
163. North Yathong	2,318	Urana	10 ,, ,,
164. Tarramia	8,645	Corowa	10 ,, ,,
168. Warrowrie	1,918	Grenfell	10 ,, ,,
171. Toganmain	41,852	Hay	10 ,, ,,
179. Merebone	6,258	Warren	10 ,, ,,
180. Milbey West...	18,200	Condobolin	10 ,, ,,
183. Yallaroi	54,030	Warialda	10 ,, ,,
189. Book Book	3,980	Wagga Wagga	10 ,, ,,
194. Oakey Creek...	4,160	Coonabarabran	10 ,, ,,
198. Carabost	20,550	Wagga Wagga	10 ,, ,,
203. Gibbican	9,600	Coonabarabran	10 ,, ,,
210. Jerilderie	8,513	Urana	10 ,, ,,
212. Milkengowrie	5,775	Gunnedah...	10 ,, ,,
216. Gulgo South	4,826	Condobolin	10 ,, ,,
220. Bygoo...	22,363	Barmedman	10 ,, ,,
224. Colombo Plain	5,501	Urana	10 ,, ,,
225. Balagula	5,697	Coonamble	10 ,, ,,
227. Hanging Rock	3,281	Wagga Wagga	10 ,, ,,
237. Armatree	9,833	Coonamble	10 ,, ,,
239. Boyong	2,529	Hay	10 ,, ,,
240. Warraberry and St. Giles ...	9,920	Forbes	10 ,, ,,
242. Barooga	4,406	Corowa	10 ,, ,,
244. Nowley	22,067	Narrabri	10 ,, ,,
245. Quilbone	18,363	Warren and Walgett	10 ,, ,,
255. Mungyer	112,034	Moree	10 ,, ,,
259. Cryon...	26,740	Walgett	10 ,, ,,
261. Waterloo	12,872	Dubbo and Parkes	10 ,, ,,
262. Tucklan and Yarrow Creek ...	17,720	Dubbo	10 ,, ,,
267. Yaddra	15,360	Condobolin	10 ,, ,,
269. Wardry	13,283	,, ...	10 ,, ,,
275. Butherwah	10,580	Urana	10 ,, ,,
280. Moulmain	18,900	Condobolin	10 ,, ,,
386. Upper Daroobalgie	2,197	Forbes	10 ,, ,,
287. West Bland Plains	5,915	Barmedman	10 ,, ,,
290. Kiambir	13,760	Narrabri	10 ,, ,,
292. Bent's Hill	2,800	Narrandera	10 ,, ,,
296. Yagaba	18,682	Warialda	10 ,, ,,
297. Come-by-Chance and Jimalong Josey.	12,260	Walgett and Narrabri	10 ,, ,,
299. Murray Downs	17,112	Deniliquin	10 ,, ,,
302. Crown Camp	9,980	Condobolin	10 ,, ,,
306. Billeroy	6,883	Coonamble	10 ,, ,,
308. Coppymurrumbil	48,068	Warialda	10 ,, ,,
309. Tourable	13,010	Coonamble	10 ,, ,,
310. Burrel or Gunimble... ...	5,457	Gunnedah	10 ,, ,,
311. Mickygunnegal	8,200	Coonabarabran	10 ,, ,,
323. Armitree	6,050	Coonamble	10 ,, ,,
333. Gidgenboyne...	5,400	Dubbo	10 ,, ,,
334. Pullanming	20,503	Gunnedah	10 ,, ,,
336. Terry-Hie-Hie	126,705	Moree	10 ,, ,,
338. Myall Plains	880	Urana	10 ,, ,,
340. Wowingragong	3,056	Forbes	10 ,, ,,
344. Collymongool	69,729	Moree	10 ,, ,,
348. Bingara	24,924	Bingara	10 ,, ,,
349. Bulgandra	1,684	Urana	10 ,, ,,
351. Murray	5,250	Corowa	10 ,, ,,

No. and Name of Pastoral Lease.	Area.	Land District.	Date of termination of Pastoral Lease.
	acres.		
355. South Merrowie	6,425	Hillston	10 July, 1895.
357. Collindina	4,902	Corowa	10 " "
361. Geramy	825	Hay	10 " "
369. Ringwood	790	Corowa	10 " "
370. Wangen	66,887	Narrabri	10 " "
371. Warbreccan	3,839	Deniliquin	10 " "
372. Molly	21,724	Narrabri	10 " "
375. Howlong	500	Corowa	10 " "
376. Coree	16,857	Corowa and Deniliquin	10 " "
377. Half Moon Plain	1,674	Nyngan	10 " "
378. Medway and Gamber Gamber, West.	11,402	Dubbo	10 " "
381. Buraja	3,120	Corowa	10 " "
384. Back Tenandra	6,360	Warren and Coonamble	10 " "
389. New Breelong	17,000	Dubbo	10 " "
390. Youendah	48,916	Walgett	10 " "
392. Wee Waa, South	34,670	Narrabri	10 " "
396. Wongagong	3,718	Forbes	10 " "
397. Bearbong	22,500	Coonamble and Coonabarabran... ...	10 " "
402. Ganber Ganber, East ..	4,513	Dubbo	10 " "
408. Toole's Creek...	1,485	Wagga Wagga	10 " "
411. Grahweed	43,379	Nyngan	10 " "
415. Moonagee	19,407	"	10 " "
416. Bulbodney	34,480	Parkes	10 " "
417. Cocopara	8,587	Narrandera	10 " "
419. Houlaghan's Creek, North ...	6,461	Wagga Wagga	10 " "
421. Yanko	6,030	Urana	10 " "
425. Tooloon	18,912	Coonamble	10 " "
426. Opposite Coonamble, or Euramie.	8,706	"	10 " "
428. Quonmoona, or Geanmoney..	7,655	"	10 " "
429. Lalaltee South	814	Corowa	10 " "
431. Kulki	1,800	Urana	10 " "
434. Cathundril No. 2	16,410	Warren	10 " "
436. Lower Ningear	9,520	Coonamble	10 " "
438. Umutbee and Toonga ...	21,127	Wagga Wagga and Tumberumba ...	10 " "
439. Back Run	15,200	Coonabarabran	10 " "
441. Bullerawa	132,280	Narrabri	10 " "
442. Yerra Yerra	1,907	Forbes	10 " "
443. Greenbar Creek	19,206	Coonabarabran	10 " "
451. Warregal	10,549	Parkes	10 " "
452. Kentucky	1,900	Corowa	10 " "
453. North East Mangoplah ...	2,917	Wagga Wagga	10 " "
454. Goree	7,913	Urana	10 " "
455. Willurah	19,057	Hay	10 " "
456. Kyeamba	5,358	Wagga Wagga	10 " "
457. Tin-pot Alley	16,009	Forbes and Grenfell	10 " "
460. Back Gilgandra	7,600	Coonamble	10 " "
461. Honeybugle	24,500	Nyngan	10 " "
462. Mangoplah	1,739	Wagga Wagga	10 " "
463. Gunambil	13,358	Urana	10 " "
466. Eunonyarheenyha	1,420	Wagga Wagga	10 " "
476. Upper Bugaldi	6,200	Coonabarabran	10 " "
482. Bundidgery	4,570	Narrandera	10 " "
483. Micabil	16,568	Condobolin	10 " "
487. Back Wardry	19,100	"	10 " "
495. Gregadoo	1,100	Wagga Wagga	10 " "
497. West Bogan No. 1	25,335	Nyngan	10 " "
503. Sandy Creek	18,760	Grenfell	10 " "
506. Slaughterhouse Plains ...	7,810	Bingara and Warialda	10 " "
507. Coreen	5,929	Corowa	10 " "
514. Bimble	25,400	Coonamble and Coonabarabran ...	10 " "
521. Back Yamma...	7,961	Forbes and Parkes	10 " "
524. Ulumbie	17,080	Walgett	10 " "
531. New Wyregall	11,000	Dubbo and Parkes	10 " "
535. Gobbagumbalin and Towyal...	24,590	Wagga Wagga	10 " "
537. Carroll	6,077	Gunnedah...	10 " "
542. Moonbi or Bogandillon ...	37,592	Condobolin	30 " "
545. Trowell Creek Station ...	28,033	Nyngan	30 " "
547. Bolero Block A, North ...	14,560	Narrandera	30 " "
554. Walla Walla	5,108	Forbes	30 " "

No. and Name of Pastoral Lease.	Area.	Land District.	Date of termination of Pastoral Lease.
	acres.		
557. Oura	2,970	Wagga Wagga	30 July, 1895.
560. Tucka Tucka	18,349	Warialda	30 „ „
561. Mungadal	11,510	Hay	30 „ „
565. Carnerney	2,463	Urana	30 „ „
567. Carbucky	46,481	Warialda	30 „ „
568. Lower Droubalgie	1,849	Forbes	30 „ „
573. Bald Ridge	8,600	Coonabarabran	30 „ „
575. Cowabee	13,897	Wagga Wagga	30 „ „
579. Boranda	5,000	Coonamble	30 „ „
580. Belar	33,967	Coonabarabran	30 „ „
582. Kerarbury	16,506	Narrandera	30 „ „
583. Quat Quatta	2,800	Corowa	30 „ „
584. Dinby	9,100	Narrabri and Coonabarabran	30 „ „
585. Iandra	4,597	Grenfell	30 „ „
603. Mathoura	6,600	Deniliquin	30 „ „
604. Bundure	7,936	Urana	30 „ „
607. Wallenanine	25,440	Coonamble	30 „ „
610. Embie...	6,562	„	30 „ „
616. Boonal	18,398	Warialda	30 „ „
617. Tycannah	8,105	Moree	30 „ „
621. Wathagar	2,961	„	30 „ „
624. Humula	25,150	Wagga Wagga	30 „ „
629. Myall Downs...	12,266	Warialda	30 „ „
632. Back Daroubalgie	9,300	Forbes	30 „ „
633. Milton Vale	4,199	Narrabri	30 „ „
635. Nangunia and Warmatta ...	1,189	Corowa	30 „ „
640. Breeza	37,747	Gunnedah	30 „ „
641. Triangular Plain	482	Corowa	4 Aug., „
642. West Breelong	3,640	Coonabarabran	4 „ „
643. Gunnedah Station	2,445	Gunnedah...	4 „ „
644. Houlaghan's Creek South ...	10,092	Cootamundry Central	4 „ „
645. Illumurgalia East	5,080	Coonamble	4 „ „
646. Bengalla	48,767	Warialda	4 „ „
647. Bandon	1,834	Forbes	4 „ „
653. Tomanbil	7,168	„	4 „ „
654. Wooyeo	154,319	Condobolin and Hillston	4 „ „
665. Dundullamel	4,947	Dubbo	4 „ „
666. Mereyula	2,484	Coonabarabran	4 „ „
669. New Gradgery	1,444	Warren	4 „ „
671. Big River	26,689	Bingara	4 „ „
673. Noweronie	18,196	Urana	4 „ „
682. South Mahonga Forest ...	638	Corowa	4 „ „
686. Merah	98,309	Narrabri	4 „ „
688. Warwillah	8,895	Hay	4 „ „
690. Willeroon	69,737	Nyngan	4 „ „
693. Goolhi	35,083	Coonabarabran and Gunnedah	4 „ „
699. Kindra Creek	7,942	Wagga Wagga	4 „ „
707. Oberne	28,347	Tumbarumba North	4 „ „
708. Keera...	76,392	Bingara	4 „ „
709. Obella	26,046	Dubbo	4 „ „
715. Elong Elong	1,900	„	7 Sept., „
718. Back Creek and Nobby's Lagoon.	22,285	Barmedman	7 „ „
721. Borah...	39,200	Coonabarabran	7 „ „
723. West Bogan No. 6	24,252	Nyngan	7 „ „
725. Dundoo Hills	32,800	Condobolin	13 Oct., „
726. Nelungaloo	5,156	Parkes	13 „ „
727. Pinnacle	17,513	Forbes and Grenfell	13 „ „
730. Tannabar	8,680	Coonabarabran	5 April, 1896
731. Bungebar	6,960	„	5 „ „
738. Brundah	3,525	Grenfell	30 July, 1895
746. Groongal	6,400	Hay	10 „ „
747. Wyvern	4,800	„	10 „ „
748. Bringagee	9,880	„	10 „ „
750. Dunwerian	12,400	Narrabri	4 Aug., „

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1895.

[3d.]

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS ACT.

(RETURN RESPECTING THE TERMINATION AND EXTENSION OF PASTORAL LEASES IN THE CENTRAL DIVISION.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 *September,* 1894.

RETURN showing Number, Area, and Termination of Extension of the Pastoral Leases in the Central Division in which the Board's recommendation has been accepted by the Minister for Lands (Mr. Copeland).

Land Board District.	No extension, terminating 1895.	Termination of Extension.					Totals.
		1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	
Bourke—							
Number	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Acres	...	...	...	...	...	268,925	268,925
Dubbo—							
Number	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Acres	64,722	...	...	...	...	...	64,722
Forbes—							
Number	1	1	2	3	10	9	26
Acres	154,849	20,065	12,980	103,202	76,333	191,158	558,587
Hay—							
Number	5	...	...	1	3	20	29
Acres	85,520	...	...	16,000	70,328	1,303,784	1,475,632
Moree—							
Number	...	2	...	1	2	4	9
Acres	...	47,922	...	22,567	19,050	68,118	157,657
Tamworth—							
Number	2	...	1	1	...	10	14
Acres	43,184	...	29,015	3,265	...	364,487	439,951
Wagga Wagga—							
Number	20	...	2	1	...	19	42
Acres	223,150	...	5,274	3,080	...	556,590	788,094
Totals — Number	30	3	5	7	15	69	...
Totals — Acres	571,425	67,987	47,269	148,114	165,711	2,753,062	...
GRAND TOTALS	...	...	...	...	...	...	129 / 3,753,568

1894.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS ACT.

(RETURN RESPECTING EXTENSION (IF ANY) OF PASTORAL LEASES IN THE CENTRAL DIVISION.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 *September*, 1894.

RETURN showing Number, Area, and Term of Extension, if any, of those Pastoral Leases in the Central Division, in which the Board's recommendation has been accepted by the Minister for Lands (Mr. Copeland).

Period.	Number and Area in each Land Board District.							Totals.
	Bourke.	Dubbo.	Forbes.	Hay.	Moree.	Tamworth.	Wagga Wagga.	
5 years	7	.....	6	20	3	10	19	65
Acres	268,925	.....	142,752	1,303,784	53,553	364,487	556,590	2,690,091
4 years 9 months	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Acres	.....	.....	11,751	.....	14,565	.....	.....	26,316
4 years 8 months	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Acres	.....	.....	28,259	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,259
4 years 6 months	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Acres	.....	.....	8,396	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,396
4 years	.....	.....	8	3	1	.....	.....	12
Acres	.....	.....	59,228	70,328	8,120	.....	.....	137,676
3 years 8 months	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Acres	.....	.....	13,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,300
3 years 6 months	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Acres	.....	.....	3,805	.....	10,930	.....	.....	14,735
3 years 4 months	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Acres	.....	.....	9,302	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,302
3 years 3 months	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Acres	.....	.....	93,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,900
3 years	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	3
Acres	.....	.....	.....	16,000	.....	3,265	3,080	22,345
2 years 6 months	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Acres	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,567	.....	.....	22,567
2 years 4 months	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Acres	.....	.....	8,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,080
2 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Acres	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,015	5,274	34,289
1 year 6 months	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Acres	.....	.....	4,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,900
1 year 5 months	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Acres	.....	.....	20,065	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,065
6 months	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Acres	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,922	.....	.....	47,922
No extension	.....	2	1	5	.....	2	20	30
Acres	.....	64,722	154,849	85,520	.....	43,184	223,150	571,425
TOTALS Number	7	2	26	29	9	14	52	129
TOTALS Acres	268,925	64,722	558,587	1,475,632	157,657	439,951	788,094	3,753,568

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS ACTS.

(REGULATIONS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 *June*, 1895.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 3rd June, 1895.

CROWN LANDS REGULATIONS.

IT is hereby notified, for public information, that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has, in pursuance of the "Crown Lands Act of 1884," the "Crown Lands Act of 1889," and the "Crown Lands Act of 1895," made the Regulations hereinafter set forth, for the purpose of carrying into full effect the said Acts and any Acts specified in the first section of the last-mentioned Act.

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE "CROWN LANDS ACT OF 1884," THE "CROWN LANDS ACT OF 1889," AND THE "CROWN LANDS ACT OF 1895."

1. The Timber and Quarry Regulations published on the 25th day of March, 1895, as a Supplementary *Government Gazette*, No. 206, are hereby confirmed.

Save as aforesaid, all Regulations heretofore made in pursuance of the "Crown Lands Act of 1884" and "Crown Lands Act of 1889" are hereby repealed; but such repeal shall not of itself prejudice or affect any proceeding, matter, or thing lawfully done or commenced or contracted to be done under the authority of any such regulation; and any application pending on the 1st day of June, 1895, or any caveat in respect thereof shall, until the confirmation, approval, granting, disallowance, refusal, or other final disposal thereof, be dealt with in manner required by such repealed regulations unless the express provisions of the Act of 1895 and any regulations made in pursuance of such provisions shall be applicable thereto.

2. In these regulations, unless the context necessarily requires a different meaning, the expression

"The Act of 1884" means the "Crown Lands Act of 1884."
"The Act of 1888" means the "Crown Lands Act Further Amendment Act."
"The Act of 1889" means the "Crown Lands Act of 1889."
"The Act of 1895" means the "Crown Lands Act of 1895."
"Applicant" includes a company, corporation, or partnership in all cases where a company, corporation, or partnership may lawfully make the application in question; and includes the representative or lawful assign of the applicant in all cases where such representative or assign is entitled to take the applicant's place in respect of the application.
"The Board" means the Local Land Board of the district in which the lands in question are situated, unless and until another Local Land Board has been specially directed by the Minister in pursuance of section 5 of the Act of 1889, to deal with the matter, question, or inquiry in connection with which the term is used.
"The Chairman" means the Chairman or Acting Chairman of such Board as aforesaid.
"The Form" with a number added means the form of that number appended to these Regulations.
"The *Gazette*" means the *Government Gazette*.
"The Land Agent" means the Land Agent, Assistant Land Agent, or Acting Land Agent of the district in which the lands in question are situated.
"The Under Secretary" means the Under Secretary for Lands.

Save as aforesaid, words of which an interpretation is given in section 4 of the "Act of 1884," or in section 4 of the "Act of 1889," have the same meanings in these regulations, unless the context necessarily requires a different meaning.

THE

THE MINISTER.

3. Whenever by the existing Acts or these regulations any application, notice, tender, document, or communication is directed to be sent or forwarded to the Minister, the same shall be addressed to the Under Secretary for Lands, who shall have authority to correspond with all persons and otherwise act under the direction of the Minister.

4. Whenever by the existing acts or these regulations any estimate, report, or inquiry is to be made by a Board for the information or guidance of the Minister, or whenever it is necessary for the purposes of administration that the facts of any case be investigated or determined, the Under Secretary, acting as aforesaid, may refer the matter to the Board, and the Board shall proceed accordingly.

LAND OFFICES AND LAND AGENTS.

5. Any district heretofore notified in the *Gazette* as a Land District shall continue to constitute the same; but Land Districts may be increased or reduced in number, or the boundaries thereof may be varied or modified by proclamation of the Governor in the *Gazette*. Land Offices shall be at such places as are now appointed for that purpose, and the place appointed for any such office may, by proclamation of the Governor in the *Gazette*, be varied from time to time.

6. Land Offices shall be open to the public for the transaction of business between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 1·45 and 4 p.m. on each of the business days of the week except Saturday, when the offices shall close at noon. The above hours shall be determined by the "Standard Time Act of 1894," 58 Vic. No. 11, and are hereinafter referred to as the office hours. The offices shall be closed on all public holidays. The Land Agent shall on all occasions during office hours afford information to the public free of charge.

7. The Land Agent shall keep separate registers—to be provided for the purpose—for conditional purchases, homestead selections, improvement purchases in gold-fields, conditional leases, homestead leases, settlement leases, residential leases, annual leases, permissions to ringbark, and other matters. The said registers shall contain particulars of all applications, deposits, and other payments, and shall be kept in such form and manner as may from time to time be directed.

8. The Land Agent, if required by the form, shall record on each application received by him a note of the day, hour, and so far as possible the minute, on which the same was received by him, the time being determined according to the "Standard Time Act of 1894," 58 Vic. No. 11; and shall fill up and sign the receipt thereon, if any, for all moneys paid or documents delivered in connection therewith.

9. The Land Agent shall, unless otherwise directed, transmit under cover all applications and notices of complaint received by him, and all documents relative thereto to the Chairman at the Head Office of the Board immediately after the receipt thereof.

10. The Land Agent shall transmit to the Colonial Treasurer all moneys received by him, under or by virtue of the repealed or existing Acts or regulations at the times and in the manner prescribed by the regulations for the guidance of Collectors of Revenue, published in the *Gazette* of the 5th February, 1892, No. 78, so far as they can be applied until fresh regulations are made in that behalf.

11. A list of applications for conditional purchases, homestead selections, conditional leases, homestead leases, residential leases, or settlement leases shall, within two days after the lodgment of the applications, be exhibited by the Land Agent in a conspicuous part of his office, and shall be kept so exhibited for fourteen days.

12. The Land Agent shall not refuse to receive any application for Crown lands, however illegal it may appear to be, if tendered on the proper form, and accompanied by the proper declaration, fee and deposit, if any, required; but in all such cases the Land Agent shall warn the applicant of any objection thereto, and make on the application a marginal note of such objection to be considered by the Board; but no premature application for a purchase or lease of Crown lands shall be deemed to have been duly made.

13. Every application shall clearly show the precise nature thereof, and the name and address of the applicant; and if a form is provided for an application of the kind in question, such form shall be properly filled in and shall supply the particulars thereby required. Any alteration or erasure in an application shall, except as hereinafter provided, be verified by the initials of the person who signs the same.

14. If land applied for is in more than one Land District, the application may be lodged with the Land Agent of either of such Districts, who shall thereupon give notice by telegram and letter to the Land Agent of the other of such Districts; and the Chairman of the Board District which includes the Land District, wherein the application is lodged, shall forthwith refer the matter to the Minister for direction.

BALLOTS.

15. A ballot, in order to determine how conflicting applications tendered to the Land Agent at the same time shall stand to each other in order of priority, shall be held in the following manner:—The Land Agent shall make a list of the names of the several applicants, and shall number in consecutive order the names appearing on the list. The Land Agent shall select those of the marbles provided for the purpose, which bear the same consecutive numbers as appear on the said list, and each applicant, if he so desire, may place, in the box supplied for the purpose, the marble, which bears the number corresponding to that appearing opposite to his name on the said list, or otherwise the Land Agent shall do so. When all the selected marbles are in the box, the Land Agent shall, in the presence of as many of the parties as possible, lock up the box, turn it round on its axis, and then draw off all the marbles one by one; and if any stoppage occurs in the delivery of the marbles, the box may be turned round as often as may be necessary. As the first marble comes out the Land Agent shall write the number 1 against the name of the applicant whose number on the list is the same as that on the marble which first comes out; and as one by one of the remaining marbles come out, the Land Agent shall, in like manner, write the numbers 2, 3, and so on, against the names of the respective applicants; and the applications shall stand to each other in order of priority, according as the marbles representing them come out as aforesaid. The Land Agent shall, after all the marbles have been drawn off, sign and certify the aforesaid list, and note therein the withdrawal of any application, and forward the list to the chairman, and shall post up in his office a signed and certified copy thereof.

For the purposes of this regulation any duly authorised agent who tenders an application may act for the applicant.

16. When the Land Agent is directed by the Board to hold a ballot he shall hold the same in manner set forth in the preceding regulation, after having given such notice to the applicants, as may be specified by the Board.

LOCAL

LOCAL LAND BOARDS.

17. Any Land District, or number of Land Districts which now by notification in the *Gazette* constitute a Land Board District, shall continue to constitute the same, with a Head Office at such place as may have been specified in the notification. But any Board District or the position of its Head Office may in like manner be altered from time to time. All applications, notices, papers, or documents addressed to the Board or the Chairman shall be lodged at or forwarded to the Head Office of the Board, unless the same are required to be lodged with the Land Agent.

18. A Board shall consist of not less than two members. Every member of the Board, other than the Chairman, shall be entitled to the following fee for attendance :—For every sitting of not more than three hours' duration, not exceeding £1 1s.; for a whole day, not exceeding £2 2s.—and to such allowances for travelling expenses or otherwise as the Minister may approve.

19. All proceedings of a judicial nature shall be holden in open Court at some convenient place within the Land District wherein the land forming the subject of investigation is situated, unless the Minister otherwise allow or direct; and all parties concerned in any matter shall be entitled to be heard.

20. Meetings shall be held as often as may be required for the despatch of business, and at such times and places as the Chairman shall appoint. If at any such time and place no quorum be present, any member then present may adjourn the meeting to some future day, and all matters then pending shall stand adjourned accordingly. If there be no member present, all such matters shall stand adjourned until the next day, which is not a Sunday or public holiday.

21. Any meeting of the Board, and any inquiry, application, or other matter brought before the Board, may be adjourned from time to time and from place to place.

22. Minutes of all proceedings of the Board shall at each meeting be taken in the minute book supplied for the purpose, and shall be forthwith signed by the Chairman. The minutes shall be taken with sufficient fulness to show what the order or decision of the Board in each proceeding may have been.

23. Any decisions, findings, reports, orders, or recommendations given or made by the Board shall, if touching the merits of the case, be drawn up in terse and appropriate language on the proper form, if any, or otherwise in writing.

24. Any documents which have been read as evidence before or by the Board in any case shall be marked by the Chairman as exhibits.

25. The Board may permit any error in any notice, particulars, or application to be amended, or any omission therefrom to be supplied, and such amendment or insertion shall be made as permitted, and shall be verified by the initials of the Chairman. Provided that if any party concerned has, in the opinion of the Board, been materially misled by any such error or omission the proceedings may at the request of such person be adjourned.

26. Every summons or subpœna for the attendance of any person before the Board to give evidence in any proceeding, whether the same be issued by order of the Board or on the request of any party concerned, shall be in Form 1.

27. When the Board has made any order for the payment of money, a warrant of distress, in the Form 2, signed by the Chairman, and addressed to any constable, peace officer, or other person, may be issued for the purpose of enforcing such order; and such warrant may be delivered to the person to whom it is addressed to be executed.

28. The deposit made by a caveator or complainant shall not be refunded or paid over in accordance with any order made by the Board in that behalf until after the time for appealing has elapsed; and if an appeal is duly made and prosecuted, the deposit shall abide the order of the Land Appeal Court.

29. Any person who desires to appeal to the Land Appeal Court from any determination, decision, recommendation, or award of a Board shall, within twenty-eight days after the same has been made or given, lodge with the Chairman a notice of appeal, in the Form 3, together with the sum of £5 as security for the cost of the appeal, and shall also give a similar notice to the other party or parties to the proceeding (if any). For the purposes of this regulation the Crown shall be deemed to be a party to all appeals in which its rights, interests, or revenues are concerned; and any notice of appeal to be given to the Crown as a party shall be given to the Under Secretary.

30. When notices of appeal against any decision or order of the Board have been given and a deposit lodged as aforesaid, the execution of the decision or order shall be stayed until the appeal has been duly disposed of or the withdrawal thereof has been duly notified to the Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN.

31. The Chairman shall bring all cases and matters before the Board at the meeting next after the arising of the same or as soon thereafter as practicable, unless he has power to deal, and deals, with the same by himself. Applications of the same kind shall, as far as practicable, be dealt with in the order of their receipt.

32. The Chairman shall, in all matters ministerial or administrative in their nature, conform to such directions as may from time to time be lawfully given by the Under Secretary and may deal with all such matters, not sitting in open Court. Where a case has been returned or remitted to the Board under any order of the Land Appeal Court in that behalf, the Chairman shall perform and do all such ministerial acts and things as may be directed or required for the purpose of enabling the Board to carry such order into full effect.

33. Copies of or extracts from applications for conditional purchases or conditional, homestead, residential, or annual leases may, prior to the consideration of such applications by the Board, be referred by the Chairman to the District Surveyor for report.

34. Before any application or matter of a kind mentioned in section 37 of the Act of 1895 is dealt with by the Chairman, not sitting in open Court, he shall give, or cause to be given, to the parties concerned reasonable notice that he intends so to deal with the same; and a time shall be specified at which any parties concerned may appear before him and show cause why the application should not be granted, or up to which time cause may be shown by letter addressed to the Chairman at the Head Office of the Board.

35. In addition to matters specifically enumerated in section 37 of the Act of 1895, the Chairman shall have power on behalf of the Board to—

(a) direct survey of lands proposed by the District Surveyor to be allotted upon an application for a conditional purchase or conditional lease, when the applicant consents in writing to take the said lands;

(b) vary any order prescribing the kind of fencing to be erected on a conditional purchase or conditional lease.

NOTICES.

36. Notice of the time and place appointed for any proceeding before the Board; and of the nature of the proceeding, shall be given to all parties concerned therein in the Form 4, and such notice may be issued by the Chairman, or, under the direction of the Chairman, by the clerk in charge of the Head Office of the Board, or other authorised officer.

37. Any such notice may either be served personally upon the person to whom the notice is intended to be given, or be left at such person's usual or last known place of abode or of business, or be sent by registered letter addressed to such person at any such place. If several persons have joined in lodging a caveat or complaint, notice to one of such persons shall be sufficient, and not more than one of them shall have a right to be heard before the Board in support of such caveat or complaint.

38. If a person to whom any such notice is to be given is absent from New South Wales or his place of abode or of business is not known cannot be found, the Chairman may give such directions for substituted service on any other person, or for the substitution for service of notice by advertisement in the *Gazette*, as may in his opinion be best suited to the circumstances of the case; and on any such directions being carried out notice shall be deemed to have been given.

39. Not less than fourteen days' notice of the time and place appointed for any proceeding before the Board shall, as far as possible and except as hereinafter provided, be given to the applicant, caveator, complainant, or other party or parties known to be concerned; and whenever "the prescribed notice" or "due notice" is referred to in the existing Acts or in these regulations, fourteen days' notice shall, whenever possible, be given.

40. If at the time and place appointed it shall appear that any party concerned has been overlooked in the giving of notices, or that a notice intended to be given to any party has not been given, the Board may order notice to be given for some future day, although the same will be less than fourteen days from the actual giving of such notice, or from the date of such order, and may in the meantime adjourn the proceeding.

41. If after notice of the time and place of any proceeding has been given to any party concerned, he shall fail to be present, the Board may proceed in his absence, and may adjudicate as fully and effectually as if such party had appeared in pursuance of the notice; but the Board shall use every exertion to ascertain the true facts of the case.

42. Any notices or documents required by these regulations to be served by any applicant, complainant, or party otherwise concerned in any proceeding before the Board upon any other party concerned in the same proceeding may be served in manner set forth in Regulation 36.

CAVEATS.

43. In every case where a caveat is permitted by the existing Acts or these regulations the caveat shall be in Form 5, and shall clearly show what application or proceeding is objected to, the grounds of objection, and the name and address of each objector, and may be lodged by leaving the same at the Head Office of the Board, or sending the same to the Chairman in a registered letter addressed to him at such office. Provided that caveats against applications for the rescission of reservations or for the reclamation of lands within the Metropolitan Land District shall be sent to the Under Secretary. In every case a deposit of £10 shall accompany the caveat.

44. Except in the cases mentioned in this regulation, the period within which any caveat may be lodged shall be fourteen days after the making of the application.

(a) Caveats under section 36 or under section 65 of the Act of 1884 shall be lodged within the respective periods specified for that purpose in the said sections.

(b) A caveat against a previous application for Crown lands by a person subsequently applying for the same land, or any part thereof, may be lodged within fourteen days after the making of the subsequent application; but if the time and place for the consideration by the Board of the previous application have been appointed, before a caveat in virtue of the subsequent application has been lodged, the caveator shall not be entitled to receive notice of such time and place, but if then present shall be entitled to be heard.

COMPLAINTS.

45. Complaints may, in any of the cases mentioned in the next regulation, be prosecuted before the Board by any unauthorised person, if a notice in the Form 6, addressed to the Chairman and verified by a statutory declaration setting forth the grounds of such complaint, and a deposit of £10 as security for costs, have been lodged with the Land Agent.

46. Complaints may be made in any case where the complainant alleges—

(a) that any holder of land, whether held under conditional purchase or homestead selection, or under any lease, has obtained the same in violation or fraud of statutory provisions.

(b) that a forfeiture of any such land as aforesaid has been incurred for any cause other than the non-payment of money—

But a complaint shall not be lodged as to a conditional purchase made under any repealed Act after a certificate of conformity has been issued in respect thereof; and a complaint shall not be lodged as to any land after grant issued—

(c) that he is aggrieved by a permission to wholly or in part inclose a road, a watercourse, or by anything done in pursuance of such permission.

47. Copies of the notice and statutory declaration shall, within seven days from the lodging thereof or such further time as the Board may allow, be served by the complainant upon all persons against whom the complaint is made; and such service may be effected in manner set forth in Regulation 37.

HOMESTEAD SELECTIONS.

48. When a subdivision for the purposes of section 13 of the Act of 1895 has been effected, the Chairman, under direction of the Minister, shall appoint a time and place for an inquiry by the Board as to the improvements upon any block or blocks in the subdivision; and any person known to have ownership or tenant right in improvements upon any block shall be a party to the proceedings in respect of the said block. The Board, upon such inquiry, shall find the value to an incoming tenant of the improvements on the said block or blocks, and the person who is entitled to receive payment of such value, finding separately in respect of each block; and to that end may take into consideration any official report by a surveyor, inspector, or appraiser (whatever may have been the occasion or purpose of the said report) bearing upon the existence or value of such improvements.

49. An application for a homestead selection shall be in the Form 7, and may be lodged with the Land Agent, during office hours, on any Thursday, not being a public holiday.

The application shall be signed and the declaration printed on the back of the Form shall be made by the applicant, who shall tender the application in person.

The application shall be accompanied by one-half-year's rent on the block applied for at the rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per centum per annum on the capital value, as notified, of such block, or in the case of a homestead selection without residence before grant, then at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per centum per annum on the said value; and also by a survey fee according to the scale prescribed for additional conditional purchases, unless a different scale or fee be notified in the *Gazette* specifying the date from and after which the said block should be available for selection: Provided that if the application be for a homestead selection with residence before grant, one-third only of such survey fee need be paid with the application.

50. The provisions as to ballots and caveats hereinbefore contained shall apply to applications for homestead selections, except that an application for a block as a homestead selection without residence before grant shall not be included in the same ballot with an application, or with applications for the same block as a homestead selection with residence before grant. In the event of applications conflicting, any applicant, other than the person, whose application has priority, may forthwith withdraw his application; and upon such withdrawal as aforesaid a refund shall be made of any moneys lodged with an application.

51. The Chairman shall appoint the time and place, at which the applicant is to satisfy the Board that he or she is qualified to make the application, and that the same has been made in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1895, and in particular that the same has been made in good faith. If the application is for a homestead selection without residence before grant, the applicant shall at the same time satisfy the Board that his calling prevents him living on the selection, and that he ultimately intends to establish his home there; and the Board, if so satisfied, shall not confirm the application until the applicant has proposed, and the Board has approved, a deputy to live on the selection.

52. When the Board disallows an application, a refund shall be made of any moneys lodged therewith, unless the Board is satisfied that the application was made otherwise than in good faith.

53. When an application has been confirmed, the balance, if any, of survey fee, shall be paid to the Land Agent or Colonial Treasurer by two equal yearly instalments on dates corresponding to the date of the confirmation; the rent for the second half of the first year shall be paid to the Land Agent or Colonial Treasurer within six months after the date of confirmation; and until grant issued the rent for each succeeding half-year shall be paid in advance to the Land Agent or Colonial Treasurer, before the respective dates in each year corresponding to the confirmation, and to the expiration of the six months next following the confirmation.

54. In any case where the Minister has not appraised the value of the improvements on a block before the same is applied for, the Local Land Board shall upon or after the confirmation of the application proceed to appraise the value, or permit the removal, of such improvements in accordance with the general provisions hereinafter contained.

55. In any case where the applicant for a homestead selection desires to show that the value of the improvements on the block applied for, as appraised by the Minister, is less than at the date of such appraisement, he shall, in accordance with the general provisions hereinafter contained, either give notice to the Chairman in Form 8 before his application comes on for consideration by the Board, or else not later than one month after the confirmation, lodge an application in Form 9; and the Board shall in either case proceed in accordance with the general provisions hereinafter contained.

56. One-fourth of the value of the improvements on the block, for which an application has been confirmed, shall be paid on or before the date in the ensuing year corresponding to the date of confirmation; and the remaining fourths of such value shall, in the like manner, be paid in the three succeeding years, one-fourth of such value being paid in each year, before the date in such year corresponding to the date of confirmation. With any such payment shall be paid the interest then due on the proportion of the aforesaid value for the time-being unpaid. If the Crown be entitled to receive payment, the payment shall be made to the Land Agent or Colonial Treasurer.

57. An application before grant issued for leave to cease living upon homestead selection may be made to the Chairman in Form 10, and shall state the grounds upon which, and the period during which, the leave is sought; and leave may be granted upon any fair and reasonable ground relating to the applicant's business, health, education, or public or private duties, or upon any other ground which has been previously approved by the Minister.

58. The Chairman shall, after the expiration of five years from the date of confirmation, and may at any previous time, appoint a time and place for an inquiry by the Board as to the performance of the conditions in respect of a homestead selection; and the certificate to be issued by the Board at the inquiry at the expiration of five years shall be in Form 11.

HOMESTEAD GRANTS.

59. A homestead grant shall be in Form 12, and before the same is issued, all sums shall be paid to the Colonial Treasurer which are required to make up the amount due as rent up to the 31st day of December in the then current year, the said rent after the execution of the grant being at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per centum on the capital value of the land.

60. The rent for every year succeeding the execution of the grant shall be paid to the Colonial Treasurer on or before 31st December in the previous year.

61. A certificate by the Minister that all the obligations of a homestead grant have been duly fulfilled up to the date of such certificate shall be in Form 13; and when a transfer of lands granted under any such grant is lodged with the Registrar-General for registration, the said certificate shall be lodged therewith. Application for the said certificate shall be made in writing to the Under Secretary.

62. An instrument surrendering to the Crown lands granted under a homestead grant shall be in the Form 14; and the acceptance of the surrender shall be notified in the *Gazette;* and the said notification shall be *prima facie* evidence that the lands therein specified are revested in the Crown.

63. Where the person who applied for a homestead selection has been compelled by adverse circumstances to abandon or surrender the same, he may apply to the Chairman, in Form 15, for a certificate to that effect; and the Board shall thereafter inquire into the truth of the matter alleged, and shall grant the applicant a certificate, in the Form 16, if a proper case is established for the same.

64. An application for tenant right in the improvements upon lands granted under a homestead grant, and afterwards forfeited, shall be made in Form 17, and shall be lodged with the Under Secretary.

Protection of Homestead Selections.

65. An instrument for registration under section 23 of the Act of 1895 shall be in Form 18, and the owner of the homestead selection, before lodging the said instrument, shall make the declaration printed on the back of the said Form.

66. If a grant of the homestead selection has not been issued at the date of the lodging of the said instrument, it shall be lodged with the Land Agent; if a grant of the homestead selection has been issued at the date of the lodging of the said instrument, it shall be lodged with the Registrar-General.

67. The Land Agent on the receipt by him of any such instrument as aforesaid shall note thereon the day, hour, and minute when the same was received by him and sign such note, and shall thereafter enter in the Register, provided for the purpose, particulars of the homestead selection, of the owner registering the same, and of the date of the aforesaid receipt; and shall also index the said entry in the book to be provided for that purpose. The Land Agent shall thereafter forward the aforesaid instrument to the Under Secretary.

The aforesaid books shall be open to inspection by the public at all times during office hours upon payment of a fee of two shillings.

68. The Registrar-General, on the receipt by him of any such instrument as aforesaid, shall make an entry on the folium of the Register Book containing the grant of the homestead selection, an entry referring to such instrument and to the time of the lodging thereof.

69. The like entry shall be made by the Registrar-General in connection with any such instrument as aforesaid lodged with the Land Agent and forwarded to him by the Under Secretary, when the grant of the homestead selection is being, or has been, registered.

Homestead Grants out of Leases.

70. An application for a homestead selection out of lands held under pastoral, homestead, or settlement lease, or lease of inferior land shall be made in Form 19 to the Land Agent, and shall be accompanied by a survey fee according to the scale prescribed for original conditional purchases.

The Board, the Chairman, and the District Surveyor shall respectively have the same duties and powers in respect of any such application as in respect of an application for an original conditional purchase; and when such application has been confirmed the applicant shall pay the balance, if any, of the cost of survey.

71. The capital value of the land shall be determined upon a reference by the Minister, and before a grant is issued the applicant shall pay quit-rent at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per centum per annum on the capital value of the land from the date of the execution of the grant to December 31st of the then current year.

Conversion of Conditional Purchase into Homestead Selection.

72. An application for the conversion of a conditional purchase, together with any conditional lease held by virtue thereof, into a homestead selection shall be made to the Under Secretary in Form 20. Interest up to the date of the execution of the grant on the sum, which for the purposes of such grant is taken to be the capital value of the land, shall be paid before the grant is issued.

Applications for Conditional Purchases and Conditional Leases.

73. Applications for original or additional conditional purchases or for conditional or additional conditional leases may be tendered to the Land Agent on any Thursday, not being a public holiday, during office hours as hereinbefore defined.

74. Every application for an original conditional purchase shall be made on Form 21, and shall be signed by the applicant, and accompanied by a declaration on Form 22. The application and declaration shall be tendered by the applicant in person.

75. Every application for an additional conditional purchase shall be made on Form 21, and shall be signed by the applicant or by some person lawfully empowered to make the application in his name, and shall be accompanied by a declaration, in the Form 23, made by the applicant or other person who signs the application. The application and declaration shall be tendered by the applicant in person, or by his agent duly authorised for the purpose in writing.

76. Every application for a conditional lease or additional conditional lease shall be made on Form 24, and shall be signed by the applicant or some person lawfully empowered to make the application in his name. The application shall be tendered by the applicant in person or by his agent duly authorised in writing.

77. No application for an additional conditional purchase or for any conditional lease shall be made in virtue of a conditional purchase standing in the name of a person who has died or been declared a lunatic or become an insane patient, unless and until the applicant has been registered in accordance with Regulation 314.

78. Where an application for an additional conditional purchase or the declaration appropriate thereto, or an application for a conditional lease, is made or tendered by any agent, an authority in writing, showing that the agent is entitled so to act shall be delivered to the Land Agent.

79. An application for an additional conditional purchase, or for a conditional lease is made in virtue of any conditional purchase or purchases transferred and held by way of mortgage or security, shall be in the name of the mortgagee, and a statutory declaration as to the existence and nature of such mortgage or security shall in all cases where the same is required by section 20 of the Act of 1889, be delivered to the Land Agent together with the application; and if the application is signed by the person entitled to the equity of redemption in the conditional purchase or purchases transferred and held by way of mortgage or security as aforesaid, the written consent of the transferee shall also be delivered to the Land Agent at the same time.

80. Where an unmarried woman makes a conditional purchase, and afterwards marries, any application for an additional conditional purchase or conditional lease of the same series, made by her after her marriage and during her coverture, shall have endorsed thereon a statement by her husband that he consents to, and joins in, such application, unless the original conditional purchase is her separate property.

81. Not more than one application for an original conditional purchase shall be made by the same applicant on the same day unless every previous application has been duly withdrawn, either before or immediately after a ballot.

82. Applications for additional conditional purchases or conditional leases of the same series may be made after the application for the original conditional purchase has been made, although the same may not have been confirmed.

83. An application for an additional conditional purchase out of a conditional lease shall not be made until the application for such conditional lease has been confirmed.

84. With every application for any conditional purchase or any conditional lease the proper deposit and fees shall be handed to the Land Agent.

85. The survey fee to be paid with every application shall be charged on the aggregate area applied for, irrespective of whether the land is measured or unmeasured, or a subdivision of measured land is involved, according to the following scales, that is to say :—

FOR AN ORIGINAL CONDITIONAL PURCHASE.

	£	s.	d.
For any area not exceeding 4 acres	1	0	0
For every additional acre or fraction of an acre up to 10 acres, 3s. 4d.			
For 10 acres	2	0	0
For every additional acre or fraction of an acre up to 20 acres, 2s.			
For 20 acres	3	0	0
For every additional acre or fraction of an acre up to 40 acres, 1s.			
For 40 acres	4	0	0
For every additional 5 acres or fraction of 5 acres up to 80 acres, 2s. 6d.			
For 80 acres	5	0	0
For every additional 10 acres or fraction of 10 acres up to 320 acres, 2s. 6d.			
For 320 acres	8	0	0
For every additional 15 acres or fraction of 15 acres up to 640 acres, 2s. 6d.			
For 640 acres	10	15	0
For every additional 20 acres or fraction of 20 acres up to 1,280 acres, 2s. 6d.			
For 1,280 acres	14	15	0
For every additional 40 acres or fraction of 40 acres up to 2,560 acres, 2s. 6d.			
For 2,560 acres	18	15	0

FOR AN ADDITIONAL CONDITIONAL PURCHASE OR FOR A CONDITIONAL LEASE.

	£	s.	d.
For any area not exceeding 4 acres	0	15	0
For every additional acre or fraction of an acre up to 10 acres, 2s. 6d.			
For 10 acres	1	10	0
For every additional acre or fraction of an acre up to 20 acres, 1s. 6d.			
For 20 acres	2	5	0
For every additional acre or fraction of an acre up to 40 acres, 9d.			
For 40 acres	3	0	0
For every additional 5 acres or fraction of 5 acres up to 80 acres, 1s. 10½d.			
For 80 acres	3	15	0
For every additional 10 acres or fraction of 10 acres up to 320 acres, 1s. 10½d.			
For 320 acres	6	0	0
For every additional 15 acres or fraction of 15 acres up to 640 acres, 1s. 10½d.			
For 640 acres	8	1	3
For every additional 20 acres or fraction of 20 acres up to 1,280 acres, 1s. 10½d.			
For 1,280 acres	11	1	3
For every additional 40 acres or fraction of 40 acres up to 2,560 acres, 1s. 10½d.			
For 2,560 acres	14	1	3

86. If the application be for an additional conditional purchase of the whole of the lands held by the applicant under conditional lease, and a survey fee has already been paid in respect of such lease, no subdivision or other fee shall be payable therewith. If the application be for an additional conditional purchase of part of the lands held by the applicant under conditional lease, and a survey fee has already been paid in respect of such lease, a fee shall only be paid for the subdivision of the conditional lease at the rate of 1s. per chain, or fraction of a chain, of such subdividing lines or line or portions thereof, as do not form part of the existing surveyed lines. In no case shall less than £2 be charged for subdivision when the area applied for comprises 40 acres or more.

87. If the land to be applied for as a conditional purchase is unmeasured, the intending applicant shall, before sending in his application, mark one corner of such land, either by putting a conspicuous mark upon a tree standing at such corner and cutting an ⌊ trench 6 feet long and 9 inches deep, or by erecting a post not less than 6 inches in diameter and projecting above the surface not less than 2 feet firmly set in an ⌊ trench of the dimensions aforesaid. In standing water the corner may be marked by a tree or a post as aforesaid without the trench, and in rocky country by a mound of stones and a post as aforesaid fixed therein and projecting 2 feet above the mound; and such post or boundary-mark shall be specified as the starting point of the description: Provided that if the unmeasured land adjoins a measured portion or a portion surveyed and marked on the ground by any authorised officer, the intending applicant, instead of marking a corner, may adopt and specify as the starting-point of the description one of the corners of such portion, if the same can be found; but if not, a corner shall be marked in manner aforesaid.

88. Unless a subdivision is applied for, measured lands shall be taken in portions as measured, and shall be so described; but both measured and unmeasured lands may be taken together.

89. Main roads, intended frontage roads between villages, towns, or settlements, travelling stock reserves, lakes, permanent swamps, creeks, rivers, or watercourses, shall ordinarily constitute frontage. But the Board may for special reasons decide that, in any particular case, a travelling stock reserve, road, intended road, lake, swamp, creek, river, or watercourse which ordinarily constitutes frontage shall not do so.

90. Where a road follows the general course of a creek, or two roads are in close proximity, and the road or creek or both roads constitute frontage, the more important frontage shall be adopted as the boundary of a conditional purchase or lease; and, as a rule, preference shall be given to the creek as the more important frontage.

91. Any person claiming a right to any land the subject of an application for a conditional purchase or conditional lease may lodge a caveat against the application in manner provided in Regulation 43. No caveat shall be required from a person merely claiming a right to any improvements which such land may contain.

Proceedings before Board.

92. At the time and place appointed the Board shall in open Court consider the application for a conditional purchase or conditional lease, and the applicant shall, in every case, before the application is confirmed, satisfy the Board by evidence that he or she was competent or entitled to make the application, and that the same was made in good faith; if the Board is not so satisfied, whether by reason of the non-appearance of the applicant or otherwise, it shall disallow the application.

This regulation shall extend to applications pending on June 1st, 1895.

93. Where any additional conditional purchase or a conditional lease is applied for in virtue of a conditional purchase, and the grant has been issued in respect of such last mentioned conditional purchase, the applicant shall, before the application is confirmed, produce before the Board either the said grant, or a certificate of title issued thereon, or a copy certified by the Registrar-General of the folium of the Register Book containing such grant.

94. Where the Board has authorised the correction of any error in or omission from any application for a conditional purchase or conditional lease, the Chairman shall amend the same and mark it "as amended"; and where the correction of any error in or omission from any declaration has in like manner been authorised and effected, the truth of the declaration as amended may be re-declared before the Chairman in manner provided for the making of solemn declarations, or the defective declaration may be replaced by a declaration containing the necessary corrections.

95. Where the Board allots any land other than that applied for, or causes any application for a conditional purchase or conditional lease to be modified or varied, or where any errors in or omissions from the description (the correction whereof has been authorised as aforesaid) are considerable or numerous, the Chairman shall, at the time of confirmation, amend the application by marking it "as amended according to the plan of survey," and may attach such plan or a certified copy thereof to the application.

96. After the expiration of twenty-eight days from the confirmation of an application for a conditional purchase or conditional lease, if no notice of appeal has meanwhile been given, a certificate of confirmation in the Form 25 shall be issued.

97. Where the deposit, rent, or survey or other fee tendered with an application is not adequate to the lands allotted by the Board, the Board may confirm the application, subject to the payment of such further sums by way of deposit, rent, or survey or other fee, as may be specified; and may fix a period, within which such sums shall be paid. And no certificate of confirmation shall be issued to the applicant until such sums have been duly paid; and in the event of their not being paid within the period so fixed, the application may be disallowed.

98. Upon or after the confirmation of any application for a conditional purchase or conditional lease, the Board shall, in accordance with the general provisions hereinafter contained, appraise the value or permit the removal of any improvements on the land for which the application has been confirmed.

99. Upon or after the confirmation of any application for a conditional lease, the Board shall appraise the amount of the rent thereof; and for that purpose may take into consideration any report by a surveyor who, under authority of the District Surveyor, has measured the land and reported as to the state, character, and value thereof.

100. Where the Board proposes to modify an application for a conditional purchase or conditional lease, or to allot any land other than that applied for, the applicant may there and then withdraw his application. But in any other case notice of the withdrawal of an application (not being a withdrawal before or immediately after a ballot) shall be given to the Chairman on Form 26, and shall set forth the grounds on which the withdrawal is sought. The Board shall determine whether the withdrawal shall be permitted and whether any refund shall be allowed, and if allowed, what shall be the amount thereof.

Conditions of Conditional Purchases and Conditional Leases.

101. The Board shall so far as possible prescribe, at the confirmation of an application for a conditional purchase or a conditional lease, the kind or kinds of fencing to be erected in fulfilment of the condition of fencing, and a note of its decision shall be endorsed on the certificate of confirmation whenever the same is

is issued; but the indorsement may afterwards be varied, and nothing done under this or the next following Regulation shall bind the conditional purchaser or conditional lessee to fulfil the condition of fencing rather than the condition of improvement.

102. A conditional purchaser or conditional lessee, who intends to fulfil the condition of fencing, may, at the confirmation of his application, there and then ask for an exemption from fencing any part or parts of a boundary of a conditional purchase or conditional lease on the ground that the same has frontage to any permanent river, creek, or other natural boundary, or that a sufficient fence is in existence on such boundary, or that an existing fence, although not erected on the actual boundary line, is sufficiently useful and substantial for the purpose; but the omission then to make such application shall not prevent the same being made at any time before the expiration of the period (or extended period) allowed for fencing. Any such application made after confirmation shall be made to the Chairman on Form 27.

103. An application for permission to wholly or in part enclose a road or watercourse, which forms the boundary of a conditional purchase or conditional lease, may at any time be made by the conditional purchaser or conditional lessee to the Chairman on Form 28. A separate application shall be made in respect of conditional purchases and conditional leases of different series. The holder of any land which appears to be directly affected by the proposed arrangement shall have notice of the time and place appointed for the consideration of any such application.

104. An application for an extension of the period for the fulfilment of the condition of fencing in respect of any conditional purchase or conditional lease, may, at any time before the expiration of such period, be made to the Chairman on Form 29.

105. An application by members of one family for exemption from any condition of fencing or improvement in connection with their conditional purchases or conditional leases, other than the erection of a ring fence, shall be made to the Chairman on Form 30. All the members of the family whose holdings are to be included within the proposed ring fence shall join in such application, and the application shall be made not later than three years from the confirmation of that purchase, which shall have been first confirmed, or within such extended period as may have been granted for the erection of fencing in respect thereof.

106. An application for the suspension of the conditions of residence and fencing or improvement, or any of them attaching to a conditional purchase or conditional lease, may be made to the Chairman on Form 31, and shall clearly set forth the grounds on which such application is based.

107. Notice of the intention of a wife to fulfil the condition of residence attaching to a conditional purchase made by her before marriage, upon a conditional purchase held by her husband, or of a husband to fulfil his term of residence upon a conditional purchase held by his wife, or of the intention of a minor to reside with his or her parent on a conditional purchase or conditional lease adjoining the minor's conditional purchase, shall be in Form 32, and shall be sent by registered letter or delivered to the Chairman.

108. An application that the value of any conditional purchase within a special area may be determined by appraisement shall be made in Form 34 to the Land Agent, accompanied by a fee of £3, before September 1st, 1895. A separate application shall be made in respect of conditional purchases of different series. Until the value of a conditional purchase has been so determined, all payments in respect thereof shall continue to be made, as if no application had been lodged.

109. An application for the suspension of the condition of payment attaching to a conditional purchase shall be made to the Land Agent in Form 35, accompanied by a deposit of five shillings, and by a declaration to the effect printed on the Form, which shall be made by the holder of the conditional purchase, except in the case where the conditional purchase is held by way of mortgage, in which case the declaration shall be made by the owner thereof, subject to such mortgage. Two or more conditional purchases of the same series held by the same person may be included in one application. The application shall be forwarded by the Land Agent to the Under Secretary.

110. An application for the subdivision of a conditional purchase shall be made to the Land Agent in Form 36, and shall be accompanied by a sketch showing the proposed subdividing line or lines and a separate survey fee for each of the proposed subdivided portions—at the rate charged for additional conditional purchases—and also a deposit of £1. The Local Land Board, after report by the District Surveyor, shall settle the subdividing line or lines, so that the subdivided portions shall, as far as practicable, be measured in accordance with the rules prescribed in the Act of 1889 for the measurement of conditional purchases; but no such portion shall be measured so as to obtain undue advantages at the expense of any other of such portions, or so as to depreciate the value thereof, in case the same becomes forfeited to the Crown. When the land has been measured in accordance with the subdivision as settled by the Board, the applicant shall pay to the Land Agent the balance, if any, of costs incurred, whether for survey or otherwise; after the payment of such balance, and of all sums accrued due in respect of the conditional purchase, the Chairman shall give notice to the applicant and to the Land Agent that subdivision has been effected; and thereupon all necessary payments made may be in respect of the subdivided portions separately.

Tenant Right in Improvements upon Conditional Leases.

111. An application by the last holder of a conditional lease, which has been forfeited or surrendered for tenant-right in the improvements thereon, shall be in Form 17, and shall be lodged with the Under Secretary.

Payments on Conditional Purchases and Conditional Leases.

112. The annual payment due to the Crown upon conditional purchases shall be made to the Colonial Treasurer or Land Agent, the times for such payment and the amounts payable being as follows:—

(*a*) In the case of a conditional purchase applied for before August 10th, 1875, and not brought under the instalment system, the time for payment shall be between January 1st and April 1st in each year, and the amount so payable shall be the interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum on the balance of purchase money for the time being unpaid.

(*b*) In the case of a conditional purchase applied for before August 10th, 1875, and brought under the instalment system, and in the case of a conditional purchase applied for between August 10th, 1875, and January 1st, 1885, the time for payment of instalments shall be between January 1st and April 1st in each year.

(*c*) In

(c) In the case of a conditional purchase applied for between January 1st, 1885, and December 1st, 1889, the time for payment of instalments shall be between the day in each year corresponding to the day of the confirmation of the application for the conditional purchase and a date three months after such first-mentioned day.

(d) In the case of a conditional purchase applied for after December 1st, 1889, the time for payment of instalments shall be between the day in each year corresponding to the day of the application for the conditional purchase and a date three months after such first-mentioned day. The first instalment is payable on the expiration of three years from the date of application.

Two or more instalments, or the balance in full, may be paid in respect of any conditional purchase applied for before January 1st, 1885; and after the issue of a certificate of conformity in respect of conditional purchases applied for after that date.

113. An application under section 35 of the Act of 1884 by any holder of a conditional purchase made before the commencement of that Act for the conversion of his holding into a holding under the conditions of payment prescribed by that section shall be made to the Land Agent on Form 33. Any such application made between January 1st and March 31st inclusive in any year, shall take effect from January 1st in the same year; any such application made after March 31st in any year, shall take effect from January 1st, in the ensuing year.

114. The rents of conditional leases shall be paid annually in advance to the Land Agent or the Colonial Treasurer, as follows:—

(a) Where the lease was granted under the provisions of section 52 of the Act of 1884, the time for paying the rent shall be between the 1st and 30th September in the year preceding that, for which the payment is to be made.

(b) Where the lease was applied for before the December 1st, 1889, under sections 48 or 54 of the Act of 1884, the time for paying the rent shall be before the date in each year corresponding to the date of confimation.

(c) Where the lease has been applied for after December 1st, 1889, the time for paying the rent shall be before the date in each year corresponding to the date of the application for the lease; provided that until rent at the appraised rate has been notified, the rent paid in each year shall be the provisional rent of two pence per acre.

Where the rent of a conditional lease is notified after June 1st, 1895, any balance of rent due at the appraised rate shall be paid to the Land Agent or the Colonial Treasurer within one month from the date of notice in the *Gazette*.

Mineral Conditional Purchases.

115. The holder of any conditional purchase made under sections 13, 21, or 22 of the "Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861" may apply to the Land Agent on Form 37 for the conversion thereof into a conditional purchase for mining purposes. With any such application a sum calculated at the rate of five shillings per acre of the conditional purchase shall be paid to the Land Agent: Provided that no such application shall be made in connection with a conditional purchase which has been forfeited, or is liable to be forfeited, for any breach of the conditions thereof.

116. The holder of any conditional purchase converted as aforesaid, shall not during a period of three years succeeding such conversion be required to pay any interest or instalment of purchase-money; but at the expiration of such period, or within three months thereafter, he shall, for the then current year, and thence forward shall, between the 1st day of January and the 31st day of March in each year, pay to the Land Agent interest on the balance of purchase-money calculated at the rate of 5 per cent. if he has not previously paid instalments, or, if otherwise, instalments at the rate of two shillings per acre.

117. The holder of any conditional purchase for mining purposes, whether converted or otherwise, may, by application as provided in Regulation 88, bring his purchase under the provisions of the Act of 1884 so far as regards conditions of payment: Provided that the yearly instalment shall in any such case be at the rate of two shillings per acre.

118. The holder of any conditional purchase converted as aforesaid, shall, at the end of the third year from the date of the application to convert the same, make a declaration in the Form 38 that a sum of £2 per acre has been expended in mining operations thereon other than for gold: Provided that if the term for such expenditure has been extended under the provisions in that behalf, two declarations in the form aforesaid shall be made: the first at the end of the third year to the effect that such expenditure has been at the rate of £1 4s. per acre; and the second at the end of the fifth year to the effect that such expenditure has been brought up to £2 per acre.

Inquiries as to Fulfilment of Conditions, Certificates of Conformity, &c.

119. The Chairman may at any time direct a duly authorised person to report whether the conditions of residence and fencing or improvement, attaching to a conditional purchase or conditional lease are being or have been duly complied with; and on the receipt of such report the Chairman may appoint a time and place for the holding of an inquiry before the Board as to the matters aforesaid. Provided that if any such report tends to show that the aforesaid conditions, or any of them, have not been or are not being duly complied with, the Chairman may forward such report to the Minister for consideration and any necessary direction.

120. If upon the holding of an inquiry, whether upon a reference by the Minister or not, the Board shall find that any one or more of the prescribed conditions of residence and fencing or improvement, attaching to the conditional purchase or conditional lease, are not being or have not been duly fulfilled, it shall draw up its findings accordingly, and, unless an appeal against such decision is duly lodged, shall forward such findings to the Under Secretary.

121. After the expiration of five years from the date of the application for a conditional purchase applied for before June 1st, 1895, the Chairman shall appoint a time and place for the holding of an inquiry before the Board whether all conditions applicable to the conditional purchase, except that of payment of the balance of instalments, have been duly complied with, and shall cause notice—that the Board will hold

hold the said inquiry and will, if satisfied of such compliance as aforesaid, issue a certificate to that effect—to be published in the *Gazette* not less than thirty days before the holding of the said inquiry; and the like notice shall be conspicuously posted on the outside of the Head Office of the Board and of the Land Office for not less than fourteen days preceding the time so appointed. Provided that in any case where the conditions, other than that of payment, can be fulfilled in respect of any such conditional purchase as aforesaid before the expiration of five years from the date of the application, the holder thereof may, at any time after such conditions have been fulfilled, lodge with the Chairman an application in Form 39 for the issue of such certificate as aforesaid, and in any such case the Chairman shall appoint a time and place, and cause notices to be published in manner hereinbefore provided.

122. Notice of the time and place appointed for any such inquiry as aforesaid shall be given to the conditional purchaser, and if the conditional purchase has been transferred to the holder thereof; and to every person who has duly lodged a caveat against the issue of a certificate of conformity.

123. If the Board shall be satisfied that all conditions applicable to the conditional purchase, except as hereinbefore mentioned, have been duly complied with, it shall issue to the then holder of the conditional purchase a certificate in the Form 40. If the Board shall find that any condition (except as hereinbefore mentioned) has not been duly complied with it shall draw up a report embodying such finding, and, unless an appeal against such finding is duly lodged, shall forward such report to the Minister.

124. When an original conditional purchase applied for before June 1st, 1895, is transferred before the issue of a certificate of conformity in respect thereof, and the said certificate is, after such transfer, duly issued to the then holder of the conditional purchase, any former holder thereof may make application to the Chairman in form 41 for a certificate under section 22 of the Act of 1884, that all the required conditions applicable to such conditional purchase (except that of payment of balance of purchase money) have been fulfilled; and the Board shall thereafter deal with such application, and, if a proper case be established, shall issue to such former holding a certificate in Form 42. Every such certificate shall show on the face thereof that the conditional purchase in respect of which it is issued has been transferred.

125. After the expiration of five or ten years from the date of the application for any conditional purchase applied for after June 1st, 1895, the Chairman shall appoint a time and place for the holding of an inquiry before the Board whether the conditions applicable thereto, except that of payment of balance of instalments, have so far been duly complied with; and notice of the said inquiry shall be conspicuously posted on the outside of the Head Office of the Board and of the Land Office for not less than fourteen days preceding the time so appointed, and due notice thereof shall also be given to the conditional purchaser, and if the conditional purchase has been transferred, to the holder thereof; and to every person who has duly lodged a caveat against the issue of a certificate of conformity.

126. If the Board shall be satisfied that the conditions, except as hereinbefore mentioned, have so far been duly complied with in respect of the conditional purchase, it shall issue a certificate of conformity in the Form 38 to the then holder of the conditional purchase. If the Board shall find that any condition, except as hereinbefore mentioned, has not been duly complied with, it shall draw up a report to the Minister to that effect, and, unless an appeal against such decision is duly lodged, shall forward such report to the Under Secretary.

127. Any person may apply to the Chairman in the Form 15 for a certificate that he has been compelled by adverse circumstances to abandon, or surrender a conditional purchase; and the Board shall thereafter inquire into the truth of the matters alleged, and shall grant to the applicant a certificate in the Form 16 if a proper case is established for the same.

128. In any case where such a certificate has, before December 1st, 1889, been refused on the ground that a forfeiture of the conditional purchase had previously been declared, the applicant may renew his application and the Board may grant or refuse such a certificate, as if the former application had not been made.

129. An application for the issue of a fresh certificate of conformity, in place of one that has been lost or destroyed, shall be made to the Chairman in Form 43; and the Chairman shall upon receipt thereof publish in the *Gazette* a notice of such application, and of the time and place when the same will be heard. After the expiration of not less than fourteen days from the date of such publication the Board may, if satisfied of the loss or destruction of the original certificate, and of the applicant's right to hold the certificate, issue a fresh one in the Form 44.

Conditional Purchases without Residence.

130. Regulations having reference to conditional purchases shall so far as possible apply to conditional purchases without residence. An application by the holder of any such conditional purchase for permission to substitute, wholly or in part, other improvements in lieu of fencing shall be made to the Chairman on Form 45.

Auction Sales.

131. If an upset price be notified in the *Gazette* or otherwise declared it shall include the value of the improvements, if any, and the bidding shall start at an amount not less than such upset price. A deposit of not less than one-quarter of the amount bid shall be paid at the time of sale, except in any case where it has been decided to remit to the person bidding the whole or any part of the value of improvements included in the upset price, in which case the deposit may be one-quarter of the amount bid, less the value so to be remitted. If the sale is not upon special terms, payment of the balance of the amount bid shall be made within three months after the date of sale, or within such further period as the Minister may allow, subject to a fine of 10 per cent. If the sale is upon special terms, payment of such balance, and of interest thereon, shall be made in accordance with the special terms.

132. Payment of the balance of the amount bid, and of any interest or fine that may have been incurred, shall be made to the Colonial Treasurer or the Land Agent.

After Auction Sales.

133. An application for a grant of any town or suburban Crown lands or of Crown lands within population area which have been offered for sale at auction and not sold shall be upon Form 46, and shall be lodged with the Land Agent during office hours on any business day not being a Thursday or public holiday, and

and shall be accompanied by a deposit of 25 per centum of the upset price at which the land applied for was last offered for sale; but in any case where such upset price includes the value of improvements on the land, and the Governor has decided to remit the value of such improvements to the person applying, the deposit may be 25 per centum of such upset price less the value so to be remitted: Provided that such an application shall not be lodged for land which is subject to a reservation from auction sale, and where a notification has been published that any land will be offered for sale by auction an application for such land shall not be lodged until such auction is over.

134. Any such application shall describe the nature and value of any improvements on the land applied for, and, if the application is approved, such approval shall be notified in the *Gazette*, but the Minister shall have power to refuse any application.

135. The period for the payment of the balance of purchase money allowed by the terms and conditions of sale as notified in the *Gazette* shall be calculated from the lodging of the application.

Improvement Purchases on Gold-fields.

136. Every application under section 46 of the Act of 1884 to purchase land by virtue of improvements shall be made to the Land Agent in the Form 47, during office hours on any business day not being a public holiday. Every such application shall be accompanied by a deposit of £1, and the applicant shall, at the same time, pay a survey fee of £1, unless a survey fee of equivalent amount has already been paid in respect of the area applied for. Caveats may be lodged against any such application by any person claiming a right to the land so applied for, or to the improvements in virtue of which the application is made. The Board shall on the application coming on for consideration require proof of the facts necessary to support the application; and if it finds that the applicant is entitled to make the purchase it shall proceed to appraise the amount of the purchase money. If the application be withdrawn or refused, any costs incurred in dealing therewith may be deducted from the deposit. If the application be granted, the deposit may be credited as on account of the purchase money.

137. The improvements shall include a residence or a place of business, and otherwise be of a character to be approved by the Board; and the right to purchase shall be limited to the land, or, if the land be measured, to the allotments or portions, on which the improvements are, if sufficient in area, or, if otherwise, to such allotments and the allotments immediately adjacent thereto, provided the maximum area is not thereby exceeded, and the applicant is in authorised occupation of all the land applied for. If the area of any allotment or portion taken by itself or with others causes the maximum area to be exceeded, the Board may approve of the subdivision thereof. The land if unmeasured shall be measured in accordance with the general design of subdivision and with the rules of measurement applicable to conditional purchases so far as the same can be applied. The boundaries and area of any land applied for may be modified by the Board, or the Minister.

138. The applicant shall pay the purchase money to the Colonial Treasurer within three months after notification in the *Gazette* of the Governor's approval of the purchase. If payment is not so made the purchase may be forfeited and the deposit and survey fee forfeited.

Special Sales.

139. Applications—

(1.) For the rescission of any reservation of water frontage, or of land adjoining such frontage—

(2.) For the reclamation and purchase of land beyond or below high-water mark—

(3.) For the purchase of lands to which no way of access exists, or which are of insufficient area for conditional sale, or in any other case within section 66 of the Act of 1884—

(4.) For the closing and purchase of unnecessary roads bounding or traversing any lands held in fee-simple—

(5.) For the closing of unnecessary roads which pass through conditional purchases, and for the addition thereof to such purchases—

shall be made on Form 48, and sent to the Under Secretary.

140. Provided that where land has been resumed from any portion held in fee simple or from any conditional purchase or conditional lease for the purpose of opening a road, and an existing road traversing or bounding such portion or purchase has thereby been rendered unnecessary, no application as aforesaid shall be required in respect of any portion of the unnecessary road which may be granted or allotted in full or part satisfaction for the land so resumed.

141. A plan shall be forwarded with the application, showing with accuracy the land applied for, the position of adjoining land held by the applicant or other proprietors, and all other particulars necessary to illustrate the intention of the applicant, and the effect of compliance with the application.

142. Every application shall be accompanied by a receipt showing that a deposit of £10 on account thereof has been lodged with the Colonial Treasurer. The deposit, less the costs incurred in connection with the application, shall form part of the sum payable as the purchase money if the application be complied with, but shall be refunded, less such costs, if the application be refused. If the application is not proceeded with the deposit shall be forfeited.

143. Any application may be referred by the Minister to the Board for consideration and for appraisement of the value of the land applied for.

144. The purchase money, deed fee, and all sums payable for costs, shall be paid to the Colonial Treasurer within three months from the date of the notification in the *Gazette* calling for the same.

145. In cases of reclamation no grant or Treasury certificate of payment in full shall be issued, until the reclamation has been completed to the satisfaction of the Minister or of the Board, as the case may be.

Volunteer Order Selection.

146. Applications for grants of land under the Volunteer Regulation Act of 1867 shall be made on Form 49, and shall be tendered to the Land Agent during office hours on any business day, not being a Thursday. The land shall be measured in the same form as a conditional purchase of the like area. If the application be for part of a measured portion, the same rules of subdivision shall apply, and the survey fee prescribed for a conditional purchase of equal area shall be paid.

SETTLEMENT LEASES.

147. When a subdivision for the purposes of section 24 of the Act of 1895 has been effected, the Chairman, under the direction of the Minister, shall appoint a time and place for an inquiry by the Board as to the improvements upon any farm or farms in the subdivision; and any person known to have ownership or tenant right in improvements upon any farm shall be a party to the proceedings in respect of the said farm. The Board, up such inquiry, shall find the value to an incoming tenant of the improvements on the said farm or farms, and the person who is entitled to receive payment of such value, finding separately in respect of each farm, and to that end may take into consideration any official report by a surveyor, inspector, or appraiser (whatever may have been the occasion or purpose of the said report) bearing upon the existence of value of such improvements.

148. An application for a settlement lease shall be in the Form 50, and may be lodged with the Land Agent, during office hours, on any Thursday, not being a public holiday.

The application shall be signed, and the declaration printed on the back of the Form shall be made, by the applicant, who shall tender the application in person.

The application shall be accompanied by one half-year's rent on the farm applied for at the rate of 1¼ per centum per annum on the capital value, as notified, of such farm; and also by a survey fee according to the scale prescribed for original conditional purchases, or where the area exceeds 2,560 acres, according to the following scale. In any case where the cost of survey shall be less than the scale rates, the difference may be refunded:—

	£	s.	d.
For 2,560 acres ...	18	15	0
For every additional 40 acres up to 3,840 acres at 2s. 6d.			
For 3,840 acres ...	22	15	0
For every additional 40 acres up to 5,760 acres at 2s.			
For 5,760 acres ...	27	11	0
For every additional 40 acres up to 7,680 acres at 1s. 6d.			
For 7,680 acres ...	31	3	0
For every additional 40 acres up to 10,240 acres at 1s. ...	34	7	0

149. The provisions as to ballots and caveats hereinbefore contained shall apply to applications for settlement leases; and in the event of applications conflicting any applicant may withdraw his application before the ballot, and any applicant, other than the person successful in the ballot, may withdraw his application immediately after the ballot; and upon such withdrawal as aforesaid a refund shall be made of any moneys lodged with an application.

150. The Chairman shall appoint the time and place, at which the applicant is to satisfy the Board that he or she is qualified to make the application, and that the same has been made in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1895, and in particular that the same has been made in good faith.

151. When the Board disallows an application, a refund shall be made of any moneys lodged therewith, unless the Board is satisfied that the application was made otherwise than in good faith.

152. The rent for the second half of the first year shall be paid to the Land Agent or Colonial Treasurer within six months after the date of the notification of the execution of the lease, and the rent for each succeeding year shall be paid in advance to the Land Agent or Colonial Treasurer, before the date in each year corresponding to the date of execution of the lease.

153. A settlement lease shall be in Form 51, with such modifications and additional provisions, covenants, and conditions as to the Governor may seem expedient in the public interest; and when a settlement lease has been executed by the Governor a notification to that effect shall be published in the *Gazette*, and the lease shall be forwarded to the Land Agent for delivery to the lessee. The lessee shall, within three months after such notification, take delivery of the lease, and shall give a receipt in writing for the same in Form 52, and such receipt shall have the same force and effect as if the lessee had duly executed the said lease or a counterpart thereof. If the lessee fail or neglect to take delivery of the lease, or to give such receipt as aforesaid within the aforesaid three months, the Minister may by notification in the *Gazette* declare the said lease to be null and void, and the same shall thereupon become null and void to all intents and purposes, and the application for the lease shall be deemed to have been disallowed, and any moneys lodged with the application shall be forfeited to the Crown.

154. In any case where the Minister has not appraised the value of the improvements on a farm before the same is applied for, the Local Land Board shall, upon or after the confirmation of the application, proceed to appraise the value, or permit the removal, of such improvements in accordance with the general provisions hereinbefore contained.

155. In any case where the applicant for a farm desires to show that the value of the improvements on the farm applied for, as appraised by the Minister, is less than at the date of such appraisement, he shall, in accordance with the general provisions hereinafter contained, either give notice to the Chairman in Form 8 before his application comes on for consideration by the Board, or else not later than one month after the confirmation, lodge an application in Form 9, and the Board shall, in either case, proceed in accordance with the general provisions hereinafter contained.

156. The value of the improvements on the farm, for which a lease has been granted, shall be paid within three months after the date of the execution of the lease as notified in the *Gazette*, and if not so paid shall bear interest at the rate of four per centum, calculated from such date as aforesaid. Payment of the aforesaid value and interest shall be completed before the expiration of three years from such date as aforesaid; and not less than one-third of such value shall be paid before the expiration of one year, and not less than two-thirds of such value shall be paid before the expiration of two years, from such date as aforesaid; and with such one-third and two-thirds respectively shall be paid the interest then due on the proportion of the aforesaid value for the time being unpaid. If the Crown is entitled to receive payment of the aforesaid sums the payment thereof shall be made to the Land Agent or the Colonial Treasurer.

157. Where the person who applied for a settlement lease has been compelled by adverse circumstances to abandon or surrender the same, he may apply to the Chairman in Form 15 for a certificate to that effect; and the Board shall thereafter inquire into the truth of the matters alleged, and shall grant the applicant a certificate in the Form 16 if a proper case is established for the same.

IMPROVEMENT LEASES.

158. Improvement leases shall be disposed of by auction or tender in accordance with the provisions hereinafter contained.

159. When an improvement lease has been executed by the Governor a notification to that effect shall be published in the *Gazette*, and the lessee shall, within three months after such notification, take delivery of the lease from the Under Secretary and give a receipt in writing for the same in Form 52, and such receipt shall have the same force and effect as if the lessee had duly executed the said lease or a counterpart thereof. If the lessee fail to take delivery of the lease or to give such receipt as aforesaid, the Minister may, by notification in the *Gazette*, declare the said lease to be null and void, and the same shall thereupon become null and void to all intents and purposes, and any sums paid on account of the lease shall be forfeited to the Crown.

160. The rent for the second and every succeeding year of an improvement lease shall be paid annually in advance to the Colonial Treasurer before the date in each year corresponding to the date of the execution of the lease.

APPLICATIONS FOR HOMESTEAD LEASES.

161. Applications for homestead leases, or for additional homestead leases, shall be lodged with the Land Agent during office hours on any Wednesday not being a public holiday. The application shall be signed by the applicant, and shall be tendered by the applicant in person, or, if for an additional homestead lease, by the applicant or an agent authorised in writing, and any authority as aforesaid shall be delivered to the Land Agent together with the application. And no application for an additional homestead lease in virtue of an original homestead lease standing in the name of a person who has died, or been declared a lunatic, or become an insane patient, shall be made, unless and until the applicant has been registered in accordance with Regulation 314.

162. An application for an original, or additional, homestead lease shall be in the Form 53; every application for an original homestead lease shall be accompanied by a statutory declaration on Form 54, made by the applicant.

163. With every application for a homestead lease a sum calculated at the rate of one penny per acre of the area applied for, and £10 as payment in part of the cost of survey, shall be paid to the Land Agent.

164. If the land has been measured it shall be applied for in portions as measured; but measured and unmeasured land may be applied for together. The following provisions shall be observed as to the form in which original and additional homestead leases may be applied for and measured:—

(1.) If the land is unmeasured and has a frontage the depth thereof shall not be less than twice the width; but if the land is unmeasured and has no frontage the same shall be in the form of a rectangle, the length of which shall not exceed twice the width; the boundaries, other than the frontage, shall, so far as practicable, be directed to the cardinal points.

(2.) Additional homestead leases shall, in conjunction with any previous leases of the same series, give a figure of the general form and dimensions before mentioned; and the intervention of a road or creek shall not be an objection to an application for an additional homestead lease, if the lands applied for are otherwise adjoining.

165. In all cases the boundaries of the lands applied for, whether with or without frontage, and whether measured or unmeasured, may be varied or modified by the Board, although such variation or modification may have the effect of altering the frontage, depth, or form of the lands, or the direction of the boundaries thereof. When two or more leases are applied for in the same locality their boundaries may be altered by the Board, so as to conform to the design which is most suitable for the subdivision of the country and to the distribution of natural advantages.

166. Applications for homestead leases tendered on the same day shall take priority according to the order in which they are received. The provisions as to ballots hereinbefore contained shall apply to applications for homestead leases; and in the event of a ballot being necessary, any applicant may withdraw his application before or immediately after the ballot; and upon such withdrawal a refund shall be made of any moneys lodged with an application.

167. Any person claiming a right to any land the subject of an application for a homestead lease, may lodge a caveat against the application in manner provided in Regulation 43. No caveat shall be required from a person merely claiming a right to any improvements which such land may contain.

168. At the time and place appointed, the Board shall in open Court consider the application for a homestead lease for the purpose of making a recommendation to the Minister that the same be granted or refused, and the applicant shall in every case satisfy the Board by evidence that he or she was competent and entitled to make the application, and that the same was made in good faith, before the Board recommends that the application be granted. If the Board is not so satisfied, whether by reason of the non-appearance of the applicant or otherwise, it shall recommend that the application be refused.

This Regulation shall extend to applications pending on June 1st, 1895.

169. When the Board recommends that an application be granted, it may, in manner hereinafter provided, proceed to appraise the value or to permit the removal of any improvements on the land applied for; and the Board may also proceed to appraise the rent of the homestead lease applied for.

170. The Chairman may, in the name and on behalf of the Minister, direct a survey to be made of any lands of which the Board recommends a lease to be granted, but the making of such survey shall not bind the Minister to approve the granting of a lease in the form as surveyed or in any other form; and upon completion of the case, the Board shall report to the Minister its recommendation as aforesaid, and the grounds on which the same is based, and its recommendations or findings on all other matters relevant to the application.

171. The Minister may refuse any application or may approve the same with or without modification, whether such refusal, modification, or approval have or have not been recommended by the Board. The approval of an application shall be notified in the *Gazette*, and the applicant shall, within sixty days from the date of such notification, pay to the Land Agent such sum for the survey of the lease as may be specified in such notification, and any balance of the appraised rent which may be due.

172. If a lease as approved differs materially in form or situation from that applied for, the applicant may, within ninety days from the said notification, give notice to the Board on Form 55, of his intention not to accept the same, and may apply for a refund of his deposit; and the Minister shall notify in the *Gazette* whether he accepts or refuses such notice of non-acceptance.

Conditions of Homestead Leases.

173. In any case where the Board recommends that an application be granted, the Board may at the same time prescribe the kind or kinds of fencing to be erected in fulfilment of the condition of fencing, and may grant an exemption from fencing any natural or other boundary; and if the lease be granted, the said orders shall be as effectual as if made after the granting thereof: Provided always that any order as to the kind or kinds of fencing may afterwards be varied upon application by the lessee, and that the omission by the applicant to ask for an exemption at the aforesaid time shall not prevent him subsequently making an application therefor as hereinafter provided.

174. The holder of any homestead lease may, at any time before the expiration of the period limited for the fulfilment of the condition of fencing, apply to the Chairman on Form 29 for an extension of such period.

175. The holder of any homestead lease may, at any time before the expiration of the period limited for the fulfilment of the condition of fencing, apply to the Chairman on Form 27 for an exemption from fencing any natural or other boundary of such lease.

176. A homestead lessee shall, prior to the date of commencing to reside on his lease during any year wherein residence is required thereon, give notice on Form 56 of his intention so to reside, and in such notice shall specify the date from which he intends to reside.

177. The rent of a homestead lease shall be paid to the Colonial Treasurer annually in advance, before the date in each year corresponding to the date of the commencement of the lease, or if the lease has been applied for after December 1st, 1889, then before the date corresponding to the date of the application for the lease. In the latter case a provisional rent of one penny per acre shall be payable until the appraised rent has been called for.

178. An application for a new appraisement of the rent of a homestead lease, in accordance with the provisions of section 9 of the Act of 1895, shall be in the Form 57, and shall be sent by registered letter or delivered to the Under Secretary before September 1st, 1895, accompanied by a receipt showing that a deposit of £5 has been paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

179. The holder of any homestead lease may apply to the Chairman on Form 31 for the suspension of any condition of residence or fencing attaching thereto.

180. Inquiry may at any time be made, in the like manner as is provided in Regulations 119 and 120, whether the conditions attached to a homestead lease are being fulfilled; and after the period allowed for the completion of the conditions of residence and fencing has elapsed, the Board shall inquire and report to the Minister whether the said conditions have or have not been duly fulfilled.

181. Notice of the intention to surrender a homestead lease shall be in the Form 58, and shall be sent by registered letter or delivered to the Under Secretary not less than twelve months before the date of the intended surrender.

182. Where a person who has applied, after June 1st, 1895, for an original homestead lease has been compelled by adverse circumstances to abandon or surrender the same, he may apply to the Chairman in Form 15 for a certificate to that effect; and the Board shall thereafter inquire into the truth of the matters alleged, and shall grant the applicant a certificate in the Form 16 if a proper case is established for the same.

183. A Crown lease in the Form 59 shall, upon application and payment of a deed fee of £1, be issued to a homestead lessee, who shall give a receipt for the same in Form 52, and such receipt shall have the same force and effect as if the lessee had duly executed the said lease or a counterpart thereof.

184. A copy of every agreement by the subletting of a homestead lease shall be verified by a statutory declaration to which the said copy shall be attached as an annexure, and in which the person making the declaration shall declare that he has compared the said copy with the original agreement, and that the copy thereof annexed to the declaration is a true and full copy of the original agreement. The said declaration and annexure shall be delivered or sent by registered letter to the Chairman within one month from the making of the agreement.

Pastoral Leases.

185. Notice of intention to surrender a pastoral lease shall be in the Form 58, and shall be sent to the Under Secretary.

186. An application for the subdivision of the area held under pastoral lease shall be in the Form 60, and shall be sent to the Under Secretary:—

(1.) The application shall be accompanied by a receipt showing that a deposit of ten pounds has been paid to the Colonial Treasurer, and by a description and sketch of the proposed subdividing line or lines, together with an estimate of the grazing capability of each proposed subdivision.

(2.) The Minister may modify or alter any proposed subdividing line, or lines, and may require any line or lines to be surveyed.

(3.) All costs of report, survey, or otherwise incurred in dealing with the application, shall be borne by the lessee.

(4.) All arrears of rent or other dues shall be paid up before the application is made.

187. When a subdivision has been approved, the Crown lease (if any) shall be delivered up; and each subdivision shall then be registered in the name of the pastoral lessee. The terms of the leases of the subdivided portions shall be for the unexpired term of the original lease; and the Minister shall apportion the rent of the whole leasehold between the subdivisions. The rents apportioned as aforesaid shall be taken to be the appraised rents of the subdivisions, unless and until altered in pursuance of the existing Acts.

188. A Crown lease in the Form 59 shall, upon application and payment of a deed fee of £1, be issued to a pastoral lessee, who shall give a receipt for the same in Form 52, and such receipt shall have the same force and effect as if the lessee had duly executed the said lease or a counterpart thereof.

189. For the purposes of any applications under section 43 of the Crown Lands Act of 1889 for the extension of a pastoral lease in the Central Division, which it may still be permissible to make, Regulation 104 of the Regulations of December 2nd, 1889, shall be deemed not to have been repealed.

An application to withdraw an application for the extension of a pastoral lease in the Central Division shall be made on Form 61, and shall be sent by registered letter or delivered to the Under Secretary within thirty days after publication in the *Gazette* of a notification of the final decision on the application for extension.

190. An application for the appraisement of the rent of an area left under pastoral lease, after a withdrawal under the provisions of sections 3 or 6 of the Act of 1895, shall be in Form 62, and shall be forwarded to the Under Secretary within two months after the date of the *Gazette* notice of withdrawal.

191. An application for a new appraisement of the rent of any pastoral lease in the Western Division, in accordance with the provisions of section 9 of the Act of 1895, shall be in the Form 57, and shall be sent by registered letter or delivered to the Under Secretary before September 1st, 1895. The application shall be accompanied by a receipt showing that a deposit according to the subjoined scale has been paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

Scale.

	£	s.	d.
For any area not more than 10,240 acres	5	0	0
For any area more than 10,240 acres and not more than 50,000 acres ...	10	0	0
For any area more than 50,000 acres and not more than 100,000 acres ...	15	0	0
For every additional 100,000 acres or part thereof	5	0	0

192. An application by the holder of a pastoral lease in the Central Division for permission to make improvements on the land held under lease shall be made to the Chairman in Form 63; and the declaration printed on the back of that Form shall be made by the holder of the lease, or by the owner thereof subject to a mortgage, or by some other person whom the Chairman may deem sufficiently responsible. And the consent of the Crown to the making of improvements shall be evidenced by a permission under the hand of the Chairman in Form 64.

193. The rent of a pastoral lease shall be paid annually in advance to the Colonial Treasurer before the date in each year corresponding to the date of the commencement of the lease.

Occupation Licenses.

194. An application for a preferential occupation license of lands held under an expired or expiring pastoral lease in the Central Division, shall be made by the holder of the lease, or if the lease has expired then by the last holder thereof or his successor in title, in Form 65, and shall be accompanied by a receipt showing that a provisional license fee as specified in the next following Regulation has been paid to the Colonial Treasurer. The said application shall be sent by registered letter or delivered to the Under Secretary within the period hereinafter mentioned—

(*a*) If an extension of the lease under section 43 of the Act of 1889 has not been applied for, the application shall be sent or delivered as aforesaid not less than six months before the expiration of the lease.

(*b*) If an extension of the lease has been applied for and refused, the application shall be sent or delivered as aforesaid within sixty days after the notification in the *Gazette* of the final decision on the application.

(*c*) If the application for an extension has been withdrawn, the application for a preferential occupation license shall be sent or delivered as aforesaid within sixty days after the giving of the notice of withdrawal.

(*d*) If the pastoral lease has been extended under section 43 of the Act of 1889 or section 3 of the Act of 1895, the application shall be sent or delivered as aforesaid not less than two months before the expiration of the extension.

195. The rate of license fee payable with an application for a preferential occupation license shall be the same for every 640 acres of the estimated area, as the rate then payable for the original resumed area, if the applicant occupies the same, but if not then the rate shall be two pounds for every 640 acres; and such an amount shall be paid on account of the license fee as at the aforesaid rate will cover the period from the commencement of the preferential occupation license to the 31st day of December then next ensuing.

196. In any case where lands are withdrawn from pastoral lease in the Central or Western Division under the provisions of sections 3, 6, or 8 of the Act of 1895, the lessee may apply for a preferential occupation license of the withdrawn area in Form 65. The application shall be delivered or sent by registered letter to the Under Secretary before the withdrawal takes effect, and shall be accompanied by a receipt showing that a provisional license fee, as prescribed by the last preceding Regulation, has been paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

197. An application by the holder of a preferential occupation license in the Central Division for permission to make improvements on the land held under the license shall be made to the Chairman on Form 63; and the declaration printed on the back of that Form shall be made by the holder of the lease, or by the owner thereof subject to a mortgage, or by some other person whom the Chairman may deem sufficiently responsible. And the consent of the Crown to the making of improvements shall be evidenced by a permission under the hand of the Chairman in Form 64.

198. An application for a new appraisement of the license fee of any occupation license in the Western Division, in accordance with the provisions of section 9 of the Act of 1895, shall be in the Form 57, and shall be sent by registered letter or delivered to the Under Secretary before September 1st, 1895, accompanied by a receipt showing that a deposit according to the scale subjoined to Regulation 191 has been paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

199. The license fee of an occupation license (whether preferential or otherwise) shall be paid annually in advance before December 1st in each year.

SCRUB LEASES.

200. Any notification by the Minister that land shall be open to scrub leases shall also specify the areas, conditions, and terms of such leases, and the manner of granting the same. Any such notification may from time to time be modified, varied, or cancelled.

201. An application for a scrub lease may be made to the Under Secretary on Form 66, and the lands applied for shall be described in the application, so as to admit of the ready identification thereof. Any application made after notification as aforesaid shall be accompanied by a receipt showing that a provisional survey fee, at the rate of £2 per linear mile of the estimated length of boundaries, has been lodged with the Colonial Treasurer. The said survey fee shall be available for payment of the cost of surveying any lines or boundaries in connection with any application, although the same may be other than those described or applied for.

202. Application as aforesaid may be made before the lands have been declared to be scrub lands, and before a notification has been published that scrub leases thereof will be granted on application; and, if so made, shall be accompanied by a receipt showing that a provisional survey fee at the aforesaid rate and a sum of £10 has been deposited with the Colonial Treasurer to cover the expenses of dealing therewith. If it be decided to grant scrub leases of such lands on application, the person so applying shall be deemed to be the first applicant for a lease thereof. Any such application may be forwarded to the Board for the purpose of obtaining its report and recommendation thereon.

203. Any pastoral or homestead lessee who desires a scrub lease of any portion of his leasehold may apply to the Under Secretary in manner provided by the last regulation. If the application is granted, a memorial of the scrub lease shall be inscribed on the registered entry of the pastoral or homestead lease, and a memorial of the pastoral or homestead lease on the registered entry of the scrub lease.

204. The Minister's approval of any application shall be notified in the *Gazette* and in such notification any species of trees, or any area within the leasehold, may be exempted from clearing operations, and, if so exempted, shall not be interfered with, unless a permit to ringbark be granted in manner hereinafter provided.

205. The lessee shall, within six months after the commencement of a scrub lease, begin to clear the land, and unless it be otherwise specified in the notification shall, within two years after such commencement, clear not less than one-fifth of the whole area, and thereafter shall during each succeeding year clear not less than an additional one-fifth thereof until the whole area be cleared, and shall during the term of the lease keep such cleared land free from all scrub which may have been mentioned in the aforesaid notification.

206. If upon inquiry it shall appear to the Board that from excessive drought, or other sufficient cause, the required clearing or any part thereof, or any other condition, has not been completed within the proper period or periods, the Board may recommend an extension of any such period, and the Minister may thereupon extend the same.

207. The Minister may at any time direct the Board to inquire whether any lessee is fulfilling the conditions of his lease; and the Chairman shall thereupon appoint a time and place for holding the inquiry.

208. The Chairman may from time to time direct reports to be furnished as to the progress made, and the methods employed in the performance of the conditions of the lease; and may cause notice to be given to the lessee of a day when he shall show cause before the Board why he should not do such work and adopt such methods as may be specified in the notice.

209. If any sums paid with an application for a scrub lease exceed the cost of survey and report or inquiry, the balance may on the granting of the lease be credited as on account of the rent; if the cost of survey and report or inquiry exceed the sums paid, the lessee shall pay the deficiency to the Colonial Treasurer within one month after notification in the *Gazette* of the amount thereof. If the application be withdrawn or refused the applicant shall pay all costs of survey, report, or inquiry incurred in dealing therewith; and if the deposit and provisional survey fee are not sufficient for the purpose, the deficiency shall be paid to the Colonial Treasurer within one month after notification in the *Gazette* of the amount thereof.

210. Rent for the first year of the lease, if let upon application, shall be paid within one month from the date of the *Gazette* notification calling for the same; and rent for the second and every subsequent year of any scrub lease shall be paid annually, in advance, to the Colonial Treasurer before the date in each respective year corresponding to the date of the commencement of the lease.

211. An application for the extension of the term of a scrub lease or lease of inferior lands shall be in the Form 67, and shall be sent by registered letter or delivered to the Under Secretary.

212. A scrub lease may be surrendered at any time by sending to the Under Secretary a notice in the Form 58, not less than twelve months before the date of the intended surrender: Provided that the surrender shall not take effect unless all rent due up to such date shall have been paid.

SPECIAL LEASES OTHER THAN SCRUB LEASES.

213. An application for a special lease under sections 89, 90, or 92, of the Act of 1884, shall be made to the Chairman, in the Form 68, and the application shall set forth the position and extent of the lands sought to be leased, the objects for which such lease is desired, and such other information as may tend to facilitate the dealing with the application. The application shall be accompanied by plan or tracing showing the position of the land applied for, and by a consent in writing from every person whose consent is necessary to the validity of the lease, and by a receipt showing that a deposit of £3, and a survey fee according to the scale given in Regulation 62, have been paid to the Colonial Treasurer. Such deposit and survey fee, less the cost of survey and report, the minimum cost of report being taken to be ten shillings and sixpence, shall be refunded if the application is refused; but otherwise any balance of the deposit shall be credited as on account of the first year's rent.

214. All such applications shall be considered by the Board, for the purpose of making a recommendation to the Minister; in the event of any application being approved, the applicant shall be apprised of the proposed conditions of the lease; and if the lease be applied for under the said 89th section, notice of the intention to grant the same shall be notified in the *Gazette*.

215. The rent of a special lease shall be paid to the Colonial Treasurer annually in advance.

LEASES OF SNOW LANDS.

216. The prescribed survey fee for leases of snow lands shall be at the rate of £2 per linear mile of the actual length of the boundaries thereof, as specified in the notifications in the *Gazette*.

217. Notice of a lessee's intention to claim an extension of his lease shall be given on Form 69.

ANNUAL LEASES.

218. An application for an annual lease of vacant Crown lands not reserved from lease or license shall be made on Form 70, and shall be lodged with the Land Agent during office hours on any business day not being a Thursday or public holiday. The lands applied for shall be contiguous so as to form a single tract, and shall be described in the application so as to admit of the ready identification thereof. The application shall be accompanied by a deposit which, in the case of annual leases previously offered for sale at auction and not bid for, shall be the amount of the upset rent, and in any other case shall be at the rate of £3 for every 640 acres or less area. The provisions as to ballots and caveats hereinbefore contained shall apply to applications for annual leases; and in the event of a ballot being necessary, any applicant may withdraw his application before the ballot, and any applicant other than the person successful in the ballot may withdraw his application immediately after the ballot; and upon any such withdrawal, a refund shall be made of any moneys lodged with the application.

219. If an application is made after the land applied for has been notified in the *Gazette* for lease or license by auction or by tender, the application shall not be proceeded with, unless and until the attempt to let by auction or tender has failed.

220. The Board shall consider the application for the purpose of recommending the Minister to approve or refuse the lease, and to that end may modify the application in such way as it may deem expedient in the public interest, or in the interest of other applicants, and may allot in satisfaction thereof lands not originally applied for; and where it recommends the Minister to approve a lease, it shall forthwith proceed to appraise the rent thereof and the annual value of the improvements on the land to be leased. The Minister shall thereafter, in any case where he approves the lease, notify in the *Gazette* his approval thereof, and the amount of the rent thereof. If the application be withdrawn otherwise than before or immediately after a ballot, or be refused, a sum not less than ten shillings and sixpence may be deducted from the deposit to cover costs incurred in dealing with the application, and the balance shall be refunded.

221. Rent up to the end of the first year shall be paid to the Colonial Treasurer or Land Agent within one month from the notification in the *Gazette* of the amount thereof. Rent for every succeeding year shall be paid in advance to the Colonial Treasurer or Land Agent before the 30th September in each year.

ARTESIAN WELL LEASES.

222. An application under the provisions of section 45 of the Act of 1889, for permission to bore and search for water in any land in the Western Division held under annual lease or occupation license, and for a lease of some portion thereof to be described in the application shall be sent to the Under Secretary on Form 71, and be accompanied by a receipt showing that a deposit of £10 has been paid to the Colonial Treasurer. With the application shall be furnished a plan showing the proposed site of the bore relatively to some survey mark or corner of a measured portion, or to any point otherwise sufficiently determined, and the lands which the applicant desires to have reserved on account thereof.

223. The Minister may refuse, or modify the application, and may apply the aforesaid deposit towards payment of the costs of any inquiry, survey, or report in connection with the application. If the application is granted the lessee shall, within one calendar month after the notification of the lease, pay any such costs incurred for survey or otherwise as are not covered by the deposit.

224. Payment of the rent of any lease granted upon any such application as aforesaid shall continue to be made at the same date as the rent of the annual lease or fee of the occupation license, and shall be subject to the general provisions hereinafter contained as to the payment of rents.

225. The Minister may direct the Board to hold an inquiry as to the *bonâ fides* of any application, or the manner in which boring operations are being or have been conducted, or the actual or probable results of such operations, or otherwise; and the Board shall duly proceed to hold the inquiry as directed, and shall find the facts and report such findings to the Minister.

RESIDENTIAL LEASES.

226. For the purposes of the regulations here following, a mineral field shall be deemed to be any Crown lands which the Governor may by proclamation in the *Gazette* have declared to be a mineral field within the meaning of section 48 of the Act of 1889, and a gold-field shall be deemed to be any Crown lands which may have been or may hereafter be duly proclaimed to be a gold-field within the meaning of the Mining Act or of any Act amending or replacing the same; and the Warden shall be deemed to be the Warden appointed for any such gold-field, or in case of a mineral field, the Warden of any gold-field who has been appointed to act in pursuance of the said section in respect of such mineral field.

227. Any holder of a miner's right or mineral license may make application for a residential lease of Crown lands within a gold or mineral field on Form 72 to the Land Agent of the Land District in which the lands applied for are situated, during office hours upon any business day, not being a Thursday or public holiday. Every such application shall be signed and tendered by the applicant in person, or by his agent duly authorised, for either or both purposes, in writing, and shall be accompanied by a deposit of £1, a survey fee according to the scale for original conditional purchases as set forth in Regulation 85, and a provisional rental, calculated at the rate of 1s. per acre or anything less than one acre of the land applied for. Measured portions shall be taken in portions as measured, and shall be so described, but measured portions and unmeasured lands may be applied for together: Provided that in every case, whether the land applied for is measured or unmeasured, or both, the Board shall have power to modify or vary the boundaries, area, or conformation thereof.

228. If the land applied for is unmeasured, the applicant shall, before lodging his application, mark a corner thereof by a post firmly set in the ground, and projecting not less than three feet, and shall make such post the starting point of the description contained in his application. Unmeasured lands shall be applied for and measured in accordance with the general design of subdivision, and with the rules of measurement applicable to conditional purchases, so far as the same can be applied.

229. The Chairman may, with or without a report from the District Surveyor, refer any such application to the Warden, for the purpose of obtaining his recommendation in respect thereof; and the Warden shall thereupon proceed as in the next regulation provided.

230. As soon as possible after reference as aforesaid, the Warden shall inspect the land applied for, and if it shall appear to him that the land is not lawfully occupied under the authority of the Mining Act, or of any Act amending or replacing the same, or, if occupied, that such occupation is by the applicant in virtue of his miner's right or mineral license, and that the granting of the lease applied for is not open to objection as tending to hamper or prejudice any lawful mining or any public interest connected therewith, he may recommend that it be granted. If it shall appear to the Warden that the land applied for is not occupied, or, if occupied, that it is occupied by the applicant, as aforesaid, and that any apparent objection to the application of such kind as is hereinbefore mentioned is capable of being removed by a modification of the form or position of the land as applied for, he may recommend that it be granted subject to modification. If he is of opinion that the land may be required for other purposes before the expiration of the term named in the application, he may recommend that a lease be granted for such shorter term as may appear expedient. The Warden shall, in each case, make a recommendation whether the application be granted or refused, or be granted subject to specified modification as to area, position, term, or otherwise, and shall also state the grounds upon which his recommendation is based. The Warden, after making his recommendation as aforesaid, shall transmit the same, and all papers connected with the application, to the Chairman.

231. In every case where the granting of an application as made or modified, has been recommended by the Warden, the Chairman shall, after report by the District Surveyor, and if no sufficient objection appear to exist and unless the application shall meanwhile have been withdrawn, direct that the land whereof a lease is recommended as aforesaid shall be surveyed, and after such survey has been made, shall appoint a time and place at which the Board shall consider the application with a view to the appraisement of rent and improvements, and to all such other matters in connection therewith, as the Warden is not hereinbefore empowered to deal with; and when the case is complete, the Board shall report to the Minister. If the land applied for be within the boundaries of any proclaimed city, town, or village, or within any reserve, a lease thereof shall not be granted, unless the Board report that the land applied for may be occupied without prejudice to the public interest.

232. A residential lease shall commence from the date of the notification thereof in the *Gazette*, and upon such notification any right of occupying any portion of the land comprised thereunder in virtue of the lessee's miner's right or mineral license shall, except for the purposes of section 46 of the Act of 1884, thereupon cease and determine. Within one calendar month from the date aforesaid, the lessee shall pay to the Land Agent all sums specified in such notification as due to the Crown on account of the first year's rent or for survey or subdivision fee or otherwise.

233. If an application be granted, any such balance of the sums paid with the application, as may remain when all costs of survey, inquiry, and report have been deducted therefrom, shall be credited as on account of the first year's rent; if an application be refused, the said balance shall be refunded; if an application be withdrawn, the said balance may be forfeited.

234. Rent for every year of the lease succeeding the first shall be paid annually in advance to the Land Agent before the date in each year corresponding to the date of the commencement of the lease.

235. The Minister may at any time direct that the rent of any residential lease shall be reappraised.

236. Every residential lease shall be subject to the conditions here following, that is to say,—

(I) The lessee shall, during the whole currency of the lease, reside and make his usual and only home upon the lands comprised thereunder; and such conditions shall begin to operate immediately from and after the expiration of three months from the notification of the lease.

(II) The lessee shall, within twelve months from the notification of the lease, erect such buildings and fences as shall be necessary for actual residence upon, and beneficial use of, the land, if the same have not already been erected.

(III) The lessee shall, during the whole currency of the lease, hold a miner's right or mineral license.

(IV) Any portion of the land which, in the opinion of the Minister, is required for mining or for public purposes, may be withdrawn from the lease.

(V) Any duly authorised person may enter upon the land to seek, work, and win gold or any other mineral.

(VI) And all other conditions which may be specified in the aforesaid notification of the lease.

237. No residential lease shall be held by or transferred to any person not then holding a miner's right or mineral license, and if so held or transferred may be forfeited.

238. The Minister may at any time direct the Board to hold an inquiry whether the conditions of a residential lease have been or are being duly complied with.

239. Upon any default in payment of the rent, or upon any failure to comply with or perform the conditions of the lease, any residential lease may be forfeited by notice in the *Gazette*.

240. A residential lease shall confer upon the holder no right to the gold or other minerals contained in the demised land, and he shall not seek, work, or win such gold or minerals unless and until he has been authorised thereto by the Minister.

241. Upon the withdrawal for mining or public purposes of land from a residential lease, the Minister may grant such compensation for any improvements which may be destroyed, injured, or removed by reason of such withdrawal, as shall appear to him just.

Mining on Residential Leases.

242. The holder of a residential lease, or any other person, may apply to the Warden of the District in the Form 73 for an authority to search for gold or any other mineral upon any land comprised in a residential leasehold.

243. An applicant for such authority, other than the holder of such residential lease, shall, when called upon to do so, deposit with the Warden such a sum of money as shall, in the opinion of the Warden, be necessary to cover the cost of repairing the damage done to the surface of the leasehold or to any improvements thereon, by reason of the search which shall be made under his authority. Failure to make such deposit shall be deemed an abandonment of the application for authority.

244. Applications shall be recorded by the Warden in the order of receipt, and shall be numbered and dealt with in that order. With the least possible delay, after receipt of an application from any person other than the holder of such residential lease, the Warden shall cause a "search area" to be marked off, of such dimensions and in such a position as to cause as little damage to the residential lease or the improvements thereon as possible, having regard to the objects and opinions of the applicant for such authority. And the Warden shall thereupon estimate the amount of damages likely to be caused to any improvements, the property of the lessee, by the mining operations necessary in prospecting the land embraced within such residential lease.

245. The Warden shall, with the least possible delay thereafter, transmit the application to the Under Secretary for Mines, together with a report and a recommendation thereon. After consideration of the application with the Warden's report and recommendation thereon, the Secretary for Mines may refuse the application, or may grant the same, subject to the deposit of such sum of money as the Secretary for Mines may prescribe, and subject to such conditions as he may impose.

246. Forthwith after the granting of any such authority it shall be forwarded to the Warden for delivery to the applicant, but before handing over such authority to the applicant the Warden shall require him to deposit the sum of money prescribed by the Secretary for Mines. If the applicant refuse to make the deposit, the authority shall be returned to the Department for cancellation, and shall be cancelled accordingly.

247. Any such authority may be cancelled by the Secretary for Mines if the person to whom it has been granted shall fail, for a period of one month, to use it for the purpose of searching for the mineral named therein.

248. Upon discovery by the holder of any such authority of payable gold or other mineral, he shall forthwith report such discovery, giving full particulars to the Warden, who shall forthwith inspect and report upon such discovery, and shall state whether in his opinion the value of the deposit discovered would justify the withdrawal of the whole or any part of the land from leasehold, and what compensation should be paid to the holder of the residential lease for any improvements which may be destroyed, injured, or removed by reason of such withdrawal. And the Minister may thereupon withdraw from the leasehold such land as is necessary, and award such compensation to the leaseholder as shall appear to him just.

249. The holder of any authority as aforesaid shall have the right of ingress, egress, and regress into, over, and upon the land comprised in the residential lease referred to in such authority, but such right shall be exercised with as little inconvenience to the leaseholder as may be practicable.

Auction and Tender.

250. The sale by auction or tender of any leases or occupation licenses shall be subject to the general provisions here following, except in cases where any special provision in that behalf is made in the existing Acts.

251. No such sale by auction shall be held until the expiration of thirty days after notice of the sale has been published in the *Gazette*. Such notice shall state the time and place of sale, the upset rental or fee, the special conditions (if any) subject to which the leases or occupation licenses are to be granted, and the added amounts which, whether as survey fee, estimated value of improvements, or otherwise, are to be paid at the time of sale.

252. On the sale of an annual lease or an occupation license, the upset rental or fee shall be so fixed as to include the estimated annual value of the improvements, if any, on the land, and the amount bid shall be paid at the time of sale.

253. On the sale of any lease the bidding shall start at the upset rental or fee; and, except in the case of an annual lease, the first year's rent and one quarter of the estimated value of the improvements, if any, shall be paid at the time of sale. Payment of the balance of such estimated value shall be made to the Colonial Treasurer or the Land Agent within three months from the time of sale.

254. The survey fee, if any, shall in every case be paid at the time of sale.

255. Any lease or occupation license, the price bid for which, together with any added amounts as aforesaid, is not forthwith paid, shall then and there be reoffered for sale at auction.

256. Any lease or occupation license offered at auction and not sold, may either be reoffered at auction on some future occasion, or disposed of by tender in manner hereinafter mentioned, or otherwise dealt with.

257. Whenever it is intended to let by tender any lease or occupation license, notice of such intention shall be published in the *Gazette* at least thirty days before the date up to which tenders may be lodged, which date shall be specified in the notice, together with the minimum rental or fee. The minimum rental or fee shall, in the case of an annual lease or an occupation license, be so fixed as to include the estimated annual value of the improvements, if any, on the land. In the case of any other lease the estimated value of the improvements shall be specified in the notice. The survey fee, if any, payable in each case shall also be specified in the notice. A plan or tracing, showing the boundaries of the land to be let, shall be exhibited at the office of the Land Agent, and at the Head Office of the Board. The tenders for the leases or occupation licenses, shall be addressed to the Under Secretary, and may be deposited in a box to be kept for that purpose at the Department of Lands, or may be transmitted by post, and if so transmitted shall be placed in the box unopened. Tenders shall be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Annual Lease," or as the case may be, and the endorsement shall specify the Land District in which the land is situated.

258. Tenders shall be made in the Form 74, and shall clearly describe the land applied for in terms of the notice calling for tenders, and shall be accompanied by a receipt showing that a sum of £2 10s. has been paid to the Land Agent or the Colonial Treasurer as a deposit thereon, except that in the case of a tender for a lease of inferior lands the deposit shall be £2. The deposit paid by the person whose tender is accepted shall be credited on account of the first year's rent or fee; all other deposits shall be refunded.

259. At the expiration of the time specified for lodgment of tenders the tender-box shall be sealed by an officer duly authorised in that behalf; and on the following day, or as soon thereafter as possible, the box shall be opened, and the tenders examined by a Board of Officers appointed for that purpose. A list giving particulars of all such tenders and of the respective amounts offered as rent or fee shall be made by the said Board of Officers and transmitted to the Minister, together with such tenders.

260. If there be only one tender, the tenderer shall be entitled to the lease or occupation license if the rent or fee offered be not below the minimum specified. If there be two or more tenders, the lease or license shall be granted to the person whose tender offers the highest rent or fee, not being below the minimum specified; but if no one tender be higher than all the others, a fresh day shall be named, on or before which the persons making the highest tenders shall be at liberty to send in fresh tenders, which shall be dealt with as hereinbefore provided, and in such case a fresh tender shall not be accepted for an amount less than that specified in the previous tender by the same person. But notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this regulation, any tender may, for sufficient reasons, be rejected, and fresh tenders may be called for if deemed necessary.

261. Particulars of all tenders opened by the said Board of Officers shall be recorded in a tender-book, to be kept for that purpose; and upon the acceptance of any tender the same shall be notified in the *Gazette*. The successful tenderer, except in the case of a tender for a lease of inferior lands, shall within one calendar month from notification of demand pay to the Colonial Treasurer any sums due for the first year's rent, or as survey fee or estimated value of improvements or otherwise. In the case of a tender for a lease of inferior lands the period for payment of all sums as aforesaid shall be sixty days from the said notification.

262. The rent or fee for the second and every succeeding year of a lease or occupation license let by auction or tender, and any sums payable therewith as the annual value of improvements shall be paid in accordance with the provisions in that behalf hereinbefore contained.

Appraisement and Payment of Rents and Fees.

263. Whenever it is necessary for the purposes of the existing Acts that the rate of any rent or fee be appraised and no time is fixed or indicated by these regulations for the appraisement thereof, the Minister may direct the Board to appraise the same; and the Chairman shall as soon as possible after any such direction as aforesaid appoint a time and place for holding the appraisement directed.

264. When the amount of any rent or fee has been finally determined the same shall be notified in the *Gazette*.

265. Payment of any sums found to be due to the Crown on the appraisement or re-appraisement of any rent or fee shall, in the case of occupation licenses or pastoral leases, be made within two calendar months, and in the cases of any other lease within one calendar month, after notification in the *Gazette* of the amount of the appraised or re-appraised rent or fee.

266. All rents and license fees shall, save as otherwise provided in the existing Acts or these regulations, be paid to the Colonial Treasurer annually in advance, provided that the rents of conditional and annual leases may, and the rents of residential leases shall, be paid to the Land Agent. If any rent or license fee is not paid on or before the day prescribed for the payment thereof, it shall bear interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum.

267. Rent or license fee for any land added to the area under any lease or license, whether the same be improved or not, shall be paid together with the rent or fee for the original area. Provided that the rent or fee due for such portion of the current year of the lease or license, as succeeds the date of such addition, shall be paid within two calendar months after notice of the adjustment of the account for such current year, as hereinafter provided.

268. For the purpose of determining any amount to be added to or deducted from any rent or fee the same shall be deemed to accrue due from day to day.

269. At the end of each year the accounts in connection with any rent or fee and with any deductions or refunds therefrom or additions thereto shall, if necessary, be adjusted for each pastoral or homestead lease or occupation license, and any sums due to the Crown on the footing of such account, shall be paid to the Colonial Treasurer within two calendar months from the date of notice to the lessee or licensee of such adjustment.

270. The rent of any pastoral or homestead not brought under the provisions of the Act of 1889, shall continue to be paid at the same times and in the same manner as before the commencement of that Act. Provided that any sum added to such rent by the addition of any land to the lands under such lease shall be paid in manner provided by Regulation 267.

Payment for Improvements.

271. Where any land containing improvements becomes the subject of any homestead selection, purchase, or lease, or application therefor, the Board shall deal with the matters arising from the existence of such improvements in the manner provided hereunder.

272. If the improvements belong to the Crown, the Board shall appraise the capital or annual value thereof, as the case may require, when the application for a homestead selection, purchase or lease of the land containing the improvements comes before it for consideration, or at such other time as the Board may then appoint.

273. If the improvements do not belong to the Crown, the Board shall appraise the capital or annual value thereof, as the case may require, when the aforesaid application comes before it for consideration, or at such other time as the Board may then appoint, in any case where the applicant, or the person having ownership or tenant-right in the improvements, gives thirty days' notice to the Chairman in Form 8 that he desires the Board then to appraise the value of the improvements, or in any case where the parties concerned then appear and desire the Board to appraise the value.

274. If the Board does not deal with the matter of the improvements, when the aforesaid application is before it for consideration, the applicant for the homestead selection, purchase or lease, or any person claiming ownership or tenant-right in the improvements, may thereafter apply to the Chairman on Form 9, giving particulars in his application of the improvements and of the approximate values and dates of the erection thereof; the application shall be accompanied by a deposit of £10 to cover any costs of dealing therewith, which the Board may order the person lodging the same to pay. The Board shall, upon an application being so lodged, as soon as practicable thereafter, appraise the capital or annual value, as the case may require, of the improvements.

275. The foregoing provisions shall not require the Board to appraise the value of the improvements in any case where it recommends that the application under consideration be refused. Where the Board appraises the value of the improvements and makes an order for the payment thereof against an applicant, the said appraisement and order shall have no effect if the purchase or lease applied for is subsequently disallowed or refused, but otherwise shall be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes.

276. In any case where the Board appraises the value of improvements it may at the same time give permission to remove improvements which are of a removable nature. But a person having ownership or tenant-right in improvements shall be entitled to have the value appraised of such of them as he does not desire to remove. The Board in giving permission to remove improvements shall specify the period within which the removal shall be effected.

277. The Board on appraising the capital or annual value of any improvements, whether the property of the Crown or of a private person, shall, subject to any provisions in that behalf contained in the existing Acts and these Regulations, fix the dates, and specify the amounts, at and by which payment of such value is to be made.

278. Payment of the appraised value of any improvements which are the property of the Crown, shall be made to the Land Agent or the Colonial Treasurer.

279. The Board shall require from any person claiming to be entitled to receive payment of the value of improvements proof that he is so entitled; but a person may prove that he is entitled to receive payment of the value of improvements, although the value of such improvements has been appraised as being the property of some other person or of the Crown; and on such proof being given the Board may cancel or vary any former order made in respect thereof.

280. In any case where the value of improvements requires to be determined or appraised, and no other provision in that behalf is made in these regulations, the Minister may refer the matter to the Board, and the Board shall proceed to determine or appraise such value.

281. The Minister may direct an estimate to be made of the value of any improvements on lands which he proposes to sell by auction or to let under lease by auction or by tender. Before any such auction is held or tender called for, notice of such estimated value shall be given.

282. Every application to remit or refund to the owner or maker thereof the value of improvements on any land sold by auction or otherwise, or let under lease or license, shall be sent to the Under Secretary in the Form 75. The application shall contain a list of the improvements and of their estimated values, together with a short statement of the grounds on which the application is made.

Resumptions and Withdrawals.

283. Before determining travelling stock routes or camping-places within any land held under lease or license, the Chairman shall cause to be posted in a conspicuous manner outside the Head Office of the Board particulars of the proposed routes or camping-places, and shall in like manner cause to be posted outside the office of the Land Agent or Agents, in whose district or districts the proposed routes or camping-places may be, a map or sketch showing the position of the proposed routes or camping-places, and a notice specifying a time, not being less than fourteen days from the date thereof, within which objections in writing may be lodged with the Chairman; and the Chairman shall appoint a time and place at which the Board shall hear in open Court all persons who have lodged objections within the time mentioned, and the Board shall thereafter make a report to the Minister.

284. Before any resumption from any lands conditionally purchased or conditionally or otherwise leased or held in fee-simple is made for the purpose of opening a road, canal, or cutting for irrigation purpose, the Minister may cause to be posted in a conspicuous manner outside the Head Office of the Board particulars of the proposed resumption, and may in like manner cause to be posted outside the office of the Land Agent or Agents in whose district or districts the proposed road, canal, or cutting may be, a map or sketch showing the position thereof and a notice specifying a time, not being less than one month from the date thereof, within which objections in writing may be lodged with the Minister; and the Minister may, if he think fit, direct the Board to hold an inquiry as to any proposed resumption. The Board in any such case shall hear in open Court all persons who have lodged objections within the time specified as aforesaid, and shall thereafter make a report to the Minister.

285. Any person who desires that the Crown shall acquire land, either by way of purchase or exchange, for the purpose of access or approaches to any natural water tank or dam, or for a road or travelling stock route, or camping reserve or watering-place, or for any like public purpose, may submit written proposals and particulars to the Minister, accompanied by a deposit of £5 5s. to cover the cost of report; and the Minister may thereafter refer the proposals to the Board to the end that an inquiry may be held and a report made.

286. The Chairman, upon a reference by the Minister, shall transmit to the District Surveyor for report any proposals so referred, which involve an exchange; and on the receipt of the report and before such inquiry is held, shall cause a plan or tracing illustrating any proposed exchange, to be exhibited at the Office of the Land Agent for a period of not less than one month; and shall also notify in the *Gazette* and in a local newspaper particulars of any proposed exchange. The Board shall hold an inquiry as to any proposals so referred, and make a report to the Minister.

287. Any person claiming to be entitled under section 111 of the Act of 1884 to a road of access may make a written application therefor to the Chairman, accompanied by a deposit of £5 to cover the costs for survey and dealing with the application, and shall with his application submit a rough sketch of the locality and of the proposed road. The Chairman may order any report from the District Surveyor or otherwise which he may deem necessary, and the Board shall thereafter proceed to deal with the matter in open Court.

288. When an application is made that a road may be opened for public use, the Minister may require a deposit of not less than £2 to be paid by the applicants to the Colonial Treasurer before any inquiry into the application is authorised; and unless in the opinion of the Minister the application was made *bonâ fide* in the public interest, and on sufficiently reasonable grounds, such deposit may be retained.

289. An application for compensation upon any lands being withdrawn from any lease under the provisions of the Act of 1884 may be made on Form 76 to the Under Secretary, and shall supply particulars of such lands and improvements, and of the dates when the improvements were made.

290. Upon the resumption under the provisions of section 42 of the Act of 1889, of any land, the Minister may by letter call on the person from whose land any such resumption has been made to elect, and within one month to inform the Minister in what manner he elects to have compensation, if any required, made to him; and in default of such election being made or information thereof being given, the Minister may proceed to grant compensation in any manner he may think just.

291. The Minister may, after the expiration of the month aforesaid, refer to the Board any matter arising in connection with the resumption and the granting of compensation therefor, and to that end may direct the Board to appraise the respective values of any land so resumed, and of any land proposed to be granted, allotted, or leased in exchange, or to determine what lands are a fair equivalent for any land so resumed.

292. If no such reference is made by the Minister within three months, the person, out of whose land the resumption has been made, may at any time apply to the Board to appraise the value of any land so resumed.

293. On any reference or application as aforesaid the Chairman shall appoint a time and place for the Board to deal therewith, and the Board shall in due course proceed to deal therewith, and to report its decisions to the Minister.

EXCHANGES.

294. An application for the grant of Crown lands in exchange for any land in respect of which a grant has been issued, or may be called for, or in respect of which the only condition not fulfilled is that of payment of balance of purchase money, shall be made by the holder of the lands offered for surrender in exchange in the Form 77, and shall be sent to the Under Secretary. The application may include any number of portions, and shall supply such particulars of the lands affected and of the improvements thereon as are required by the form.

The application shall be accompanied by a receipt showing that a provisional survey fee, and a deposit of £10 towards any other costs which may be incurred, have been paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

295. The provisional survey fee to be paid with any such application as aforesaid shall be calculated on the aggregate area applied for in exchange, irrespective of whether the land is measured or unmeasured, according to the following scale, that is to say :—

	£	s.	d.
For any area not exceeding 40 acres	4	0	0
For every additional 5 acres or fraction of 5 acres up to 80 acres	0	2	6
For 80 acres	5	0	0
For every additional 10 acres or fraction of 10 acres up to 320 acres	0	2	6
For 320 acres	8	0	0
For every additional 15 acres or fraction of 15 acres up to 640 acres	0	2	6
For 640 acres	10	15	0
For every additional 20 acres or fraction of 20 acres up to 1,280 acres	0	2	6
For 1,280 acres	14	15	0
For every additional 40 acres or fraction of 40 acres up to 2,560 acres	0	2	6
For 2,560 acres	18	15	0
For every additional 100 acres or fraction of 100 acres up to 5,000 acres	0	5	0
For 5,000 acres	25	0	0
For every additional 500 acres or fraction of 500 acres up to 1,000 acres	1	0	0
For 10,000 acres	35	0	0
For every additional 1,000 acres or fraction of 1,000 acres up to 50,000 acres ...	1	0	0
For 50,000 acres	75	0	0
For every additional 1,000 acres or fraction of 1,000 acres up to 100,000 acres ...	0	15	0
For 100,000 acres	112	10	0
For every additional 1,000 acres	0	10	0

296. The Crown lands to be granted in exchange for surrendered lands may be granted in one or more blocks, and each such block shall, as far as possible, be subject to the same limitations as to frontage and measurement as apply to conditional purchases.

297. Where one or more conditional purchases are offered for surrender, the Crown lands allotted in exchange may be allotted for such conditional purchases jointly and in one or more blocks, and in any such case payments, due to the Crown in respect of each and all of such conditional purchases shall continue to be made, as if no surrender had been accepted; and where default is made in any payment in respect of any conditional purchase, the Governor may, out of the lands allotted in exchange for that and other conditional purchases jointly, forfeit any lands which appear to him to be equal in area and value to the lands formerly held under the conditional purchase in respect of which the default has occurred; and for that purpose any person authorised by the Minister may enter upon the lands so allotted, and do all such acts and things as may be necessary to set out the lands proposed to be forfeited in any such case as aforesaid.

298. The Minister may direct an inquiry to be held and a report and recommendation to be made by the Board in connection with any application for exchange; and no proposal for an exchange shall be carried out until such inquiry has been held and report and recommendation obtained, and unless the values of all lands to be surrendered or allotted in the exchange have been determined by the Board.

299. Any application may be withdrawn by the applicant, or refused by the Minister, or, with the consent of the applicant, may be modified by the Minister.

300. Upon any application being approved by the Minister, the applicant shall pay the excess value as appraised of any area to be granted in the exchange, and, if so required, the value of any improvements thereon which are not his property. The Minister may, before or after the approval of any application, call upon the applicant to produce any grants, certificates, or other evidences of title of or to the land proposed to be surrendered, and an instrument of surrender shall be executed in Form 14.

301. No grant shall be issued in exchange until all purchase moneys, costs, fees, and duties in connection with the surrendered lands and the application and such grant have been paid.

302. In the case of any application or proposal made, before June 1st, 1895, for the exchange of lands in the Eastern Division, and not refused on its merits or withdrawn, the applicant or his successor in title shall, if he desires the same to be revived, signify in writing before September 1st, 1895, his willingness to proceed with the application.

TRANSFERS.

303 Transfers of conditional purchases, and of conditional leases and rights of conditional lease held in virtue thereof, shall be made in Form 78. The said form and a copy on parchment for registration may be obtained at each Land Office on a payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

304. All certificates of confirmation or conformity which have been ordered to be issued to the transferor shall, at the time of making the transfer, be handed by him to the transferee; and such certificates shall not pass by delivery otherwise than by delivery to a person taking by a duly executed transfer or by operation of law.

305. All leases of Crown lands and all occupation licenses may, unless otherwise provided in the existing acts, be transferred in the manner hereinafter set forth: Provided that the transferee shall take lease or license subject to all conditions not fulfilled at the time of the transfer, and to all forfeitures accrued.

306. Transfers of occupation licenses and of leases other than conditional leases shall be made in Form 79. But in any case where a conditional lease is held in virtue of granted lands, and the said lands are transferred by a transfer under the Real Property Act, a transfer of the said conditional lease in the said Form 79 shall also be made.

307. Every transfer shall be signed by the transferor and transferee, and such signature shall, except as in the next Regulation provided, be attested by a barrister, attorney, notary public, Justice of the Peace, Commissioner for Affidavits, or Land Agent.

308. If the transferor or transferee is a marksman, his signature shall be attested by a barrister, attorney, notary public, or Justice of the Peace, who shall endorse on the transfer a certificate that the same was previously read over and explained to such marksman, and that he acknowledged and appeared fully to understand the effect thereof. If such certificate is given by an attorney, in his capacity of attorney, Justice of the Peace, or notary public, a further certificate shall be attached to the effect that the witness was not employed to prepare the transfer.

309. Transfers of conditional purchases, and of conditional, homestead, residential, or annual leases shall be lodged with the Land Agent. Transfers of occupation licenses, and of all leases, other than as aforesaid, shall be lodged with the Under Secretary.

310. A fee of £2 shall be paid for every transfer of a pastoral, homestead, or scrub lease, or of a lease of snow lands, and of £1 for every transfer of an occupation license or of a lease other than as aforesaid or than a conditional lease.

311. When any transfer is duly lodged with the Land Agent, he shall record the same, and forthwith forward the said transfer and copy, if any, to the Under Secretary for Lands in Sydney, and if the transfer refers to any conditional purchase applied for after January 1st, 1885, shall notify the same to the Board.

312. When any transfer is lodged, any required certificate or declaration shall also be lodged therewith. With any transfer of a conditional purchase a copy thereof for registration, and a sum of 7s. 6d. to cover the cost of registering the same in the General Office for the Registration of Deeds shall also be lodged. The stamp duty shall also be paid to the Land Agent at the same time.

313. Where a transfer is made by a married woman, who is not empowered to transfer as if she were a *femme sole*, her husband's consent must appear on the transfer, and the certificate of acknowledgment required by the Registration of Deeds Act (7 Vic. No. 16), section 16, and set forth in the Schedule thereto, shall be furnished, and the fee of 10s. shall be paid to the Land Agent at the time of lodgment of transfer.

314. Any person who is entitled to hold a conditional purchase or conditional or homestead lease as the representative of a purchaser or lessee who has died or been declared a lunatic, or become an insane patient, may procure himself to be registered as the holder thereof whether in a representative capacity or otherwise by forwarding an application to the Under Secretary, accompanied by the certificate from the Crown Solicitor that he is entitled to be so registered.

315. In any case of transfer (whether of a purchase, lease, or license) by any person who is not the registered holder thereof, a certificate from the Crown Solicitor that he is entitled to transfer the land shall be lodged with the transfer.

316. The transfer by way of mortgage or security of a homestead lease before the expiration of the prescribed term of residence shall be in the Form 80; and when any such transfer is lodged, a statutory declaration shall be lodged therewith, showing that such transfer is *bona fide* by way of mortgage, and also what and whose moneys are intended to be secured thereby, and what portion of such moneys has already been advanced, and what pastoral leases or other homestead leases are held by the transferee; and such other particulars as the Minister may require.

317. Any person holding a homestead lease in virtue of any such transfer as aforesaid, and desiring, before the expiration of the prescribed term of residence, to transfer his mortgage over the homestead lease, may do so by executing a transfer of mortgage in Form 81, and with such transfer of mortgage shall be lodged a statutory declaration by the transferor of the mortgage, setting forth that the said transfer is *bona fide*, and giving particulars of the advances which have already been made under the mortgage, and of the sums which still remain due thereunder; and the Minister may also require the proposed transferee of the mortgage to make and lodge a statutory declaration, giving such particulars in connection with the transfer as he may see fit to require. It shall be in the discretion of the Minister to allow or refuse to allow any such transfer of mortgage to be registered, and any registration obtained by the fraud of either the transferor or transferee may be cancelled after notice has been given to the parties concerned.

318. Every holder of a pastoral lease who proposes to be registered as the holder of a homestead lease, and every holder of a homestead lease who proposes to be registered as the holder of another homestead lease, and every holder of a homestead lease who proposes to be registered as the holder of a pastoral lease, shall, with his transfer, lodge a statutory declaration, showing whether such transfer is by way of mortgage or not; and if it be by way of mortgage, what and whose moneys are intended to be secured thereby, and what portion of such moneys has already been advanced. The Minister may in any case require full particulars to be furnished and verified by statutory declaration as to all other pastoral and homestead leases held by the intending transferee, and as to all mortgages affecting such leases. It shall be in the discretion of the Minister to allow or refuse to allow any such transfer to be registered, and any registration obtained by fraud may be cancelled after notice has been given to the parties concerned.

319. With every transfer of a pastoral lease (not being by way of mortgage, release of mortgage, or transfer of mortgage) the transferee shall lodge a statutory declaration, stating whether he holds, or causes to be held on his behalf, any homestead lease otherwise than by way of mortgage. With

With every transfer of a homestead lease (not being by way of mortgage, release of mortgage, or transfer of mortgage) the transferee shall lodge a statutory declaration, stating whether he holds, or causes to be held on his behalf, any pastoral lease or any other homestead lease otherwise than by way of mortgage.

320. No transfer shall be registered or recognised if any rent, payment, or other dues to the Crown are in arrear, or unless executed and lodged in manner hereinbefore provided, and appearing to be otherwise unobjectionable. Any such lodgment of a transfer as aforesaid shall be a sufficient notification thereof within the meaning of section 117 of the Act of 1884.

321. The Minister may refer any transfer back to the Land Agent or to the parties for the purpose of having the same corrected or amended, and may refuse to admit any transfer to registration unless satisfied by statutory declaration or otherwise of any facts in connection therewith or on which the validity of the same may appear to depend.

322. When a Crown lease has been issued to a pastoral or homestead lessee, the fact of such issue shall be entered in the register at the Department of Lands, and no transfer of the lessee's interest shall thereafter be recognised or recorded, unless the said Crown lease is lodged with the transfer for the purpose of being endorsed with a memorial of the transfer.

Permissions to Ringbark.

323. Any person desirous of ringbarking trees on Crown lands held by him under lease or license may apply on Form 82. The application shall be addressed to the Land Agent, and be accompanied by a sketch of the locality, and by a fee of £2 for an area not exceeding 1,920 acres, £3 for an area not exceeding 5,120 acres, £4 for an area not exceeding 10,240 acres, and £5 for any area in excess of 10,240 acres. No person shall be entitled to a refund of such fee, except in any case where the application is allowed to be wholly withdrawn, and no expense is incurred.

324. No application or permission shall be necessary to ringbark on lands held under conditional lease unless included within a reserve; and any lessee or licensee may, without permission, destroy any of the following scrubs:—Mallee, Yarran, Warrya, Pine, Belar, Bull Oak, Brigalow, Flooded Box or Coolabah, Turpentine-bush, Briar, Blackthorn, Needle-bush, Sifting-bush, Budtha or Rosewood, Dogwood, Ti-tree, Black Wattle, or Green Wattle, or any scrub described as noxious in his official report by any surveyor, inspector, or appraiser, who may have visited the land. For the purpose of this Regulation, scrub as mentioned above shall include any tree or shrub having a diameter less than 12 inches, or a circumference less than 36 inches at 4 feet from the ground.

325. The Board may, at any time, upon giving due notice to the lessee or licensee to whom permission to ringbark has been granted, inquire whether the conditions imposed in the permission are being fulfilled; and if the Board be satisfied that such conditions are not being fulfilled, it may withdraw the permission.

326. A permit to ringbark shall be in the Form 83, and shall specify the period during which it is to remain in force, and every person engaged in ringbarking shall hold a permit or an authority in writing from the lessee or licensee holding a permit as aforesaid.

Applications to work Minerals.—Payment of Royalty on Coal, &c.

327. If any owner of land which has been alienated subject to any minerals therein being reserved to the Crown shall desire to dig, mine for, win, or remove any mineral other than gold, silver, lead, tin, and antimony, he shall make application to the Secretary for Mines in the Form 84 for a permit to do so; and if after inquiry the Secretary for Mines shall recommend that such application be granted either as made or in a modified form, the Governor may grant a permit in Form 85, subject to the following conditions, and to such other conditions as shall according to the circumstances of each case appear to the Governor proper:—

(1.) The owner shall keep a book in which shall be forthwith entered the quantity and value of the minerals raised from his land; and such book shall at all times during each working day be open to the inspection of the Inspector of Mines or any other officer duly authorised by the Secretary for Mines; and the owner shall render such Inspector or officer every assistance in making such inspection.

(2.) Within the first seven days of the months of January, April, July, and October of each year, the owner, or his duly authorised agent or manager, shall forward to the Secretary for Mines a return setting out the quantity and value of the minerals raised during the preceding quarter, together with a statutory declaration verifying such return, and declaring that the quantity and value of all the mineral raised from the land during the preceding quarter has been correctly entered in the said book under the proper dates, and has been included in such return.

(3.) With each such return the owner shall pay or cause to be paid royalty upon the mineral raised, computed at the following rates:—For coal, sixpence per ton; for minerals other than gold, silver, lead, tin, and antimony, two pounds ten shillings per centum of the market value thereof at the pit-mouth, and such value may be ascertained and determined as the Secretary for Mines shall in each case direct.

(4.) All surface and underground works shall at all times during each working day be open to inspection, survey, or measurement by the Inspector of Mines, or any other Officer of the Department of Mines duly authorised by the Secretary for Mines; and such Inspector or Officer may use all apparatus or appliances ordinarily used at the mine for the purpose of descending or ascending any pit or other excavation; and the owner shall render every such Inspector or Officer all necessary assistance to enable him to make a complete inspection, survey, or measurement of such mine.

(5.) The Secretary for Mines may cause to be made at any time an inspection of the book aforesaid, or an inspection, survey, or measurement of the mine, for the purpose of checking any such statement as aforesaid or any entry in the book or for any other purpose.

(6.) If the owner shall make a false return of the mineral or minerals raised from the land, or shall fail, neglect, or refuse to pay royalty upon the mineral raised, according to the foregoing scale, or shall obstruct or refuse to assist any Inspector or other Officer in making an inspection of the books or of the mine, the Governor may suspend for a time or absolutely cancel the permit granted to such owner, and the right of such owner to remove mineral from such land shall cease during such suspension, or after such cancellation, as the case may be.

328. It shall be lawful for the Governor, upon the recommendation of the Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, to exempt any mine or class of mines (other than coal mines) from the payment of the royalties prescribed in the last preceding Regulation, or to suspend the payment of such royalties in respect of the minerals (other than coal) raised from any mine or class of mines for any given period, or to alter the rate at which such royalty shall, during any given period, be computed in respect of any mineral (other than coal) raised at any mine or class of mines.

329. The royalty payable on coal raised from land demised on and after the 1st January, 1885, shall be paid at the times and in the manner prescribed by the Regulations in force for the time-being relating to mineral leases.

MISCELLANEOUS.

330. Any claim of contribution towards the cost of erecting or maintaining any fence, or any dispute or question as to the erection, completion, or repair of any fence, may be brought before the Board for adjudication or settlement by lodging with the Chairman a notice in Form 86, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case permit, and such notice shall state what other parties are concerned in the matter in question. A copy of such notice shall within seven days from the lodgment thereof be served by the moving parties upon such other parties. Any order made by the Board on finally disposing of any such matter shall be drawn up on the proper form, if any, or otherwise in writing.

331. Where any person aggrieved by any total or partial inclosing of a road or watercourse has lodged a complaint in manner hereinbefore provided, the Board may on the hearing thereof, if satisfied as to the merits of such complaint, cancel any permission granted in that regard and may make an order for the removal of any gate, fence, or other structure erected in pursuance of such permission.

332. Whenever land intruded upon within the meaning of the 131st and 133rd sections of the Act of 1884 is not under lease or license, the proper officer shall proceed against the trespasser; but the Minister may empower and authorise any lessee or other lawful holder whose holding has been intruded on as aforesaid, to prefer an information or otherwise proceed against the offender.

333. For the purposes of survey under the Crown Lands Acts, it shall be lawful for any duly authorised surveyor, with his assistants, to enter upon any Crown land of any leasehold tenure, to trace and determine the boundaries of any area or areas which may become the subject of inquiry, application, or measurement; and to mark and fell trees, to open and remove fences, and do all acts which may be necessary for such purpose as aforesaid: Provided that no unnecessary damage shall be done, and that all damage shall, as far as practicable, be repaired. And any person wilfully obstructing any surveyor in the exercise of the powers hereby conferred, or wilfully removing or defacing any survey mark, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

334. The forms to be used for the transaction of all matters referred to in the existing Acts or in these regulations, shall be those published by authority and at the Government Printing Office. None other shall be recognised or accepted. And whenever the "proper form" is mentioned in these regulations the words shall be taken to refer to the form appropriated to the purpose in question and published as aforesaid. Provided that in any case where the Forms prescribed by these regulations have not been received at the proper offices, the Forms previously in use may be used until June 8th, 1895, or until the receipt of the proper Forms, whichever shall first happen.

335. At the time of completion of any purchase a fee of £1 shall be payable for each deed of grant from the Crown; the like fee shall be payable for each Crown lease issued to a pastoral or homestead lessee; and no deed shall be delivered until the said fee, together with the stamp duty, if any, has been paid. Deeds may be delivered at the Registrar-General's Office, Sydney, to the grantee or lessee or to any person holding his written order duly attested by a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner for Affidavits, or Notary Public, or on the application of the grantee or lessee shall be transmitted to any Land Agent for delivery.

Form 1.

Crown Lands Acts.

Summons and Subpœna.

NEW SOUTH WALES, }
TO WIT. }

To

of

(a) Here set out the nature of the matter, names of parties, &c.

WHEREAS in a certain matter wherein (a)

it hath been made to appear that you are likely to give material evidence touching the said matter: These are therefore to command you, in her Majesty's name, to be and appear on

the day of instant,

at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at (b)

at (c)

(b) "Land Board Office," "Court House," or other building, as the case may be.

(c) Name of Town.

and then and there give such evidence, and testify to what you may know concerning the matter, and produce all books, papers, deeds, and documents, particularly

which may be in your possession or under your control, having any reference to the matter under investigation, and so attend from day to day until the said matter be disposed of.

GIVEN under my hand at

this day of ,

18 .

(*Chairman or Member of the Local Land Board.*)

Form 2.

Crown Lands Acts.

Warrant of Distress upon an Order for the Payment of Money.

To _____

NEW SOUTH WALES, TO WIT.

WHEREAS on the day of 18 , a certain matter wherein[a]

(a) Here set out the nature of the matter, names of parties, &c.

came before the Local Land Board at in New South Wales, for[b]

(b) Inquiry, determination, adjudication, appraisement, &c.

and it was thereupon adjudged by the said Board that[c]

(c) Set out the decision.

and it was further ordered that the said[d] should[e] pay to the said[f] the sum of as[g] and also the sum of £ for his costs in that behalf; and whereas the said hath not paid the said sums, but therein hath made default:

(d) Name of unsuccessful party.
(e) "forthwith" or "on or before day of."
(f) Name of successful party.

(g) Compensation, appraised value, or otherwise.

These are therefore to command you, in Her Majesty's name, forthwith to make distress of the goods and chattels of the said and if within the space of days next after making such distress the said sums of together with the reasonable charges of taking and keeping the said distress shall not be paid, that then you do sell the said goods and chattels so by you distrained, and do pay the proceeds of such sale unto[h] that he may pay and apply the same according to law; and if no such distress can be found, then that you certify the same on the back hereof.

(h) State to whom the money is to be paid.

GIVEN under my hand at this day of 18 .

Chairman of the Local Land Board at

Form 3.

Crown Lands Acts.

Notice of Appeal to the Land Appeal Court from decision of Local Land Board.

NEW SOUTH WALES, }
TO WIT. }

WHEREAS on the day of 18 , a certain matter wherein[a]

(a) Set out names of parties and particulars of case.

came before the Local Land Board at in New South Wales, for[b]

(b) Decision, determination, recommendation, or award.

And Whereas the said Board[c] that[d]

(c) Decided, determined, recommended, or awarded.
(d) Set out decision, &c.

And Whereas I am aggrieved by such decision, and desire to appeal therefrom to the Land Appeal Court: These are, therefore, to give you notice that I appeal as aforesaid, and that I deposit the sum of £5 as security for the costs of such appeal. The grounds of such appeal are set out on the back hereof. I desire that this appeal shall[e] be heard in Sydney.

(e) Insert "not" if it is desired that the case shall not be heard in Sydney.

SIGNED this day of 18 .

(*Signature of the party appealing*) .....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*) .....

To[f] .....

(f) The Chairman of the Local Land Board at or name of opposite party, as the case may be.

RECEIVED the sum of £5 referred to above,

Place .....

Date .....

St 3704

St 3704

GROUNDS OF APPEAL.

[*Here set out in full and number the several grounds of appeal.*]

Form 4.

Crown Lands Acts.

Notice to Appear before Local Land Board.

St 3893

NEW SOUTH WALES, }
TO WIT. }

TAKE notice that the Local Land Board of
will sit at o'clock in the forenoon of the
day of 18 , in the Court House at
and that the matter stated at the
foot hereof is set down for hearing before the Local Land Board at that time and place. You are therefore notified to attend accordingly and appear.

If you fail to appear, the Local Land Board, if it so see fit, will proceed in your absence.

GIVEN under my hand, at
this day of 18

Chairman.

To

OF

MATTER FOR INVESTIGATION.

St 3893

DECLARATION OF SERVICE.

(a) Christian and surname in full.

I,[a]

(b) Address and occupation.

of [b]

sincerely declare and affirm that on the day of 18 , I served a copy of the within Notice upon [a]

(c) Here describe the manner of service.

the person to whom it is addressed by [c]

and I make this solemn declaration as to the several matters aforesaid, according to the law in this behalf made, and subject to the punishment by law provided for any wilfully false statement in any such declaration.

(*Signature of the Declarant*).....

MADE before me at

this day of 18

(d) Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking Affidavits, Notary Public, or Land Agent.

.....[d]

Form 5.

Crown Lands Acts.

Caveat.

(*a*) Name of Caveator in full.

(*b*) Address and occupation or description.

(*c*) If this caveat is lodged against the granting of an application, give particulars of the nature thereof, name of the applicant, date of application, Land District, County, and Parish in which the land applied for is situated. If this caveat is lodged against the issue of a certificate of conformity in respect of a conditional purchase, the fact that the caveat is against such issue should be made to appear, and particulars of the conditional purchase, and the date of *Gazette* notice of intention to issue such certificate, should be given.

(*d*) Here state the objections fully and clearly.

TAKE notice that I (*a*)

of (*b*) object to the

(*c*)

And I deposit herewith the sum of £10. My objections are as follow:—

(*d*)

SIGNED this day of

18 .

(*Signature of Caveator*) _____

(*Address and nearest Post Town*) _____

_____

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE LOCAL LAND BOARD

AT _____

RECEIVED, with a deposit of £10, this

day of 18 ,

_____

Form 6.

Crown Lands Acts.

Notice of Prosecution of Complaint before Local Land Board.

(a) Set out here the particulars of the complaint, and the names and addresses of the persons against whom the complaint is made.

TAKE NOTICE that I am desirous of prosecuting a complaint before the Local Land Board at for that[a]

and I herewith deposit the sum of £10 as security for any costs which may be awarded against me by such Board.

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature of Complainant*) .....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*) .....

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE LOCAL LAND BOARD

AT .....

RECEIVED the sum of £10 above mentioned,

.....

Land Agent at

Date 18 .

NOTE.—This Notice of Complaint must be lodged with the Land Agent.

Statutory Declaration by a Person desirous of Prosecuting a Complaint before the Local Land Board.

NEW SOUTH WALES, }
TO WIT. }

I,

of in the Colony of New South Wales,

do hereby solemnly declare and affirm that I am desirous of prosecuting a complaint before the Local Land Board at , and that the notice on the other side hereof correctly sets out the grounds of such complaint, and that such grounds are true in substance and effect; and I make this solemn declaration as to the matters aforesaid according to the law in this behalf made, and subject to the punishment by law provided for any wilfully false statement in any such declaration.

(*Signature of the Declarant*) .....

MADE and signed by the Declarant at

this day of 18

Before me,

J.P., &c.

Form 7.

H.S., No. of 18 .

Crown Lands Acts.

Application for a Homestead Selection.

RECEIVED by me this day of 18 ,
at o'clock , together with a deposit of
pounds shillings and pence,
and* of the Survey fee,
viz., pounds shillings and pence,
and the following documents:—

*Insert "the whole" or "one-third," as the case may be.

Land Agent at

IN accordance with the provisions of the Crown Lands Act of 1895, I (a)
hereby apply for the
block of Crown Lands hereunder described, as a Homestead Selection, (b)

and I tender herewith the sum of £ : s. d.,
being one-half of the annual rent, specified in the *Government Gazette*
of , together with £ : s. d.,
on account of Survey fee. I have made the prescribed declaration
on the back hereof.

(a) Name in full.

(b) If the Homestead Selection is applied for under the provisions of section 18 of the above-mentioned Act, insert "without residence before grant."

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature of Applicant*) _____

(*Address and nearest Post Town*) _____

_____

TO THE LAND AGENT

AT _____

DESCRIPTION.

Parish of County of
Land District of in the
Division, containing acres roods perches,
being block No. notified in the *Government Gazette* of

St 3708

DECLARATION BY AN APPLICANT FOR A HOMESTEAD SELECTION.

(a) Name in full.

(b) Residence and Occupation.

I,[a]

of[b]

do hereby solemnly declare and affirm that I am the applicant for the Homestead Selection described on the front hereof, and that the several answers to the questions in the Schedule hereto are true and correct. And I make this Solemn Declaration as to the matters aforesaid according to the law in this behalf made, and subject to the punishment by law provided for any wilfully false statement in any such Declaration.

(Signature of Declarant).....

MADE before me at this

day of 18

(c) A Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking Affidavits, Notary Public, or Land Agent.

(c).....

SCHEDULE.

1. What is your name?
2. What was the date of your birth?
3. What was the place of your birth?
4. Are you single, married, widower, or widow?
5. Has an application for a Homestead Selection or Settlement Lease ever been made by you, and confirmed? If so, give particulars.
6. Has an application for an Original Conditional Purchase ever been made by you after June 1st, 1895, and confirmed? If so, give particulars.
7. Has an application for an Original Homestead Lease ever been made by you after June 1st, 1895, and notified as approved? If so, give particulars.
8. Do you hold from the Crown any land requiring residence at the present time?
9. Have you ever been the owner of any Conditional Purchases, Conditional Leases, or lands held in fee simple? If so, give particulars of them.

Form 8.

Crown Lands Acts.

Notice to Board to Deal with Questions as to Improvements.

TAKE notice that the lands situate in the Parish of

County of

Land District of in the

Division, which, on the day of 18 ,

were applied for by (a)

(b)

(a) Name of Applicant.

(b) Here insert particulars of homestead selection, purchase, or lease, giving its number.

contain improvements of which particulars are given in the Schedule on the back hereof. And that I desire that the Board will deal with all questions arising from the existence of the said improvements when the aforesaid application comes before it for consideration.

I claim ownership or tenant right in the said improvements. (c)

(c) These words to be struck out if the case is not so.

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature*) _____

Address and nearest Post Town _____

_____

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE LOCAL LAND BOARD

AT _____

SCHEDULE.

St 3710

Nature of Improvement.	Value.	Date of Erection.
	£	

Form 9.

Crown Lands Acts.

Application for an Appraisement of the Value of Improvements.

St 3882

RECEIVED the sum of £10 in connection with the above application.

Chairman.

(a) Name in full.

(b) "Owner of improvements on" or "being the selector, purchaser, lessee, or licensee of"

(c) "Homestead," "selection," "purchase," "lease," or "license"

I, (a)

being the (b)

the lands hereunder specified, which said lands have become the subject of the (c) as hereunder specified, hereby apply that the Local Land Board may make an appraisement of the value of the improvements on the said lands. A deposit of £10 is herewith.

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature*).....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*).....

.....

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE LOCAL LAND BOARD

AT

PARTICULARS OF THE LANDS, &C.

Land District of

County of

Parish of

Area: acres roods perches.

Kind of purchase, lease, &c.

Date

Gazette notification

Name and address of purchaser, lessee, or licensee

Particulars of Improvements.

St 3382

Nature of Improvement.	Estimated Value.	Date of Completion.	Position.

Form 10.

Crown Lands Acts.

Application for Leave to Cease Living upon a Homestead Selection.

(a) Name in full.

I,[a]

being the applicant for the Homestead Selection specified hereunder, hereby apply for leave to cease living on my said selection for a period of months, computed from the day of

(b) Here state fully the grounds of the application.

The causes for my so applying are the following—[b]

PARTICULARS OF THE HOMESTEAD SELECTION REFERRED TO:—

Land District

County

Parish

No. of Block

Date of Application

No. of Application

Date of Confirmation

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature of Applicant*).....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*) .....

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE

LOCAL LAND BOARD

AT.....

Form 11.

Crown Lands Acts.

Certificate by a Local Land Board of the Performance of the Conditions upon a Homestead Selection precedent to the Grant.

(a) Name in full.

WHEREAS (a)

is the holder of a Homestead Selection of acres

roods perches, in the Parish of

County of Land District of

being Block No. , application for which was made on

the day of 18 , and

confirmed on the day of 18 .

And whereas on the day of 18 ,

the Local Land Board held an inquiry whether all conditions attaching to the said Homestead Selection had been duly performed: THESE ARE THEREFORE TO CERTIFY, in the name of the Local Land Board, that upon the aforesaid inquiry the Local Land Board was satisfied that all conditions attaching to the said Homestead Selection had been duly performed up to the date of the said inquiry.

GIVEN under my hand, this

day of 18 .

Chairman of the Local Land Board

at

Form 12.

Crown Lands Acts.

Register Book, Vol. Fol. .

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Homestead Grant.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth :—

TO ALL to whom these presents shall come, Greeting :—

WHEREAS in conformity with the Crown Lands Act of 1895, the Block of Crown Lands, in our Colony of New South Wales, which is hereinafter described, was, on the day of in the year 18 , applied for as a Homestead Selection by of AND WHEREAS all things required by law have been done to enable a Homestead Grant of the said Block to be made, in manner hereinafter appearing : NOW KNOW YE, that We, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, do hereby Grant unto the said h Heirs and Assigns, subject to the several and respective Provisoes, Exceptions, Reservations, Obligations, and Conditions hereinafter set forth, ALL THAT piece or parcel of land in Our said Colony, containing by Admeasurement be the same more or less, situated in the County of and Parish of

COMMENCING

As shown on the Plan in the margin hereof, being Block No. , notified as available for selection in the *Government Gazette* of the day of 18 , with all the Rights and Appurtenances whatsoever thereto belonging : TO HOLD unto the said , h Heirs and Assigns for ever, to the intents and subject to the Obligations hereinafter limited and contained, That is to say, that the said , h Heirs and Assigns, shall live upon the lands hereinbefore expressed to be hereby granted, having his or their respective homes and places of abode thereon, and shall pay for the said lands an annual quit-rent of two and one-half per centum of the capital value thereof, as

the same may, from time to time, be determined in due course of law, paying the said quit-rent to Our Colonial Treasurer, or such other Officer in our said Colony as may from time to time be appointed for that purpose, at such date or dates in each year as may from time to time be duly prescribed: AND it is hereby expressly declared that if the said

h Heirs and Assigns, do not live upon the said lands and pay the quit-rent in manner hereinbefore required, that then and in any such case it shall be lawful for the Governor for the time-being of Our said Colony to declare the said lands to be forfeit to Us, Our Heirs and Successors: Whereupon these presents shall become void and of no effect. AND FURTHER, that if the said

, h Heirs and Assigns, do not duly pay the quit-rent in manner hereinbefore required, it shall be lawful for the Governor for the time-being of Our said Colony, by an Officer duly authorized for that purpose, to enter into and distrain upon the said lands, and to dispose according to law of the distress and distresses then and there found, to the intent that thereby or otherwise the said quit-rent and every part thereof so unpaid, and all costs and expenses occasioned by the non-payment thereof may be paid and satisfied: PROVIDED NEVERTHELESS AND IT IS HEREBY DECLARED that these presents are made upon and subject to the condition that if at any time the said lands shall be found to contain any Minerals, as defined in the Mining Act of 1889, the Governor for the time being of Our said Colony may thereupon cancel, wholly or in part, the Grant of the said lands, upon the terms and in the manner in the said Act provided: And upon notification of such Cancellation the said lands, or so much thereof as may be included in the said notification, shall thereupon revert to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, and this Our Grant shall, to the extent aforesaid, cease to operate or to have effect: PROVIDED ALSO, and we do hereby reserve unto Us, Our Heirs and Successors, all such Minerals as aforesaid, which may be contained in or under the said lands, together with full power and authority for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, and such person or persons as may from time to time be authorized by Us, Our Heirs and Successors, or by the Governor for the time-being of Our said Colony, or otherwise, in accordance with the Acts for the time-being in force for the regulation of Mining within Our said Colony, to enter upon the said land, and to search for, mine, dig, and remove the said Minerals, with full right of ingress, egress, and regress, for the purposes aforesaid: PROVIDED ALSO, AND WE DO HEREBY FURTHER EXCEPT AND RESERVE unto Us, Our Heirs and Successors, all such parts and so much of the said land as may hereafter be required for a Public Way, or Public Ways, Canals, or Railroads, in, over, and through the same, to be set out by Our Governor for the time-being of Our said Colony, or some person by him authorised in that respect; AND ALSO all Sand, Clay, Stone, Gravel, and Indigenous Timber, and all other Materials, the natural produce of the said land, which may be required at any time or times hereafter by the Government of Our said Colony, for the construction and repair of any Public Ways, Bridges, or Canals, or for Naval purposes, or Railroads, or any Fences, Embankments, Dams, Sewers, or Drains necessary for the same, together with the right of taking and removing all such Materials; AND ALSO the right to enter upon the said lands for the purpose of inspecting the same, or surveying the same, or any adjoining lands; AND ALSO the right of full and free ingress, egress, and regress, into, out of, and upon the said land, for the several purposes aforesaid, or any of them: IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused this Our Grant to be Sealed with the Seal of Our said Colony.

Form 13.

Crown Lands Acts.

Certificate by the Secretary for Lands that the Obligations of a Homestead Grant have been fulfilled.

IN pursuance of Section 17 of the Crown Lands Act of 1895, I hereby certify that all the obligations of the Homestead Grant, executed on the

day of , and Registered Vol. Fol.

of the land mentioned hereunder, have been duly fulfilled up to the date hereof.

GIVEN under my hand this

day of 18 .

Secretary for Lands.

PARTICULARS OF LAND GRANTED.

Area

Parish of

County of

Land District of

No. of Block

Form 14.

Crown Lands Acts.

Instrument of Surrender.

NOTE.—A separate Instrument must be executed as to each Conditional or other Purchase or Homestead Selection.

IN pursuance of the provisions of the Crown Lands Act of 1895, and of the Regulations thereunder, I [a]

(a) Name in full.

of [b]

(b) Residence and occupation.

being the holder of the lands described in the Schedule hereunder, do hereby surrender the same into the hands of Her Majesty the Queen, to the intent that the same may vest in Her said Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, as Crown Lands.

PARTICULARS OF THE LANDS ABOVE REFERRED TO.

acres roods perches, in the Parish of County of

Land District of being Portion [c]

(c) Or "Block."

No. alienated by the Crown as [d]

(d) Give particulars of alienation.

*and being the lands comprised within Crown Grant registered Vol. Fol. executed day of 18

* Strike these words out if a Crown Grant has not been issued.

(*Signature of the Surrenderor*).....

THIS Instrument of Surrender was signed by the above-named

in my presence, on the

day of 18

(e).....

(e) A Justice of the Peace.

St 3823

Form 15.

Crown Lands Acts.

Application for Certificate as to Adverse Circumstances.

WHEREAS on the day of 18 , I [a] applied for a [b] in the Parish of County of Land District of and the application for the same was [c] on the 18 : AND WHEREAS afterwards—that is to say in the year 18 , I was compelled, by adverse circumstances, as set out on the back hereof,* to abandon or surrender the same, I hereby apply for a certificate to that effect.

(a) Name in full.

(b) "Original Conditional Purchase," or "Homestead Selection," or "Settlement Lease," or "Original Homestead Lease."

(c) "Confirmed" or "approved."

SIGNED this day of 18 .

(*Signature of Applicant*) .....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*) .....

.....

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE LOCAL LAND BOARD

AT .....

*THE ADVERSE CIRCUMSTANCES REFERRED TO, TO BE HERE FULLY SET OUT.

St 3881

Signature of Applicant.....

Form 16.

Crown Lands Acts.

Certificate by Local Land Board as to Adverse Circumstances.

(a) Name in full.

WHEREAS (a)

on the day 18 ,

(b) Give particulars of holding.

applied for a (b) , of

acres roods perches of Crown Lands situated in the

Parish of , County of

Land District of

the application for which was on the day

(c) "Confirmed" or "approved."

of 18 , (c) AND

WHEREAS the said (a)

has made application for a certificate that, through adverse circumstances he has been compelled to abandon or surrender the said

THESE ARE THEREFORE

TO CERTIFY, in the name of the Local Land Board, that the said (a)

applied for the said land *bonâ fide* and solely in his own interest, and was compelled, by adverse circumstances, to abandon or surrender the same.

GIVEN under my Hand this

day of 18

Chairman of the Local Land Board

at.....

Form 17.

Crown Lands Acts.

Application for Tenant Right in Improvements.

(a) Name in full.

(b) Here state particulars of holding and manner and date of its determination.

I, [a]

being the last holder of [b]

hereby apply that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, may be pleased to grant me Tenant Right in the improvements on the lands comprised therein.

Particulars of the said improvements are given on the back hereof.

(Signature of Applicant) .....

(Address and nearest Post Town) .....

.....

TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS,

SYDNEY.

St 3696

St 3696

Particulars of Improvements.

Nature of Improvements.	Value.	Date of erection.

Form 18.

Crown Lands Act.

Instrument Claiming Protection for a Homestead Selection.

N.B.—To be lodged with the Land Agent if a Grant has not been issued. If a Grant has been issued, to be lodged with the Registrar General.

IN pursuance of Section 23 of the Crown Lands Act of 1895,

(a) Name in full.

I, (a)

being the owner of the Homestead Selection specified below, hereby claim, for such Homestead Selection, protection under the said Act.

I have made the prescribed Declaration on the back hereof.

(*Signature of Owner*) .....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*) .....

PARTICULARS OF HOMESTEAD SELECTION.

Block No. in the Parish of

County of Land District of

for which application was made by

on the day of 18 , and confirmed on

the day of 18 , and for which a

Homestead Grant, registered Vol. Fol. , was executed on the

day of 18 .

RECEIVED by me the day of

18 , at o'clock.

St 3694

DECLARATION.

(a) Name in full

I, (a)

(b) Residence and Occupation.

of (b)

do hereby solemnly declare and affirm that I am the owner of the Homestead Selection specified on the front hereof, and that my home is established on such Homestead Selection, and that I am not in insolvent circumstances. And I make this solemn declaration as to the matters aforesaid according to the law in this behalf made and subject to the punishment by law provided for any wilfully false statement in any such Declaration.

(*Signature of the Declarant*) .....

MADE before me at on the

day of 18 .

(c) Justice of the Peace.

(c) .....

Form 19.

Crown Lands Acts.

Application for a Homestead Grant out of a Lease.

(a) Name in full.

IN pursuance of Section 17 of the Crown Lands Act of 1895, I,[a]

being the holder of the Lease specified hereunder, hereby apply for the lands described hereunder, being lands held under such Lease, as a Homestead Selection. The said lands contain the following improvements, which are my property :—

Nature of Improvements.	Estimated Value.	Date of erection.

PARTICULARS OF THE LEASE REFERRED TO.

Nature of Lease

Date of commencement

Date of expiration

No.

DESCRIPTION OF LAND APPLIED FOR.

Parish of County of

Land District of in the Division,

commencing at and bounded thence

and containing acres roods perches.

(*Signature of Applicant*).....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*).....

TO THE LAND AGENT

AT.....

RECEIVED by me this day of 18

Land Agent at

St 3330

Form 20.

Crown Lands Acts.

NOTE.—The application must include only Conditional Purchases and Conditional Leases of the same series.

Application for the Conversion of Conditional Purchases and Conditional Leases into a Homestead Selection.

(a) Name in full.

IN pursuance of Section 20 of the Crown Lands Act of 1895, I, (a) being the holder of the Conditional Purchases and Conditional Leases specified in the Schedule hereunder, hereby apply for the Conversion thereof into a Homestead Selection. The land is situated in the Land District of

SCHEDULE.

C.P. or C.L. Number.	Area.	Date of Application.	Date of Confirmation.	Parish.	County.

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature of Applicant*) .....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*) .....

TO THE
UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS,
SYDNEY.

St 3331

Form 21. C.P. No. of 18 .

Crown Lands Acts

St 3953

Application for a Conditional Purchase.

RECEIVED by me this day of 18 , at o'clock, together with a deposit of pounds shillings and pence, and* of pounds shillings and pence; and the following documents :—

*Survey or Sub-division fee, as the case may be.

.....

Land Agent.

(*Date*)..... 18

I*

of hereby apply for acres roods and perches of Crown Land hereunder described, as†

The prescribed declaration is attached hereto. Particulars of all purchases and leases of the series are given on the back hereof. The land applied for is‡ improved. The nature and position of the improvements are as follow :—

* If acting on behalf of another person, insert "on behalf of," and give full name and address of such person.

†State as "an original conditional purchase," or "an additional conditional purchase," or a "non-residential conditional purchase under section 47 of the Act of 1884."

‡ If the land contains no improvements, insert the word "not," and strike out the words "The nature and position of the improvements are as follow :—"

A corner of the land applied for was marked by§ on the 18

or is the‖ corner post of portion No.

Parish County

§State "by erecting a post," &c., or "marking a tree."

‖State the corner with reference to cardinal points.

¶.....

¶.....

¶Signature and address of the person signing the application.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LAND APPLIED FOR.

Parish of County of

Land District of in the Division

(within Special Area No. proclaimed in the *Gazette* on 18 .)* Commencing at†

and bounded thence‡

* If the land applied for is not within a special area, the words within brackets should be struck out.

†Give the position of the tree or post by reference to the nearest measured portion where practicable, of which give the parish number. Where a measured portion cannot be referred to, give some other reference by which the starting point can be easily found.

‡Give such a description as will admit of the ready identification of the land applied for, setting out the direction of boundary lines and all other particulars, so that the land applied for can be plotted on the office maps.

DESCRIPTION—*continued.*

PRESENT AND ALL PREVIOUS CONDITIONAL PURCHASES AND CONDITIONAL LEASES OF THE SAME SERIES.

St 3953

Conditional Purchases.			Conditional Leases.			
Land Agent's No.	Date of Application.	Area.	Land Agent's No.	Gazetted No.	Date of Application.	Area.

This is the Application marked A referred to in the annexed declaration made before me by at

this day of 189 .

.....J.P., &c.

Form 22.

C.P. No. of 18 .

Crown Lands Acts.

Declaration by Applicant for an Original Conditional Purchase to accompany Application.

(a) Name in full.

(b) Residence.
(c) Occupation.

I,[a] .....

of [b] ..... [c] .....

do hereby solemnly declare and affirm that I am the applicant for the Conditional Purchase, as described in the application hereto annexed and marked A, and that the statements contained in such application are true in substance and effect. And I also solemnly declare and affirm that the several answers to the questions in the Schedule hereto are true and correct. And I make this Solemn Declaration as to the matters aforesaid, according to the law in this behalf made, and subject to the punishment by law provided for any wilfully false statement in any such Declaration.

Signature of Declarant .....

MADE before me at

this day of

(d) A Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking Affidavits, Notary Public, or Land Agent.

..... (d)

C.P. No. of 18 .

Schedule.

1. What is your name?

2. What was the date of your birth?

3. What was the place of your birth?

4. Are you single, married, widower, or widow?

5. Have you ever made any Original or Additional Conditional Purchase, or obtained any Conditional Lease? If so, give particulars of them.

6. Has an application for a Homestead Selection or Settlement Lease ever been made by you and confirmed? If so, give particulars.

7. Has an application for an Original Homestead Lease ever been made by you after June 1st, 1895, and notified as approved? If so, give particulars.

8. Do you hold any land from the Crown requiring residence at the present time?

9. Have you ever been the owner of any Conditional Purchases, Conditional Leases, or lands held in fee simple? If so, give particulars of them.

St 3941

Form 23.

C.P. of 18 .

Crown Lands Acts.

Declaration to accompany Application for an Additional Conditional Purchase.

(a) Name in full. I[a]

(b) Residence. of[b]

(c) Occupation. [c] do hereby solemnly

(d) Insert name of the applicant, whether an individual or a company, corporation, or partnership. declare and affirm that[d]

is the applicant for the Additional Conditional Purchase, described in the application hereto annexed and marked A, and that the statements contained in such application are true in substance and effect: And I also solemnly declare and affirm that the several answers to the questions in the Schedule hereto are true and correct. And I make this Solemn Declaration as to the matters aforesaid, according to the law in this behalf made, and subject to the punishment by law provided for any wilfully false statement in any such Declaration.

(*Signature of the Declarant*) .....

MADE before me at

this day of 18

(e) A Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking affidavits, Notary Public, or Land Agent.

..... (e)

Schedule.

The answers to the following questions must be fully and accurately given. The word "applicant," for the purpose of the following questions and the answers thereto, means the person, corporation, company, or partnership in whose name the additional conditional purchase is to stand.

1. What is the applicant's name, style, or title?

If the applicant is a corporation, company, or partnership, these questions are to be omitted.

2. What was the date of the applicant's birth?
3. What was the place of the applicant's birth?
4. Is the applicant single, married, widower, or widow?

SCHEDULE—*continued.*

If the applicant is not a corporation, company, or partnership, these questions are to be omitted.

5. Is the applicant incorporated or registered? If so, give particulars.

6. Is the applicant entitled to acquire and hold land in New South Wales?

7. If the applicant is a partnership, how many members are there in such partnership?

8. How did the applicant acquire the Conditional Purchase in virtue of which the present application is made?

9. Has the applicant ever made any Original or Additional Conditional Purchase under Section 47 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884? If so, give particulars.

10. Has the person who, if the application hereto annexed is confirmed, will become the owner of the Additional Conditional Purchase ever made any Original or Additional Conditional Purchase under Section 47 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884? If so, give particulars.

No. of 18 .

Form 24.

Crown Lands Acts.

Application for a Conditional Lease.

RECEIVED by me this day of 18 , at o'clock together with—

Deposit of rent, pounds shillings and pence;

Survey fee, pounds shillings and pence.

.....

Land Agent.

(*Date*) 18

* Name in full. If acting on behalf of another person, insert "on behalf of," and give "full name" and address of such person.

I*

of hereby apply for acres roods and perches of Crown Land described hereunder, as a Conditional Lease, in virtue of my Conditional Purchase No. 18 of acres roods and perches, applied for on the 18 . Particulars of all purchases and leases of the series are given on the back hereof. The land applied for is† improved. The nature and position of the improvements are as follow:—

† If the land contains no improvements insert the word "not," and strike out the words, "The nature and position of the improvements are as follow:—"

‡ Signature and address of the person signing the application.

‡.....

‡.....

*Give the position of, and describe the starting point.

† Give such a description as will admit of the ready identification of the land applied for, setting out the direction of boundary lines, and all other particulars, so that the land applied for can be plotted on the office maps.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LAND APPLIED FOR.

Parish of County of

Land District of in the Division

Commencing at*

and bounded thence †

PRESENT AND ALL PREVIOUS CONDITIONAL PURCHASES AND CONDITIONAL LEASES OF THE SAME SERIES.

Conditional Purchases.					Conditional Leases.					
Land Agent's No.	Date of Application.	Area.			Land Agent's No.	Gazetted No.	Date of Application.	Area.		

St. 3699

Form 25.

Crown Lands Acts.

CERTIFICATE

OF

Confirmation of an Application by Local Land Board.

NEW SOUTH WALES, }
TO WIT. }

WHEREAS, on the ..... day of ..... 18 , (a) ..... of ..... lodged with the Land Agent at ..... an application No. ....., 18 , for ..... acres ..... roods and ..... perches of Crown Land in the Parish of ..... County of ....., as (b) .....

(a) Name of applicant.

(b) State kind of application.

AND WHEREAS the Local Land Board at ..... considered the said application, and decided to confirm the same: THESE ARE THEREFORE TO CERTIFY that the said application was, on the ..... day of ..... 18 , confirmed, and that the portion hereunder mentioned, comprising an area of ..... acres ..... roods and ..... perches, w allotted in satisfaction thereof.

PORTIONS ALLOTTED :—

No.	Area.			Parish.	County.	Land District.
	Acres.	Roods.	Perches			

GIVEN under my hand this
day of 18 .

.....

.....

Chairman of the Local Land Board

at .....

Form 26.

Crown Lands Acts.

Notice of Withdrawal of Application for Conditional Purchase or Conditional Lease.

N.B.—A separate notice should be given for each purchase or lease.

(a) Name in full.

TAKE NOTICE that I,[a] having

on the day of 18 ,

(b) "Purchase" or "lease"

made an Application No. for a Conditional[b]

of lands situate in the Parish of

County of

Land District of in the

Division [which said application was confirmed on the

(c) The words within brackets to be struck out if the application has not been confirmed.

day of 18] [c] hereby apply for permission to

withdraw the said application. The grounds for this application are

(d) Here set out grounds on which the withdrawal is sought.

the following :—[d]

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature of Applicant*).....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*).....

.....

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE LOCAL LAND BOARD

AT .....

Form 27.

Crown Lands Acts.

Application for an Exemption from Fencing a Boundary Line.

(a) Name in full.

I,[a]

(b) "Conditional Purchase" or "Conditional Lease" or "Homestead Lease"

being the holder of the[b]

specified in the First Schedule on the back hereof, hereby apply for an Exemption from fencing the following portions of the boundaries thereof for the reasons here given [c]

(c) State fully the portions of the boundaries as to which an exemption is sought, and the reasons of the application, and illustrate by a rough sketch if possible.

The names of the holders of lands adjoining the aforesaid portions of the boundaries are stated in the Second Schedule on the back hereof.

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature of Applicant*) .....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*) .....

.....

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE LOCAL LAND BOARD

AT .....

St 86S7

First Schedule.

No.	Date of Application.	Date of Confirmation or Notification of Approval.	Land District.

Second Schedule.

Name of Holder.	Address and nearest Post Town.

St. 2969

Form 28.

Crown Lands Acts.

Application for Permission to Enclose a Road or Watercourse.

(*a*) Name in full.

I[a] being the holder of the Conditional Purchases and Conditional Leases specified in the First Schedule on the back hereof, hereby apply[b]

(*b*) State fully the object of the application, and illustrate by a rough sketch if possible.

The names of the holders of lands which will be affected by the granting of permission as aforesaid, are stated in the Second Schedule on the back hereof.

SIGNED this day of 18 .

(*Signature of Applicant*) _____

(*Address and nearest Post Town*) _____

_____

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE LOCAL LAND BOARD

AT _____

St. 2969

FIRST SCHEDULE.

NOTE.—A Conditional Purchase and a Conditional Lease should not be entered on the same line. Conditional Purchases or Conditional Leases of different series should not be included.

No. of Conditional Purchase.	Gazetted No. of Conditional Lease.	Date of Application.	Date of Confirmation of the Application.	Land District.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Name of Holder.	Address and Nearest Post Town.

St. 2810

Form 29.

Crown Lands Acts.

Application for Extension of Time to Complete Fencing.

N.B.—A separate application must be made in connection with each Conditional Purchase, or Conditional or Homestead Lease.

(*a*) Name in full.

I [a] hereby apply that the period within which the condition of fencing in connection with my [b] No. 18 , of acres roods perches, in the Parish of County of Land District of applied for on the day of 18 , is to be fulfilled, may be extended for [c]

(*b*) "Conditional Purchase," "Conditional Lease," or "Homestead Lease."

(*c*) State the time applied for.

(*d*) State reasons.

The reasons for this application are as follow:— [d]

SIGNED this day of 18 .

(*Signature of Applicant*) _____

(*Address and nearest Post Town*) _____

_____

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE LOCAL LAND BOARD

AT _____

Form 30.

Crown Lands Acts.

Application for Permission to Erect a Ring Fence.

(a) Names in full.

WE, (a)

being the holders of the Conditional Purchases and Conditional Leases specified in the First Schedule on the back hereof, hereby apply to be exempted from any condition of fencing or improvement in connection therewith other than the erection of a ring fence on the external boundaries thereof so as to enclose the whole of them as one holding.

The names of the holders of adjoining lands outside the proposed ring fence are stated in the Second Schedule on the back hereof.

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature of Applicant*).....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*).....

(*Signature of Applicant*).....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*).....

(*Signature of Applicant*).....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*).....

(*Signature of Applicant*).....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*).....

THE CHAIRMAN, LOCAL LAND BOARD

AT.....

First Schedule.

Note:—The Conditional Purchases and Leases of each holder should be specified in connection with his name, but not on the same line as each other.

St 3636

Name of Holder.	No. of Conditional Purchase.	Gazetted No. of Conditional Lease.	Date of Application.	Date of Confirmation.	Land District.

Second Schedule.

Name of Holder.	Address and nearest Post Town.

Form 31.

Crown Lands Acts.

Application for Suspension of Conditions of a Conditional Purchase or Conditional or Homestead Lease.

IN pursuance of Section 24 of the "Crown Lands Act of 1889,"

I,[a]

being the holder of the[b]

specified in the Schedule on the back hereof, hereby apply for the suspension of the Conditions of[c]

for a period of months, computed from the day of . The grounds for this application are the following:—[d]

(a) Name in full.

(b) Insert "Conditional Purchases," "Conditional Leases," or "Homestead Leases," as the case may be.

(c) Here state the condition or conditions sought to be suspended.

(d) Here state fully the grounds of the application.

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature of Applicant*).....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*) .....

.....

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE LOCAL LAND BOARD

AT.....

SCHEDULE.

NOTE.—A Conditional Purchase and a Conditional Lease should not be entered on the same line. Conditional Purchases or Conditional Leases of different series should not be included in one application.

St 3718

No. of Conditional Purchase.	Gazetted No. of Conditional or Homestead Lease.	Date of Application.	Date of Confirmation or Notification of Approval.	Land District.

Form 32.

Crown Lands Acts.

Notice by Conditional Purchaser of Intention to Perform the Condition of Residence off the series.

(a) Name in full.

I[a]

of being the holder of Conditional Purchase No. of 18 , of acres roods perches, applied for on the day of 18 , in the Land District of hereby give notice that it is my intention, from and after the day of 18 , to perform the condition of residence attaching thereto by residing on Portion No. in the Parish of , County of , Land District of which is held by my[b] , instead of on my conditionally purchased land.

(b) "Husband" or "wife," or "parent."

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature*).....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*).....

.....

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE

LOCAL LAND BOARD AT.....

Form 33.

Crown Lands Acts.

Application for Conversion of Conditional Purchase under the Act of 1861 *into a Holding under the Act of* 1884, *as regards Payment of Balance.*

(a) Name in full of holder.

TAKE NOTICE that I,[a] being the holder of the Conditional Purchases specified at the foot hereof, and made before the commencement of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, hereby apply to convert the same—so far as regards the unpaid balance of purchase money—into[b] under the conditions of payment prescribed by the thirty-fifth section of the said Act.

(b) A "holding" or "holdings"

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature of Applicant*) .....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*) .....

.....

TO THE LAND AGENT

AT .....

DESCRIPTION OF THE PURCHASES REFERRED TO ABOVE:—

C.P. No. and Year.	Date of Application.	Area. Ac.	rd.	per.	County.	Land District.

Noted in the books of my office this day,

.....

18 Land Agent.

NOTE.—This form must, when noted by the Land Agent in his Register, be transmitted to the Treasury.

Form 34.

Crown Lands Acts.

Application for an Appraisement of the Value of a Conditional Purchase within a Special Area.

RECEIVED this day of 18 , together with the sum of pounds shillings and pence, as an Appraisement Fee.

Land Agent at

St 3659

(a) Name in full. IN pursuance of Section 36 of the "Crown Lands Act of 1895," I, (a) being the holder of the Conditional Purchases specified in the Schedule below, within Special Area No. , in the Land District of hereby apply that the value per acre of such Conditional Purchases may be determined by appraisement.

PARTICULARS OF CONDITIONAL PURCHASES.

No. and Year of C.P.	Price per Acre.			Date of Application.	Area Confirmed.			Parish.	County.
	£	s.	d.		A.	r.	p.		

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature of Applicant*) .....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*) .....

TO THE LAND AGENT

AT .....

Form 35.

Crown Lands Acts.

Application by Conditional Purchaser for Suspension of Condition of Payment of Instalment, &c.

St 395S

RECEIVED by me with a deposit of pounds shillings and pence this day of 189 .

.....
Land Agent.

(a) Name in full.

IN pursuance of section 28 of the Crown Lands Act of 1895, I,[a] hereby apply for the suspension of the condition of payment of instalments in respect of the Conditional Purchases in the District of specified in the Schedule.

I have made the prescribed Declaration on the back hereof.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO.

NOTE.—Each purchase must be entered on a separate line.

No. and year of Conditional Purchase.	Date of Application.	Date of Confirmation.	Date up to which Suspension of Payment is desired.	Date up to which Instalment has been paid. (This column to be filled by the Land Agent, not by the Applicant.)

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature of Applicant*) .....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*) .....

THE LAND AGENT

AT .....

The dates up to which instalments have been paid are shown in the above Schedule, and the application is now forwarded to the Under Secretary for Lands.

.....Land Agent.

TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS, SYDNEY. 18

A.

DECLARATION BY REGISTERED HOLDER.

(a) Name in full. I,[a]

(b) Residence and occupation. of [b] do hereby solemnly declare and affirm that I am the holder of the Conditional Purchases specified in the application on the front hereof. AND THAT I am unable to pay the instalments of purchase money in connection with the said Conditional Purchase. AND THAT since the day of I have been continuously resident upon the Conditional Purchase or Conditional Lease of the same series, that is to say upon C.P. (or C.L.) AND THAT I am the holder of all the said Conditional Purchases *bonâ fide* for my sole use and benefit.

AND I make this Solemn Declaration as to the matters aforesaid, according to the law in this behalf made, subject to the punishment by law provided for any wilfully false statement in any such Declaration.

(*Signature of Declarant*).....

MADE before me at this
day of 18 . .

.....

(*A Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking Affidavits, Notary Public, or Land Agent.*)

St 3958

B.

DECLARATION BY OWNER, SUBJECT TO A MORTGAGE.

(a) Name in full. I,[a]

(b) Residence and occupation. of [b] do solemnly declare and affirm that I am the owner of the Conditional Purchases specified in the application on the front hereof. AND THAT the same are held by solely by way of mortgage. AND THAT I am unable to pay the instalments of purchase money in connection with the said Conditional Purchase. AND THAT since the day of I have been continuously resident upon a Conditional Purchase or Conditional Lease of the same series, that is to say upon C. P. (or C.L.) AND THAT I am the owner of all the said Conditional Purchases *bonâ fide* for my sole use and benefit.

AND I make this Solemn Declaration as to the matters aforesaid, according to the law in this behalf made, and subject to the punishment by law provided for any wilfully false statement in any such Declaration.

(*Signature of Declarant*).....

MADE before me at this
day of 18 .

.....

(*A Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking Affidavits, Notary Public, or Land Agent*).

Form 36.

Crown Lands Acts.

Application for the Subdivision of a Conditional Purchase.

NOTE.—A separate application must be made in respect of each Conditional Purchase.

RECEIVED this day of 18 , with a deposit of pound, and Survey fees amounting to pounds shillings and pence.

Land Agent at

(a) Name in full.

IN pursuance of the provisions of Section 34 of the Crown Lands Act of 1895, I (a) being the holder of Portion No. of acres roods and perches, in the Parish of County of , Land District of being Conditional Purchase No. , applied for on 18 , and confirmed on the 18 , hereby apply for the subdivision thereof into portions, of the respective approximate areas mentioned in the following Schedule, and according to the design shown on the attached Sketch; and I tender herewith a deposit of pounds and the Survey fees, specified in the Schedule referred to.

SCHEDULE.

Approximate Area of Subdivided Portion.			Subdivision Fee.			Approximate Area of Subdivided Portion.			Subdivision Fee.		
Ac.	rd.	per.	£	s.	d.	Ac.	rd.	per.	£	s.	d.

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature of Applicant*).....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*).....

TO THE LAND AGENT

AT

Form 37.

Crown Lands Acts.

Form of Application for Conversion of Conditional Purchase into Mining Purchase.

St 3851

RECEIVED by me, with a deposit of £ : : , this day of 18 .

Land Agent at

SIR,

I am desirous of converting the undermentioned Conditional Purchase, under clause of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861, into a Conditional Purchase for purposes of mining, other than gold-mining, under clause 19 of same Act; and I hereby tender a further deposit at the rate of five shillings per acre thereupon.

Name of original selector

Date of original selection

Parish of County of

acres, situated at

SIGNED this day of 18 .

(*Signature of Applicant*) .....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*).....

.....

THE LAND AGENT

AT.....

Form 38.

Crown Lands Acts.

Declaration of Conditional Purchaser for Mining Purposes.

(a) State christian and surname in full.

I,[a]

of , do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am the lawful owner, by Conditional Purchase, of the land hereunder described, and that an expenditure equal to £ per acre for the area of the land has been made on mining operations other than gold-mining on the land, and since the selection in [b]

(b) State date of Conditional Purchase.

and I make this Solemn Declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various departments of the Government of New South Wales, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits."

DESCRIPTION.

County of Parish of

acres, on

being (part of) Conditional Mining Purchase, No.

of 18 , in the Land District of

TAKEN and declared at

this day of 18

before me,—

(c) A Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking affidavits, Notary Public, or Land Agent.

..... (c)

Form 39.

Crown Lands Acts.

Application by Conditional Purchaser to Local Land Board for Certificate of Fulfilment of Conditions.

(a) Name in full.

(b) "Original" or "Additional."

(c) Insert name of applicant.

WHEREAS I[a] am the holder of an [b] Conditional Purchase of acres roods perches, No. 18 situated in the Parish of County of Land District of applied for by[c] on the day of 18 , the application for which was confirmed by the Local Land Board on the day of 18 ; And whereas I have fulfilled all the conditions applicable to such Conditional Purchase, except the payment of balance of instalments, I hereby apply for a certificate that I have fulfilled all such conditions except as aforesaid.

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature of Applicant*).....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*).....

.....

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE LOCAL LAND BOARD

AT.....

Form 40.

Crown Lands Acts.

Certificate of Board of Fulfilment of Certain Conditions.

(a) Name in full.

(b) "Original" or "Additional."

WHEREAS (a) is the holder of an (b) Conditional Purchase of acres roods perches, applied for on the day of 18 , at the and situate in the Parish of County of Land District of in the Division, being portion No. and C.P. No. of 18 : And whereas on the day of 18 , the Local Land Board has inquired whether all the conditions applicable thereto, except that of payment of balance of instalments, have so far been duly complied with: THESE ARE THEREFORE TO CERTIFY, in the name of the Local Land Board, that all conditions, except as aforesaid, attaching to the said Conditional Purchase, have been duly complied with up to the date of the said inquiry.

GIVEN under my Hand, this

day of 18 .

Chairman of the Local Land Board

at

Form 41.

Crown Lands Acts.

Application for a Certificate under Section 22 of the Act of 1884, of Fulfilment of Conditions in respect of a Transferred Conditional Purchase.

(a) Name in full.

WHEREAS I,(a)

applied at

on the day of 18 ,

for an original Conditional Purchase of acres

roods and perches, No. of

18 , situated in the Land District of

Parish of

County of and my application

for the same was confirmed by the Local Land Board on the

day of 18

And whereas on the day of

18 , the said Conditional Purchase was transferred to

of

And whereas on the day of

18 , the Local Land Board issued to the then holder of the said Conditional Purchase a certificate of fulfilment of all conditions applicable thereto, except that of payment of balance of instalments: I hereby apply for a certificate under Section 22 of the Act of 1884, that all the required conditions (except that of payment of balance of purchase money) have been fulfilled in respect of the said Conditional Purchase.

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature of Applicant*).....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*) .....

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE

LOCAL LAND BOARD

AT.....

Form 42.

Crown Lands Acts.

Certificate under Section 22 of the Act of 1884, of Fulfilment of Conditions in respect of a transferred Conditional Purchase.

WHEREAS

applied on the day of 18

for an original Conditional Purchase of acres

roods perches, situate in the

Parish of

County of

Land District of being portion

No. and Conditional Purchase No. of 18

And whereas on the day of

18 , the said Conditional Purchase was transferred to

of

And whereas on the day of

18 , the Local Land Board issued to

of

the then holder of the said Conditional Purchase, a certificate of fulfilment of all conditions applicable thereto, except that of payment of balance of instalments :

These are therefore to certify, in accordance with Section 22 of the Act of 1884, that all the required conditions (except that of payment of balance of purchase money) have been fulfilled in respect of the said Conditional Purchase, and that the said

of

is no longer the holder thereof.

GIVEN under my Hand, this day of

18 .

Chairman of the Local Land Board

at .....

.....

.....

.....

Form 43.

Crown Lands Acts.

Application for Fresh Certificate, in lieu of one that has been Lost or Destroyed.

WHEREAS on the day of 18 , the Local Land Board at issued a Certificate that all the conditions applicable to the Conditional Purchase hereunder mentioned—except that of payment of balance of instalments—had been duly complied with: AND WHEREAS the said Certificate has been [a]

(a) "lost" or "destroyed"

(b) Name in full.

I [b]

hereby apply for a fresh Certificate in lieu thereof.

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature of Applicant*) _____

(*Address and nearest Post Town*) _____

_____

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE LOCAL LAND BOARD

AT _____

PARTICULARS OF CONDITIONAL PURCHASE REFERRED TO:—

Parish of County of

Land District of in the Division,

acres roods perches; being No. of 18 ,

applied for

Form 44.

Crown Lands Acts.

Fresh Certificate of Board of Fulfilment of certain Conditions.

(a) Name in full.

WHEREAS (a)

is the holder of an Conditional Purchase of acres

roods perches, applied for on the

day of 18 , at the Crown Lands Office

at and situated in the

Parish of County of

in the Division, being portion No.

and Conditional Purchase No. of 18

AND WHEREAS the Local Land Board at

issued its certificate on the day of 18 ,

that all the conditions applicable to the said Conditional Purchase, except that of payment of balance of instalments, had been duly complied with.

AND WHEREAS satisfactory proof has been adduced to the Local Land Board that the said original certificate has been (b)

(b) "lost" or "destroyed."

THESE ARE THEREFORE TO CERTIFY that all such conditions except as aforesaid have been duly complied with as regards the said Conditional Purchase.

GIVEN under my hand, this

day of 18 .

Chairman of the Local Land Board

at_____

St 3715

Form 45.

Crown Lands Acts.

Application to Substitute other Improvements in lieu of Fencing in respect of a Non-residential Conditional Purchase.

(a) Name in full.

I,[a]

being the holder of the Conditional Purchases specified in the Schedule on the back hereof, hereby apply for permission to substitute other improvements in lieu of fencing on the following portions of the boundaries thereof[b]:—

(b) State fully the portions of the boundaries on which fencing is to be dispensed with, and illustrate by a rough sketch, if possible.

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature of Applicant*).....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*).....

.....

To the Chairman of the Local Land Board

AT.....

SCHEDULE.

St 3715

No. of Conditional Purchase.	Date of Application.	Date of Confirmation.	Land District.

Form 46.

Crown Lands Acts.

Application to Purchase Crown Lands offered for Sale by Auction and not Sold.

N.B.—This Application can be made only for town or suburban land, or land within a population area.

St 3793

RECEIVED this day of 18

at o'clock, together with the sum of

pounds shillings

and pence, and pound

as deed fee.

Land Agent at

IN pursuance of Section 56 of the Crown Lands Act of 1895,

(a) Name in full.

I(a)

hereby apply to purchase the Crown lands hereunder specified, which have been offered for sale by Auction and not sold, and I lodge herewith a deposit of twenty-five per centum of the upset price.

(*Signature of Applicant*) .....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*) .....

Date of Auction Sale

Place of Sale

Land District

Town

Parish

County

Number of Allotment or Portion

Section

Area of Allotment or Portion

TO THE LAND AGENT

AT .....

St 2814

Form 47
Crown Lands Acts.

No. of 18 .

Application for the Purchase of Improved Crown Lands on Gold-fields.

RECEIVED by me the _____ day of _____ 18 , together with Deposit of one pound and a Survey fee of _____ pounds _____ shillings and _____ pence.

_____ Land Agent at _____

(a) "erected" or "become the proprietor of"
(b) Name in full.

Having [a] _____ the improvements described hereunder, which are now my property, I [b] hereby apply that I may be permitted to purchase, without competition, under the 46th Section of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, the land on which the said improvements stand. I am the holder of a [c] _____ No. _____ issued at _____ on the _____ 18 , being a renewal of [d] _____.

(c) "Business License" or "Miner's Right."

(d) State particulars of previous Business License or Miner's Right.

IMPROVEMENTS:—

Description of Improvements.	Value.		

DESCRIPTION OF LAND APPLIED FOR:—

Land District of _____

County of _____ Parish of _____ Town of _____

Gold-field _____ _____ acres _____ roods _____ perches.

(e)

(e) If unmeasured land be applied for, describe it accurately. If measured, give number of portion or allotment and section.

SIGNED this _____ day of _____ 18 .

(*Signature of Applicant*) _____

(*Address and nearest Post Town*) _____

THE LAND AGENT

AT _____

Form 48.

No of 18

Crown Lands Acts.

Application for a Special Purchase under the Crown Lands Act of 1884.

St 3792

RECEIVED the sum of £10, being the deposit required on this application,

_____

The Treasury, New South Wales, _____ 18 .

(*a*) Name in full.

(*b*) Insert here—
"For the rescission of reservation of water frontage, &c., of the land;"
"for the reclamation and purchase of the land beyond or below highwater mark;"
"for the purchase of the land to which no way of access exists;"
"for the closing and purchase of the unnecessary roads;"
"for the closing and addition to my Conditional Purchase No. , 18 , of the unnecessary road;"
&c., &c., as the case may be.

I,[a]

hereby apply [b]

hereunder described. A receipt is hereon showing that the sum of £10 has been lodged with the Colonial Treasurer on account of such application.

Annexed hereto is a plan showing the position of the land applied for, and the position of adjoining land held by myself or other proprietors.

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature of Applicant*) _____

(*Address and nearest Post Town*) _____

_____

TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS, SYDNEY.

DESCRIPTION OF LAND APPLIED FOR:—

Parish of County of

Land District of in the

Division, acres roods perches.

Form 49.

Crown Lands Acts.

VOLUNTEER ORDER SELECTION.

Application by

of *for a Grant*

of Fifty Acres of Land, under sections 44 *and* 45 *of the Volunteer Regulation Act of* 1867.

St 3791

RECEIVED with Certificate, this day of 18 ,

at o'clock, by

.....

Land Agent, ...

..... 18 ,

(a) Name in full.

In virtue of the enclosed Certificate, I[a] hereby apply for a Grant of Fifty Acres of unimproved Crown Land hereunder described.

(*Signature*) .....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*) .....

.....

THE LAND AGENT,

.....

DESCRIPTION :—

Parish of County of

Land District of in the Division

Commencing

Form 50. No. of 18 .

Crown Lands Acts.

St 3719

Application for a Settlement Lease.

RECEIVED by me this day of 18 , at o'clock , together with a deposit of pounds shillings and pence, and a Survey fee of pounds shillings and pence, and the following documents :—

Land Agent at

IN pursuance of Section 24 of the Crown Lands Act of 1895, I [a] hereby apply for a Settlement Lease of the Farm hereunder described, and I tender herewith the sum of £ : s. d., being a deposit at the rate of one-half of the annual rent, specified in the *Government Gazette* of , and a survey fee of pounds shillings and pence. I have made the prescribed declaration on the back hereof.

(a) Name in full.

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature of Applicant*) .....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*) .....

.....

TO THE LAND AGENT

AT .....

DESCRIPTION.

Parish of County of

Land District of in the

Division, containing acres roods perches,

being farm No.

St 3719

DECLARATION BY AN APPLICANT FOR A SETTLEMENT LEASE.

(a) Name in full. I,[a]

(b) Residence. of[b]

do hereby solemnly declare and affirm that I am the applicant for the Settlement Lease described on the front hereof, and that the several answers to the questions in the Schedule hereto are true and correct. And I make this Solemn Declaration as to the matters aforesaid according to the law in this behalf made, and subject to the punishment by law provided for any wilfully false statement in any such Declaration.

(*Signature of the Declarant*).....

MADE before me at this

day of 18

(c) A Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking Affidavits, Notary Public, or Land Agent.

(c).....

SCHEDULE.

1. What is your name?

2. What was the date of your birth?

3. What was the place of your birth?

4. Are you single, married, widower, or widow?

5. Has an application for a Homestead Selection or Settlement Lease ever been made by you, and confirmed? If so, give particulars.

6. Has an application for an Original Conditional Purchase ever been made by you after June 1st, 1895, and confirmed? If so, give particulars.

7. Has an application for an Original Homestead Lease ever been made by you after June 1st, 1895, and notified as approved? If so, give particulars.

8. Do you hold from the Crown any land requiring residence at the present time?

9. Have you ever been the owner of any Conditional Purchases, Conditional Leases, or lands held in fee simple? If so, give particulars of them.

Form 51.

Crown Lands Acts.

Register Book, Vol. Fol.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Settlement Leases.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth:—

TO ALL to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:—

WHEREAS in conformity with the Crown Lands Act of 1895, application has been made by of in our Colony of New South Wales, for a Settlement Lease of the Crown Lands hereinafter described, and the said application has been confirmed by the Local Land Board at on the day of in the year :
NOW KNOW YE, that, in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act, We do hereby grant unto the said his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, a Settlement Lease of the Crown Lands described: ALL THAT piece or parcel of Crown Lands, situate in the Parish of County of in our said Colony of New South Wales:

COMMENCING

being Farm No. in the Land District of notified as available for Settlement Lease in the *Government Gazette* of the day of 18 . together with all Rights, Easements, and Appurtenances to the same belonging: EXCEPTING AND RESERVING unto Us, Our Heirs and Successors, all Minerals as defined in the Mining Act of 1889, which may be in or under the said Farm: TOGETHER with full power and authority to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, and to any person authorized in that behalf by the Governor for the time-being of Our said Colony, to work, win, and remove the same: AND FURTHER RESERVING unto Us, Our Heirs and Successors, and to any person duly authorized in that behalf by the Governor for the time-being of Our said Colony, full power and authority to enter upon the said Farm, and view and inspect the same: TO HOLD the said Farm unto the said h Executors, Administrators, and Assigns for the term of twenty-eight years from the date of the execution of

these presents, subject to all the Provisions and Conditions of the Crown Lands Acts of 1884, 1889, and 1895, and any Acts amending the same, so far as the same apply to Settlement Leases, and to the Special Provisions, Conditions, and Covenants hereinafter declared and contained, Yielding and Paying therefor during the said term the yearly rent provided by the said Crown Lands Act of 1895 : PROVIDED ALWAYS that these presents shall not operate so as to exempt the said Farm, and the Crown Lands contained therein, from any Condition, Incident, Power, or Provision created or enacted by any Law or Statute, so far as the same may be applicable to Crown Lands under Settlement Leases : AND IT IS HEREBY DECLARED that all Conditions and Provisions contained in the Crown Lands Acts, and any other Acts and Statutes hereinbefore referred to, so far as the same may be applicable, are embodied and incorporated with these presents as Conditions and Provisions of the Settlement Lease hereby expressed to be Granted, and that in addition thereto the said

h Executors, Administrators, and Assigns

[any special conditions and provisions to be here set out]

PROVIDED ALWAYS, and these presents are upon this express condition, that if, and whenever there shall be a breach by the said

h Executors, Administrators, and Assigns,

of any Condition or Provision herein contained, or incorporated herewith, it shall be lawful for the Governor for the time-being of Our said Colony to declare by notification in the *Government Gazette* that the Lease hereby expressed to be granted is forfeited unto Us, our Heirs and Successors : whereupon these presents shall become of no effect, and the said term of twenty-eight years shall absolutely determine :

WITNESS Our Trusty and Well-beloved THE HONOURABLE SIR FREDERICK MATTHEW DARLEY, KNIGHT, *Our Lieutenant-Governor of Our Colony of* NEW SOUTH WALES *and its Dependencies, at Government House, Sydney, in Our said Colony, this day of in the fifty- year of Our Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.*

Form 52.

Crown Lands Acts.

Receipt for Crown Lease.

(*a*) Name in full

I,[a]

of

(*b*) State kind of lease.

hereby take delivery from Her Majesty of [b]

(*c*) Give particulars of holding.

Lease, No. 18 , of [c]

in the Land District of in the

Division of New South Wales, and I acknowledge myself to be bound by all the conditions, provisions, and covenants contained or implied in the said lease.

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature*).....

Witness.....

Form 53.

H.L., No. of 18 .

Crown Lands Acts.

Application for Homestead Lease.

St 3950

RECEIVED by me this day of 18 , at o'clock , together with a deposit of pounds shillings and pence, the sum of pounds shillings and pence on account of Survey Fee, and the following documents :—

Land Agent at

(a) Name in full.

IN pursuance of the provisions of the Crown Lands Acts I (a)

(b) "Original" or "Additional."

hereby apply for the Crown Lands hereunder described, as an (b) Homestead Lease, and I tender herewith the sum of £ , being a deposit at the rate of one penny per acre on the area applied for. Particulars of all leases of the same series are given in the Schedule on the back hereof. Any improvements included within the area proposed to be leased are stated on the back hereof. (The declaration prescribed by the Regulations under the said Acts is annexed hereto.) (c)

(c) The words in brackets must be struck out if the application is for an Additional Homestead Lease.

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature of Applicant*).....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*).....

.....

TO THE LAND AGENT

AT.....

DESCRIPTION.

Parish of County of

Land District of containing

acres roods and perches,

Commencing at (d)

(d) If the land is not measured, give here the starting point and such a description as may lead to its ready identification. Give particulars of all measured portions applied for.

DESCRIPTION—*continued.*

St 3950

(a) Here state briefly the nature, position, and estimated value of the improvements, if any.

PARTICULARS OF IMPROVEMENTS ON THE LAND APPLIED FOR. (a)

SCHEDULE.

No. of Lease.	Area.			Date of Application.	Date of *Gazette* Notice of Approval.

Form 54.

Crown Lands Acts.

Declaration by an Applicant for an Original Homestead Lease, to accompany Application.

(a) Name in full.

(b) Residence and occupation.

(c) If not applicable to the case strike out the words included in brackets.

I [a]

of [b] do hereby solemnly declare and affirm that I am the applicant for the Homestead Lease described in the application annexed hereto, and that the several answers to the questions in the Schedule hereto marked A are true and correct. And I further declare and affirm that (except as *bonâ fide* mortgagee for value of the Homestead and Pastoral Leases specified in the Schedule hereto marked B) [c] I do not, nor does any person on my behalf or in my interest, hold or own either wholly or in part any Homestead Lease or any Pastoral Lease. And I make this Solemn Declaration as to the matters aforesaid according to the law in this behalf made, and subject to the punishment by law provided for any wilfully false statement in any such Declaration.

(*Signature of the Declarant*) _____

MADE before me at this

day of 18 .

(d) A Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking Affidavits, Notary Public, or Land Agent.

[d] _____ _____

Crown Lands Acts.

Schedule A.

(The answers to the following questions must be fully and accurately given.)

1. What is your name?

2. What was the date of your birth?

3. What was the place of your birth?

4. Are you married, single, a widower, or a widow?

5. Has an application for a Homestead Selection or Settlement Lease ever been made by you and confirmed? If so, give particulars.

6. Has an application for an Original Conditional Purchase ever been made by you after June 1st, 1895, and confirmed? If so, give particulars.

7. Has an application for an Original Homestead Lease ever been made by you after June 1st, 1895, and notified as approved? If so, give particulars.

8. Do you hold any land from the Crown requiring residence at the present time?

9. Have you ever been the owner of any Conditional Purchases, Conditional Leases, or lands held in fee simple? If so, give particulars of them.

(Signature of Applicant).....

This is the Schedule A, referred to in the Declaration herewith, made before me at

this day of 18 .

(Signature of J.P., &c.).....

Schedule B.

St 2763

Nature of Lease.	No. of Lease.	Division or Land District.	Date of notification of approval of Lease.	Date of Mortgage.	Amount secured by Mortgage.	Remarks.

(*Signature of Applicant*) .....

This is the Schedule B, referred to in the Declaration herewith made before me at this day of 18 .

(*Signature of J.P., &c.*) .....

Form 55.

Crown Lands Acts.

Notice of Non-acceptance of Homestead Lease.

(a) Name in full

(b) Address and occupation.

I, (a)

of (b)

being the applicant for a Homestead Lease of the land described in my application, No. 18 , made on the

18 , in the Land District of

do hereby give notice that it is not my intention to accept a lease of the land referred to in the notification in the *Government Gazette* of

18 . My reasons for not accepting the said lease are the following:—

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature of Applicant*).....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*).....

.....

TO THE LOCAL LAND BOARD

AT.....

Form 56.

Crown Lands Acts.

Notice by Homestead Lessee of Intention to Reside.

(*a*) Name in full.

I,[a]

being the holder of the Homestead Lease mentioned at the foot hereof, hereby give notice that it is my intention from and after the day of to keep for six months a term of residence upon my Homestead Leasehold.

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature*).....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*).....

.....

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE LOCAL LAND BOARD

AT .....

PARTICULARS OF THE HOMESTEAD LEASE.

No of Lease.	Area. Ac.	rd.	per.	Date of Application.	Date of Notification of Approval.	Land District.

Form 57.

Crown Lands Acts.

Application for a New Appraisement in respect of a Pastoral or Homestead Lease or an Occupation License in the Western Division.

NOTE.—A separate application must be made in respect of each Lease or License.

IN pursuance of Section 9 of the "Crown Lands Act of 1895,"

(a) Name in full.

I[a]

(b) Insert "Pastoral Lease," or "Homestead Lease," or "Occupation License," as the case may be.

being the holder of the[b]

hereunder described, hereby apply that a new appraisement of the

(c) "Rent" or "License Fee."

rate of the[c] thereof may be held under the aforesaid section. Herewith is a Receipt No. showing that a deposit of £ has been paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

PARTICULARS OF THE LEASE OR LICENSE REFERRED TO.

Nature of Lease or License

Land District (if a Homestead Lease)

Name of Holding (if a Pastoral Lease or Occupation License)

No.

Date of commencement

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature of Applicant*) .....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*) .....

TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS,
SYDNEY.

St 3779

Form 58.

Crown Lands Acts.

Notice of Intention to Surrender a[a] *Lease.*

(a) "Homestead," "Pastoral," or "Scrub"

(b) Name in full.

TAKE NOTICE that I[b]

(c) If a Homestead or Scrub Lease, state Land District; if a Pastoral Lease, give name of Division. And in any case, give such particulars as will admit of the identification of the Lease.

being the holder of[a] Lease No. ,[c]

intend to surrender the same on the

day of , 18 .

SIGNED this day of

18 .

(*Signature*) .....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*) .....

TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS,

SYDNEY.

St 3777

Form 59.

Crown Lands Acts.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth :—

To all to whom these Presents shall come,

GREETING :—

WHEREAS WE, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, have promised, engaged, and contracted to grant a Lease of the available Crown Lands which may from time to time be contained within the holding hereinafter described in manner hereinafter appearing: AND WHEREAS
of

in Our Colony of New South Wales, being entitled to the said lease of such Crown Lands, has required the issue of these Presents in testimony thereof, and has paid a fee of £1 upon and for the same: NOW KNOW YE, that in consideration of the promise of the said to pay the rent which may from time to time be payable, and to perform all other conditions, duties, and obligations which may from time to time attach or be attached to the said lease under and in virtue of the requirements of the Crown Lands Acts and the general provisions of the law in that behalf, to and in pursuance of such promise, engagement, and contract, as aforesaid, WE DO HEREBY GRANT unto the said
his executors, administrators, and lawful assigns, a
Lease of the Crown Lands which may, from time to time, be contained within the holding described in the Schedule hereto annexed, and be available for the purpose of such lease, upon such conditions as to the payment of rent or otherwise, and for such term as from time to time may have been, or may hereafter be, enacted, defined, and prescribed by the "Crown Lands Act of 1884," the "Crown Lands Act of 1889," or the "Crown Lands Act of 1895," or any Act amending or replacing the same, and by any Regulations made under any such Act: PROVIDED ALWAYS that these Presents shall only operate subject to the said Acts and Regulations, and shall not

extend the said term, or fix any fresh date for the commencement thereof, or vary or affect any statutory or other right of the Crown or any statutory or other liability, duty, or obligation of the said

his executors, administrators, and lawful assigns, or exempt the said holding or any of the said lands from continuing to be, or from becoming subject to the operation of any power, incident, or condition, to which it or they may now be or may hereafter become subject in virtue of any such provisions of the said Acts and Regulations or any of them as may apply or extend to holdings or lands under Lease. AND FURTHER PROVIDED that any forfeiture, liability, duty, or obligation already incurred, or that may hereafter be incurred, in respect of the said holding may be enforced or enacted as if these Presents had never been issued, and that all usual, proper, and reasonable covenants between Us, Our Heirs and Successors, and the said his executors, administrators, and lawful assigns, shall be deemed to be implied herein, and that these Presents shall only operate as if all such covenants as aforesaid were included herein, and the said had duly executed the same.

IN TESTIMONY whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and affixed the Seal of the Colony of New South Wales, at Government House, Sydney, in the said Colony, this day of , 18 .

THE SCHEDULE HEREINBEFORE REFERRED TO:—

All that holding situate in the Division of Our Colony of New South Wales, and known as No. and notified in the *Government Gazette* of the day of 18 .

Form 60.

Crown Lands Acts.

Application for the Subdivision of a Pastoral Lease.

(a) Name in full.

I[a]

hereby apply for the Subdivision of my Pastoral Lease, No.

in the Division, and known as

and I hereby agree to

pay the cost of survey of such Subdivision. A description and sketch of the subdividing line or lines, and an estimate of the grazing capacity of each proposed Subdivision are enclosed herewith.

SIGNED day 18

(*Signature of Applicant*) .....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*) .....

.....

TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

RECEIVED the sum of £10 in connection with the above application.

.....

Pro Treasurer.

Treasury,

Sydney, 18

3775

Form 61.

Crown Lands Acts.

Notice of Withdrawal of Application for Extension of Pastoral Lease.

(*a*) Name in full.

I,[a]

having on the day of applied

for an extension of my Pastoral Lease specified below, now give you notice that I withdraw my application as aforesaid.

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature*) .....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*) .....

.....

PARTICULARS OF THE LEASE.

Division .....

No. .....

Name of Holder .....

Name of Holding .....

Date of application for extension .....

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS,
SYDNEY.

697—P St 3770

Form 62.

Crown Lands Acts.

Application for Re-appraisement of Rent of Pastoral Lease, upon Withdrawal of Land therefrom.

IN pursuance of the provisions of the "Crown Lands Act of 1895,"

(a) Name in full.

I,[a]

being the holder of the Pastoral Lease of Leasehold Area No.

of the Holding,

in the Division, from which

an area of acres has been notified as

withdrawn in the *Government Gazette* of the

189 , hereby apply that the rent of the area left

under lease may be re-appraised.

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature of Applicant*).....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*) .....

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS,
SYDNEY.

St 3769

Form 63.

Crown Lands Acts.

Application for Permission to Effect Improvements.

(a) Name in full.

(b) Insert "pastoral lease" or "preferential occupation license," as the case may be.

I, [a] hereby apply that I may be permitted to effect the improvements of the nature and value set out in the Schedule below, on land held by me under [b] being [b] No. of Holding in the Central Division.

I have made the prescribed Declaration on the back hereof.

SCHEDULE.

St 3723

Nature of Improvements.	Value.	Situation of Improvements.

(*Signature of Applicant*).....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*).....

To the Chairman of the
Local Land Board at

St 3723

DECLARATION.

(a) Name in full.

I [a]

(b) Residence and occupation.

of [b]

do hereby solemnly declare and affirm that I know the lands referred to on the front hereof; and that the improvements, to make which the consent of the Crown is applied for on the front hereof, do not now exist on the said lands, either wholly or in part

And I make this Solemn Declaration as to the matters aforesaid, according to the law in this behalf made, and subject to the punishment by law provided for any wilfully false statement in such Declaration.

Signature of Declarant _____

MADE before me at

the day of 18

(c) A Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking Affidavits, Notary Public, or Land Agent.

(c) _____

Form 64.

Crown Lands Acts.

IN pursuance of section 4 of the Crown Lands Act of 1895, I hereby, on behalf of the Crown, consent to the making on

of improvements as particularized in the Schedule attached hereto, and to the expenditure on such improvements of the approximate amounts set opposite thereto, respectively.

GIVEN under my hand this day

of 18 .

.....

Chairman of the Local Land Board

at.....

84 8720

St 3720

Schedule of Improvements.

Nature of Improvement.	Situation.	Approximate Value.

Chairman.

Form 65.

Crown Lands Acts.

Application for a Preferential Occupation License.

IN pursuance of the provisions of the Crown Land Acts,

(a) Name in full.

I (a)

being the holder of the Pastoral Lease hereunder specified, which will expire on the day of 18 ,

* Strike out any unnecessary words.

* or from which acres were withdrawn by *Gazette* Notice of the 18 , and upon which Lease all rents have been paid up, hereby apply for a Preferential Occupation License to occupy such Lease for grazing purposes, the land (b)

(b) Insert "heretofore held under," or, "so withdrawn from," as the case may be.

Attached is a receipt, No. , showing that pounds shillings and pence have been paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

PARTICULARS OF THE LEASE.

No. of Pastoral Lease

Name of Leasehold Area

Division

Area

Name of Lessee

Date of Notification of Division of the Pastoral Holding

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature of Applicant*).....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*).....

TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Form 66.

Crown Lands Acts.

Application for a Scrub Lease.

IN pursuance of the "Crown Lands Act of 1889,"

(a) Name in full.

I [a]

hereby apply for a Scrub Lease of the Crown Lands hereunder described [and notified as open to Scrub Leases on application by the *Gazette* notice of the day of 18] [b]. I have lodged with the Colonial Treasurer the sum of £ , and a receipt therefor is at the foot hereof.

(b) If the land has not been so notified the words in brackets must be struck out.

I am of the age of years.

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature of Applicant*) _____

(*Address and nearest Post Town*) _____

_____

DESCRIPTION OF THE LAND APPLIED FOR.

Parish of County of

Land District of in the

Division acres, commencing [c]

(c) Give here such a description as will admit of the ready identification of the land applied for, and if the land is already held by the applicant under Pastoral or Homestead Lease, particulars of the Lease should be given.

TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS,
SYDNEY.

RECEIVED, in connection with the above application, a deposit of pounds, and a Provisional Survey fee of pounds shillings and pence.

_____
Pro Treasurer.

The Treasury, New South Wales,

_____ 18 .

Form 67.

Crown Lands Acts.

Application for the Extension of a Scrub Lease or Lease of Inferior Lands.

IN pursuance of the provisions of the "Crown Lands Act of 1895,"

(a) Name in full.

I[a] being

(b) "Scrub Lease" or "Lease of Inferior Lands."

the holder of[b]

hereunder specified, hereby apply for an extension thereof for the term of years from the date of the expiration of the said Lease.

PARTICULARS OF THE LEASE REFERRED TO.

No.

Division

Land District

Commencement of Lease

Gazette Notification of Approval

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature of Applicant*).....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*).....

.....

TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS,

SYDNEY.

Form 68.

Crown Lands Acts.

Application for Special Lease.

(a) Name in full.

I [a]

(b) State purpose fully.

hereby apply for a Special Lease for [b]

purposes of the land hereunder described, and shown on the accompanying plan and tracing. Enclosed is a receipt showing that a deposit of £ and a survey fee of £ have been paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

I am of the age of years.

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature*) .....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*) .....

.....

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE LOCAL LAND BOARD

AT .....

DESCRIPTION.

Parish of County of

Land District, in the

(c) Here add a description such as will lead to the identification of the land.

Division, acres roods perches.

[c]

I consent to the granting of the above application.

SIGNED this day of 18 .

(*Signature of person consenting*) .....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*) .....

.....

Form 69.

Crown Lands Acts.

Notice of Claim for an Extension of a Lease of Snow Lands.

(a) Name in full. TAKE NOTICE that I (a)

being the holder of a lease of Snow Lands, No. Land

District of , hereby claim an

extension thereof for a term of years.

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature*).....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*).....

.....

TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS, SYDNEY.

St 3763

Form 70.

Crown Lands Acts.

Application for an Annual Lease.

RECEIVED by me at o'clock, this day of 18 together with the sum of pounds shillings and pence, as deposit on the above application.

Land Agent at

(a) Name in full.

I[a]

hereby apply for an Annual Lease of the lands described hereunder; and I tender herewith a deposit of £ [The said lease was on the day of 18 notified for sale by auction, [b]]

(b) These words within brackets must be struck out if the lease has not been so notified.

I am of the age of years.

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature of the Applicant*) .....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*) .....

.....

DESCRIPTION OF THE LAND APPLIED FOR:—

Parish of County of

Land District of in the

Division, acres, commencing [c]

(c) Give such description of the land applied for as will admit of a ready identification of the land.

TO THE LAND AGENT AT

Form 71.

Crown Lands Acts.

Application for a Lease in connection with an Artesian Well.

(a) Name in full.

(b) "Occupation license" or "annual lease."

I[a]

being the holder of the[b]

specified in the First Schedule on the back hereof, hereby apply (1) for permission or authority to sink a well or bore and to search for water in the place shown upon the plan herewith—(2) for the reservation, in connection with such well or bore, of the lands described in the Second Schedule on the back hereof, and for a lease thereof for a term of years.

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature*) .....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*) .....

.....

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS, SYDNEY.

RECEIVED the sum of £ in connection with the above application.

Pro Treasurer.

The Treasury, New South Wales,

18

St 3725

First Schedule.

Land District

No. of [a]

Area

Name of Holding (if occupation license)

Date of commencement of lease or license

(a) "Annual lease" or "occupation license."

Second Schedule.

Parish of County of

Land District of acres, commencing [b]

(b) Here give a description.

Form 72.

Crown Lands Acts.

Application for a Residential Lease.

RECEIVED by me this day of 18
at o'clock, together with Deposit of one pound; Survey fee of
pound shillings and pence; and a Provisional Rent of
shillings.

.....
Land Agent.

(a) Name in full.

(b) "Miner's Right" or "Mineral License."

(c) State particulars of previous Miner's Right, &c.

(d) "Gold" or "Mineral."

I[a]
being the holder of a[b] issued at
on the day of 18 , and
numbered No. being a renewal of [c]
hereby apply for a Residential Lease of the
lands hereunder described, situate in the[d] field
of proclaimed in the *Gazette*
of 18 ; and I tender herewith
a sum of pounds shillings and
pence, being a Deposit of one pound, a Survey Fee of pounds
shillings and pence;
and a Provisional Rent of shillings.

I am of the age of years.

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature of Applicant*).....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*).....

TO THE LAND AGENT .....

AT.....

DESCRIPTION OF THE LAND APPLIED FOR.

Parish of County of
Land District of
in the Division,
Commencing at a post situate[e]
and bounded thence

(e) Here give full description of the land. If unmeasured, describe it with reference to the post, and locate the post. If the land is measured, state particulars of measured portions.

Form 73.

Crown Lands Acts.

Application for Authority to Search for Mineral on a Residential Lease.

TO THE HONORABLE THE MINISTER FOR MINES.

SIR,

I hereby apply for authority to search for

within the parcel of land at demised under

residential lease to

being portion in the Parish of

in the County of

(*Signature of Applicant*) _____

(*Address*) _____

RECEIPT BY WARDEN.

RECEIVED this day of 18 ,

at the hour of and numbered in register

_____

Warden.

Form 74.

Crown Lands Acts.

Tender for[a]

(a) "Occupation License," "Pastoral Lease," "Homestead Lease," "Annual Lease," "Special Lease," or as the case may be.

(b) "An Occupation License," "a Pastoral Lease," "a Homestead Lease," or as the case may be.

(c) "Rent" or "License Fee"

(d) "Lease" or "license."

NOTIFICATION having been published in the *Government Gazette* of 18 , that it is intended to let by tender the land specified in Schedule hereto, as[b]

I hereby offer an annual[c] of pounds shillings and pence, for the said[d]

Herewith is a receipt, showing that the sum of pounds shillings and pence has been paid to the[e] at as deposit hereon.

(e) "Treasury" or "Land Agent"

SCHEDULE.

No. of Block, Portion, or Area.	Date of *Gazette* notice.	Area.	Land District, County, and Parish.	Rent or License Fee offered.	Remarks. (Further particulars, such as will lead to identification of land tendered for.)

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature of person tendering*) .....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*) .....

.....

TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS,
SYDNEY.

Form 75.

Crown Lands Acts.

Application to Remit or Refund the Value of Improvements.

(a) Name in full.

I[a] hereby apply that the value of certain improvements, on the following lands:—

Parish of County of

(b) Here give full particulars of the lands.

Land District of[b]

may be remitted or refunded to me, in pursuance of the provisions of the Crown Lands Acts. Particulars of the said improvements are specified in the Schedule on the back hereof. The said lands are now held by

of

(c) Here give full particulars of the purchase, lease, &c., and the date of sale, application, &c.

as[c]

(d) Here state fully the circumstances of the case.

My application is based on the following facts:—[d]

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature of Applicant*).....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*).....

.....

To the Under Secretary for Lands,

Sydney.

81 3723

SCHEDULE.

Nature of Improvements.	Value.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Completion.	Remarks.

St 3728

Form 76.

Crown Lands Acts.

Application by a Lessee, &c., for Compensation for Land Withdrawn from Lease, &c., and for Improvements situate on such Land.

(a) Name in full.

(b) Here state No. and kind of lease, license, &c.

(c) Name of Division.

I[a]

being the holder of[b] No.[c]

Division, Land District of

from which, by notification in the *Government Gazette* of the day of , 18 , the lands hereunder described have been withdrawn, hereby apply for compensation for the unexpired term of the[d] of such lands, and also for certain improvements thereon, particulars of which are set forth in the Schedule on the back hereof.

(d) Lease or license.

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature of Applicant*).....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*).....

.....

TO THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

DESCRIPTION OF LANDS WITHDRAWN:—

Parish of County of

Land District of in the

Division

Portion No. containing acres roods

and perches.[e]

(e) If not measured land, give such a description as may lead to its ready identification. If measured, give particulars of all measured portions.

Schedule of Improvements on Land withdrawn.

St 6710

Nature of Improvement.	Date of Completion.	Value at date of withdrawal.	Remarks.

Form 77.

Crown Lands Acts.

Application by the Owner to Surrender Land in Exchange for Crown Land.

St 3864

RECEIVED a deposit of £10 and a provisional survey fee of

pounds shillings and pence.

pro Treasurer.

THE TREASURY, SYDNEY.

IN accordance with provisions of Section 47 of the Crown Lands Act of 1895, I [a]

being [b] [the holder of] or [c] [entitled to call for] a grant of the lands specified on the back hereof, or [d] [the holder of lands specified on the back hereof, in respect of which the only unfulfilled condition is that of payment of balance of purchase money] within [e]

Holding, No. in the [f] Division, hereby apply to surrender the same in exchange for the Crown Lands described on the back hereof; particulars of the improvements on the respective areas are set forth in the Schedules appended.

(a) Name in full.

(b) (c) (d) Strike out according to circumstances.

(e) Name of Holding (if any).

(f) Name of Division.

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature of Applicant*).....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*).....

.....

THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Particulars of Lands to be surrendered and of the improvements thereon.

Land District of ..... County of .....

Parish.	Portion No.	Area.	Nature of Alienation.*	Nature of Improvements.	Value of Improvements.

* Should the portion be held under grant, write "Freehold," but if under Conditional Purchase, and applicant intends completing its purchase and obtaining a grant of other land in exchange, write "Conditional Purchase to be completed." If it is intended not to complete the purchase write "land to be held under Conditional Purchase derived in exchange."

Particulars of Crown Lands applied for in exchange and of the improvements thereon.

Land District of ..... County of .....

Parish.	Portion No.	Area.	Nature of Improvements.	Date of completion.	Value of Improvements.

Form 78.

Crown Lands Acts.

TRANSFER OF CONDITIONAL PURCHASE.

(a) Name in full.
(b) Residence.
(c) Occupation or designation.

I, (a)
of (b) (c)
being the lawful owner of the Conditional Purchase of acres roods perches, taken up by at the Land Office at on the day of 18 , and situated in the county of parish of (d) (together with the Additional Conditional Purchases made in virtue thereof and particularised herein: That is to say:—) (e)

(d) The words in brackets to be scored out when not required.
(e) Here particularise each additional Conditional Purchase, giving area, date, county, and parish.

in consideration of the sum of
paid by (f) of (b)
(c) the receipt whereof I hereby acknowledge, do hereby transfer to the (said) (g)
all my estate and interest, whether at law or in equity, in all the conditionally purchased land hereinbefore particularised, and in all the Conditional Leases and rights of Conditional Lease (if any) held or applied for in virtue of such conditionally purchased land: That is to say:— (h)

(f) Name of transferee in full.
(g) Christian names and surname in full of transferee.
(h) Here particularise each Conditional Lease, giving No. and area.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name at the day of , in the year one thousand eight hundred and

Signed in my presence (i) .....

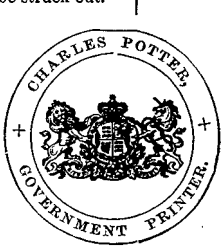
Signature of Transferor.

I accept this transfer (and declare that (j)) (k)

Signed in my presence (i) .....

Signature of Transferee.

(i) See Regulation on back hereof.
(j) "I am above the age of 21 years," or if above 16 and under 21 years, insert, "I was born on the day of 18 ."
(k) If no Conditional Lease or right of Conditional Lease is affected by the transfer, the words in the brackets may be struck out.



I have duly registered the within Transfer in the Records of this Office, and the sum of £ has been paid to me, being 7s. 6d. for Registration and for Stamp Duty.

Land Agent.

Land Office at

18 .

RECEIVED into the Office of the Registrar General, at Sydney, this day of , A.D. 18 , at o'clock in the noon, from of Sydney, a copy of the within Transfer, verified by of and numbered Book.

Registrar General.

EXTRACTS FROM REGULATIONS AS TO TRANSFERS.

Transfers of conditional purchases, and of conditional leases and rights of conditional lease held in virtue thereof, shall be made in Form 78. The said form and a copy on parchment for registration may be obtained at each Land Office on payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

All certificates of confirmation or conformity which have been ordered to be issued to the transferor shall, at the time of making the transfer, be handed by him to the transferee; and such certificates shall not pass by delivery otherwise than by delivery to a person taking by a duly executed transfer or by operation of law.

Every transfer shall be signed by the transferor and transferee, and such signature shall, except as in the next regulation provided, be attested by a barrister, attorney, notary public, Justice of the Peace, Commissioner for Affidavits, or Land Agent.

If the transferor or transferee is a marksman, his signature shall be attested by a barrister, attorney, notary public, or Justice of the Peace, who shall endorse on the transfer a certificate that the same was previously read over and explained to such marksman, and that he acknowledged and appeared fully to understand the effect thereof. If such certificate is given by an attorney, in his capacity of attorney, Justice of the peace, or notary Public, a further certificate shall be attached to the effect that the witness was not employed to prepare the transfer.

Transfers of conditional purchases, and of conditional, homestead, residential, or annual leases shall be lodged with the Land Agent. Transfers of occupation licenses and of all leases, other than as aforesaid, shall be lodged with the Under Secretary.

When any transfer is duly lodged with the Land Agent, he shall record the same, and forthwith forward the said transfer and copy, if any, to the Under Secretary for Lands in Sydney, and, if the transfer refers to any conditional purchase applied for after January 1st, 1885, shall notify the same to the Board.

When any transfer is lodged, any required certificate or declaration shall also be lodged therewith. With any transfer of a conditional purchase a copy thereof for registration, and a sum of 7s. 6d. to cover the cost of registering the same in the General Office for the Registration of Deeds shall also be lodged. The stamp duty shall also be paid to the Land Agent at the same time.

Where a transfer is made by a married woman, who is not empowered to transfer as if she were a *femme sole*, her husband's consent must appear on the transfer, and the certificate of acknowledgment required by the Registration of Deeds Act (7 Vic. No. 16), section 16, and set forth in the Schedule thereto, shall be furnished, and the fee of 10s. shall be paid to the Land Agent at the time of lodgment of transfer.

In any case of transfer (whether of a purchase, lease, or license) by any person who is not the registered holder thereof, a certificate from the Crown Solicitor that he is entitled to transfer the land shall be lodged with the transfer.

No transfer shall be registered or recognised if any rent, payment, or other dues to the Crown are in arrear, or unless executed and lodged in manner hereinbefore provided, and appearing to be otherwise unobjectionable. Any such lodgment of a transfer as aforesaid shall be a sufficient notification thereof within the meaning of section 117 of the Act of 1884.

The Minister may refer any transfer back to the Land Agent or to the parties for the purpose of having the same corrected or amended, and may refuse to admit any transfer to registration unless satisfied by statutory declaration or otherwise of any facts in connection therewith or on which the validity of the same may appear to depend.

Any person who is entitled to hold a conditional purchase or conditional or homestead lease as the representative of a purchaser or lessee who has died or been declared a lunatic, or become an insane patient, may procure himself to be registered as the holder thereof whether in a representative capacity or otherwise by forwarding an application to the Under Secretary, accompanied by the certificate from the Crown Solicitor that he is entitled to be so registered.

Form 79.

Crown Lands Acts.

Transfer of Lease or Occupation License.

IN consideration of the sum of

which I hereby acknowledge to have received, I[a]

(a) Name in full.

of [b]

(b) Residence and occupation, or designation.

hereby transfer and assign to

of [b]

all my right, title, and interest in and to the[c]

(c) Lease or License.

from the Crown, known as[d]

(d) Description and particulars of holding transferred.

No.

in the Parish of County of

Land District of

and containing acres roods perches.

SIGNED this day of

18 .

(*Signature of Transferor*) .....

Witness to Signature of Transferor. } (e) .....

(e) A Justice of the Peace, &c.

I accept this transfer and declare that[f]

(f) Insert "I am above the age of 21 years," or if above 16 and under 21 years, "I was born on the day of 18 ."

(*Signature of Transferee*) .....

Witness to Signature of Transferee. } (e) .....

THE sum of £ , being £ for Transfer Fee and Stamp Duty, has been duly paid hereon.

.....

Date ..... 18 .

NOTE:—Transfers of Homestead, Residential, and Annual Leases shall be lodged with the Land Agent. Transfers of all other Leases, and of Occupation Licenses, shall be lodged with the Under Secretary for Lands.

St 3648

Form 80.

Crown Lands Acts.

Transfer, by way of Mortgage, of Homestead Lease before Expiration of the Prescribed Term of Residence.

(a) Name in full.

(b) Residence and occupation or designation.

(c) Residence and occupation or designation.

I[a]

of[b]

hereby transfer, by way of mortgage,

to

of [c]

all my right, title, and interest in and to the Homestead Lease from the Crown, known as No. in the Land District of

Parish of

County of and containing acres

roods perches, to secure the repayment—

(1) of the sum of pounds

shillings and pence; or

(2) of all sums of money advanced to and owing by me to the said Company,

and such further or other sums of money as may be hereafter advanced or lent by the said Company to me, the said or my assigns.

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature of Transferor*).....

Witness to Signature of Transferor—

.....

(*A Justice of the Peace, &c.*)

(d) The words in brackets are to be struck out if the transferee is a Corporation.

I accept this transfer [and declare that I am above the age of 21 years].[d]

(*Signature of Transferee*).....

Witness to signature of Transferee—

.....

(*A Justice of the Peace, &c.*)

TO THE LAND AGENT

AT.....

The sum of for transfer fee has been paid hereon this day of 18

.....

Land Agent.

Form 81.

Crown Lands Acts.

Transfer of Mortgage of Homestead Lease before Expiration of the Prescribed Term of Residence.

(a) Name in full.

(b) Residence and occupation or designation.

I[a]

of[b]

being the transferee, by way of mortgage, of the Homestead Lease from the Crown known as No. in the Land District of

Parish of

County of and containing acres

roods perches, do hereby transfer

to

(c) Residence and occupation or designation.

of[c]

all my right, title, and interest as such mortgagee as aforesaid, in and to the said Homestead Lease.

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature of Transferor*).....

Witness to signature of Transferor—

.....

(*A Justice of the Peace, &c.*)

I accept this transfer [and declare that I am above the age of 21 years].[d]

(d) The words in brackets are to be struck out if the transferee is a Corporation.

(*Signature of Transferee*).....

Witness to signature of Transferee—

.....

(*A Justice of the Peace, &c.*)

TO THE LAND AGENT

AT.....

The sum of £ for transfer fee has been paid hereon this day of 18

.....

Land Agent.

Form 82.

Crown Lands Acts.

Application for Permission to Ringbark.

St 3752

RECEIVED by me this day of 18

together with the sum of pounds.

Land Agent.

(a) Name in full.

(b) Residence.

(c) State the kind of holding, giving all particulars.

I [a]

of [b] hereby apply

for permission to ringbark trees on acres of land, held by

me as [c]

and I desire to have months from the granting of the permit by the Local Land Board to complete such ringbarking.

I annex a sketch, showing the land on which I desire to ringbark, and a full description is set out at the foot hereof. I herewith tender the sum of £ , to be appropriated in accordance with the Regulations under the Crown Lands Acts.

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature of Applicant*) _____

(*Address and nearest Post Town*) _____

_____

DESCRIPTION OF THE LAND CONTAINING THE TREES TO BE RINGBARKED.

Parish of County of

Land District of in the

Division, acres, commencing [d]

(d) Here give such a description as will admit of a ready identification of the land.

TO THE LAND AGENT

AT _____

Form 83.

Crown Lands Acts.

Permit to Ringbark.

SUBJECT to the conditions hereunder specified, and the Regulations under the Crown Lands Acts, permission is hereby granted to

of to ringbark

trees upon acres of Crown Lands now held by the said as

a[a]

(a) State how the land is held.

This permit shall remain in force for months from the date thereof, and no longer.

DESCRIPTION OF TREES PERMITTED TO BE RINGBARKED, AND ANY SPECIAL CONDITIONS IMPOSED.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LAND CONTAINING THE TREES TO BE RINGBARKED.

Parish of County of

Land District of in the

Division, acres.

GIVEN under my Hand on the

day of 18 .

Chairman of the Local Land Board

at

Form 84.

Crown Lands Acts.

Application for Permit to Remove Mineral.

(a) Name in full

I,[a] being

the owner of that piece or parcel of land being portion No.

in the Parish of County of

containing acres roods perches, more or

less, hereby apply for permission to dig, mine for, win, and remove

(b) State the kind of mineral to be removed.

any [b]

that may be found in such land. I make this application in terms of and subject to the conditions prescribed in the Regulations made under the provisions of the Crown Lands Acts; and I agree to accept such Permit, subject to, and to be bound by the conditions set forth in such Regulations, and such other conditions as the Governor may impose.

(*Signature*).....

(*Address*).....

(*Date*) .....18 .

Witness—

.....

THE HONORABLE THE SECRETARY FOR MINES,

SYDNEY.

St 3741

Form 85.

Crown Lands Acts.

Mining Permit.

(a) Name and address, &c., of Applicant.

WHEREAS (a)

of , in the Colony of New South Wales, is the owner in fee simple in possession of the parcel of land set out and described in Schedule A on the back hereof, and the Deed of Grant by which the said land was alienated by the Crown contains a reservation of all (b) in the said land: AND WHEREAS the said hath made application to the Secretary for Mines, in the said Colony, in the form given in the Regulations under the Crown Lands Acts for leave to dig, mine for, win, and remove all in the said lands, and the said Secretary for Mines after inquiry has recommended that such application shall be granted, subject to the conditions set out in Section 327 of the said Regulations, to the special conditions set out in Schedule B on the back hereof, and to the payment of the royalty in manner provided in Section 327 of the said Regulations: Now, I, the Governor of the said Colony, with the advice of the Executive Council, DO hereby, in pursuance of the power and authority vested in me by and under the said Act, GRANT to the said full and absolute permission and authority for (c) own use and benefit, to dig, mine for, win and remove all found in the said land, SUBJECT NEVERTHELESS to the conditions and provisions particularly mentioned and contained in Section 327 of the said Regulations, to the special conditions set out in Schedule B on the back hereof, and to the due payment of a royalty upon all raised or taken out of the said land at the rate mentioned in Subsection 3 of Section 327 of the said Regulations, at the times and in manner mentioned in Section 327 of the said Regulations, Section 327 of the said Regulations being taken and considered as incorporated in this Permit, in like manner as if the same had been written herein. AND in respect of the special conditions set out in Schedule B, it is also hereby declared that upon the breach or non-observance of any one or more of same, the Governor for the time

(b) Set out Reservation.

(c) His, her, or their.

being of the said Colony may suspend for a time, or absolutely cancel, this Permit, in like manner as same may be suspended or cancelled under Sub-section 6 of Section 327 of the said Regulations for breach of any of the conditions therein mentioned.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

Governor.

SCHEDULE A.
(SCHEDULE OF LAND.)

SCHEDULE B.
(SPECIAL CONDITIONS.)

Form 86.

Crown Lands Acts.

Claim in respect of Fencing.

(a) Name in full.

(b) "Entitled to a contribution towards the cost of erecting," or "maintaining," or "erecting and maintaining," as the case may be, or "interested in a dispute or question as to the erection, completion, or repair of," as the case may be.

(c) Here give particulars of the holding.

I,[a]

being[b]

the fence shown on the diagram on the back hereof, and running beside the boundary of my holding[c]

hereby request that the Local Land Board will proceed in the premises according to law. The names and addresses of the parties other than myself concerned therein are given in the Schedule on the back hereof. The[d] has arisen under the following circumstances:—[e]

(d) "Claim to contribution" or "dispute," or "question."

(e) Here give particulars of the case.

SIGNED this day of 18

(*Signature*) .....

(*Address and nearest Post Town*) .....

.....

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE LOCAL LAND BOARD

AT .....

SCHEDULE.

St 3874

Name of Party.	Address and nearest Post Town.

DIAGRAM:—

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 3rd June, 1895.

IT is hereby notified, for public information, that Crown Land Agents will be required to attend their Land Offices on the days hereunder mentioned, for the purposes of receiving the applications specified :—

Homestead Selections	Thursday.
Conditional Purchases and Conditional Leases	Thursday.
Grants after Auction Sales	Any business day not being a Thursday.
Improvement Purchases on Gold-fields ...	Any business day.
Volunteer Order Selection	Any business day not being a Thursday.
Settlement Leases	Thursday.
Homestead Leases	Wednesday.
Annual Leases	Any business day not being a Thursday.

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

Sydney : Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1895

[3s. 9d.]

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS ACTS.

(SUBSTITUTION OF FORMS NOS. 43, 44, 45, AND 48 FOR THOSE AT PRESENT IN FORCE BEARING THE SAME NUMBERS)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 48 Vic. No. 18 and 53 Vic. No. 21.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 24th July, 1894.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following amended Forms, Nos. 43, 44, 45, and 48, being substituted for those at present in force bearing the same numbers under the Crown Lands Acts.

[Ms. Ls. 94-4,115]

HENRY COPELAND.

Form 43.

Crown Lands Acts: Regulation No. 133.

Application for an Annual Lease.

I [*name in full*] hereby apply for an Annual Lease of the lands described hereunder; and I tender herewith a deposit of £ . (The said lease was on the day of 18 , notified for sale by auction.) [*These words within brackets must be struck out if the lease has not been so notified.*]

I am of the age of years.

Signed this day of 18

(*Signature of the Applicant.*)

(*Address and nearest Post Town.*)

DESCRIPTION of the Land applied for.

Division, Land District of , county of , parish of , acres, commencing [*give such description of the land applied for as will admit of a ready identification of the land*].

To the Land Agent at

Received the sum of £ , as deposit on the above application.

Land Agent.

18 .

Form 44.

Crown Lands Acts: Regulation No. 139.

Application for a Scrub Lease.

IN pursuance of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, and the Regulations made thereunder, I [*name in full*] hereby apply for a Scrub Lease of the Crown Lands hereunder described (and notified as open to Scrub Leases on application by the Gazette notice of the day of 18). [*If the land has not been so notified the words in brackets must be struck out.*] I have lodged with the Colonial Treasurer the sum of £ , and a receipt therefor is at the foot hereof.

I am of the age of years.

Signed this day of 18 .

(*Signature of Applicant.*)
(*Address and nearest Post Town.*)

DESCRIPTION of the Land applied for.

Division, Land District of , county of , parish of , acres, commencing [*give here such a description as will admit of the ready identification of the land applied for, and if the land is already held by the applicant under Pastoral or Homestead Lease, particulars of the Lease should be given*].

To the Under Secretary for Lands.

Received, in connection with the above application, a deposit of pounds, and a provisional survey fee of pounds shillings and pence.

Pro Treasurer.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
18 .

Form 45.

Crown Lands Acts: Regulation No. 150.

Application for Special Lease.

I [*name in full*] hereby apply for a special lease for [*state purpose fully*] purposes of the land hereunder described, and shown on the accompanying plan and tracing, and I offer to pay an annual rental thereof of pounds shillings and pence. Enclosed is a receipt showing that a deposit of £5 and a survey fee of £ have been paid to the Colonial Treasurer.

I am of the age of years.

Signed this day of , 18 .

(*Signature.*)

(*Address and nearest Post Town.*)

To the Chairman of the Local Land Board at

DESCRIPTION.

Land District of , county of , parish of , acres roods perches. [*Here add a description such as will lead to the identification of the land.*]

I consent to the granting of the above application.

Signed this day of , 18 .

(*Signature of person consenting.*)

(*Address and nearest Post Town.*)

Form 48.

Crown Lands Acts: Regulation No. 161.

Application for a Residential Lease.

I [*name in full*], being the holder of a [*Miner's Right* or *Mineral License*], issued at on the day of 18 , and numbered No. , being a renewal of [*state particulars of previous Miner's Right, &c.*], hereby apply for a Residential Lease of the lands hereunder described, situate in the [*Gold* or *Mineral*] field of , proclaimed in the Gazette of 18 ; and I tender herewith a sum of pounds shillings and pence, being a deposit of one pound, a survey fee of pounds shillings and pence; and a provisional rent of shillings.

I am of the age of years.

Signed this day of , 18 .

(*Signature of Applicant.*)

(*Address and nearest Post Town.*)

To the Land Agent at

DESCRIPTION of the land applied for.

Land District of , county of , parish of [*here give full description of the land. If unmeasured, describe it with reference to the post, and locate the post. If the land is measured, state particulars of measured portions*], commencing at a post situate and bounded thence

---

Received by me, this day of 18 , at o'clock, together with deposit of one pound, survey fee of pound shillings and pence, and a provisional rent of shillings.

Land Agent.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1894.

[3*d*.]

1894–5.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS ACTS.

(NOTIFICATION OF SUBSTITUTION OF AMENDED FORMS NOS. 73 AND 74.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 48 Vic. No. 18, and 53 Vic. No. 21.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 22nd February, 1895.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following amended Forms, Nos. 73 and 74, being substituted for those at present in force bearing the same numbers under the Crown Lands Acts.

[Ml. 95–2,385]

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

Form 73.

Crown Lands Acts: Regulations 273 and 274.

Declaration to accompany a transfer by way of Mortgage of a Lease.

I [*mortgagee's name in full*], of [*residence and occupation*], do hereby solemnly declare and affirm that the transfer of [*lease or license* known as [*description of holding transferred*], No. , in the District of , by to me or to the said Company is by way of bonâ fide mortgage only, and is taken for the purpose of securing the repayment of—(1) the sum of pounds shillings and pence and such further or other sums of money as may be hereafter advanced or lent by the said or his assigns to me or my assigns, of which pounds shillings and pence have already been advanced to the said (or 2) all such sum or sums of money as are now or may hereafter be advanced by the said Company to the said or his assigns (in respect of which advances there is now, or there was on the day of now last past, due and owing by the said to the said Company the sum of pounds shillings and pence) and for no other purpose whatsoever. And I also hereby solemnly declare and affirm that I [*if no other leases or licenses are held, insert the words "do not" "or the said Company." If otherwise, leave blank*] hold [*if no other leases or licenses are held, insert the word "any." If otherwise, state the number*] other [*state class of lease or license held. If not held, insert "lease" or "license"*] by way of mortgage or security. And I make this solemn declaration as to the several matters aforesaid, according to the law in this behalf made, and subject to the punishment by law provided for any wilfully false statement in any such declaration.

(*Signature of Declarant.*)

Made before me at , this day of 189 .

[*Must be attested by a Magistrate, Commissioner of the Supreme Court for taking Affidavits, Notary Public, or Land Agent.*]

Form 74.

Crown Lands Acts: Regulation 273.

Transfer, by way of Mortgage, of Homestead Lease before expiration of the prescribed term of residence.

I [*name in full*], of [*residence and occupation or designation*], hereby transfer, by way of mortgage, to , of [*residence and occupation or designation*], all my right, title, and interest in and to the Homestead Lease from the Crown, known as No. in the Land District of , county of , parish of , and containing acres roods perches, to secure the repayment—(1) of the sum of pounds shillings and pence; or (2) of all sums of money advanced to and owing by me to the said Company, and such further or other sums of money as may be hereafter advanced or lent by the said Company to me, the said , or my assigns.

Signed this day of , 189 .

(*Signature of Transferor.*)

Witness to Signature of Transferor—

(*A Justice of the Peace, &c.*)

I accept this transfer [and declare that I am above the age of 21 years]. [*The words in brackets are to be struck out if the transferee is a corporation.*]

(*Signature of Transferee.*)

Witness to Signature of Transferee—

(*A Justice of the Peace, &c.*)

The sum of £ for transfer fee has been duly paid hereon.

NOTE.—This transfer is to be lodged with the Land Agent.

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS ACTS.

(SUBSTITUTION OF REGULATION NO. 178 FOR THAT AT PRESENT IN FORCE BEARING THE SAME NUMBER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 48 Vic. No. 18 and 53 Vic. No. 21.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 7 August, 1894.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following new Regulation, No. 178, being substituted for that at present in force bearing the same number under the Crown Lands Acts.

[Ml. 94–7,167]

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

178. Whenever it is necessary for the purposes of the existing Acts that any rent or fee be appraised, and no time is fixed or indicated by these Regulations for the appraisement thereof, the Minister may direct the Board to appraise the same.

1894.
(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS ACTS.

(SUBSTITUTION OF REGULATIONS NOS. 105 AND 106, FOR THOSE AT PRESENT IN FORCE BEARING THE SAME NUMBERS.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Acts 48 Vic. No. 18 and 53 Vic. No. 21.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 8 June, 1894.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following Regulations Nos. 105 and 106 being substituted for those at present in force bearing the same numbers under the Crown Lands Acts.

[Ml. 94–4,949.] HENRY COPELAND.

105. Every application to withdraw an application for extension as aforesaid shall be made on Form 34, and shall be sent by registered letter or delivered to the Under Secretary within thirty days after publication in the *Government Gazette* of a notification of the final decision on the application for extension. Such publication shall not be made in the *Gazette* until after any appeal or reference which may have been made to the Land Appeal Court shall have been dealt with.

106. Every application for an occupation license of lands of which the applicant's pastoral lease is about to expire shall be in Form 35, and shall be sent by registered letter or delivered to the Under Secretary, together with a provisional license fee at the rate required by section 33 of the Act of 1889, if in the Eastern Division, or if in the Central Division, at the same rate per section of 640 acres of the estimated area as may be payable for the area originally resumed, if the applicant shall occupy the same, but if not, then at the rate of £2 per section, calculated from the date of expiration of the pastoral lease to the 31st December of the same year.

If the lessee has not applied for an extension of the pastoral lease, the application for an occupation license as aforesaid shall be lodged not less than six months before the expiration of the lease.

If an extension of the lease has been applied for, a notification shall (after any appeal or reference which may have been made to the Land Appeal Court has been dealt with) be published in the *Gazette* of the final decision on the application for extension; and if such application shall be refused, the application for an occupation license shall be sent by registered letter or delivered to the Under Secretary (with the required license fee) within sixty days after such notification, or if the application for an extension shall be withdrawn, the application for an occupation license shall be sent or delivered within sixty days after the date of notice of withdrawal.

1894–5.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS ACT.

(NOTIFICATION OF SUBSTITUTION OF AMENDED REGULATION, No. 15.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 48 Vic. No. 18 and 53 Vic. No. 21.

NOTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTITUTION OF AMENDED REGULATION, No. 15, FOR THAT AT PRESENT IN FORCE BEARING THE SAME NUMBER UNDER THE CROWN LANDS ACTS.

Department of Lands, Sydney, 22 February, 1895.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following amended Regulation, No. 15, being substituted for that at present in force bearing the same number under the Crown Lands Acts.

[Ml. 95–2,384] J. H. CARRUTHERS.

15. The Land Offices shall be open to the public for the transaction of business between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., and 1·45 and 4 p.m. on each of the business days of the week except Saturday, when the offices shall close at noon. The above hours shall be determined by "The Standard Time Act of 1894," 58 Vic. No. 11, and are hereinafter referred to as the office hours. The "Land Office day" shall be such as may be notified in the *Gazette* as the day upon which Land Agents shall attend at their Land Offices for the purpose of receiving applications for the sale or lease of Crown Lands. The offices shall be closed on all public holidays. The Land Agent shall on all occasions during office hours afford information and assistance to the public free of charge.

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS ACTS, 1884-9.

(REGULATIONS FOR CUTTING TIMBER UNDER.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 *April*, 1895.

Department of Mines and Agriculture,
Sydney, 22nd March, 1895.

TIMBER AND QUARRY REGULATIONS.

THE following Regulations for the issue of licenses and permits to cut timber, and for other purposes having been made by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, under the "Crown Lands Act of 1884," and the "Crown Lands Act of 1889," respectively, are published in accordance with the requirements of the above-cited Acts.

These Regulations are in lieu of the existing Timber, State Forest, and Quarry Regulations, which said Regulations are repealed, but without prejudice to any existing licenses or permits.

[95–4,095]

SYDNEY SMITH.

REGULATIONS FOR CUTTING TIMBER ON CERTAIN CROWN LANDS.

1. Fuel, wood-cutters', and cedar licenses to cut and remove timber from Crown Lands may be obtained on application to a Land Agent, Clerk of Petty Sessions, or other person duly authorised by the Minister in that behalf.

2. The fee for a license authorising the holder to cut and remove any kind of timber (not exempted under Regulations Nos. 5 and 31) for fuel only, except cedar, beech, blackwood, Moreton Bay pine, silky oak, rosewood, red and black bean, and coachwood, shall be 20s. per annum, 5s. per quarter, or 2s. 6d. per month.

3. The fee for a wood-cutters' license to authorise the holder to cut and remove any kind of timber (not exempted by Regulations 5 and 31) except cedar, beech, blackwood, Moreton Bay pine, silky oak, rosewood, red and black bean, and coachwood, shall be £3 per annum, or 15s. per quarter, or 5s. per month.

4. The fee for a cedar license to authorise the holder to cut and remove cedar, beech, blackwood, Moreton Bay pine, silky oak, rosewood, red and black bean, and coachwood, as well as other timber not exempted by Regulation 31 shall be £6 per annum, or 10s. per month. No tree of the species named herein shall be felled of a less girth than that specified in Regulation No. 14, without special authority in writing from the Forester of the district.

5. Such licenses shall only be available for the districts named thereon; they shall be subject to the conditions of the General Regulations applying to timber licenses and permits as set forth in No. 23 and following Regulations; and they shall not authorise the licensee to cut or remove any timber or description of timber or trees, the cutting of which may be prohibited by notice in the Gazette, or to cut or remove timber or trees on any of the lands hereinafter described, viz.:—State forests, timber reserves, reserves for public recreation, or for sites for towns or villages, or permanently dedicated for any public purpose, lands within 1½ chains of any navigable river, or held under conditional lease, or special lease, or measured for sale, or within an enclosure of less than 200 acres, or within half a mile of a head station. The holder of a conditional lease may, subject to the above Regulations, cut and remove timber from his leased land, if not within a state forest or timber reserve, or the holder of a license under these Regulations may, with the consent of the lessee cut and remove timber from any such conditional lease.

TIMBER RESERVES.

6. For the purposes of these Regulations, reserves for the preservation of timber supply may be classed as A, B, or C, by notification in the Gazette: Provided that until otherwise classed, reserves notified under the 39th section of the "Lands Acts Amendment Act of 1875" shall be held to be of Class C, and all other timber reserves of Class A. And further, provided the classification of any reserve may be altered from time to time, as may be deemed expedient.

7. In cases where it may be deemed necessary to alter the classification or close a timber reserve or portion thereof against timber-cutting, the Minister may demand the surrender of any license or permit authorising timber-cutting upon such land, and may authorise the refund of any fee paid in advance not exceeding an amount proportionate to the unexpired term of such right or license, or the permit or license may be transferred, on endorsement by the Forester in charge, to another reserve or to a portion of a reserve of the same class as that for which the permit or license was issued.

Regulations for cutting timber on timber reserves, Class A or B.

8. Lists showing the timber reserves, or portions of them, open to the operations of timber-cutters' licenses under Class A or Class B respectively, at a fixed fee, and without royalty, shall be exhibited at the Lands Office of the district in which such reserves are situated.

9. Timber-cutters' licenses, Class A, at a fee of £6 per annum, or 10s. for each month, and Class B licenses at £9 per annum, or 15s. for each month, may be obtained on application to the Land Agent of the district, to the Forest Department, Sydney, or to such other place as the Minister may appoint. Such licenses shall authorise the holder to enter upon any

timber reserve named thereon, to cut and remove trees above the minimum girth as specified in No. 14 of these Regulations, and not specially exempted from operation of such licenses or permits by notice in the Gazette or otherwise, and they shall be subject to the conditions of the General Regulations applying to timber licenses and permits as set forth in No. 23 and following Regulations.

Regulations for cutting timber under general saw-mill permits on timber reserves, Class C.

10. General permits, at a fee of £6 per annum, or 10s. per month, authorising the holder to employ a specified number of men may be obtained upon application to the Forest Department, Sydney. Such application may be forwarded through the Forester of the district, or, if there be no such Forester, through the Crown Lands Bailiff. Such permits will only be available for the reserves named thereon, and they may be restricted to a specified portion of a reserve, or to trees of a specified species. They shall be subject to Regulation No. 14, as to minimum girth of trees to be felled, and to the general conditions of the Regulations applying to timber licenses and permits as set forth in No. 23 and following Regulations.

11. Timber felled under general saw-mill permits shall, unless otherwise expressly ordered by the Minister, be subject to a royalty of not less than 3d. or more than 3s. per 100 superficial feet as may be decided by the Minister: Provided that when trees are suitable for splitting only the royalty may be charged at not less than 1s. 6d. per 100 cubic feet.

Payment of Royalty.

12. Returns of royalty due during each month shall, within seven days after the end of the month, be forwarded by the licensee to the Forester or other officer in charge, for verification; and the licensee, upon verification thereof, shall pay the amount due to the Forester within fourteen days, or within such extended time as may be allowed by the Minister; and no alleged inaccuracy shall be held an excuse for delaying such payment beyond the prescribed period, but any proved inaccuracy shall be taken into consideration in any subsequent account or a refund may be made of any approved overcharge Timber shall not be removed from a reserve until the royalty be paid, unless it be removed to an authorise depôt.

13. Upon approval of the Minister, timber subjected to royalty may be removed to and stored for a specified time in an authorised depôt, provided it be marked with a distinctive brand registered with the Forester; and, further, provided that such timber shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Forester or other authorised officer, who shall have power to seize such timber should it be removed, or to detain it should he have reason to suspect that there is intention to remove it from such depôt before payment of royalty, or should any breach of the Regulations with respect to such timber be committed by the licensee.

Minimum girth of trees.

14. No trees within a timber reserve or on lands exempted under Regulations 5 and 31 unless permitted by special conditions of the license or by written authority of the Forester in charge, shall be felled of a less girth than that prescribed hereunder, but the Minister may at any time cancel any such written authority, or may alter the minimum girth at which any particular kind of timber may be felled.

The prescribed girth shall be as set forth hereunder, measured at a height of 5 feet from the ground, excepting ironbark, which shall be measured at 2 feet from the ground:—

TIMBERS.

Botanical name.	Local name.	Girth. ft.	in
Araucaria Cunninghamii	Hoop or Moreton Bay pine	7	6
Angophoras	Apple trees	4	6
Acacia penninervis	Hickory	3	0
Acacia harpophylla	Brigalow	3	0
Acacia pendula	Myall	3	0
Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	4	6
Ackama Muelleri	Corkwood	4	6
Alphitonia excelsa	Red ash	3	0
Banksia integrifolia	Honeysuckle	3	0
Casuarina Cunninghamiana	River oak	3	0
Casuarina glauca	Swamp oak	3	0
Casuarina suberosa	Black oak	3	0
Casuarina torulosa	Forest oak	3	0
Cedrela australis	Red cedar	9	0
Castanospermum australe	Black bean	7	6
Ceratopetalum apetalum	Coachwood	3	0
Dysoxylon Fraserianum	Rosewood	7	0
Dysoxylon Muelleri	Red bean	7	6
Doryphora sassafras	Sassafras	5	0
Eucalyptus pilularis	Blackbutt	7	6
Eucalyptus microcorys	Tallowwood	7	6
Eucalyptus rostrata	Red or flooded gum	7	6
Eucalyptus paniculata, &c.	*Ironbark of various species	7	6
Eucalyptus saligna	Gray or blue gum	7	0
Eucalyptus amygdalina	Messmate	7	0
Eucalyptus Sieberiana (virgata)	Mountain ash	7	0
Eucalyptus longifolia	Woolybutt, redwood, peppermint	7	0
Eucalyptus robusta	Swamp Mahogany	7	0
Eucalyptus eugenioides, macrorrhyncha, capitellata	*Stringybark	6	0
Eucalyptus mellio lora	Yellow box	4	6
Eucalyptus maculata	Spotted gum	7	0
Eucalyptus hemiphloia	Box, white box, gray box	6	0
Eucalyptus polyanthemos	Red box	6	0
Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	7	0
Eucalyptus corymbosa	Bloodwood	6	0
Eucalyptus globulus	Eurabbie	6	0
Eucalyptus goniocalyx	Mountain gum	6	0
Eucalyptus punctata	Gray gum	6	0
Eucalyptus resinifera	Forest & red mahogany	6	0
Eucalyptus acmenioides	White mahogany	6	0
Elæocarpus obovatus	Pigeon-berry ash	4	0
Elæocarpus cyaneus	Native olive	3	0
Elæocarpus holopetalus	Blue-berry ash	4	0
Elæocarpus grandis	Blue fig	4	6
Echinocarpus australis	Maiden's blush	3	0
Endiandra Sieberi (and others)	Corkwood	3	0
Frenela Endlicheri	Black or red pine	3	0
Frenela Robusta	White pine	3	0
Fagus Moorei	Negro-head beech	7	0
Flindersia australis	Cudgerie or flindosa	6	0
Flindersia Schottiana	Stavewood	4	6
Flindersia Bennettiana	Bogum bogum	4	6
Gmelina Leichhardtii	White beech	7	0
Grevillea robusta	Silky oak	6	0
Harpullia pendula	Tulip	3	0
Owenia cepiodora	Onionwood	7	6
Orites excelsa	Silky oak	3	0
Podocarpus elata	Brown pine	3	0
Rhus rhodanthema	Yellow cedar	4	6
Syncarpia laurifolia	Turpentine	7	0
Schizmeria ovata	Blue beech	7	0
Stenocarpus salignus	Beefwood	3	0
Tristania conferta	Brush or white box	7	0
Tristania laurina	Water gum	3	0

* West of Great Dividing Range, 4½ feet for Ironbark and 4 feet for stringy bark.

Trees not named in this list may be cut at the minimum girth that may be endorsed on the license, or as specified in writing by the Forester in charge.

MISCELLANEOUS LICENSES AND PERMITS.

Timber for Piles, Mining Props, &c.

15. The Minister may grant to the holder of a permit or license permission to cut a specified number of piles or props, or to cut down and remove a specified number of trees, from any part of a timber reserve; and he may fix and prescribe the terms and conditions under which such cutting will be permitted.

Thinning-out Timber.

16. The Minister may, in any case where he deems it advisable, authorise the destruction of trees for the purpose of improving the growth of those remaining, and may fix the terms and conditions under which such trees may be cut down and removed.

Tree Permits.

17. On application to the Forest Department, Sydney, permits may be obtained, subject to these Regulations, for cutting and removing from a reserve a specified number and kind of trees on payment of a fee to be fixed according to the number and description of the trees, or the right to cut at a fixed rate per tree may be offered at auction: Provided that no such permit shall be issued for a less amount than 10s., and that the trees shall be felled and removed within the period named in such permit.

18. Such permits may be confined to certain portions of a reserve or to trees marked by a Forester. Every tree felled under such permits shall, if not marked by the forester, be branded or marked so that it may be recognised by the Forester. Such permits shall be subject generally to these Regulations, and shall not be transferable. If any person under colour of any such permit cut down more or other trees than those prescribed or marked, he shall be deemed guilty of an infringement of these Regulations and liable to the penalty prescribed in that behalf.

Village and other Reserves.

19. In cases where it may be advisable to permit the cutting of timber on reserves and other lands exempted under Regulations Nos. 5 and 31 and not comprised in timber reserves, the Minister may grant permission under such class of permits or licenses, and under such special conditions as he may think fit, and such permit or license shall be subject to these Regulations.

Regulations applying to Stripping Wattle-bark on Timber or other Reserves or Crown Lands.

20. Licenses to strip wattle-bark on timber or other reserves, or Crown Lands, or to strip the bark of such other trees as the Minister may permit to be stripped for tanning purposes on such lands, may be obtained on application to the Forest Department, Sydney, or at such other place as the Minister may appoint.

21. Such licenses shall ordinarily be in force from 1st September to 31st January following. They shall empower the holder to enter upon any lands named on the license, and shall be subject to these Regulations, excepting as to the stripping of bark. The fee shall not be less than 10s. nor more than 40s. per month. Bark stripped shall be subject to such royalty, if any, as the Minister may impose.

22. Excepting as otherwise provided in Regulation No. 4, no tree of less girth than 15 inches of the black or feather leaf species, nor less than 12 inches of the golden or broad leaf species of wattle, measured at 2 feet from the ground, shall be stripped; and the licensee will be required to thoroughly strip one tree before commencing another.

General provisions applying to Licenses and Permits.

23. A permit, license, or a certificate under Regulation No. 32, must be held by each person getting, felling, cutting, or removing timber, or in digging for and removing gravel, stone, clay, shells or other material on timber or other reserves, or Crown Lands; such permit, license, or certificate must be produced upon the demand of any Forester, Crown Lands Bailiff, police officer or other authorised person; and any person failing to produce such license or certificate will be liable to be proceeded against under these Regulations.

24. No tree shall be felled within a chain and a half of any navigable stream, unless such tree be previously marked for felling by a Forester or other person authorised in that behalf; and if any tree be felled in such a manner as to obstruct any road, track, or navigable stream, the Forester may cause such obstruction to be removed at the cost of the licensee, or of the person felling the tree, should he neglect or refuse to perform the work.

25. Any person felling timber shall mark, so that it may be readily recognised, the log and stump of each tree immediately it is felled, with the brand registered on the license, or with a distinctive mark or brand previously registered with the Forester in charge.

26. Excepting in the case of wattle-trees and trees ringbarked under the provisions of the law, no bark shall be stripped from a standing tree, and no tree shall be felled for the sole purpose of obtaining the bark.

27. All timber felled on timber or other reserves or Crown Lands, and all bark stripped from trees thereon, shall be removed from such reserves, or Crown Lands during the currency of the license or permit under which it was felled or stripped respectively, unless the license be renewed: Provided that persons shall not have a right to hold felled timber more than three months without special permission. Any person desiring an extended term for removing timber may forward an application to the Forester of the district, or in case of there being no Forester to the nearest Crown Lands Bailiff, setting forth particulars of the quantity, description, and brands of the timber claimed, how long felled, locality where lying, and cause of non-removal, with particulars of the licenses under which the timber has been held; and if the Minister is satisfied that difficulties exsist to the removal of the same within the prescribed period, he may extend such time for removal upon such terms and conditions as he shall think proper; and all such timber or bark which is not removed within such period, or such extended period will be held to be abandoned.

28. No person shall be allowed to hold more than 50,000 superficial feet of timber on any timber or other reserve or Crown Lands at one time under one license unless it be drawn to a saw-mill, yard, or depôt. Should any other person acquire, through purchase or transfer, more than that quantity, he may apply for a separate license for each 50,000 feet or portion thereof in excess; but the Minister may refuse to permit any person to hold more than the first named quantity. In the case of contractors and others employing a number of licensed men, the Minister may increase the maximum quantity that may be so held.

29. Licenses or permits to strip bark, cut or remove timber, or to dig for and remove gravel, stone, sand, clay, shells, earth, or other material, shall confer no right on any person to occupy, cultivate, or improve, or to erect machinery or permanent residences upon timber or other reserves, or Crown Lands, and shall confer no right of grazing, and excepting as herein expressly provided they shall not be transferable, and shall not confer any privilege of exclusive possession, save as to the timber or other material actually in process of being cut, procured, or removed, or the timber, branded and held in accordance with these Regulations.

30. The Minister may impose special conditions upon holders of any permit or license.

Exemption of Timbers on defined areas or of certain Trees from operation of Licenses.

31. The kurrajong and quandong trees are exempted from the operation of all timber licenses or permits, and cutting them down is prohibited; but in time of drought, if the leaves of the kurrajong-tree are required for feed for stock, the lighter branches may be lopped.

Any other description of trees in specified localities, or all timber on defined areas, may be from time to time exempted from the operation of licenses and permits, and the felling prohibited by notice in the Gazette.

Licenses or Permits for Contractors and others employing a number of men.

32. Holders of Class C permits may employ any number of persons, and contractors or others who hold two or more permits or licenses may employ one person for every permit or license held without further payment; but they shall issue to each person so employed a certificate in the form of Schedule 1. These forms may be obtained by the permit or license-holder on application at the office where the permit or license was issued. The permit-holder or licensee, upon issuing a certificate, shall, as soon as practicable, forward a duplicate thereof to the Forester of the district, or if there is no Forester to the nearest Crown Lands Bailiff, and attach the butt to the permit or license; the date of discharge of any person to whom a certificate has been issued should be entered by the permit-holder or licensee on the butt.

33. A certificate shall be subject to the same conditions and restrictions as the permit or license under which it is issued, and shall become void if the holder leave the employ of the licensee by whom it is issued. If more than one person at the same time work or be employed under the same permit or license, excepting it be a permit or license issued under Regulations Nos. 10, 16, 17, 43, all such persons shall be deemed to be unlicensed.

Sites for Saw-mills and Agistment Areas.

34. Where lands on timber reserves are not under lease, and are available for the purpose, licenses for sites for saw-mills may be granted for areas not exceeding 10 acres, or for areas not exceeding 160 acres, for the agistment of stock used for drawing timber by timber licensees or permit-holders.

35. The fee for saw-mill site licenses shall be £3 per annum for the first 5 acres, and 1s. for each acre additional; and the fee for agistment licenses shall be £5 for the first forty acres, and 1s. for each acre additional, but a reduction of one-fourth of such fees may be made for each quarter of the year expired.

36. Applications describing clearly the boundaries of the land applied for, and accompanied with a bank draft or post-office order, payable to the Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture for the amount of fee, may be forwarded through the Forester of the district, who will transmit it with his report. Should there appear no objection, the applicant may be permitted to occupy the area applied for, or with boundaries so modified and under such special conditions as the Minister may direct.

37. Saw-mill sites and agistment licenses will confer no right to cut timber. They must be used bona fide for the purposes for which they are granted, or they may be cancelled.

Quarry Licenses.

38. Licenses authorising the holder to dig for and remove from Crown Lands or timber reserves, Class A or B, any gravel, stone, sand, clay, shells, earth, or other similar material, may be issued upon application to a Land Agent or other person duly authorised. The fee for such license shall be £4 per annum, £1 for three months, or 10s. per month.

39. Such licenses shall not apply to lands hereinafter described, viz., land specially set apart for or held under quarry or brickmaking permits; timber reserves, Class C; reserves for public recreation; lands dedicated to public purposes; lands within the boundaries of any city, town, or village, or within half a mile of any head station—without permission of owner; lands held under conditional lease, or special lease, or land measured for sale, or within an enclosure of less than 200 acres; or lands proclaimed by notice in the Gazette as specially exempted from such licenses.

40. A separate license or certificate must be held by every person employed in digging, quarrying, or removing stone, sand, clay, earth, shells, and similar material. Such license or certificate must be produced upon demand, in accordance with Regulation 23, and the material must be removed during the currency of the license under which it was obtained or of one constantly renewed.

41. No excavation by a licensee under Regulation 38 or permit-holder under Regulation 43 shall be made so as to cause injury to any road, track, or bank of navigable river, or be made in a place likely to cause public injury; and the Minister, should he consider it necessary, may require such licensees or permit-holders to erect a sufficient fence or barrier around any excavation before it is made more than 20 inches deep, and should he neglect or refuse to do so, may cause it to be erected at cost of such licensees or permit-holders.

42. Notwithstanding the exceptions in Regulation No. 39 the Minister may authorise the holder of a license under Regulation 38 to enter upon any specified unalienated land, for the purpose of getting or removing material required by the licensee, subject to such restrictions and conditions as the Minister may think fit to impose.

Permits for quarrying, brickmaking, and similar purposes.

43. The Minister may grant quarrying or brickmaking permits, authorising the holders to occupy specified portions not exceeding 1 acre of quarry, timber, or other reserves, or Crown Lands for the purpose of quarrying stone, digging, or removing brick-earth, &c., at a fee of not less than £10 per annum. Permits shall be subject to such terms, conditions, and restrictions as the Minister may think fit to impose.

Penalties.

44. All timber, bark, stone, shells, and other material which there may be good reason to believe has been abandoned, or which has not been removed within the time specified by these Regulations, or has been cut or obtained or drawn from timber or other reserves, or Crown Lands without authority, or contrary to the provisions of these Regulations, and all timber, bark, stone, shells, and other materials upon which any royalty is due and unpaid may be seized by any Forester, Crown Lands Bailiff, police officer, or other person duly authorised in that behalf. Notice of such seizure, in writing, shall be posted up at the nearest Court of Petty Sessions of the district; and unless a claim to such material shall be made, and a legal ownership established to the satisfaction of a Bench of Magistrates at the first Court of Petty Sessions held fourteen days after notice of such seizure has been posted, the timber or material may be sold or otherwise disposed of: Provided, however, the claim may be heard before fourteen days have expired, should the persons interested in the seizure have received sufficient notice to enable them to attend. If the claimant prove to the satisfaction of the Bench that he has duly complied with these Regulations, and is otherwise lawfully entitled to the seized timber or material, its restoration may be ordered. If the claimant fail to so prove his claim the timber or material shall be confiscated.

45. Timber, bark, or other material forfeited or confiscated may, if necessary, be removed to any convenient place, and may be sold by auction or by private contract, or be otherwise disposed of, in such manner as the Minister may from time to time direct, and the proceeds of any such sale, after deduction of expenses, shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue.

46. Any person barking or wilfully destroying any sapling or tree, or chopping so as to have the effect of injuring or destroying a tree without felling it, unless under a duly authorised permission to ringbark or strip, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than 1d. nor more than 10s. for each tree injured or destroyed: Provided no penalty shall be incurred in the case of trees thinned out under the authority of the Minister, or in the case of persons cutting tracks necessary for the removal of timber.

47. Any person disobeying, infringing, or violating the provisions or conditions of these Regulations, or the conditions of any license, permit, or certificate thereunder held by him, will be liable to a fine of not less than 20s. and not exceeding £5 for the first offence, not less than £5 and not exceeding £10 for the second offence, and not less than £10 nor exceeding £20 for the third, exclusive of the value of any timber or material destroyed.

48. The breach of any condition or obligation, or the failure to perform any act or matter specified in any such license, permit, or certificate issued under these Regulations, shall have the effect of rendering such license, permit, or certificate liable to forfeiture, and the Minister may thereupon or thereafter declare such license, permit, or certificate forfeited, and may direct that no license under any of these Regulations be issued to the person or persons committing such breach.

49. All fees for licenses or permits, and the proceeds of sale of any timber, stone, or other material which may be seized and sold, are to be paid over and accounted for by the officers receiving the same in the same manner as other public money passing through their hands, and a return of licenses issued is to be forwarded at the end of each quarter of the year to the Forest Department, Sydney.

50. The forms to be used for the issue of licenses and permits under these Regulations, shall be those published by authority, and at the Government Printing Office.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

No.

Certificate for employés under Timber and Forest Regulations.

To whom issued
For what purpose
Particulars of*
Number
Date when issued
Date when it expires
Brand to be used
Land District of †
Or if a Reserve
Number of Reserve
County of
Date of issue of Certificate
Date of discharge of holder of Certificate

* State whether Timber Reserve Permit or License, Woodcutters' License, or Quarry Permit or License.

† If unexempted Crown Lands, insert name of District. If a Reserve, state the number, description, and portions as specified in the License.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No.

Certificate for Employés under a Forest, Timber, or Quarry Permit or License.

It is hereby certified that
the holder of this Certificate is employed by the undersigned for the purpose of
upon the land hereunder specified, in virtue of the Permit or License, particulars of which are given below, and that the said named person has been informed of the terms and conditions to which this Certificate is subject.

This Certificate shall become null and void upon the person in whose name it is drawn leaving the employ of the undersigned, or upon expiration of the Permit or License under which it is granted.

(*Signature of holder of the Permit or License.*)
(*Place and Date*)

Particulars of * above referred to.
Number Date when issued Date when it expires.
Brand to be used.
† Land authorised to be operated upon under such Permit or License.

* State whether Timber Reserve Permit or License, or Woodcutters' License, or Quarry Permit or License.

† If unexempted Crown Lands, insert name of Land District. If a Reserve, state the number, description, and portions as specified in the License.

No.

Notice of issue of Certificate.

THE undersigned hereby notifies that a Certificate has this day been issued to
for the purpose of
under the authority given by the License or Permit particularised herewith.
Particulars of* Number
Date of issue
Date when it expires
Brand to be used
† Land authorised to be operated upon

(*Signature*)
(*Place and Date*)

TO THE FORESTER AT

N.B.—This notification to be dispatched upon the date of issue of Certificate.

* State whether Timber Reserve Permit or License, or Woodcutters' License, or Quarry Permit or License.

† If unexempted Crown Lands, insert name of Land District. If a Reserve, state the number, description, and portions as specified in the License.

[ENDORSEMENT.]

LICENSES OR PERMITS FOR CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS EMPLOYING A NUMBER OF MEN.

32. Holders of Class C permits may employ any number of persons, and contractors or others who hold two or more permits or licenses may employ one person for every permit or license held without further payment; but they shall issue to each person so employed a certificate in the form of Schedule I. These forms may be obtained by the permit or license-holder on application at the office where the permit or license was issued. The permit-holder or licensee, upon issuing a certificate, shall, as soon as practicable, forward a duplicate thereof to the Forester of the district, or if there is no Forester to the nearest Crown Lands Bailiff, and attach the butt to the permit or license; the date of discharge of any person to whom a certificate has been issued should be entered by the permit-holder or licensee on the butt.

33. A certificate shall be subject to the same conditions and restrictions as the permit or license under which it is issued, and shall become void if the holder leave the employ of the licensee by whom it is issued. If more than one person at the same time work or be employed under the same permit or license, excepting it be a permit or license issued under Regulations Nos. 10, 16 17, or 43, all such persons shall be deemed to be unlicensed.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1895.

[3d.]

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS ACT OF 1884.

(REPEAL OF REGULATION NO. 14 OF THE TIMBER AND QUARRY REGULATIONS AND ADOPTION OF REGULATION IN LIEU THEREOF.)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 48 Vic. No. 18, sec. 145.

Department of Mines and Agriculture,
Sydney, 24th August, 1894.

REPEALING OF REGULATION No. 14 OF THE TIMBER AND QUARRY REGULATIONS AND ADOPTION OF A REGULATION IN LIEU THEREOF.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of Regulation No. 14 of the Timber and Quarry Regulations, published in the Government Gazette of the 14th June, 1894, being repealed, and of the following Regulation being adopted in lieu thereof.

[94-12,675]

SYDNEY SMITH.

Minimum girth of trees.

14. No trees within a timber reserve or on lands exempted under Regulations 5 and 31 unless permitted by special conditions of the license or by written authority of the Forester in charge, shall be felled of a less girth than that prescribed hereunder, but the Minister may at any time cancel any such written authority, or may alter the minimum girth at which any particular kind of timber may be felled.

The prescribed girth shall be as set forth hereunder, measured at a height of 5 feet from the ground, excepting ironbark, which shall be measured at 2 feet from the ground :—

TIMBERS.

Botanical name.	Local name.	Girth. ft.	Girth. in.
Araucaria Cunninghamii	Hoop or Moreton Bay pine	7	6
Angophoras	Apple trees	4	6
Acacia penninervis	Hickory	4	6
Acacia harpophylla	Brigalow	3	0
Acacia pendula	Myall	3	0
Acacia melanoxylon	Blackwood	4	6
Ackama Muelleri	Corkwood	4	6
Alphitonia excelsa	Red ash	3	0
Banksia integrifolia	Honeysuckle	4	6
Casuarina Cunninghamiana	River oak	3	0
Casuarina glauca	Swamp oak	3	0
Casuarina suberosa	Black oak	3	0
Casuarina torulosa	Forest oak	3	0
Cedrela australis	Red cedar	9	0
Castanospermum australe	Black bean	7	6
Ceratopetalum apetalum	Coachwood	3	0
Dysoxylon Fraserianum	Rosewood	7	0
Dysoxylon Muelleri	Red bean	7	6
Doryphora sassafras	Sassafras	4	6
Eucalyptus pilularis	Blackbutt	7	6
Eucalyptus microcorys	Tallowwood	7	6
Eucalyptus rostrata	Red or flooded gum	7	6
Eucalyptus paniculata, &c.	*Ironbark of various species	7	6
Eucalyptus saligna	Gray or blue gum	7	0
Eucalyptus amygdalina	Messmate	7	0
Eucalyptus Sieberiana (virgata)	Mountain ash	7	0
Eucalyptus longifolia	Woolybutt, redwood, peppermint	7	0
Eucalyptus robusta	Swamp Mahogany	7	0
Eucalyptus eugenioides, macrorrhyncha, capitellata	*Stringybark	6	0
Eucalyptus melliodora	Yellow box	4	6
Eucalyptus maculata	Spotted gum	7	0
Eucalyptus hemiphloia	Box, white box, gray box	6	0
Eucalyptus polyanthemos	Red box	6	0
Eucalyptus tereticornis	Forest red gum	7	0
Eucalyptus corymbosa	Bloodwood	6	0
Eucalyptus globulus	Eurabbie	6	0
Eucalyptus goniocalyx	Mountain gum	6	0
Eucalyptus punctata	Gray gum	6	0
Exocarpus cupressiformis	Native cherry	3	0
Eucalyptus resinifera	Forest & red mahogany	6	0
Eucalyptus acmenioides	White mahogany	6	0
Elæocarpus obovatus	Pigeon-berry ash	4	0
Elæocarpus cyaneus	Native olive	3	0
Elæocarpus holopetalus	Blue-berry ash	4	0
Elæocarpus grandis	Blue fig	4	6
Echinocarpus australis	Maiden's blush	3	0
Endiandra Sieberi (and others)	Corkwood	3	0
Frenela Endlicheri	Black or red pine	3	0
Frenela robusta	White pine	3	0
Fagus Moorei	Negro-head beech	7	0
Flindersia australis	Cudgerie or flindosa	6	0
Flindersia Schottiana	Stavewood	4	6
Flindersia Bennettiana	Bogum bogum	4	6
Gmelina Leichhardtii	White beech	7	0
Grevillea robusta	Silky oak	6	0
Harpullia pendula	Tulip	3	0
Owenia cepiodora	Onionwood	7	6
Orites excelsa	Silky oak	3	0
Podocarpus elata	Brown pine	3	0
Rhus rhodanthema	Yellow cedar	4	6
Syncarpia laurifolia	Turpentine	7	0
Syncarpia leptopetala	Turpentine	6	0
Schizmeria ovata	Blue beech	7	0
Stenocarpus salignus	Beefwood	3	0
Tristania conferta	Brush or white box	7	0
Tristania laurina	Water gum	3	0

* West of Great Dividing Range, 4½ feet for ironbark and 4 feet for stringy bark.

Trees not named in this list may be cut at the minimum girth that may be endorsed on the license, or as specified in writing by the Forester in charge.

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS ACTS.

(CANCELLATION OF REGULATIONS NOS. 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, AND SUBSTITUTION OF AMENDED REGULATION NO. 255 FOR THAT AT PRESENT IN FORCE BEARING THE SAME NUMBERS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 48 Vic. No. 18 and 53 Vic. No. 21.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 4th September, 1894.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of Regulations Nos. 250, 251, 252, 253, and 254, being cancelled, and the following Amended Regulation No. 255 being substituted for that at present in force bearing the same number under the Crown Lands Acts.

[Ml. 94–8,028]

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

255. If any owner of land which has been alienated subject to any minerals therein being reserved to the Crown shall desire to dig, mine for, win, or remove any mineral other than gold, silver, lead, tin, and antimony, he shall make application to the Secretary for Mines in the Form 62 for a permit to do so; and if after inquiry the Secretary for Mines shall recommend that such application be granted either as made or in a modified form, the Governor may grant a permit in Form 63 subject to the following conditions, and to such other conditions as shall according to the circumstances of each case appear to the Governor proper:—

(1.) The owner shall keep a book in which shall be forthwith entered the quantity and value of the minerals raised from his land; and such book shall at all times during each working day be open to the inspection of the Inspector of Mines or any other officer duly authorised by the Secretary for Mines; and the owner shall render such Inspector or officer every assistance in making such inspection.

(2.) Within the first seven days of the months of January, April, July, and October of each year, the owner or his duly authorised agent or manager shall forward to the Secretary for Mines a return setting out the quantity and value of the minerals raised during the preceding quarter, together with a statutory declaration verifying such return, and declaring that the quantity and value of all the mineral raised from the land during the preceding quarter has been correctly entered in the said book under the proper dates, and has been included in such return.

(3.) With each such return the owner shall pay or cause to be paid royalty upon the mineral raised computed at the following rates:—For coal, sixpence per ton; for minerals other than gold, silver, lead, tin, and antimony, two pounds ten shillings per centum of the market value thereof at the pit-mouth, and such value may be ascertained and determined as the Secretary for mines shall in each case direct.

(4.) All surface and underground works shall at all times during each working day be open to inspection, survey, or measurement by the Inspector of Mines or any other Officer of the Department of Mines duly authorised by the Secretary for Mines; and such Inspector or Officer may use all apparatus or appliances ordinarily used at the mine for the purpose of descending or ascending any pit or other excavation; and the owner shall render every such Inspector or Officer all necessary assistance to enable him to make a complete inspection, survey, or measurement of such mine.

(5.) The Secretary for Mines may cause to be made at any time an inspection of the book aforesaid, or an inspection, survey, or measurement of the mine, for the purpose of checking any such statement as aforesaid or any entry in the book or for any other purpose.

(6.) If the owner shall make a false return of the mineral or minerals raised from the land, or shall fail, neglect, or refuse to pay royalty upon the mineral raised, according to the foregoing scale, or shall obstruct or refuse to assist any Inspector or other Officer in making an inspection of the books or of the mine, the Governor may suspend for a time or absolutely cancel the permit granted to such owner, and the right of such owner to remove mineral from such land shall cease during such suspension, or after such cancellation, as the case may be.

1894.
(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS.

(NOTIFICATION OF AMENDED REGULATION NO. 286 SUBSTITUTED FOR THAT AT PRESENT IN FORCE BEARING THE SAME NUMBER; ALSO ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS NOS. 287 TO 296 INCLUSIVE, AND ADDITIONAL FORM NO. 78)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Acts 48 Vic. No. 18, and 53 Vic. No. 21.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 23rd October, 1894.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following amended Regulation No. 286 being substituted for that at present in force bearing the same number under the Crown Lands Acts.

[Roads 94-336-2] J. H. CARRUTHERS.

286. On any application being made for a road to be opened for public use the Minister may require a deposit of not less than £2 to be paid by the applicants into the Treasury before any inquiry into the application shall be authorised, and such deposit may be retained unless in the opinion of the Minister the application was made bonâ fide in the public interest, and on sufficiently reasonable grounds.

Department of Lands,
Sydney, 23rd October, 1894.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following additional Regulations Nos. 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, and 296, and an additional Form No. 78 under the Crown Lands Acts.

[Ml. 94-9,601] J. H. CARRUTHERS.

287. The holder of a residential lease, or any other person, may apply to the Warden of the District in the Form 78 for an authority to search for gold or any other mineral upon any land comprised in a residential leasehold.

288. An applicant for such authority, other than the holder of such residential lease, shall, when called upon to do so, deposit with the Warden such a sum of money as shall, in his opinion, be necessary to cover the cost of repairing the damage done to the surface of the leasehold or to any improvements thereon, by reason of the search which shall be made under his authority. Failure to make such deposit shall be deemed an abandoment of the application for authority.

289. Applications shall be recorded by the Warden in the order of receipt, and shall be numbered and dealt with in that order. With the least possible delay, after the receipt of an application from any person, other than the holder of such residential lease, the Warden shall cause a "search area" to be marked off, of such dimensions and in such a position as to effect as little damage to the residential lease or the improvements thereon as possible, having regard to the objects and opinions of the applicant for such authority. And the Warden shall thereupon estimate amount of damages likely to be caused to any improvements, the property of the lessee, by the mining operations necessary in prospecting the land embraced within such residential lease.

290. The Warden shall, with the least possible delay thereafter, transmit the application to the Under Secretary for Mines, together with a report and a recommendation thereon.

291. After consideration of the application with the Warden's report and recommendation thereon, the Minister may refuse the application, or may grant the same, subject to the deposit of such sum of money as the Minister may prescribe, and subject to such conditions as the Minister may impose.

292. Forthwith after the granting of any such authority it shall be forwarded to the Warden for delivery to the applicant, but before handing over such authority to the applicant the Warden shall require him to deposit the sum of money prescribed by the Minister. If the applicant refuse to make the deposit, the authority shall be returned to the Department for cancellation, and shall be cancelled accordingly.

293. Any such authority may be cancelled by the Minister if the person to whom it has been granted shall fail, for a period of one month, to use it for the purpose of searching for the mineral named therein.

294. Upon discovery by the holder of any such authority of payable gold or other mineral, he shall forthwith report such discovery, giving full particulars to the Warden, who shall forthwith inspect and report upon such discovery, and shall state whether in his opinion the value of the deposit discovered would justify the withdrawal of the whole or any part of the land from leasehold, and what compensation should be paid to the holder of the residential lease for any improvements which may be destroyed, injured, or removed by reason of such withdrawal. And the Minister may thereupon withdraw from the leasehold such land as is necessary, and award such compensation to the leaseholder as shall appear to him just.

295. The holder of any authority as aforesaid shall have the right of ingress, egress, and regress into, over, and upon the land comprised in the residential lease referred to in such authority, but such right shall be exercised with as little inconvenience to the leaseholder as may be practicable.

296. For the purposes of these Regulations the expression "The Minister" means the Minister for Mines.

Form 78.

CROWN LANDS ACTS: REGULATION NO. 287.

Application for Authority to search for Mineral on a Residential Lease.

To the Honorable the Minister for Mines.

Sir,

I hereby apply for authority to search for within the parcel of land at , demised under residential lease to . being portion , in the parish of , in the county of

(Signature and address of applicant.)

Receipt by Warden.

Received this day of , 18 , at the hour of , and numbered in register.

Warden.

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS ACT OF 1884.

(ADDITIONAL TIMBER, STATE FOREST, AND QUARRY REGULATION.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 *February*, 1895.

Department of Mines and Agriculture,
Sydney, 19 February, 1895.

ADDITIONAL TIMBER, STATE FOREST, AND QUARRY REGULATION.

ADDITIONAL REGULATION IN TERMS OF THE CROWN LANDS ACT, 1884 (48 VIC. No. 18).

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following Regulation as an additional Timber, State Forest, and Quarry Regulation, in terms of section 115 of the Crown Lands Act, 1884 (48 Vic. No. 18), and to be read as Regulation No. 50.

[95–1,441.] SYDNEY SMITH.

REGULATION No. 50.

The forms to be used for the issue of licenses and permits under these Regulations shall be those published by authority and at the Government Printing Office.

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LANDS ACT OF 1889.

(RULES OF THE LAND APPEAL COURT.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 *June,* 1895.

Department of Lands,

Sydney, 18 June, 1895.

RULES OF THE LAND APPEAL COURT.

IT is hereby notified, for public information, that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has, in pursuance of the "Crown Lands Act of 1889," made the following Rules, having reference to the Land Appeal Court.

J. H. CARRUTHERS.

RULES OF THE LAND APPEAL COURT.

1. All Rules of the Land Appeal Court heretofore made are hereby repealed; but the repeal of the said Rules shall not operate so as to affect any appeal or reference now pending in the Land Appeal Court; and any such appeal or reference may be carried on until the final disposal thereof, as if the Rules hereby repealed were still in force.

2. The official seal of the Land Appeal Court shall have a device and impression of the Royal Crown, with a label surrounding the same with this inscription—"The Seal of the Land Appeal Court of New South Wales."

3. Every member of the Land Appeal Court shall take the Oath of Allegiance and the Judicial Oath as set forth in the "Promissory Oaths Act." Such oaths shall, in the case of the President of the said Court, be taken before any Judge of the Supreme Court, and in the case of any other member thereof shall be taken before any such Judge or before such President.

4. The Registrar and all other officers appointed for the service of the Land Appeal Court shall be under its full control, and in the performance of their respective duties shall conform to the directions which the Land Appeal Court may from time to time give or cause to be given in that behalf.

5. The Land Appeal Court shall cause notice of the times and places at which its sittings will be holden to be published by the Registrar in the *Gazette;* but any such notice may in like manner be varied or withdrawn, and the Court may, notwithstanding any such notice, make such order in the premises as to it may seem expedient.

6. The Registrar's Office shall be open to the public on all days, not being Sundays or public holidays, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays, when the same shall be closed at 12 noon.

7. Certificates, subpœnas, summonses, and other documents shall be issued at the Registrar's Office on payment of the respective fees contained in the Schedule hereto annexed. Any notices required to be given to the Registrar, and any affidavits or other documents required to be filed with the Registrar, shall be delivered or transmitted to him at such office.

8. Any notice, summons, subpœna, or other similar process of the Land Appeal Court shall be sufficiently authenticated if the same be signed by the Registrar and a *fac-simile* of the seal of the Land Appeal Court be stamped upon the same.

9. The Registrar shall keep the following books, that is to say:—

(1.) A register of all appeals and references entered for hearing before the Land Appeal Court.

(2.) A register of all deposits and fees paid into the Land Appeal Court.

(3.) A minute-book of all proceedings before the Land Appeal Court, and of all orders made thereupon.

Such books shall be kept in due and regular form, and the entries therein shall be made at the time when the matter for entry arises.

10. When any case has been heard or dealt with by the Land Appeal Court, the Registrar shall report the result thereof to the Minister in such form and manner as the Minister may from time to time direct.

11. Any final order made by the Land Appeal Court shall, as between party and party, take effect from the issue of a certificate thereof: Provided that any certificate issued by the Registrar may upon cause shown be rectified or amended by the Land Appeal Court.

12. The Registrar shall prepare a draft certificate of any such order as aforesaid, and give notice to the parties concerned of an appointed day when they may attend before him, and if so advised, may take exception to the terms thereof.

13. Upon the day appointed the Registrar shall settle the terms of such certificate, and on issuing a certificate shall sign the same and affix thereto the seal of the Land Appeal Court.

14. If a certificate settled by the Registrar as aforesaid does not properly set forth the order made by the Land Appeal Court, any party to the proceeding may there and then require the issue thereof to be stayed for seven days and may within such period apply upon motion to have the terms thereof settled by the Court.

15. The formal parts of any such certificate shall be according to Form 1, and the other parts thereof shall be according to the order made in that behalf by the Land Appeal Court.

16. A duplicate of every certificate issued as aforesaid shall be filed by the Registrar.

17. In any case which the Minister or a Board has referred or returned to the Land Appeal Court or in which the Crown has appeared as a party, the Registrar shall furnish the Minister with a certificate of the order which the Court may have made in respect thereof.

18. No certificate of any order made by the Land Appeal Court shall be issued by the Registrar until after the expiration of fourteen days from the making of such order, or, in the case of any appraisement within the provisions of section 6 of the Act of 1889, until after the expiration of one month from the making of such appraisement; and if a case for the Supreme Court or a reference by the Minister is pending in respect of any order or other matter no certificate shall be issued until the same has been disposed of.

19. Any summons or subpœna issued by the Registrar shall be in Form 2.

20. When any notice of appeal has been received by a Chairman, he shall forthwith forward the same to the Registrar, together with all papers connected with the case. When a Board has referred or returned any matter to the Land Appeal Court, the Chairman shall in like manner forward to the Registrar all papers connected with the case.

21. On any case being referred or returned to the Land Appeal Court by a Board the Registrar shall forthwith notify the fact to the Minister.

22. When the Minister desires to refer any case to the Land Appeal Court, notice of such reference and of the grounds thereof shall be given in writing to the Registrar; and all papers connected with the case shall thereafter be forwarded to the Registrar.

23. When a Board refers or returns any case to the Land Appeal Court, the Minister shall be a party to all proceedings taken upon or in connection with such reference.

24. When any appeal, to which the Crown is not directly a party, appears to the Minister to involve any question of law or fact by the decision of which the rights, interests, or revenues of the Crown will, or may, be affected, he may, before the hearing, give notice in writing to the Registrar that, as representing the Crown, he intervenes and claims to be deemed a party thereto; and the Minister shall thereupon become a party to all proceedings that may thereafter be taken in connection with such appeal: Provided that by leave of the Court, to be obtained upon application in a summary way, the Minister may at any subsequent stage of such proceedings intervene and become a party as aforesaid.

25. When the Minister or a Board has referred or returned any case to the Land Appeal Court, the parties to such case before the Board may appear and be heard by the Land Appeal Court.

26. The Registrar shall in every case cause the Land Appeal Court to be supplied with three copies of all the evidence and of all documents referred to therein.

27. On payment of a fee according to the scale given in the Schedule hereto annexed, the Registrar shall supply copies of all evidence and documents in a case.

28. The Registrar shall give not less than fourteen days' notice to all parties concerned of the sittings of the Land Appeal Court at which any appeal or reference will be heard. Such notice shall be in the form or to the effect of Form 3, and be prepared by the Registrar in duplicate, and the service thereof upon any party other than the Minister shall be effected in the following manner: One copy of such notice shall be served by delivering the same to the person intended to be served, or by delivering

the same to some person apparently of the age of fourteen years or upwards, at the usual or last known place of abode or business of the person intended to be served. The person serving such notice shall indorse on the duplicate copy of the same a statement of the manner in which the service has been effected, or if service has not been effected, of the attempts made to effect service, and such statement shall be verified by statutory declaration to be also indorsed on the said duplicate copy of the said notice; and the said copy so indorsed as aforesaid shall be forthwith transmitted to the Registrar for production before the Land Appeal Court.

29. When the place of abode or business of any party concerned in an appeal or reference as aforesaid is not known or cannot be found, or where for any other reason service of the aforesaid notice shall not be effected in accordance with the directions hereinbefore given, the Land Appeal Court may give such direction for substituted service on any other person, or for the substitution for service of advertisements in one or more newspapers as may in its opinion be best suited to the circumstances of the case, and on any such directions being carried out, service may be deemed to have been effected.

30. Any person who proposes to take objection to the hearing of an appeal—on the ground that the notice required by section 17 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 to be given to him, as a party to the proceeding before the Board was not duly given—shall, within one week from the day upon which he receives notice from the Registrar of the sittings of the Land Appeal Court at which such appeal will be heard, give, by registered letter, notice to the person appealing that he intends to object to the hearing of the appeal, and of the matters upon which he will rely in support of his objection. And the costs incurred by either party in respect of an objection to the hearing of an appeal on any such ground as aforesaid shall be taken to be separate and distinct from the general costs of the appeal.

31. Any other notices to be given by the Registrar may be served in the same manner as any notice required to be given by a Chairman; and the President may give directions for substituted service and for the substitution of notice for service in the same manner as a Chairman is empowered to do in respect of any notice required to be given by such Chairman.

32. The number and order of speeches on the hearing of any appeal or reference shall, as far as practicable, conform to the practice prevailing in the Supreme Court upon the hearing of appeals from the Equity Court.

33. In any case in which a party other than the Minister desires to be heard by an attorney or agent, not being a barrister or solicitor of the Supreme Court retained for the purpose, an instrument in writing duly appointing such attorney or agent and defining the limits of his authority, if any, to bind such party in respect of the giving of consents and the making of submissions and compromises shall previously be filed with the Registrar.

34. The Land Appeal Court may permit, and the President thereof may verify or make, all such amendments as may be permitted before a Board.

35. Whenever the Land Appeal Court has made a reference to the Registrar to assess the costs payable to any party under the order of the Court, the same shall be allowed according to the discretion of the Registrar: Provided that any party may apply to the Court for a review of any assessment of costs as aforesaid.

36. Matters of the following kinds may be brought before the Land Appeal Court and dealt with on motion:—

(1.) The settling of the terms of any certificate of the order of the Court.

(2.) The reviewing of any decision of the Registrar in respect of costs.

(3.) The settling of the terms of any case for the Supreme Court.

(4.) The remitting to a Board of any case which is incomplete, or in which it appears that evidence which any party desires to offer ought to be taken before such Board.

(5.) Any application for leave to adduce fresh evidence before the Court in any matter.

(6.) Any application that any appeal or reference may be heard elsewhere than may have been previously ordered.

(7.) Any application to postpone any matter or for further time to comply with any rule or order.

(8.) Any other matter which the Court may allow so to be dealt with.

37. Not less than seven days' notice of any motion shall be given to the Registrar and to the other parties concerned, and except in cases 1, 2, and 3, within the last preceding rule, the grounds on which the application is based shall be stated in such notice and be supported by affidavit. The formal parts of any such notice of motion shall be according to Form 4.

38. Any affidavit used in any motion as aforesaid shall be filed with the Registrar, and a copy thereof shall be served on the other parties concerned not less than four days before any such motion comes on to be heard, and affidavits in answer or reply may in like manner be filed and served but without limit as to time.

39. Within fourteen days, or such further time as may have been allowed by the Land Appeal Court for the purpose, from the making of any order or the hearing of any matter, any party may lodge with the Registrar a notice requiring the Land Appeal Court to state a case for the Supreme Court. Every such notice shall, except when given by the Minister, be accompanied by a deposit of £20 as security for any costs that the person giving the notice may be ordered to pay. Within seven days thereafter such person shall serve the Registrar with a draft of the case to be thereafter settled by the Land Appeal Court, and shall also serve the other party with a copy of such draft.

40. If a person requiring the Land Appeal Court to state a case as aforesaid fails to bring the case before the Land Appeal Court to be settled without unnecessary delay, or to perform any condition or matter prescribed by the last preceding rule, the Land Appeal Court may refuse to state such case, and may order such deposit or any part thereof to be forfeited; and the other parties concerned may thereafter proceed as if the application for a statement of a case had not been made.

41. When the Land Appeal Court desires of its own motion to state a case for the Supreme Court, a copy of the case proposed to be stated shall on application be furnished by the Registrar to each of the parties concerned, and the Registrar shall give not less than seven days' notice in Form 5 of the day appointed by the Land Appeal Court for the settling thereof, and the Land Appeal Court shall thereafter proceed to hear the parties and to settle the terms of such case.

42. When any case has been returned with the decision of the Supreme Court thereon, the Land Appeal Court shall appoint a day for the making of any orders which may be proper for the carrying out thereof, and the parties shall be heard as to the nature of the orders which may be required.

43. Any notice or other documents which any party is required by these Rules to give to or serve upon any other party concerned in connection with any motion or special case shall, in the case of the Crown, be given to or served upon the Crown Solicitor.

44. Any period of time limited by these rules for the performance of any matter may, upon cause shown, be enlarged, shortened, or otherwise varied by the Land Appeal Court.

45. In any case in which it may be found that a direction as to procedure is required, and that the provisions of these rules are not applicable or sufficient, the Land Appeal Court may in each such case give directions as to the course to be adopted, and the parties shall proceed accordingly.

46. Any appellant may withdraw his appeal by giving notice to the Registrar in Form 6 not less than fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the sittings of the Land Appeal Court at which such appeal would in due course come on for hearing, and on receiving such notice the Registrar shall inform the other party or parties

concerned and the Chairman of such withdrawal; and the Land Appeal Court may make such order in respect of the appellant's deposit as the said Court may think fit.

47. Upon the final disposal of any appeal or reference to the Land Appeal Court, the Registrar shall forward to the Minister all papers connected with the case.

48. When the Land Appeal Court has ordered any matter to be returned or remitted to the Board, the Registrar shall forward to the Chairman all papers connected with the case, and a minute of the Court's order and direction in that behalf.

49. The Registrar shall allow any officer authorized by the Minister or Under Secretary in that behalf to have access to and to take copies of all papers in his possession connected with any case in respect of which an appeal is pending, or which has been referred or returned to the Land Appeal Court by a Board or the Minister, and if so required shall, without payment of any fee, furnish a copy of all such papers to the Minister.

SCHEDULE.

SCALE OF FEES PAYABLE TO THE REGISTRAR OF THE LAND APPEAL COURT.

	s.	d.
On issuing a subpœna	0	6
On issuing a copy of a certificate of an order of the Land Appeal Court	2	6
On filing an affidavit or statutory declaration	1	0
On furnishing a copy of the evidence and documents connected with a matter under appeal or reference, at per folio of 72 words	0	4
On furnishing a copy of any form connected with such matter	0	6
On furnishing a copy of a case proposed to be stated by the Land Appeal Court on its own motion, at per folio of 72 words	0	2

Form 1.

Certificate of the Order of the Land Appeal Court.

In the Land Appeal Court of New South Wales.

WHEREAS, on the day of 189 , a certain matter, wherein [*names of parties and nature of the case to be here set out*] was brought under the cognizance of the Land Appeal Court of New South Wales upon [*particulars of the appeal or reference to be here set out*]. And whereas the Land Appeal Court duly heard and determined the said matter, and on the day of 189 , made a final order in respect thereof: These are therefore to certify that the final order of the Land Appeal Court in the premises was as follows [*particulars of the order to be here inserted*].

The seal of the Land Appeal Court was hereunto affixed by me, this day of 189 .

(L.S.) Registrar.

Form 2.

Summons and Subpœna.

In the Land Appeal Court of New South Wales.

To of

WHEREAS, in a certain matter wherein [*the nature of the matter, names of parties, &c., to be here set out*] it hath been made to appear that you are likely to give material evidence touching the said matter: These are therefore to command you, in Her Majesty's name, to be and appear, on the day of instant, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the [*Court House of the Land Appeal Court or other building, as the case may be*] in street, at [*name of town*] and then and there give such evidence, and testify to what you may know concerning the matter, and produce all books, papers, deeds, and documents, particularly which may be in your possession or under your control, having any reference to the matter under investigation, and so attend from day to day until the said matter be disposed of.

Signed this day of 189 .

(L.S.) Registrar.

Form 3.

Notice of Case coming on before the Land Appeal Court.

In the Land Appeal Court of New South Wales.

In the matter of [*the nature of the case, names of parties, &c., to be here set out*].

THE above-mentioned matter having come under the cognizance of the Land Appeal Court upon the [*particulars of the appeal or reference to be here set out*] made in respect thereof upon the day of 189 , you are hereby notified that at the sittings of the Land Appeal Court, to be holden at on the day of and following days, the said matter will be brought before the Court for hearing or otherwise as may be ordered in that behalf.

Signed this day of 189 .

(L.S.)

Registrar.

To of

Form 4.

Notice of Motion.

In the Land Appeal Court of New South Wales.

In the matter of [*the nature of the case, names of the parties, &c., to be here set out*].

, the day of 189 .

TAKE notice that, on the day of 189 , motion will be made to the Land Appeal Court, on behalf of [*here state on whose behalf the motion is to be made*] at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as such motion can be taken, that [*here state the object or objects of the motion*] upon the following grounds [*here state the grounds of the motion*].

(*Signature of person giving notice.*)

Form 5.

Notice of settling Terms of Case for the Supreme Court.

In the Land Appeal Court of New South Wales.

In the matter of [*the nature of the case, names of parties, &c., to be here set out*].

TAKE notice that on the day of 189 , the Land Appeal Court sitting at , will, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as practicable, proceed to settle the terms of a case stated by it on its own motion for the opinion of the Supreme Court, in connection with the above-mentioned matter, and will hear you in person, or by your counsel, attorney, or agent, in respect of the terms of the aforesaid case.

Signed this day of 189 .

(L.S.)

Registrar.

To of

Form 6.

Notice of Withdrawal of an Appeal.

In the Land Appeal Court of New South Wales.

In the matter of [*the nature of the case, names of parties, &c., to be here set out*].

WHEREAS I [*name in full and address to be here stated*] on the day of appealed to the Land Appeal Court from the decision of the Local Land Board at in the above matter: And whereas I am desirous of withdrawing the said appeal: Now, I hereby give you notice that I withdraw the said appeal and accept the aforesaid decision of the Local Land Board.

Signed this day of 189 .

(*Signature of appellant.*)

To the Registrar of the Land Appeal Court.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1895.

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CROWN LAND BILL OF 1894.

(RETURN OF LAND AT PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVELY AVAILABLE FOR SELECTION IN THE CENTRAL DIVISION.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 *September*, 1894.

SYNOPSIS, Statistical Tables, with Diagrams, &c., in connection with Crown Lands Bill of 1894.

RETURN of Land at present and prospectively available for Selection in the Central Division.

Central Division Leases.

Clause 3. In this clause the legal rights of lessees, to whatever extensions may be awarded them under section 43 of the Act of 1889, are recognised; but provision is made for the withdrawal (after three months' notice in the *Gazette*) of land from lease for the purpose of settlement. Not more than half the leasehold can be withdrawn. The withdrawal of the maximum quantity may take place at once or by a series of withdrawals of not less than one-eighth of the area. Withdrawal will be followed by compensation to the lessee in the shape of an extension of lease proportioned arithmetically to the area withdrawn, on the basis that if half the leasehold be resumed the remaining term of lease for the balance will be doubled, and the lessee will be entitled to hold the withdrawn area under preferential occupation license, and to claim as his property the improvements on the withdrawn area.

In recognition of the possibility that the land withdrawn may be of different quality to the balance left under lease, provision is made for an extra extension or an adjustment of the extension, and for a reappraisement of the rent of the land remaining under lease.

One special advantage claimed for the provisions of this clause over any scheme of general division of leaseholds is that lessees will be required to part with a portion of their holdings only when an actual public necessity has arisen, and the Crown will not be called upon to oust one tenant until, it might be said, the second one has come on the field. Apart from this, only such land need be taken from the lessees as may be suitable for settlement, and the opportunity will be given of concentrating settlers in particular localities where the conditions are favourable to their remaining permanently.

In order to avoid any possibility of misinterpretation of the clause, the arithmetical operation of arriving at the compensatory term is explained, being merely an application of "the rule of three." In the language of the Bill, "The method of ascertaining the added period shall be by multiplying together the unexpired period and the area withdrawn and dividing the product by the area left." The following examples are worked out by way of illustration :—

Case A.

From a lease of 40,000 acres half the area is withdrawn at a time when the lease has, say, five years to run :

```
                    20,000 area withdrawn
                         5 years' unexpired period
                    ---------
Area left 20,000 )100,000( 5 years' extension
                  100,000
                  -------
```

That is to say, he will hold 20,000 acres for ten years in lieu of 40,000 acres for five years.

Case

Case B.

From a lease of 40,000 acres one quarter (10,000 acres) is withdrawn at a time when the lease has five years to run:

```
                    10,000 area withdrawn
                        60 (months) unexpired period
                    ----------
Area left 30,000 )600,000( 20 months' extension
                  600,000
                  -------
```

In this second example it might at first sight appear that the lessee should receive $2\frac{1}{2}$ years' extension. It has, however, not to be forgotten that three-fourths of the original area is left under lease, and what the lessee is entitled to is a five-year term for one-fourth, distributed over the remaining three-fourths; that is to say, 5 years divided by 3, viz., $1\frac{2}{3}$ or 1 year and 8 months. Putting it in another way: The lessee upon losing 10,000 acres for five years, should receive another 10,000 acres for five years, but instead he will receive three times the quantity (*i.e.*, the balance of the leasehold) for one-third of the term.

Occupation License of Leasehold Areas.

Clause 4. All holders of extended central leases will have the privilege of holding their leaseholds under preferential occupation license on the expiration of their leases.

With regard to improvements, all such as may be effected after the occupation license comes into existence will be regarded as the lessees' property. Those effected previously will be claimed by the Crown, as the lessees will have been compensated for them by any extension of lease that may have been granted. Improvements on lands withdrawn from the leasehold will, however, be regarded as the lessee's property at whatever time they may have been made.

The Governor will have the power of refusing renewal of any such preferential occupation licenses on three months notice, but the licensee will have tenant right in his improvements.

On lessees whose leases may not be extended (or who may withdraw their right to extension) the privilege of a preferential occupation license has already been conferred by section 43 of the Act of 1889, and the Declaratory Act of 1889, 57 Vic. No. 27.

Power of withdrawal from Western Division Pastoral Leases.

Clause 5. The same power of withdrawal as proposed in Clause 3 with respect to Central Division pastoral leases is proposed also with respect to pastoral leases in the Western Division, except that the least area capable of withdrawal will be $\frac{1}{16}$ of the total leasehold. Withdrawal will be followed by the same compensation in regard to extension of term and preferential occupation license as is provided in connection with the Central Leases.

The exercise of this power will admit of provision being made for extra urban settlement.

Pastoral and Homestead Leases in Western Division.

Clause 6. So far as these are concerned, the provisions of section 43, of the Act of 1889, will be superseded by lessees receiving an absolute extension of seven years, making the present term twenty-eight years in all. The rent for the last seven years will be at the same rate as that for the preceding seven years. These provisions will not apply to leases not brought under section 29 of the Act of 1889. The leases not brought under that Act include only 7 Pastoral Leases and 21 Homestead Leases.

On the expiration of any Pastoral or Homestead Lease the lessee will have tenant right in his improvements.

Attachment of Resumed Areas to Leasehold Areas.

Clause 7. In recognition of the fact that in some parts of the Western and Central Divisions the division of the pastoral holdings was unnecessary, and has led to the neglect or deterioration of resumed areas for which no demand (except under occupation license) has sprung up or is likely to spring up, provision is made to place such resumed areas again under pastoral lease, an arrangement calculated to benefit lessees, and to be of advantage to the public estate and revenue.

The resumed area may be added to the leasehold area at the same rate of rent as the leasehold area if the Minister and the lessee agree, or, failing such agreement, at the license fee rate or at an appraised rate, according as the Minister may determine.

Reappraisement of Rents in the Western Division.

Clause 8. It has to be acknowledged that in consequence of the existence of rabbits, the expense of destroying or checking them, and in consequence of the fall in prices of stock, &c., &c., the rents which pastoral and homestead lessees and occupation licensees are required to pay have become in some instances excessive. To remedy this grievance provision will be made for a reappraisement on the application of the lessee, which will take in the rent (of a lease) for about the next ten years.

The application must be accompanied by a deposit as security for half cost of the appraisement, which will be charged against the applicant.

Lessees, who brought their holdings under the Act of 1889, started a new term of twenty-one years (divided into three seven-year periods), commencing from the end of the year of the lease current at the commencement of that Act (1 December, 1889). Most of the leases had, under the Act of 1884, commenced about July, 1885. The new term, under the Act of 1889, therefore commenced about July, 1890, so that the first period of seven years would end about July, 1897, when, under the Act of 1889 a new appraisement of the second period would take place.

The Bill anticipates this appraisement by providing an appraisement of the residue of the first period with the second period—about ten years in all.

New

New Pastoral Leases.

Clause 9. The power which the Governor will possess of granting pastoral leases (with a term not exceeding ten years) over lands not likely to be required within ten years for occupation in smaller areas under other provisions of the Bill, promises to encourage persons to rent lands which at present are deteriorating and are unproductive to the State.

The leases will be put up to auction or tender.

The right of the Crown to withdraw land from lease for settlement will be reserved, as in clause 3 of the Bill; but even if half the leasehold were withdrawn, and the withdrawal should take place while the lease has more than five years to run, the extension will not exceed five years.

The lease will be subject to such conditions of improvement as may be notified in the *Gazette*.

On the expiration of the lease the lessee will have tenant-right in improvements.

Classification and Survey of Crown Lands.

Clause 10. This is one of the most important clauses of the Bill, and promises to remedy a long-felt grievance. By this clause the Governor can set apart tracts of land for such purposes as Homestead Selections, Settlement Leases, Improvement Leases, &c., and to have the lands subdivided into blocks suitable for the class of holdings for which the land may be intended to be made available. The size of blocks will be determined by the question as to how much land is required to support one family, so that the blocks may vary in size not by any capricious method or accidental circumstances, but according to the quality of the land and the quantity deemed sufficient for one holder.

Homestead Selections.

Clause 11 to 15. This marks a new departure in legislation, the cardinal principles of which will be the acquisition of lands under easy terms, but stringent residential conditions. A selector henceforward will be in a position to obtain land in fee-simple and establish a home without the dread of being weighed down by financial difficulties at the start. The land will be surveyed, and its value, and the value of any improvements, fixed before he applies for it, and there will be no uncertainty as to his rights of possession. The area may range from 1,280 acres downwards, and the value of classified land may range from 10s. per acre upwards, but if the selector chooses to select the land before classification and survey, the value will be accepted as £1 per acre (see Clause 17). Like an ordinary conditional purchaser the selector will have to reside five years, and cannot therefore transfer until five years. After that term residence will continue as a perpetual obligation either upon each successive holder of the land or upon his deputy. During each year the former must reside at least seven, or the latter ten, months; but the obligation may be relaxed or excused whenever circumstances dictate that a concession is necessary.

For the first five years the land will be subject to a rent of 3d. in the £, payable in half-yearly instalments. Half a year's rent, with the whole, or one-third, of the survey fee (according to the selector's option), must be deposited at the time of application. The balance of survey fee will be payable by instalments within three years from date of application. The value of improvements will be payable in three annual instalments, with 5 per cent. interest. Within the first eighteen months a dwelling-house worth £50 has to be erected, and afterwards maintained. After the first five years a grant will issue without payment of any purchase money, and on issue of the grant the land will be subject to a perpetual annual payment of £3 10s. in every £100. For example, on 640 acres, if valued at £640, the following payments would be due, contrasted with those on an ordinary conditional purchase. It is assumed that the survey fee will be the same in both cases.

	Homestead Selection.		Conditional Purchase.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
1st year	8 0 0	rent	64 0 0	deposit
	3 11 8	survey fee	10 15 0	survey fee
2nd year	8 0 0	rent	Nil.	
	3 11 8	survey fee		
3rd year	8 0 0	rent	Nil.	
	3 11 8	survey fee		
4th year	8 0 0	rent	32 0 0	instalment
5th year	8 0 0	rent	32 0 0	"
	£50 15 0		£138 15 0	
House	50 0 0	Fencing or improvements	320 0 0	
	£100 15 0		£458 15 0	

Homestead Selections without Personal Residence.

Clause 16. Are provided for, subject to the selector residing by deputy, provided that the calling of the selector prevents his residing, and that he ultimately intends to establish his home on the land. These provisions are calculated to encourage town residents to acquire a homestead for a later period of their life. Safeguards are provided against the improper use of the privileges offered. The rent for the first five years will however be 3½ per cent.; the survey fee must be paid in one sum at the time of application, and the homestead must be of the value of £100. In addition, the selector must have one-tenth of the area within three years and one-fifth during the fourth and fifth years under cultivation. The other provisions as to homestead selections will apply.

Homestead Selections not in Homestead Selection Areas.

Clause 17. This clause permits selection before classification and survey. Such land as may be open to conditional purchase will be available for the purpose. The maximum area will be 640 acres in the Eastern or 1,280 acres in the Central Division. The value of ordinary land (*i.e.*, land not within a special area) will be taken as £1 per acre. The rules of measurement in connection with conditional purchases will apply.

Conversion of Conditional Purchases into Homestead Selections.

Clause 18. The holders of conditional purchases, by being entitled to convert them into homestead selections, will have an opportunity (subject to the obligation of perpetual residence) of escaping from their present financial burdens. This applies particularly in cases where selectors have conditionally purchased special areas and have found the cost too great. The selector, by paying a perpetual rent equal to 3½ per cent. on the unpaid balance of purchase money (which will be taken as the capital value of the land) may secure his grant, and obtain substantial relief. For example, say a block of 500 acres, selected as a special area at £2 per acre, *i.e.*, £1,000, and that the selector has by his deposit and instalments reduced his balance to £1 10s. per acre, *i.e.*, £750,—instead of having to pay an annual instalment of £50 he would have to pay a rent of 3½ per cent. on £750, *i.e.*, £26 5s.

Surrender, &c., of Homestead Selections.

Clause 19. Homestead selectors who may surrender their holdings will be entitled to tenant right in improvements. The privilege can be extended (where special circumstances may warrant) to cases where forfeiture has occurred.

Subdivision of Homestead Selections.

Clause 20. The Governor may sanction the subdivision of a Homestead Selection, and in doing so, may apportion the rent, or discharge it from any portion from it, and determine the block or blocks on which residence is to be carried out or discharge them from that obligation. And generally may make such arrangements and impose such conditions as the circumstances of the particular case may suggest.

These provisions are necessary in anticipation of lands becoming valuable, perhaps becoming the site of a private town, and being subdivided into a number of blocks held by many different persons.

If the Governor's sanction be not sought and obtained, each of the portions into which the selection may have been subdivided will be liable to a condition of residence.

General Provisions as to Conditional Purchase made Applicable to Homestead Selections.

Clause 21. This clause makes the provisions of the following sections of the Crown Lands Acts applicable to Homestead Selections:—

Section 123, Act 1884—Minors enabled to make valid agreements.
141, Act 1884—Contributions, &c., to boundary fences.
„ 32, Act 1889—Reversion on forfeiture to holding in which the land may be situated.
„ 42, „ —Power of resumption of lands for roads.
„ 44, „ —Provisions as to ownership, purchase, &c., of improvements on land applied for.
55 Vic. No. 1—Waiver and reversal of forfeiture Act.

Protection of Homesteads, &c.

Clause 22. This clause is designed to enable a homestead selector or conditional purchaser to secure his home in the event of financial difficulties by protecting it (on registration at the Registrar-General's office) to the extent of £200. The idea is borrowed from the United States and Canadian law.

Unless the sum up to which the land has been protected is first paid into the Supreme Court, the land cannot be sold under a writ of execution, or taken for the benefit of creditors upon the holder's bankruptcy.

The money paid into Court will be invested (with the approval of the Court and subject to such terms and conditions as it may impose) for the permanent benefit of the holder of the land or his family.

The protection will not be obtained if at the date of registration the selector was in insolvent circumstances, and it will cease when he ceases to live on the land as his home; when he obtains protection for a second holding; or when he himself withdraws the registration.

The protection will not affect any cause of action accruing before registration, and will not affect the powers of the mortgagee in the case of a mortgage executed after issue of the grant, and registered under the Real Property Act.

Settlement Leases for Agriculture and Grazing.

Clauses 23 and 24. The Bill here provides for leases of agricultural land up to 1,280 acres, and of grazing land up to 10,240—the actual size of the block to be, however, regulated according to its capability of supporting one family. The land will be measured beforehand, and valued at not less than 10s. nor more than £1 per acre. A survey fee will be payable. The lease will be subject to an annual rent of 3d. in the £, and will have a term of 28 years. The main conditions of the lease will be:—

Residence for seven months in each twelve by the lessee during the whole term.
Fencing within the first three years.
One-quarter of the area to be cleared of scrub during each seven years.
The land to be kept clear of rabbits, noxious weeds, &c.
No transfer or subletting (except with Ministers' consent) unless by way of *bonâ fide* mortgage.

The owner will have tenant right in improvements on the expiration of the lease, and may under clause 26, take up 1,280 acres as a homestead selection.

Improvement Leases.

Clause 25. The clause under this head contains elastic provisions for efficaciously dealing with scrub and inferior lands unsuitable for settlement in their present condition. It has been found that the circumstances in different localities vary so largely that no hard and fast rules can be made applicable, and accordingly the Bill provides that the terms of the lease may be accommodated to requirements in each individual case.

Leases of this character will be let by auction or tender, in areas not exceeding 10,240 acres, and for a term of 28 years.

The lessee will have tenant right in improvements on expiration of the lease and right of selection of a homestead of 640 acres under clause 26.

Homestead Grants out of Leases.

Clause 26. Holders of the following leases are offered the privilege of a homestead selection within their holdings. The minimum area which may be purchased is 40, the maximum 640 acres, except in the case of a settlement lease, when the maximum is 1,280 acres.

Pastoral leases in Western Division.
Homestead leases.
Scrub leases not within pastoral or homestead leases.
Leases of inferior lands.
Improvement leases.

The land to be purchased must contain the place of residence of the lessee. Application cannot be made until the last year of the lease.

The land must also have been improved to the extent of £1 per acre, except in case of a settlement lease where due performance of the conditions of the lease will be sufficient.

The capital value of the land will be taken as £1 per acre, unless it shall have been fixed at a lower rate.

Acquisition of Lands for purposes of Closer Settlement.

Clauses 27 to 29. Should the necessity arise the Governor may acquire or resume freehold lands for the purposes of closer settlement.

The Minister will have an estimate prepared of the total cost to the Crown of land proposed to be acquired and may enter into provisional agreements with the owners as to purchase or compensation.

Particulars will be laid before both Houses of Parliament for such inquiry as may be ordered, and after report a specific resolution will be moved in each House. The Governor may then enter into a contract to purchase, or may proceed by way of resumption, in which case the Governor will have powers similar to those conferred by the Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act.

To provide funds for the purposes of this clause, moneys not exceeding in any year £300,000 may be borrowed.

Sums borrowed and received will be paid into a "Lands acquired for Settlement Account."

Where the owners of the acquired or resumed lands are willing, payment may be made to them in debentures bearing interest not exceeding 4 per cent., and having a currency not longer than forty years.

Suspension of Payment of Instalments on Conditional Purchases.

Clause 30. To meet the case of selectors who may be unwilling to convert their conditional purchases into homestead selections, and yet may be unable to pay their instalments, provision is made for suspension of payment subject to payment of interest on the unpaid balance of purchase money during the period of suspension. The holder of a conditional purchase of 100 acres is required to pay £5 per annum by way of instalment: but he may have cleared 10s. per acre off his balance, which would stand at £50. In such a case he would be required to pay 4 per cent. interest on £50, *i.e.*, £2 per annum instead of £5.

It will be a condition of suspension that the conditional purchaser is resident and the holder *bona fide* for his sole use and benefit. Should he cease to be resident, or should the land be transferred, suspension will cease.

Term of Residence of Conditional Purchases applied for after the Bill becomes Law.

Clause 31. The term of residence on conditional purchases *applied for after the Bill becomes law* will be increased from five to ten years, and a distinct term of residence will attach to any new additional condtional purchases. The selector will be able (as he is at present) to transfer his conditional purchase at the end of five years, but during the second five years the transferee (or selector if he has not transferred) must reside seven months in each twelve, or his deputy ten months in each twelve.

Residence on Additional Conditional Purchases, &c.

Clause 32. The residence condition has been attached to additional conditional purchases to prevent the easy acquisition of lands by virtue of conditional purchases on which residence has ceased perhaps many years ago; previous residence will reduce the new term, but not beyond five years. The residence attaching to an additional conditional purchase may of course be carried out on the original or any additional conditional purchases of the series, and may be performed concurrently in connection with any conditional purchase of the series. For example—an original conditional purchase, if made on the 1st July, 1895, must be resided upon up to the 1st July, 1905. If an additional conditional purchase should be made on the 1st July, 1896, residence to satisfy the additional conditional purchase would be necessary up to the 1st July, 1906.

Additional Conditional Purchases and Conditional Leases not barred by issue of Grant for Original.

Clause 33. The Bill validates additional conditional purchases made by virtue of original conditional purchases on which the balance of purchase money has been paid; and provides that additional conditional purchases may be made in similar circumstances in future. Payment of balance of a conditional purchase is enforced by the present law, and it is merely a question of time when any conditional purchase shall become a freehold. If a selector should pay his balance earlier than he is obliged, and thus discharge his debt to the Crown, it is not deemed reasonable that he should be robbed of privileges enjoyed by a conditional purchaser who prefers to remain in debt to the Crown.

Abolition of Declarations.

Clause 34. The existing Acts (like the repealed Acts) provide that a conditional purchaser shall make certain declarations that he has fulfilled his conditions. Under the repealed Acts these declarations were accepted as sufficient proof of themselves. Now they are ignored, as the question of fulfilment of conditions is made a matter for investigation by the Land Board. Having, in fact, lost their force and importance, it is proposed to abolish them, especially as they are too frequently found to have been made without much regard to correctness of statement or to the solemnity which should attach to them.

Apart from this the waiting for selectors to make them causes a good deal of delay.

Alternative condition of fencing or improvement.

Clause 35. This clause affords relief to selectors and simplifies, and therefore renders less expensive, certain matters of administration. At present a selector has to fence within two years from date of confirmation of his application, or he may, with the permission of the Board, substitute improvements in lieu of fencing. In the latter case improvements to the value of 6s. per acre are required within three years from the date of confirmation.

The Bill dispenses with the application to, and the permission of, the Board (which have become matters of form rather than anything else); it extends the term for fencing from two to three years and leaves it to the option of selector whether he will fence or otherwise improve.

If the conditional purchaser does not fence he will be subject to the provisions of Clause 48 as to impounding and trespass.

Subdivision of Conditional Purchases.

Clause 36. This is a further provision for the benefit of selectors. At present the holder of a conditional purchase must, if he wishes to convert any part into a freehold, pay up the balance on the *whole* area—a proceeding which in connection with a conditional purchase of large area involves a considerable outlay. If the land had been selected in 40-acre, or small blocks, the holder would not of course be under this disadvantage, as he could pay up his balance on one conditional purchase at a time as it might suit his circumstances. To remove this difficulty, the Bill provides that on any conditional purchase of, or over, 100 acres, the balance on any area of not less than 40 acres may be paid and a grant issued. The block measured off cannot, however, be transferred apart from the block out of which it has been carved until the purchase money has been paid in connection with the block cut off and the grant of it issued. The interests of the Crown are guarded, and the selector is required to pay necessary expenses of subdivision, &c.

Formal applications to Local Land Board.

Clause 37. The design of this clause is to prevent delay and inconvenience to selectors by enabling the Chairman of the Board to at once dispose of certain formal matters. Frequently a favourable disposal by the Board is a foregone conclusion, but it takes time to put the Board in motion, seeing that meetings (which are held at several places) have to be arranged for, and the parties are expected to come before the Board. This often entails a good deal of travelling backwards and forwards for the selector with attendant expense. For example, say a selector is taken ill and requires immediate suspension of the condition of fencing. If the Chairman is satisfied, he can grant the suspension without any delay.

Ballots.

Clause 38. The Bill here provides that the priority of conflicting applications shall be determined by ballot, and proposes to cure certain anomalies which have grown up under the system of balloting in connection with conflicting applications for conditional purchases and conditional leases. Frequently one and the same person makes at the one time a conditional purchase application and a conditional lease application by virtue of it. The latter is dependent on the former, and cannot succeed without it. It has been ruled, however, that each separate application must be represented by a separate marble, and the result of the ballot has, in consequence, become in must cases very anomalous. For example: A and B make two applications, one for a conditional purchase and one for a lease. These are represented by four marbles, and the ballot results perhaps thus:—

A's lease	First
B's conditional purchase	Second
A's conditional purchase	Third
B's lease	Fourth

Here A's lease, although first, is in fact overborne by B's conditional purchase, which is second. The Bill provides that associated applications shall be treated as one application and be represented by only one marble. The nominally successful applicant will be successful in fact.

Limitation

Limitation of Privilege of Selecting, &c.

Clause 39. It is provided in this clause that when a person obtains any one of the following classes of holdings his right is exhausted, that is to say, if he obtains a homestead selection he shall not obtain a second one or a settlement lease, &c. :—Homestead selections, settlement leases, original homestead leases, original conditional purchases.

In the case of a settlement lease or homestead lease the restriction will cease after the original term of the lease (whether forfeited in the meantime or not) has ceased; that is to say, if A takes a settlement lease with a term of 28 years, and forfeits after he has held three years it will be 25 years before his disqualification will cease unless he has obtained a certificate of abandonment.

A further disqualification will be found in the next clause.

Disqualifications from Selecting.

Clause 40. This clause provides that none of the following holdings shall be taken by any person who held in fee-simple, or conditional purchase and conditional lease at least 2,560 acres, at or within six months prior to the date of application, or who, having owned the area referred to, divested himself of it to defeat the clause:—Homestead selections, settlement leases, original homestead leases, original conditional purchases.

None of these holdings can be taken by a person who is not a natural-born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.

Application to be made in Good Faith.

Clause 41. This is a very necessary clause, expressed in positive terms, laying it down absolutely that every homestead selection, conditional purchase, or settlement, conditional, or homestead lease, must be applied for *bona fide* in the interest of the applicant; and providing that the Board may, if not satisfied as to the *bona fides* of the applicant, disallow the application and forfeit the deposit. The provisions in the Acts now in force have been found in this respect less ample and more circuitous than is desirable; and, moreover, do not appear in the positive form in which they are embodied here.

Forfeiture for Want of Good Faith.

Clause 42. This clause follows up the preceding one by providing that where the application has advanced beyond confirmation, &c., the question of *bona fides* may be investigated, and if necessary the land, &c., forfeited.

The holders of certificates of conformity and transferees without notice of the previous holder's shortcomings are protected, but persons who accept transfers before issue of certificate of conformity will be deemed to have had notice of any violation of the law, as it is found that selectors, who have incurred forfeiture, endeavour to block enforcement of forfeiture by transferring to friends, who set up the plea that they took the land without notice of default. Some amount of abuse promises to be checked by the provisions of this clause.

Validation of Purchases and Leases.

Clause 43. The provisions of this clause promise to be very beneficial. It is a matter of too frequent occurrence that the titles of persons, who have acquired Crown lands in good faith, are shaken by different interpretations of the law, and when this happens there are persons always on the alert to dispossess the previous occupants. This leads to a great deal of hardship, and often involves the Crown in large expenses for compensation to the injured parties.

To meet the difficulty the Bill proposes to treat such invalid holdings not as void but as voidable, and to give the Governor power (after referring the matter to the Land Board or Land Appeal Court for investigation where necessary) to ratify the transaction.

In connection with future purchases or leases (*i.e.*, made after the Bill becomes law) notice of the Governor's intention to validate them must lie before both Houses of Parliament for at least 90 days without being objected to by specific resolution.

Exchanges and Surrenders.

Clause 44. The Governor will, it is proposed, be invested with a general power to exchange Crown lands for private lands after report by the Local Land Board. The lands must be as nearly as practicable of equal value. No money can pass *from* the Crown, but when the Crown lands are of the higher value the difference will be payable to the Crown. This is a power which could in many instances be advantageously exercised in the public interest. It would simplify the present provisions as to exchange which, so far as pastoral leases in the Eastern Division are concerned, have become inoperative through the leases having expired and the law requiring the exchange to be effected during the currency of the lease. Many cases of this character have unfortunately been blocked, although on the eve of completion.

In connection with exchanges between pastoral lessees and the Crown, under section 46 of the Act of 1889, it may be a condition that the lessees shall surrender the improvements on the land. That Act does not require them to do so.

Annual Leases.

Clause 45. An annual lease application under section 33 of the Act of 1889 must, if the land is not reserved from lease, be granted. Frequently, the public interest suffers in consequence, as applicants apply for land reserved from sale (only) for travelling stock, &c., &c., and before the lessee can be dispossessed, the grass is eaten down and a good deal of mischief caused.

The Bill invests the Minister with the power of refusing an application if the granting of the lease shall appear to be contrary to the public or general interest.

The

The remaining part of the clause contains a concession to annual leaseholders. They are by the present law required to pay a full year's rent if the lease commences at any time between the 1st January and 30th June, and a half-year's rent if it commences at any time between the 1st July and 31st December. The Bill provides that the rent shall be proportioned to the term actually enjoyed.

Tenant Right in Improvements.

Clause 46. In various clauses of the Bill provision is made that certain holders shall have tenant right in improvements, and it is explained in this clause that these holders shall be enabled to receive payment for their improvements from the incoming tenant. If, however, there should be no incoming tenant for six years the improvements will pass over to the Crown. Unsuccessful or useless wells or bores, or improvements forfeited to the Crown are excluded; and in cases where the wells or bores are successful, the first cost shall be taken as their value. The improvements must be of a permanent, fixed, and substantial character, and necessary for the profitable occupation of the land. Their value will be appraised by the Local Land Board, and payment for them made by instalments.

Tenant right is extended to holders of conditional leases on the expiration of their leases; and the Governor may extend it to conditional lessees who have surrendered or forfeited their holdings.

Reclamations.

Clause 47. The provisions of the present law in connection with reclamations are not satisfactory. The applicant cannot be limited as to the time in which the reclamation is to be completed, so that when once the Crown authorises reclamation, the parties can postpone the work as long as they please. The Bill will prevent this, and will give the Minister a power of forfeiture.

The basis of the price of reclaimed land will also be altered. At present the price is half the difference between the value of the land and the estimated cost of reclamation. Under the Bill the enhanced value of the adjoining land by reason of the reclamation will be taken into account, and the cost of reclamation deducted from the total value. The difference will represent the price payable to the Crown.

The grant of reclaimed lands may contain special conditions, such as:—

Power of resumption by notice in the *Gazette*.

No compensation payable other than the value of such improvements as may have been consented to by the Minister, and the repayment of purchase money and cost of reclamation.

Trespass and Impounding.

Clause 48. This supersedes section 130 of the Act of 1884, which in consequence of repeated amendments in the Acts does not meet all cases. Conditional purchasers instead of fencing substitute improvements, and an obligation of fencing does not attach to all holdings.

The Bill will not entitle the holder of lands to impound or bring an action for trespass (except of course the trespass was wilful), unless the lands are fenced.

References to Land Appeal Court.

Clause 49. Simplifies the manner in which the Crown may bring cases before the Land Appeal Court by reference on the part of the Minister.

Regulations.

Clause 50. Empowers the Governor to make Regulations.

Statistical Tables, Diagrams, etc.

RETURN showing Alienation and Occupation of Lands in New South Wales on 31st December, 1893.

ALIENATION.

	Acres.	Acres.
Area granted and sold prior to the year 1862	7,146,579	
„ sold by auction and other forms of sale	14,297,754	
„ „ under conditional purchase (deeds issued)	2,342,251	
„ granted under Volunteer Land Orders	167,745	
„ dedicated for public purposes, &c.	315,412	
„ in process of alienation under conditional purchase	20,214,361	
„ held under conditional lease	12,707,423	
Total area alienated and in process of alienation		57,191,525

LAND NOW OWNED BY THE CROWN.

Area held under Pastoral lease		58,157,745	
„ Occupation license (ordinary)	35,799,965		
„ „ (preferential)	4,685,777		
		40,485,742	
„ Homestead leases		9,690,340	
„ Annual „		5,207,222	
„ Scrub „		158,641	
„ Snow „		115,100	
„ Special „		13,428	
„ Inferior land „		455,354	
„ Artesian well „		122,880	
„ Residential „		854	
„ Mineral „		100,221	
Church and School lands		271,757	
			114,779,284
Area neither alienated nor leased, and Reserves from lease or license			23,911,191
Total area of the Colony (exclusive of water)			195,882,000

The Total Area Alienated prior to the 1861 Act and the Total Area Alienated or in course of Alienation since.

Area alienated in all forms prior to 1862	7,146,579 acres.
Area alienated by auction, and after auction selection, from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1893	10,945,441 acres.
Area alienated by improvement and special purchase during the same period ...	2,791,392 „
Area alienated by conditional purchase during same period for which deeds have issued	2,342,251 „
Area alienated by all other forms during same period, including lands dedicated...	1,044,078 „
Area alienated up to 31st December, 1893	24,269,741 acres.
Area under incomplete conditional purchase up to 31st December, 1893, exclusive of forfeitures, lapsings, cancellations, disallowances, &c.	20,214,361 „
Total	44,484,102 acres.
The area held under conditional lease (which may, if available, &c., be converted into conditional purchases) on the 31st December, 1893, was	12,707,423 acres.

The total number of Transactions, Conditional Purchases, Auction Sales, after Auction Selections, Improvement Purchases, Special Purchases, Mineral Conditional Purchases, &c., principally of Rural Lands since 1861 and the acreage.

	No. of Lots.	Area.
(1.) Auction sales of country land since 1861 (from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1893)	56,795	9,148,282 acres.
(2.) Number of improvement purchases completed from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1893, including town, suburban, and country land. Approximate area of town and suburban purchases since 1st January, 1885, 1,520 acres	24,288	2,780,889 „
(3.) Number and area of conditional purchases (including those made freehold, but excluding those forfeited, void, &c.) since 1861	168,140	22,556,612 „
(4.) Number of after auction selections from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1893	15,787	1,716,977 „
(5.) Special purchases (town, country, and suburban), from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1893	.....	10,503 „
Total	265,010	36,213,263 acres.

(1.) The average size of Holdings just prior to Crown Lands Act of 1861 coming into force; (2.) and the average size now.

(1.) Just prior to Crown Lands Act of 1861, about...	280 acres.
(2.) 1893–4	762 „

Number of Rural holdings or Occupiers in each period.

	Approximate.
1861	15,650
1871	25,200
1881	32,000
1891	38,700
1894	41,400

Number of Alienations since 1861, with Residential conditions.

Number	168,140 selections.
Area	22,556,612 acres.
Increased occupation	25,750 holders.

RETURN

RETURN showing Extensions of Pastoral Leases recommended by the Local Land Boards under the 43rd section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889.

Period and Area.	Local Land Boards.							Totals.
	Bourke.	Dubbo.	Forbes.	Hay.	Moree.	Tamworth.	Wagga Wagga.	
5 years	7	122	30	34	11	27	22	253
Acres	268,925	3,597,775	815,373	1,492,101	327,578	854,825	597,100	7,953,677
4 years 9 months	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	5
Acres	...	...	19,814	...	14,565	141,997	...	176,376
4 years 8 months	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Acres	...	...	28,259	...	...	...	...	28,259
4 years 7 months	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Acres	...	...	14,000	...	...	...	...	14,000
4 years 6 months	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3
Acres	...	...	8,396	...	59,875	54,154	...	122,425
4 years 4 months	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Acres	...	...	10,046	...	...	...	...	10,046
4 years	...	9	13	8	4	4	...	38
Acres	...	176,011	347,929	142,823	73,728	87,041	...	827,532
3 years 9 months	...	...	1	...	5	1	...	7
Acres	...	...	7,379	...	114,954	16,569	...	138,902
3 years 8 months	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Acres	...	...	13,300	...	...	...	...	13,300
3 years 6 months	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	7
Acres	...	...	94,601	...	97,481	...	...	192,082
3 years 4 months	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Acres	...	...	38,425	...	...	...	...	38,425
3 years 3 months	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	5
Acres	...	...	93,900	...	97,048	...	...	190,948
3 years 2 months	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Acres	...	...	36,461	...	...	...	...	36,461
3 years	...	8	6	6	5	7	3	35
Acres	...	179,563	146,394	181,231	220,210	219,179	43,459	990,036
2 years 9 months	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	4
Acres	...	...	22,353	...	62,269	119,186	...	203,808
2 years 8 months	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Acres	...	...	65,687	...	...	...	...	65,687
2 years 6 months	...	1	1	8	2	2	...	14
Acres	...	16,896	13,824	135,387	74,710	140,329	...	381,146
2 years 4 months	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Acres	...	...	25,460	...	...	...	...	25,460
2 years 3 months	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	5
Acres	...	...	23,026	...	116,359	99,122	...	238,507
2 years	...	4	2	1	10	3	2	22
Acres	...	145,482	70,695	7,270	540,604	96,741	5,274	866,066
1 year 10 months	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Acres	...	...	...	...	...	16,970	...	16,970
1 year 9 months	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	7
Acres	...	...	...	...	191,710	133,288	...	324,998
1 year 6 months	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	4
Acres	...	...	4,900	...	43,524	56,756	...	105,180
1 year 5 months	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Acres	...	...	20,065	...	...	...	...	20,065
1 year 3 months	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Acres	...	...	...	...	147,088	...	...	147,088
1 year	...	1	27	...	10	...	...	38
Acres	...	20,645	982,420	...	666,153	...	...	1,669,218
9 months	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Acres	...	...	...	...	69,873	...	...	69,873
6 months	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Acres	...	...	...	...	117,651	...	...	117,651
Total number of Extensions	7	145	104	57	74	55	27	469
Cases in which the Local Land Boards recommended *No Extension* of Pastoral Lease under the 43rd section Crown Lands Act of 1889	No. 1 Acres. 6,294	No. 10 Acres. 201,852	No. 1 Acres. 154,849	No. 19 Acres. 418,192	No. ... Acres. ...	No. 3 Acres. 82,258	No. 76 Acres. 999,367	No. 110 Acres. 1,862,812

NOTE.—Two Pastoral Leases not yet reported on.

RENTAL and Area and the Number of Pastoral Leases (Central Division) brought under the 43rd section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889.

Number.	Area.	Rent.
581	16,800,814 acres.	£182,205 3 7

RENTAL and area and the number for which no extensions of Pastoral Leases in the Central Division were applied for under the 43rd section of the Crown Lands Act of 1889.

Number.	Area.	Annual Rental.
137	1,682,071 acres.	£16,784 10s. 5d.

Of the above 4 pastoral leases have been since forfeited representing an area of 19,829 acres, and a rental of £317 0s. 3d.

RETURN showing Rental, Area, and the Number of Pastoral Leases under the 43rd section of Crown Lands Act of 1889 in the Central Division for which no Extensions were recommended.

Number.	Area.	Annual Rental.
110	1,862,812 acres.	£25,768 11 7

The above includes all the recommendations of Local Land Boards whether appealed against or not.

CHARACTER of Land within Leasehold Areas in the Central Division not brought under the Act of 1889.

Land Board District.	No. of holdings.	Total area on which rent is charged.	Area of agricultural land, including unnecessary reserves.	Area of pastoral land, including unnecessary reserves.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bourke	3	26,530	Nil.	20,900
Dubbo	29	280,491	119,935	64,210
Forbes	29	252,309	57,523	82,743
Hay	6	56,197	16,157	Nil.
Moree	15	468,897	60,077	178,290
Tamworth	30	458,117	40,600	126,973
Wagga Wagga	25	139,530	55,869	72,153
Totals	137	1,682,071	350,161	545,269

NOTE:—Of the available area, *i.e.*, land likely to be selected within the next two or three years,
151,970 acres are situated within 15 miles of a railway station;
89,692 „ „ over 15 but less than 30 miles from a railway station;
653,768 „ „ over 30 miles from a railway station.

895,430 acres.

SCHEDULE showing value and date of construction of improvements on those Leasehold Areas in the Central Division brought under the provisions of section No. 43, Crown Lands Act of 1889.

No. of Holdings.	Total Area.	Total Value Improvements.	Value effected prior to 1st January, 1885.	Prior to 1st December, 1889, and since 1st January, 1885.	Since 1st December, 1889.
	acres.	£	£	£	£
581	16,800,814	1,214,714	451,322	386,308	377,084

NOTE.—This return is only approximate in regard to the date of construction of improvements, as the different Land Boards did not have the above specified dates particularly in view when conducting their inquiries.

RETURN showing total areas of forfeited, abandoned, or surrendered Occupation Licenses and Pastoral Leases in the Eastern, Central, and Western Divisions, up to the 31st December, 1893.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Occupation Licenses	3,320,032 acres.
Pastoral Leases	188,480 „
Total	3,508,512 acres.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Occupation Licenses	2,737,509 acres.
Pastoral Leases	286,584 „
Total	3,024,093 acres.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Occupation licenses and preferential occupation licenses	5,494,801 acres.

AVERAGE rental per acre of Conditional Leases in existence on the 31st December, 1893, in the Central and Eastern Divisions.

	Average rate per acre.
Central Division	$3\frac{1}{8}$d.
Eastern Division	$2\frac{4}{5}$d.

AVERAGE rental of Pastoral Leases in the Central Division.

2·572 pence per acre.

Snow Lands.

Land Board District.	Area of Snow Country.	Area under Snow Lease.	Rent of Snow Leases.
	acres.	acres.	£ s. d.
Cooma	1,000,000	68,200	976 11 0
Wagga Wagga		46,900	173 15 11
Totals	1,000,000	115,100	1,150 6 11

AREA of Rabbit Infested District.

A total area of 106,000,000 acres has been proclaimed as Rabbit infested, under the provisions of the Rabbit Act of 1890, 54 Vic. No. 29, including the whole of the Western and about half of the Central Division.

Return showing Scrub Lands.

Land Board District.	Names of Noxious Scrubs.	Area infested by each species where possible to state it.	Total area infested with Scrub.	Remarks.	Area under Scrub Lease.	Rent of Scrub Leases.	Area under Inferior Lease.	Rent of Inferior Leases.
					acres.	£ s. d.	acres.	£ s. d.
Armidale	Pine "Dead-Finish" Dense Vine	120,000 29,500 1,400	150,900	There is an immense area of stringybark, wattle, oak, honeysuckle, dogwood, cherry, tea-tree, nut-bush, gum, &c., which does not come under the designation of noxious or utterly useless scrub, but at the same time it would be very expensive to clear it.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bourke	Mallee Pine, yarran, budtha, and brigalow	1,000,000 7,495,499	8,495,499	*Cobar East* ... More or less covered with pine, yarran, budtha, red hop-bush, mallee, and other scrubs (area 2,875,753 acres). *Cobar* ..... Pine, yarran budtha, and mallee; increasing rapidly (area 3,990,196 acres). *Brewarrina* ... Thick scrub of brigalow and pine; pine confined to sand ridges, and does not, therefore, spread to any great extent (area 869,560 acres). *Wilcannia*..... Pine and mallee; not very extensive; in 1887 this district was fairly free from scrub. *Bourke* ..... Mallee most prevalent; pine showing, but not increasing to any extent.	.....	.....	64,000	26 0 0
Cooma	Bush and jungle land Rough mountainous land Bush and gum scrub	200,000 800,000 80,000	1,080,000	County of Auckland and part of Dampier ..... Beresford and Wellesley; no noxious growth in ordinary acceptance of the term.	.....	.....	162,259	230 0 9
Dubbo	Wattle, pine, belar, budtha, yarran Tea-tree	400,000 20,000	420,000	There are no main noxious scrubs in this district, and what little is found detached, and in comparatively small areas, spread over the whole district. Wattle is the worst. Pine on poor and sandy soil. Other scrubs patchy and limited.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forbes	.....	3,600,000	3,600,000	*Condobolin and part of Parkes.*—Pine easily destroyed where soil is good, and rainfall sufficient the land is selected. *Forbes and Grenfell.*—Fairly free from scrub.	.....	.....	6,261¾	26 1 10
Goulburn	Hopbush	952,000	952,000	Of mallee and other scrubs the quantity is so small as to be unworthy of notice. The existing scrubs are generally light, and not of a noxious character. There is some inferior country.	1,920	1 10 0	4,000	16 13 4
Grafton	Cedar and pine brush Hardwood scrubs (stringybark, oak, &c.)	300,000 100,000	400,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hay	Mallee Pine and other scrubs	7,888,000 5,152,000	13,040,000	By far the greater portion of Balranald and Wentworth Districts is mallee country	37,160	136 0 0	186,450	45 5 0
Maitland	.....	.....	.....	Prickly-pear infested land is the only country that can be classified as scrub. There are large tracts along the coast covered with dense scrub, but these lands are being conditionally purchased every week.	1,632	31 0 0	.....	.....
Moree	Brigalow, belar, box, coolibar, budtha, wilga, wattle, mulga, hopbush, pine and rosewood.	2,360,170	2,360,170	The estimated amount of scrub on each run is stated in a schedule with 93–7,568 M.L. About 750,000 acres poor hilly country covered with pine, hopbush, &c.; remainder level country; good soil; densely covered with belar, brigalow, budtha; dense prickly pear in patches, and spreading rapidly in Bingara and Warialda Districts.	127,426	82 18 2	7,600	2 10 0
Orange	Pine	24,000	24,000	Very little of this district is affected, and in no place covers a large extent of country. There is a little pine (about 1 per cent.) in the Molong District.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sydney	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tamworth	Pine, oak underbrush Pine and underbrush Pine, bloodwood, and heath Pine, oak, bloodwood, and underbrush Pine, bloodwood, and underbrush Brigalow Pine, bloodwood, wattle, heath, & underbrush Pine, wattle, heath, and underbrush Oak, box, pine, and underbrush	60,000 50,000 250,000 150,000 250,000 130,000 350,000 200,000 90,000	1,530,000	Gunnedah, 110,000 acres; Coonabarabran, 650,000 acres; Narrabri, 770,000 acres	640	0 2 6	.....	.....
Wagga Wagga	Mallee Pine	250,000 170,000	420,000	Other scrubs, hopbush, sifting bush, &c., are no bar to settlement	175	0 6 3	85,875	59 10 0

REPORT by the Metropolitan District Surveyor upon the Crown Lands in the Metropolitan Land Board District.

CROWN LANDS REMAINING ARE OF INFERIOR CHARACTER.

(1.) Except as a premiss it is almost needless to state that this district comprises the oldest part of the country, and nearest to the metropolis and principal port; consequently all the Crown Lands attractive for settlement were alienated many years ago, and such lands as remain would merely have a value dependent on surrounding occupation, or in some cases for suburban residential purposes as distinguished from country settlement.

AGRICULTURE.

(2.) Touching agricultural settlement, I have to state that there is no land remaining which is suitable for cultivation. It should be borne in mind that the remaining vacant Crown Lands are of sandstone formation, and for the most part rugged broken country, presenting the most unattractive aspect; the conditions are altogether unfavourable for cultivation of any sort, and there have been many futile attempts lately which have been disastrous to those concerned.

THE OLD COMMONS LATELY MADE AVAILABLE FOR SETTLEMENT.

(3.) The only useful lands which have lately been made available to the public are comprised in the old commons in the County Cumberland, which have lately been revoked.

PROXIMITY TO THE METROPOLIS CAUSES AUGMENTATION OF VALUE.

It may reasonably be held that land within easy access of the metropolis should have an enhanced value from that cause, and no doubt it has led to much of the selection by conditional purchase, for persons in trade have thus been able to acquire homes outside of their trade or town business; but the physical conditions are generally unsuitable for grazing purposes, and any improvement to be of permanent benefit would be too costly, as it would not yield an adequate return on the outlay. Such patches of country as might be regarded as suitable for cultivation or grazing (exclusive of the commons above mentioned) are so insignificant in area, and so scattered in position, that it is impossible to locate them on a general map.

REPORT by the District Surveyor at Armidale upon the Crown Lands in the Armidale Land Board District, including Resumed Areas, Annual Leases, and Vacant Lands.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Nearly all the available agricultural land within the district has already been taken up. I think I should here inform you that the whole of my district lies within the Eastern Division, and that the leasehold areas were thrown open for selection about three or four years ago, the land was rushed by selectors, with the result that little of the available land now left is suitable for agriculture. The little that is left consists generally of small remnants, scattered throughout the whole district, and in places remote from market.

I think, under existing circumstances, I may generally report that very few areas capable of being valued on an agricultural basis, and of any appreciable extent, exist in this district. There are agricultural Crown lands, but these mostly are situated within reserves retained in public interests, and are, of course, not available for alienation.

I would beg to inform you that a large proportion of the area is more or less suitable for grazing. Owing to the non-uniform nature of the district it is not easy to readily classify the grazing capabilities of the remaining Crown lands, which, I may state, embrace in parts what may be termed virgin, inaccessible country, seldom, if ever, used for stock purposes. Other portions of the district embrace Crown lands very mountainous and ridgy, of low carrying capacity; whilst other portions of the district embrace very fair sheep and cattle country. Speaking generally the bulk of the available Crown lands within this district, in my opinion, is poor grazing country, more suitable for cattle than for sheep, due principally to the broken character of the country, the extreme elevation, heavy rainfall, soil, timber, and undergrowth.

That portion of the district to the east of the Great Dividing Range within the counties of Hawes, Vernon, Sandon, Gresham, and Clarke may be generally said to consist of plateau and falls country. All the streams on this eastern slope break away into exceptionally deep, broken, mostly wide, inaccessible gorges or canons, the watercourses rapidly descending from one to two thousand feet below the general level of the New England District. This falls country is generally very heavily timbered and scrubby, and of little practicable use for stock purposes, although wherever possible it is made use of in winter as a shelter for cattle. As evidence of the unprofitable value of the country it may be stated that the bulk has not been held under occupation license for years past.

In the county of Clarke, country which may be veritably deemed virgin country exists, densely timbered, rugged and mostly barren and scrubby high ridges with intervening swamps, with little, if any, practicable access, country which I understand has never been used for any purpose whatever.

With the exception of the inaccessible country referred to in the 4th and 5th paragraphs of this Report, the available lands are more or less suitable for immediate occupation.

Whilst in France, I was amazed at the—to me—barren, inhospitable, steep, mountainous country occupied, and most successfully so, by the people, and I could not help then thinking that, in the course of time, what we in Australia consider our barren good-for-naught, inhospitable coast-range country would in ime, by ordinary industry, be made available for occupation and cultivation, fruit, vines, &c., and I feel sure that the wine industry, in the end, will successfully vie with the present staple wool industry of the Colony.

REPORT by the District Surveyor at Grafton upon the Crown Lands in the Grafton Land Board District, including Resumed Areas, Annual Leases, and Vacant Lands.

EASTERN DIVISION.

The land suitable for agriculture is limited in extent and generally confined to narrow belts and pockets on the banks of the water courses, although there are some patches of large extent such as that at Don Dorrigo, the Comboyne Brush, and the Richmond River Brush, &c.

I have included in the land suitable for grazing only such of the brush land in the Richmond and Tweed districts, that on the range dividing the Clarence and Richmond Rivers, and also lands in the counties of Fitzroy and Raleigh, &c., which, although containing rich soil, is too steep and broken for cultivation, but when cleared would be well adapted for dairying.

The best land with the exception of that which is embraced in Special Areas or Reserves has been alienated, and that which is left is generally too far from market or place of shipment to be profitably occupied for agriculture only, but I think it could be used for mixed farming by the cultivation of the portion of good land which is suitable, thus providing food for stock, pigs, &c., and by grazing a few head of cattle on the inferior land, this district is not suitable for sheep farming, and none is now carried on.

Although, generally, the land throughout the district is suitable for immediate occupation, the price of cattle is at present so low that there is little inducement to embark in that industry whilst in consequence of the low price of maize, which is the principal product of these districts, during the present season, coupled with the losses by floods for several previous years, it has been a difficult matter for those engaged in agricultural pursuits to pay their way even when their holdings are favourably situated and in close proximity to navigable water, so that the prospect of immediate occupation is not promising.

REPORT by the District Surveyor at Maitland upon the Crown Lands in the Maitland Land Board District, including Resumed Areas, Annual Leases, and Vacant Lands.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Agricultural.—In some of the brushes in the Gosford district, and at Cooloongolok, on the range dividing the Manning and Hastings Rivers, and also on the table-land at the head of the Barrington and Manning Rivers, are areas of some extent which may be cultivated, and would produce maize and other cereals and farm produce in general. These would ere now have been taken up but for the difficulty of transit occasioned by want of made roads, and the distance from markets, and I doubt not but that in time they will be eagerly sought after. In various parts of the district there are smaller scattered areas of land of very fair quality, suitable for cereals, and I would here suggest that conditional purchases of land of this character should not exceed 160 acres.

For a distance of about 30 miles from the coast, the coastal rains extend, and the area within their range is generally heavily timbered; the grasses are chiefly of the coarser descriptions, but in the valleys and along the creeks, small but fertile spots occur, and it is here that agriculture and dairying could be well combined. Advantages also offer for poultry-rearing, and especially for bee-farming. These lands would perhaps be troublesome to get into good condition for grazing, the timber requiring first to be ring-barked and suckered, but they should, when cleared and planted, produce succulent artificial grasses, and be well adapted for dairy purposes.

A great deal of the timber is of commercial value, and even if not within marketable distance (which in many instances it would be), it would lighten the cost of fencing and the cost of erecting building improvements.

The areas west of the influence of the coastal rains are more openly timbered, and the natural grasses are of a sweeter nature and more nourishing description, and well adapted for production of the finest wool.

The district has now been open some thirty odd years to conditional purchase, and has been settled for over forty years, so that it can hardly be expected that any very extensive areas are available for settlement; nearly all the frontages and accessible land has been secured, and, as a consequence, much that is left is hemmed in at the back of large estates and difficult of access, and may be classed as remnants; nevertheless, much of this is of very fair quality, and only requires to be dealt with patiently and systematically to support a great number of families. The construction of railway lines and facilities for water carriage in this district render much of it valuable; it is diversified in its physical character, and is all suited, either for rearing of cattle and dairying or for the production of very valuable wool, and for fattening a great deal of the littoral is splendidly adapted for fruit-growing, poultry-rearing, and bee-farming.

REPORT by the District Surveyor at Orange upon the Crown Lands in the Orange Land Board District, including Resumed Areas, Annual Leases, and Vacant Lands.

EASTERN DIVISION.

THE Crown Lands in this district are classed as a whole as suitable for grazing only.

There are within these areas pockets and stretches of country which are strictly arable lands, but owing to difficulties of access and the transit of produce they are not suitable for profitable agriculture, which I apprehend is the sense in which the term is applied. The great want of the Colony is, of course, population of a suitable character, and were the numbers twenty times greater than at the present time,

lands

lands now regarded as unsuitable would be profitably occupied; but whilst so many hundreds of thousands of acres of equally good land, and much better situated, is kept only for grazing purposes, as it will not pay to farm, it seems useless to class it as fit for agriculture under present conditions.

I think it should also be explained that very large tracts are unsuitable for profitable grazing. Such parts have been shown as grazing land as they are not suitable for anything else, but if it is desired to know the parts which could be profitably occupied, then a large portion would have to be excised.

Under existing circumstances, outside of reserve and population areas, I regard it that there is very little land in the district suitable for new settlement, but additions will be made to existing holdings, as experience proves that land of very low value indeed is so taken, as opportunity admits and necessity demands.

REPORT by the District Surveyor at Cooma upon the Crown Lands in the Cooma Land Board District, including Resumed Areas, Annual Leases, and Vacant Lands.

EASTERN DIVISION.

I HAVE shown no land as agricultural. There are, of course, scattered flats of small extent, but wholly insufficient in area to support or materially help to support a resident lessee.

Although there is a large area of Crown land in this district, a considerable part (probably 500,000 acres) is within the snow belt. Clause 36 of 1889 provides for leasing this country, which has not been largely applied for as yet, but will be in demand when droughts recur. There is also much country where the soil is too poor to admit of remunerative improvement for other than pastoral occupation in large areas. Some of this has already been disposed of under clause 37 as inferior land, and more is in course of action.

In the coast districts, viz., Eden, Bega, Moruya, and Milton, there are scattered areas where the soil is fairly good, where the climate, rainfall, and proximity to shipping ports point to occupation in time, but the timber is so dense that it produces no grass. This country is at present unoccupied; clearing is necessary before the smallest return is obtained. The cost of clearing is from £3 to £10 per acre.

This district being wholly in the Eastern Division, there are no leaseholds to fall in, and as it is one of the oldest settled parts of the Colony, the whole has been thoroughly picked over. The area remaining suitable for agriculture is quite insignificant.

REPORT by the District Surveyor at Wagga Wagga, upon the Crown Lands in the Wagga Wagga Land Board District, including Leasehold and Resumed Areas, Annual Leases, and vacant Lands.

EASTERN AND CENTRAL DIVISIONS.

I AM of opinion that nearly the whole of the unalienated land within the Eastern Division may now be described generally as suitable for grazing purposes only.

It is not intended to indicate that there is no agricultural land in the Eastern Division, but merely that all the land now available for settlement may now be classified generally as fit for grazing only.

The North-western part of this Board District, in the Central Division, embraces land suitable in many portions for cultivation, but too dry and remote from railway communication for profitable agricultural occupation under present conditions. Steam ploughing may be applied later on.

Adopting

Adopting an idea suggested by geologists, this district may be described as having passed through the cattle age, and passing from the sheep into the cultivation era, but the hindrances to progress in that direction is the accumulation of large estates along the railways. The demand for land on the railway lines is recognised by the owners, and some are already cultivating on the "half system," but that is not conducive to permanent settlement, and I think that legislation should, therefore, take some form that would tend to prevent the extension of the "half system," as that rental is too high.

The Crown lands, with the exception of the mallee country, about 250,000 acres, in the north-west of the district, is suitable for settlement after water is conserved. The mallee country would be suitable after the destruction of the mallee and the conservation of a supply of water.

The physical characteristics of the district may be described as ranging from high mountainous country on the east to level open plains on the west, including all ranges of climate, except torrid, and affording physical facilities for the cultivation of wheat, maize, barley, potatoes, tobacco, grapes, and other fruits.

A great many suggestions with regard to the profitable occupation of the inferior lands (mallee chiefly) have occurred to me from time to time; but if the facilities afforded by the proposed Bill of 1893 for the occupation of these lands are not sufficient, I do not think that anything else, even a free gift of the land, would induce settlement. I anticipate that in course of time the mallee country will be occupied and settled under some favourable regulations; and when enterprising men have practically demonstrated the possibilities of the country, and are reaping the fruits of their labours, there will not be wanting many who will be envious, and assert that the laws were too liberal.

REPORT by the District Surveyor at Tamworth upon the Crown Lands in the Tamworth Land Board District, including Leasehold and Resumed Areas, Annual Leases, and Vacant Lands.

CENTRAL AND EASTERN DIVISIONS.

The land in the Eastern Division—Land Districts of Murrurundi and Tamworth—is, generally speaking, first-class wool-growing country, and as settlement becomes denser will probably be utilised for vine and olive growing, for which it is to a large extent suited.

The land in the Gunnedah District, south of the Namoi, ranges from fair grazing to first-class fattening country; while north of the Namoi it is good wool-growing land. The agricultural land in this district is generally of good quality.

The land in the Coonabarrabran District varies from very poor grazing land to first-class fattening the former predominating. It is also a first-class fruit-growing district for apples, pears, and kindred fruits.

The land in the Narrabri District, north of the Namoi, is some of the finest fattening country in the Colony—it is like an immense park. South of the Namoi the land is wooded and more or less scrubby, suitable when cleared for fruit-growing or mixed farming.

The foregoing descriptions of country relate to the whole of the Crown Lands whether reserved or held under pastoral lease or now available for settlement. At the present time there are in this district about 2,500,000 acres available for immediate settlement, and owing to non-application for extension of pastoral leases there will shortly be available for settlement a further area of about 500,000 acres. Of the first area—about one half is suitable for immediate settlement, and of the second about the same proportion will be suitable when the leases expire. The balances are scrub lands, and require more labour to render them productive than the average selector is prepared to expend.

REPORT by the District Surveyor at Dubbo, upon the Crown Lands in the Dubbo Land Board District, including Leasehold and Resumed Areas, Annual Leases, and Vacant Lands.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

THESE lands are exceedingly rich, and generally include excellent agricultural soil along the streams and in patches of considerable area. These latter will be ultimately required for agricultural settlement; but would not be so used if available at present. On this account these lands should be only leased, for any form of pastoral use, until genuine demand grows for their agricultural development. This demand would be hastened, and would be steady and certain, if inducements were offered for artesian boring as irrigation centres * * *

Characteristics.

On the eastern side—Hilly country naturally suited for agricultural farming.

In the middle—Rich alluvial plains, naturally suited for agriculture along railway. Elsewhere highly suitable for same use on development of irrigation by artesian bores.

On the western side—Rich soil, undulating surface, non artesian, and no natural surface water west and south-west of Bogan River. Wheat growing and grazing land.

Pastoral land—Selection, with the present maximum of 2,560 acres, for grazing alone has failed throughout the district to promote settlement, and has been productive of land jobbing on a large scale—by which much included agricultural land has unfortunately been locked up. Under what is at present called pastoral land there is mixed in patches much excellent agricultural soil, there being no large extent, together, of land unfit for agriculture.

They are called "Pastoral" only because they are remote from the railway. With better access and increased population affording a genuine demand they would be occupied for mixed farming.

They should be only leased and not alienated, for pastoral purposes, until they are required for agriculture * * *

Nearly all agricultural settlement so far has been made by trained farmers from the more settled districts and from Victoria—there being otherwise scarcely any other farming skill in the district. Nor is there disposition to take to farming by the type of selectors previously in the district.

REPORT by the District Surveyor at Forbes upon the Crown Lands in the Forbes Land Board District, including Leasehold and Resumed Areas, Annual Leases, and Vacant Lands.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

THE Resumed Areas have not been considered except in the western part of the district, where the land is so inferior that little or none of it has been taken up. Elsewhere the Resumed Areas are practically exhausted so far as land for alienation is concerned.

The area of Crown Lands in this district at the present time is about 4,000,000 acres, and of this I think that about 1,000,000 acres might fairly be put down as suitable for occupation in holdings not exceeding 1,280 acres, for grazing and agriculture combined. Such land is situated in the County of Bourke, which is within a reasonable distance of the Hay and Temora Railways, and around the Towns of Parkes, Forbes, Grenfell, Condobolin, and Wyalong.

In parts of the Counties of Gipps and Kennedy the soil is well adapted for wheat-growing; but the rainfall is so precarious and irregular, and the distance from market so great, that agricultural pursuits could not be carried on except at a loss.

In County Dowling and the west parts of Counties of Gipps and Cunningham the country is heavily encumbered with scrub and infested with rabbits.

REPORT by the District Surveyor at Moree upon the Crown Lands in the Moree Land Board District, including Leasehold and Resumed Areas, Annual Leases, and Vacant Lands.

CENTRAL AND WESTERN DIVISION.

About three-fourths of this Land Board District is level or nearly so; the remainder is undulating or hilly. The level country embraces nearly the whole of the counties of Courallie and Stapylton and the portion of the district lying to the west and south-west of those counties, while the hilly country embraces that part of the district lying to the east of them.

The level country is for the most part black soil, a large proportion being plain; the remainder is principally open forest, but there is a small proportion of dense scrub. Much of it is subject to inundation in high floods, but there is a strip of flooded country about 60 miles long and from 6 to 8 miles wide running across the county of Benarba in an east and west direction that is more often under water than not. The black-soil flat country, when not so frequently flooded or too heavily timbered, carries a good coat of the finest fattening grasses in its natural condition, and the water has only to be drained off the flooded ground, and the timber killed in the scrubs, for the flooded and scrubby lands to grow good grass. Little or no agriculture has been attempted on the black soil, plain country, and owing to the adhesive nature of the soil when wet or even damp, rendering it very difficult to work, it is improbable that it will be required for agriculture for many years to come, particularly as the rainfall is uncertain and there is no local market for the produce.

The hilly country is of slate sandstone, or basalt formation. Some of the hills are very low grade pastoral country, but many of the slopes are suitable for agriculture, while many of the alluvial flats are very fertile and capable of growing almost anything. Some of the western slopes of the hilly country, as it runs out into the plains, are open downs generally of basalt formation and very rich pastoral land. Some more of these slopes are rich chocolate soil, suitable for wheat-growing, but most of this is unoccupied, for it is covered with dense belar, brigalow, and other scrubs. Some of it is not held under any tenure, a little is held under scrub leases, and a good deal is embraced in leasehold and resumed areas, but generally it is fenced off and not used. The cost of killing the timber on this country is too great for it to be sought after for pastoral purposes unless on long leases, while the distance from market prevents it being sought after for agriculture.

The rainfall on the eastern side of the district is about 30 inches, and on the western side about 19 or 20 inches. I think agriculture is possible on the east, but, without irrigation, crops would be very uncertain on the west.

Owing to the long distance from market, and the competition of more favoured districts, it appears to be most improbable that any part of the Moree Land Board District will be extensively used for Agriculture for many years to come.

REPORT by the District Surveyor at Hay, upon the Crown Lands in the Hay Land Board District, including Leasehold and Resumed Areas, Annual Leases, and Vacant Lands.

CENTRAL AND WESTERN DIVISIONS.

Between the Lachlan and the Murray the land is best suited for agriculture and grazing combined' especially so, from the Lachlan South, past the Murrumbidgee to the Billabong Creek and Edwards River.

The drawback to selection in this district is scarcity of water, and the initial expense to the selector of its conservation. The average rainfall is from 9, in the Western end of the district, to 19¾ inches in the Eastern end. The main rivers and the Billabong Creek afford the only natural permanent supply, but the country between the Billabong Creek and the Murray is well favored with good watercourses.

The South-eastern part of the Central Division is suitable for grazing as well as agriculture; the greater proportion of the Western Division is covered with mallee and other scrubs.

Area should be set apart in the vicinity of towns and villages for settlement in small areas.

REPORT by the District Surveyor at Bourke upon the Crown Lands in the Bourke Land Board District, including Leasehold and Resumed Areas, Annual Leases, and Vacant Lands.

WESTERN AND CENTRAL DIVISIONS.

THE six Land Districts under my supervision contain about 60 millions of acres, that is, three-tenths of the whole area of the Colony, purely pastoral country, and having an estimated population not exceeding 40,000 souls, that is about one person to every 1,500 acres, and about one-thirtieth of the whole population of the Colony. About one-half of the whole area is held under pastoral lease. Of the remaining 30 millions of acres, about 6 millions are held under homestead lease, that is to say, that in nine years of homestead leasing the average annual extent of that form of occupation has been about 660,000 acres. I do not know of a single instance in the whole area under my supervision of land being or having been applied to agricultural purposes solely, though I know of a very limited extent of agriculture for the assistance of pastoral pursuits.

The whole district is naturally and on a commercial basis suited for grazing purposes only. Practically, agriculture is commercially possible only near centres of population and with irrigation from permanent natural water. This limitation of possibilities is due to the limited and uncertain annual rainfall, from 9¾ inches, in average, to 19½ inches in average in different parts of the district.

The areas within which agriculture, by the aid of irrigation, might be made to pay are those within 60 chains of either bank of river water, either naturally or artificially permanent, and those within 40 chains of each artesian bore. This extent of country is so limited that practically the districts under my supervision cannot be considered agricultural, but are purely pastoral. In them pastoral pursuits can be certainly made remunerative, much assisted by agriculture to a very limited extent, as precaution against drought and as sustenance for the most valuable stock.

[Diagrams and Map.]

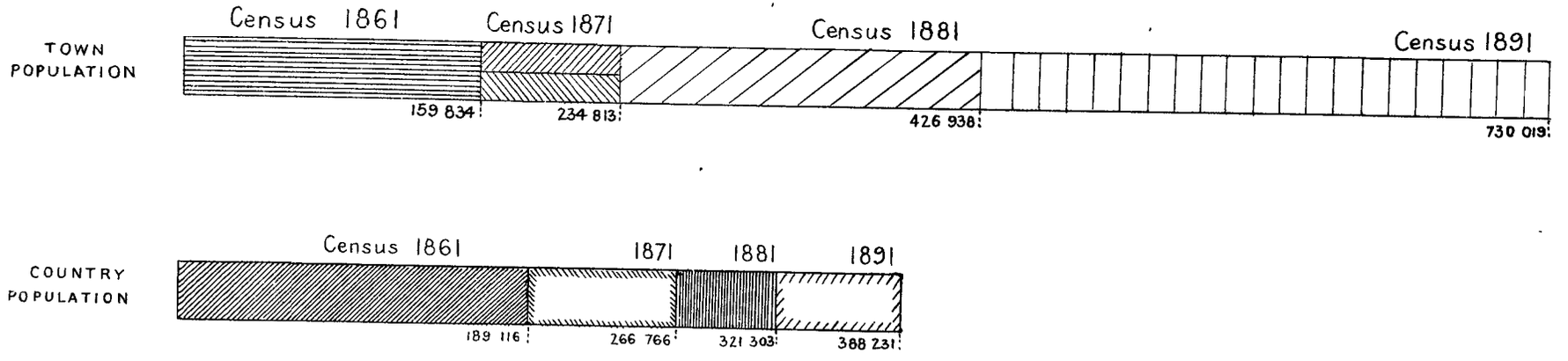
Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1894

[3s.]

Diagram illustrating the growth of Town and Country population from 1861 to 1891 and the relative alienation of land for each 10 yrs

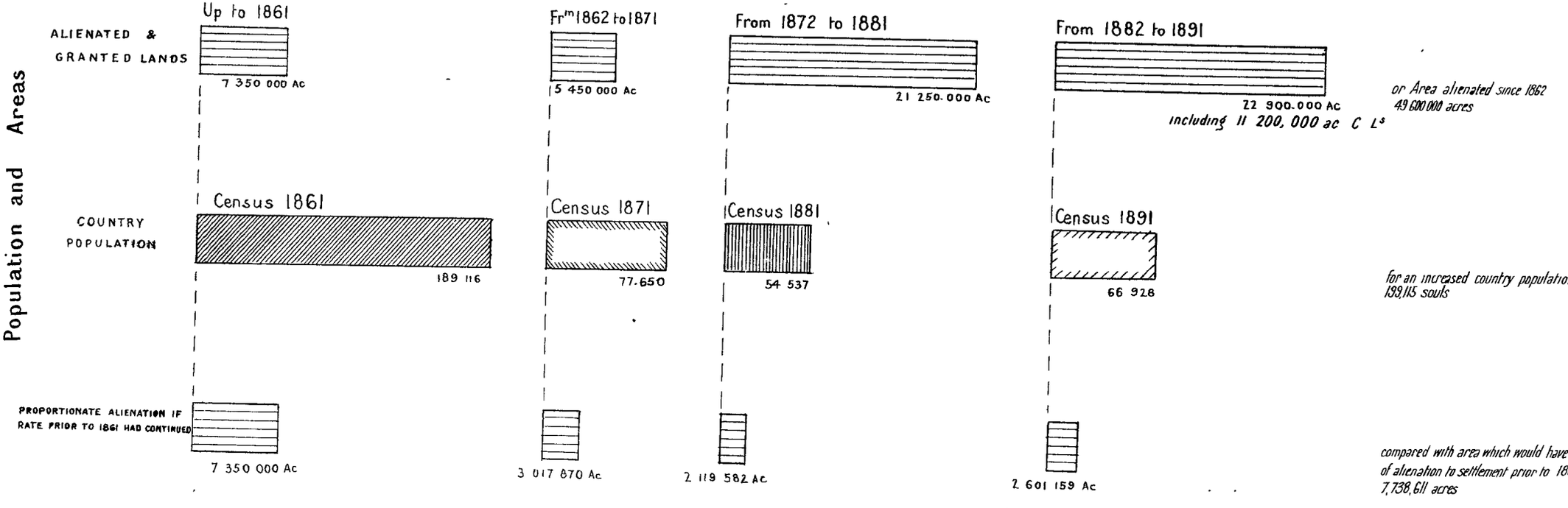
ALSO INDICATING THE AMOUNT OF LAND WHICH WOULD HAVE BEEN ALIENATED IF THE PROPORTION OF ALIENATION TO SETTLEMENT PRIOR TO 1861 HAD CONTINUED

POPULATION



1

Population and Areas

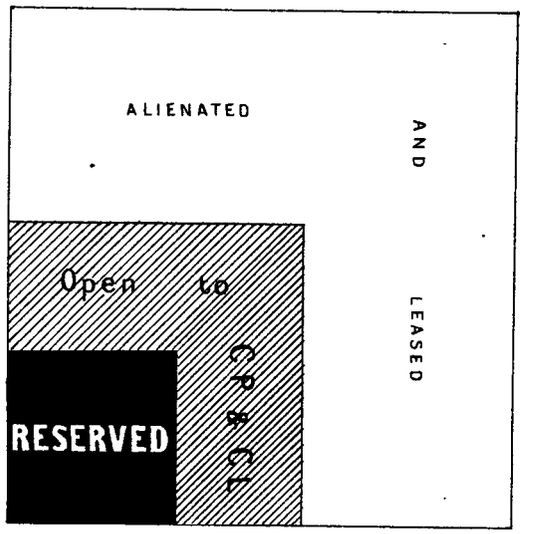


2

A proportionate increase of 650 per cent.

Lithographed and Printed at the Department of Lands Sydney N S W 1894
Lith M 94 54

Diagram representing the Eastern and Central Divisions, with area available for Conditional Purchase, and Conditional Lease, and area of Reserved Land within the two Divisions.



3

Total Area Eastern and Central Divisions = 115·912·000 acres

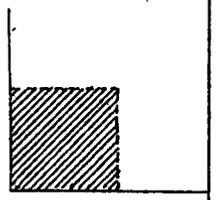
Total Area open to C.P. and C.L. = 26·653·297 acres

Total Area Reserved = 12·923·052 acres

Total Area of Alienated & Leased L.ds = 76·335·651 acres

Lithographed and Printed at the Department of Lands, Sydney, N S W 1894

Diagrams representing Eastern Central, and Western Divisions of the Colony, with areas available for Conditional Purchase and Conditional Lease in Eastern and Central, and Homestead Lease in Western Division, shown thus



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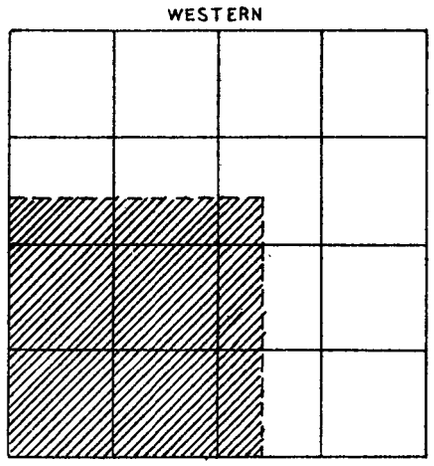
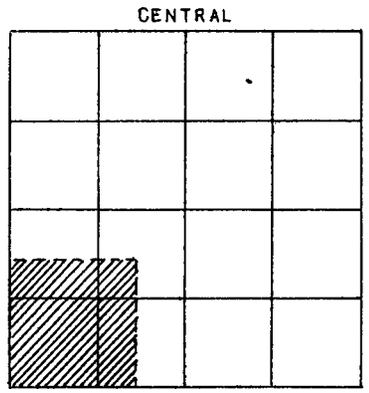


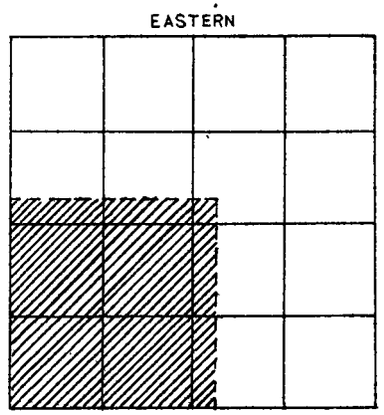
Area 79·970·000 acres

Land available for Homestead Lease 29·193·200 acres



Area 55·460·000 acres

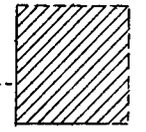
Land available for Selection 7·176·147 acres



Area 60·452·000 acres

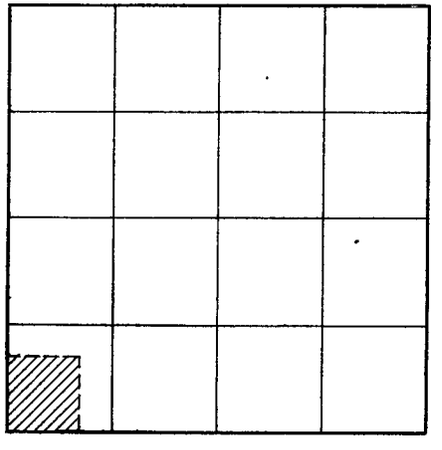
Land available for Selection 19·477·150 acres

Lithographed and Printed at the Department of Lands, Sydney, N S W 1894.
Lith 8 94 52

Diagram shewing approximately the Land Alienated in each Division thus----- 

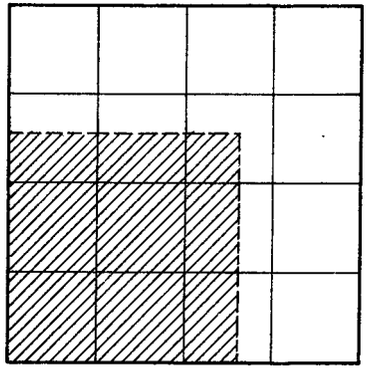
5

Western



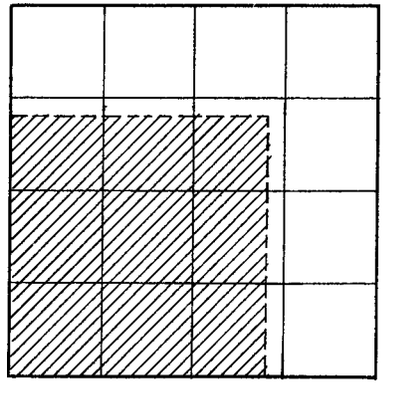
Area of Division 79,970,000ac.
Alienated land about 2,500,000ac.

Central



Area of Division 55,460 000ac.
Alienated land about 24,000,000ac.

Eastern



Area of Division 60,452,000ac.
Alienated land about 30,500,000ac.

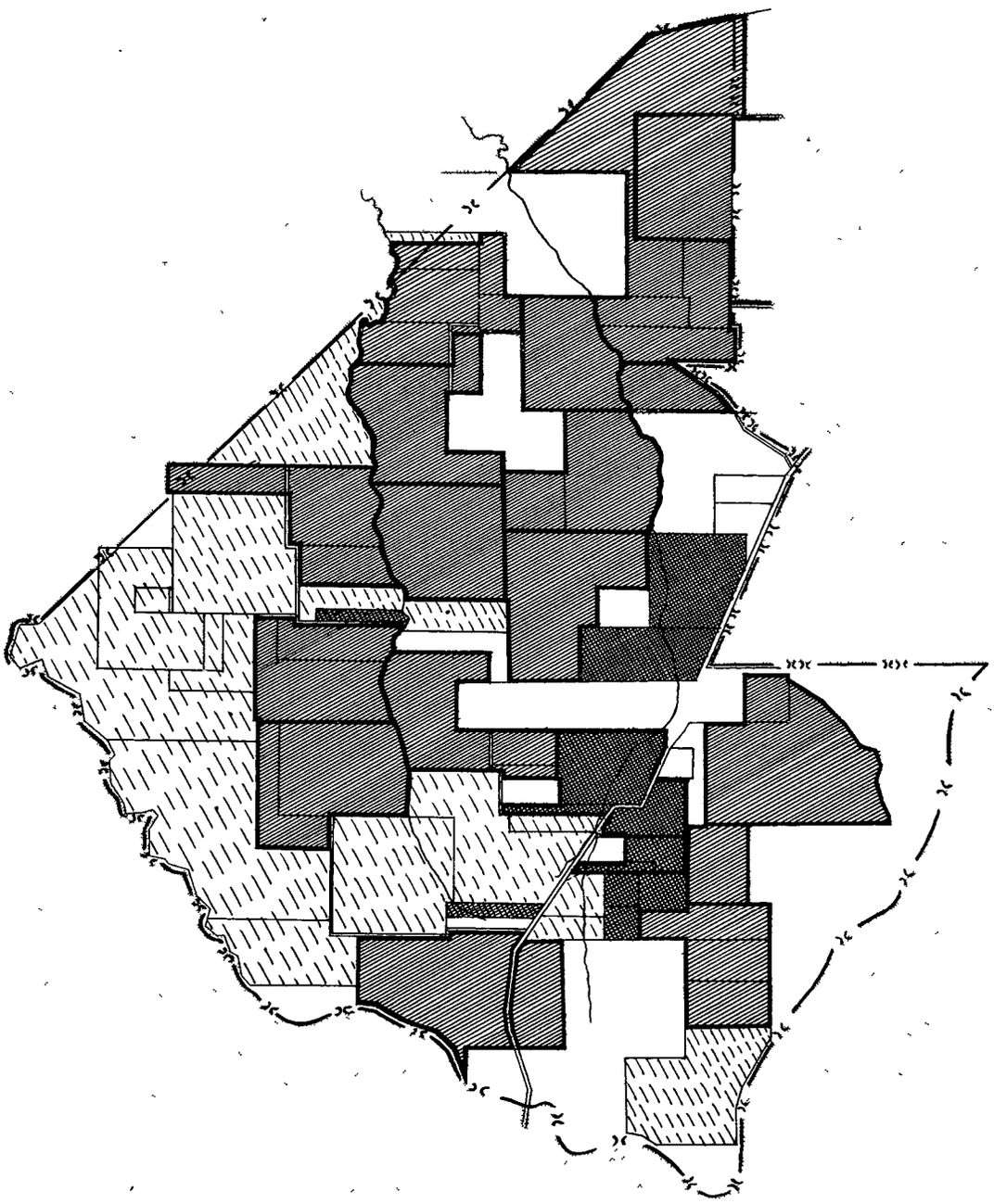
Lithographed and Printed at the Department of Lands Sydney, N S W 1894
Lith M 54 50

DIAGRAM shewing a leasehold area in the Central Division, in which the lessee has secured a large freehold under the different sections of the Lands Acts & by purchase of selections — the remaining Crown Lands being in detached blocks of irregular form. ——

TOTAL AREA OF CROWN LANDS 5660 ACRES

Scale, 120 Chains to an Inch.

6



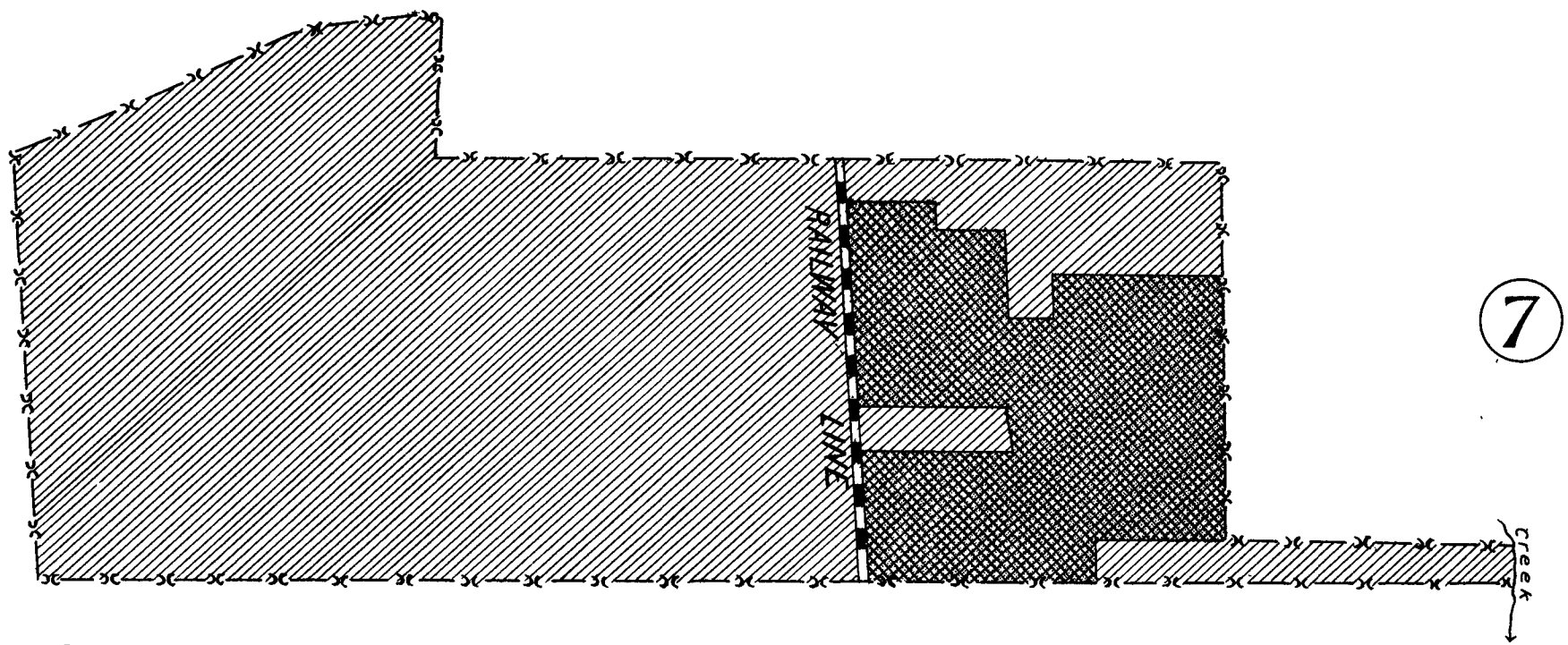
Leasehold boundary shewn thus		
Crown Lands	shewn thus	
Stations alienations	do.	
Selections acquired by the Station	do	
Selections not transferred by Selectors	do	

Lithographed and Printed at the Department of Lands Sydney, N S W 1894.
Lith M 94 56

Diagram shewing Leasehold Area in the Central Division with a comparatively unbroken area of Crown Lands of considerable extent adjoining a Railway Line.

Alienated Land shewn thus....
Crown Lands " " .....
Leasehold boundary " " —— x —— x ——x

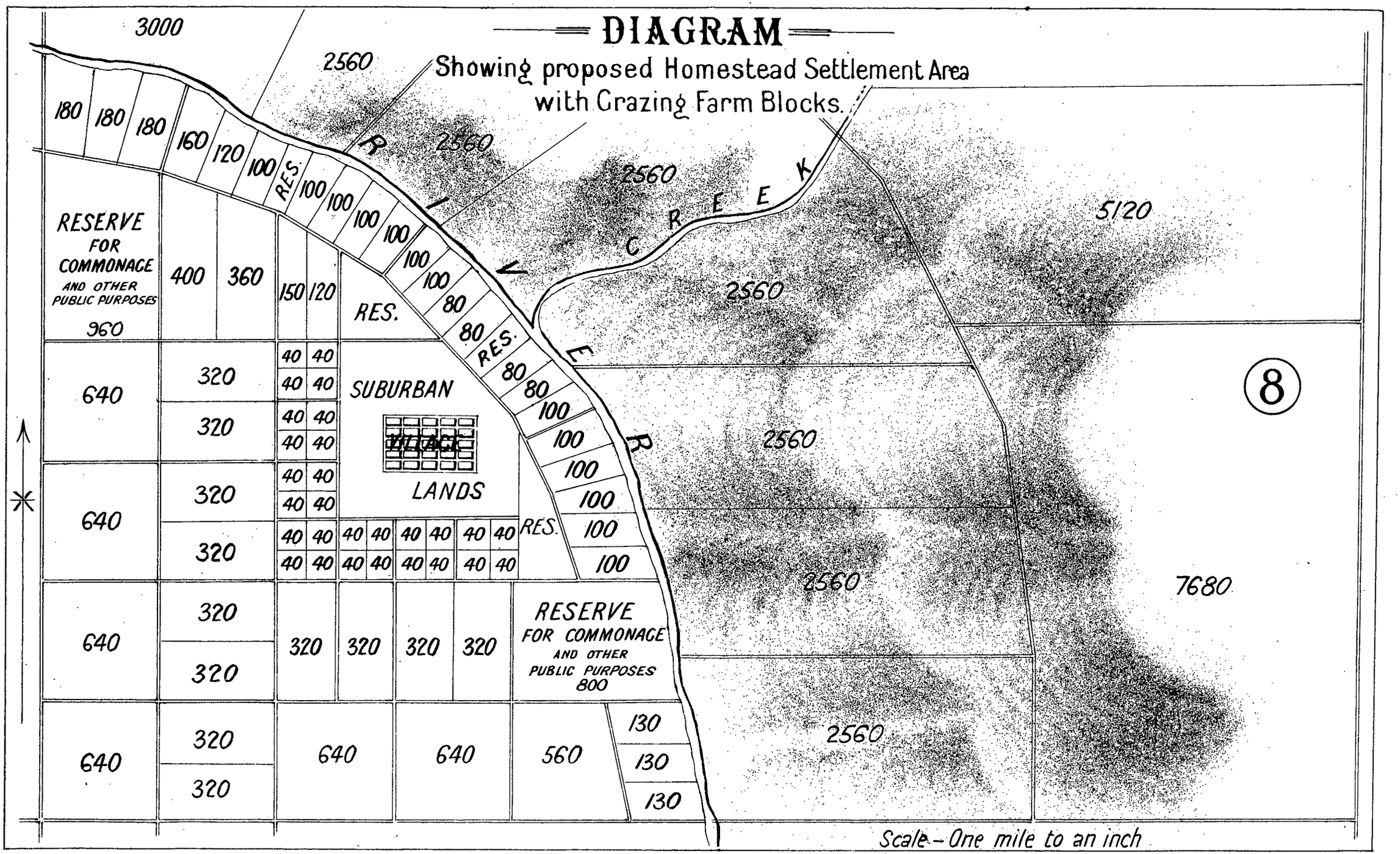
TOTAL AREA OF CROWN LANDS
39.700 ACRES



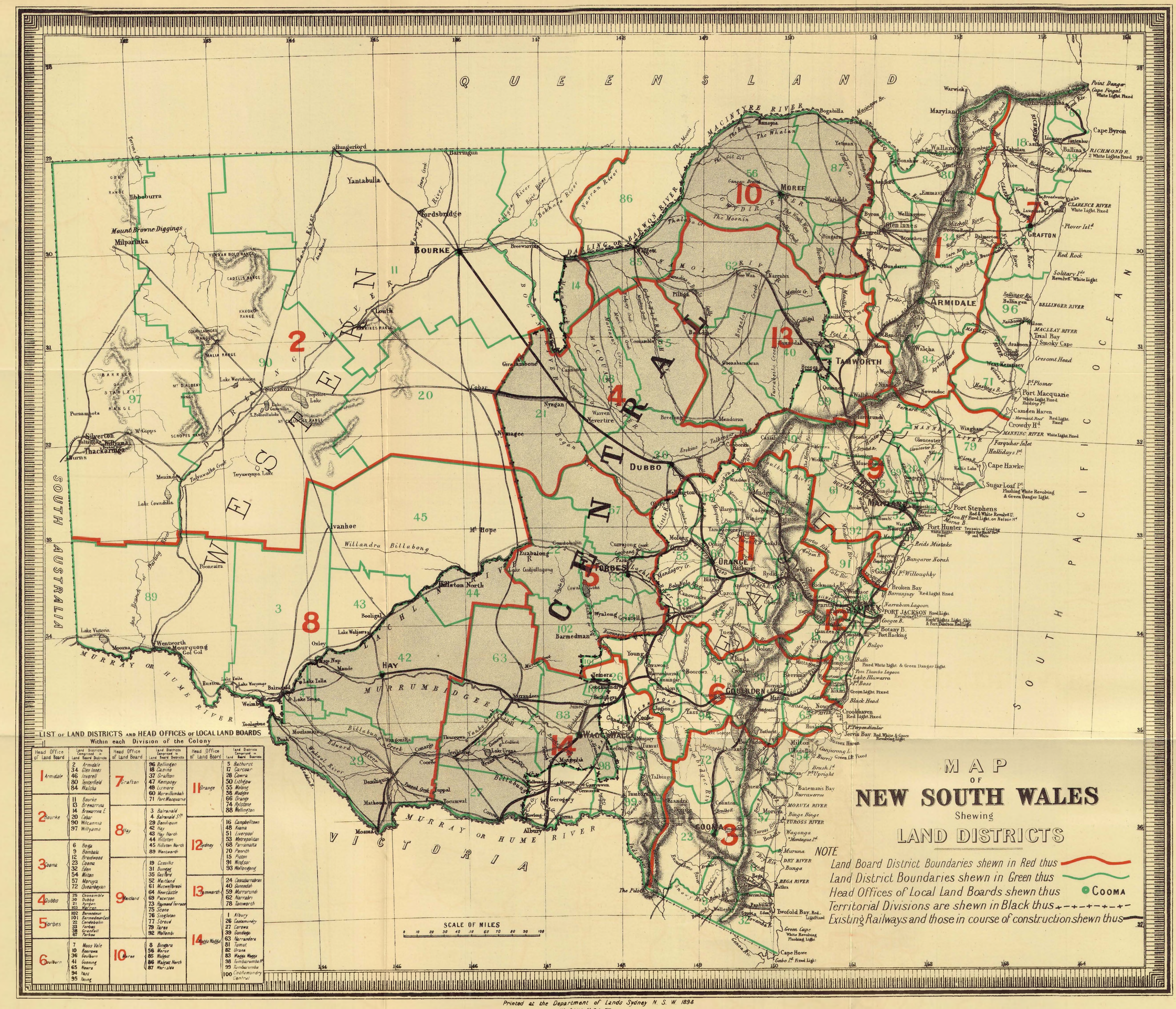
7

An Actual Case — Land fairly suitable for agriculture, well suited for grazing.

Lithographed and Printed at the Department of Lands Sydney, N S W 1894
Lith M 94 53



Lithographed and Printed at the Department of Lands, Sydney, N.S.W. 1894.
Lith M 94 64



MAP OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Shewing

LAND DISTRICTS

NOTE

Land Board District Boundaries shewn in Red thus

Land District Boundaries shewn in Green thus

Head Offices of Local Land Boards shewn thus ● COOMA

Territorial Divisions are shewn in Black thus +—+—+—+—+—

Existing Railways and those in course of construction shewn thus

LIST OF LAND DISTRICTS AND HEAD OFFICES OF LOCAL LAND BOARDS

Within each Division of the Colony

Head Office of Land Board	Land Districts Comprised in Land Board Districts	Head Office of Land Board	Land Districts Comprised in Land Board Districts	Head Office of Land Board	Land Districts Comprised in Land Board Districts
1 Armidale	2 Armidale 34 Glen Innes 46 Inverell 80 Tenterfield 84 Walcha	7 Grafton	96 Bellingen 18 Casino 37 Grafton 47 Kempsey 49 Lismore 60 Murwillumbah 71 Port Macquarie	11 Orange	5 Bathurst 17 Carcoar 28 Cowra 50 Lithgow 55 Molong 58 Mudgee 66 Orange 74 Rylstone 88 Wellington
2 Bourke	11 Bourke 13 Brewarrina 14 Brewarrina E 20 Cobar 90 Wilcannia 97 Willyama	8 Hay	3 Balranald 4 Balranald Sth 29 Deniliquin 42 Hay 43 Hay North 44 Hillston 45 Hillston North 89 Wentworth	12 Sydney	16 Campbelltown 48 Kiama 51 Liverpool 53 Metropolitan 68 Parramatta 70 Penrith 15 Picton 91 Windsor 93 Wollongong
3 Cooma	6 Bega 9 Bombala 12 Braidwood 23 Cooma 32 Eden 54 Milton 57 Moruya 72 Queanbeyan	9 Maitland	19 Cassilis 31 Dungog 35 Gosford 52 Maitland 61 Muswellbrook 64 Newcastle 69 Paterson 73 Raymond Terrace 75 Scone 76 Singleton 77 Stroud 79 Taree 92 Wollombi	13 Tamworth	24 Coonabarrabran 40 Gunnedah 59 Murrurundi 62 Narrabri 78 Tamworth
4 Dubbo	25 Coonamble 30 Dubbo 21 Nyngan 103 Warren	10 Moree	8 Bingara 56 Moree 85 Walgett 86 Walgett North 87 Warialda	14 Wagga Wagga	1 Albury 26 Cootamundry 27 Corowa 39 Gundagai 63 Narrandera 81 Tumut 82 Urana 83 Wagga Wagga 98 Tumbarumba Nth 99 Tumbarumba 100 Cootamundry Central
5 Forbes	102 Barmedman 101 Barmedman East 22 Condobolin 33 Forbes 38 Grenfell 67 Parkes				
6 Goulburn	7 Moss Vale 10 Boorowa 36 Goulburn 41 Gunning 65 Nowra 94 Yass 95 Young				

Printed at the Department of Lands Sydney N. S. W. 1894
N° of Lith. M 94 57

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LAND ALONG OCEAN FORESHORE, NEWCASTLE TO COCKLE CREEK.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 *February*, 1895.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 6th November, 1894, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

"(1.) The names of companies or persons owning lands along the foreshore "of the Pacific Ocean, from Newcastle to Lake Macquarie Heads.
"(2.) Which, if any, of such companies or persons, owning land as afore-"said, have the right to fence down to the water's edge.
"(3.) The same information regarding the foreshores from Lake Macquarie "Heads to Cockle Creek."

(Mr. Edden.)

No. 1.—Owners' names for lands, with frontage from Newcastle to Lake Macquarie:—

AUSTRALIAN Agricultural Company; the Trustees of the late Edward Christopher Merewether; the Scottish Australian Mining Company (Limited); Walter Bailey; F. Gardner and F. Alcock (part of portion 92, parish of Kahibah); the Redhead Coal-mining Company (Limited).

No. 2.—Which, if any, of above have the right to fence down to the water's edge:—

AUSTRALIAN Agricultural Company; the Trustees of the late Edward Christopher Merewether (in part, respecting portion 30, parish of Kahibah); the Scottish Australian Mining Company (Limited); Walter Bailey; F. Gardner and F. Alcock (in part, respecting portion 92, parish of Kahibah); the Redhead Coal-mining Company (Limited).

No. 3.—Owners names for lands with frontage (first part) from Lake Macquarie Heads to Cockle Creek:—

HENRY MARKS; Job Butler Hudson and Phillip Williams; Catherine Yates; Mary Jane M'Connell; Benjamin Samuel Yates; Michael Yates; Peter Fleming; John Anderson; Elizabeth Williamson; Ann Green Taylor; Abel Harber; Newcastle Investment and Building Society; Elizabeth Hester Hall; William Ernest Brooks; Joseph Wood; George Clift; James Edward Hannell; Elizabeth Lochhead; Samuel Branxton Clift; Lydia Frances Field; Archibald Hay; W. K. Lochhead and F. Gardner; L. J. and E. M. Whiting; Bank of New South Wales; The Cardiff Coal Company; John Nixon; James Byrnes and Executors of the late John Robertson; Thomas Croudace; the Trustees of the late E. C. Merewether; John Brown Watt; Alfred Wood; Aaron Crossman, Albert Ferdinand Warner, William Curtis Warner, Trustees in Warner estate (unsold); William Barnard Walford.

No. 3.—Which Owners have the right to (second part) fence down to the water's edge:—

HENRY MARKS; Job Butler Hudson and Phillip Williams; Catherine Yates; Mary Jane M'Connell; Benjamin Samuel Yates; Michael Yates; Peter Fleming; John Anderson; Elizabeth Williamson; Ann Green Taylor; Abel Harber; Newcastle Investment and Building Society; Elizabeth Hester Hall; William Ernest Brooks; Joseph Wood; George Clift; James Edward Hannell; Elizabeth Lochhead; Samuel Branxton Clift; Lydia Frances Field; Archibald Hay; W. K. Lochhead and F. Gardner; L. J. and E. M. Whiting; Bank of New South Wales; The Cardiff Coal Company; John Nixon; James Byrnes and Executors of late John Robertson; Thomas Croudace; The Executors of late E. C. Merewether; John Brown Watt.

[3d.] 437—

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1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NOTICES ISSUED TO CENTRAL DIVISION LESSEES.

(RETURN RESPECTING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 *September*, 1894.

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 5th September, 1894, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

"A copy of ex-Attorney-General Barton's Opinion, furnished to the late "Minister for Lands in respect to the notices issued to Central Division "Lessees under 78th section of 'Crown Lands Act of 1884.'"

(Mr. Ashton.)

Copy Opinion of the Attorney-General.

Subject:—*Re* Rights of Pastoral Lessees in the Central Division to extension of Lease under section 78, sub-section IV "Crown Lands Act of 1884," and 43, Act of 1889; and whether the notification by the Minister under the former section is a bar to any claim for extension under the latter.

WITHOUT doing some violence to the language it is difficult to reconcile the enactments in question—namely, sub-section IV of section 78 of the Act of 1884 and section 43 of the Act of 1889. The simplest way out of the difficulty would no doubt be the adoption of the view suggested by Mr. Canaway in his (*a*) note to sub-section IV, that the sub-section is "practically and impliedly repealed by section 43 of the Act of 1889." But the latter Act requires in its 1st section that "it shall be read with and form part of the 'Crown Lands Act of 1884.'" Hence the two must, if possible, be reconciled. Assuming that the "Acts Shortening Act of 1852" does not by the proviso to section 3 do away in effect with repeal by mere implication of a portion only of a section, still I think the reconcilement may be effected without distorting the language. Sub-section IV (*a*) gives a right of extension for five years, "provided always that no extension shall be given . . . if the Minister shall have notified," &c., and the rent during the extension under that sub-section is to be determined by the Minister, "after appraisement by the Local Land Board," at a rate not being less than the rent paid for the last past five years of the currency of such lease. Section 43 of the Act of 1889 deals only with lessees who apply in the prescribed manner and within a certain time, paying a deposit of £20. If any such lessee obtains an extension, its length is determined by sub-section II of section 43 (*b*) (and it must not be for more, though presumably it may be for less, than five years), and the rent is by sub-section III (*c*) to be at the "same rate as prior to the extension." Both of these conditions differ from those which are imposed upon lessees who do not apply in the manner indicated, but rely upon their right under section 78 of 1884. Sub-section IV and the question whether or not the lessee, applying under the Act of 1889 (*d*), is to have an extension depends upon the Land Court or the Minister, acting upon the recommendation of the Land Board. Thus there appears to me to be nothing actually inconsistent with the provisions of the section in coming to the conclusion that the Minister or Court, in deciding whether there should be an extension, is bound by the proviso in sub-section IV of section 78 of the Act of 1884.

(*a*) Canaway, p. 75.

16 Vic. No. 1.

(*a*) Section 78 of 1884.

(*b*) Act of 1889.

(*c*) Section 43 of 1889.

(*d*) Section 43.

I am therefore of opinion that the notification by the Minister under (*a*) the Act of 1884 is an absolute bar to the claim of any lessee for an extension, whether the notification is made before or after application under the Act of 1889 (*b*), provided the notification is made before the extension is actually granted.

(*a*) Section 78 sub-section IV.

(*b*) Section 43.

EDMUND BARTON, 11/8/92.

[3*d*.] 116—

[770 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £1 2s. 11d.]

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

CONDITIONAL PURCHASE MADE BY GEORGE VINCENT IN THE DISTRICT OF GUNDAGAI;

TOGETHER WITH THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE,

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

ORDERED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO BE PRINTED,

30 *May*, 1895.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1895.

[1*s.* 6*d.*] 625—A

1894–5.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

VOTES No. 76. FRIDAY, 19 APRIL, 1895.

8. CONDITIONAL PURCHASE MADE BY GEORGE VINCENT IN THE DISTRICT OF GUNDAGAI:—Mr. Travers Jones moved, pursuant to Notice,—
(1.) That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon all the circumstances attending the conditional purchase made by one George Vincent, in the district of Gundagai, on the 22nd day of August, 1878, of 640 acres, parish of Mooney Mooney, county of Harden.
(2.) That such Committee consist of Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Tonkin, Mr. Gormly, Mr. Pyers, Mr. F. Clarke, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Anderson, and the Mover.
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 82. WEDNESDAY, 1 MAY, 1895.

5. CONDITIONAL PURCHASE MADE BY GEORGE VINCENT IN THE DISTRICT OF GUNDAGAI:—Mr. Travers Jones (*by consent*) moved, without Notice, That the Return to Order "Conditional Purchase of George Vincent, at Gundagai," laid upon the Table of this House during the Session of 1892–3, be referred to the Select Committee now sitting on the same subject.
Question put and passed.

VOTES No. 96. THURSDAY, 30 MAY, 1895.

3. CONDITIONAL PURCHASE MADE BY GEORGE VINCENT IN THE DISTRICT OF GUNDAGAI:—Mr. Travers Jones, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the Minutes of Proceedings of, and Evidence taken before, the Select Committee for whose consideration and Report this subject was referred on 19th April, 1895, together with Appendix.
Ordered to be printed.

CONTENTS.

1894–5.

CONDITIONAL PURCHASE MADE BY GEORGE VINCENT IN THE DISTRICT OF GUNDAGAI.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed on the 19th April, 1895, "*to inquire into and report upon all the circumstances attending the conditional purchase made by one George Vincent, in the district of Gundagai, on the 22nd day of August,* 1878, *of* 640 *acres, parish of Mooney Mooney, county of Harden,*" and to whom was referred on 1st May, 1895, *the Return to Order of Session* 1892–3, *on the same subject,* have agreed to the following Report :—

Your Committee, having examined the witnesses named in the list,* find,— * See list, page 5

1. That on the 22nd August, 1878, George Vincent conditionally purchased, at Gundagai, measured portion No. 93 of 640 acres, parish of Mooney Mooney, county of Harden.
2. That the conditional purchase was declared void on the 23rd October, 1878, the land having been allowed to Mr. Thomas Broughton as a pre-emptive right.
3. That the Secretary for Lands (Mr. Hoskins), in a minute dated 22nd April, 1881, stated that Mr. Farnell was not justified in declaring the conditional purchase void, and that the cancellation should be reversed and Vincent's conditional purchase held to be good.
4. That after Vincent had completed his three years residence, and made his declaration, an action was brought against him in the Supreme Court, by Thomas Broughton, for trespass, and a verdict was given against Vincent on the ground that the measured portion had been improved to the value of over £40, which the Supreme Court decided barred selection.
5. That the evidence given before your Committee shows that improvements under the value of £40 had been effected before Vincent selected, and that Mr. Broughton continued fencing and improving the land for some time afterwards, and that the improvements declared by the Court to bar selection were effected after Vincent selected.
6. That the land has been reserved pending settlement of Vincent's claim.

Your Committee consider that Vincent should be reinstated on the land, and recommend his case to the favourable consideration of the Government.

TRAVERS JONES,
Chairman.

No. 2 *Committee Room,*
Legislative Assembly,
Sydney, 30*th May,* 1895.

1894–5.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

WEDNESDAY, 1 *MAY*, 1895.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Anderson, | Mr. Barnes,
Mr. F. Clarke, | Mr. Travers Jones.

Mr. Travers Jones called to the Chair.
Entry from Votes and Proceedings, appointing the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.
Committee deliberated.
Ordered,—That an intimation be sent to Mr. Thomas Broughton informing him of the date appointed for next meeting.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next at *Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 7 *MAY*, 1895.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Travers Jones in the Chair.
Mr. Anderson, | Mr. Barnes,
Mr. F. Clarke.

Entry from Votes and Proceedings referring the Return to Order, "Conditional Purchase of George Vincent at Gundagai" of Session 1892–3, to the Committee, *read* by the Clerk.
Ordered,—That George Vincent and James Armstrong be summoned to give evidence next meeting.

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

WEDNESDAY, 8 *MAY*, 1895.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Travers Jones in the Chair.
Mr. Anderson, | Mr. Barnes,
Mr. F. Clarke, | Mr. Gormly.

George Vincent called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.
James Armstrong called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.
Thomas Broughton called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next at *Eleven* o'clock.]

TUESDAY, 14 *MAY*, 1895.

MEMBERS PRESENT :—

Mr. Travers Jones in the Chair.
Mr. Barnes, | Mr. Gormly,
Mr. O'Sullivan.

William Henry Capper (*Chief Clerk, Conditional Sales Branch, Lands Department*) called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness handed in report of Inspector Evans as to improvements on Vincent's conditional purchase (*Appendix* A1). Minute by Mr. Hoskins, Secretary for Lands (*Appendix* A2). Minute by Mr. Moriarty in reference to the second voidance (*Appendix* A3). Letter from George Vincent to Under Secretary for Lands, asking for refund of deposit (*Appendix* A4). Letter from Mr. McLaughlin, solicitor, asking for a refund voucher for the amount of deposit, interest, and instalments paid by George Vincent on his selection (*Appendix* A5.) Particulars of conditional purchases applied for by Peter Considine, William John Slade, and Charles Stuart (*Appendix* A6). Return showing list of portions north of portion No. 193 which were acquired by Thomas Broughton as auction purchases (*Appendix* A7).
Witness withdrew.
Arthur James Stopps (*Acting Chief Draftsman, Lands Department*) called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.
George Vincent recalled and further examined.
Witness withdrew.
Committee deliberated.

[Adjourned till to-morrow at *Twelve* o'clock noon.]

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 15 *MAY*, 1895.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Travers Jones in the Chair.

Mr. Barnes, | Mr. F. Clarke,
Mr. Gormly, | Mr. O'Sullivan.

George Vincent recalled and further examined.
Witness withdrew.
Patrick James O'Donnell called in, sworn, and examined.
Witness withdrew.
Arthur James Stopps recalled and further examined.
Witness *handed in* tracing showing surveyed road from Gundagai to Cootamundra (*Appendix* B).
Witness withdrew.
The Chairman having left the Chairman, Mr. Gormly called to the Chair *pro tem.*
Travers Jones, Esq., M.L.A. (a member of the Committee), sworn and examined.
The Chairman resumed the Chair.
Re-assembling of the Committee to be arranged by the Chairman.

[Adjourned.]

THURSDAY, 30 *MAY*, 1895.

MEMBERS PRESENT:—

Mr. Travers Jones in the Chair.

Mr. Anderson, | Mr. Barnes,
Mr. O'Sullivan.

The Chairman submitted Draft Report.
Same read and agreed to.
Chairman to report to the House.

LIST OF WITNESSES.

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

GEORGE VINCENT'S CONDITIONAL PURCHASE, GUNDAGAI.

WEDNESDAY, 8 *MAY*, 1895.

Present:—

MR. ANDERSON, MR. BARNES, MR. F. CLARKE, MR. GORMLY, MR. T. JONES.

TRAVERS JONES, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. George Vincent, called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. G. Vincent. 8 May, 1895.

1. *Chairman.*] What are you? A blacksmith.
2. Did you conditionally purchase 640 acres on Muttama Run on the 22nd August, 1878, at Gundagai? Yes.
3. Have you read these papers printed in reference to your case by order of the Legislative Assembly? Yes.
4. Is paper No. 41 D a copy of your conditional purchase application? Yes.
5. Was there any fencing or other improvements on the land when you selected it? There was part of a fence.
6. Will you describe the fence—what did it consist of? It was a post and one-rail fence; about a mile and 40 panels.
7. The selection is a mile across? It is a square mile. It was fenced with one rail and posts across from one side to the other, and turned down the corner forty panels, no wires.
8. Did that fence make a complete paddock-fence? No.
9. Was that fence erected across the main surveyed road from Cootamundra to Gundagai? Yes.
10. Did it stop the traffic? It did.
11. Was the fence cut down to let teams through? It was.
12. Was there any wire in the fence—was it wired and braced? No.
13. Were the posts bored for wiring? No.
14. Would that fence be of any use to you as the selector of the land? None whatever.
15. Why not? For the reason that it was not on the boundary of the surveyed road in the first instance.
16. It was not what you call a roadside fence? No.
17. Between the surveyed road and the eastern side of the fence, would there have been a narrow slip of ground left if you had been compelled to fence off the road on both sides? There would.
18. That would be no use to you as a paddock? No use whatever.
19. It would simply cut you off from the water-frontage? Yes.
20. Did you get any person to inspect the conditional purchase? I did. I did that the day after I selected it.
21. Was that done with the object of seeing what improvements were on it? It was.
22. Has Mr. Broughton had some men working at the fence, the day after you selected? Yes.
23. Did you give Mr. Broughton notice when you selected, and ask him to discontinue improving the land? I did.
24. Did he do so? He did not. He continued to improve the land.
25. Will you call any men who inspected the fence to give evidence before this Committee? Yes; there is one gentleman in attendance.

Mr. G. Vincent. 8 May, 1895.

26. Mr. Broughton continued to put up that fence after you had selected the land? Yes.
27. How long after you selected did he make it a complete paddock-fence by wiring it and bracing? I think very nearly twelve months.
28. Did the lessee, Mr. Broughton, oppose your application on the plea of having applied for the land, with a pre-emptive right to purchase, on the 17th June, 1864? He did.
29. Did you resist his claim by employing land agents, &c.? Yes.
30. And was your conditional purchase declared void in October, 1878, as shown by paper No. 46? Yes.
31. Was the cancellation reversed on the 22nd April, 1881? Yes.
32. And was it decided that your conditional purchase application should stand good? Yes.
33. As shown by paper No. 75? Yes.
34. What did it cost you to get the voidance of the selection reversed? As near as I can remember now, between £60 and £70.
35. After the voidance was reversed, were you left in peaceable possession? Yes.
36. And you completed your three years' residence? Yes.
37. And you made the required declaration? Yes.
38. How long after you made the declaration was it that Mr. Broughton brought an action against you? I think nearly twelve months.
39. The papers, I think, show that it was two years? I do not know exactly the time, but I know it was a long while afterwards.
40. Did you pay three years' interest? Yes.
41. So you must have been on the land before he brought the action? Yes; I was forgetting.
42. When Mr. Broughton brought this action of trespass against you, was the selection transferred to the Bank of New South Wales? Yes.
43. Why did you transfer it to the Bank? To raise money on it to enable me to carry on.
44. Do I understand that the expense you were put to by the voidance of the selection placed you in difficulties, and that in order to improve the selection you had to transfer it to the Bank to raise money;—is that what you mean? Yes.
45. Mr. Broughton took you into the Supreme Court as a trespasser on the land? Yes.
46. Did he swear in the Court that the fence was wired at the time you selected? He did.
47. A complete fence? A complete paddock, wired and fenced.
48. Was it on that evidence, and also on evidence that the value of the improvements was £40, that he got a verdict against you? Yes.
49. Do you know why he brought this action of trespass against you? Because he understood, I think, that £40 worth of improvements would bar my selection.
50. Was it not through a previous case being tried in the Supreme Court, in which it was decided by the Judges that £40 worth of improvements on any measured portion of land barred selection? That was decided in the Supreme Court in a case before mine.
51. It was on that decision of the Judges that the verdict was given against you? Yes.
52. Did Mr. Broughton swear that the fence was wired, and that it was above the value of £40? Yes.
53. The papers show that a verdict was obtained against you on the 3rd March, 1883, for 40s. and costs? Yes.
54. You put in a letter to the Colonial Secretary claiming compensation, and furnishing an account. In that letter you say that you had effected improvements on the selection to the amount of £456? Yes.
55. And that your costs of defence in the action brought by Mr. Broughton against you amounted to £275 8s. 3d.? Yes.
56. And that the amount paid by you to witnesses was £149 19s., and that you paid plaintiff's costs as taxed, amounting to £211 13s. 11d., making a total of £637 1s. 2d. for law costs? Yes.
57. You say, "This makes a total of £1,093 1s. 2d., being the loss sustained by me in consequence of the Supreme Court deciding that the land was not open to selection in consequence of it being a measured portion containing more than £40 worth of improvements, although I received letters from the Department informing me that the Minister had decided in my favour, and informing me that I might proceed with my improvements." You mean that after the voidance was removed you got a letter from the Department saying that you might continue your improvements? Yes.
58. Is the amount of money which you claim as compensation £1,093 1s. 2d.? Yes.
59. That is the full amount including everything? Yes; I never put in my own expenses of travelling up and down several times, but simply the cash which it actually cost me for law costs, &c.
60. When this action was brought against you was the land alienated to the Bank? Yes.
61. The fact of the matter was the Bank was the trespasser? I had transferred the land to the Bank.
62. But you were still residing on the land? Yes.
63. You remained in possession of the land after it was transferred to the Bank? Yes.
64. On the verdict being obtained against you, what did you do? I had to leave the selection and go and work at my trade.
65. You started a blacksmith and carpenter's shop at Coolac? Yes.
66. Did you leave any person in charge of the cottage? Yes.
67. Whom did you leave in charge? A man named Ryan.
68. Is he is charge now? No; he gave me notice that he wanted to shift, and I placed a man named Briggs in the place, and he resides there now.
69. Briggs took charge of your residence after Ryan left it? Yes; in fact he went in before Ryan did leave.
70. Do you mean to say that this verdict was obtained against you on false evidence in the Supreme Court? Yes.
71. Through the witnesses swearing that this fence was wired before you selected? The evidence given in the Court with regard to the fence was untrue.
72. Can you prove, by reliable evidence, that the lessee's men continued fencing for months after you had selected? Yes.
73. And that the fence which was sworn in the Supreme Court as being a complete paddock-fence, wired at the time you selected, was not complete and wired for months after you selected? No, it was not.
74. You are quite clear on that point? Perfectly sure.
75. Did Mr. Broughton at any time offer to buy you out of the selection? He did.
76. When was that? About a month before he served me with the Supreme Court writ.

Mr. G. Vincent. 8 May, 1895.

77. *Mr. Anderson.*] What did he say to you then? He came to my place and asked me what I intended to do with the land, and I told him that I would sell it if I could get money enough for it. He asked me what I wanted for it, and I said £1,200. He laughed, and said, "It is not worth that. You would be very lucky if you got half that." I said to him, "What do you think it is worth?" He said, "Not much." I said, "What will you give for it?" He said, "I do not think you could do better than take your deposit money and get wages for your improvements out of it. I do not mind giving that, if you like to accept it." I said that I would not take it. He said, "If you will not take that you will have to go out of it." That is all that passed between us, except that when Mr. Broughton was leaving he threatened me with legal proceedings, but I forget the exact words which he made use of.
78. Did you ask him his reason? I did not say any more to him. He got on the coach and went away.
79. *Mr. Gormly.*] What did you value the improvements at when you selected the land? I could not value them at anything.
80. Do you know the value of fencing? Yes.
81. What length of fencing was on the land? A mile and forty panels.
82. It was split posts and one top split rail? Yes.
83. About what would it cost per mile to erect such a fence? I think that at that time it could have been erected for something like £25 per mile; that would be a big price for it as it stood.
84. Was timber plentiful in that neighbourhood? Plenty of timber, but rough.
85. Was timber easily procured in the neighbourhood where the fence was erected? Yes, for rough fencing.
86. Such a fence as that erected? Yes.
87. Were there any other improvements on the land? None.
88. Was the land ringbarked or scrubbed? No.
89. Were there any other improvements on the land but the fencing? Nothing.
90. And the fencing erected was not worth £40? No.
91. *Mr. Barnes.*] At the time you took up the land it was not a reserve? No.
92. It was a piece of ground thoroughly open to selection? Yes.
93. And you took it up with the idea that there were no improvements on it, and in good faith, believing that the land had less than £40 worth of improvements on it? I did.
94. You were aware that £40 worth of improvements would bar your selection? I was not aware of that.
95. The fence you speak about was a rough fence, and done with timber got close by? Yes; the principal part of the timber was split on the ground.
96. *Mr. F. Clarke.*] Did the Land Agent at Gundagai offer any objection when you put in your application for this land? No.
97. What became of the log fence to which Mr. Evans refers in his report when transmitting plans to the Surveyor-General? That was burnt a long time before I selected the land.
98. Was the 2 miles of fencing—wire and top-rail fencing—which was erected on the selection by Mr. Broughton, put there before or after the date of your application? After the date, with the exception of a mile and forty panels.
99. Did Mr. Broughton put in the wires of the fence after the date of your application? Yes.
100. You stated just now that you had a man in charge of the place;—do you pay that man to remain there? No; he pays me rent.
101. *Chairman.*] Did Mr. Broughton keep occupation and run his sheep on this selection all the time you were there? He never used to try to keep them out; but I used to turn them off, and all the time I was living there myself I kept them out. I ran stock on it myself, and he never interfered with it.
102. Did he put any of his stock into this paddock after he had fenced it off? It was never a fence to prevent stock. It was only fenced on three sides, and the stock used to cross the creek. It was a boundary of the land, but never cattle-proof.
103. *Mr. Anderson.*] Were you willing to pay Mr. Broughton for the fence that was on the selection at the time you selected? No; because I did not consider that it was of any value to me. I should have had to shift it if I had bought it.
104. It was not on the boundary of your selection, consequently it was of no use to you? No, it was not.
105. *Chairman.*] Is the sketch of portion 93, shown on page 14, a plan showing the old surveyed road? Yes.
106. And that pencil mark represents the new surveyed road? Yes.
107. After Mr. Broughton erected this fence across the old road and blocked it, was the road opened again, or was it closed, or what was done? The fence was cut down to allow teams to go through.
108. Was the new road surveyed? Yes.
109. On this very portion? Yes.
110. Are you claiming compensation and also asking to be put in occupation of the land again? Yes.
111. The land has not been alienated since? No.
112. It has been made a reserve? Yes.
113. Reserved from sale? Yes.
114. It is still there, as you left it? Yes.
115. There have been no other improvements effected on it since that fence was erected? No.
116. *Mr. F. Clarke.*] Did you continue to reside on the land after your selection was voided? Yes; until after the verdict of the Supreme Court.
117. *Mr. Gormly.*] Has a second viodance taken place? No.
118. You received no second notice of voidance from the Department? No.
119. Then what is the reason why you said that the land has been reserved from sale;—how do you know that that took place? I do not know how it took place.
120. Are you prepared to place before the Committee any documents—*Gazette* notice, or any document from the Department to yourself, showing that it has been reserved from sale? I do not know what the Government did with it.
121. You do not know that a second voidance took place? No.
122. Do you know that the land has been reserved from sale? No, I cannot say that it has.
123. *Chairman.*] You got no notice of a second voidance? No.
124. Did you ever apply for a refund of your deposit and interest? No.
125. Nor anyone on your behalf? No.

126.

Mr. G. Vincent. 8 May, 1895.

126. You never signed any voucher? No.
127. And the money has never been placed to your credit in the Bank? No.
128. For all you know the money is still in the Treasury? I have never lifted it out of it.
129. *Mr. Gormly.*] Does the Bank of New South Wales hold the selection as a security, or does it hold it as an absolute transfer? As a security.
130. It is still your land? Yes.
131. But transferred to the Bank of New South Wales by way of security? Yes.
132. *Mr. Anderson.*] Are you getting any benefit from the land now? No.
133. How long is it since you have been deprived of the benefit of the land? I have never had any benefit from it.
134. Did I understand you to say that it was rented? The house.
135. But not the land? Not the land.
136. How long have you been deprived of the benefit of the land? Over nine years, I think.
137. And you have not got the money you paid as a deposit? No.
138. Nor anything in lieu of it? No.
139. No advantage from the land? No.
140. *Mr. Gormly.*] How are you deprived of the benefit of the land;—who derives benefit from the occupation? Mr. Broughton occupies the land, I believe.
141. You are not prepared to say that your selection has either been forfeited or voided? No; I do not know anything more than that. Mr. Broughton beat me in the Supreme Court; that is all I know about it.
142. *Chairman.*] Did Mr. Broughton order Briggs out of the cottage? He ordered him out of the house.
143. Briggs came and told you so? Yes.
144. *Mr. Gormly.*] Are you aware that if the voidance was reversed it would be necessary before the land could be taken out of your possession, if you legally possessed it as a conditional purchaser, that a certain process should be gone through, and that it could only be done by a Proclamation or *Gazette* notice;—do you know if such a notice was issued? I do not know of it; I have never seen it.
145. *Mr. F. Clarke.*] Did I understand you to say that you never applied for a refund after the Supreme Court action? No, I did not.
146. Will you turn to page 33, and look at a letter purporting to be from you to the Under Secretary for Lands. If you look at paragraph 3 of that letter you will see these words:—"I have therefore to ask that you will be good enough to refund me my deposit, with interest thereon from the date of payment, and also the sums I have paid for interest since the year 1881?" It is signed "George Vincent," but I have no recollection of signing or sending it. It may have been sent by the Bank.
147. You never wrote that letter nor signed it? No.
148. *Mr. Gormly.*] Would you know your letter if it were produced by the Department? Yes.
149. *Mr. Anderson.*] Could you have signed that letter by the authority of the Bank when it was taking the land as a security? I think I did sign to the Bank for the deposit money.
150. *Mr. F. Clarke.*] Did you give the Bank authority to get a refund? Yes; but when I cleared off my liability to the Bank it wanted to hand over the affair to me, but I never got it.
151. You never got the amount of the refund from the Bank? No.
152. You never drew it from the Bank? No.
153. *Mr. Anderson.*] Did the Bank receive it from the Department on your account? Yes.
154. *Mr. Gormly.*] Then you say the Bank did receive a refund of your deposit? I do not know that they ever took it from the Treasury, but I transferred the selection to the Bank.
155. You are not aware whether the Bank got a refund of the deposit or not? If it did, I know nothing about it.
156. I thought that, in answer to Mr. Clarke, you just stated that the Bank did receive a refund? I did not say that the Bank did receive it.
157. In this return to the order made by the Legislative Assembly, on page 37, there is a letter from the manager, Bank of New South Wales, Gundagai, to the Chief Commissioner, dated 16th May, 1884, containing the following words:—"On the 8th August, 1883, I wrote asking you to kindly forward me refund vouchers for deposit, £160, and three years' interest, £96, due on a conditional purchase (as per marginal notes) of George Vincent's, transferred by him to this Bank, and afterwards declared void. As I have not to this date been favoured with any reply to the above letter, I shall feel obliged by your making inquiries why it is I am not furnished with the documents applied for";—were you aware that that letter was written by the manager of the Bank of New South Wales? Yes.
158. It was written with your knowledge, then? I had no knowledge of its being written, but I see it is printed.
159. *Chairman.*] Did you receive a refund of the deposit? I received a voucher, but I would not sign it, and I returned it.
160. *Mr. Gormly.*] You are not in a position to say whether the deposit was refunded to the Bank of New South Wales as the persons to whom you had transferred the land? No, I am not.
161. *Mr. F. Clarke.*] Did the Bank manager ever tell you that he had received a refund of the deposit? No, he did not. If they have it, I know nothing about it; and if they have got it, they must have got it by some unfair means, because I do not owe them a shilling.

Mr. James Armstrong called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. J. Armstrong. 8 May, 1895.

162. *Chairman.*] What are you? Farmer and storekeeper at Muttama.
163. Do you remember George Vincent selecting 640 acres adjoining your property at Muttama? Yes, I do.
164. He afterwards asked you to inspect, with some other people, a fence on the land—the day after he selected? Yes.
165. Will you describe what improvements were on that land the day you inspected it—the day after Vincent selected? All the improvements on it, as near as I can guess, were about a mile of fencing—perhaps a little more or a little less—split top rail and split posts.
166. Were the posts bored for any wire? I do not think they were bored.
167. Was there any wire in the fence? No.

Mr. J. Armstrong. 8 May, 1895.

168. Did that fence, as it stood, make a complete paddock? It could not make a paddock, because it was only one side; it would want to be fenced in all round to make a paddock.
169. It was not erected so as to make a paddock? No.
170. Do you know if a portion of that fence was erected across the surveyed road? It was not on the surveyed road then—not that I know of.
171. Do you remember the fence being cut down? The road was inside the fence, and I remember its being cut down.
172. Did the fence, where it turned round, cross the road near the corner? Yes.
173. Do you remember the fence being cut down to allow teams to go through? Yes.
174. Has a new road been surveyed since, outside that fence? Yes, surveyed by the road inspector.
175. Were Mr. Broughton's men at work on that fence when you inspected it the day after Vincent selected? Yes; the men were putting up the fence.
176. Did they continue to work at that fence afterwards? They continued until they finished their work.
177. Finished the fence and made a paddock of the land? Yes.
178. Did they put the wires in the fence and complete it after Vincent had selected? Yes.
179. How long after was it completed? A couple of months elapsed before they had it completed.
180. Are you aware that Vincent completed his residence and made a declaration? I am aware that Vincent completed his own residence.
181. Do you remember anything about an action of trespass being brought against Vincent by Mr. Broughton? Yes; I know there was an action for trespass or something.
182. You did not give evidence at the Supreme Court? No.
183. Do you know that Vincent had a man named Ryan in the cottage? Yes; there was a man named Ryan living in the cottage.
184. That is, after Vincent left it to go to work at his trade? Yes.
185. Ryan left some time after? Yes; and there is another man living there now—a man named Briggs.
186. He went in when Ryan left? Yes; by authority from Vincent.
187. Do you consider that the improvements on that selection upon the date when you inspected it were worth £40? I am sure they would not be.
188. *Mr. Gormly.*] What would you value the improvements at? I do not suppose that they would be worth more than £30.
189. You went with Mr. Vincent with the object of valuing the improvements? To look at the improvements.
190. And you do not think that their value exceeded £30? No. We went to give Broughton notice to discontinue the improvements on the land Vincent had applied for.
191. At the same time you inspected the improvements? Yes.
192. What do you consider they were worth? About £30.
193. *Mr. Barnes.*] I suppose you saw no papers Mr. Vincent received on the matter, asking him to leave the land or anything of that sort? I never saw any papers.
194. In fact, you were not aware that the selection was declared void a second time? No; I do not know anything about that.
195. *Mr. Anderson.*] Do you remember the time when Mr. Vincent selected? Yes.
196. What length of time elapsed between the time when Vincent selected and the time when the fence was completed? About two months.
197. You said there were about £30 worth of improvements at the time he selected? Yes.
198. What length of fencing was there when you went there with Vincent? About a mile.
199. Was that a boundary-fence? No; there was no boundary-fence at all.
200. Had it any connection with the selection? It only cut it in two.
201. *Chairman.*] How far are you living from this land? About 15 chains, I suppose.
202. If Mr. Broughton swore in his evidence in the Supreme Court that that fence was a complete fence, wired and braced, when Vincent selected, was that evidence correct, or was Mr. Broughton mistaken? He must have been mistaken. It was completed afterwards.
203. *Mr. Anderson.*] How long afterwards? Two or three months.
204. After Vincent gave Mr. Broughton notice to discontinue the fence he went on and completed it? Yes.
205. A paddock was made? Yes.
206. *Mr. F. Clarke.*] Mr. Broughton turned it afterwards on the boundary-line down to the creek? Yes.

Mr. Thomas Broughton called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. T. Broughton. 8 May, 1895.

207. *Chairman.*] You are lessee of Muttama Run? Yes.
208. You opposed Vincent's conditional purchase application for 640 acres on Muttama, you claiming it under a pre-emptive right applied for on the 17th June, 1864;—is that correct? I disputed Mr. George Vincent's right to the 640 acres. I moved for an injunction to restrain Mr. Vincent from selling the selection. The injunction was granted, and a trial took place before a Judge and jury about June, 1882.
209. Before that you had Vincent's selection declared void, did you not, in 1878, I think? I applied in 1864 to the Government, under pre-emptive right, for 640 acres of land, also for 160 acres of land. The particulars you will find in the printed document moved for by Mr. Barnes. So far as I know, the particulars are contained in that printed document.
210. The papers show that this pre-emptive right applied not to this 640 acres selected by Vincent but to 640 acres at Elton's old sheep-station and including Billingsley's conditional purchase? The particulars of that, I have already stated, are contained in that printed document.
211. You had some men erecting a fence on the land now in question when Vincent selected it? Before I made application at all, or about that time, I had a chock and log fence along the line of roadway. That is the one reported upon by Mr. Surveyor Evans.
212. I am not referring to the log fencing; I asked you if you had any men erecting a post and rail fence on this land when Vincent selected it—say yes or no? With all due respect to you, Mr. Chairman, "yes" or "no" does not explain the matter.
213. Had you men erecting a fence on this particular piece of land which Vincent selected when he selected it? I had 1 mile completed of the line of fence along the road when Mr. Vincent made his application.

Mr. T. Broughton. 8 May, 1895.

214. How do you mean completed ;—had you made a complete paddock-fence? Not a complete paddock-fence, but along the line of roadway for a distance of a little more than a mile, with a top rail and six 5-wire fencing.
215. And that was a complete fence, wired, when Vincent selected? It was wired before Vincent made his application. The two men who constructed the fence gave evidence in the case before the Judge and jury.
216. You are quite certain about that? Will you permit me, Mr. Chairman, to suggest to the Committee that you should be furnished with the Judge's notes in that case.
217. *Mr. Anderson.*] At the time when Vincent selected this land you had part of a fence on it? I had a fence along the line of roadway—that is, a top rail and six 5-wire fence to the extent of over a mile.
218. What do you reckon was the value of that fence? If you will refer to the documents you will find that the appraiser——
219. The reason why I ask this is because the matter is entirely strange to me, and I wish to get the information for my satisfaction as a member of the Committee? There are many different varieties of fencing.
220. But the value of that particular fencing is what I want to know? Unless I explain to you that the posts were put 2 feet into the ground and 5 feet above——
221. That does not matter. I want your opinion as to the value? About £80 a mile.
222. After Vincent selected, did you make a complete paddock-fence of that fence? I did.
223. You knew at the time that you completed this fence that the Departmental sanction had been given to Vincent to occupy this land? No; quite the reverse. The Government had directed that the ground should be measured in satisfaction of Broughton's application for 640 acres of land.
224. Bearing date when? I beg to refer you to the report, or to the instructions given to James Evans, the surveyor, to measure the land.
225. Did that refer to Vincent's selection, or the land that Vincent applied for, or did it apply to other selections? The land was specially surveyed, by instruction of the Government, for Broughton.
226. Was that the land that Vincent applied for? It is the land that Vincent applied for; and my agents, Messrs. Bloomfield, protested against Vincent's selection, and Mr. Farnell cancelled the selection.
227. Have you similar selections of the same dimensions in the same neighbourhood? No, I have not.
228. How long had Mr. Vincent been in possession at the time he was notified by you? Only a very few months. From memory I cannot say much, but from this printed document you will find all the particulars.
229. Did you at any time want Mr. Vincent to sell his interest in this selection to you? No. In the year 1882 Mr. Archie Smith, an agent in Gundagai, wrote me, stating that he was instructed by Vincent to sell the land. He offered it to me at £2 per acre cash. Upon the receipt of that application I moved for an injunction to restrain Vincent from selling or disposing of the land.
230. Did you have any conversation with Vincent in connection with the land? Never.
231. Then neither directly or indirectly did you make any proposal to him by way of purchase? The sum of £3,000 was demanded from me.
232. On what grounds was that demanded? To remove any opposition to the selections held by Broughton—that selection and other selections.
233. By whom was that proposal made? By Vincent's friends.
234. From the time that Vincent applied for the land to the time when he was dispossessed of it, how long had he peaceable possession of it? He had an old man living there, but he never lived there himself. He carried on business at Coolac, 10 or 12 miles away from the selection, as a blacksmith and wheelwright.
235. Did the Department grant Vincent a right to this selection? Mr. James Hoskins, at the instance of your Chairman, Mr. Pinkstone, and a deputation that waited upon him, confirmed Vincent's selection.
236. And after he had been reinstated, how long was he in possession? As to his possession, he still carried on his business at Coolac.
237. How long was he in possession after being reinstated? Nominally he was in possession until I brought an action against him.
238. What was the result of that action? The jury found that there were improvements on the land sufficient to bar selection. I did not seek damages, but the jury returned a verdict for 40s. damages.
239. What improvements had Vincent on the ground at that time—improvements which he himself actually placed on the ground? So far as the fencing is concerned, I fenced the whole of it in. Vincent built a cottage there a short time before the three years expired.
240. Was it this actual land or any portion of it which Vincent selected that you fenced in? Yes; the whole of it.
241. I asked you if there were any 640-acre selections in connection with your station other than Vincent's? I notice that these printed papers do not include a return moved for by Mr. Barbour, giving particulars of all the land that has been conceded to me by the Crown. I now hand in a copy of that return. The first-mentioned 640 acres was forfeited by me.
242. By you? Yes. It was measured where I did not require it, and I objected to take it.
243. *Mr. Barnes.*] What is the area of Muttama Run? 131,000 acres.
244. *Mr. F. Clarke.*] Did you ever offer, either personally or by letter, to buy Vincent out? Never in my life.
245. Have you ever since applied to the Department for this land in dispute as an improvement purchase? Whatever I have done is mentioned in these papers, and the application was refused on the grounds that the land was not improved to the extent of 20s. per acre.
246. Well, it states in these papers that you have applied for it as an improvement purchase—is that correct? I have applied several times, and the answer that I have invariably got has been, "This matter is before the Legislative Assembly."
247. I am simply asking you if you have applied for this land as an improvement purchase since the Supreme Court decision? Yes; and it was refused, on the grounds of not containing improvements to the extent of 20s. per acre.
248. In the first instance, under what right did you set up a claim to this particular 640 acres? Simply because the Government had allowed it to be selected, but had themselves put it up for auction sale.

Mr. T. Broughton. 8 May, 1895.

249. I understand you did not set up a claim to it on account of the application under the Orders-in-Council? I did in the first instance, and there was a dispute as to whether that particular portion of land belonged to me or to my neighbour, Mr. Dallas.
250. That point, of course, was decided afterwards;—you are referring now to the run boundary? Yes.
251. When that point was decided you renewed your application for this 640 acres to embrace a portion of 140 acres selected by one Billingsley;—is that not so? That is hardly correct. The Government wanted 160 acres as a water reserve, and I gave up that 160 acres to enable the Government to declare the spot a water reserve.
252. But, all the same, you accepted, in virtue of your application, a 640-acre block? For the 640 acres I had lost by the act of the Government—not by any negligence on my part, but simply by the oversight or negligence of the officers of the Government.
253. I do not want to go into these details too much, because I do not think they bear sufficiently on the case; but you say that you applied for this 640 acres, and then you withdrew that application in order to allow the Government to get a reserve of 160 acres? The Government suggested to me that if I would concede that 160 acres they would cancel part of Billingsley's and give me 640 acres somewhere else. It was not for me to consider, but for the administrators of the Government to say what they would give me.
254. Did you have that in writing? Nothing more than is contained in the printed documents.
255. Do you know whether there is any document printed here which conveys to you what you have just stated? Yes.
256. There is, amongst these papers? Yes, there is—sanctioned by Mr. Wilson, who was then acting as Minister for Lands.
257. In what position did you apply for that 640 acres afterwards? What is now called "Vincent's 640 acres."
258. But did you not apply somewhere else before that? No, never.
259. That included Billingsley's 140 acres? Billingsley's 140 was in lieu of the 160 I was entitled to, which the Government, at a subsequent period, desired to have as a water reserve.
260. Then this 640 acres was another claim altogether? This 640 acres was in substitution for what the Government had allowed to be free selected, and what the Government had sold by auction.
261. Did your pre-emptive right to this 640 acres expire altogether at a certain time? No. Having reference to my first application, I was then entitled under the Orders-in-Council, as stated in these printed papers.
262. In asking you the question, I had in mind a part of Mr. Hoskins's minute, which is printed on page 28; will you kindly look at this paragraph—

> Secondly—Because Mr. Broughton's pre-emptive right of purchase of Crown land on the Muttama run ceased on 31st December, 1865, when the lease of Muttama run under the Orders-in-Council expired.

That is given as one of the reasons why your claim should not be allowed;—in your opinion, was the statement correct that your right had ceased? That may have been his view.
263. I am asking what was your opinion of the case—of course it was Mr. Hoskins's view, or he would not have written that? That was his view. I disputed it.
264. You thought you still had a claim, notwithstanding what Mr. Hoskins wrote? I did, certainly.
265. On what grounds? Without there being any fault of mine, that particular portion of land was absorbed by an oversight of the Government.
266. And notwithstanding the fact that your right expired in 1865? I beg your pardon, my application was still standing in 1864.
267. Yes, the application was there, but still the right to deal with that application did not exist after 1864? I presume that you have read these document from the questions you ask me, and it would be disclosed there that the reason assigned was the uncertainty of Elton's old station, and then the Government offered me land near to it.
268. You are going away from my question? I do not desire to do so.
269. It is not necessary to go into these particulars, because they are already shown in the papers; all I want to know is whether you concurred in the view expressed by Minister Hoskins in that minute? Certainly not.
270. You consider that you had a claim on the Department, notwithstanding that the time for exercising that claim had expired? I do not admit that the time had expired.
271. Did you continue to improve the land after Vincent selected? I did. I finished fencing the opposite side of the road.
272. Did Vincent give you any notice to cease putting up improvements? I do not think he gave me notice, but I think that he gave notice to the men who had not completed the fencing. But I would not swear positively upon that question. He may have given me notice.
273. How long before Vincent applied for the land had you these improvements you speak of completed? Vincent's application took me entirely by surprise.
274. I am asking you how long before Vincent applied had you the improvements completed; I do not know whether you were surprised or not? They were going on when Vincent made his application.
275. What stage were they in; I think you have already stated that there was a mile finished;—how long had that been done when Vincent selected? After the men had fenced the mile of roadway, erecting sixty-four panels, running west, towards the creek.
276. When Vincent selected? Yes; the men had erected sixty-four panels on the south side of the boundary running to the creek.
277. That was in August, 1878? Yes.
278. You continued fencing? Yes.
279. For how long afterwards? Until I had completed.
280. Right down to the creek, on both the north and south boundaries? Yes; and I erected a similar fence on the eastern side of the road.
281. That would be two lines of fence? Yes. Altogether there were four lines of fencing—two road boundaries, and on the south side and part of the north, but not the whole of the north—not a cross-fence on the whole of the north, because I had other lands adjoining.
282. What value of improvements do you think you effected there altogether in the way of fencing? I should say about £280 in fencing.

Mr. T. Broughton. 8 May, 1895.

283. Can you remember when you completed them? I commenced immediately after enclosing the western boundary of the road.
284. The western boundary is a creek? Yes; but I think I was speaking of the road boundary. Not only the 640 acres would be open to travelling stock, but——
285. It would be about how long do you think after the time Vincent selected? It went on; I do not think there was any stop at all.
286. You went on with it? Yes; relying on my contract with the Crown.
287. Within six months of Vincent's application, you had both sides of the road fenced, and the whole of the southern boundary of the 640 acres? Yes; I should say there were 3½ miles of fencing altogether.
288. You value that at what? About £280.
289. Was that completed about six months after Vincent about that time selected? All completed by then.
290. Are you aware that on the 20th April, 1879, Mr. Fraser Keele valued the improvements then—2 miles of six-wire and a top-rail fence—at £170? I am not sure whether it is five or six wire, but I think it is six.
291. He valued that at £170 in 1879? Yes.
292. Vincent applied the year before that? Somewhere about that time.
293. Vincent applied on the 22nd August, 1878? Yes.
294. You were fencing at the time Vincent applied? Yes.
295. And you completed your fence about six months after he applied? I do not say positively; but I say about that time.
296. To the value of £250? Yes.
297. That would bring you up to February, 1879, and on the 20th April, 1879, Inspector or Appraiser Keele values the improvements at only £170, and you say there were £250 worth? Of course I did not know what he valued it at at all, but it was immaterial to me what he valued it at.
298. He says that there were 2 miles of six-wire and top-rail fence on the 20th April, 1879, whereas you put it down at 3½ miles a few months before that? After erecting 2 miles, there were about 3½ miles, and I account for the 3½ miles by saying that the southern boundary had been fenced, and a part of the north boundary, but not the whole. Then I say that part of the southern boundary was land between Mr. Armstrong and myself. His land was to the south of mine, and as regards the northern boundary, I had adjoining land there, and the probabilities are that Mr. Keele took that as belonging to the other men or as boundary fencing,
299. Although the fence was on the boundary? Yes.
300. There is a difference of a mile and a half, you know? Well, notwithstanding that, if you put a scale to the southern boundary—and that is all fenced—it would show a mile.
301. You consider he reckoned that in? I considered that he did not take that into account at all, because it was a boundary-fence.
302. You think that Mr. Keele knocked out that 1 mile between you and Mr. Armstrong? Quite so, and the other half-mile was a boundary-fence adjoining the 640 acres. The southern boundary of the 640 acres would be about a mile, and the northern boundary would be about the same. But having land adjoining, I did not fence the whole of the northern boundary.
303. I wanted to arrive at how the discrepancy arose between your statement now and the Government appraiser's statement? Yes; I account for it in that way.
304. That he did not take into account some boundary because it adjoined another part of your property? Yes.
305. *Chairman.*] Was the southern boundary-fence erected by you or by Mr. Armstrong? I cannot positively say, but Mr. Armstrong did not acquire that land until some time after. I think there is a road between Mr. Armstrong's land and mine, and his land faces the east side of the road, and does not run to the creek boundary.
306. When you erected this paddock-fence on the western portion of Vincent's selection, was the road inside the paddock—the surveyed main road between Cootamundra and Gundagai—where you talk about the log fence? The log fence was on the west side of the wire fence. The road had been altered at the instance of the road inspector.
307. It was altered after you put up the fence? No, not after I erected the wire fence. The road inspector, with my consent, made a bridge that he considered would be less expensive to erect, and more convenient to the public.
308. And then the road was altered accordingly? Then the road was altered to accommodate that bridge.
309. And put outside the first fence you had put up? The road went to the east. Previously there was no bridge across the watercourse.

TUESDAY, 14 *MAY*, 1895.

Present:—

MR. BARNES, | MR. GORMLY,
MR. O'SULLIVAN.

TRAVERS JONES, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. William Henry Capper called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. W. H. Capper. 14 May, 1895.

310. *Chairman.*] You are the officer-in-charge of the Conditional Sales Division of the Lands Department? Yes.
311. Have you read these papers in Vincent's case, printed by order of the Legislative Assembly? Yes, I have.
312. Are they true copies of the papers relating to George Vincent's conditional purchase of 640 acres? Yes, with the exception of two documents that appear to have been missed.
313. What are those documents? A report by Inspector Evans, and Mr. Secretary Farnell's authority to declare Vincent's application void.

314.

Mr. W. H. Capper. 14 May, 1895.

314. Does that refer to Mr. Broughton's pre-emptive right claim, or to Vincent's conditional purchase? Vincent's conditional purchase. I now put in that report. [*Appendix* A1.]
315. That is, as to improvements? Yes.
316. Do the papers show that the conditional purchase was declared void in October, 1878, through the land having been allowed to Mr. Broughton as a pre-emptive right? It was declared void on the 23rd October, 1878, the land required having been allowed to Mr. Thomas Broughton as a pre-emptive right.
317. Will you look at paper No. 75, Mr. Hoskins's minute;—does the minute of the Secretary for Lands, Mr. Hoskins, dated 22nd April, 1881, show that Mr. Farnell was not justified in declaring the conditional purchase void, and that the cancellation should be reversed, and that Vincent's conditional purchase application was held to be good;—can you produce the original minute? Yes; I have that minute here. [*Minute read by witness and put in. See Appendix* A2.]
318. Was Vincent reinstated because of that minute? Yes; the cancellation of his selection was reversed.
319. Have you any record of the Supreme Court Judges having decided before Vincent's case was tried that £40 worth of improvements on a measured portion barred selection? Yes.
320. Can you state what that case was? The case of Moore *v.* Bernholt.
321. The Department received a copy of the verdict in Broughton's action against Vincent? Yes; signed by the Prothonotary.
322. Can you produce the Judge's notes? Yes.
323. And the evidence given in the case? No; I cannot produce any evidence except the Judge's notes, which I take to be notes of the evidence given.
324. Was Vincent's conditional purchase declared void a second time? Yes.
325. When? From printed paper No. 101, I find that Mr. Stobo states that "at Vincent's request a voucher for the refund of his deposit money has been issued to him."
326. Is that in reference to a second voidance? Yes.
327. Does that give the date of the second voidance? No, it does not.
328. Can you state the date of the second voidance? Yes.
329. Look at printed paper No. 103, it shows that that voidance was not completed? That is only according to the register.
330. Paper No. 104 shows that the whole of the papers in the case were then under reference to Surveyor Park? Yes; on the 23rd June, 1884.
331. Look at paper No. 114—a minute from the present Under Secretary for Lands;. in that minute he only refers to the first voidance in 1878? Yes. Of course, as a matter of fact the selection was void from the beginning.
332. But the cancellation was reversed, and Vincent was reinstated;—there is no evidence before the Committee to show that a second voidence was made by a minute of the Secretary for Lands;—have you any paper which shows that? The conditional purchase was declared void the second time on 30th June, 1883. I put in the minute. It is signed by the Chief Commissioner, 21st June, 1883, and approved by Mr. Secretary Farnell, on 26th June, 1883. The necessary documents were sent out on 30th June, 1883. [*See Appendix* A3.] I also produce a letter from Mr. George Vincent, asking for refund of his deposit, with interest thereon, from the date of payment, and also the sums that he had paid for interest since the year 1881, together with a reasonable sum as compensation for the value of his improvements and the time lost by him in performing the residence conditions, and the amount of law costs which he had incurred. [*See Appendix* A4.] I also put in a letter from Mr. McLaughlin, solicitor, asking for a refund voucher for the amount of deposit, interest, and instalments paid by Mr. Vincent on his conditional purchase. [*See Appendix* A5.]
333. *Chairman.*] I now hand you a letter, dated the 13th May, 1895, issued by the Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, stating that an amount of £256 is still available for refund in connection with Vincent's conditional purchase? This letter refers to the land selected by Vincent, and shows that the money which he paid into the hands of the Government is still in the Treasury.
334. And there was no application for a refund, or it would have been made? The money is in the Treasury for Mr. Vincent or his agent to lift.
335. If a voucher had been produced the money would have been paid, no doubt? Yes; to Mr. Vincent or his agent. The money is still available.
336. You say that in a case before Vincent's there was a decision of the Supreme Court that £40 worth of improvements would bar selection on any measured portion? Yes; in the case of Moore *v.* Bernholt.
337. Anyhow, the second voidance was made after the decision of the Supreme Court that if there were £40 worth of improvements on the land they would bar selection? Yes.
338. Was any action taken by the Department to amend this defect in the law, which affected thousands of selections besides Vincent's? Improvements to the value of £40 always barred selection up to the passing of the Act of 1884.
339. Has the lessee of Muttama Run applied for this land as an improvement purchase since;—have you any papers to show that? I have not gone into the question of the claim to this land under the pre-emptive right or the improvement purchase; any evidence on that point could be given you by the officer who deals with those matters.
340. You do not know that this portion of land has been reserved from sale? Yes, I know that. It is reserved from sale pending the settlement of this dispute.
341. Do you know the names of Broughton's witnesses in the Supreme Court? Peter Constantine, Charles Stuart, and William John Slade. These names appear in the Judge's notes.
342. I think that Constantine and Slade were selectors;—what land had they selected on the Muttama Run? I put in a return [*Appendix* A6] giving particulars of conditional purchases applied for by them, and a return showing a list of portions to the north of portion No. 193, which were acquired by Mr. Broughton as auction purchases, and by other means. [*See Appendix* A7.]

Mr.

Mr. Arthur James Stopps called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. A. J. Stopps. 14 May, 1895.

343. *Chairman.*] You are the officer in charge of the Roads Branch? I am the acting chief draftsman at the present time, but I have been in charge of the Roads Branch, and have now general supervison of it.
344. I want you to point out where the surveyed road from Gundagai to Cootamundra was on the 22nd August, 1878, when Vincent selected;—is that a correct tracing of the road at the time Vincent selected? Yes. That has evidently been taken from the original plan.
345. Have you any plan showing where that road was altered afterwards? Yes; this shows it. The blue line shows the original line, and the red line shows the new road as proclaimed.
346. Does the blue line show the old surveyed road when Vincent selected? Yes.
347. And the red line shows the new survey made after this fence had been erected? Yes.
348. Before this new survey was made, that fence was not a roadside fence? No.
349. The road was altered in several places? Yes; there are slight deviations in one or two places.
350. In order to put the road outside the fence? It had that effect.
351. That is on the measured portions? Yes.
352. And the same applies here on the village reserve? Of course the village reserve in those days was not sold; the land was not subdivided. I might mention that it is customary for us to adopt the fences of private estates when we can do so without injury to the position of the road. There was a road before. This was only a redefinition of it, in order that if the Works Department elected to spend money upon it the surveys-marks should be a guide to the authorised road.
353. Do you know the date of that survey? Yes—August, 1880.
354. *Mr. Barnes.*] Was there a road on the southern boundary of that portion when Vincent selected? No; there was no road on the southern boundary of that portion.
355. Whose land adjoined at that time? Alexander Armstrong's.
356. *Chairman.*] There appears to have been no fence on the eastern side of the road when that survey was made? No.
357. Nor on either the southern or northern boundaries? There was a fence on the southern boundary, lying between the reserved road and Muttama Creek. At that particular part where the road intersected the boundary the new and the old roads were identical.
358. And also on the north? Yes; to Muttama Creek.
359. Was there any boundary-fence running east from the surveyed road either north or south? The plan does not indicate it; I should say not.

Mr. George Vincent recalled and further examined:—

Mr. G. Vincent. 14 May, 1895.

360. *Mr. Gormly.*] In a document now produced to the Committee by Mr. Capper, of the Lands Department, it is stated that Mr. McLaughlin, the solicitor, called on the Department for a refund voucher on your behalf;—was Mr. McLaughlin engaged by you as your agent to conduct your case? Yes.
361. He was conducting your case? Yes.
362. Therefore, I suppose any action which he took in the case would be on your behalf? Yes.
363. Have you any knowledge of Mr. McLaughlin applying for a refund voucher? I signed a document, but I did not know that it was a refund voucher. I understood it to be for compensation.
364. But Mr. McLaughlin was acting for you? Yes.
365. And, therefore, the Committee will presume that any action which Mr. McLaughlin took would be authorised by you? Yes.
366. *Chairman.*] Have you refreshed your memory since you were here last as to sending letter No. 93? Yes.
367. You have seen the original document? Yes; I saw a letter signed by me.
368. Would you have signed that letter if you had know that it contained a request for a refund and interest? No.
369. It was not written by you, but by your solicitor? Yes, by my solicitor.
370. Why would you not have asked for a refund? Because you, Mr. Chairman, told me not to do so.
371. For what reason? Well, I understood you to say that you thought you could get the selection validated, and would be able to get a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly to sit on the case.
372. That is, if I could not get the selection validated? Yes; and that you would try to get me justice for what I had lost.
373. That is the reason why you never raised the money out of the Treasury? That is the reason why I never drew the deposit money.
374. While residing on this selection, were you in the habit of working at your trade of a blacksmith and a carpenter for wages elsewhere? Yes.
375. And when doing so, did you reside upon the selection at night—that is, when you were working close by it? Yes.
376. Did you work for Mr. Armstrong on the adjoining land? I did.
377. What were you doing? I built a number of buildings—a store, a public-house, a stable, and out-houses, &c.
378. On the land adjoining your selection? Yes; not a quarter of a mile from it.
379. And you went to sleep on your selection at night? Yes.
380. Did you erect Cobb & Co.'s coaches at Brawlin? Yes, I did.
381. While you were working within reach of your selection you slept upon it? Yes; I always resided upon it when I was within reach of it.
382. When you were working any distance away, what did you do? I went to the selection every week and stopped there Saturday and Sunday.
383. Who erected the cottage on the selection? I did.
384. I think you said before that you gave Mr. Broughton notice to remove the fencing that was on the land? I did.
385. Was that fencing of any use to you? No use whatever.
386. Why not? For the reason that it was not a boundary-fence nor a roadside fence.
387. Is it a fact that the fence which was supposed to be on the southern boundary when you selected had to be pulled up and re-erected because it was not on the boundary? Yes.

Mr. G. Vincent. 14 May, 1895.

388. Was there any fence on the northern and southern boundaries of the measured portion, east of the road, when you selected? No.
389. It was fenced afterwards? Yes.
390. Were both sides of this road fenced before you selected? No.
391. Was it known to you that £40 worth of improvements belonging to the lessee existed on the land when you selected? No.
392. Did you have the fencing inspected and valued by any person the day after you selected? Yes.
393. Do you know how many men inspected it? I think eight.
394. And you can prove through them that there was no wire in the fence and no wire on the selection when you selected? Yes, I can.
395. Do you know any of the witnesses who gave evidence against you in the Supreme Court? Yes.
396. Who? Peter Constantine.
397. What is he in the employ of Mr. Broughton? He was head stockman—a managing man of the stock.
398. And William John Slade? Yes.
399. Was he in Mr. Broughton's employ? Yes; he was bullock-driver at that time.
400. A man named Charles Stuart gave evidence;—do you know him? No.
401. Did you ever see him on Muttama Station? No.
402. Constantine and Slade were selectors on Muttama Run? Yes.
403. You knew them to be holding selections? Yes.
404. Was all this trouble and expense to which you were put brought about by any fault of your own? Not by any fault of mine.
405. Was it through a defect in the Land Act which was proved by the Supreme Court? It was.
406. You have not got with you your lawyer's bill of costs for defending the action brought by Broughton against you? No; but I could get it in a few minutes.
407. Do you remember what those costs came to? Something over £400.
408. *Mr. Barnes.*] About the fence on the southern boundary—who erected it down to the creek? Mr. Broughton.
409. Was that fence up when you went there? Only forty panels of it.
410. And no wire in it? No wire; it had to be pulled up again; it was not on the boundary at all.
411. *Mr. Gormly.*] When you made application for this land, did you reside on the land within three months of the date of your application? Yes.
412. Did you continue to reside there for three years afterwards? Yes.
413. *Mr. Barnes.*] You made it your home for three years? Yes; I had no other home.

WEDNESDAY, 15 *MAY*, 1895.

Present:—

MR. F. CLARKE, | MR. GORMLY,
MR. O'SULLIVAN.

TRAVERS JONES, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. George Vincent recalled and further examined:—

Mr. G. Vincent. May, 1895.

414. *Chairman.*] I understand that you made a mistake in answering question 56. You were asked, "And that the amount paid by you to witnesses was £149 19s., and that you paid plaintiff's costs as taxed, amounting to £211 13s. 11d., making a total of £637 1s. 2d. for law costs"; you replied, "Yes";—did you pay Mr. Broughton's costs as taxed, amounting to £211 13s. 11d.? No. In looking over my evidence I found that I said "Yes," but I did not understand the question put by you. Things have to be very clearly put to me before I understand. I might inform you that I am not an educated man at all.
415. You also still owe your own solicitor £241 11s.? Yes.

Mr. Patrick James O'Donnell called in, sworn, and examined:—

Mr. P. J. O'Donnell. 15 May, 1895

416. *Chairman.*] You are proprietor of Brawlin, the adjoining property to Muttama? Yes; I have a property on each side of Muttama run—Brawlin and Mingay.
417. Do you know the land that Vincent selected? Yes.
418. Were you on that land some time before he selected? I was.
419. Very long before? Six or eight days.
420. Do you know if there were any improvements on it when he selected? Men were erecting a fence on it.
421. You gave evidence in the Supreme Court as to the value of that fence? I did.
422. What was the value of the fence when Vincent selected? I think, as far as my memory serves me, that I valued the fence at some £30 odd. I think £32 or £33. To the best of my knowledge and belief, that was my reply in the Supreme Court.
423. You valued it at under £40? Yes.
424. Was there any wire in that fence at the time? No.
425. Was it what you call a complete paddock-fence? No.
426. Do you remember if that fence was across the road? I do, for the simple reason, as you, Mr. Chairman, must know, that I had occasion to use that road very frequently, passing backwards and forwards between my two stations. I had to use that road weekly; consequently I have good reason to remember the position of the road.
427. Did you find the fence across the road at any time? There was a fence erected across the road, but it was afterwards removed by somebody.
428. Vincent was employed by you in erecting a stable known as Cobb's stable at Brawlin? Not employed by me. He was employed by Cobb & Co. to erect a stable. That was at a place convenient to his selection.
429. Do you remember his working at that? Yes, very well.
430. Was that when he was doing his residence on the selection? Yes.

Mr. P. J. O'Donnell. 15 May, 1895.

431. Do you know who put up the cottage on Vincent's land? Yes—himself.
432. Do you know of his erecting a public-house, and a store, and other buildings for Mr. Armstrong on the adjoining land? Yes, I do.
433. When you were passing backwards and forwards in going to your stations you saw him frequently working there? Yes, I did.
434. You consider that he did residence on his selection there at the time? I honestly believe that he did, for this simple reason. I wish to disabuse your mind of there being any feeling on my part towards him. I know that he was the best part of twelve months erecting a house there. It stands there to-day, and is a good one. He was some months—I do not know exactly what time—sinking a well there. I remember being at that well after it was completed—I, himself, and his brother, Alfred Vincent, as they believed they had found gold in the bottom of it. I know that on all those occasions he was living on his selection, boarding there, and all the rest of it. I have been in his house when passing backwards and forwards.
435. Did Mr. Broughton's men continue erecting this fence after Vincent selected? Yes.
436. Was it a roadside fence? No; there was a mill-track which passed through that property, and over Blind Creek, which was generally used by the public.
437. Did Mr. Broughton put up a fence on the eastern side of the road after Vincent selected? The fence has been put there, and, I presume, by him.
438. And the boundary-fences have all been put up since? Yes. It was never made a complete paddock by Mr. Broughton, for the reason that the water-frontage had not been fenced by him. Portions of it, which were not sheep and cattle proof, were fenced off by the free selector during his time there. To the best of my knowledge and belief it would amount to about three-quarters of a mile of log fencing, which means almost the whole of the water-frontage, with the exception of a quarter of a mile.
439. Do you remember an old log fence that was on the side of the old road? I do.
440. Was that of any value when Vincent selected? Really it was never of any value. I never valued it at anything. There were a lot of long thin poles, which were put up with a long reach, and after being up a month they sank down in the centre and really meant nothing.
441. Would the fence you saw erected when Vincent selected be of any value to him as a fence;—it not being a roadside or boundary fence, would it be of any value to the selector as it stood? If the selector had the right to take it down and remove it to its proper position, of course it must be of some value to him.
442. Was a new road surveyed outside this fence afterwards? Yes.
443. The old road has been blocked by that fence? Yes. A bridge had been erected some little distance away from the selection, and after the erection of that bridge the present road we are now using was surveyed through the property, and the original road, I suppose, given in lieu of the new.
444. And that has left the fence now a roadside fence? That has left the fence, as it stands there to-day, a roadside fence. The land is fenced on both sides of the road.
445. *Mr. Gormly.*] I think that in previous evidence it has been stated that the old log fence was burnt before Vincent selected;—do you know if it was? I would not attempt to say. It is a long way to go back.
446. You are not sure as to whether that log fence was on the selection when Vincent selected;—you would not like to say positively? I would not attempt to say that. I really do not know.

Mr. Arthur James Stopps recalled and further examined:—

Mr. A. J. Stopps. 15 May, 1895.

447. *Chairman.*] Do you hand in a tracing? Yes; in illustration of my evidence yesterday. [*Appendix* B.]
448. *Mr. Gormly.*] Does that tracing correspond with the one you handed in yesterday? Yes, it does, so far as it refers to this particular portion of land.

Travers Jones, Esq., M.L.A., sworn and examined:—

Travers Jones, Esq., M.L.A. 15 May, 1895.

449. *Acting Chairman (Mr. Gormly).*] Will you state to the Committee what evidence you wish to give in regard to this case of Vincent's selection? I have been a resident on Muttama Run. I commenced to reside there and to work the mine in 1870. Before Vincent selected there was a Progress Committee formed, and I was the Chairman of it. At that time Mr. Broughton was interfering with the rights of selectors by fencing off reserves—in fact, he interfered with the rights of miners by selecting over our mining leases. That is the reason why the Progress Committee was formed. I know this land well. I have been in the habit of shooting Muttama Creek up and down for years before this land was selected by Vincent, and also after it was selected. The day after Vincent selected he came to my place on the reef and said that he wished me to go down and meet some other persons, in order to see what improvements were on the land, as Mr. Broughton had men erecting fencing on it. I rode down with him and Mr. James Armstrong, who has given evidence before this Committee. When we got on the ground Mr. Armstrong, I, and Vincent joined a party consisting of John Paul Sullivan, John Hanlin, John McLeod, Walter Hoar, and Israel Hartley. We rode all through the selection, and we came to this fence, and I found that there was a split post and top-rail fence erected right across the selection—not on the roadside, as then surveyed—and it turned the south corner. There were forty-three panels on the south corner. Those forty-three panels were not on the boundary, but off it some few yards. I afterwards saw that fence pulled down and re-erected on the boundary. There was not a single wire in the fence, nor a coil of wire to be seen on the selection. At the north end there were two men unloading some fencing-stuff on the north boundary. The fence was not even bored for wire. While that fence was being erected I was in the habit of driving my wife in a buggy and pair very frequently to Cootamundra. A man of the name of Stuart and his boys were erecting the fence. I asked him if he was going to fence the road, and he said that his instructions from Mr. Broughton were to fence across the road. I came one day and found the fence across the road, and I had to turn up into the bush and go round the fence and across a dry steep gully. I very nearly upset the trap and threw my wife out of the buggy. We got over. After that I instructed the Road Superintendent to have something done, so that we could get round the fence. Mr. Broughton's men continued to fence there. I frequently passed in going to Cootamundra. The next

Travers Jones, Esq., M.L.A. 15 May, 1895.

next time I came with the buggy I found that the fence had been removed off the road and I drove through, and that gap remained in it until they wired the fence. Then it was repaired and wired, and the men continued fencing until they put the wire in the fence and braced it. That was months after Vincent selected. Some time afterwards there was a new road surveyed outside the fence, and the road was formed across this steep gully, and we were able to travel round it. There was no fence on the eastern side of the road. There was no fence on the northern or southern boundary. There were the forty-three panels that I have mentioned, but they were not on the boundary. They were taken down and put on the boundary afterwards—after Vincent had selected.

450. *Mr. F. Clarke.*] On which side of the boundary were the forty-three panels? On the south.

451. Were they on the 640 acres? No, outside; on what is called now the village reserve.

452. *Acting Chairman.*] The forty-three panels were on the reserve? Yes; on the reserve outside the selection—not on the boundary.

453. Then there was only a mile of fencing on the selection? That is all. I may say that I made a note in my pocket-book at the time, and when I moved for the appointment of this Committee I refreshed my memory by looking at that note which I made on the ground; but on looking this morning for it I could not find it, it having somehow or other got misplaced. However, only a very short time ago I refreshed my memory by looking at it.

454. Did you value the fence at that time? Yes. The men who were on the ground and I had a talk over it, and the opinion was that the actual value of the stuff in the fence and putting it up was about £30.

455. Was that your estimate of the value? Yes.

456. *Mr. O'Sullivan.*] You have said in your evidence that certain improvements were made after Vincent selected—that Broughton continued the fencing after Vincent selected? Yes; he never withdrew the men.

457. How did you come to know that? I was in the habit of driving my wife backwards and forwards to Cootamundra in a buggy for years.

458. Then it came under your personal observation that these improvements were being made after Vincent selected? Yes; the improvements that were sworn in the Supreme Court as having been erected were erected and completed after Vincent selected.

APPENDIX.

[*To Evidence of W. H. Capper, Esq.*]

A. 1

(C.P. 78-257.)

REPORT by Edwin Evans, Inspector of Conditional Purchases, respecting the selection of George Vincent, made at Gundagai, on 22nd August, 1878.

Sir, Gundagai, 21 May, 1882.

I have the honor to report that I visited and inspected the above-described conditional purchase on the 21st May, 1882, and that I found the selector then not resident upon his selection.

The land, which consists of good soil, and comprises 640 acres, is occupied and used by selector as grazing, and the selector, who follows the avocation of publican, had at the time of my visit made the improvements hereunder particularly described, the value of which I estimate at the sums respectively stated, viz.:—

	£
Slab and iron house, all sawn timber, containing five rooms	200
Well, 60 feet	45
1 mile and 54 chains one-rail five-wire fence	134
Out-houses	6
About ¼ mile chock and log fence	7
	£392

The improvements claimed to have been on this conditional purchase prior to selection are 1 mile 54 chains one-rail five-wire fence, £134, also a log fence following the old line of road, which had been destroyed.

From the appearance of the land and the circumstances stated in the following remarks, I am of opinion that the selector has been continuously resident upon the selection.

I have, &c.,
EDWIN EVANS,
Inspector of Conditional Purchases.

The Chief Commissioner, Department of Land, Sydney.

A 2.

IT appears that on 17th June, 1864, Mr. Thomas Broughton, lessee of the Muttama Run, applied to be allowed to purchase 640 acres of Crown land on the north side of Muttama Creek, and near Elton's old station, in virtue of his pre-emptive right. This application was held over pending the settlement of the dispute as to the "run" boundary, and on 26th April, 1866, the Land Agent at Gundagai was instructed to withhold the land applied for by Mr. Broughton from conditional purchase.

On 12th March, 1872, Mr. Broughton wrote to this Department, stating that as the dispute about the run boundary had been settled, he submitted that he was entitled to purchase so much land as had been applied for by him on 17th June, 1864, and further represented that some of the land so applied for had been sold at auction and some conditionally purchased by John Billingsley and others. Mr. Broughton further stated in the same letter that, so far as these selections were concerned, he did not wish to disturb them, except an additional conditional purchase of 140 acres by Billingsley, and further respectfully requested to be allowed to purchase 640 acres on the same side of Muttama Creek, including the 140 acres additionally conditionally purchased by Billingsley, and that Billingsley's additional conditional purchase should be cancelled.

Mr. Farnell, as Minister for Lands, decided, on 24th June, 1873, that Billingsley's additional conditional purchase should be declared void, and that Mr. Broughton was entitled to purchase the 140 acres, being Billingsley's additional conditional purchase, because the lessee, Mr. Broughton, had applied in 1864 to be allowed to purchase that, with other land, up to 640 acres, in virtue of his pre-emptive right; and Billingsley's additional conditional purchase was accordingly cancelled.

Now,

Now, Mr. Broughton, in his letter to this Department, of date 12th March, 1872, submits his claim to be allowed to purchase, in virtue of his pre-emptive right, the area specified in his application of 17th June, 1864, viz., 640 acres, and states that he wishes to have allowed him, in satisfaction of that application, Billingsley's "additional conditional purchase" of 140 acres and an additional area to make up 640 acres on the same side of Muttama Creek. Now, the 7th section of the Crown Lands Alienation Act of 1861 prescribes that lessees of runs may be permitted to exercise a pre-emptive right of purchase over *one portion and no more* of an area not exceeding 640 acres out of each block of 25 square miles of his run. Now, as Mr. Broughton fixed the position of the land he sought to purchase, in virtue of his pre-emptive right of 640 acres, by specifying that he wished to include Billingsley's additional conditional purchase in the 640 acres he sought to purchase, it follows that the land he described must be north of the Muttama Creek.

It appears that Surveyor Evans measured a portion of 640 acres in October, 1874—plan No. 193—in satisfaction of Mr. Broughton's application by pre-emptive right, by direction of the Deputy Surveyor-General, but the action taken by Surveyor Evans was wrong, seeing that the 640 acres he measured did not include the 140 acres embraced in Billingsley's additional conditional purchase, which Mr. Broughton applied for by his letter of 12th March, 1872, to be included in the 640 acres pre-emptive purchase, and *which could only be in one block*, as provided by the 7th section of the Act of 1861; therefore, in my opinion, the action taken by Surveyor Evans was erroneous, and not in conformity with Mr. Broughton's application.

I find further that George Vincent applied to conditionally purchase 640 acres of Crown land on 22nd August, 1878, county of Harden, parish of Mooney Mooney, described as follows:—"Bounded on the west by Muttama Creek, on the north by a lapsed purchase of Andrew Melzer, on the east by William Ward's conditional purchase, on the south by forfeited conditional purchase by James Thompson, the said 640 acres being supposed to be a measured portion No. 93, believed to have been surveyed by Surveyor Evans, and not yet offered for sale;" and it appears from papers Misc. 75-4,270, that portion 193, parish of Mooney Mooney, county of Harden, 640 acres, measured by Mr. Surveyor James Evans, for Mr. Broughton's pre-emptive purchase, was first numbered 93, and the surveyor was instructed to alter the number of this portion to 193. Vincent's conditional purchase was protested against by A. G. Blomfield, for Thomas Broughton, on 20th September, 1878, on account of that gentleman having held the said portion under pre-emptive right, and that the Land Agent had been instructed to withdraw it from conditional purchase, when, in point of fact, there is no evidence in the papers to show that Mr. Broughton ever did apply for this portion under his pre-emptive right, but, on the contrary, he did apply for the portion adjoining Billingsley's additional conditional purchase.

It appears that my predecessor, Mr. Farnell, decided that Vincent's conditional purchase should be declared void, as it was represented to him that a previous Minister for Lands decided that Mr. Broughton should be permitted to purchase 640 acres of land in the position portion 193 now occupies, when, in point of fact, there is no minute on any official document to show that such a decision was ever given; the only reference in previous papers showing that Mr. Secretary Wilson approved of the Land Agent at Gundagai being requested to withhold from conditional sale 640 acres in the position 193 occupies, pending inquiry into a claim said to have been verbally made by Mr. Broughton for that land, although there is no official documentary evidence to confirm the statement that Mr. Broughton applied for this land in virtue of his pre-emptive right, while there is the lessee's (Mr. Broughton's) written application to have Billingsley's additional conditional purchase included in an area of 640 acres to be sold to him in virtue of his pre-emptive right.

Since my predecessor (Mr. Farnell) decided to cancel Vincent's conditional purchase (on paper 78-37,956 C.S.), several protests have been sent to this Department against the voidance of this conditional purchase, and, although I am very reluctant to review any decision of my predecessor's, nevertheless, as the conditional purchaser and his agents have requested that I should give his claim to portion 193 my consideration, I feel bound to state that, after having carefully perused all the papers in the case, I am constrained to arrive at the conclusion that the conditional purchase of George Vincent for 640 acres has been erroneously cancelled, and that such cancellation should be reversed for the following reasons:—

First.—Because Mr. Broughton applied by letter on 12th March, 1872, that his claim for a pre-emptive right to 640 acres, made on 17th June, 1864, might be satisfied by permitting him to purchase 640 acres of Crown land, to include Billingsley's additional conditional purchase of 140 acres, and as such purchase could only be made in one block in terms of the 7th section of the Act of 1861, Mr. Farnell agreed to allow Mr. Broughton to purchase Billingsley's additional conditional purchase, and of necessity the 640 acres which Mr. Broughton desired should include Billingsley's additional conditional purchase must be in that place, as he was only entitled to exercise his pre-emptive right by purchasing one block of land.

Secondly.—Because Mr. Broughton's pre-emptive right of purchase of Crown land on the Muttama Run ceased on 31st December, 1865, when the lease of Muttama Run, under the Orders in Council, expired; therefore, any application to purchase under pre-emptive right made by Mr. Broughton in 1872 was void, save that as an act of grace he was allowed by the decision of Mr. Farnell to revive his application, made in 1864, in respect to Billingsley's additional conditional purchase of 140 acres. There is no evidence in Mr. Farnell's minute of 24th June, 1873, that he intended Mr. Broughton should be allowed to purchase by pre-emptive right more than the land embraced in Billingsley's additional conditional purchase; on the contrary, it appears from the Minister's minute that he appeared to consider that Mr. Broughton had waived his right to purchase by pre-emptive right any larger area of land than was included in Billingsley's additional conditional purchase.

I have no objection, if the land is available to be measured in a form in conformity with the regulations, to allow Mr. Broughton to purchase, in virtue of his pre-emptive right, 640 acres, including Billingsley's additional conditional purchase, as requested by Mr. Broughton on 12th March, 1872, seeing that some of the land applied for by him on 17th June, 1864, was erroneously alienated by the Crown, some of it to Mr. Broughton; but, in my opinion, he has no title to portion 193, parish of Mooney Mooney, county of Harden, and, therefore, George Vincent's conditional purchase application for that portion of land must stand good.

J.H., 22/4/81.

The necessary action should now be taken, and Mr. Broughton and Mr. Vincent be duly informed.—W.B., 22/4/81. W. Spicer (for Geo. Vincent) to return voucher. A. G. Blomfield (for Thos. Broughton), informing fully, 3/5/81. Vouchers to be returned, now herewith, 14/6/81. Action noted on 81-21,865.

A 3.

Conditional purchase 78-257, Gundagai.

THE conditional purchase by George Vincent of portion 193, parish of Mooney Mooney, which was declared void on the 23rd October, 1878, but reinstated by desire of Mr. Secretary Hoskins in May, 1881, has formed the subject of an action in the Supreme Court, and of a verdict adverse to the conditional purchaser. Mr. M'Laughlin, of Gannon and M'Laughlin, the attorneys of the conditional purchaser, has called upon me, to request refund of the deposit money and interest which has been paid in respect of the conditional purchase, and I submit that refund be authorised.

A.O.M., 21/6/83.

Approved.—J.S.F., 26/6/83. Messrs. Gannon and M'Laughlin informed, with refund order. Agent and Treasury informed P.S. instalments, 30/6/83.

Gentlemen, Department of Lands, Conditional Sales Division, 30 June, 1883.

Gundagai. C.P. 78-257, 640 acres. 22nd August, 1878. George Vincent, now Bank of New South Wales. Enclosure, Refund Vouche £160

Referring to your letter of the 9th March last, requesting, on behalf of Mr. G. Vincent, that refund of deposit money may be made on his conditional purchase noted in the margin, which formed the subject of an action in the Supreme Court and of a verdict adverse to the conditional purchaser, I have the honor to inform you that the Minister has approved of the purchase in question being declared void, and enclose voucher for the refund of deposit money thereon.

On application to the Treasury the amount of interest paid will be refunded.

I have, &c.,
WM. BLACKMAN
(For Chief Commissioner).

Messrs. Gannon and M'Laughlin, Sydney.

A 4.

Sir,

Sydney, 9 March, 1883.

I have the honor to bring under your notice the fact that the land, 640 acres, parish of Mooney Mooney, selected by me on the 22nd August, 1878, at the Land Office, Gundagai, has been declared, by a decision of the Supreme Court, to have contained at the date of selection by me improvements to the value of £40, and to have been a measured portion; and consequently my selection of the whole area has been held bad.

Inasmuch as your Department has represented, since the period I selected, that the land was available for selection, and after full inquiry into the matter by Mr. Secretary Hoskins, my selection was declared valid, and I was informed that I might proceed with my improvements, which I accordingly did. When my improvements were completed, the lessee of the run, Mr. Thomas Broughton, commenced an action against me for trespass, to test the validity of my selection, and a verdict has been given in his favour, upon the grounds above mentioned. The case is a very hard one for me, as I have lost the three years during which I was compelled to reside upon the land; and having relied upon the fact that the Department would not take money and allow me to reside upon and improve land which was not open to selection.

I have therefore to ask that you will be good enough to refund me my deposit, with interest thereon from the date of payment, and also the sums I have paid for interest since the year 1881, together with a reasonable sum as compensation for the value of my improvements, and the time lost by me in performing the residence conditions, and the amount of law costs I have incurred. The latter amount I am not yet aware of, as the costs will have to be taxed by the proper officer; but, pending the consideration of my claim, I shall be thankful if you will return at once the cash I have paid into the Treasury as deposit and interest.

I have, &c.,
GEORGE VINCENT.

Address:—Care of Messrs. Gannon and M'Laughlin, solicitors, Sydney.
The Under Secretary for Lands, Sydney.

A 5.

Sir,

Temple Court, Sydney, 27 June, 1883.

I have the honor to request that you will forward to me, as promised, a refund voucher for the amount of deposit, interest, and instalments paid by George Vincent on his selection of 640 acres on Muttama Creek, known as portion No. 93, taken up by him at Gundagai on 22nd August, 1878.

The selection was declared forfeited by the Supreme Court during last sittings, in an action brought by Mr. Broughton, the Crown lessee, against Mr. Vincent; and as the result of the action has nearly ruined Mr. Vincent, and the plaintiff is threatening to issue execution for his costs, your early attention will greatly oblige.

I have, &c.,
JOHN M'LAUGHLIN
(*Per* R.E.)

A. O. Moriarty, Esq., Chief Commissioner, Conditional Sales Branch, Sydney.

A 6.

RETURN giving particulars of land applied for by Peter Constantine, Wm. John Slade, and Charles Stuart—District of Gundagai.

Conditional Purchase No.	Date.	Area.	Section.	Selector.	
		Acres.			
72-1336	28 March, 1872 ...	120	13	Peter Constantine	Transferred to Amy Harriett Broughton.
1337	28 ,, 1872 ...	200	21	,, ...	
74-7732	9 July, 1874	40	13	,, ...	Transferred to Thos. Broughton, 14th July, 1877.
7733	9 ,, 1874	40	21	,, ...	Transferred to Union Bank of Australia (Ltd.), 5th December, 1892.
7734	9 ,, 1874	40	21	,, ...	
76- 280	27 ,, 1876	220	21	,, ...	
81- 89	24 March, 1881 ..	200	14	,, ...	Transferred to Wm. Cowden, 21st May, 1894.
191	12 May, 1881	100	21	,, ...	
82- 69	9 ,, 1882	119¼	21	,, ...	
91	13 April, 1882.....	90	21	,, ...	
79- 1	9 January, 1879...	100	13	Wm. John Slade.....	Transferred to Donald Campbell Adair, 2nd April, 1881.
228	23 October, 1879...	150	21	,, ...	Transferred to Thos. Broughton, 29th April, 1882.
80- 21	19 February, 1880	50	21	,, ...	Transferred to Union Bank of Australia (Ltd.), 5th December, 1892.
81- 366	4 August, 1881 ..	200	14	,, ...	Forfeited, 31st October, 1888.
463	1 December, 1881	50	21	,, ...	
69- 268	28 January, 1869..	40	13	Charles Stuart.....	Forfeited, 16th August, 1870.

A 7.

RETURN of portions north of 193 acquired by Mr. Thomas Broughton as auction purchases and by other means.

Portion.	Parish.	County.	Particulars as to alienation
4	Muttama	Harden.....	Sold to Thos. Broughton by auction at Gundagai, 26th July, 1869.
5	,, ...	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ,,
6	,, ...	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ,,
7	,, ...	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ,,
23	Cowcumbala ...	,, ...	,, ,, ,, 22nd December, 1868.
24	,, ...	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ,,
26	,, ...	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ,,
27	,, ...	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ,,
28	,, ...	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ,,
29	,, ...	,, ...	,, ,, ,, ,,
25	,, ...	,, ...	Sold to J. Priest, under conditional purchase 67 438.
326	Mooney Mooney	,, ...	Sold to Thos. Broughton, under improvement purchase, 15th September, 1887

[One Plan.]

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1895.

[1s. 6d.] 625—D

R. 2038 1603 r.

APPENDIX B.

To Evidence of A.J. Stopps.

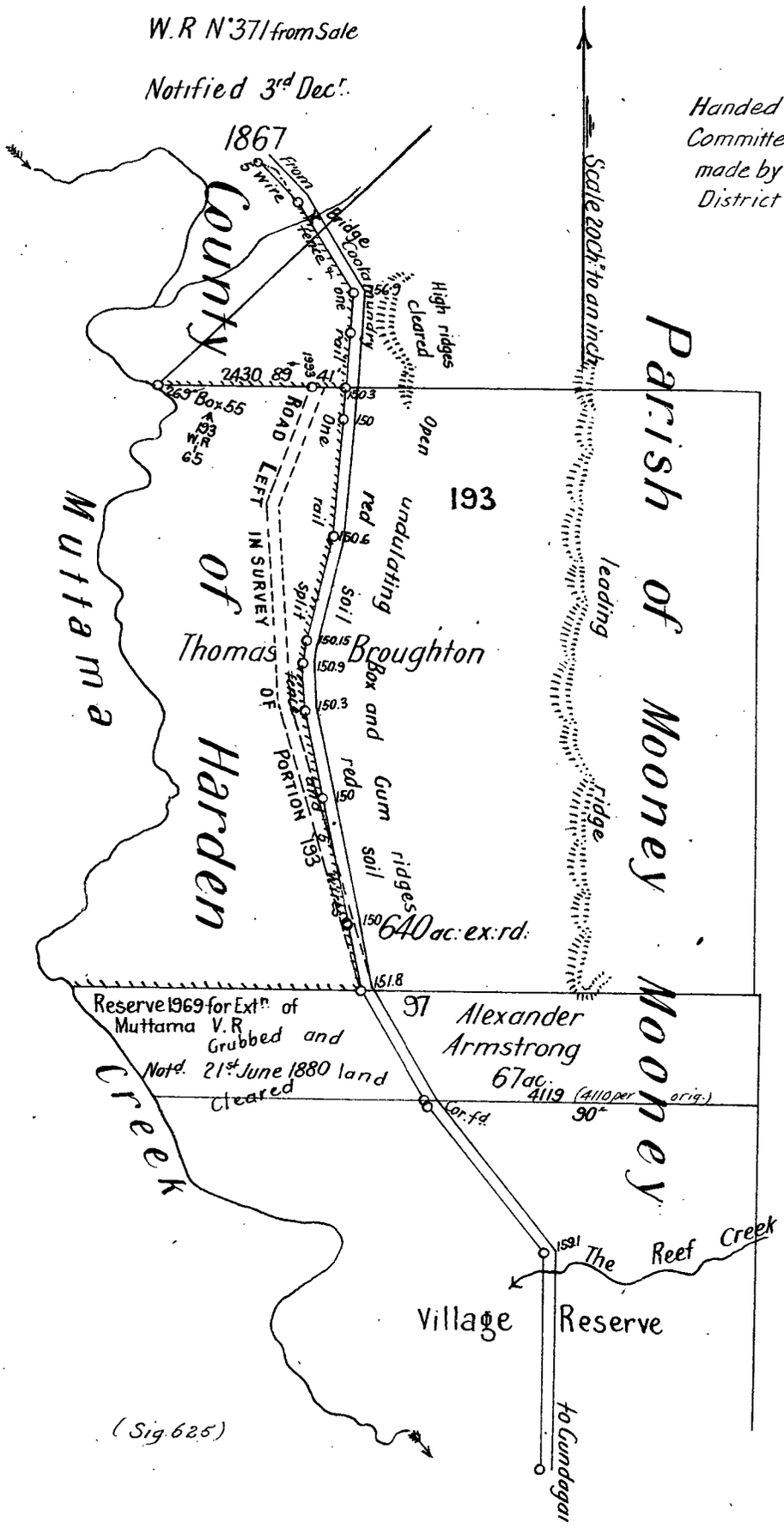

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

1894.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

NATIONAL PARK TRUST.

(REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1893.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 November, 1894.

The Chairman of the National Park Trust to The Chief Secretary.

Sir, National Park Trust Office, 3, O'Connell-street, Sydney, 1 March, 1894.

The Trustees of the National Park have the honor to present their Report for the year 1893.

It is with much regret that they have to report the death of Mr. Walter Bradley, one of the first Trustees of the Park, and an active and energetic member of the Trust. Mr. J. H. Want, Q.C., has been appointed in his stead. Death of Trustee.

The Trustees have much pleasure in stating that the number of visitors to the Park has greatly increased during the year. From the Returns kept by the Trust, the total number of visitors passing through Loftus and Waterfall stations is shown to be more than 27,000, exclusive of those visiting the lower portion of the Park at Port Hacking, which may be estimated at about 10,000. Arrangements have been made with the Railway Commissioners for an improved railway service to the Park, and special facilities have been afforded for direct and speedy communication. Visitors to the Park

In order to meet the convenience of the public, the Trustees deemed it desirable that the pavilion at Audley should be under the control of a competent caterer, and they have accordingly leased it to Mr. G. S. A. Firmin for a term of seven years, and every means are now provided for the comfort of the public. The pavilion.

Greater facilities are now offered for hiring boats on the fresh and salt water rivers, and a lease has been granted to Mr. F. Matson for the right of letting them. Boats

The rules prohibiting the destruction of the plants have been placarded in the Park, and have been strictly enforced. Destruction of plants.

In order to prevent net fishing, the Trustees have been compelled to have the river flats and sand spits staked. Net fishing.

The works carried out during the year are as follows:—A new cottage has been erected for the overseer on the road between Loftus Station and Audley. Works carried out.

A retaining wall has been built, and an excellent lawn made in front of the pavilion, and sundry improvements for the convenience of visitors have been completed.

The aviary at Robertson Grove for the preservation of Australian and other birds has been completed, and contains English pheasants, partridges, &c., which are thriving well and are a great source of attraction to visitors. The Trustees have procured various kinds of Australian and other birds, together with some doves from Lord Howe Island. The latter have been liberated, and are frequently seen amongst the shrubs at Audley.

In the Deer Park the trees have been thinned out, and a large area has been cleared of under scrub and sown with grass. The deer are thriving and increasing in number. At present there are thirty-two head. Deer Park.

A large quantity of cedar, ornamental and fruit trees have been planted in suitable places in the Park. Those previously planted at Loftus and other parts of the Park have been carefully attended to, and have made rapid growth. Tree-planting.

This part of the Park has become a favourite resort for visitors. The building has been enlarged; a substantial and convenient boat shed has been erected, and the grounds have been tastefully laid out and planted with different kinds of ornamental trees and shrubs. Warumbul, near the South-West Arm.

The greater part of this road has been gravelled, and five new culverts have been erected. Road from Loftus Junction to Audley.

 This

Lady Carrington Road. This road, which follows the windings of the river, and passes through some of the most beautiful scenery of the Park, has become a favourite carriage drive, and has been kept in first-class order; part of it has been widened and gravelled, and the culverts repaired.

Waterfall Road. Parts of this road have been ballasted and gravelled, and the whole length maintained in a good state of repair. A cottage has been built adjacent to Waterfall Station for the maintenance man on that road.

Garie Road. This road, which is much used by fishing parties and others during the summer months, has been improved in parts and generally kept in good repair.

Wattamola Road. About 5 miles of this road have been cleared, and portions of it formed, and the culverts repaired.

The dam at Audley. The dam at Audley has been strengthened and maintained in a satisfactory condition, notwithstanding the severe weather and the floods.

Causeway. The Causeway leading from the Waterfall to Lady Carrington Road has also been strengthened, and stepping stones placed so as to allow pedestrians to cross during the flooded state of the river.

Buildings. The whole of the buildings on the Park have been painted and kept in a state of preservation.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,
Chairman of the National Park Trust.

APPENDIX.

REVENUE and Expenditure for year ended 31st December, 1893.

DR. CR.

Revenue.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Expenditure.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Amount voted by Parliament..	4,000 0 0		By Balance	.....	1,541 1 11
Royalty on bricks and gravel ..	59 12 6		General improvements, making and maintaining roads, &c.	3,561 8 9	
Rents, agistment, and hire of launch	189 11 0	4,249 3 6	Salaries, Secretary, Ranger, &c.	661 6 4	
			General carpentry	241 0 0	
Balance	.....	2,070 0 11	Aviary	137 2 4	
			Forage for horses, repairs to harness, vehicles, &c.	100 5 1	
			Office rent	65 0 0	
			Boat purchased	12 0 0	4,778 2 6
		£ 6,319 4 5		£	6,319 4 5

M. MALONEY,
Secretary.

FRANK FARNELL,
Hon. Treasurer.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1894.

[3d.]

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NATIONAL PARK TRUST.

(REPORT OF TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR 1894.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 March, 1895.

The Chairman of the National Park Trust to The Chief Secretary.

Sir, National Park Office, 3 O'Connell-street, Sydney, 1 March, 1895.

The Trustees of the National Park have the honor to present you with their Report for the year ended 31st December, 1894.

It is with deep regret that the Trustees have to record the death of their Chairman, Mr. Joseph Graham, J.P., who was one of the first Trustees appointed. He occupied the position of Chairman for several years, and took an active part in the management of the Park. His Honor Alexander Oliver, M.A., has been appointed a Trustee in room of Mr. Graham. **Alteration in Trust.**

The Trustees have again much pleasure in bearing testimony to the great interest manifested by the public in the Park. The number of visitors *via* Loftus and Waterfall (as shown by the caretaker's books) during the year is 48,000. This is exclusive of the number of persons who have visited the Park through the lower part of Port Hacking, which may be estimated at about 22,000 more. **Visitors.**

Great care has been taken to prevent the destruction of the flora, &c., in the Park, while the rules prohibiting shooting and net fishing have been strictly enforced.

The principal works carried out during the year are as follows:—The public accommodation house at Audley has been painted, renovated, and otherwise improved for the convenience of visitors. **Pavilion at Audley.**

The water supply at Audley being insufficient, the Trustees found it necessary to purchase a 6-horse power boiler and engine which forces the water from Kangaroo Creek to an elevation of 132 feet into suitable tanks. By this means the public pavilion and the whole of the buildings at Audley are provided with a constant supply of water. The windmill which previously provided water has been removed to the aviary. **Water supply**

The old and unsightly stables at Audley have been removed and new ones erected on a more convenient site. A carpenter's and blacksmith's shop has also been built in close proximity to the new stables. **New stables.**

As stated in the last Report, this portion of the Park has become a favourite resort—so much so, that the Trustees, in order to meet public requirements, have had the building enlarged and furnished. **Warumbul, near South-west Arm.**

Several of the workmen's cottages have been added to. **Workmen's Cottages.**

A further portion of the Park has been cleared of useless trees and scrub and sown with grass, thus providing additional feed for the deer, which are thriving. **Deer Park.**

About 60 acres of land at Farnell Downs have been cleared and sown with grass. The land previously cleared on the river flats has been kept in good order, and has been much used by picnic parties during the year. **Clearing.**

The dam at Audley, which was slightly damaged by the floods, has been repaired, and the roadway re-ballasted. **The dam.**

The causeway on the Waterfall Road, which was also damaged by the recent flood, has likewise been repaired. **Causeway.**

Portions of this road have been re-gravelled, several of the culverts repaired, and the whole length (9 miles) maintained in good order. **Lady Carrington Road.**

During the year parts of this road have been re-made, several landslips removed, and a new culvert erected. **Garie Road.**

The main road leading from Loftus Junction to Audley has been re-ballasted and gravelled in various places, and the whole length kept in an efficient state of repair. A deviation of this road is now being made near Audley, which will reduce the existing dangerous grade from 1 in 5 to 1 in 10. **Road from Loftus Junction to Audley.**

 The

Roads and pathways.

The other roads and pathways throughout the Park have been maintained in good order.

Dredging.

The steam dredge, under the direction of the Harbours and Rivers Department, has greatly improved the river in the vicinity of Swallow Rock.

Snagging of river.

The fresh water portion of the river between Audley and the Peach Trees has been kept clear of snags and otherwise improved.

Trees.

The ornamental trees planted at Loftus Heights and at other parts of the Park have been attended to, and have made rapid growth.

I have, &c.,
CRITCHETT WALKER,
Chairman.

REVENUE and Expenditure for year ended 31st December, 1894.

DR. CR.

Revenue.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Expenditure.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Amount voted by Parliament	4,000 0 0		By Balance	.....	2,070 0 11
Royalty on clay and gravel	15 0 6		General improvements, making and maintaining roads, &c.	3,729 2 6	
Rents, agistment, and hire of launch, &c.	161 19 6	4,177 0 0	Salaries—Secretary, Rangers, &c.	578 15 0	
Balance	.....	2,648 10 5	General carpentry	252 16 0	
			Horses purchased	58 10 0	
			Boats do	20 0 0	
			Forage for horses, repairs to harness, &c.	83 16 0	
			Office rent	32 10 0	4,755 9 6
	£	6,825 10 5		£	6,825 10 5

M. MALONEY,
Secretary.

FRANK FARNELL,
Hon. Treasurer.

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1895.

[3d.]

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEWCASTLE PASTURAGE ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 71.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 *June*, 1895.

FREDK. M. DARLEY, *Lieutenant-Governor.*

Message No. 71.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Lieutenant-Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to amend the Newcastle Pasturage Reserve Act, and the Newcastle Pasturage Reserve Act Amendment Act.

Government House, Sydney,
19*th June*, 1895.

1894-5.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE,

NEW SOUTH WALES,

FOR THE YEAR

1894.

Printed in accordance with Resolutions of both Houses of Parliament.

SYDNEY: CHARLES POTTER, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1895.

[5s.]

2,591 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £299 14s. 3d.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

ANNUAL REPORT.

To The Honorable Sydney Smith, Esq., M.P., Minister for Mines and Agriculture, &c., &c.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to submit to you the following report upon the working of that division of the Department under your control, which deals with mining interests, and also the progress of mining and the results obtained during the year 1894.

The following statement conveys some idea of the clerical work of the Department during the year :—

STATEMENT of the Number of Papers registered and Letters despatched by the several Branches of the Department of Mines and Agriculture.

	Papers Registered.		Letters Written.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Mines proper	*19,690	21,297	15,102	13,112
Lease Branch, applications and plans registered	1,342	1,157	.....	.....
Account Branch	14,764	12,335	.....	.....
Agriculture	§16,025	§14,017	‖9,045	‖6,030
Stock Branch	†11,919	9,745	4,924	5,284
Public Watering Places	‡12,588	12,389	‡5,989	6,539
Prospecting Votes and Chief Inspector of Mines	5,282 3,002	4,356 8,146	2,649 1,875	2,432 **7,255
Diamond Drills	1,318	599	516	280
Geological Branch	1,810	1,982	2,719	3,182
	87,740	86,023	¶42,819	44,114

*Exclusive of applications to lease. † Returns and circulars not registered this year. ‡ Exclusive of caretakers' reports. § This number is exclusive of *Gazette* and seed applications. ‖ This number includes partly printed advices and particulars of seeds and publications despatched. ¶ Exclusive of printed forms, circulars, and telegrams. ** Including recommendations to fossickers for passes, &c.

As the Water Conservation Branch was not retransferred to this Department till 20th November, 1894, I have not included in the above statement the papers registered in that branch.

The statement shows that the work of the Department, so far as its extent is indicated by the number of papers registered and the letters written, has not declined during the past year. Yet, thanks to the zeal of the officers generally, the work has been kept well in hand, notwithstanding reductions in the staff.

My thanks are due to the heads of branches for the assistance they at all times rendered me in the performance of the work of the Department.

On the 10th day of June, 1894, the Mining on Private Lands Act came into operation.

Under the provisions of that Act, the owners of private land who were *bonâ fide* mining thereon when the Act came into operation, or who had, prior to that date, obtained or applied for a permit under section 7 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, or persons who had, prior to that date, made agreements with owners to mine upon private lands, and were *bonâ fide* mining thereon when the Act came into operation, or persons who had obtained permits to search on private land, had a prior right, for a period of two months, to obtain leases under the Act.

The leases which owners of land, as aforesaid, could, within the period of two months, apply for are termed special leases, and so are the leases for which the owners of land and the person who was mining under agreement could make joint application. The number of applications for special leases was 413, comprising an area of 68,916 acres. Of these, 94, comprising 23,405 acres, have since been abandoned.

The

The number of leases applied for by holders of permits to search was 14, comprising an area of 173 acres, none of which have been abandoned.

The number of ordinary leases applied for under the said Act was 52, comprising 3,404 acres.

In addition to the above, a considerable area of private land has been occupied under authorities to search under agreement with owners (section 33), and under Prospecting Licenses, but the extent of land so occupied is not known.

The only minerals dealt with under the said Act are gold, silver, tin, and antimony.

The areas comprised in the applications to lease for the purpose of working the several minerals are :—

Gold.			Gold and Silver.	Gold and Tin.	Tin.			Antimony.
a.	r	p.	acres.	acres.	a	r.	p.	acres.
63,003	1	5	5,307	310	3,629	2	8	58

One of the effects of the said Act has been to stop the issue of permits to search on private land for gold, silver, tin, and antimony, and to terminate those that had been issued prior to the Act coming into operation.

Another effect that it has had is the loss of royalties payable under permits granted under section 7 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884.

With regard to the acquisition of Crown land for mining purposes :—

The number of applications made to lease Crown land for mining purposes during the year 1 94 was 757, or 112 less than the number made during 1893. Of the 757 applications so made, 620 were for auriferous land, comprising an area of 2,954 acres 1 rood 5 perches, and 137 were for mineral land, embracing an area of 9,617 acres 3 roods.

The number of applications dealt with in 1894 was 766—a decrease of 62 as compared with 1893. No effort is spared to deal speedily with these applications, while great care has to be exercised to guard against the creation of conflicting titles.

Of the 766 applications dealt with in 1894, 586 were for gold-mining leases, comprising an area of over 2,819 acres, and 180 were for mineral leases, embracing an area of 10,427 acres. The area of auriferous land applied for in 1894 was less by 633 acres 0 rood 9 perches than in 1893, and the mineral land 4,290 acres 3 roods 36½ perches less during the same period.

Land applied for to be leased during 1894, and the minerals to be mined :—

	a.	r.	p.		a	r.	p.
Gold	2,954	1	5	Plumbago	40	0	0
Antimony	50	0	0	Silver	320	0	0
Asbestos	80	0	0	Silver and tin	40	0	0
Bismuth	40	0	0	Silver, lead, and copper	48	0	0
Cinnabar	80	0	0	Silver and lead	225	0	0
Chrome	80	0	0	Silver and copper	46	0	0
Copper	40	0	0	Silver and wolfram	40	0	0
Coal	175	0	0	Silver, platinum, and wolfram	80	0	0
Coal and shale	5,237	2	0	Silver, lead, and limestone	260	0	0
Diamonds	320	0	0	Silver, lead, and nonstone	40	0	0
Kaolin	20	0	0	Tin	945	1	0
Limestone	300	0	0	Tin and bismuth	80	0	0
Marble	20	0	0	Tin and wolfram	461	0	0
Meerschaum	10	0	0	Wolfram	20	0	0
Opal	420	0	0				
Platinum, iridium, tin, and silver	100	0	0		12,572	0	5

As shown by the foregoing table, the aggregate area applied for is 4,924 acres 0 rood 5½ perches less than that applied for in 1893. The decrease occurs principally in gold, coal, silver, opal, silver and lead and tin, although coal and shale show a satisfactory increase during the year, and there is reason to believe that a larger area was occupied as claims for gold-mining in 1894 than in 1893.

Area held under application to lease on 31st December, 1894 :—

	a.	r.	p.		a	r.	p.
Gold	1,616	1	7	Opal	80	0	0
Asbestos	80	0	0	Platinum, iridium, tin, and silver	100	0	0
Bismuth	60	0	0	Silver	120	0	0
Cinnabar	80	0	0	Silver and lead	118	0	0
Coal	128	0	0	Tin	280	0	0
Coal and shale	2,513	0	0	Tin and bismuth	80	0	0
Chrome	40	0	0	Tin and wolfram	339	0	0
Diamonds	40	0	0	Wolfram	20	0	0
Kaolin	20	0	0				
Manganese, copper, and silver	40	0	0		5,764	1	
Meerschaum	10	0	0				

The

The aggregate area of Crown lands held under application to lease at the 31st December, 1894, is less by 806 acres 3 roods 9¼ perches than was so held at the end of 1893. This is accounted for by the decrease in the number of applications made to lease during the year, due probably to the general depression which has restricted the investment of capital in mining ventures to the low price of some of the metals, and to some extent to the recently adopted practice of refusing to grant leases on newly-opened goldfields.

TABLE showing the area of Crown lands held under lease and the minerals to be mined:—

Minerals.	Mining Act, 1874.	Mining Act Further Amendment Act, 1884.	Crown Lands Occupation Act, 1861.	Total.
	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.	a. r. p.
Alum and alumstone	520 0 0	.....	.....	520 0 0
Antimony	416 1 29½	.....	.....	416 1 29½
Bismuth	40 0 0	.....	.....	40 0 0
Chrome, ochre and pigments	60 0 0	.....	.....	60 0 0
Cinnabar	40 0 0	.....	.....	40 0 0
Coal	2,193 1 7	31,734 1 16½	2,324 0 0	36,251 2 23½
Coal and shale	368 2 29	6,206 3 34½	.....	6,575 2 23½
Copper	320 0 0	.....	.....	320 0 0
Diamonds	817 1 16	.....	.....	817 1 16
Diamonds and tin	61 3 0	.....	.....	61 3 0
Emeralds	40 0 0	.....	.....	40 0 0
Emeralds and tin	20 0 0	.....	.....	20 0 0
Infusorial earth	20 0 0	.....	.....	20 0 0
Ironstone	33 3 0	.....	.....	33 3 0
Ironstone and limestone	120 0 0	.....	.....	120 0 0
Limestone	160 0 12	.....	.....	160 0 12
Limestone and lead	20 0 0	.....	.....	20 0 0
Manganese	45 0 33	.....	.....	45 0 33
Marble	295 0 7	.....	.....	295 0 7
Mineral pigments	90 0 0	.....	.....	90 0 0
Ochre	20 0 0	.....	.....	20 0 0
Opal	981 1 12½	.....	.....	981 1 12½
Platinum	80 0 0	.....	.....	80 0 0
Plumbago	40 0 0	.....	.....	40 0 0
Scheelite	9 3 8	.....	.....	9 3 8
Silver	1,553 2 0	.....	.....	1,553 2 0
Silver and antimony	17 3 0	.....	.....	17 3 0
Silver and bismuth	40 0 0	.....	.....	40 0 0
Silver and copper	80 0 0	.....	.....	80 0 0
Silver, copper, and platinum	40 0 0	.....	.....	40 0 0
Silver and ironstone	40 0 0	.....	.....	40 0 0
Silver, ironstone, and limestone	70 2 30	.....	.....	70 2 30
Silver and lead	2,873 2 9	40 0 0	.....	2,913 2 9
Silver, lead, and antimony	20 0 0	.....	.....	20 0 0
Silver, lead, and copper	1,129 0 3	.....	.....	1,129 0 3
Silver, lead, copper, and ironstone	294 2 27	.....	.....	294 2 27
Silver, lead, and ironstone	221 2 33	.....	.....	221 2 33
Silver, lead, ironstone, and marble	480 0 0	.....	.....	480 0 0
Silver, lead, and limestone	772 0 0	.....	.....	772 0 0
Silver, lead, and tin	362 0 26	.....	.....	362 0 26
Silver and limestone	148 3 13	.....	.....	148 3 13
Silver, platinum, and wolfram	80 0 0	.....	.....	80 0 0
Sulphate of alumina and potash	55 3 17	.....	.....	55 3 17
Tin	1,652 1 31	175 1 4	.....	1,827 2 35
Tin and precious stones	80 0 0	.....	.....	80 0 0
Tin and wolfram	49 0 7	.....	.....	49 0 7
Tungsten	40 0 0	.....	.....	40 0 0
Gold	6,687 2 37½	836 0 13	.....	7,523 3 10½
Not specified	20 0 0	.....	37 1 33	57 1 33
Total	23,621 2 27½	38,992 2 28	2,361 1 33	64,975 3 8½

The above table shows a large decrease on the area held under lease at the end of 1893, the greatest decrease being under the heading of coal and shale. This is probably due to the number of leases cancelled during the year, either for the non-observance of the labour conditions or for non-payment of rent, a few, however, being either surrendered or abandoned altogether by the lessees. The total number so cancelled is shown as under:—

Mineral Leases.			Area.	
			a. r. p.	
For non-work	75		4,800 2 0	
For non-payment of rent	268		16,039 0 10	
Surrendered, &c.	18		763 0 0	
		361		21,602 2 10
Gold Leases.				
For non-work	204		1,457 2 0	
For non-payment of rent	123		1,375 1 0	
Surrendered, &c.	4		22 0 0	
		331		2,854 3 0
Total		692		24,457 1 10

The

The number of applications for permits or authorities under sections 27 and 28 of the Mining Act to mine on or under reserves during last year was 260, an increase of 41 on the number received the previous year. The number of such applications dealt with was 140, a decrease of 46 on the number dealt with in 1893. The following table shows that the area of land embraced by permits and authorities granted in 1894 was 31,495 acres 3 roods 11 perches, being an increase of 14,228 acres 1 rood 6 perches upon the area so granted in 1893. The principal increase is in coal and shale, and coal, due to some extent to the proving of a valuable seam of coal in the neighbourhood of Sydney by the bore at Cremorne :—

Table showing area of reserved land comprised in permits and authorities granted during 1894, and the minerals to be mined thereunder :—

	a.	r.	p.
Coal	9,858	0	0
Coal and shale	21,520	0	0
Tin	6	2	0
Cobalt	4	0	0
Gold	107	1	11
	31,495	3	11

Table showing area of reserved lands comprised in authorities (sections 27 and 28) issued prior to 1894 :—

	a.	r.	p.
Coal	8,767	2	39
Coal and shale	647	3	0
Shale	19	2	32
Limestone	10	0	0
Tin	137	1	31
Copper	58	2	18
Antimony	57	1	15
Gold	50	0	4
Silver	20	0	0
Silver and lead	3	0	0
Copper and cobalt	4	0	28
	9,775	3	7

Table showing areas comprised in authorities (sections 27 and 28) which were in force on 31st December, 1894 :—

	a.	r.	p.
Coal	19,170	3	39
Coal and shale	1,680	3	0
Shale	19	2	32
Limestone	10	0	0
Tin	138	1	3
Copper	58	2	18
Copper and cobalt	4	0	28
Silver	20	0	0
Silver and lead	3	0	0
Gold	36	1	19
	21,141	3	19

The number of applications for authorities under the Mining Act of 1889, to dig and search for gold and other minerals, in 1894 was 688, an increase of 266 on the number received in 1893. The number dealt with was 713, an increase of 301 over the previous year. The number of such permits in force on the 31st December, 1894, was 311, an increase of 142 on the number in force on the same date in 1893.

The number of applications for permits under section 7 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 to win and remove minerals reserved in the Crown grants of freehold lands received during 1894 was 160, a decrease of 29 on the number received during the previous year. The number of such applications dealt with was 117, a decrease of 15 on the number so dealt with in 1893. The number in force at the 31st December, 1894, was 195, as compared with 224, the number of such permits in force at the 31st December, 1893.

The foregoing tables, &c., represent all lands occupied for mining purposes other than alienated lands which do not come under the operations of the Mining on Private Lands Act, and alienated lands and Crown lands held under miners' rights and mineral licenses. The area comprised in these exceptions represents a considerable area.

The amount received as royalty during the year from alienated land was £409 9s. 4d., as compared with £3,544 10s., the amount received from this source the previous year (this decrease is perhaps due to the Mining on Private Lands Act coming into operation. Under this Act the Crown receives no royalty upon the gold, silver, tin, and antimony won from private lands) ; and from Crown lands, £13,552 6s. 2d., as against £14,463, the amount received in 1893.

During the year the returns of gold and mineral leases, and of authorities under section 27 and 28 have been published punctually, but it is questionable if the miners have availed themselves of the information so supplied to such an extent as they might have done with benefit to themselves. In face of this fact, and with a view to economy, the return is now published only half-yearly, instead of quarterly.

PROSPECTING

PROSPECTING BOARD.

During the year 1894 the Prospecting Board visited, amongst others, the following places, for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting on applications for assistance from the Vote:—

Adaminiby	Cox's River	Michelago	Spicer's Creek
Adelong	Crudine	Milparinka	Stannifer
Albury	Cudgegong	Milton	Stewart's Brook
Araluen	Dalmorton	Mogo	Stroud
Armidale	Deepwater	Molong	Stuart Town
Back Creek	Drake	Mongarlowe	Sunny Corner
Barmedman	Dungog	Moonbi	Sutton
Bateman's Bay	Eden	Moruya	Tambaroora
Bear Hill	Emmaville	Mount Allen	Tamworth
Bega	Forbes	Mount Hope	Tarana
Bermagui	Germanton	Mudgee	Tarcutta
Binda	Gilgai	Murrumburrah	Taylor's Arm
Bingara	Glen Elgin	Muttama	Temora
Blayney	Glen Innes	Nambucca	Tent Hill
Bolaro	Gloucester	Nana Creek	The Gulf
Bombala	Grafton	Narooma	Tia
Boonoo Boonoo	Grenfell	Narrandera	Tichborne
Bowling Alley Point	Gulgong	Newbridge	Tilba Tilba
Bowraville	Gundagai	Niangala	Tingha
Braidwood	Gundaroo	Nimitybelle	Tooloom
Brimbramalla	Gunning	Nine-mile	Trunkey Creek
Brindabella	Hanging Rock	Nowendoc	Tuena
Bundarra	Hargraves	Nundle	Tumut
Bungendore	Hill End	Nyngan	Ulmarra
Bungonia	Hillgrove	Oberon	Uralla
Burraga	Hillston	O'Connell	Wagonga
Burrowa	Home Rule	Ophir	Walcha
Byrock	Inverell	Orange	Wandella
Canowindra	Jembaicumbene	Pambula	Wattle Flat
Captain's Flat	Jindabyne	Parkes	Welcome Reefs
Carcoar	Kempsey	Peak Hill	Wilson's Downfall
Cargo	Kiandra	Peel	Windellama
Clear Creek	Kookabookra	Pipeclay Creek	Windeyer
Cobar	Leadville	Pretty Gully	Wiseman's Creek
Cobargo	Louisville	Queanbeyan	Wyalong
Coolac	Lismore	Reidsdale	Wyndham
Cooma	Lucknow	Rockley	Young.
Corowa	Macksville	Rylstone	
Cow Flat	Mandurama	Sally's Flat	
Cowra	Marulan	Sofala	

During the year there were 1,068 applications for aid received which were disposed of as follows:—

Aid granted in	397	cases.
Aid refused in	584	,,
Applications abandoned	27	,,
Applications not dealt with	60	,,
	1,068	,,

The results of the prospecting operations aided from this Vote may, I venture to think, be regarded as satisfactory on the whole, especially if the discoveries be followed up as they appear in some cases likely to be. Of course, every one who has had much experience in prospecting knows that ordinarily the number of finds is very small compared with the number of failures, still if prospecting were abandoned there would be no discoveries except such as may be made by accident.

The following extracts are taken from reports by the Wardens and Mining Registrars on the work of parties in receipt of aid from the 1894 Prospecting Vote:—

1. The Warden's clerk, at Grenfell, reports that W. G. Campbell and party, who received aid to continue his 300 feet shaft to a total depth of 400 feet, came upon a new make of stone at the 400 feet level, which is believed to be the main Homeward Bound Reef. The lode is 2½ feet wide, and shows splendid gold throughout.

2. Wilson and Curtis, who were aided to sink on Ocean View Hill, near Bodalla, struck a rich reef, which it is estimated will yield 10 oz. per ton. The reef is 12 inches wide.

3. The Warden's clerk, at Drake, reports that Jonas Rhodes, who received aid to test some land situated at Slatey Creek, near Sandy Hill, Drake, had a parcel of 22 tons crushed, which yielded 141½ oz. of gold.

4. Grotefent and party, who were in receipt of aid for the Randwick claim, Hill End, had a small crushing of 14 tons, which gave a return of 21 oz. of smelted gold.

5. Geo. Smith and party received a small sum to further test a piece of alluvial land in the vicinity of the One-mile Lead, Mount Browne, and were successful in striking a fair run of wash, which yields about 6 dwt. of gold per load.

6. Ovington and party, Forest Reefs, have been receiving aid from several Votes to prospect for an alluvial lead in that locality. They have at last been successful in striking a run of wash 3 feet thick, 20 loads from which yielded 11 dwt. per load.

7. Clayton and party were aided to further prove the Lady Broughton Mine, at Gadara, in the Tumut district. The result has proved very satisfactory, their last washing up yielding 21 oz. of gold for 6 weeks work.

8. Fred Simmons and party, prospecting on the Nail Can Hill, Albury, by assistance from the Vote, have struck the reef, they were in search of, which looks promising, and the party are now preparing to follow it down.

9. Mitchell, M'Gowan, and Limaitre were aided, in August last, to sink a shaft on Specimen Hill, Hargraves, to a depth of 50 feet, and drive from that level 50 feet. At the 50 feet level the party struck very rich stone, gold to the value of £1,000 being dollied out in a very short time. The discovery has been the means of reviving mining in the locality, which was in a languishing state. The party have asked that the amount granted them for driving, and not expended, be withdrawn.

10. Wm. Elkin and party were aided to further test their prospecting area at Back Creek, Crudine, 12 miles from Sofala, struck a patch of payable wash, which yielded 4 oz. to ten loads. The sinking is only about 12 feet deep, but the ground is wet, and requires timbering.

11. Thos. Shawcross and party received aid to put in a tunnel to test the Eldorado lease at Big Oakey, Wattle Flat, and were successful in striking a reef which promises well. The first crushing of 8 tons gave a return of 11 dwt. per ton.

12. The Corowa Deep Lead Prospecting Company, Corowa, were aided to put down a series of bores in search of the Ruthglen deep lead supposed to cross the Murray at Corowa. No. 4 bore, at 306 feet, passed through 10 feet of gravelly wash, containing specks of scraggy gold. It has been decided to continue the boring operations in search of the deeper ground. Great satisfaction is expressed in the district at the bright prospects of the company.

13. Samuel Cassidy was aided to continue his shaft, situated about half-a-mile southerly from Hargraves, and in driving from the 110 feet level struck a nice reef averaging 3 feet thick, which is expected to yield about 10 dwt. per ton, with indication of it improving.

14. Brown and Williams, 2 miles south of Sofala, were aided to continue their shaft to 150 feet, and in driving from that level struck the lode, with gold showing in the stone. It is 18 in. thick, and appears to be opening out.

15. Robinson, Wolfe, and party are in receipt of aid to further test the Garden Hill Mine, near Dalmorton. They struck a small vein, a crushing from which went 1 oz. 11 dwt. of gold per ton. The party have prospects of it widening out.

16. C. Butler is in receipt of aid to prospect near the Junee Reefs. In his 70 feet shaft he struck a reef 3 feet wide, carrying both gold and silver. A small crushing was put through from it, which yielded 2½ oz. of gold per ton.

Some of the discoveries noted in last year's Annual Report have turned out remarkably well, notably that made by Messrs. M'Pherson and party, at Mount Drysdale, in the Cobar district. A grant was made to further prospect this mine from the 1892 Vote, and it is only fair to add that the present great excitement in mining circles is that district is due in a great measure to that grant. A township is rapidly springing up in the vicinity of the mine.

Another case is that of Henry Fitch and party, who found the Young O'Brien Reef at Grenfell by a grant from the 1892 Vote. The reef has maintained its richness and permanency, the last crushing of 500 tons yielding 525 oz. of gold.

There is no doubt that all the discoveries made under the Vote are not reported to the department, and a copy of the following circular was sent to all the Wardens in the Colony during the year:—

Prospecting Board Room, Department of Mines and Agriculture, 2 January, 1894.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

As it has come to the knowledge of this department that parties in receipt of aid from the Prospecting Vote have made valuable discoveries through the agency of the aid granted them, and have failed to report such, the Minister would be pleased if the Wardens would be good enough to instruct the officers, whose duty it is to measure up such works, to at once report to this department any discoveries so made, to allow of the fact being credited against the value of the money expended for prospecting purposes.

HARRIE WOOD,
Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

The Government Metallurgist (Mr. James Taylor) has given the Board the benefit of his services whenever required.

Mr. David M'Culloch, as Secretary to the Board, has rendered excellent service, and I am much indebted to this officer for the valuable assistance he has given me in the preparation of this report.

THE "FOSSICKING" BOARD.

The following table shows the number of men who received letters from this department during 1894 to Mr. Creer, Superintendent of the Government Labour Bureau, recommending that they be supplied with a railway pass and a miner's right on credit, to enable them to proceed to some of the gold-fields of the Colony, where the men thought they would be able to earn a living by "fossicking":—

January	917	August	736
February	761	September	481
March	1,350	October	542
April	1,521	November	522
May	839	December	298
June	862		
July	743		9,572

The majority of the men proceeded to the banks of the Macquarie River and its tributaries, *via* Stuart Town; the alluvial fields in the Mudgee district; the extensive auriferous deposits on the banks of the Shoalhaven River, *via* Tarago and Nowra; the Peel River country, *via* Tamworth; and, during the summer months, to the Snowy River district, *via* Cooma, and to the Wyalong and Garangula rushes. A considerable number, however, went to the Hillgrove, Peak Hill, Lucknow, Tenterfield, Glen Innes, and Gundagai districts, or other parts of the Colony where mining operations are being carried on to any great extent.

Since the inauguration of this scheme there has been a decided increase in the quantity and value of the gold won in the Colony, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	oz.	Value.
1892	156,870	£569,178
1893	179,288	651,286
1894	324,787	1,156,717

The fact that a large number of applications have been made by relatives and mates of the men who have preceded them for assistance to join them would show that the men have improved their position by proceeding to the gold-fields and have inducements to remain there. Two of the men (R. Franklin and Michael Kerins) assisted to proceed to the Junee gold-fields, in March last, have made

made application for a reward as the discoverers of the Garangula gold-field, near Murrumburrah. Their claim, however, has not yet been dealt with by the Prospecting Board. The department has done as much as possible to assist the men with advice as to their procedure on reaching the gold-fields, and endeavour to arrange that each party going out shall include at least one man who has had some little previous experience on the fields.

To prevent the system being used by other than deserving persons it was found necessary to issue the following circular to the Mining Wardens of the Colony:—

Department of Mines and Agriculture, Sydney, 2 March, 1894.

CIRCULARS TO WARDENS.—REISSUE OF MINERS' RIGHTS TO APPLICANTS ON CREDIT.

IT has been brought under the notice of the Honorable the Minister for Mines and Agriculture that miners' rights have been obtained from Mr. Creer, Superintendent of the Labour Bureau, on credit, through the recommendation of magistrates and others. To prevent such being done in future, Mr. Creer has been requested not to issue miners' rights on credit to anyone on the gold-fields, on any other recommendation than that of a Warden, whose report on each individual case has been received at this department.

Will the Warden, therefore, be good enough to carefully inquire into each application made to him, and report the facts, bearing in mind that while it may be expedient, in certain cases, to assist persons in actual need, it is highly important that the revenue be guarded from imposition; and he will, in all cases, expedite action on cases referred to him, so that there shall be no cause for complaint in regard to delay.

HARRIE WOOD,
Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

It is also worthy of note that the number of miners' rights sold in 1894 shows an increase, which may be due to the fact that fossickers to whom miners' rights were in the first instance issued on credit have subsequently purchased such rights for the purpose of protecting their interests. If this surmise be correct it would indicate that such fossickers have met with some measure of success.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

During the early part of January the Government Geologist (Mr. E. F. Pittman) was engaged in an inspection of the Gulgong Common, and in giving evidence before the Land Board at Mudgee, with the object of showing by what area the Common might be reduced without unduly affecting mining interests, he reported that a considerable area of land could be withdrawn from the Common and utilised for settlement without in any way interfering with mining operations. He afterwards accompanied me on a trip round by Woodstock, Warri, Malongulli, Cowra, Battery Point, &c., during which we examined several mineral deposits for developing which aid had been applied for out of the Prospecting Vote. Towards the end of January Mr. Pittman inspected and reported upon a silver-bearing lode known as Cuneo's lode, near the Peaks, Burragorang. On 15th February he inspected a diamond drill bore, which was being put down near Maitland to prospect for petroleum. On Mr. Pittman's recommendation boring operations were stopped, as there was no probability of the occurrence of petroleum. Towards the end of February he inspected and reported upon a large coal reserve at Joadja.

Early in March he (in company with Mr. Carne) examined the railway reserves near the Mudgee railway line, with the object of releasing such areas as were not likely to be required for coal or shale mining.

In April Mr. Pittman spent several weeks in a geological inspection of the Wyalong Goldfield, and he subsequently furnished a report on the geology and prospects of the field.

In May he accompanied me to Soldier's Creek, near Orange, where we inspected an auriferous lead for the development of which aid had been asked from the Prospecting Vote.

In June Mr. Pittman inspected the site of a small rush at Bidura, near Balranald, where prospecting for opal was being vigorously carried on. In his report he stated that there was no probability of precious opal being discovered there, but he announced that he had identified upper cretaceous rocks at Bidura. This discovery is of importance as pointing to the possibility of the artesian water-bearing basin extending much further southwards than had hitherto been supposed. In June, and subsequently in August, he inspected and reported upon a number of areas of land near Temora, for the sale of which application had been made to the Lands Department.

On the 25th June he proceeded to the new alluvial gold-field known as the Garangula rush, and subsequently furnished a report upon the field.

During the months of October and November Mr. Pittman made an extended tour of the country lying to the north and west of Wilcannia, and a geological examination of the cretaceous beds over a large portion of that district extending to the Queensland border. He subsequently furnished a report on the subject of this examination. The importance of this report lies in the statement that the artesian water-bearing basin (the southern boundary of which was previously supposed to be near Wilcannia) may probably extend southwards along the course of the Darling River. With the object of testing this question he recommends that a series of bores be put down to the south of Wilcannia.

Mr.

Mr. Geological Surveyor J. E. Carne, F.G.S., returned to Sydney on the 10th February from the Chicago Exhibition, where he had charge of the Mines Department exhibits. He was engaged until 9th April in finishing up the work and writing his report upon the World's Fair. He was employed for a considerable part of the year in reporting upon reserves (in different parts of the Colony) which the Lands Department desired to have cancelled and thrown open to conditional purchase, also in inspecting mineral deposits for the developing of which aid had been applied for out of the Prospecting Vote. In addition to this and other miscellaneous work he furnished reports upon—(1) the auriferous deposits in the Tumberumba, Bago, Maragle, Paddy's River, and Burra Goldfields, and the country lying between them and Toolong on the Upper Murray River, with a view to ascertaining the extent of the deposits and the possibility of conveying an efficient sluicing supply of water from the river mentioned; (2) the gold discovery at New Station, near Wyndham; (3) magnesite deposits at Eurongilly, near Junee; (4) supposed spring at Government experimental farm near Wagga; (5) tin and wolfram deposits on Pulletop Station, near Wagga.

Mr. Geological Surveyor G. A. Stonier, F.G.S., was principally engaged during the year in Prospecting Vote work, in reporting upon objections to the alienation of areas of land within gold-fields, and in inspecting reserves and reporting upon proposals to cancel or reduce them, so as to allow of the land being made available for conditional purchase.

Mr. Stonier also furnished special reports on—(1) the platiniferous beach sand deposits of the Evans River; (2) the Bingara diamond fields; (3) the geology of the country surrounding Wellingrove.

Mr. Geological Surveyor J. B. Jaquet, A.R.S.M., F.G.S., during the first four months of the year was engaged in a geological examination of the auriferous drifts of the Shoalhaven River in connection with a Government proposal to convey water for the purpose of working the drifts by hydraulic sluicing. After furnishing two reports upon this subject he proceeded to inspect and report upon—(1) the Cobborah gold-field near Gulgong; (2) the auriferous drifts of the Macquarie River; and (3) the Mount Drysdale gold-field. The remainder of his time was employed in dealing with applications for aid from the Prospecting Vote, in reporting upon areas of land proposed to be sold within gold-fields, and in reporting upon proposals to reduce, cancel, or extend reserves in various parts of the Colony.

At the end of the year Mr. Robert Etheridge resigned his position of palæontologist in this department in consequence of having received the appointment of Curator of the Australian Museum. The loss to the department would have been very serious but that Mr. Etheridge with a devotion to his work, which is beyond praise, has volunteered to act as Honorary Consulting Palæontologist to the department. Thus I am happy to say the distinguished services of this gentleman have been retained and with the assistance of Mr. Dun, who had served for some years under Mr. Etheridge, the palæontological work of the department will be carried on.

The work done in the laboratory under Mr. Mingaye during the year consists of 7,541 assays and analyses, as under:—

For Gold	3,386	For Lead	26
Silver	3,392	Iron	16
Copper	131	Bismuth	16
Tin	123	Antimony	15
Chrome	122	Mercury	13
Manganese, nickel and cobalt	69	Zinc	4
Platinum	66	Analyses, comprising coal, kerosene shale, water, clays, &c.	134
Tungstic acid	28		

MINING SURVEYS, &c.

The number of mining surveys made during last year was 704 (exclusive of colliery surveys); of these 399 were gold leases, 53 mineral leases, 10 mining permits under the 28th section, and 242 mining tenements; 458 were made by salaried and the balance by non-salaried surveyors. The number of salaried surveyors employed was 4, and one of these, Mr. E. Thomas, was occupied almost exclusively in surface and underground surveying at various collieries, including the A. A. Company's, the Pacific, Ferndale, Stockton, Helton, Wickham and Bullock Island, and Vale Collieries. The number of applications awaiting survey on the 31st December was 147 gold leases, 14 mineral leases, 8 mining permits and 28 mining tenements, total 147 against 65 at the end of 1893. Nearly all of these applications were of very recent date, having been made during November and December last, and 73 of the gold leases were applied for under the Private Lands Act, many of which it was afterwards found did not require survey.

CHARTING.

CHARTING.

The total number of gold and mineral applications dealt with during the year was 663 against 752 during the previous year, but as only three draftsmen were engaged upon this work, I think the result is satisfactory. The number of 27th and 28th section applications dealt with was 115, this work occupied two draftsmen, one of whom (Mr. J. H. Mayes) was incapacitated for some months by serious illness.

During the first half of the year the number of applications for permits to search, and to remove minerals and gold, was considerable, but during the latter half these ceased almost entirely owing to the passing of the Mining on Private Lands Act, the applications under which occupied two and sometimes three draftsmen.

The work of charting up mining maps for the use of Wardens, District Surveyors, and Mining Surveyors has increased at a rapid rate, as during the past year fifty-nine new complications were added to the stock of maps in office use. The total number forwarded to the above-mentioned officers during 1894 is 579 against 662 during 1893, being a decrease of 83 for the year; but this is owing to the fact that Mr. Oom, who has this work in hand, received less assistance. During last year he charted up 519 maps, and in 1893 he dealt with 480.

The noting of the new Act mineral lease plans with regard to the state of lease applications recorded thereon since 1874 is now finished. This will result in a great saving of labour to both this and the Lands Department, as these plans now furnish the latest state of all applications, thus obviating the necessity for repeated inquiry. During the year 6,657 plans were dealt with. Another very useful work has been completed in the re-arrangement of our catalogue books, whereby a great deal of time is saved to the draftsmen, and information can be furnished to the public much more quickly than under the old system.

Those draftsmen who are not engaged upon applications to lease are fully occupied with necessary miscellaneous work, such as the notation of plans and maps, compilation of new mining maps, charting proclaimed gold-fields and reserves, altering and describing the boundaries of mining divisions, dealing with mining tenements, &c.

The branch is in a very efficient state, and quite prepared to cope with any influx of mining work, and I am glad to say that all the officers assist me as much as possible in keeping the work from falling into arrear. As regards the Mining on Private Lands Act, when the difficulties incidental to every new measure have been removed, the applications to lease will be dealt with as promptly as those relating to Crown lands.

COMPILATIONS.

During the year 29 locality maps, embracing 117 parishes or parts of parishes, were completed, against 28 maps, embracing 63 parishes or parts of parishes, during the previous year; 31 maps were published and put into office use, and 5 remained in hand in various stages.

Included among the above maps published and put into use are 4 mining district maps drawn to a scale of 4 miles to an inch, viz.:—Bathurst Mining District, embracing an area of about 9,500 square miles; Tambaroora and Turon Mining District, embracing an area of about 3,100 square miles; New England Mining District, embracing an area of about 5,100 square miles; and sheet No. 1 of the Peel and Uralla Mining District, embracing an area of about 5,400 square miles. These maps define the boundaries of all parishes, counties, gold-fields, mining divisions, and wardens' districts; also show the position of towns, villages, post and telegraph offices, railways, &c., and have been prepared with a view to being specially useful to all engaged in mining pursuits.

Seventy-five proofs of parish and town maps were received from the Department of Lands, 71 were revised for mining work and returned, and 37 were adopted as mining maps and put into office use.

The following is a list of new maps published during 1894, and also a complete list of mining maps in use:—

LIST of new Maps and new editions of Maps published during 1894.

Parish, or part of.	County.	Parish, or part of.	County.
Ainsley, &c.	Parry.	Moogood, &c.	St. Vincent.
Bringellet	Bathurst.	Newcastle, &c.	Northumberland, &c.
Bolderodgery	Gordon.	Pampara, &c.	Yungnulgra, &c.
Cavendish	Clive.	Rose Valley, &c.	Beresford.
Currowan	St. Vincent.	Tintern	Bathurst.
Dunleary	Bathurst.	Tia, &c.	Vernon.
Dungowan	Parry.	Woodsreef, &c.	Darling.
Gulgong, &c.	Phillip.	Wyambene	Dampier.
Gillindich	Georgiana.	Wyalong, &c. (sketch map)	Gipps.
Jeremy	do	Wangelo	Georgiana.
Kiandra	Wallace.	Wagonga, &c.	Dampier.
Kangaloola	Georgiana.	Wyndham, &c.	Auckland.
Metz, &c.	Sandon.	Yowaka	do
Mingelo	Narromine.		

Mining District of Bathurst.
Do New England.
Do Tambaroora and Turon.
Do Peel and Uralla (sheet 1).

COMPLETE

COMPLETE List of Mining Maps in use to date.

Parish.	County.	Mining District.	Gold-field.
Abercrombie (part of)	Beresford	Tumut and Adelong	Umaralla.
Adelong (part of)	Wynyard	do do	Adelong Creek.
Ainsley (part of)	Parry	Peel and Uralla	Swamp Oak and Niangala.
Airly	Roxburgh	Mudgee	
Albert	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
Alberta	Farnell	do	do
Albury	Goulburn	Tumut and Adelong	Black Range (partly).
Alma	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
Do (town of)	do	do	do
Alnwick	Northumberland	Hunter and Macleay	
Anderson	Gough	Peel and Uralla	Tingha.
Annandale	Clive	New England	Emmaville (partly).
Anson (part of)	Bathurst	Bathurst	
Antimony	Buller	New England	Boorook and Lunatic.
Arkell (part of)	Bathurst	Bathurst	Caloola Creek (partly).
Arvid	Gough	New England	Emmaville (partly).
Aston	Hardinge	Peel and Uralla	Tingha.
Awaba	Northumberland	.....	
Badjerrigarn	Farnell	Albert	Albert.
Bagawa	Fitzroy	Clarence and Richmond	Ora
Bald Nob	Gough	Peel and Uralla	
Ballallaba (part of)	Murray	Tumut and Adelong	Molonglo (partly).
Ballandean	Clive	New England	
Ballina	Rous	Clarence and Richmond	Tweed and Richmond Rivers (partly).
Bandamora	Roxburgh	Tambaroora and Turon, and Mudgee.	Turon River (partly).
Bangheet	Murchison	Peel and Uralla	Bingara (partly).
Do (part of)	do	do do	do
Baring	Westmoreland	Bathurst	Oberon.
Barney Downs	Clive	New England	Boorook and Lunatic.
Baroorangee (part of)	Young	Albert	Albert.
Bates (part of)	Clive	New England	Emmaville.
Bathurst Mining District, showing Mining Divisions.	.....	.....	
Beneree	Bathurst	Bathurst	Beneree.
Bermaguee	Dampier	Southern	Dromedary.
Berrima	Camden	do	
Bherwerre	St. Vincent	do	
Bindera	Gloucester	Hunter and Macleay	Barrington and Gloucester.
Bingara	Murchison	Peel and Uralla	Bingara.
Do (part of)	do	do do	do
Bingham (part of)	Georgiana	Bathurst	Abercrombie.
Binghi	Clive	New England	Emmaville.
Blake	Bathurst	Bathurst	
Blackheath	Cook	do	
Blackman	Georgiana	do	Tuena Creek.
Blain	Clive	New England	Emmaville.
Blair Hill	Gough	Peel and Uralla	
Bligh	Farnell	Albert	Albert.
Bloxsome	Gough	Peel and Uralla	
Bodalla (part of)	Dampier	Southern	Dromedary.
Boduldura (part of)	Wellington	Tambaroora and Turon	Macquarie River, Stony Creek, & Ironbarks.
Boiga (part of)	Wellington	do do	Wellington.
Bolagamy (part of)	Gipps	Lachlan	Bourke, Cooper, Dowling, and Gipps.
Bolaira	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
Bolderogery (part of)	Gordon	Tambaroora and Turon	Buckenbar Reef (partly).
Bolton (part of)	Westmoreland	Bathurst	Oberon (partly).
Bomangaldy	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
Bombah	Georgiana	Bathurst	Mulgunnia and Abercrombie.
Bomgadah	Mootwingee	Albert	Albert.
Bookookarara (part of)	Buller	New England	Boorook and Lunatic.
Do (part of)	do	do	do do
Booloombayt	Gloucester	Hunter and Macleay	Gloucester.
Boona	Kennedy	Cobar	Bogan.
Do East	Cunningham	do	do
Do West	do	do	do
Boonoo Boonoo (part of)	Buller	New England	Boorook and Lunatic.
Boorook	Buller	New England	do do
Boranel	Gloucester	Hunter and Macleay	Gloucester.
Bowman	Clive	New England	Emmaville.
Boyd	Gough	Peel and Uralla	
Brangalgan	Bourke	Tumut and Adelong	Bourke, Cooper, Dowling, and Gipps.
Branxton	Northumberland	Hunter and Macleay	
Bray	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
Bringellet (part of)	Bathurst	Bathurst	Caloola Creek.
Broadmeadows	Gresham	Clarence and Richmond	Boyd and Little River.
Broulee (and Tomaga)	St. Vincent	Southern	Mogo (partly).
Brundah	Monteagle	Lachlan	Tyagong Creek.
Buangla (part of)	St. Vincent	Southern	Yalwal.
Buddigower	Bourke	Tumut and Adelong	Bourke, Cooper, Dowling, and Gipps.
Bullongong (part of)	Murray	do	Molonglo (partly).
Bumbaldry	Monteagle	Lachlan	Tyagong Creek.
Bundar	Gough	New England	Emmaville (partly).
Bundawarrah	Bland	Lachlan	Temora (partly).
Do (part of)	do	do	do
Burke	Camden	Southern	
Burra	Kennedy	Cobar	Bogan.
Do	Selwyn	Tumut and Adelong	Tumbarumba and Burra Creek or Tumbarumba Creek (S. E. Extension).
Burrandong	Wellington	Tambaroora and Turon	Macquarie River, Stony Creek, Ironbarks and Wellington.

Parish	County.	Mining District.	Gold-field.
Burrandong (part of)	Wellington	Tambaroora and Turon	Macquarie River, Stony Creek, and Ironbarks.
Burridgee (part of)	Georgiana	Bathurst	Abercrombie and Cook's Vale Creek (partly).
Burrill	Kennedy	Lachlan	Bogan.
Byjerkerno	Farnell	Albert	Albert.
Byng	Bathurst	Bathurst	Byng (partly).
Byngnano (part of)	Mootwingee	Albert	Albert.
Cadgee	Dampier	Southern	Gulph (partly).
Calafat	Wynyard	Tumut and Adelong	Adelong Creek.
Callanyn (part of)	Buller	New England	Boorook and Lunatic.
Caloola (part of)	Mootwingee	Albert	Albert.
Canowindra	Bathurst	Bathurst	Canowindra (partly).
Carroll (part of)	Wellington	Tambaroora and Turon	Wellington.
Cargo	Ashburnham	Lachlan	Cargo and Canowindra.
Do (part of)	do	do	Cargo.
Castleton	Roxburgh	Bathurst	Turon River and Kirkconnell.
Cataract (part of)	Buller	New England	Boorook and Lunatic (partly).
Cathcart	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
Cavendish	Clive	New England	Timbarra, Boorook, and Lunatic.
Cessnock	Northumberland	Hunter and Macleay	
Chalmers (part of)	Durham	Peel and Uralla	Upper Hunter (partly).
Chigwell	Hardinge	do	Tingha (partly).
Churchill (part of)	Drake	New England	Solferino.
Clare	Hardinge	Peel and Uralla	Tingha (partly)
Clarence (part of)	Buller	New England	Tooloom Creek.
Clear Ridge	Gipps	Lachlan	Bourke, Cooper, Dowling, and Gipps.
Clermiston	Bourke	Tumut and Adelong	do do do
Clifford (part of)	Beresford	do	Umaralla.
Clinton	Bathurst		
Clive	Gough	Peel and Uralla	Tingha.
Coally (part of)	Evelyn	Albert	Albert.
Cobar	Robinson	Clarence	Bogan.
Cole (part of)	Bathurst	Bathurst	Newbridge (partly)
Collett	Ashburnham	Lachlan	Canowindra.
Colongon	Buller	New England	Boorook and Lunatic.
Comlaroi	Fitzroy	Clarence and Richmond	Orara.
Condoublin	Cunningham	Clarence	Bogan.
Cooba	Cook	Bathurst	
Coolamin	Wellington	Tambaroora and Turon	Macquarie River, Stony Creek, and Ironbarks.
Coolamigal	Roxburgh	Bathurst	Turon River.
Coonbaralba	Farnell	Albert	Albert.
Cooney	Sandon	Peel and Uralla	Gyra River.
Do (part of)	do	do	do
Coorumbung	Northumberland	Hunter and Macleay	
Copes' Creek	Hardinge	Peel and Uralla	Tingha.
Corella	Cunningham	Cobar	Bogan.
Cordeaux	Camden	Southern	
Corona	Farnell	Albert	Albert.
Corry (part of)	Buller	New England	Boorook and Lunatic.
Coventry	Clarke	Peel and Uralla	Kookarabooka.
Cox	Cook	Bathurst	
Cranbrook (part of)	Clive	New England	Emmaville.
Craven	Gloucester	Hunter and Macleay	Gloucester.
Cullen Bullen	Roxburgh	Bathurst	Turon River (partly).
Cullendore	Buller	New England	
Cummings (part of)	Wellington	Tambaroora and Turon	Wellington.
Curragurra (part of)	do	do do	Macquarie River, Stony Creek, and Ironbarks.
Currajong (part of)	Ashburnham	Lachlan	Billabong.
Currambene	St. Vincent	Southern	Cooloomgatta (partly).
Curreeki	Gloucester	Hunter and Macleay	Gloucester.
Currock (part of)	St. Vincent	Southern	Clyde.
Currowan (part of)	do	do	do
Dalmorton (part of)	Gresham	Clarence and Richmond	Boyd, or Little River.
Danjera (part of)	St. Vincent	Southern	Yalwal.
Darby	Hardinge	Peel and Uralla	Tingha.
Derra Derra	Murchison	do	Bingara (partly)
Do (part of)	do	do	do
Dering	Farnell	Albert	Albert.
Dhoon	Yancowinna	do	do
Digby	Pottinger	Peel and Uralla	
Dinoga	Murchison	do	Bingara.
Do (part of)	do	do	do
Dora (part of)	Northumberland	Hunter and Macleay	
Drumston (part of)	Bourke	Tumut and Adelong	Bourke, Cooper, Dowling, and Gipps.
Dumaresq	Gough	New England	Emmaville.
Dungowan	Parry	Peel and Uralla	Peel River (partly).
Dunleary (part of)	Bathurst	Bathurst	Milburn Creek.
Edgar	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
Eldon	Gloucester	Hunter and Macleay	
Ellerslie	Cunningham	Cobar	Bogan.
Do	Wynyard	Tumut and Adelong	Mount Adra (partly).
Ellon (part of)	Bourke	do do	Bourke, Cooper, Dowling, and Gipps.
Elmsmore	Gough	Peel and Uralla	Tingha (partly).
Enmore	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
Do	Sandon	Peel and Uralla	Gyra River Extension.
Eskdale	Roxburgh	Bathurst	Clear Creek and Kirkconnell (partly).
Ettrema	St. Vincent	Southern	Yalwal.
Euadera (part of)	Wynyard	Tumut and Adelong	Adelong Creek (partly).
Eumur	Darling	Peel and Uralla	Ironbark and Tea-tree.

Parish.	County.	Mining District.	Gold-field.
Eusdale	Roxburgh	Bathurst	Kirkconnell and Mount Lambie (partly).
Fairy Hill	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
Falnash	Roxburgh	Bathurst	Turon River (partly).
Fitzroy	Kennedy	Cobar	Bogan.
Flagstone	Gough	New England	Emmaville.
Forbes	Ashburnham	Lachlan	Billabong and Lachlan.
Do (part of	Wellington	Bathurst	Wellington, Macquarie River, Stony Creek, Ironbarks, and Ophir.
Fowler's Gap (part of)	Farnell	Albert	Albert.
Freemantle (part of)	Bathurst	Bathurst	Ophir (partly).
Frazer	Gough	New England	Emmaville.
Do	Clive	do	
Gadara (part of)	Wynyard	Tumut and Adelong	Adelong Creek (partly).
Gairdner's Creek	Mootwingee	Albert	Albert.
Galbraith	Bathurst	Bathurst	Newbridge and Caloola Creek (partly).
Do (part of)	do	do	Newbridge (partly).
Gibraltar (part of)	Clive	New England	
Giles (part of)	Farnell	Albert	Albert.
Gillgurry (part of)	Buller	New England	Boorook and Lunatic.
Gillenbine	Kennedy	Cobar	Bogan.
Gillendich	Georgiana	Bathurst	Junction Point, Tuena Creek, and Markdale, and Tuena Creek.
Glenken	Selwyn	Tumut and Adelong	Ouranee Creek.
Gnupa	Auckland	Southern	Pambula.
Do (part of)	do	do	do.
Gooloongolok	Gloucester	Hunter and Macleay	Gloucester.
Goonumbla	Ashburnham	Lachlan	Billabong.
Gordon	Gough	Peel and Uralla	
Gouron (part of)	Murchison	do	Bingara.
Graeme	Macquarie	Hunter and Macleay	Nowendoc and Gloucester.
Gulgong (part of)	Phillip	Mudgee	Gulgong.
Gulph (part of)	Dampier	Southern	Gulph (partly).
Guntawang (part of)	Phillip	Mudgee	Gulgong.
Hall	Clarke	Peel and Uralla	Kookarabooka.
Do	Darling	do	Ironbark and Tea-tree.
Do	Murchison	do	Bingara (partly).
Do (part of)	do	do	do.
Hamilton	Gough	New England	Emmaville (partly).
Hampton	Bathurst	Bathurst	Belubula (partly).
Haning	Inglis	Peel and Uralla	
Hargraves	Wellington	Mudgee	Wellington.
Hartly	Cook	Bathurst	
Haystack	Gough	New England	Emmaville.
Heathcote	Cumberland	Southern	
Herbert	Gough	Peel and Uralla	Tingha.
Herborn	Raleigh	Hunter and Macleay	Orara.
Hexham	Northumberland	do	
Hiawatha	Gipps	Lachlan	Bourke, Cooper, Dowling, and Gipps.
Highland Home	Gough	New England	Emmaville.
Hughes	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
Ironbarks (part of)	Wellington	Turon and Tambaroora	Macquarie River, Stony Creek, Ironbarks, and Muckerwa.
Inverary	Argyle	Southern	Nerrimunga.
Inverell	Gough	Peel and Uralla	
Jamberoo	Camden	Southern	
Jamieson	Cook	Bathurst	
Jellore	Camden	Southern	
Jeremy (part of)	Georgiana	Bathurst	Isabella (W. Extn.) and Abercrombie.
Jerricknorra	St. Vincent	Southern	Shoalhaven and Shoalhaven River.
Jingellic, East	Selwyn	Tumut and Adelong	Ouranee Creek.
Joadja	Camden	Southern	
Jocelyn	Westmoreland	Bathurst	Oberon.
Julong (part of)	Georgiana	do	Junction Point, Tuena Creek, and Markdale.
Kahibah	Northumberland	Hunter and Macleay	
Kangaloolah (part of)	Georgiana	Bathurst	Tuena Creek, Junction Point, Markdale, and Abercrombie (partly).
Kangaloon	Camden	Southern	
Kedumba	Cook	Bathurst	
Kembla	Camden	Southern	
Kildary (part of)	Bourke	Tumut and Adelong	Bourke, Cooper, Dowling, and Gipps.
Kiandra (part of)	Wallace	do	Kiandra.
Kingsgate	Gough	Peel and Uralla	
Kirk	Yungnulgra	Albert	Albert.
Lake Macquarie	Northumberland	Hunter and Macleay	
Lands End	Gough	New England	Emmaville.
Langdale (part of)	Westmoreland	Bathurst	Oberon (partly).
Lennox	Bathurst	do	Ophir (partly).
Lewis	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
Do (part of)	Wellington	Bathurst	Ophir (partly).
Lidsdale	Cook	do	Mount Lambie (partly).
Loftus (part of)	Parry	Peel and Uralla	Swamp Oak and Niangla (partly
Lorne	Arrawatta	New England	Emmaville (partly).
Lowther	Westmoreland	Bathurst	
Macintyre (part of)	Murchison	Peel and Uralla	Bingara (partly).
Maharatta	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
Maitland	Northumberland	Hunter and Macleay	
Mandamah (part of)	Bland	Lachlan	Barmedman (partly).
Mandolong	Northumberland	Hunter and Macleay	
Manildra	Ashburnham	Lachlan	Dilga.
Marangaroo	Cook	Bathurst	
Marbunga	Bland	Lachlan	Wyalong and Temora.

Parish.	County.	Mining District.	Gold-field.
March (part of)	Wellington	Bathurst	Ophir.
Markdale (part of)	Georgiana	do	Junction Point, Tuena Creek, and Markdale.
Marsh	Buller	New England	
Martin	Ashburnham	Lachlan	Billabong.
Marulan	Argyle	Southern	Argyle, Camden, and King.
Maryland	Buller	New England	
Mayo	Hardinge	Peel and Uralla	Tingha.
Megalong	Cook	Bathurst	
Meglo (part of)	Georgiana	do	Tuena Creek (partly).
Melrose	Roxburgh	do	Kirkconnell (partly).
Merrigalah (part of)	Sandon	Peel and Uralla	Guyra River.
Metz	do	do	do
Do (part of)	do	do	do
Micaligo	Beresford	Tumut and Adelong	Colinton.
Mickimill	Kennedy	Cobar	Bogan.
Middlehope (part of)	Durham	Hunter and Macleay	
Mildil (part of)	Gipps	Lachlan	Bourke, Cooper, Dowling, and Gipps.
Milring (part of)	Evelyn	Albert	Albert.
Mingelo (part of)	Narromine	Mudgee	Tomingly.
Do (part of)	do	do	do
Mitchell	Gough	Peel and Uralla	
Do (part of)	Clarke	do	Kookarabooka and Orara.
Mogood (part of)	St. Vincent	Southern	Clyde.
Molroy	Murchison	Peel and Uralla	Bingara.
Mongarlowe	St. Vincent	Southern	Mongarlowe River (partly).
Moogem	Clive	New England	Timbara.
Moonam (part of)	Durham	Peel and Uralla	Upper Hunter.
Moorkaie	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
Moquilamba	Robinson	Cobar	Bogan.
Moruya	Dampier	Southern	Moruya (partly).
Morundurey	Roxburgh	Mudgee	
Morrisset (part of)	Northumberland	Hunter and Macleay	
Mouin	Cook	Bathurst	
Mount Allen	Blaxland	Cobar	Bogan.
Mount Gipps	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
Mount Hope	Blaxland	Cobar	Bogan.
Muckerwa (part of)	Wellington	Tambaroora and Turon	Macquarie River, Stony Creek, Ironbarks and Muckerwa.
Do (part of)	do	do do	do do
Mugga	Bland	Lachlan	Wyalong and Temora.
Mugincoble	Ashburnham	do	Billabong.
Muir	Gough	New England	Emmaville.
Mulbring (part of)	Northumberland	Hunter and Macleay	
Mulga	Gipps	Lachlan	Bourke, Cooper, Dowling, and Gipps.
Mulgunnia	Georgiana	Bathurst	Mulgunnia.
Mulwaree	Argyle	Southern	Argyle, Camden, and King.
Mundi Mundi	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
Mungabarina	Goulburn	Tumut and Adelong	Black Range (partly).
Murga	Cunningham	Cobar	Bogan.
Murrimba	Camden	Southern	Argyle, Camden, and King (partly).
Myall	Murchison	Peel and Uralla	Bingara.
Nadbuck	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
Naradin	do	do	do
Narragudgil	Bland	Lachlan	Wyalong.
Narrangarril	Argyle	Southern	Argyle, Camden, and King.
Nepean	Cook	Bathurst	
Nerrigundah (part of)	Dampier	Southern	Gulph (partly).
Nerrimunga	Argyle	do	Nerrimunga Creek.
Newcastle (City & Environs)	Northumberland and Gloucester.	Hunter and Macleay	
Do District (5 sheets)	Northumberland, Durham, and Gloucester.	do do	
New England Mining District			
Newry	Darling	Peel and Uralla	Ironbark and Tea-tree (partly).
Do	Raleigh	Hunter and Macleay	Orara.
Noorooma	Dampier	Southern	Dromedary.
Do (part of)	do	do	do
Nootumbulla (part of)	Mootwingee	Albert	Albert.
Nullama	Gresham	Clarence and Richmond	Boyd or Little River (partly).
Nundle (part of)	Parry	Peel and Uralla	Peel River (partly).
Nullum	Rous	Clarence and Richmond	Tweed and Richmond Rivers.
Oallen	Argyle	Southern	Shoalhaven and Shoalhaven River, Argyle, Camden, and King.
Oberon	Westmoreland	Bathurst	Oberon.
Oldcastle (part of)	Durham	Peel and Uralla	Upper Hunter.
Olney	Northumberland	Hunter and Macleay	
Omadale	Durham	Peel and Uralla	Upper Hunter.
Ophara	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
Opton	King	Southern	Argyle, Camden, and King.
Orr (part of), Mount Brown	Evelyn	Albert	Albert.
Pampara	Yungnulgra	do	do
Para	Yancowinna	do	do
Paradise North	Gough	New England	Emmaville.
Parkes	Ashburnham	Lachlan	Billabong.
Peel and Uralla Mining District (sheet 1).			
Picton	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
Prospero (part of)	Durham	Peel and Uralla	Upper Hunter.
Purnamoota	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
Purvis (part of)	Clive	New England	Emmaville.
Reid (part of)	Buller	do	Boorook and Lunatic.

Parish.	County.	Mining District	Gold field.
Robe	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
Rock Glen	Clive	New England	Emmaville.
Rock Vale	do	do	do
Romney (part of)	do	do	Deepwater.
Rose Valley (part of)	Beresford	Tumut and Adelong	Umaralla.
Ruby	Buller	New England	Boorook and Lunatic (partly).
Rusden	Gough	Peel and Uralla	
Sandy Creek	Hardinge	do	Boorolong.
Sara (part of)	Gresham	do	Kookarabooka.
Do (part of)	do	do	do
Sarsfield	Kennedy	Cobar	Bogan.
Scone	Gough	Peel and Uralla and New England	Emmaville (partly).
Scott	do	Peel and Uralla	
Seaham (part of)	Durham	Hunter and Macleay	
Sebastopol	Clarendon	Tumut and Adelong	Sebastopol, Jewnee, and Eurongilly (partly).
Do	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
Seeley (part of)	Clarke	Peel and Uralla	Kookarabooka.
Sentinel	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
Severn (part of)	Gough	Peel and Uralla	
Silent Grove (part of)	Clive	New England	Emmaville (partly).
Single	Hardinge	Peel and Uralla	Tingha (partly).
Sofala	Roxburgh	Tambaroora and Turon	Turon River.
Somers (part of)	Bathurst	Bathurst	Gully Swamp and Black Hills (partly).
Somerset	Kennedy	Cobar	Bogan.
Soudan	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
Southend	Cumberland	Southern	
South Gundagai	Wynyard	Tumut and Adelong	Adelong Creek and Gundagai.
Springbrook	Gresham	Clarence and Richmond	Boyd or Little River.
Stanford	Northumberland	Hunter and Macleay	
Stephen	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
Stockrington	Northumberland	Hunter and Macleay (extension).	
Stockton	Gloucester	Hunter and Macleay	
Do (town of)	do	do do	
Stonehenge	Gough	Peel and Uralla	
Stowell	Gloucester	Hunter and Macleay	
Strachan	Gough	New England	Emmaville (partly).
Strathbogie	do	New England and Peel and Uralla.	do do
Do North	do	New England	do do
Strathspey (part of)	Buller	do	Boorook and Lunatic.
Sutton	Gloucester	Hunter and Macleay	
Swinton	Hardinge	Peel and Uralla	Tingha.
Talbragar	Bligh	Mudgee	Gulgong.
Tallaganda (part of)	St. Vincent	Southern	
Tambaroora (part of)	Wellington	Tambaroora and Turon	Wellington.
Tambaroora and Turon Mining District.			
Tara	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
Tarcutta	Wynyard	Tumut and Adelong	Mount Adra.
Teleraree	Gloucester	Hunter and Macleay	Gloucester (partly).
Tenandra	Lincoln	Mudgee	Mitchell's Creek.
Tent Hill	Gough	New England	Emmaville (partly).
Teralba	Northumberland	Hunter and Macleay	
Thornshope	Roxburgh	Bathurst	Mount Lambie.
Tiabundie (part of)	Darling	Peel and Uralla	Ironbark and Tea-tree.
Tia (part of)	Vernon	do	Guyra River (and Tia River partly).
Tiara (part of)	do	do	
Tienga	Hardinge	do	
Tintern (part of)	Bathurst	Bathurst	Tintern.
Timbarra	Clive	New England	Boorook and Lunatic, and Timbarra.
Tomago	St. Vincent	Southern	Mogo (partly).
Tomaree	Gloucester	Hunter and Macleay	
Toogong	Ashburnham	Lachlan	Cargo and Canowindra (partly).
Topi Topi	Gloucester	Hunter and Macleay	Gloucester.
Torrowangee	Farnell	Albert	Albert.
Torrens (part of)	Bathurst	Bathurst	King's Plains.
Tout	Kennedy	Cobar	Bogan.
Trianbil (part of)	Wellington	Tambaroora and Turon	Wellington.
Tugalong	Bland	Lachlan	Temora.
Tuena	Georgiana	Bathurst	Abercrombie.
Tuggarah	Northumberland	Hunter and Macleay	
Tumbarumba	Selwyn	Tumut and Adelong	Tumbarumba, Ouranee, and Burra Creek (partly).
Udah	Gipps	Lachlan	Bourke, Cooper, Dowling, and Gipps.
Undercliff (part of)	Buller	New England	Boorook and Lunatic.
Undoo (part of)	Beresford	Tumut and Adelong	
Umberumberka	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
Umbiella	Roxburgh	Mudgee	
Ulmarrah (part of)	Wellington	Tambaroora and Turon	Wellington.
Urobodalla (part of)	Dampier	Southern	
Wagonga (part of)	Dampier	Southern	Dromedary.
Walcha	Parry	Peel and Uralla	Swamp Oak and Niangala.
Wallah Wallah	Forbes	Lachlan	Lachlan.
Wallarah	Northumberland	Hunter and Macleay	
Wallundry	Bland	Lachlan	Gundabindyal.
Walters (part of)	Wellington	Tambaroora and Turon	Wellington.
Wangalo	Georgiana	Bathurst	Cook's Vale Creek (partly), Abercrombie (partly), and Junction Point, Tuena Creek, and Markdale (partly).

Parish.	County.	Mining District.	Gold-field.
Wangat	Gloucester	Hunter and Macleay	Gloucester.
Wargin (part of)	Bland	Lachlan	Wyalong and Temora.
Warragamba	Cook	Bathurst	
Warratra (part of)	Wellington	Mudgee	Wellington.
Warre Warral	Clarendon	Tumut and Adelong	Sebastopol, Junee, and Eurongilly.
Waukeroo	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
Wellington, North	Gough	New England	Emmaville (partly).
Do Vale	do	do	do do
Wells	Roxburgh	Tambaroora and Turon	
Wertago	Yungnulgra	Albert	Albert.
West Fairfield	Drake	New England	Timbara.
Willie Ploma	Wynyard	Tumut and Adelong	Adelong Creek.
Willyama (village of)	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
Windeyer (part of)	Wellington	Mudgee	Wellington.
Wingello	Camden	Southern	Argyle, Camden, and King.
Wonona	do	do	
Wongawilli	do	do	
Wood's Reef (part of)	Darling	Peel and Uralla	Ironbark and Tea-tree.
Woolomombi	Sandon	do	Sandon.
Woraro	Yungnulgra	Albert	Albert.
Worcester	Bathurst	Bathurst	Ophir.
Worra	Gresham	Peel and Uralla	Kookarabooka.
Wyaldra	Phillip	Mudgee	Gulgong.
Wyalong	Gipps	Lachlan	Bourke, Cooper, Dowling, and Gipps.
Wyalong, South	Bland	do	Wyalong.
Wyambene (part of)	Dampier	Southern	
Wylie	Buller	New England	Boorook and Lunatic (partly).
Wyndham	Auckland	Southern	Pambula.
Do (part of)	do	do	do
Wyrra	Bland	Lachlan	Wyalong.
Yalwal (part of)	St. Vincent	Southern	Yalwal.
Yancowinna	Yancowinna	Albert	Albert.
Do North	do	do	do
Yarralaw	Argyle	Southern	Argyle, Camden, and King.
Yiddah	Bland	Lachlan	Wyalong.
Young (part of)	Monteagle	do	Burrangong.
Younga Plain	Gipps	do	Bourke, Cooper, Dowling, and Gipps.
Yowaka	Auckland	Southern	Pambula.
Do (part of)	do	do	do

INSPECTION OF MINES OTHER THAN COAL AND SHALE MINES.

Mr. Slee, F.G.S., Chief Inspector of Mines, reports 28 fatal and 27 non-fatal accidents in connection with the metallic mines during the year, which is an increase of 9 fatal and 3 non-fatal over the previous year. Of the 28 fatal accidents 12 were in quartz and 7 in alluvial gold-mining and 9 in silver-mining, principally at Broken Hill. I have to observe with regret that the percentage of fatal accidents is slightly higher during the past year, being 1·16 as compared with ·96 during 1893, and the non-fatal 1·12 as against 1·20 during the same period. The number of men employed in and about the metallic mines has largely increased during the year, the number being 24,088 as compared with 19,709 in 1893. The increase is principally in alluvial gold-mining, traceable to the large number of men despatched by this department as fossickers.

The undermentioned localities were visited and inspected during the year:—

By the Chief Inspector.

Kiandra, Wee Jasper, Adjinbilly, Tumut, Adelong, Gundagai, Cootamundra, Muttama, Coolac, Barmedman, Reefton, Temora, Sebastopol, Grong Grong, Wagga Wagga, Mudgee, Gulgong, Hargraves, and Bathurst. During the visit of the Chief Inspector to those districts he also inquired into applications for aid from the Prospecting Vote, and also acted as warden at Wyalong during a part of the year.

By Inspector Milne.

In the Western District—Blayney, Brown's Creek, Burraga, Bathurst, Bald Hills, Billagoe, Carcoar, Calula, Cowra, Canowindra, Cox's River, Cobar, Flyer's Creek, Forest Reefs, Forbes, Galley Swamp, Gulgong, George's Plains, Goolma, Gilgunnia, Hartley, Hargraves, Hill End, Kerr's Creek, Leadville, Lucknow, Mount M'Donald, Mount Hope, Mount Allen, Mandurama, Murga, Macquarie River, Mullion, Nymagee, Newbridge, Oberon, Ophir, Orange, Peak Hill, Palmer's Oakey, Rockley, Sofala, Stuart Town, Trunkey, Tarana, Wellington, Wattle Flat, and Woodstock.

In the Southern District—Bungendore, Brindabella, Colington, Goulburn, Michelago, Queanbeyan, and Wyalong.

The Inspector reports that generally he found the regulations complied with, and a desire among the miners to adhere to them as closely as possible. Mr. Milne, as a member of the Prospecting Board, reported on a large number of applications for aid from this vote throughout the different districts inspected by him.

By

By Inspector Hebbard.

Besides making frequent inspections of the extensive mines at Broken Hill, Mr. Hebbard visited and inspected the mines at work at Thackaringa, Purnamoota, Euriowie, Nuntherungie, White Cliffs, Milparinka, and Tibooburra, and found the regulations generally complied with.

By Acting-Inspector Godfrey.

In the Southern District—Adelong, Adaminaby, Bungonia, Braidwood, Brimbramalla, Bimbinbi, Big Hill, Bermagui, Cullinga, Currowan, Cowra Creek, Delegate, Fiery Creek, Grong Grong, Gundagai, Krawaree, Kydre, Mogo, Mount Dromedary, Mac's Reef, Narrandera, Nerriga, Nerrigundah, Pambula, Snowball, Wandella, Young, and Yalwal.

In the Northern District—Boonoo Boonoo, Bear Hill, Bowling Alley Point, Copeland, Cobark, Drake, Deepwater, Dalmorton, Dungog, Emmaville, Elsmore, Glen Elgin, Hillgrove, Inverell, Kempsey, Lionsville, Mann River, Marengo, Moor Creek, Moonan Brook, Macleay River, Niangala, Nundle, Nambucca, Rivertree, Swamp Oak, Stewart's Brook, Timbarra, Tooloom, The Gulf, Tingha, Tia, Uralla, and Wilson's Downfall.

In the Western District—Burraga, Dark Corner, Grenfell, Lucknow, Mudgee, Mitchell's Creek, Orange, Parkes, Peak Hill, Stuart Town, and Sunny Corner.

The Inspector found that the larger mines employing labour comply, as a rule, with the regulations, and that the smaller claims were worked with due care. Mr. Godfrey also reported on a large number of applications for prospecting aid during his visits of inspection.

DIAMOND DRILLS.

The total depth bored in 1894 was 557 feet, or 1,346 ft. 7 in. less than during the year 1893.

The average cost per foot for boring in 1894 was 36s. 5½d., as compared with 16s. 0⅞d. in 1893.

Diamonds used in 1894 cost 9d. per foot, as compared with 3s. 3⅝d. in 1893.

The earnings of the diamond drills during the year was £510 3s. 4d., and the amount paid into the Treasury was £1,462 17s. 3d.

GOVERNMENT METALLURGIST.

This officer (Mr. James Taylor, B.Sc., A.R.S.M.) on the 14th April left for Grafton, and from thence visited the Sir Walter Scott mine at Cangi. As a result of this visit he suggested a course of procedure by which the mine could immediately be worked in a profitable manner. Further acquaintance with the products of the mine have only served to confirm the good opinion of the sterling value of the mine. Bulk crushings of 10 tons at Aldershot, Queensland, and of 3 tons in Sydney, have satisfactorily shown what may be done at the mine by acting on the suggestions given by the metallurgist. After many discouragements the proprietors have taken heart again, and it is hoped that the mine will soon be in full and profitable work.

Whilst in the Grafton district the metallurgist visited the beach workings at Evans' Head, and has since his return received a continuous stream of inquiries on the subject of beach mining.

From Grafton he proceeded to Dalmorton, and visited the Black Slate and Excelsior batteries, and several of the mines near. Thence he went to Oakey Creek, near Newton Boyd, whence several parcels of rich stone have been taken by Lister and party; but as transport to the nearest mill costs £2 per ton a small mill on the mine itself is much needed. Returned to Sydney 30th April.

On 4th May he left for the Wagonga River, calling at Yalwal. Here (Yalwal), at the Homeward Bound mine with fifty head of stamps, and the Pioneer with forty, is done the cheapest mining and milling in the Colony. Less than 2 dwt. of gold recovered per ton of ore is more than sufficient to pay all mining and battery expenses.

From Yalwal the metallurgist went by Black Flat to Mummuga Creek and the Wagonga River to examine some extensive deposits of supposed auriferous quartzite or siliceous slate, and to arrange for ten parcels of 10 tons each to be mined and sent to Sydney for treatment. After well examining the ground seven only of these bulk samples were taken and treated at Messrs. Park and Lacey's works, Pyrmont. Gold was obtained in each case, but the highest yield was only 13·3 grains of retorted gold per ton of ore. Owing to the exceedingly favourable situation and immense extent of the stone, a yield of four or five times the above amount, though relatively small, would have opened up an enormous industry. He returned to Sydney on 19th May.

On 7th June Mr. Taylor investigated alleged discovery of gold at Garie Beach, near Helensburgh. At the spot indicated by the finder was an intrusive dyke coming up through the sandstone. No gold was contained in the samples taken.

He

He left for Cobar on July 20th to advise the syndicate now working the Great Cobar Mines as to the extraction of copper by the manhès and electrolytic methods. He visited the mines of the Cobar district and also Mount Billagoe and Mount Drysdale, and returned from Cobar on July 27th.

On December 12th the Metallurgist left for Peak Hill. Called at the Mitchell's Creek Gold Mine to see the chlorination plant just then beginning work. From Dubbo visited the Barbigal alluvial deposits, which are scarcely being touched at present. Several attempts have been made to work these deposits, but unsuccessfully up to the present time. It is to be hoped that further efforts will be made, as there are considerable quantities of wash-dirt, and gold can always be found by panning.

At Peak Hill he discussed with Mr. Kelly, the manager of the Peak Hill Proprietary Mine, the peculiar difficulties which have made their appearance at this mine, due to the presence of easily decomposable iron pyrites. He made some suggestions, which may overcome those difficulties, and hopes to hear the result of his suggestions in the near future.

He spent a short time at Parkes, visiting the Hazelhurst battery and one or two mines, and went on to Copper Hill, near Molong, to examine such of the deposits as were accessible, and to sample the various heaps of material alleged to contain both copper and gold; and returned to Sydney on December 23rd.

METALLURGICAL WORKS.

It was hoped that the year 1894 would see these works in operation, but that hope has not been realised. Various sites were inspected, and one was recommended; but for financial reasons mainly, and partly owing to legal difficulties due to the locality of the site, the land was not secured during the year. Notwithstanding previous disappointments it is expected with some confidence that the year 1895 will find the works established, on a very small scale, it is true, owing to the very much reduced fund to be devoted to the purpose.

The more the Metallurgist sees of the Colony the more convinced he is of the necessity of such works and of the benefit that must result to the mining community when the various branches of metallurgical industry are fully established and maintained in active operation.

He trusts that these works will prove to be of substantial value not only to miners directly but also in aiding the University and the Technical College in their work of supplying the Colony with what is more needful than foreign capital. I mean well-equipped brains and hands, so that the wealth so lavishly bestowed by nature may be most efficiently and advantageously utilised.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

In 1893 a Board was appointed to consider the question of the establishment of a School of Mines The Board consisted of Professors Liversidge and David of the University; the late Mr. E. Johnston, Under Secretary for Public Instruction; Mr. Fredk. Bridges, Superintendent of Technical Education; Mr. E. F. Pittman, Government Geologist; and myself as Chairman.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Board it was decided that the School of Mines should be established in connection with the University, and the balance of an unexpended vote (£10,000 School of Mines and Assay Works, 1892) was set apart by the Hon. the Minister for Mines and Agriculture, for the erection and equipment of a suitable building, the Senate of the University undertaking to provide the necessary teaching staff and defray the expense of maintenance. Courses of study in chemistry, physics, mining engineering, surveying, metallurgy and assaying, geology and mineralogy, were arranged to be given at the University, on such lines as not to overlap the teaching imparted at the Technical College, but to continue the instruction in the higher branches of the subject at the points where the Technical College teaching left off.

Provision was thus made for a well-graded system of scientific education for students wishing to qualify themselves for the positions of mining engineers and mining managers. Details of the course of study are published in the Calendar of the University, and any further information can be obtained from the Registrar. The building is now completed, and every effort has been made to ensure the teaching of all branches of the subject being as efficient and thorough as possible, so that it is thought that this School of Mines will compare favourably with any similar school in the world. By the arrangement thus effected students have the privilege of studying chemistry, physics, mining engineering, metallurgy and assaying, geology and mineralogy, at the splendidly equipped laboratories of the University. It is satisfactory to know that a maximum of efficiency for the teaching of mining engineering has thus been attained at a minimum cost, inasmuch as the services of the professors paid by the University have been

 utilised

utilised as far as possible for the teaching within the School of Mines, and all the requisite laboratories, with their equipments (with the exception of the geological and mineralogical laboratory, which has just been completed), were already in existence.

Two students have already finished their course of training at the School of Mines, and have obtained the degree of Bachelor of Mining Engineering, and it is satisfactory to be able to state that both have been appointed to suitable positions at one of the leading mines in Australia.

As soon as the Government Metallurgical Works have been completed, arrangements will be made whereby the students of the School of Mines and those of the Technical College will be able to obtain practical instruction in the treatment of ores in bulk.

It is hoped that the establishment of the School of Mines will result in a gradual improvement in the methods of mining, as practised in this Colony, by providing a class of managers who will have had the advantage of a thorough scientific training, and who will only need a few years practical experience to qualify them as mining engineers of the highest efficiency. The ultimate result must be an increased development in the mining industries of this country.

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

The aggregate value of the mineral products of this Colony to the end of 1894 amounted to £109,336,847. The value of such products for the year 1894 was £5,056,136, a decrease of £382,395 upon the value of the minerals won in 1893. As will be seen from the following table, there is a gratifying increase in the value of the gold won during the year of over half a million sterling, and a very satisfactory increase in the value of the coke manufactured, and also in the output of copper. Chrome promises to be a valuable addition to our mineral products. As might be expected from the very low prices prevailing for silver during the year, there is a decrease of no less than £742,231 in the value of the silver and silver lead exported as compared with the previous year. The depression in silver mining at Broken Hill has been the means of reducing the value of limestone flux produced during the year by £41,751. There are grounds for believing that if the fields recently opened be properly worked our output of gold will be maintained, if not increased. Although there was a considerable increase in the quantity of coal produced, still, owing to the low price, there is a decrease of £16,148 on the value of the year's output compared with the previous year.

The total value of the minerals won during the year 1894 exceeds the decennial average by £432,361; but it is less than the value of the output of minerals for any year since 1889.

The following table shows the aggregate value of minerals, the produce of New South Wales, for the years 1893 and 1894 respectively compared:—

Minerals.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Increase in Value.	Decrease in Value.
	1893.	£ s. d.	1894.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gold	179,288·02 oz.	651,285 15 8	324,787·70 oz.	1,156,717 7 7	505,431 11 11	.....
Silver*	531,972·00 ,,	78,131 0 0	846,822·00 ,,	94,150 0 0	16,019 0 0	.....
Coal	3,278,328·36 tons	1,171,722 4 6	3,672,076·21 tons	1,155,573 7 10	.....	16,148 16 8
Shale	55,660·30 ,,	101,220 10 0	21,171·00 ,,	31,781 5 0	.....	69,439 5 0
Coke	17,858·00 ,,	20,233 2 0	34,458·00 ,,	33,209 5 7	12,976 3 7	.....
Tin	2,784·90 ,,	229,743 0 0	2,801·12 ,,	187,197 0 0	.....	42,546 0 0
Copper	2,067·00 ,,	58,426 0 0	2,136·17 ,,	73,481 0 0	15,055 0 0	.....
Iron†	2,190·56 ,,	14,786 6 0	2,368·30 ,,	17,170 4 9	2,383 18 9	.....
Antimony	1,774·00 ,,	25,092 0 0	1,250·35 ,,	18,744 0 0	.....	6,348 0 0
Bismuth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver-lead and Ores	214,260·20 tons	2,953,589 0 0	180,326·50 tons	2,195,339 0 0	.....	758,250 0 0
Manganese	.....	.....	13·50 ,,	44 0 0	44 0 0	.....
Oxide of Iron and Pig-iron	1,259·95 tons	1,526 0 0	432·90 ,,	670 0 0	.....	856 0 0
Chrome	.....	.....	3,034·30 ,,	12,336 0 0	12,336 0 0	.....
Lead (Pig)	425·80 tons	4,205 0 0	31·15 ,,	260 0 0	.....	3,945 0 0
Limestone (Flux)	130,635·00 ,,	111,041 0 0	89,990·00 ,,	69,289 14 0	.....	41,751 6 0
Alumite	821·00 ,,	3,284 0 0	862·00 ,,	3,448 0 0	164 0 0	.....
The Noble Opal	449·35 lb.	12,315 5 0	198·00 lb.	5,684 1 6	.....	6,631 3 6
Cobalt	26·00 tons	305 0 0	2·50 tons	10 0 0	.....	295 0 0
Fireclay	21·00 ,,	46 0 0	24·00 ,,	60 0 0	14 0 0	.....
Marble	.....	.....	8·00 pkgs	80 0 0	80 0 0	.....
Stone (Building)	850 No.	855 0 0	.....	.....	.....	855 0 0
,, (Ballast)	132 tons	166 0 0	.....	.....	.....	166 0 0
Grindstones	2 No.	3 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3 0 0
Sundry Minerals	66·60 tons	557 0 0	.....	892 0 0	335 0 0	.....
		5,438,532 3 2		5,056,136 6 3	564,838 14 3	947,234 11 2
						564,838 14 3
					Net decrease...£	382,395 16 11

* The greater part of the silver produced is exported in the shape of silver lead. † Not manufactured from the ore, but old iron.

The following Return shows the Quantity and Value of Gold, Coal, Shale, Copper, Tin, Silver, Silver-lead Ore, and the several other Metals and Minerals produced in the Colony of New South Wales during the last ten years:—

	1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£		£
Gold	103,736 oz.	378,665	101,417 oz.	366,294	110,288 oz	394,579	87,503 oz.	317,100
Coal	2,878,863 tons	1,340,213	2,830,175 tons	1,303,164	2,922,497 tons	1,346,163	3,203,443 tons	1,455,198
Shale	27,462 ,,	67,239	43,563 ,,	99,976	40,010 ,,	87,761	34,869 ,,	73,612
Copper and Regulus	5,746 ,,	264,920	4,027 ,,	167,665	4,763 ,,	199,102	3,899 ,,	275,034
Tin and Tin Ore	5,193 ,,	415,626	4,968 ,,	467,653	4,961 ,,	525,420	4,809 ,,	582,496
Silver	794,174 oz.	159,187	1,015,433 50 oz.	197,544	177,307·75 oz.	32,458	375,064 oz.	66,668
Silver-lead and Ore	2,286 tons	107,626	4,802·10 tons	294,485	12,530·15 tons	541,952	29,841·60 tons	1,075,737
Iron	4,176 ,,	25,793	3,685 85 ,,	19,068	2,707·40 ,,	14,543	3,747 00 ,,	23,721
Antimony and Ore	293 ,,	4,296	273·15 ,,	3,381	168 35 ,,	1,641	190 35 ,,	2,918
Asbestos	6 ,,	90	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bismuth	14 ,,	3,700	20·90 tons	3,870	36 55 tons	6,695	18 07 tons	3,911
Oxide of Iron	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Zinc Spelter	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lead (Pig)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Limestone Flux	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Opal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Manganese	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cobalt	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Coke	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Alumite	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fireclay	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lime	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Marble	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stone (Building)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
,, (Ballast)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grindstones	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Slates	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sundry Minerals	457 tons	7,820	69 tons	5,327	1,431 tons	15,624	119 tons	3,438
	.....	2,775,175	.....	2,928,427	....	3,165,938	....	3,879,833

	1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£		£		£
Gold	119,759 oz.	434,070	127,760 oz.	460,284	153,336 oz.	558,306	156,870 oz.	569,178
Coal	3,655,632 tons	1,633,848	3,060,876 tons	1,279,088	4,037,929 tons	1,742,796	3,780,968 tons	1,462,389
Shale	40,561 ,,	77,666	56 010 ,,	104,103	40,349 ,,	78,160	74,197 ,,	136,079
Copper and Regulus	4,182 ,,	206,641	3,745 90 ,,	173,311	4,525 55 ,,	205,093	4,834 00 ,,	187,706
Tin and Tin Ore	4,650 ,,	415,171	3,668 75 ,,	329,841	3,144 52 ,,	271,412	3,492 00 ,,	314,114
Silver	416,895·35 oz.	72,001	496,552·20 oz.	95,410	729,590 05 oz	134,850	350,661 00 oz.	56,884
Silver-lead and Ore	81,545 30 tons	1,899,197	131,039 65 tons	2,667,144	147,779 70 tons	3,484,739	133,355 00 tons	2,420,952
Iron	2,136·90 ,,	18,330	3,413 40 ,,	39,948	4,125 80 ,,	36,101	2,732·00 ,,	22,605
Antimony and Ore	221·40 ,,	3,344	1,026·00 ,,	20,240	914·85 ,,	22,057	728 00 ,,	14,680
Asbestos	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bismuth	42 50 tons	11,349	2·10 tons	306	·40 tons	500	14·00 tons	1,080
Oxide of Iron	489·05 ,,	1,329	450·30 ,,	884	228 75 ,,	434	453 00 ,,	969
Zinc Spelter	96 85 ,,	988	210·45 ,,	2,378	218·60 ,,	2,622	445 00 ,,	5,055
Lead (Pig)	522 30 ,,	6,711	126·00 ,,	1,587	190 65 ,,	2,025	71 00 ,,	726
Limestone Flux	....	....	41,436·80 ,,	41,989	74,057·00 ,,	65,357	103,368·00 ,,	93,031
Opal	....	....	195 lb.	15,600	....	....	42 lb.	2,000
Manganese	....	....	100 tons	325	138·00 tons	340	16 00 tons	47
Cobalt	....	....	....	....	1·15 ,,	470	76 00 ,,	1,110
Coke	....	....	31,097 tons	41,147	30,310·35 ,,	34,473	7,899 00 ,,	8,852
Alumite	....	....	220 ,,	3,000	704 00 ,,	1,888	821 00 ,,	3,284
Fireclay	....	....	....	....	16·80 ,,	55	35 00 ,,	80
Lime	....	....	....	....	410 00 ,,	958	403 00 ,,	822
Marble	....	....	....	....	635 pkg	2,577	....	....
Stone (Building)	....	....	....	....	4,735 No.	5,205	2,478 No.	2,838
,, (Ballast)	....	....	....	....	619 tons	713	224 00 tons	276
Grindstones	....	....	....	....	471 No	311	....	....
Slates	....	....	....	....	31,234 ,,	351	....	....
Sundry Minerals	95 75 tons	719	973·75 tons	7,252	788·95 tons	3,217	92 25 tons	1,158
	.....	4,780,364	....	5,283,840	.....	6,655,010	....	5,305,815

	1893.		1894.		Total.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.		
		£		£		£		
Gold	179,288 oz.	651,286	324,787 oz.	1,156,717	1,464,744 oz.	5,286,479	....	....
Coal	3,278,328 tons	1,171,722	367,207,621 tons	1,155,573	33,320,781 tons	13,889,153	....	....
Shale	55,660 ,,	101,221	21,171 ,,	31,781	412,681 ,,	825,817	....	....
Copper and Regulus	2,067·00 ,,	58,426	2,136 85 ,,	73,481	39,925 ,,	1,811,379	....	....
Tin and Tin Ore	2,785·00 ,,	229,743	2,801·60 ,,	187,197	30,573 ,,	3,738,653	....	....
Silver	531,972·00 oz.	78,131	846,822·00 oz.	94,150	5,734,472 oz	987,283	....	....
Silver-lead and Ore	214,260·00 tons	2,953,589	180,326 50 tons	2,195,339	937,666 tons	17,640,770	....	....
Iron	2,191·00 ,,	14,786	2,368 ,,	17,170	31,423 ,,	232,065	....	....
Antimony and Ore	1,774·00 ,,	25,092	1,250 ,,	18,744	6,839 ,,	116,393	....	....
Asbestos	....	....	....	....	6 ,,	90	....	....
Bismuth	....	....	....	....	148 ,,	31,411	....	....
Oxide of Iron	1,260 00 tons	1,526	432·90 ,,	670	3,313 ,,	5,712	....	....
Zinc Spelter	....	....	....	....	970 ,,	11,043	....	....
Lead (Pig)	426·00 tons	4,205	31·15 ,,	260	1,366 ,,	15,514	....	....
Limestone Flux	130,635 00 ,,	111,041	89,990 00 ,,	69,289	439,386 ,,	380,367	....	....
Opal	449 lb	12,315	198 lb	5,684	884 lb.	35,599	....	....
Manganese	....	....	13 50 tons	44	267 tons	756	....	....
Cobalt	26 00 tons	305	2 50 ,,	10	105 ,,	1,895	....	....
Coke	17,858 00 ,,	20,233	34,458 ,,	33,209	121,622 ,,	137,915	....	....
Alumite	821·00 ,,	3,284	862 ,,	3,448	3,428 ,,	14,904	....	....
Fireclay	21·00 ,,	46	24 ,,	60	96 ,,	241	....	....
Lime	....	....	....	....	813 ,,	1,780	....	....
Marble	....	....	8 pkg	80	643 pkg.	2,657	....	....
Stone (Building)	850 No.	855	....	....	8,063 No.	8,898	....	....
,, (Ballast)	132 00 tons	166	....	....	975 tons	1,155	....	....
Grindstones	2 No.	3	....	....	473 No.	314	....	....
Slates	....	....	....	....	310,234 ,,	351	....	....
Chrome	....	....	3,034 30 tons	12,336	3,034 tons	12,336	....	....
Sundry Minerals	67 00 tons	557	....	892	4,069 ,,	46,823	....	....
	.....	5,438,532	.....	5,056,136	.....	45,237,753	....	....

GOLD.

The value of the gold won from the opening of our gold-fields to the end of 1894 is £41,010,658 18s. 5d. The quantity and value won last year—was 324,787 oz., valued at £1,156,717 7s. 7d., being the largest yield of any year since 1873, and amply bears out my anticipations of 1893. I think it might now be fairly assumed that the policy of the Government in despatching so many thousands of our unemployed to the gold-fields of the Colony, has, in some measure, contributed to this revival in gold-mining, and so also has the amount voted by Parliament for prospecting purposes. These factors, combined with facilities for working the auriferous deposits within private lands, will, it is hoped, have the effect of maintaining, if not still further increasing, our gold yield.

TABLE showing the Quantity and Value of Gold won in the Colony of New South Wales from 1851 to 1894.

Year.	Quantity in oz.	Value.	Year.	Quantity in oz.	Value.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
1851 ...	144,120	468,336 0 0	1874 ...	270,823	1,040,328 13 6
1852 ...	818,751	2,660,946 0 0	1875 ...	230,882	877,693 18 0
1853 ...	548,052	1,781,172 0 0	1876 ...	167,411	613,190 7 9
1854 ...	237,910	773,209 0 0	1877 ...	124,110	471,418 4 4
1855 ...	171,367	654,594 0 0	1878 ...	119,665	430,033 2 7
1856 ...	184,600	689,174 0 0	1879 ...	109,649	407,218 13 5
1857 ...	175,949	674,477 0 0	1880 ...	118,600	441,543 7 7
1858 ...	286,798	1,104,174 12 2	1881 ...	149,627	566,513 0 0
1859 ...	329,363	1,259,127 7 10	1882 ...	140,469	526,521 12 5
1860 ...	384,053	1,465,372 19 9	1883 ...	123,805	458,508 16 0
1861 ...	465,685	1,806,171 10 8	1884 ...	107,198	395,291 12 5
1862 ...	640,622	2,467,779 16 1	1885 ...	103,736	378,665 0 3
1863 ...	466,111	1,796,170 4 0	1886 ...	101,416	366,294 7 7
1864 ...	340,267	1,304,926 7 11	1887 ...	110,288	394,578 16 3
1865 ...	320,316	1,231,242 17 7	1888 ...	87,503	317,099 12 0
1866 ...	290,014	1,116,403 14 5	1889 ...	119,759	434,070 8 4
1867 ...	271,886	1,053,578 2 11	1890 ...	127,760	460,284 16 2
1868 ...	255,662	994,665 0 5	1891 ...	153,336	558,305 12 3
1869 ...	251,491	974,148 13 4	1892 ...	156,870	569,177 17 4
1870 ...	240,858	931,016 8 6	1893 ...	179,288	651,285 15 8
1871 ...	323,609	1,250,484 15 11	1894 ..	324,787	1,156,717 7 7
1872 ...	425,129	1,643,581 16 11			
1873 ...	361,784	1,395,175 8 7		11,034,397	41,010,658 18 5

The following extracts taken from the reports sent in by the Wardens and Mining Registrars of the various Mining Districts of the Colony indicate pretty clearly the condition of mining in New South Wales during 1894:—

THE BATHURST MINING DISTRICTS.

Cowra Division.

There has been a very satisfactory improvement in the output of gold from this Division during the year, the quantity won being 802 oz., valued at £3,308, as compared with 200 oz. won during 1893. The action of Messrs. M'Innes Bros., in throwing open their property at Binni Creek to prospectors, is responsible for this increase, where some 200 men are at work, who are, with few exceptions, making wages. From one block of stone, weighing 4¼ cwt., 102 oz. of gold were crushed. A little gold is being got in other parts of the Division, but nothing of any consequence. The total number of men employed in this Division is about 400.

Mount M'Donald Division.

The returns show a considerable decrease this year—being 996 oz., valued at £3,714, as compared with 1,415 oz., valued at £5,312, in 1893—owing to the fact that the principal mine in the locality, owned by the New Balmoral Gold-mining Company, of Hong Kong, being stopped during the year, the Company being reconstructed. Active operations have now been started, and good returns are looked forward to during next year. A good deal of prospecting is going on in this Division, both for quartz and alluvial, but no discovery of any moment has been made, so far. This is not a very promising locality for the fossicker, who has to depend on his weekly returns for rations, all the mining at present requiring capital, without which miners would do little or no good.

Carcoar Division.

The return from this Division has been rather less this year, being valued at £7,599, as compared with £10,353 during 1893. The best crushing during the year in this Division was by Woodward and party, who put through 9 tons of stone for 83 oz. of gold. Smith and party, on a new line of reef, crused 23 tons for 75½ oz., and Digby and party 176 tons for 215½ oz. The "Newman's Freehold," at Galley Swamp, put through 110 tons for 140 oz. of gold. Mining operations are very brisk at Flyer's Creek, a great deal of prospecting being done, about 200 men being on the field, which, on the whole, looks well and prosperous. M'Nab and party had one crushing of 74 tons, which returned 150 oz., and Wm. Stammers and party 80 tons for 108 oz. of gold. Jarvis and party, from their sluicing operations, won 121 oz. of gold, but they put through a large quantity of stuff.

Blayney Division.

The gold won in this Division during the year was 2,233 oz. from alluvium and 100 oz. from quartz, valued at £7,202, as compared with £5,007 in 1893. In this Division mining on Crown lands has not been carried on to such an extent as in previous years, but private land has been prospected under the new Act to a large extent, with more or less success. Sherlock and party, at the head of the old workings in M'Phillamy's paddock, King's Plains, have sunk two shafts to a depth of 60 feet each, and have found a lode or dyke with quartz veins and ironstone carrying very good gold. A trial crushing of 4 tons gave a return of 6 oz. 4 dwt. 12 gr., and they are still driving across the lode and raising stuff for another trial crushing. Davis, Nicholson, and party report having struck a reef 2 feet wide, showing gold freely, on their 20-acre lease on Mr. Robert Glasson's property, about 3 miles from Blayney and close to the railway station. A trial crushing now being raised is expected to go at least 1 oz. to the ton. The Brown's Creek Gold-mining Company were idle during a part of the year effecting repairs and alterations to the machinery, but have again started work with forty men, and good returns are now anticipated. This mine has just been floated on the English market for a large sum. On the whole, mining matters in the Blayney Division are looking up, and, from the number of parties out prospecting in the locality, something new may be discovered soon.

Newbridge

Newbridge Division.

About ninety gold-miners are working in this locality, principally prospecting, and the yield for th year was 150 oz. valued at £579, which is considerably less than the quantity got in 1893.

Trunkey Division.

In the Trunkey Division of this District there are nearly 200 men at work mining for gold, fifteen of that number being Chinese, who produced 675 oz. of alluvial and 748 oz. of quartz gold, valued in all at £5,424, which is just about double the quantity won during 1893. This very satisfactory result is no doubt traceable in a great degree to the seasonable rains, which fell during the months of June, July, August, and September, allowing the sluicers and fossickers to get to work on ground which is deserted during the dry seasons. A large number of men were forwarded to this locality during the year, the *bonâ fide* seekers for employment earning not less than £1 per week at fossicking and many double that amount, while there is plenty of water. The Eureka Gold Mining Company, at Colo Creek, are proceeding vigorously with the development of their property, and have erected machinery to the value of about £10,000. The Kilkerin Gold Mining Company has also crushed a large quantity of stone with satisfactory results. At Mount Gray, Monie, Angus, and Company put through a crushing from their mine, but have done nothing further. Opposite the township, James Dickie and party are putting a tunnel into the hill, which has already reached a distance of 212 feet. The principal sluicing companies—such as McVicar and party, the Mountain Run, Gayner and Company, and Owen and party, in Trunkey Creek—got very good returns during the wet months, and Messrs. Gannon and Company are making extensive preparations to commence sluicing during the coming winter.

Tuena Division.

The yield of gold from this Division during the year was 1,340 oz. from alluvium and 206 oz. from quartz, valued at £5,777, as compared with £5,760 in 1893. Although there is such a small increase in the yield, there has been a very marked improvement in quartz-mining in the locality, especially about the latter part of the year, and a good many parties have started prospecting on the old reefs about Junction Point and Crooked Corner. Brennan and party have obtained some splendid stone from their Extended Claim at Scrubby Rush, near Tuena. One crushing of 20 tons they had returned 1 oz. per ton; and M'Guines and party, who are working at Hillside, had also a crushing of 20 tons, which yielded 30 oz. of gold.

Rockley Division.

There are seventy-two gold-miners at work in the Rockley Division, principally on alluvial, and they won about 750 oz. of gold, as compared with 773 in 1893. Greater attention has been paid during the year to ground sluicing than formerly, the past wet winter being very favourable for such work. A large number of the unemployed in the locality have, owing to the depression, taken to gold-mining, and in many instances have earned more than ordinary wages. D. Crozier and Sons discovered a gold-bearing reef at Eagle Vale, on Warby's conditional lease, about 13 miles from Rockley, from which they obtained some very rich specimens. A crushing of 60 tons will be put through shortly, which will fully test the value of the discovery. With the exception of a few alluvial mines, there is nothing doing at Back Creek.

Burraga Division.

In the Burraga Division sixty men are at work on the alluvial deposits, but nothing very rich has been discovered. The bulk of the men are at Mount Werong, about 35 miles out from the township of Burraga, where a very good living can be made by sluicing although the gold is very fine. Messrs. Tate and Davies have erected a gold saving machine on the Mount—which is expected to put through about sixty loads per day. Should this machine prove a success, there is plenty of ground available for many more of them. Rantzow, Jago, and party are in receipt of Government aid to put a tunnel into a basalt hill on the Isabella River. The last report from the claim states that the indications are very promising. The output of gold during the year was 185 oz., being slightly less than the output during 1893.

O'Connell Division.

There are only a few fossickers at work in this Division who won gold to the value of about £150.

Oberon Division.

There are seventy-one miners in the Oberon Division engaged in alluvial mining who won during the year 281 oz. of gold, valued at £1,300, which is nearly double the quantity won in 1893. It is considered that the above figures do not represent the total quantity of gold won in this Division, as a number of fossickers at work have always been able to get sufficient gold to meet their demands, but the total quantity could not be ascertained.

Bathurst Division.

This Division of the Bathurst Mining District is considered a very good locality for fossickers during wet months, and some of the men who went to work with a will did very well, making more than wages during the wet weather. The average number of men at work during the year was about 100, and the returns give the yield of gold as 1,100 oz., valued at £4,076, from alluvium, and 125 oz., valued at £464, from quartz. At Glanmire the Napoleon Reef Company have not been at work all the year round, and operations at the mine are now temporarily suspended.

Wyagdon Division.

In the Wyagdon Division there are thirty-two men principally employed fossicking on alluvial ground, and their output for the year was 200 oz., valued at £750. The average wages earned were very small, not exceeding 20s. per week, although some of the men may have earned a little more than that. There are several parties at work in the locality, prospecting for quartz reefs, who are in receipt of aid from the Prospecting Vote.

Sunny Corner (Mitchell) Division.

The returns from this Division give the yield for the year as 2,166 oz., valued at £8,122, which is 983 oz. in excess of the quantity produced in 1893. The Paddy Lackey Mine crushed 1,079 tons for 1,066 oz., valued at £3,731. This mine was originally brought into prominence through a grant made from the Prospecting Vote, and has yielded payable returns all through, and constantly employed about twenty men during last year.

The St. George's Mine is also being further prospected, and during the year had only one small crushing of 120 tons for 48 oz. There are still a large number of men employed fossicking in the creeks and gullies in the neighbourhood, who are evidently making a living if nothing more.

Hartley Division.

On the Cox's River, in this portion of the district, several parties are prospecting for gold, and have met with fair indications. One of the parties is in receipt of aid from the Prospecting Vote.

Orange Division.

Owing to the splendid returns from the Lucknow mines, this is now one of the largest gold-producing centres in New South Wales, the output being, for the year, 36,208 oz., valued at £128,197, and giving employment to nearly 700 men. Of that number, the Wentworth Proprietary Company employ 232 men, and raised during the year 10,947 tons, yielding 19,992 oz., valued at £72,118. This company's shaft is now down 828 feet, and their plant is valued at £50,000. The Aladdin's Lamp Gold Mining Company raised 4,298 tons of stone for 14,008 oz. of gold, valued at £47,645. The shaft is down 517 feet, and the company has plant on the ground to the value of £15,000. The Amana Company also raised a quantity of stone during the year, and the D'Arcy Estate Gold Mining Company are busily sinking a main shaft, which is now down about 240 feet. Prospecting is still being carried on at Forest Reefs, but the work is very expensive owing to the hard basalt and quantity of water met with. Berryman and party struck a small patch of wash, but it unfortunately run out. Ovington and party are now on the wash which is said to be payable, and the party are arranging for the erection of machinery. Lawler and party have now reached the wash, and the erection of their machinery is nearly completed. All of these parties were in receipt of aid from the Prospecting Vote. A good deal of fossicking is still being done in the neighbourhood of Forest Reefs. Mining is still dull at Lewis Ponds, although a few parties were successful

successful in striking rich patches of gold. A number of fossickers are still making a living in this locality. In the neighbourhood of Ophir, a large amount of work has been done in alluvial during the year, but the scarcity of water has proved a great drawback. Several long tunnels have been put in under the basaltic hills in the locality, and in one case payable wash was obtained at a distance of 600 feet in. During the winter months, ground sluicing has been successfully carried on here, S. McConnell and party, particularly, having turned out some fine specimens, one containing over £140 worth of gold. At Summer Hill Creek about thirty men are at work, but it could not be ascertained with what success. They are evidently getting sufficient gold to meet their wants. At Cadia, mining is virtually at a standstill, only a few men fossicking in the locality. Considerable interest has been taken in the prospecting operations being carried forward on the Bletchington Estate during the year, which lies north of Orange, and through which it is supposed the rich Lucknow leads extend. The prospects met with have proved very encouraging, and arrangements are being made to prosecute the work on a more extensive scale.

The Mudgee Mining District.

Cobbora Division.

This is a new Division of the Mudgee District, formed this year, and returned 230 oz. of alluvial gold, valued at £891, from about 630 tons of wash-dirt, or an average of 7 dwt. per ton. The seat of gold-mining in this Division is situated about 10 miles east from Cobbora, in the direction of Gulgong, and along the bottom of a range that extends from the head of the old Tallewang Diggings, and was discovered about the middle of the year. The sinking varies from 8 feet to 30 feet in depth, and the greatest width of the wash, so far as proved, being 20 feet and 1 foot thick. The bottom consists of rotten slate, and the gold is found varying from a few grains to 6 and 8 dwt. pieces, the larger pieces being impregnated with sharp quartz, showing that it had not travelled far. In several gullies near the main lead gold is being won by about forty miners, although a good number had to leave through scarcity of water, promising to return when the wet weather set in.

Denison Town Division.

There is little doing in gold-mining in this Division, the only party at work being M'Mahon and Bird, at the Pine Ridge, who are sinking through the basalt for gold and gem stones, and are in receipt of Government aid. A few men are fossicking about the Tucklan, but it is questionable if they are making more than a bare living.

Gulgong Division.

A considerable increase has taken place in the quantity of gold won in this Division during the year, the figures being 2,298 oz., valued at £8,846, as compared with 1,436 oz., valued at £5,578, in 1893, due, no doubt, to the large number of men assisted to proceed to that locality. The gold was all alluvial, and, as near as can be computed, there are 350 men busily at work in the creeks and gullies. Miller and party, in Morrissey's paddock, are said to be getting fairly good returns from their claim. Mr. Frame Fletcher, the representative of the English company formed to work the Black Lead, is now in England, for the purpose, it is said, of obtaining authority to expend more money in developing the ground. The company has already spent a large sum, with, unfortunately, no return so far. In this Division the owners of auriferous lands have fully availed themselves of the privileges given under section 33 of the Mining on Private Lands Act, 1894.

Hargraves Division.

During the year this Division produced gold to the value of £4,125, as compared with £2,850 worth in 1893. There has been a marked improvement in mining in this locality during the past twelve months. Warry and Stuart have a splendid claim on the Big Nugget line of reef, which seems to be improving daily. Mitchell and party, who received aid from the Prospecting Vote to sink a shaft on Specimen Flat, struck a nice patch of gold, from which they took 224 oz. of retorted gold. Scott and Laing, on the Lizzie Watson line of reef, have completed the erection of a 15-head stamper battery, which will prove of great service to the field. The New Hargraves Gold-mining Company have shut down, after spending a very large sum in prospecting.

Mudgee Division.

This Division produced 5,373 oz., valued at £20,448, as compared with 3,975 oz., valued at £15,303, in 1893—a very satisfactory increase, which is directly traceable to the large number of men who have been assisted to proceed to this district as "fossickers," their seat of operations being principally in the vicinity of Apple Tree Flat, Pipeclay, Limestone, and Merrendee.

Windeyer Division.

There is no improvement to report in this Division, the value of the gold won being £7,700, a slight increase over 1893. Most of the leases are all but idle, and very little is doing on the Jubilee line of reef from which so much was expected. There are 200 men mining in the locality including about forty Chinese, the majority of these fossicking in the creeks and gullies with varying success.

Peak Hill Division.

This Division shows a satisfactory increase during the year, being 12,231 oz., valued at £44,941 as against £41,945 won in 1893. The principal mines working in this Division are the Proprietary, Wythes and Mooney, the Crown of Peak Hill, and the Bobby Burns. The Proprietary Company crushes on an average 1,600 tons of ore per month, and although the returns are only something like 6 dwt. per ton, there is still a margin of profit. There appears to be a large quantity of this class of ore available. This company are also treating their pyritous ores by burning in open air kilns, and the process is said to be very successful. There is no doubt the treatment of these ores is of vital importance to the mining industry at Peak Hill. The ore in Wythes and Mooney's claim is slightly richer than in the Proprietary, but that is probably due to the ore being picked. The Crown of Peak Hill Company have let their mine on tribute, and have erected Denny and Watson's grinding pans, and also a small calcining furnace with the object of treating their pyritous ores. So convinced is this company that their pyritous ores can be profitably worked, that they are about to sink a shaft to a depth of 400 feet for the purpose of raising this class of ore, at which depth they hope to cut the Great Eastern lode, which averages about 15 dwt. of gold per ton. The Great Eastern Mine is idle and has lately changed hands. At The Myall mining has considerably revived, and a large amount of prospecting work is being carried on, principally owing to the discovery of a payable quartz lode by Moore, Reidy, and party in May last 950 tons from which yielded 497 oz. of smelted gold. At Tomingley there are two claims at work, the best returns being got by Crowhurst and party, who are working the Tomingley reefs. There is very little alluvial mining being carried on in the Division, it being reduced to a few fossickers who barely manage to make rations.

Wellington Division.

With the exception of The Mitchell's Creek Freehold Gold-mining Company little has been done in the way of mining in this Division during the year. The enterprising proprietors of this Company, under the able management of Mr. Philip Davies, have made very extensive additions to their plant during the last twelve months, which is now valued at £20,000. The quantity of stone raised by them was 6,273 tons, which yielded 4,798 oz. of gold, valued at £17,826. Their deepest shaft is now down 600 feet, and the company give constant employment to over 150 men. No fresh developments in alluvial mining have taken place, although about 60 men are prospecting and fossicking in the neighbourhood, who won, among them, 410 oz. of gold, valued at £1,558.

The Tambaroora and Turon Mining District.

Hill End Division.

The gold won in this Division was 2,610 oz from alluvium, and 1,278 oz. from quartz, valued at £15,067, which is in value a few hundred pounds short of the yield for 1893. Alluvial mining is principally carried on by sluicing, and there are 120 Europeans and 47 Chinese employed in the work. The work done in quartz-mining was principally prospecting, and a large quantity of poor stone having been put through, has brought the average yield below that of previous years. However, most of the dead work is now done, and mine-owners are looking forward to good returns during 1895. The mines are generally looking better, and many of them are now raising payable stone, amongst the latter being Cross and party, Thomas Trevithick, junior, the Root Hog Syndicate on the Macquarie River, Carver and party on Hawkins Hill, the Hill End United Gold-mining Company, Marshall and party at Hill End, and M'Cudden and party at Tambaroora.

Several

Several other parties are at work in the locality, but are not on payable stone at present. The Hawkins Hill Company continued their main shaft a further distance of 120 feet during the year, which is now down 530 feet, and a cross-cut is being put in to cut the reefs at the lowest level. At Paxton's a tunnel is being driven from Carver's tunnel, a distance of 260 feet, to drain the water which for many years has prevented the successful working of the mine. The owners of the Robert Emmett Mine, on Prince Alfred Hill, have done a lot of prospecting during the year, and a few nice patches of gold have been struck. Burns and Graham and the Hill End Proprietary Company are both vigorously pushing forward prospecting works. During the past few years many thousands of pounds' worth of machinery have been brought on to the field, which shows that the mining population have great faith in the future prospects of Hill End. The total number of men on the field at the present time is 317.

Sofala Division.

There is a slight reduction in the quantity of gold won during the year in this division, being 3,544 oz. of alluvial, and 740 oz. of quartz gold, valued in all at £16,576, the 740 oz. from quartz being crushed from 2,020 tons of stone. Alluvial miners, especially those engaged in surface sluicing, have been much hampered in their operations by the continuous dry weather which prevailed in this Division during the year, and compelled the miners to confine their work to near the rivers and creeks, where the water is more permanent, or bear the cost of carting their wash-dirt long distances. Some men on Palmer's Oakey Creek got fairly good returns while the water lasted by sluicing, and near the Public School, Palmer's Oakey, a party of ten men are doing well in sinking from 6 to 9 feet deep. Numerous parties are all over the locality, some making more than wages. At Dead-horse Gully some very nice patches of coarse gold are being got. At Crudine, 9 miles from Sofala, Hammond and party, who are sluicing there, got a lot of coarse gold, some of the pieces weighing over half an oz. Quartz-mining at Spring Creek shows a revival. Brown and Williams, on the South Welshman's line of reef, are now down 150 feet, and the reef has widened out to 4 feet, showing gold. The party, who are in receipt of aid from the Prospecting Vote, have not had a crushing yet, but it is expected to prove payable. A steam-winch for hauling purposes, and an 8-head stamper battery has been erected on the mine. Miller and Birkett, on the same line, had a crushing of 31 tons for 22 oz. At Wattle Flat, Mini and party, on Big Oakey Creek, crushed 570 tons for 227 oz., and expect to strike some richer stone soon. Near the same place the O.K. Gold-mining Company crushed 80 tons for 83 oz. Some parties are prospecting at Blacksmith's Point, under aid from the Prospecting Vote, and have great hopes of striking something rich before long. Heagney and party, on Bullock Flat, who are also in receipt of Government aid, have struck a reef showing gold, but have not yet had a crushing. At Tobin's Oakey, Davis and party, on the Hill-top Reef, have very good prospects in their tunnel, and are now erecting a 6-head stamper battery; and Buttle and party, adjoining, are on a reef 2 feet thick, with gold showing freely. At Box Ridge, Knoblanche and party have taken up some ground adjoining the old Homeward Bound Mine, which was worked very profitably some years ago. At Solitary Creek Brailey and Montgomery crushed 488 tons of surface rubble for 32 oz. of gold. At Reilly's Creek Keeley and party put through 38 tons for a return of 75 oz. of gold. In this Division there are 450 miners employed, including fifty Chinese.

Rylstone Division.

There is very little mining going on in this Division; a few men are fossicking for gold, and manage to obtain the price of their rations. The finding of some specimens of gold in quartz near Pursur's Creek caused a mild rush, but nothing payable has been reported so far.

Ironbarks Division.

There are 270 gold-miners working in this Division, 220 of that number being engaged in alluvial mining. The quantity of gold produced was 2,611 oz. of alluvial and 659 oz. of quartz gold, valued at £12,590, an increase of 777 oz. on the previous year. Quartz-mining is still depressed in this Division, the principal companies at work being the Golden Gully Gold-mining Company, the Burthundra Gold-mining Company, Bochme and party, on the Post Office line of reef, and Curnow and party, at Splitter's Gully. The alluvial miners are principally employed in re-working the old abandoned leads. The majority of the men were assisted to the district as fossickers, and appear to be doing fairly well.

THE LACHLAN MINING DISTRICT.

Molong Division.

With the exception of about a dozen men fossicking in this Division, there is no mining going on. Permits to mine for gold on private property have been granted to Bennett Bros., but as yet no payable results have been reported.

Cargo Division.

Mining has been exceptionally dull in this Division during the year, the quantity of gold won being only 150 oz., against 1,695 oz. in 1893. The Ironclad Mine has been shut down owing to the difficulty experienced in treating the refractory ore, and the Goldenclad Mine has been abandoned. A few men have been prospecting in this locality during the year, but with poor results.

Cudal Division.

As far as could be traced, there was no gold sold in this Division during the year. A little work was done on a lode on Kearney's conditional purchase at Paling-yard Creek, but not having machinery on the ground to treat the stone, it could not be profitably worked. At Oakey Creek, about 5 miles westerly from Paling-yard Creek, some prospecting was done on private land, and fine gold was got in wash running into the hill under the basalt, but nothing payable. A party has applied for a gold lease at Toogong, but have done no work on the ground yet.

Canowindra Division.

This Division returned 381 oz. of gold, valued £1,453, taken from 423 tons of stone, and 14 oz. of alluvial gold from 94 loads of wash, the alluvial gold being got by Kirkman and party, working in Sullivan's Gully. The Lady Burdett Coutts Gold-mining Company, at Boney's Rocks, treated 67 tons for 177 oz., and the Blue Jacket Company 200 tons for 175 oz. Although the mining industry has been very dull during the year in this locality, and the quantity of gold won small as compared with former years, still it is expected that something will be struck shortly by some of the men who are vigorously carrying on prospecting work in the Division.

Forbes Division.

Very little mining is being carried on in this Division, but several parties are out prospecting. Webb and party found a reef near Strickland's line, about 7 miles north from Forbes, near the main road to Parkes, from which a trial crushing of 10 tons yielded 2 oz. 7 dwt. per ton. A few men are obtaining a little alluvial gold in this locality, probably thrown from Strickland's reef. With the removal of the machinery at the Pinnacles, mining may be said to have ceased there. At Billy's Look Out, near Lake Cowal, a considerable number of miners are working chiefly in alluvial ground, but as the wash-dirt is poor as yet, the men are only making small wages. A small rush took place to Mr. Nair's selection, where some good looking stone had been struck near the old alluvial rush at Billy's Look Out. As yet the value of the find cannot be stated, as only surface work has been done, and no crushing made, but the stone prospects very well. It is generally believed that some payable reefs will be found yet in this locality when thoroughly tried by experienced miners.

Parkes Division.

There is a very large increase in the output of gold won in this Division during the year, the quantity being 2,024 oz. of alluvial gold, and 7,721 oz. of quartz gold, valued at £33,998, as compared with £17,584 worth won during 1893. The principal mine in the Division is Bushman's, which lay idle for a long time, but was ultimately let to a party of tributors, who have been singularly fortunate, as will be seen from the following list of crushings they had during the year:—

333	tons	for	266	oz.
120	,,	,,	243	,,
187	,,	,,	568	,,
441	,,	,,	1,349	,, and
477	,,	,,	1,546	,,

There are thirty men employed in this mine, and the stone is being raised from the 400-foot level, where there appears to be a shoot of gold over 470 feet in length. Baxter and Sadler have sunk a main shaft in their ground, and have cut the Bushman's

Bushman's reef, which seems payable, but are driving west to cut the rich shoot being worked by the tributors of the Bushman's mine. When the tributors lease expires, which will be shortly, it is proposed to amalgamate these two mines, erect new hauling plant, and probably a battery of twenty stampers. The Hazlehurst mine, from which such valuable stone was raised in times past, has also been worked by tributors during the year. The tributors, when working on the east and west vein, cut a reef from which some very rich stone was taken. The vein is only 8 or 9 inches wide, but the discovery is considered of much importance, as it is thought from its bearings to be a continuation of the Bushman's line of reef, on which were several payable claims. Work will shortly be resumed in Quayle's Mine, which adjoins Hazlehurst, by an experienced party of tributors. The reef originally worked in this mine proved very payable, but could never be traced beyond the north-west boundary of the claim. The Gladstone Mine, also being worked on tribute, is putting out 2 oz. stone from the 240-foot level, but the vein is small and the country hard. The tributors, who have the mine for three years, are fixing up an engine to cope with the water. The Deep Sinking Prospecting Company, who have been at work for six years, are still carrying on, and have nine men at work. They have not yet struck anything really payable. At the Nibblers Hill a syndicate has purchased the claim of Mosford and party for a good figure, and from a 23-foot shaft took stone which yielded 50 oz. of gold. In this locality about forty men are employed in different parties. The Dayspring Mine, also being worked on tribute, is paying expenses. On Wright's reef, situated on Bartley's Creek, 4 miles south east of Parkes, three parties are at work on payable stone.

There are four or five alluvial claims at work at the head of Possum Gully, close to the old workings, for a yield of from 3 to 9 dwt. to the load, and it is hard to understand how this ground remained undiscovered so long with so many alluvial miners prospecting in the locality. The total number of miners employed in the Division is 712.

Alectown Division.

Mining matters in this Division are very dull, the output of gold during the year being only 272 oz. from alluvial and 90 oz. from quartz, valued at £1,360, as compared with £4,808 worth won in 1893. The 272 oz. of alluvial gold were obtained from 1,113 loads of wash, which gave an average yield of about 4 dwt. per load, which, with the exception of a few loads, were all taken from the old ground. The Prospectors Claim was worked out early in the year, and as near as can be ascertained 1,197 oz. of gold were taken from it. Several parties are out prospecting for further deposits of payable alluvial, and one party at work, about 5 miles south-west of the township, is said to have very good prospects. The reefs in the locality are nearly abandoned, no doubt owing to the poor yields from trial crushings, which were 600 tons for 90 oz.

Grenfell Division.

This Division shows a very satisfactory increase in the value of the gold won during the year, being £5,620 as compared with £3,698 won in 1893. The principal crushings during the year were by the Young O'Brien Gold-mining Company, who put through 887 tons for 731 oz.; the Homeward Bound Gold-mining Company, 518 tons for 255 oz.; and the Lucknow Gold-mining Company, 169 tons for 75 oz. The Young O'Brien mine is looking very well, and the lode appears to be improving as it goes down. This mine was opened up by means of aid granted from the Prospecting Vote. The Homeward Bound Company have made arrangements to proceed, during 1895, with extensive prospecting operations in connection with their mine. The Lucknow Company have obtained aid to continue their shaft in search of the main lode. A local company has been formed to sink a shaft in search of the lode being worked in the Young O'Brien mine, and the shareholders are very sanguine of success. There is not much doing in alluvial mines, work being principally confined to the old ground, and might be put down as fossicking. The men engaged in this class of work are said to have done fairly well during the year.

Murrumburrah Division.

In this Division the principal event of the year was the discovery of the Garangula Gold field, situated principally on two 640-acre conditional purchases belonging to the Macansh Estate. About the month of March the first rumours of payable gold got abroad, and before the middle of May there were 1,200 men on the ground; but by the 1st September the number had dwindled to 500 men, and has remained steady at about that number. The men employed seem generally to be fairly satisfied with the results of their labours. Puddling machines have been erected at a dam made in Jellambi Creek, and most of the wash-dirt is brought there and put through. The sinking on the principal leads on Straw Stack Gully and Main Camp Gully is dry, and averages about 25 feet to the wash, which is from 6 in. to 18 in. thick, with an average width of 20 feet, with fairly coarse gold, the largest piece yet got being 2 dwt. From information collected at eighty-three of the alluvial claims it is estimated that the yield all round has averaged 7 dwt. per load. So far, no tin has been met with in the wash, and there are no gem stones worth mentioning.

There are seventeen claims at work on the quartz reefs, the deepest shaft being down about 100 feet. The veins vary from 5 to 22 inches in thickness, with a tendency to widen as they go down. The quartz is glossy white, in some instances iron-stained, and in some of the veins the gold is coarse, but generally fine, some showing galena with plenty of pyrites, and in some cases an appreciable quantity of zinc and manganese. A battery has been erected on the field, but so far has only put through some of the poorer stone to get it into working order. There was 1,205 oz. of alluvial gold purchased at the local store to the end of 1894, but the exact amount won was probably double that mentioned.

At Frogmore, near the old copper mines, two gold bearing reefs are being prospected, but nothing assuredly payable has yet been discovered. On the Fish River, about Branch Creek, a few men are fossicking, and some of them got sufficient gold to keep them going. About the end of the year a small rush set in to Grassy Creek, but as the ground was wet, it was soon abandoned. A little coarse gold was got during the year at the head of Phil's Creek, where it is said there is some very likely ground yet untouched by prospectors.

Temora Division.

There has been a satisfactory increase in the quantity of gold won in this Division during the year. The yield being 1,875 oz., an increase of over 1,300 oz. on the yeld during 1893, which is, no doubt, due to the large number of men assisted to the district as fossickers. At the Temora Battery, 651 tons of stone were put through for 1,147 oz. At Hansler's Battery, Gundibindyal, 228 tons were crushed for 236 oz., and at Morris' puddling machine, 550 loads of wash for 55 oz. There is a very noticeable improvement in mining matters in the District, more especially since the discovery of Wyalong, and from the splendid returns now being got at Gundibindyal, a phenomenal yield for the year 1895 is predicted.

Barmedman Division.

The yield from this Division was 890 oz., valued at £3,404, from 743 tons of stone, which is more than double the quantity won in 1893. Wyalong, which used to be embraced in this Division, has, in view of the importance of the field, been formed into a new Mining Division, and made the head-quarters of the Warden, and a Mining Registrar has been appointed to the Division. Following the discovery of Wyalong, a new field has been opened about 8 miles south-easterly from Barmedman which is known as Reefton, and several crushings put through in Barmedman from the new find raised from 6 dwt. to 7 oz. per ton. The country rock is soft slate, the reefs although small are well defined, and appear to improve with depth. A 12-stamp battery has been erected by Mr. Joseph Rich, and crushing operations commenced. Still another discovery was made during the year on Stewart's selection, situated about 6 miles west from Reefton; but owing to the hardness of the country rock (micaceous sandstone), and the distance to cart the stone, the prospectors had to abandon it, but have notified their intention to re-occupy the ground now that a battery has been erected at Reefton. Another new discovery was made by Joseph Nessi and party on the western fall of the ridges about 1 mile west of Barmedman. Their shaft is down 40 feet on a reef 10 feet wide, a crushing of 40 tons from which yielded 7 dwt. per ton. Martin and party, a short distance west of Nessi and party, have found a lode in hard blue felspathic rock, traversed by small quartz veins from which they took a trial crushing of 7 tons, yielding 15 dwt. per ton. This lode is running parellel to Nessi's big lode, but in quite different country. Other parties are hard at work prospecting in this locality, although it is generally believed that the Barmedman reefs could be profitably worked, still nothing has been done towards re-opening them up.

Wyalong Division.

The Chief Inspector of Mines, Mr. Slee, who acted as Warden for this Division during a part of the year, reports as follows:—

In submitting my report as Warden of the Wyalong gold-field, I have the honor to inform you that the first prospecting claim for Wyalong was registered at the Mining Registrar's office, Barmedman, on the 26th December, 1893, under

under the names of Frederick Neeld, senior, J. G. Neeld, Fred. Neeld, junior, E. A. Neeld, G. W. Neeld, and H. E. Neeld. But as the area registered was held under conditional lease by G. W. Neeld, the registration was null and void. Such being the case a permit to dig and search for gold on said conditional lease was then applied for by the owner, G. W. Neeld, and his brother, H. E. Neeld, and a permit granted to them; hence these two persons became the legally recognised discoverers of the Wyalong Gold-field.

The selection on which the first payable gold was discovered by Fred. Neeld, senior, the father of the selector, was taken up on 2nd August, 1893, by G. W. Neeld, and not by the father, as is generally supposed. It consisted of 400 acres conditional purchase, and 511 acres of conditional lease. The apparent small area taken up was no doubt owing to the fact that there was very little Crown lands available in the neighbourhood.

Several months elapsed before the outside public took much notice of these discoveries. But in February and March last several bulk crushings were tested at the Barmedman quartz-crushing battery, under the able management of Mr. W. H. Downey, with very payable results; causing a great rush of people from all parts of Australia, and a rapid increase of population from a few hundreds to at least 10,000 persons. Claims were marked off in all directions. Mining disputes became numerous, but were mostly settled by me on the ground under the provision of the 71st section of the Mining Act of 1874.

Water being very scarce on the field, I recommended the resumption of a tank belonging to Mr. A. Blyth, of Wyalong Station, and the 16-mile, and Carter's Tank on the eastern part of the field. A large population soon camped around the White Tank, and notwithstanding my warning and advice, an irregular narrow street was formed on the very quartz claims, whereby the main camp, or Wyalong West, became an established fact. I, as Warden, being unable to lay off a street 99 feet in width, with cross streets of same width, in a position not likely to be auriferous, in accordance with Mining Board Regulation 85, requested parties not be build their premises on the auriferous quartz claims, but to take up allotments in the already surveyed town 2½ miles distance. This advice was unheeded, and the consequence is that there are no end of disputes at Wyalong West between the quartz-claim holders and business people. The latter not being able to obtain a title to the land on which their business premises stand, unless said claims were resumed by the Government. However, no one but the parties interested are blamable in the matter. The surveyed town of Wyalong has streets 99 feet in with. The town itself is in a healthy position; over 400 allotments, of a quarter of an acre each, have already been taken up, and at the end of the year the population of the town was about 1,200, and daily increasing. By the police returns the total population within 5 miles of the Wyalong Court-house, and including both townships, was at the end of the year 4,215, of which 3,825 were males, and 930 females, exclusive of children.

The field so far is essentially quartz-mining. The quartz-veins occur in lenticular shapes in granite, porphyry, diorite, and slates from mere threads up to 18 inches in thickness.

No less than 900 quartz claims, from 4 to 8 men's ground, have been registered, but this registration includes a large number of claims several times abandoned and registered. Only about 300 claims may be considered in actual work. Of these 300 claims, 121 were of sufficient importance for the owners to incur the expenditure of survey, and out of the total number about 25 may be considered as yielding more than payable returns.

The total number of tons of quartz crushed, and the yield of gold from the Wyalong Gold-field since its opening up to the end of the year, is 6,358 tons, yielding 9,649 oz. 1 dwt. of gold, or an average of 1 oz. 10 dwt. 9 gr. of gold per ton. Out of the 6,358 tons quartz crushed, no less than 2,616½ tons were crushed at the battery at Barmedman under the able supervision of Mr. W. H. Downey, yielding 4.126 oz. 10 dwt. of gold.

There are now 6 crushing machines at Wyalong, which, in my opinion, is more than ample for reduction purposes. There is, however, a great opening for a chlorination plant to treat the concentrates on the spot, as, owing to the refractory nature of most of the ore on the field the present appliances in use can only treat the free gold, and probably fully 25 per cent. of the gold is lost in the concentrates. I have lost no opportunity to impress owners of mines with the necessity of keeping the whole of their tailings for future treatment; hence, instead of agitating for additional crushing power it would be far more beneficial to encourage the erection of chlorination works.

Several of the claims have already struck water, which is, however, not fit for human consumption. Some of the claims which are on the water-level are very treacherous to work, owing to the very jointed nature of the rock, which keeps slipping away, and requires not only close timbering, but also false sets to work the ground with anything like safety.

The greatest drawback to the development of the Wyalong gold-field is the scarcity of water; and as there are no large watercourses suitable for the erection of reservoirs, the excavation of tanks and cutting of races has to be resorted to.

Artesian water is not likely to be met with in the district of Wyalong.

Latterly the extension of new discoveries have been made southerly and easterly of Wyalong. From Bams and party's claim, at the Pine Ridge, about 1 mile southerly of Wyalong, 1 ton of quartz was crushed, yielding 41 oz. of gold; this, however, was picked quartz. No alluvial gold has, so far, been discovered, and, as stated in my report in March last, there is not much likelihood that alluvial gold will be discovered in the vicinity of present workings; but there is a likelihood that alluvial gold may be discovered toward the Humbug Creek or Lake Cowel.

Yalgogrin.

This is also an essentially reefing district, situated about 26 miles westerly of Wyalong. Some of the quartz veins occur in hornblendic granites, others in felspatic rock and quartzite. A total of 335 tons quartz crushed during the year yielded 377 oz. 12 dwt. Several quartz claims are also at work with fair prospects. At Mulyan, about 10 miles from Yalgogrin, but up to the end of the year no payable crushings had taken place.

An alluvial rush took place during the year to Narriah, about 8 miles from Yalgogrin, where a miner named John Smith had received aid out of the Prospecting Vote, but the population decreased to about 25, as, so far, nothing payable had been discovered.

Marsden Division.

There are 70 men in this Division, principally fossicking, and they won 170 oz. of alluvial gold, valued at £640. A few men are working on some quartz reefs discovered in the vicinity, but no crushings have been made from them yet to prove their value.

Young Division.

This Division returned 1,935 oz. of alluvial and 15 oz. of quartz gold, valued at £7,552, which is £1,000 in excess of the quantity won in 1893. The South Burrangong Company's mine, situated about 2 miles from Young, has not produced much gold during the year, and in November, obtained three months' suspension to allow of more powerful machinery being erected to cope with the great influx of water. In former years this mine used to add considerably to the output of gold from this Division. There are a good many sluicing claims in the vicinity of Young, from which good returns have been obtained during the year, more especially the claims occupied by Messrs. Penrose, Barnes, Tonkins, Gibbons, Perrins, Hunter, and James and Ashton's at Stony Creek. The quartz claim at Wombat has been idle for some time, and the lease has been cancelled in consequence. At Moppity, about 6 miles from Young, 30 or 40 men are at work, under a private agreement with Mr. Carlo Marina, the owner of the property, where reasonable wages are being made. The sinking is through an alluvium of decomposed granite, the wash being 25 feet wide, 2 feet thick, and averaging about 8 dwt. to half-an-ounce to the load. At Cullinga, the Tildens Proprietary Company crushed 1,460 tons from 921 oz., and Reynolds and party, 130 tons from 46 oz.

The Tumut and Adelong Mining District.

Albury Division.

A very great improvement is observable in mining throughout the Albury Division, with a tendency to still further improve during the coming year.

The Mining on Private Lands Act must be credited with having given it a powerful stimulus, as also the action of the Government in assisting so many of the unemployed of the cities to the mining localities of this Division, who have materially aided the development of partially tested lines of reefs, or imperfectly worked alluvial. Since the passing of the Mining on Private Lands Act, 12 permits to examine surface have been granted, 28 agreements have been registered, and 46 special leases have been applied for. In specifying localities likely to develop into mining centres, that of Bulgandra, near Walbundrie, 40 miles from Albury, may be mentioned where several reefs have been partially proved with very encouraging results, on the properties of Messrs. Gibson and Company and Mr. Fagan. The present settlement of miners and

and business people is on a water reserve fronting the Billabong Creek, from which a plentiful supply of water can always be obtained. The principal reefs worked so far are the "Show Day," and the "Goodwood," one running north and south, and the other east and west, some of the stone from which has crushed up to as high as 4 oz. per ton. There are also several other very promising reefs in the locality A twelve head battery is to be erected on the field, and there is a fair quantity of stone at grass ready for it. On the Nail Can several parties are at work with promising indications, and two of the parties are in receipt of aid from the Prospecting Vote. At Four mile Creek, about 20 miles from Germanton, several good-looking reefs are being prospected, but the water is rather troublesome Some very good specimens were got by Messrs. Williamson and party from the reef they are sinking on, and if a battery were erected at Four-mile Creek the district immediately around it would probably receive more rapid and permanent development. Not far distant from Four-mile Creek is Yarrara, where gold mining has been carried on for many years past. The local battery is, however, now idle, having been allowed to go out of repair, which is very unfortunate for the field. This is considered a very good locality for fossickers. The quantity of gold won in this Division during the year, as near as can be ascertained, was about 1,200 oz., valued at £4,200.

Adelong Division.

The quantity of gold won in this Division during the year was 1,624 oz. from alluvial and 4,732 oz from quartz the total value being £23,976, a very substantial increase on the output during 1893, which was £17,705, the number of miners employed being 310, as compared with 262 the previous year. The principal mines at work in the Division are the Gibraltar Hill Gold-mining Company's, which produced 706 tons for 3,090 oz., the Lady Mary, at the Gap, 710 tons for 692 oz, the Adelong Proprietary, 436 tons for 512 oz., the Perseverance Mine, and the Great Victoria United Company, who are driving below the old ground for payable stone. Shephard's alluvial mine, at Adelong, is producing good wash, and a large number of parties are scattered throughout the Division either prospecting or fossicking. The provisions of the Mining on Private Lands Act has been largely availed of, but hitherto with little success.

Gundagai Division.

The men employed in this Division are principally alluvial miners, and they number about 200. As far as could be ascertained, the quantity of gold won was 1,235 oz, valued at £4,755, which is about 200 oz. in excess of the yield for 1893. A few parties are in receipt of Government aid in the District, but have not made any new discovery of importance so far

Cootamundra Division.

The yield of gold within this Division was 174 oz. from alluvium and 782 oz. from quartz, valued at £3,572, as compared with 245 oz. won in 1893. Although there is a large increase in the yield, mining is now nearly at a standstill in this Division, owing to the large number of local miners having left for the newly-discovered fields of Wyalong and Garangula. A few men are, however, still fossicking in the locality, just making rations.

Junee Division.

The gold won in this Division was about the same as the previous year, being 218 oz, valued at £820. At Wantiool there are 13 alluvial claims at work, the wash raised being 897 loads, yielding 138 oz, and also 3 quartz claims, from which were crushed 15 tons for about 15 oz Crawley and party struck a reef in their 4 acre lease 8 inches thick at the 140 foot level, which is expected to go fully 2 oz per ton, but owing to the heavy influx of water little work could be done in the way of following the reef down.

There are two quartz claims at work at Eurongilly, and the quartz raised was 110 tons for 45 oz., and 4 alluvial, engaged principally in prospecting operations. Work is still being vigorously carried on at the Junee Reefs, where C Butler, under aid from the Prospecting Vote, has sunk two shafts 73 and 102 feet respectively, and in the former shaft was successful in striking a reef 3 feet thick, a trial crushing from which yielded 2½ oz. of gold per ton. Another party at work not far from Butler's ground, struck a surface leader carrying both gold and silver, and the vein appears to widen out as it goes down. About 4 miles from Butler's Claim 4 shafts have been sunk, the deepest being 150 feet, through slate and clay formation, in search of alluvial gold, which was obtained, but not in payable quantities. There are a goodly number of fossickers throughout the Division, and they appear to obtain sufficient gold to meet their wants. From present indications a satisfactory revival in mining may be expected in this locality during 1895.

Tumut Division.

Mining in this Division has been carried on in a very desultory manner during the year, and has been confined to alluvial, the yield being only 93 oz.

Tarcutta Division.

There are only a few fossickers at work in this Division, who are barely making a living. At Lower Tarcutta the quartz reefs were tried, with poor results. A party of 4 have started work on Beaver's old line of reef, and a 5-acre gold lease has been applied for on Mr. Donnelly's property.

Batlow Division (late Reedy Flat).

The quantity of gold won in this Division during the year was 670 oz from alluvium. valued at £2,596, a very satisfactory increase over 1893. A considerable amount of prospecting has been done during the year in the neighbourhood of Cherry Hill, on the Dividing Range, between the Bago and Tumberumba Creeks, several tunnels being put in under the basalt, and gold discovered, but it was only where water was easily available for washing purposes that it proved payable. Timmins and party are still at work at the head of Adelong Creek, where they have a great body of stone thrown on one side which might pay were a battery erected on the ground. A good number of men, assisted by the Government fossickers, are working the old ground in this locality with evident success.

Tumberumba Division.

The estimated quantity of gold won in this Division during 1894, was 1,558 oz, valued at £4,676, and the number of men employed is about 150. Mining matters have not been so brisk as formerly in this quarter, but there is still a lot of prospecting work going on, and the indications on the whole are very promising.

Narrandera Division.

The only mine in this Division yielding gold at the present time is the Harry Smith, at Grong Grong, which produced 626 tons for 558 oz, valued at £2,223 There are other claims prospecting in the vicinity of the Harry Smith, but so far they have not succeeded in striking an extension of the rich stone worked in that claim.

Cooma Division.

This Division also shows an increase in the gold won during the year the figures being 635 oz. from alluvium, and 1,194 from quartz, giving a total value of £6,709, an increase in value over the previous year of £2,629, the quartz gold being obtained from about 2,300 tons of stone At Cowra Creek a deal of prospecting work is being carried on. Messrs. Leoni and party have purchased the Iron Clad leases, and have erected further gold-saving machinery on the claim, and have conserved sufficient water for requirements The King gold lease, which has been payably worked by tributors during the year, is about to be worked by the leaseholders Murray and party are putting in a tunnel at the junction of the Bredbo River and Cowra Creek, and have arranged to work their machinery by water power, when it is expected that 5 dwt per ton will pay expenses Several leases on the field are under suspension, awaiting the erection of machinery, when better returns may be expected Under the Mining on Private Lands Act, 1894, 8 applications have been lodged to mine for gold, nearly all by owners and parties to agreements, and amounting in the aggregate to 874 acres.

Kiandra Division.

Mining in this Division is confined to alluvial, the quantity won being 1,062 oz, valued at £3,982 Since the snow melted mining has been quite brisk in the Kiandra Division, and sluicing claims have given good results. The tributors working the mine on New Chum Hill have had eleven men at work during the year, and have done well. Heinz, Hooper and party are still driving into the Township Hill by means of aid from the Prospecting Vote, and are now in 804 feet on wash,

wash, which is not quite payable. Heness, Houghton, and party, also in receipt of Government assistance, at the 12-Mile, are in 360 feet, and expect to strike the wash in another 80 feet. At Toolong, a discovery was made during the year, about 30 miles from Kiandra; 100 men are working, and about forty on payable gold. On the Boogong Mountains there are about 100 men at work, some of them making good wages; and the same remarks apply to the Snowy River and Bark Huts. A large number of these men were assisted, on the recommendation of this Department, to reach these localities during the first month in summer, as it is only during the summer months that fossicking can be carried on with any degree of success there.

Nimitybelle Division.

There are about twenty men at work in this Division, who won about 70 oz. of gold, got principally in the vicinity of the old Kydra diggings. At Bumberra Creek, Turbit and party are sinking on a reef, but have not succeeded in striking anything payable so far.

Captain's Flat Division

The 1,226 oz. of gold from this Division was won in connection with the New Koh-i-noor and Lake George Gold, Silver, and Copper Mining Company's operations, which companies are now amalgamated under one management, and employ over 200 men. A few fossickers are at work in the district, and just manage to make both ends meet.

Queanbeyan Division.

The quantity of gold won in this Division was not over 100 oz. There is a considerable amount of prospecting, however, going on, principally in the parish of Bywong, where some rich veins have been discovered, and two small batteries have just been erected. Mac's Reef has again been taken up by a syndicate, who are erecting a small plant and battery.

Gundaroo Division.

With the exception of about thirty men fossicking in the vicinity of Brook's Creek, there is very little mining going on in this Division. The gold won amounts to about 140 oz.—all from alluvium.

Wagga Wagga Division.

Through a discovery of some fairly rich veins on the common near the township, a very perceptible revival in mining matters has taken place in this Division. A good deal of prospecting work is being carried on which is believed will lead to the opening up of some payable claims.

SOUTHERN MINING DISTRICT.

Braidwood Division

There were 935 oz. of alluvial gold won in this Division during the year, and none from quartz, as compared with 59 oz. in 1893, the large increase directly traceable to the number of "fossickers" assisted to this Division, who confined their attention to the banks of the Shoalhaven River, and some auriferous land near Jembaicumbene. The provisions of the Mining on Private Lands Act were taken advantage of by a few persons with no satisfactory results, and the workings were abandoned in every instance.

Araluen Division.

The quantity of gold won in this Division during the year is very little in excess of the quantity won during 1893, being 3,300 oz., valued at £12,750, being all from alluvium, with the exception of 135 oz. Work in the claims has been very much retarded owing to the large influx of water during the wet weather, which was more than the pumps employed could contend against. At Upper Araluen there is one party at work on a reef, but no crushing of the stone has yet taken place. From a claim at Bell's Creek 120 tons were treated for 135 oz.

Major's Creek Division.

There are 129 alluvial miners in this Division, twenty-two of whom are working on private lands, and the gold won was 1,520 oz., valued at £5,054, an increase of about 320 oz. over 1893. The bulk of the claims are situated on Long Flat, and the number of loads of wash-dirt put through is estimated at 6,050 loads for 243 oz. The absence of seasonable rain throughout the the Division greatly retarded the operations of ground-sluicers, but at Long Flat, where dams are erected, work was carried on all the year round. There are still a few men at work at Snowball, some of whom are successful from time to time in picking up nuggets and coarse gold. A few parties still continue the search for quartz reefs in this locality, but nothing payable has been met with yet, although gold has been crushed from rubble found scattered around.

Little River Division.

A considerable increase has taken place in the quantity of gold won in this Division during the year, the quantity being 2,260 oz., valued at £8,816, as compared with £5,241 the value of the product in 1893. There are three leases in the locality being proved to a greater depth at the present time, viz., the "Homeward Bound," the "Scotch Lassie," and the "Dog's Head," on which have been erected winding and pumping gear complete, and it is now only a question of time when the Little River reefs will be proved payable or otherwise at a depth. The want of a crushing plant on the field is a great drawback to the development of the claims, as the carting and crushing costs 30s. per ton. No new discoveries of alluvial gold have been made in the Division, although some very rich quartz veins have been found in one instance; 10 tons from one of these veins yielded 42 oz. of gold, and four crushings, aggregating 27 tons, gave a return of 124½ oz.

Nerriga Division.

The increase in the quantity of gold won in this Division during the year is very satisfactory indeed, being 1,042 oz. from alluvium, and 105 oz. from quartz, valued at £4,577, as compared with 470 oz. won during 1893. With the exception of H. T. Gordon and party at Mountany, who raised and crushed 54 tons for 85 oz., there is very little doing in quartz-mining. A large number of unemployed arrived during the year to work the banks of the Shoalhaven River for gold, but it is questionable if they succeeded in making rations by working the drifts on this part of the river.

Nelligen Division.

This is a new Division, until lately part of Moruya, returned 545 oz. of gold from 446 tons of quartz, and 20 oz. from alluvial. Brimbamalla is the chief mining centre in this Division, and it can now be safely regarded as a permanent field, but the miners work under the great disadvantage of having to pay 18s. per ton for crushing, and from 4s. to 6s. per ton cartage from the mines to the battery, consequently only fair stone is put through. This is considered a good field for prospecting, but as the claims are being worked by poor parties of miners, deep sinking cannot be attempted, and so far, little more than surface work has been done, numerous reefs in the locality remaining untested. At Currawan, the Phœnix Gold-mining Company has erected a crushing plant, and spent a considerable sum in prospecting work, but results have unfortunately not reached expectations. Channon and party, who have also done a lot of prospecting work, are still hard at work, in the hope of striking a payable reef. The rush which set in to Britton's Hill has ceased, and there are but two leases being worked at present. At Clymallow, Mr. Copeland is erecting a 14-stamp battery, and there are about fifteen miners making a living by fossicking in the neighbouring gullies.

Moruya Division.

The yield from this Division during the year was 226 oz. from alluvium, and 816 oz. from quartz, valued at £3,569. The yield is very much smaller this year, owing to the fact that Nelligen, which was formerly included in Moruya, was during the year proclaimed a separate Division, under the Mining Act. At Bimbimbie, Keating and party, who erected a crushing plant at the beginning of the year, put through 222 tons for 168 oz. On the Big Hill, near Bateman's Bay, several payable reefs have been struck during the year, more especially that worked by Fullerton and party, who crushed

237 tons from 516 oz. Their shaft is now down 90 feet, and the reef varies from 2 to 6 feet wide. Fitzgerald Brothers have a lease about a mile north from Fullerton's, from which they raised 51 tons of stone which yielded 92 oz. There are several leases being worked on the Hill, but although the most of them have struck small leaders containing gold, none of them have struck Fullerton's reef They, however, expect to strike it at a greater depth.

Galway and party raised 350 loads from their alluvial claim for 56 oz Their shaft is 25 feet deep, and the width of the lead from 1 to 10 feet. They are troubled with water, and have to employ a steam pump. There are a large number of fossickers scattered throughout the Division, who appear to be doing fairly well

Nerrigundah Division

The quantity of gold won in this Division during the year was 889 oz, valued at £3,600, a slight increase over the previous year A payable vein was discovered by Wilson and party on Ocean View Hill, from which they took a crushing of 20 tons, which yielded 2 oz per ton In Gulph Creek, close to the town, on private land, a party of sixteen men are on very payable gold, and further up the creek other twenty five men are doing fairly well Messrs Anderson and Mitchell are still working their claim, and appear quite satisfied with the returns from their reef Throughout the Division there are about 150 men making a good living fossicking for gold Of that number eighty are Chinese, some of whom are making more than wages on private land

Wagonga Division

There were 1,119 oz won in this Division during the year, valued at £3,876, against 891 oz won the previous year The Mount Dromedary Company's mine is still being worked on tribute, with results fairly satisfactory to the tributors A scarcity of water for motive power during the last half of the year has largely reduced the quantity of stone put through by their plant Bailey and Miles are now down 300 feet, the stone still looking well, even better than in the higher levels. On the southern slope of the Mount, Lee and party have taken up some land abandoned on account of the heavy water, and are driving a 500 foot tunnel to drain the ground They are also erecting a 5 head battery to be driven by water-power Clow and Cowdery are still driving for the vein met with in their workings at a higher level Williams and party have taken up the adjoining ground to the north, and are putting in a tunnel and erecting a battery and turbine wheel At Mounts Long and Lonigan a syndicate erected a small Huntingdon mill and put 100 tons through, but the result was not satisfactory, and some stone was tested in Sydney from Mount George with a like result At Bermagui a syndicate erected a small gold washing machine to work the old alluvial ground, but it did not prove a success financially A good many men are working in the creeks and gullies in the vicinity, earning a living by fossicking, and they appear to get sufficient of the precious metal to meet their more urgent necessities

Cobargo Division

The quantity of gold won in this Division was not obtainable A good deal of prospecting has been carried on during the year, but the results, as far as could be ascertained, have not been very satisfactory There are still a number of fossickers earning a living in the vicinity of Montreal and Coolagolite.

Bega Division

There is little mining going on in this Division During the year there were three applications lodged under section 25 of the "Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894"

Pambula Division.

Mining in this Division is totally confined to reefs, the quantity of gold produced being 3,882 oz, valued at £13,528, just a few pounds worth more than the value won in 1893 The quantity of stone raised and crushed by the Mount Gahan Gold mining Company was 4,040 tons, which yielded 1,504 oz; the Great Southern Company, 270 tons for 148 oz, the Great Victory Company, 190 tons for 94 oz, and the Mount Lessisson Company, 33 tons for 43 oz Work has been stopped at some of the mines for some time pending improvements being effected in the gold saving machinery At New Station, near Wyndham, Millner and Southwell, the prospectors, are now down 40 feet with their main shaft and are driving at that level, and have a quantity of stone at grass Maunson and party, Sharp and party, and several other claim-holders have quantities of stone ready for treating when the erection of the battery is completed. Roberts and party on Robertson's Flats are sinking for alluvial gold, and have fair prospects.

Bombala Division.

There were 417 oz. of alluvial gold won in this Division during the year as compared with 320 oz in 1893. Although a great deal of prospecting has been carried on in the Division, yet up to the present no fresh discovery has been made that would justify the prospectors in any substantial outlay The Delegate River Hydraulic Sluicing Company, Nelbothery, were idle during the greater part of the year, having to apply for suspension to alter the system of working, the original system not being successful in saving this gold. While in full work they employed a large number of men, and it is gratifying to learn that that the Company is now ready to re-start operations under this new system At Snodgrass, Davis and party are still at work, but have not yet struck payable stone Clifford and party, at Brown's Camp, have put in a tunnel 250 feet, and have a fair prospect at the end of the tunnel Both of the above named parties are in receipt of Government aid. At Delegate, Jefferys and party have gone to much trouble to turn the river in order to work a very promising looking bend. Although gold has been obtained, yet not in sufficient quantities to remunerate them for the work done. Better results are, however, expected.

Milton Division

With the exception of a little prospecting work in the neighbourhood of The Pigeon House, at the head of the Clyde River, there is really nothing to report.

Yalwal Division.

The splendid yield from the Caledonian mine, viz., of about 4,000 oz. of gold during November and December, has given a great impetus to this field. Forfeited and abandoned leases are being applied for, and tribute parties are in course of formation to work them. The principal mine on the field, the Homeward Bound, has unfortunately been idle during the greater part of the year owing to litigation; the output of gold from the mine during the early part of the year being paid into the Bank pending a settlement of the dispute. A few men are working on alluvial grounds, but have not yet struck anything very rich.

Burrowa Division.

There are about fifty miners at work in this Division, and, as far as could be ascertained, the quantity of gold won was 50 oz, valued at £188. A few parties are at work on reefs which showed gold, but the work has been carried on with little energy, and no good results can yet be mentioned.

Berrima Division.

Mining has not progressed to any extent in this Division during the year, either with regard to mining for gold or other minerals. In the case of gold, the attempts made to develop hydraulic sluicing on a large scale on the Shoalhaven River have, to date, not proved very successful, owing chiefly, it is considered, to defective appliances for saving the gold, which is very fine. Some work of a prospecting nature is going on near Wingello, on a reef of a promising character, but nothing really payable has yet been met with. A large number of men, assisted by the Government as fossickers, are in this Division, but it is questionable if they are making more than a bare living at the work.

Yass Division.

There is very little doing in mining matters within this Division, and there are no signs of an immediate revival in the industry.

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The Hunter and Macleay Mining District.

Copeland Division.

This Division shows a very satisfactory increase in the quantity of gold won during the year, which was 564 oz. from about 486 tons of stone, and 188 oz. from alluvium—the value of the whole amounting to £2,668, as compared with £1,012 the previous year. The best crushing during the year was 66 tons from the Lady Belmore mine, which yielded 319 oz. of gold. During the past two years the stone from this claim has averaged 5 oz. per ton, and pays well, although the vein is small. The old Hidden Treasure mine is being worked on tribute, but as there is a heavy flow of water to contend with, any margin of profit is swallowed up in pumping operations. Chubb and party are driving a tunnel on the Centennial reef, and are in receipt of Government assistance for the work. This tunnel will drain the old workings and allow the reefs to be worked on the higher levels at a profit. There is very little work going on at Cobark, and most of the leases taken up there have been abandoned. Moult and party, working the Masonic mine, have erected a 10-head battery, but their last crushing of 50 tons did not come up to expectations. The 5-head battery belonging to the Great Cobark Co. is now lying idle. At Bowman, five leases have been applied for, and it is expected that this locality will attract attention during the coming year. Giro, Allgood, and party, who have been prospecting on the Golden Spur line of reef, are so well satisfied with their indication that they are having a 5-head battery erected on the river, to be driven by water-power, and will, therefore, be able to crush cheaply. There has been more work done in alluvial in this Division during last year than for many years past, owing, doubtless, to the large number of men drafted to the country districts as fossickers, the majority of whom managed to earn a living.

Dungog Division.

There is a slight reduction in the value of the gold won in this Division during the year, which was 205 oz., as compared with 344 oz. in 1893. Although there is a reduction in the quantity of gold won, the interest in mining has increased throughout the Division, owing to the discovery by Moore and party of some very rich specimens in their claim at Monkerai, on the Karuah River, 20 miles from Dungog. A rush set in, but, as the best of the ground was church and school lands, and the men were not armed with the necessary permit to mine on the land, obtainable at the Head Office, Sydney, the majority left disappointed, rather than write and wait for the permit. The prospectors are still sinking, and have not yet had a crushing. All the other claims on the field look well, and some substantial developments are expected during 1895 on the Monkerai field when the 5-head stamper battery erected by a Dungog syndicate gets to work. At Lower Wangat, the Wonga Wonga mine is being worked by tributors, who obtained 153 oz. of gold, and Smith, Barnes, and party and Gardiner and party are driving tunnels in their respective claims, by means of aid from the Prospecting Vote. At Upper Wangat work is progressing very favourably, although there is little of importance to report, several parties being busily employed pushing in their tunnels to catch the main reef. The Brandon syndicate has leased 22 acres of ground, and is systematically preparing for good work. The syndicate has also secured a lease of the Upper Wangat battery, and intend fitting the latest gold-saving appliances thereto. A new discovery has also been made at Whispering Gully, lying above Upper Wangat, in very rough country, where some good specimens have been got, the prospectors crushing 20 tons for 23 oz. The nearly inaccessible character of the country, and the absence of a battery on the field, is a great drawback to its development. The Cherry Tree Hill Company are still driving their tunnel to strike the reef, and are now in 274 feet. Three leases have been applied for on private property belonging to Mr. H. Hooke, at Rocky Hill, 4 miles from Dungog. Good specimens were obtained, and the syndicate is sanguine that payable gold will ultimately be struck, although a trial crushing made by them did not come up to expectations.

Bulladelah Division.

The quantity of gold won in this Division may be set down under 100 oz. Messrs. Kemp, Myers, and Lewis are in receipt of aid to further test their claim near Coolongolook from the Prospecting Vote, and have struck ½-oz. stone, which is thought will turn out payable, as the party have erected good machinery on the claim. A party are putting in a drive at Curraki, from which they took 26 tons of stone for 20 oz. of gold. The Queen of Bulby claim, worked by Rathbone and party, is also being aided, a small crushing from which yielded 11 dwt. per ton. A parcel of 16 tons from Hill and party's claim, known as the "Widow," and treated at Kemp and party's battery, returned 9 oz. of gold.

Kempsey Division.

There is very little gold-mining going on at the present time in this Division, and, with the exception of a few men at Deep Creek, and a few more fossicking in the alluvial ground, it is practically at a standstill.

Macksville Division.

The above remarks on Kempsey may safely be applied to this Division, so far as gold-mining is concerned.

Taree Division.

So far as could be ascertained, there was only a small quantity of gold won in this Division during the year, still a good deal of prospecting is going on in the locality. A few claims were pegged out at the Old Bar, Manning Heads, but they were all abandoned ultimately, with the exception of one, which is being worked by two men, who are evidently making wages. A few men are also fossicking along the beach north of Harrington, but it could not be ascertained how they were doing.

Peel and Uralla Mining District.

Glen Innes Division.

The gold won in this Division during the year was 1,848 oz., as compared with 1,598 oz. the previous year, the gold being got from the mines at Glen Elgin. Although the returns from the Glen Elgin mines did not come up to expectations based on various assays, still there is no doubt as to the richness of the lodes, and the certainty of a profitable return on the outlay when more experience has been acquired in the economical treatment of the pyritous stone now being sent to the batteries. Ground sluicing is still being carried on at Oban with success. An increase of population to the field, resulting in a proportionate increase in the production of the precious metal. About the middle of the year a rush took place to a reported new find at Marenga, but it turned out to be a short gully in the old "Orara" field, affording room for the prospectors only. On the tail-end of a piece of the level country at Mount Mitchell East Station, 5 miles from Paddy's Gully, Oban, two parties of miners have opened out new ground, and are ground-sluicing with water brought from the lower end of Paddy's Gully, a run of not less than 5 miles. The men appear to be doing well, and as there are over 3,000 acres of similar ground available, the locality is worth the attention of men accustomed to such work. A party of New Zealand miners have started operations at Martin Point, on the Mitchell River, with very good indications of success. A dearth of employment in quartz-mining has led to more attention being paid to alluvial deposits over a wide extent of this Division.

Mr. Warden Martin, P.M., commenting on the results of the Prospecting Vote in his district, says:—"There may be cases where State aid has led to valuable discoveries, but I am doubtful if a single instance of this kind has taken place in my district, and, as a rule, the spirit of self-reliance and energy which characterised the early prospector and digger, has been sapped by the system in a most undesirable way."

Kookabookra Division.

The yield of gold from this Division was slightly increased during the year, being 706 oz., as against 385 in 1893. Very little work has been done in quartz-mining during the year. The Bear Hill mine was worked on tribute for a few months, but owing to a dispute among the party work was discontinued. There is, however, a probability that work will be resumed at an early date.

Armidale Division.

The returns for this Division show that 184 oz. of alluvial and 248 oz. of quartz gold were won during the year, which is just half the quantity won in 1893. The bulk of the mining is at Puddledock and Tilbuster, where a good deal of prospecting work is going on. It was thought that the passing of the Mining on Private Lands Act would cause a revival in mining in this Division, but such has not been the case. Ten applications for gold leases and twenty-four applications for authority to search for gold were lodged under the abovenamed Act, but no discovery has been reported so far.

Hillgrove Division.

The gold won in this Division during the year was 21,050 oz., valued at £74,557, as compared with 25,798 oz. won in 1893. The principal mine in this Division is that owned by the Baker's Creek Gold-mining Company, which has been worked all the year round, crushing with a 40-stamper battery. The gold won amounted to 17,656 oz., valued at £62,678, and £30,000 of that amount has been paid in dividends, making a total of £207,500 so paid since the Company started work. The work of development has been vigorously proceeded with, and the appearance of the mine is as promising as ever at the present deepest level, which is now 698 feet. The Eleanora Company won 3,394 oz., valued at £11,879, also 472 tons of smelted antimony, valued at £7,080. The Company has decided to put up 100 head of stamps, thirty of which are already up and at work. The erection of the balance is being rapidly proceeded with. The Company further propose to adopt electricity instead of steam as their motive power, which will, it is said, effect a considerable saving in working expenses. The Garibaldi mine is let on tribute, but little work has been done during the year. The owners of the Baal Gammon mine have done a little prospecting work during the year without any satisfactory results. A 10-head battery has been erected on the Golden Gate mine, to be worked by electricity. The mine is fairly well opened up, and looks promising. The Baker's Creek No. 1 Extended and the Baker's Creek Consolidated mines are still being prospected, but the Cosmopolitan and Lady Carrington are idle.

Hillgrove West Division.

The output of gold has considerably increased in this Division during the year, the quantity being 10,318 oz., from 21,376 tons of stone, as compared with 4,616 oz. won the previous year. The Sunlight Gold-mining Company has been constantly at work during the year, with forty head of stamps. The Company has added a quantity of gold-saving machinery to their plant, with satisfactory results, the stone put through being 11,696 tons, for 4,764 oz. The West Sunlight Reef Gold-mining Company have had twenty head of stampers at work throughout the year, which treated 9,383 tons of stone, for 5,181 oz. Work at the Consolidated mine is rapidly being pushed forward, and the owners have purchased the plant at the Lady Carrington mine for erection at their mine. Fuller and party are working several of the blocks purchased from the old Earl of Hopetoun Gold-mining Company on tribute, and are doing fairly well, although they have to cart their stone, at considerable expense, to the Cosmopolitan battery for treatment. The stone raised by this party was 253 tons, for 307 oz. There are still a large number of men fossicking in this Division, chiefly in the neighbourhood of the Rocky River Diggings, some of whom are making full wages, others just earning rations.

Uralla Division.

There were 2,256 oz. of alluvial gold won in this Division as compared with 2,900 oz. won during the previous year. About 200 men are fossicking throughout this Division, and it is thought the majority of them are doing well. A large area is being prospected under the Mining on Private Lands Act, and some important developments are looked forward to on these lands during 1895. More attention is also being given to reefing, which has hitherto been neglected in this District.

Walcha Division.

The gold won in this Division totalled 921 oz. Watt and party are still at work at Tia, and have raised about 100 tons of stone from the 110-foot level, which yielded about 10 dwt. per ton. A whim has been erected on the shaft to deal with the water. A few men are at work in this locality on alluvial ground, but their earnings could not be ascertained.

Swamp Oak Division.

The only mine at work of any note in this Division is the Highland Mary, where some new machinery is being erected to deal with the large quantity of water met with in the claim. The gold won during the year was 735 oz.

Niangala Division.

Mining has been so dull in this Division during the year that the Mining Registrar's office has been closed and transferred to Swamp Oak. The "Jersey" and "Just-in-Time" mines are let on tribute, the latter being in receipt of aid to continue the shaft another 90 feet. Some very good stone was raised from the Jersey claim during the year, which is thought would improve if a lower level could be reached, which is impossible without good pumping plant. The water has also been the means of closing the Starlight mine. At Paradise, about 10 miles south of Niangala, there is only one party at work, who have obtained fair results. The water here is also very troublesome.

Tamworth Division.

There were about 230 oz. of gold won in this Division, principally by fossickers. A mild rush set in during the year to Boundary Gully, situated about 14 miles from Tamworth, where a lot of prospecting work was done. A syndicate was formed to work the ground, but the results from their trial crushings convinced them that it was not payable, and it fell through. Prospecting is going on at Goonoo Goonoo, and also at the Porcupine, about 5 miles north-east from Tamworth.

Nundle Division.

The returns from this Division show that the yield was 3,616 oz., as compared with 3,874 the previous year. The Mount Sheba Sluicing Co. have sold their water race, and there is a probability that work will be resumed under new management. Work in Isaacsohn's claim has been retarded somewhat in the lower levels by the heavy influx of water, but a tunnel is now being put in to drain the ground. The Golden Gate tunnel is now in 226 feet, and expect to cut Isaacsohn's reef in about 60 feet. Some new veins have been opened out near Hanging Rock, one of which yielded 1½ oz. per ton. The sluicing parties and fossickers have done fairly well during the year—some nice nuggets being found, the largest being 9, 6, and 4 oz. respectively. A good number of the men are still at work, but a large number sunk a few holes and cleared out, the work not being to their liking. At Bowling Alley Point the Peel River Company extended their lower tunnel to 1,500 feet, but unfortunately the results were not up to expectation. Isaacsohn and Hefferman found a new vein, from which some nice specimens were got, and they are now sinking on it. Three parties on leases granted by the Peel River Company have done very well, having won 200 oz. among them.

Bendemeer Division.

This Division returned 230 oz. of alluvial gold, as compared with 64 oz. the previous year, got chiefly on the McDonald River, where there were about 60 men working at the end of the year apparently making a living. The scarcity of water in the Division during the year somewhat retarded mining work.

Bingara Division.

The quantity of gold won during the year was 1,393 oz., valued at £5,129, an increase of nearly 100 per cent. over 1893. A new find was made during the year at Barrack Creek, about 12 miles from Bingara, on the Tamworth Road. A large number of leases were taken up, a number of which were sold at a satisfactory figure to a Sydney syndicate. Much faith is placed in this new line of reef, and big returns are looked forward to in the near future. At Spring Creek, Mr. Harle has erected a battery, and is raising very good stone. Several other claims are doing very well in the same locality. In consequence of the difficulty of obtaining employment, a large number of the local men have been driven to the gold-fields, and combined with the fossickers assisted to the district, accounts for the large increase in the yield during the year.

Barraba Division.

There is also a satisfactory increase in the quantity of gold won in this Division, the yield for the year being 500 oz., as compared with 297 oz. the previous year. During the latter part of the year a few men did very well in the vicinity of Wood's Reef, but the quantity of gold won could not be ascertained. The reefs at Crow Mountain are turning out well and

and a small crushing-machine is in course of erection by Messrs. Watt, Davis, & Co. When completed, the battery will crush for the public, which will be of immense benefit to the field. At Tea Tree a few men are at work on the alluvial ground, and appear satisfied with the results of their labour.

Stewart's Brook Division.

The gold won in this Division during the past year was 1,571 oz., valued at £5,244, as compared with 1,686 oz., valued at £5,664, the product of 1893. Mining has been in a very languishing state during the year, and the population has been greatly reduced in consequence. The only company at work is the Royal Standard, who employ eleven men, and raised during the year 153 tons of stone for 259 oz. The Lady Mary claim is being worked by Cornelian Riley, and party, who raised 50 tons for 40 oz. The claim on Collet's Reef, by Spencer and party, who raised 92 tons of stone for 127 oz. of retorted gold; Driscoll and McLaughlin, on Fuller's Reef, raised 67 tons for 103 oz.; W. and J. Wells from the Seldom Found Claim, raised 7 tons for 43 oz.; James Urquhart, from the Omadale Brook Reef, raised 9 tons for 49 oz.; W. L. Adams, from the South Standard, raised 26 tons for 31½ oz.; and Moore and party, from the Imperial Standard mine, raised 35 tons of stone for a yield of 21 oz. of gold. From a reef in Carter's Paddock (private property) a 34 tons crushing was taken, which returned 38½ oz. It is regretable to say that at the present time there are four large powerful batteries lying idle on the field, in the midst of a large tract of auriferous quartz country, which would no doubt pay if economically worked by experienced miners.

THE NEW ENGLAND MINING DISTRICT.

Fairfield Division.

I am glad to be able to state that the output of gold from this Division is still increasing, the total quantity of quartz and alluvial gold won being 6,062 oz., valued at £21,217, as compared with £15,666, the value of the yield during 1893. The principal mine in the neighbourhood of Drake is the Lady Jersey mine, at Long Gully, which still continues to maintain a steady and regular output of gold, and developments during the past year point to a continuance of these conditions. The stone raised from this mine during the year was 1,008 tons for 1,851 oz., taken from the 100-foot level, where the reef varies from 12 to 18 inches wide. The All Nations mine, situated on the north side of Mount Carrington, got 729 oz. from 223 tons of stone. The prospects of this mine are very encouraging, and the owners have decided to erect a crushing plant. At Gough's Gully, about 5 miles south of Drake, several parties are engaged prospecting for reefs, notably Kelly Brothers, who hold a gold lease of 8 acres, on which they have sunk two shafts on a reef varying from 2 to 4 feet thick, a trial crushing of 15 tons from which yielded 36 oz. of gold. Allison and party, to the south of Kelly's, have a shaft down 62 feet on a reef which yielded 7½ oz. from 4 tons of stone. The proprietors of the Adeline mine, situated on private land, and which is being worked for gold and copper, raised and treated 544 tons of stone for 570 oz. To the north of Drake, on the old diggings around Tooloom, Eaglehawk, Frazer's, and Mosquito Creeks, Pretty Gully, Joe's Gully, and Dry Gully, and to the south on McLeod's Creek, Gough's Gully, Armstrong's Gully, Poverty Point, and on the Tableland, a large number of men are at work making a living, some of the parties making good wages. At Nicholson's Creek, near the confluence of the Rocky River, a large party of miners have set to and are taking up a tail-race for the purpose of working a piece of ground, which in former years baffled all efforts to bottom, in consequence of the great influx of water. Should they be successful, employment will be found for a large number of men. At Lionsville, which is situated in the southern portion of this Division, a large number of fossickers are scattered over a very large area of country, more especially in the neighbourhood of Sandy Creek, Cedar Creek, Old Scrub, Solferino Creek, Bulldog, Ewengar, and Storm Gully, where gold is being got in sufficient quantity to meet their wants. No heavy deposits of alluvial gold have ever been discovered in these localities, as it is more of a reefing district. Some years ago several reefs were opened and large quantities of gold obtained therefrom, and the claims afterwards abandoned, none of the shafts having been sunk to any depth.

Tenterfield Division.

The gold won in this Division during the year was 507 oz., as compared with 235 oz. in 1893. The claim on the Buck Reef has been constantly at work during the year, with the exception of a few months during which they had suspension. Very little work has been done on the other leases on the field. There are about 40 men fossicking on the field, who have averaged about 1 oz. per man per month.

Wilson's Downfall Division.

The quantity of gold won in this Division was only 96 oz., valued at £343, mining being confined chiefly to tin and silver.

CLARENCE AND RICHMOND MINING DISTRICT.

Grafton Division.

Very little gold has been won in this Division during the year, the amount being only 427 oz. Owing to the scarcity of employment in this Division, greater attention has been paid to prospecting work, and as there is a vast area of auriferous country virtually untried, some fresh discoveries are expected. Tully and Company have a dredge at work in a creek near Yulgilbar, but the results so far have not been up to expectations. The owners of the Sir Walter Scott Mine sent about 10 tons of stone to Maryborough for treatment, the result being a little over 1 oz. per ton. As there is a very large body of stone, the result is considered satisfactory.

Nana Creek Division.

There is a slight decline in the quantity of gold won in this Division during the past year, which was 290 oz., compared with 301 oz. in 1893. The Lady Bella mine is now being worked by E. Morris and party, and they have put in a tunnel 328 feet to meet the main shaft, and the reef averages 18 inches thick. The Nana's Daughter claim is being worked on tribute, and only crushed 13 tons for 13 oz. of gold. L. M'Kinnon and party, working the Homeward Bound claim, are in receipt of aid from the Prospecting Vote to continue their 60-foot shaft 75 feet deeper, where it is thought a good permanent reef will be met with. The Mount Orara Company and Pout and party of the Lady Carrington claim ceased work, the Orara Company being granted six months' suspension. At Coramba there are a few claims at work, but there is nothing of much importance to report in connection with them.

Dalmorton Division.

The value of the gold won in this Division during the year was £3,984, as compared with £5,348 during 1893. Mining has been very dull in this Division during the latter part of the year, one great cause being the removal of the public crushing battery from Springbrook to Coramba, in the Nana Creek Division, the removal of this battery being the means of closing several mines in and around Springbrook. The only mines raising gold-bearing quartz in this Division at the present time are the Golden Hill, Alice Cornwall, Garden Hill, Brett Harte, Mary's Home, Liberator, Mount Poole Marvel, Mount Rea, and Hawke Eye. The Black Slate Creek mine has been idle for some time, but will probably be started at an early date. The Garden Hill shaft, now down 140 feet, is the deepest on the field, and is being continued deeper by aid from the Prospecting Vote. At the lowest level 1½-oz. stone was struck, and the fact of payable stone being found at this depth may induce other claim-holders on the field to go deeper. The Mount Poole Marvel is again being worked by tributors, and although the stone must be carted about 16 miles to the nearest battery, they expect to make wages. The Tower Hill Company are still driving their tunnel, which is now in 1,100 feet. The object of this tunnel is to strike a rich reef which was worked in a shaft up the mountain, but unfortunately they have not been successful so far. The tunnel has, however, been driven in on a reef, which in some places goes as high as 8 dwt. per ton, and it is not unlikely that a battery will be erected to treat the large quantity of this stone available. A few fossickers, assisted by the Government, are in this Division, but they are doing very little good.

Casino Division.

Beyond a little prospecting and fossicking there is no mining being carried on in this Division, and it could not be ascertained that any gold had been won.

Ballina Division.

The quantity of gold won may be set down at 920 oz., as the exact yield could not be ascertained, all won from the black sand on the sea-beaches, whereon a large number of men do fairly well after heavy weather, especially when the black sand is exposed. The earnings of the men employed in this vary considerably, some making more than wages, and others just a bare living. The gold is very fine, and requires an amount of skill to save it. Prospecting is still going on, on the terraces above the beaches, but no fresh development has taken place. About 350 men are employed in this class of mining.

Maclean Division.

There are about 35 men employed on the sea-beaches in this Division mining for gold, and the amount won was 177 oz., valued at £452. There were fully 200 men at this work during the early part of the year, but the want of suitable appliances to save the fine gold compelled the majority of them to seek new fields.

Murwillumbah Division.

There is very little mining going on in this Division, and what is doing is confined to the sea-beaches, where a few men are getting a little gold.

THE COBAR MINING DISTRICT.

Cobar Division.

The phenomenal returns from the Mount Drysdale claim have been responsible for the very large and gratifying increase in the yield of gold from this Division during the past year. The exact returns from each mine could not be ascertained, but the total quantity of gold won may be set down as 18,524 oz., valued at £70,250, as compared with 3,824 oz., valued at £15,271, won in 1893. Since the discovery of the Mount Drysdale mine by aid granted from the Prospecting Vote in 1893, prospecting operations have been vigorously carried on in that locality, with the result that 351 quartz-claims were registered under the Mining Board Regulations, and although some of the claims show gold, the only two payable as yet are the Mount Drysdale and the Eldorado, which adjoin each other. No doubt the want of a crushing-plant on the field is a great drawback to its development, as there is a large quantity of low-grade ore that could be profitably treated, which at present has to be carted to Cobar, a distance of 26 miles. It is understood that the Mount Drysdale Company propose erecting machinery of the latest design, and go on with the construction of dams, &c. The Huntingdon Mill Company treated for the Mount Drysdale, the Eldorado, and several small claims, 2,370 tons of stone for a yield of 7,796 oz., but the Mount Drysdale sent a large quantity of stone to Wallaroo for treatment, but the returns could not be ascertained. A parcel of 354 tons of stone from the Eldorado claim yielded 826 oz. of gold. The Chesney Cobar Company raised and crushed at their own battery 1,985 tons for 1,019 oz. The Occidental Company are still at work, but their returns were not available. Prospecting work is also being carried on with spirit on the Bald Hills, near Cobar, and when water is conserved good results may be obtained. A township is rapidly springing up in the neighbourhood of the Mount Drysdale mine; about 150 residential areas were registered, and some substantial buildings erected, including hotels, stores, and other places of business. The Government are also erecting a Public School and police-station, and tenders have been invited for the construction of a large dam. The population is now about 700 people, and it is fully anticipated that Cobar will yet become the centre of a very large and prosperous mining district.

Nymagee Division.

The only gold-mining going on in this Division is of a prospecting nature, which resulted in a quartz-reef being discovered at Restdown, about 20 miles from Nymagee. A reef carrying gold could be traced on the surface for over a mile. The value of the discovery will be ascertained at an early date, when a trial crushing is to be put through. There were 50 men on the ground at the end of the year. At Overflow, about 30 miles from Nymagee, several parties are at work prospecting, and gold was found in two of the claims. The indications are considered very good, both in the claim in question and other places in the vicinity.

Mount Hope Division.

The gold won in this Division during the year was 1,354 oz., valued at £5,416, taken from 2,873 tons of stone, the principal mine in this Division working for gold being the Mount Allen mine. The Nil Desperandum lease is being worked by Messrs. Thompson and Fullerton, who are in receipt of aid from the Prospecting Vote. The indications are very promising, and good results are expected to follow this grant. The conditions prevailing in this Division owing to the scarcity of water, &c., are only suitable for men with capital, and it would not be advisable for poor persons to proceed there to seek a living on the field at present.

Euabalong Division.

The Errebundery Gold-mining Company is the principal quartz-mine in this Division, and they raised 1,183 tons of stone for 715 oz. of gold. Work was much retarded on this field during the year, owing to floods on the Lachlan, the field being liable to inundation when the river is high. A few parties of men are prospecting throughout the Division, but no finds of any importance have been reported.

Condobolin Division.

The quantity and value of the gold won in this Division could not be ascertained, and the only mining going on is at a place 28 miles west of Condobolin township, on Kiacatoo Run. On one claim M'Donald and party discovered a reef 4 feet wide, and they have about 25 tons of stone at grass expected to go 1 oz. per ton. There are about 40 men at work at the place, which is being thoroughly tested.

Fifield Division.

The quantity of gold won in this Division was 875 oz., all from alluvium washed from about 3,000 loads of wash-dirt, which also yielded about 1,000 oz. of platinum. The depth of sinking is from 3 feet to 65 feet, and the average yield is 2 dwt. of gold and 7 dwt. of platinum per load. There are three puddling-machines on the field, but they cannot be kept constantly at work, owing to the scarcity of water. The number of men on the field is 150, and there are about 20 claims on gold, but it is questionable if any of the claims on the field yielded on the average more than wages.

THE ALBERT MINING DISTRICT.

Milparinka Division.

The gold won in this Division is estimated at 2,300 oz., which is a considerable increase over the previous year. A good deal of prospecting work was carried out during the year at One Mile Lead, where Geo. Smith and party were in receipt of aid from the Prospecting Vote, and who were successful in striking wash averaging from 5 to 7 dwt. per load. This caused a wild rush, and the ground is being thoroughly tried. A good deal of fossicking is still going on throughout the Division, and the men do fairly well when water is plentiful.

Tibooburra Division.

The quantity of gold won in this Division during the past year was 1,386 oz.—just about the quantity won in 1893. The bulk of the claims are alluvial, and some of them have done very well, and would do much better were a good supply of water available. Gaden and party, prospecting in Nolan's Gully, struck a quartz reef, which averaged 2 oz. 5 dwt. 17 gr. per ton. It is considered an excellent show, and steps are being taken to prove it at a depth.

Broken Hill Division.

The only gold-producing mine on this well-known silver-field is the Broken Hill Proprietary Silver-mining Co., who extracted from their silver-lead bullion 4,079 oz. of gold, valued at £16,300, as compared with 3,279 oz. saved the previous year. Some prospecting is being carried on for gold at Mulcula, some miles from Broken Hill, by a party in receipt of aid from the Prospecting Vote. They have sunk some distance on a likely-looking quartz reef, but up to the present have not succeeded in striking anything of a payable nature.

I am indebted to J. MacDonald Cameron, Esq., F.I.C., the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, for the following information :—

QUANTITIES of Gold, the produce of New South Wales, received into the Royal Mint, Sydney, during 1893 and 1894, compared.

District.	Division.	1893.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
		oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Bathurst	Bathurst	1,363·65	1,129·52	.....	234·13
	Carcoar	5,021·31	3,640·82	.....	1,380·49
	Orange	10,844·00	26,362·58	15,518·58	.....
	Trunkey Creek	137·81	313·62	175·81	.....
	Tuena	144·91	170·41	25·50	.....
	Mount M'Donald	679·96	89·37	.....	590·59
Tambaroora and Turon	Hill End	972·81	1,173·14	200·33	.....
	Tambaroora	284·27	231·00	.....	53·27
	Sofala	5,499·18	5,929·57	430·39	.....
	Stony Creek	57·91	.....	.....	57·91
Mudgee	Mudgee	1,422·82	2,379·01	956·19	.....
	Gulgong	155·13	.....	.....	155·13
	Hargraves	3·98	30·70	26·72	.....
	Wellington	1,164·49	808·72	.....	355·77
Lachlan	Parkes	7,228·39	8,821·05	1,592·66	.....
	Forbes	63·58	87·39	23·81	.....
	Grenfell	634·43	878·20	243·77	.....
	Young	121·58	983·68	862·10	.....
	Temora	312·69	1,909·25	1,596·56	.....
Albert	Wilcannia	975·41	1,386·57	411·16	.....
Southern	Goulburn	178·88	996·77	817·89	.....
	Braidwood	3,951·80	4,288·74	336·94	.....
	Bermagui	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Araluen	900·38	1,243·75	343·37	.....
	Shoalhaven	220·44	13·04	.....	207·40
	Nerrigundah	187·26	88·92	.....	98·34
Tumut and Adelong	Adelong	4,920·64	4,508·84	.....	411·80
	Tumut	205·50	232·79	27·29	.....
	Cootamundra	415·56	1,191·34	775·78	.....
	Tumbarumba	2,363·07	2,167·48	.....	195·59
	Gundagai	1,179·50	1,369·79	190·29	.....
	Cooma	848·38	1,074·15	225·77	.....
	Kiandra	288·38	480·80	192·42	.....
	Wagga Wagga	4·91	112·18	107·27	.....
Peel and Uralla	Armidale	30,582·11	24,796·52	.....	5,785·59
	Rocky River	12·77	30·26	17·49	.....
	Nundle	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tamworth	1,187·90	669·77	.....	518·13
	Bingera	714·05	1,352·02	637·97	.....
Hunter and Macleay	Copeland	58·37	56·76	.....	1·61
Clarence and Richmond	Grafton	716·68	842·02	125·34	.....
New England	Tenterfield	657·55	989·38	331·83	.....
Mixed	Western, Northern, and Southern.	35,511·58	62,459·88	26,948·30	.....
Localities unknown	.....	48,903·05	57,698·37	8,795·32	.....
	Total	171,097·07	222,988·17	61,936·85	10,045·75

SUMMARY.

District.	1893.	1894.
	oz.	oz.
Bathurst	18,191·64	31,706·32
Tambaroora and Turon	6,814·17	7,333·71
Mudgee	2,746·42	3,218·43
Lachlan	8,360·67	12,679·57
Albert	975·41	1,386·57
Southern	5,438·76	6,631·22
Tumut and Adelong	10,225·94	11,137·37
Peel and Uralla	32,496·83	26,848·57
Hunter and Macleay	58·37	56·76
Clarence and Richmond	716·68	842·02
New England	657·55	989·38
Mixed—Western, Northern, and Southern	35,511·58	62,459·88
Localities unknown	48,903·05	57,698·37
	171,097·07	222,988·17

From the above statement it is seen that the quantity of gold sent to the Mint in 1894 exceeds that of 1893 by 51,891 oz. The principal increases are under the head of "Mixed Western, Northern, and Southern," and "Localities unknown," and from the Orange District, due to the splendid returns from the Lucknow mines. The returns from Parkes and Temora also show a satisfactory increase; the increase from Temora is no doubt due to the opening up of the Wyalong and other new fields in that District. It is difficult to account for the large decrease from the Armidale District, as the mines at Hillgrove have been yielding well during the year.

The

The following table is compiled from information kindly furnished by the Collector of Customs :—

EXPORT OF GOLD, 1894.

Gold.		Quartz Tailings and Pyrites.		Total.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
oz. 89,676	£ 327,102	18,439 packages.....	£ 45,461	oz. 101,799	£ 372,563

The quantity of gold sent to the Mint, plus the quantity exported, represents for the year 1894 the quantity of gold won, as none of the gold that passed into the Mint during the year was exported. Thus the gold sent to the Mint 222,988·17 oz., plus the quantity exported—101,798 oz. 17 dwt.—equals 324,787·17 oz. It might be here stated that the Broken Hill Proprietary Silver-mining Company saved 4,079 oz. of gold, valued at £16,300, from their silver smelting operations.

As will be seen from the following table of returns, supplied by the Mining Registrars, of gold won in their respective Divisions, that their figures exceed those given by the Mint by 22,716·62 oz., but is less than the total yield by 79,083·38 oz. I am satisfied that the Mining Registrars exercised great care in procuring correct returns, but often they have a difficulty in obtaining information from miners. It does not often happen that the owners of important mines refuse to supply returns, but some of the larger mine-owners in the Cobar District refused to supply details of their gold yield for last year.

RETURNS OF GOLD for 1894, from Mint and Mining Registrars compared.

District.	Mint.	Mining Registrars.	Excess.	Deficiency.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Bathurst	31,706·32	50,023·56	.....	18,317·24
Tambaroora and Turon	7,333·71	11,444·27	.....	4,110·56
Mudgee	3,218·43	28,439·40	.....	25,220·97
Lachlan	12,679·57	31,106·14	.....	18,426·57
Albert	1,386·57	7,765·94	.....	6,379·37
Southern	6,631·22	23,742·29	.....	17,111·07
Tumut and Adelong	11,137·37	16,115·75	.....	4,978·38
Peel and Uralla	26,848·57	45,964·59	.....	19,116·02
Hunter and Macleay	56·76	959·50	.....	902·74
Clarence and Richmond	842·02	2,885·35	.....	2,043·33
New England	989·38	6,665·00	.....	5,675·62
Cobar	.....	20,593·00	.....	20,593·00
Mixed—North, South, and West	62,459·88	.....	62,459·88	.....
Localities unknown	57,698·37	.....	57,698·37	.....
	222,988·17	245,704·79	120,158·25	142,874·87
				120,158·25
The returns from Mining Registrars exceed returns from Mint by				22,716·62

The Mining Registrars' returns of gold from 1894 show increased yield of only 72,364 oz. over that of 1893, which will show clearly that these returns are not, in spite of the efforts of the Registrars' complete.

MINING Registrars' Returns of Gold for 1893 and 1894 compared.

District.	1893.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Bathurst	28,313	50,024	21,711	.....
Tambaroora and Turon	11,947	11,444	.....	503
Mudgee	23,941	28,439	4,498	.....
Lachlan	11,853	31,106	19,253	.....
Albert	5,513	7,766	2,253	.....
Southern	15,449	23,742	8,293	.....
Tumut and Adelong	12,026	16,116	4,090	.....
Peel and Uralla	46,322	45,965	.....	357
Hunter and Macleay	1,907	960	.....	947
Clarence and Richmond	4,982	2,885	.....	2,097
New England	4,711	6,665	1,954	.....
Cobar	6,377	20,593	14,216	.....
	173,341	245,705	76,268	3,904
Less Decrease	.....	.....	3,904	
Increase in yield for 1894	.....	.....	72,364	

The following statement shows the results obtained from the treatment of parcels of alluvium in several of the Mining Districts. The Mining Registrars have much difficulty in obtaining the information necessary to compile a complete and correct table of this nature. The miners are either adverse to supply details of their labour, or they have been careless in keeping data from which it could be supplied. There must be many thousands of tons of wash-dirt put through, the yield from which is never made public, but which should be published in the interest of the miners themselves.

The information collected in 1894 is slightly more complete than that for 1893, but the average yield per ton is considerably less.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Average Yields from Alluvial Mines for 1893–94.

1893.				1894.			
District.	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Yield of Gold.	District.	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Yield of Gold.
	Loads.	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.		Loads.	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.
Bathurst	10,000	0 0 6	119 0 0	Bathurst	6,400	0 2 7	740 0 0
Cobar	983	0 13 13	665 0 0	Clarence and Richmond	120	0 10 4	62 0 0
Lachlan	1,624	0 16 3	1,311 0 0	Lachlan	5,307	0 5 16	1,505 15 21
Tumut and Adelong	9,800	0 0 6	124 0 0	Tumut and Adelong	2,442	0 1 10	174 4 0
Southern	15,000	0 0 2	68 10 0	Southern	96,900	0 0 5	1,042 5 0
				Hunter and Macleay	1,100	0 1 13	84 0 0
				Mudgee	720	0 8 1	290 0 0
	37,407	0 1 5	2,287 10 0		112,989	0 0 17	3,898 4 21

The return following gives particulars of the average yield of sundry parcels of stone crushed in the various Mining Districts.

Though this return is very far from complete, I must congratulate the Mining Registrars upon the fact that it is an improvement upon previous returns. While the average for the whole of the Districts was less in 1894 than in 1893, so far as disclosed by the table, the averages for the Bathurst, Southern, Tumut and Adelong, Hunter and Macleay, Clarence and Richmond, Cobar, and New England, are highly satisfactory. It is, however, to be feared that if the results of all the crushings in these Districts had been included in the table the averages would not have been so high.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Average Yields from Quartz-mines for 1893–94.

District.	1893.			District.	1894.		
	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Yield of Gold.		Quantity.	Average per ton.	Yield of Gold.
	Tons.	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.		Tons.	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.
Bathurst	14,248	0 15 2	10,739 0 0	Bathurst	18,660	1 18 18	36,158 2 12
Tambaroora and Turon	2,702	1 2 3	2,991 10 0	Tambaroora and Turon	4,773	0 9 12	2,268 16 2
Lachlan	2,453	0 13 11	1,648 10 0	Lachlan	51,943	0 4 13	11,784 0 0
Southern	20,405	0 6 16	6,801 10 0	Southern	6,059	1 13 23	10,293 7 15
Tumut and Adelong	2,906	1 4 19	3,600 10 0	Tumut and Adelong	5,552	1 3 10	6,495 16 20
Peel and Uralla	31,852	1 1 19	34,671 0 0	Peel and Uralla	22,501	0 10 15	11,990 15 0
Hunter and Macleay	361	1 14 14	624 0 0	Hunter and Macleay	506	1 1 4	535 5 0
Clarence and Richmond	1,608	1 0 16	1,660 10 0	Clarence and Richmond	704	1 3 6	817 15 0
Mudgee	21,476	0 12 10	13,357 0 0	Mudgee	25,953	0 8 17	11,309 16 0
Cobar	7,875	1 2 20	8,992 0 0	Cobar	11,615	1 3 2	13,410 0 0
				New England	1,248	1 14 1	2,125 0 0
	105,886	0 16 11	85,085 10 0		149,514	0 14 8	107,188 14 1

The number of miners engaged in gold-mining, more or less constantly, during 1894 was 17,207, an increase of 5,250 as compared with 1893.

The number engaged in alluvial was 7,982 Europeans, 760 Chinese, and in quartz 8,465 Europeans. The depression in the labour market has no doubt compelled many persons to turn their attention to mining as a means of earning a living, which, by all accounts, the majority have succeeded in doing. Dividing the quantity of gold won by the number of miners employed, the result obtained is that each man won 18·87 oz. of gold, valued at £70 15s. 3d., as compared with 14·99 oz., or £54 9s. 4d. during 1893.

Of the number of men employed, it must, of course, be understood that a large number of them devote only part of their time to mining, while some were engaged in prospecting and constructing works from which no returns were received during the year. On the other hand, some portion of the gold won is paid away as dividends, or in the purchase of plant, &c., so that the earnings given above can only be taken as a very rough approximate.

During

During the year 3,386 samples were assayed for gold in the laboratory of this Department.
1,828 yielded nil.
957 ,, under 10 dwt. per ton.
132 were concentrates, blanketings, &c.
469 yielded as follows :—

Official number	Locality.	Description.	Per ton. Gold.	Per ton. Silver
			oz dwt gr.	oz. dwt. gr.
230	Allan, Mt. (2 miles from)	Ferruginous clay stone	0 18 8	0 3 6
2431	Adelong (Mt. Gibraltar)	Quartz	2 14 10	0 10 21
2600	,,	,,	4 18 0	0 7 14
2740	,,	Pieces from a quartz "leader" (free gold present)	2 10 1	0 15 2
2743	,, (near)	Ferruginous cellular and pyritous quartz (free gold present)	2 12 6	0 15 2
2751	,, near (Grahamstown)	Ferruginous cavernous quartz, with mica	1 19 4	0 15 2
367	Albury (9 miles from)	Ferruginous quartz with clay, cellular in part	0 19 11	0 4 8
2247	,, (within 3 miles of)	Ferruginous quartz in schistose rock	3 5 8	1 6 2
3704	Apple Tree Flat, near Mudgee.	Copper stained ferruginous quartz with copper pyrites	0 10 21	2 5 17
			Copper,	1·11 per cent.
921	Ardlathan, parish of, county of Bourke.	Compact white quartz	1 19 4	0 6 12
1641	Badger River, Monaro District.	Siliceous pyritous limonite, with a very little green copper carbonate.	0 16 4	0 5 10
296	Bathurst (10 miles towards Rockley).	Rotten stone (apparently felsite)	0 15 2	0 6 12
364	,, (,, ,,)	Crushed sample	0 10 21	0 8 17
710	,, District	Ferruginous felspathic stone	5 8 21	2 1 9
1349	,, ,,	Talc calcite schist	0 14 0	0 7 14
1350	,, ,,	Talc schist	1 17 0	0 6 12
166	Barmedman ("Wyalong Claim.")	Ferruginous cellular pyritous quartz	43 2 9	4 7 2
980	Barraba District	Quartz with clay	3 0 22	0 6 12
3241	Bateman's Bay ("Scotchman's Reef.")	Iron-stained cavernous quartz	4 13 14	2 3 13
3242	,, (,, ,,)	Pyrites with a little white quartz	7 16 18	8 3 8
894	Bald Hills, Tindary	Quartz	1 10 11	0 4 8
3341	,, ,,	Cassing	2 19 20	0 5 10
771	Bega	Stream tin	0 10 21	0 8 16
			Tin, 72 5	per cent.
605	Billagoe (Propty. Mine, 90-foot level).	Ferruginous quartz (contains a large quantity of coarse, free gold).	64 4 21	388 1 12
407	Bingara (near)	Siliceous antimonite	0 12 22	0 12 22
			Antimony,	65 60 p. cent.
408	,, ,,	,, ,,	3 3 3	1 6 2
			Antimony,	37·81 p. cent.
1329	,, ,,	Chloritic or serpentinous matter	6 2 21	4 3 20
1330	,, ,,	,, ,,	1 6 2	0 19 11
2868	,, ,,	Serpentinous rock	0 17 9	0 6 12
3275	,, (Barrack Creek)	,, ,, (free gold present)	10 2 11	11 4 6
3276	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,, ,,	39 19 5	21 17 17
3277	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,, ,,	2 18 18	1 3 22
405	,, Top	Antimonite	4 11 10	0 10 21
			Antimony,	53·52 p. cent.
176	Berrima District	Zircon and quartz sand	3 5 8	0 8 17
2710	Billy's Look out (12 miles from Marsden).	Iron-stained quartz with slate (free gold present)	1 1 18	0 3 6
2711	,, ,, ,,	Ferruginous cellular quartz (free gold present)	2 12 6	0 4 8
3062	Bimbimbi, Mogo	Pyritous vitreous white quartz	3 0 22	0 15 5
842	Bombala (20 miles W. from)	Molybdenite with felspar (?)	0 11 20	0 7 14
			Bismuth,	14 83 p. cent
1698	Bongongolong	Quartz in ferruginous micaceous clay slate	3 5 8	0 5 10
2952	,, Creek	Pyrites	8 14 5	0 18 8
1562	Brogo River	Siliceous crystallised pyrites	23 8 5	4 7 2
3519	Brindabella	Black sand, consisting largely of titaniferous iron, and containing zircon, &c.	14 16 3	0 12 22
704	Boney Rocks (The "Lady Burdett-Coutts Mine.")	Pyritous white quartz	31 7 3	4 11 10
705	,, ,, ,,	Pyritous quartz	70 15 13	11 8 16
496	,,	Pulverised samples	5 17 12	0 15 5
358	Bombay Crossing, Jingle-money.	Black sand, consisting of magnetite, quartz, &c. As much free gold as was possible had been previously removed from the sample.	29 12 8	2 16 5
			Tin, 7 60	per cent.
412	Bulga Hill, near Warne ("Huntly Mine")	Felspathic stone with crystallised quartz	2 18 15	0 2 21
683	,, ,, ,,	Pyritous clay slate	0 18 8	3 2 0
100	Bodalla	Quartz with much arsenical pyrites	1 10 11	0 10 21
73	,, District	Siliceous mispickel	1 14 20	0 10 21
2342	,, (near) "The Phœnix G. M"	Quartz	0 10 21	0 4 8
515	Blayney	Crushed sample	0 14 0	8 10 19
3500	,, District	Ferruginous felspathic lodestuff	0 16 4	0 3 6
3631	,, ,,	Talcose schist	1 19 4	0 4 8
507	Braidwood District	Black sand, consisting of ilmenite, magnetite, &c.	2 1 9	0 2 4
2070	,, ,, (Narrow Gully).	Quartz, somewhat pyritous	10 2 11	0 8 17
2275	Braidwood	Iron pyrites, with some quartz	0 19 11	0 6 12
3098	,, District (Shoalhaven R.)	Decomposing tourmaline granite	0 19 11	0 4 8
3553	,,	Iron stained cellular friable quartz	1 12 16	0 6 12
520	Burrowa (15 miles N. of)	Very ferruginous quartz	0 12 22	0 4 8
1421	Burrowa (17 miles N. of)	Pyritous ferruginous quartz	0 16 4	0 5 10
2933	,,	Iron-stained quartz	1 17 0	0 8 17
2934	,,	,, ,,	1 6 2	0 10 21

Official number	Locality	Description	Per ton	
			Gold	Silver
			oz dwt gr	oz. dwt. gr
2941	Burriowa (15 miles N of)	Crushed quartz sample	0 19 11	0 19 11
2494	Burra, Parish of, County Harden (portion 117)	Granular pyrites	47 16 0	5 6 17
2495	,, ,, ,,	Quartz	2 19 20	0 16 4
2496	,, ,, ,,	Pyritous felsitic stone	2 14 10	0 10 21
2939	Burnt Yards (S of)	Siliceous arsenical pyrites	1 3 22	0 10 21
2940	,, ,,	Arsenical pyrites	3 2 0	0 7 14
3221	,, (1 mile from Prince of Wales' Hill)	,, ,,	0 18 8	0 5 10
			Oxide of cobalt, 2 39 p c	
3222	,, ,, ,,	,, ,,	1 0 13	0 5 10
			Oxide of cobalt, 1 53 p c	
3223	,, ,, ,,	,, ,,	0 12 22	0 4 8
			Oxide of cobalt, 1 41 p c	
3224	,, ,, ,,	,, ,,	0 14 0	0 3 6
			Oxide of cobalt, 2 40 p c	
3658	Byron Bay	Beach sand	0 10 11	0 5 20
245	Ballina	Concentrated sand	2 19 12	
		oz dwt gr		
		Platinum 428 9 4		
		Iridium 26 16 16		
		Osmiridium 161 13 20		
		Other platinoid metals 2 16 11		
246	Ballina	Concentrated sand	1 15 22	
		oz dwt gr		
		Platinum 7 19 22		
		Iridosmine 3 15 2		
225	Cangai ("Sir Walter Scott" Mine)	Galena and zinc blende in quartz matrix	1 12 16	7 0 11
			Lead, 20 p c	Copper, 43 p c
832	Cangai (No 2 claim)	Dark coloured quartz	0 15 5	0 8 17
1405	,, (tunnel)	Siliceous arsenical pyrites	2 3 13	7 1 13
1648	,,	Quartz, with arsenical pyrites	4 7 2	1 14 20
1777	,, (tunnel)	Quartz, with iron and arsenical pyrites	1 1 18	0 6 12
2049	,, (tunnel 60 feet in)	Quartz, with arsenical pyrites	8 12 0	3 14 1
2367	,, ("Sir Walter Scott" Mine)	Galena and blende in white quartz	7 1 13	7 5 21
2833	,, ,, ,,	Vitreous white quartz, with arsenical pyrites	8 12 0	2 5 17
3152	,, ,, ,,	Pyritous quartz, with galena and carbonaceous matters	3 18 8	5 10 12
3386	,, ,, ,,	Arsenical pyrites in a greyish coloured quartz	1 12 16	0 10 21
1556	Calcula	Veinlets of ferruginous quartz in silvery schist, rendered cellular by cavities left by the decomposition of pyrites	3 5 8	0 6 12
1236	Carcoar (12 miles from)	Siliceous iron and copper pyrites	0 10 21	3 16 5
			Copper, 6 38 p cent	
2314	,, District ("Yankee Pong Seal")	Ferruginous quartz (large amount of free gold present)	117 12 1	20 5 1
2426	Carcoar (Cemetery Hill)	Washdirt	0 19 11	0 8 16
3653	,, (5 miles from)	Arsenical pyrites	1 3 22	2 18 18
			Cobalt, a minute trace	
3737	,, District	Pyritous calcareous stone	0 14 0	0 3 6
292	Carangara, Byng	Coarsely crushed sample	117 15 3	37 10 14
295	,, ,,	Finely crushed sample	0 10 21	0 8 17
648	Cargo	A small quantity of drillings—magnetic pyrites (?) with metallic iron	1 3 22	0 8 17
828	,, (9 miles from)	Pyritous (some copper pyrites) quartz	2 10 1	2 12 16
1179	,, ,, ,,	Quartz with iron and copper pyrites	2 10 1	1 1 18
2274	,,	Copper pyrites with a little quartz	0 10 21	2 14 10
2167	Captain's Flat (M L 81)	Felspathic rabble	1 1 18	1 3 21
2397	,, ,,	Dark coloured pyritous stone	0 12 22	1 18 2
2640	,, ,,	Ferruginous felspathic stone	0 11 20	0 5 10
664	Cowra (12 miles E of)	Cellular ferruginous quartz	5 14 7	0 7 14
764	,, (7 miles from)	,, ,, ,,	1 5 0	0 5 10
1257	,, (Neila Creek)	Ferruginous quartz	0 15 2	0 4 8
1760	,,	Pyritous quartz in blue slate or chlorite	2 7 21	0 6 12
2584	,, (Hillside)	Cavernous and cellular quartz with pyrites	7 1 13	0 8 17
2585	,, ,,	,, ,, ,, ,,	2 14 10	0 8 17
2962	,, (Mile Creek)	Ferruginous quartz	0 10 21	0 4 8
3314	,, District	Ferruginous cellular and pyritous quartz	0 10 21	0 3 6
3636	,, (10 miles from)	Somewhat ferruginous and cellular vitreous quartz	0 14 0	0 3 6
322	Cowra Creek (near Eumeralla)	Iron pyrites in siliceous iron ore	2 3 13	0 8 17
1046	Cowra Creek (near)	Friable pyrites, oxidised in part	1 2 20	0 3 6
1107	,, ,,	Pyritous blue slate	1 6 2	0 4 8
1605	,, ,, District	Iron pyrites in slate	2 10 1	0 15 2
1901	,, ,, (N towards Good Good River)	Ferruginous felspathic stone	2 16 14	0 5 10
1902	,, ,, (south line)	,, ,, ,,	2 19 20	0 5 10
1903	,, ,,	Felspathic ironstone	3 0 22	0 4 8
1904	,, ,,	Ferruginous quartz with slate	1 11 13	0 3 6
1905	,, ,,	Pyrites	3 11 20	0 4 8
286	Cobark	Somewhat ferruginous quartz	0 10 21	0 4 8
3782	Cox's River	Loose material containing iron pyrites, garnets, &c.	2 14 10	0 8 17
			Tin, 30 56 per cent	
58	Cobar (N W. of)	Felspathic rock, with quartz grains (silver present as chloride)	67 3 15	402 19 20
59	,, ,,	Siliceous red slaty rock, showing a very little fine gold (silver present as chloride)	8 5 11	159 8 5
61	,, ,,	Somewhat similar to No 59 (silver present as chloride)	9 15 23	177 16 7
62	,, ,,	Gossan (silver present as chloride)	6 3 23	50 19 4
63	,, ,,	Felspathic rock (silver present as chloride)	7 1 13	103 8 21
483	,, (Bee Mountain)	Felspathic stone with quartz	0 12 22	0 10 21
672	,, (Tindary)	Ferruginous quartz	0 10 21	0 4 8
2618	,, District	Copper pyrites in quartz	8 18 13	1 19 4
			Copper, 15 76 p cent.	

Official number	Locality.	Description.	Per ton. Gold	Per ton. Silver
			oz dwt gr.	oz. dwt. gr.
2891	Cobar and Lachlan River (between).	Siliceous felspathic sedimentary rock, with quartz-veins	0 10 21	1 19 4
2894	,, District	Sedimentary felspathic rock	0 18 8	0 5 10
3205	,,	Arsenical pyrites	0 10 21	1 3 22
3328	,, District (Meryula Run).	Sedimentary rock	3 16 5	0 4 8
3796	Coventry, parish of, county of Clarke.	Ferruginous quartz, with molybdenite	2 1 9	0 12 22
247	Condobolin (near)	Claystone, showing a little very fine gold	0 12 22	0 4 8
3169	,, (3 miles N. of)	Mica schist, veined with quartz	2 10 1	0 10 21
3163	Copeland	Ferruginous quartz, with felspathic material	1 8 6	0 4 8
3407	Coonawindra District	Pyritous quartz (free gold present)	48 4 16	12 6 0
82	Coolac	Ferruginous quartz	0 10 21	0 4 8
2700	,,	Pyrites with some quartz (free gold present)	15 4 20	4 15 9
2701	,,	Pyritous chloritic material	0 10 21	0 4 8
2537	Coolongolook	Iron-stained quartz	13 3 10	1 10 11
2959	Cooma (near)	Ferruginous quartz, with felspathic material	5 0 4	1 12 16
3448	Currowan, parish of	Ferruginous quartz	0 17 9	0 4 8
2183	Dalmorton (7 miles W. of)	Pyrites	6 17 3	1 6 2
513	Drake	Siliceous zinc blende, with a little pyrites, &c.	68 9 18	14 16 3
514	,,	Green-coloured quartz, with a little copper pyrites	132 5 23	15 13 13
3403	,, (Gough's Gully)	Vitreous quartz, with pyrites, blende, and calcite	2 12 6	0 10 21
777	Diamond Head (6½ miles from Camden Haven).	Pyrites	1 10 11	8 9 20
464	Dromedary	Gossany ironstone	6 14 23	2 13 8
3281	,,	Ferruginous quartz (free gold present)	0 10 21	0 4 8
3308	,, Mount	Iron pyrites, with talcose rock	7 17 20	6 2 21
3753	,, ,,	Ferruginous pyritous quartz	2 18 18	4 4 22
1997	Drysdale Mount	Very ferruginous felspathic stone	1 1 18	0 6 12
3600	,, (26 miles from)	Dish-pannings of surface	0 15 2	0 4 8
3701	,,	Iron-stained quartz, with slaty fragments	3 5 8	68 11 23
2343	Dungog (near)	Ironstone quartz	0 19 11	0 6 12
3181	Dubbo	White sand	8 14 5	0 19 11
998	Dubbo, 40 miles from (said to be).	5 lb. 6¾ oz. of very ferruginous conglomerate, partially washed; weight of crushed mineral, 1,207 gr.; weight of gold extracted, 10 104 gr.	8 13 22	.. .. .
455	Five Bull Creek, Tenterfield.	Ferruginous pyritous quartz	0 12 22	0 8 17
50	Fort Bourke, Cobar (Albion Claim).	Ferruginous decomposed slate (?) flecked with extremely fine gold.	7 17 20	0 5 10
2482	Fort Bourke (Wright's tribute).	Kaolinised slate	20 6 3	0 11 20
606	Fryer's Creek, Trunkey District.	Crushed (?) stone, consisting largely of magnetite and pyrites	1 1 18	1 1 18
1754	Flyer's Creek	Ferruginous cellular quartz	1 1 18	0 10 21
1756	,,	Quartz	2 1 9	0 12 22
1757	,,	Very ferruginous quartz	2 3 13	0 8 17
2039	,,	Ferruginous felspathic rubble	1 14 20	1 3 22
2407	,, (Crew's Hill).	Ferruginous quartz and felspathic stone (silver combined with chlorine).	130 13 8	1,176 0 0
3754	,,	Ferruginous quartz, with felspathic material	0 10 21	0 4 8
1093	Four-mile Creek, Billabong.	Quartz, slightly ferruginous	20 9 9	1 8 6
1022	Germanton (near)	Quartz, with mispickel	0 15 22	0 5 10
3673	Gibraltar	Pyritous white quartz	7 1 13	0 8 17
72	Goulburn (8 miles N. of)	Crushed sample	0 13 1	0 3 6
706	Golspie	Cellular ferruginous quartz, with pieces of ferruginous pyritous quartz.	0 10 21	0 4 8
3261	Golden Crown, Windeyer	Iron-stained white quartz	1 14 20	0 3 6
25	Grahamstown, near Adelong.	Quartz	0 15 2	0 4 8
3645	,, ,,	Ferruginous cavernous quartz	16 0 2	0 19 11
686	Grong Grong	Translucent quartz	3 18 9	0 4 8
812	,, ,,	Quartz	4 9 6	0 19 11
886	,, ,,	Ferruginous quartz	0 14 0	0 3 6
2760	,, ,,	Very ferruginous quartz	0 11 20	0 3 6
887	Grenfell (near)	Gossan	1 8 6	1 17 0
1170	Green Valley (Hargraves District).	Ferruginous pyritous quartz	4 2 17	0 10 21
3002	Green Swamp (East Macquarie).	White quartz	1 6 2	0 12 22
3003	,, ,,	Ferruginous quartz, with felspathic material	3 18 9	0 19 11
1455	Grafton (near)	Quartz, with thin veins of carbonaceous material, and a little pyrites.	18 14 13	1 14 20
1456	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	1 6 2	0 6 12
1354	Grabben Gullen	Sand, consisting of quartz, zircon, magnetite, &c.	14 5 6	0 6 12
1271	Gray, Mount	Picked quartz	2 0 6	0 6 4
1272	,, ,,	Picked rubble	2 19 16	0 10 0
1273	,, ,,	Average quartz	0 10 21	0 3 11
639	Gulgong, 12 miles from (Tallewang).	Very ferruginous quartz	1 1 18	0 6 12
1235	Gundagai (14 miles from)	Quartz, with bands of a bronze coloured micaceous mineral	3 7 12	0 4 8
2060	,,	Quartz, felspar porphyry, traversed by a vein of quartz, and carrying blende and copper pyrites.	0 18 8	0 5 10
2399	,, (10 miles S. of)	Pyrites, with quartz	0 15 2	4 2 17
2963	,,	Quartz, with slaty material	1 12 16	0 12 22
3529	Gunning	Vitreous black quartz (free gold present)	2 16 14	0 6 12
1926	Hastings River	Quartz	1 6 2	0 4 8
2094	Hill End (near)	Vitreous quartz, with a little cubical pyrites	5 8 21	1 3 22
2095	,, ,,	,, ,, with arsenical pyrites	4 4 22	0 8 17
1491	Hobby's Yards (near)	Quartz, with felspathic material	9 5 2	0 10 21
2551	Junee	Ferruginous quartz, from which some free gold was chipped before assaying.	2 16 14	0 8 17

Official number.	Locality.	Description.	Per ton. Gold.	Per ton. Silver.
			oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.
2553	Junee	Iron-stained quartz, with a thin coating of a yellow lead mineral, probably pyromorphite.	0 10 21	0 4 8
2767	Junee Reefs District	Quartz	1 3 22	8 9 19
560	Kempsfield, parish of—county of Bathurst (M.L. 778).	Crushed sample, whitish quartz	6 9 10	0 14 0
561	,, ,, (M.L. 774)	,, ,, ferruginous quartz	8 12 0	0 3 6
562	,, ,, (M.L. 773)	,, ,, ,, ,,	4 0 13	1 12 16
563	,, ,, (M.L. 774)	,, ,, ,, ,,	13 5 14	0 6 12
1402	Koorawatha (14 miles from).	Gossan	1 12 16	0 5 10
2329	,, (20 miles S.E. of)	Ironstone gossan	0 19 11	0 4 8
2040	Lake Walliga	Disintegrating clay slate, said to be an average sample from 60 lb.	8 12 0	3 14 1
2078	,, ,,	Soft slaty rock	2 10 1	0 6 12
3744	,, Cowell	Iron-stained quartz, with arsenical pyrites	1 6 2	0 4 8
1522	Little River	Black sand, largely magnetite	1 6 3	0 2 14
1977	,, ,, (near Broad Gully).	Quartz, in pyritous slate	18 1 12	2 12 6
1978	,, ,, ,,	Crushed pyritous quartz	4 8 4	4 3 20
2487	Macquarie River (4 miles from Mackawa).	Pyrites	1 1 18	0 6 12
621	Macquarie and Mookewa Rivers (junction of).	Ferruginous translucent quartz	7 5 21	1 14 20
896	Marengo (14 miles E. of)	Quartz	4 13 14	1 1 18
1162	Manning River, head of	Greyish quartz, with a few specks of pyrites	0 18 8	0 3 6
1163	,, ,, ,,	Cavernous quartz, with blue slate	5 0 4	0 12 22
1666	,, ,,	Beach-sand	8 14 5	0 17 9
1815	,, ,, (Upper)	Loosely-crushed quartz	1 17 0	1 8 6
1816	,, ,, ,,	,, ,,	1 17 0	0 8 17
1821	,, ,, ,,	Pyritous grey quartz	0 18 8	0 5 10
2486	,, ,, District	Iron-stained quartz	5 8 21	0 8 17
1499	Mann River (Dora Claim)	Pyrites, from five quartz-veins in tunnel	0 18 0 (approx.	..... only.)
2015	Macleay District	Iron-stained vitreous quartz	3 7 12	0 10 21
2016	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	1 15 22	0 5 10
2018	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	5 19 15	1 1 18
1772	Markdale (Homeward Bound).	Translucent quartz	1 1 18	0 4 8
3682	Mankeria, Ramah River	Iron-stained quartz	16 8 20	2 5 17
676	Mittagong (25 miles S. of)	Ferruginous cellular quartz	1 3 22	0 12 22
569	Michelago (4 miles S.W. of Railway Station).	,, ,, ,,	2 1 9	1 12 16
662	Michelago (within 4 miles of).	Cellular ferruginous quartz	3 11 20	1 17 0
101	Moruya (4 miles S. of)	Quartz, with much arsenical pyrites	2 14 10	0 19 11
163	,, (Caledonia Mine)	Pyritous quartz	16 6 16	32 13 8
281	,, (,,)	,, with a little felspathic material	5 8 21	15 8 2
1830	,,	Ferruginous cellular quartz, with a little pyrites	0 19 11	6 17 3
3481	,,	,, pyritous quartz, with a little slate	1 19 4	0 4 8
3482	,,	,, ,, ,,	0 17 9	0 10 21
3483	,,	,, ,, ,, zinc blende	1 19 4	0 15 2
1051	Monkerai (county of Durham).	,, ,, ,,	5 0 13	0 19 4
1359	Mooney Mooney, parish of (county of Harden).	Ferruginous quartz	21 15 13	3 16 5
613	Mulculca (20 miles E. of Broken Hill).	Brown ironstone	1 1 18	0 6 12
727	Mudgee	Small quantity of quartz-drillings (?)	11 8 16	5 17 14
1514	,, (12 miles from)	Rubble	15 0 11	0 17 9
3096	,, (16 miles from)	Vitreous white quartz (free gold present)	22 6 7	5 15 9
2298	Mulgan	Ferruginous cellular quartz	4 9 6	0 19 12
1583	Myall Creek, near Bingara	Gem-sand	2 2 19	0 5 0
1165	Major's Creek	Quartz, with calcite, rich in pyrites (iron and copper)	Tin, 33·26 per cent. 7 12 10	4 15 19
2320	,, (?)	Crushed pyritous quartz	5 6 6	4 16 16
3168	Nana Creek	Iron-stained quartz, containing some free gold	59 17 18	6 3 23
3554	,, (near)	,, ,, ,,	30 9 18	3 16 5
1550	Narrandera (35 miles from), Yalgogrin Mine.	Ferruginous cellular quartz	2 1 9	0 4 8
2929	Narrandera (4½ miles from).	Iron-stained quartz	1 12 16	0 6 12
3141	Narrandera (40 miles S. of).	,,	1 14 20	0 8 17
2077	Nail-can Hill, near Albury	Ferruginous quartz, &c., in talcose schist	20 18 2	3 9 16
217	Newbridge (9 miles S.E. of), near the Garibaldi.	White quartz (30-foot level)	87 17 7	10 2 11
312	,, ,,	Very ferruginous quartz, with a little iron pyrites	0 17 9	0 4 8
892	Neila Creek	Ferruginous pyritous quartz	0 15 2	0 4 8
1790	Nelligen (near)	,, quartz	7 5 21	0 12 22
1984	Nerriga, near (Braidwood District).	Quartz	2 10 1	0 6 12
1251	Northern District	Beach-sand, as concentrated by R. Young, and returned from Chicago— oz. dwt. gr. Yielded gold 70 4 16 per ton; ,, platinum 36 5 4 ,,; ,, iridium 8 6 14 ,,; ,, iridosmine 6 0 18 ,,; ,, other platinoid metals 4 8 2 ,,; ,, tin, 25·7 per cent.		

Official number	Locality	Description	Per ton	
			Gold	Silver
			oz dwt gr	oz dwt gr
3148	Nowra (18 miles from)	Iron stained quartz	0 10 21	0 4 8
924	Nyngan (25 miles from)	Ferruginous felspathic stone	3 5 8	0 10 21
91	Oakdale District (Kra warree)	Sample, consisting largely of barytes	2 14 10	2 3 13
37	Oberon District	Translucent quartz	0 12 22	2 12 6
522	,, (40 miles S of)	Quartz, with copper pyrites, stained with carbonate of copper	4 7 2	2 3 13
			copper, 1 35 per cent	
797	,, near (Campbell's River)	Gem sand, consisting of brown and colourless zircons, blue and green sapphires, corundum, pyrites, &c	15 15 18	2 5 16
798	,, near (Campbell's River)	Gem sand, consisting of brown and colourless zircons, blue and green sapphires, corundum, pyrites, &c	3 7 12	0 17 9
847	Oberon	Siliceous arsenical pyrites	4 13 14	4 2 17
2661	,,	Arsenical pyrites	1 14 20	0 8 16
3266	,, (Slippery Creek)	Very ferruginous sand rock	0 19 12	0 17 9
3299	,, near (Campbell's River)	Gem sand, containing sapphire, zircon, magnetite, ilmenite, quartz, &c	48 3 16	6 17 14
3300	,, near (Campbell's River)	Gem sand, containing sapphire, zircon, magnetite, ilmenite, quartz, &c	2 3 13	0 15 2
3157	Ophir	Cubical pyrites, with a little white quartz	4 0 13	7 18 22
1844	Paterson R (near Dungog)	Ferruginous pyritous quartz	0 18 8	0 5 10
1434	Parkes	Quartz, with much arsenical and iron pyrites	1 19 4	0 6 12
2032	,, Parkes (near Nibbler's Hill)	Felspathic and siliceous stone, in part spongy, in part crowded with pseudomorphs of limonite after pyrites	6 1 19	0 10 21
2405	Parkes	Pyrites (230 feet deep)	3 15 3	0 12 22
2463	Pambula (New Station)	Quartz, with pyrites to a little galena	2 14 10	1 11 13
2465	,, ,,	Ferruginous cellular quartz	3 9 16	0 11 20
2466	,,	,, ,, and pyritous quartz	1 1 18	0 8 17
2530	,,	Ore	0 12 4	0 3 22
2785	Portland and Sunny Corner (between)	Conglomerate (cement)	1 1 18	0 8 17
2605	Reefton (Berry's Claim)	Crushed sample	2 10 1	0 4 8
2606	,, ,,	,,	1 9 8	0 3 6
1147	Rockley District	Decomposing felspathic rock—probably a felsite	1 1 18	0 4 8
1196	,,	Compact white clay	0 17 9	0 4 8
1645	Rockvale	Pyritous quartz	1 3 22	0 8 16
2309	Rocky Gully, Clyde River	Vitreous quartz	2 10 1	0 6 12
2581	Rocky Hill, Cowra	Ferruginous cellular quartz, with a little pyrites	1 1 18	0 4 8
2690	Richmond River	Concentrated beach sand (containing some amalgam)	100 18 17	
		Platinum	68 0 4	
		Osmiridium	8 18 23	
		Iridium and other platinum metals	2 1 19	
		Metallic tin, 28 96 per cent		
1588	Rydal	Vitreous white quartz, with a little pyrites	2 10 1	0 4 8
1035	Sandon River (2 miles S of)	Beach sand	0 11 6	0 4 11
1037	,, ,,	,,	1 19 4	0 8 22
1039	,, ,,	,,	0 16 22	0 6 12
192	Scrubby Rush, near Cowra	Ferruginous cellular quartz	8 14 5	2 3 13
1019	,, ,,	Crushed quartz	2 12 6	1 1 18
1505	,, ,,	Pyritous schist	1 19 4	0 15 2
1561	,, ,,	Pyritous quartz and slate	2 3 13	1 17 0
1930	Shepardstown, Adelong Creek	Siliceous pyrites	13 12 4	4 0 13
2155	Shoalhaven District	Quartz	3 7 12	0 6 12
2156	,, ,,	Ironstained quartz	0 10 21	0 4 8
3212	,, ,,	Quartz	2 18 18	0 6 12
3213	,, ,,	Ferruginous cellular quartz, with galena (free gold present)	12 8 5	0 15 2
1322	Slattery's Creek, Forest Reefs	Copper stained pyritous chlorite	2 14 10	0 12 22
2475	,, ,,	Pyritous quartz	1 1 18	1 19 4
2953	,, ,,	Gossan	1 3 22	0 6 12
1386	Snowy Plains	White quartz	3 14 1	0 19 11
1387	,,	Gossan	4 13 14	2 7 21
1811	Sofala District	Ferruginous pyritous quartz	1 14 20	0 6 12
1874	,, (towards Turon)	Crushed sample (average across reef)	2 14 10	0 9 19
1875	,, ,,	Pyritous quartz	0 17 9	0 4 8
3033	,,	Quartz, bands of chlorite	1 6 2	0 8 17
3267	,,	Ferruginous quartz	1 19 4	0 6 12
3269	,,	,,	1 7 4	0 5 10
702	Springbrook	Quartz, slightly copper stained	2 14 10	0 4 8
			copper, 11	per cent
476	Stuart Town	Ferruginous quartz	6 6 3	0 8 17
624	,,	,,	2 8 23	0 3 6
572	Tamworth (20 miles N of)	Ferruginous cellular quartz	2 12 6	0 6 12
649	,, (13 miles from)	Quartz	10 14 11	0 3 6
914	,, (14 ,,)	Siliceous brecciated rock	13 7 18	0 8 17
1003	,, (15 miles N of)	Vitreous quartz	0 19 11	0 4 8
1174	,, (10 miles from)	Translucent quartz	1 17 0	0 4 8
1345	,, (near)	White quartz	8 1 3	0 6 12
1481	,, (13 miles N W from)	Quartz with chlorite	11 13 0	0 6 12
1906	,, (13 miles N. of)	Compact somewhat ferruginous quartz	0 18 8	0 3 6
2250	,, (13 miles from), Moore Creek.	Vitreous quartz	4 15 19	0 4 8
2568	,, (near)	Ironstained quartz, showing gold freely	1 1 18	0 4 8
3534	,, (16 miles N of)	Ferruginous quartz	1 1 18	0 6 12
3535	,, (16 ,,)	,,	0 10 21	0 4 8
3536	,, (16 ,,)	,,	0 19 11	0 6 12
2518	Tarcutta	Iron stained quartz	6 10 16	0 10 21

Official number.	Locality.	Description.	Per ton. Gold.	Per ton. Silver.
			oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr
259	Temora (30 miles from)...	Ferruginous quartz with a little pyrites	26 19 8	4 12 21
300	,, District	Translucent quartz, pyritous in quartz	2 11 3	0 8 17
1951	,, (Scrub-yards) ...	Ferruginous cellular quartz	5 2 8	0 6 12
1952	,, ,, ...	,, ,,	1 6 2	0 4 8
2935	,, (railway line) ...	,, ,,	5 4 12	0 6 12
3065	,, near—(Gunda-bingee).	Ironstained white quartz	2 10 1	0 4 8
3066	,, ,, ...	White quartz with red clay	4 9 6	0 8 17
3769	,, 15 miles from—(Reefton.)	Vitreous ironstained quartz in slate	1 12 16	0 6 12
858	Tharwa, near Queanbeyan	Sand, consisting of quartz, magnetic iron, &c.	2 11 3	0 3 6
3772	Tibooburra (15 miles S.W. of).	Quartz	2 5 17	0 8 17
431	Tilbuster, near (4 miles N. of Armidale).	Pyritous quartz, with very thin films of a red mineral not yet satisfactorily determined.	2 11 3	0 8 17
2036	Tooloom, Upper (Mosquito Creek).	Ferruginous quartz	1 1 18	6 6 3
2727	Tooloom (Edwards's Claim).	Crystallised quartz, showing a very little gold	12 6 0	28 4 0
2960	Tooloom	Dark-coloured pyritous lodestuff	0 16 4	0 5 10
1181	Tomakin, South Coast...	Beach sand	5 11 1	1 6 3
493	Trunkey District	Ferruginous slate, with quartz-veins	1 3 22	0 4 8
494	,,	Quartz	0 11 20	0 3 6
2068	Trunkey (near)	Crushed sample (quartz)	0 14 0	0 5 10
360	Tumbarumba (Phillips & party, Cherry Hill).	Black sand, consisting of zircon, titaniferous iron, magnetite etc.	16 17 4	0 7 14
375	Tumbarumba (2 miles N. of Tumbarumba Creek, Thomas and party).	Siliceous granular pyrites, an oxidising crust	4 18 0	7 8 1
1543	Tuena (near "Lucky Hit Mine").	Ferruginous quartz rubble	0 14 0	0 7 14
1545	,, ,, ...	,, ,,	0 12 22	0 2 4
1546	,, ,, ...	,, ,,	1 8 7	0 3 6
1547	,, ,, ...	,, ,,	1 17 0	0 2 4
3250	Tuena (adjacent to "Amos Mine).	White quartz, with clay slate	0 18 8	0 4 8
1554	Turon River (Old Goldfields).	Ferruginous quartz, with a little calcite and pyrites	3 5 8	1 6 2
1555	,, ,, ...	Pyritous stone, compact green quartz, traversed by a vein of white quartz.	2 19 20	0 14 0
2098	,, ,, ...	Cavernous white quartz	3 11 20	0 12 22
2100	,, ,, ...	Ironstained cavernous quartz	1 3 22	0 6 12
2102	,, ,, ...	,, ,,	0 17 9	0 4 8
2610	Turon River (Upper) ...	Ferruginous cellular quartz	2 7 21	0 8 17
2885	,, ,, (near Hill End).	Ironstained quartz, with a little chlorite	5 8 21	0 6 12
3203	Turon & Palmer's Oakey, (between).	Ferruginous cellular quartz	2 1 9	0 6 12
3468	Turon River	Ironstained crystallised white quartz	0 14 0	0 3 6
3245	Tumut (near)	Pyritous quartz	18 1 12	1 1 18
3246	,,	Crushed sample	0 10 21	0 2 4
26	Twofold Bay District ...	Ferruginous quartz, with clay	3 5 8	1 1 18
151	,, ...	Felspathic rock, with clay	1 19 4	0 17 9
3798	Uralla (25 miles S. of) ...	Quartz	14 0 21	0 19 11
2282	Wagga Wagga	Crushed pyrites	0 16 4	12 10 10
3721	,, (near)	Ferruginous cellular quartz	2 7 21	0 8 17
3724	,, ,, ...	Very ferruginous quartz	1 12 16	0 6 12
2741	,, (18 miles from).	Arsenical pyrites, with quartz	2 4 15	0 14 0
3214	Warrengo District	Siliceous specular iron ore	0 12 22	0 4 8
1671	Wangat	Crushed pyrites	5 6 17	1 9 8
1912	Walcha (6 miles from) ...	Ferruginous quartz	0 10 21	0 10 21
2876	,, ,, ...	Chlorite schist (a little free gold present)	0 18 8	0 5 10
1715	Wattle Flat (9 miles W. of)	Quartz, somewhat ferruginous, with galena and copper pyrites.	1 6 2	8 1 3
2344	,, ,, ...	Pyrites, with white quartz	0 11 20	0 5 10
3422	,, ,, ...	Sand consisting of magnetic iron ore, with quartz	0 11 20	0 3 6
827	Wagonga Heads	Compact quartz	0 19 11	0 4 8
1265	West Mitchell (3 miles from Sunny Corner G.-m.)	Ferruginous cellular quartz	0 10 21	2 18 18
1268	,, ,, ...	Pyritous quartz	0 12 22	1 10 11
1929	Welbundrie, Wanaland District.	Red quartz, with slaty stone	4 4 22	0 6 12
1498	Wee Jasper	Fine black sand	1 10 11	0 8 16
2534	Wellington (12 miles N. of).	Ironstained quartz surface-stone	3 14 1	0 17 9
2559	Wellington	Felspathic stone	3 5 8	0 10 21
3039	,, (14 miles N. E. of).	Ironstained rock	0 17 9	0 8 7
3082	,, ,, ...	Felspathic material	1 12 16	0 6 12
1177	Whispering Gully, Upper Wangat.	Pyritous quartz	6 1 22	1 17
1689	,, ,, ...	Ferruginous cellular quartz	1 1 18	0 8 17
2365	,, ,, ...	Pyritous quartz	12 12 14	4 13 14
3680	Wishing Gully (15 miles from).	Ironstained quartz	5 8 21	0 12 22
1799	Woolgoolga	Somewhat ferruginous quartz	1 7 4	0 5 10
1866	Wombat (2½ miles from)	Quartz, rich in galena, iron, and arsenical pyrites	9 2 22	3 9 16

Official number.	Locality.	Description	Per ton. Gold.	Per ton. Silver.
			oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.
2356	Wombat District	Quartz, with much pyrites, arsenical principally, and galena	3 5 8	1 6 2
739	Womboyn River, S. of (near Green Cape).	Very ferruginous felspathic stone	1 17 0	0 6 12
1154	Woodstock	Ferruginous pyritous quartz	2 5 17	0 4 8
2539	,, (near)	Ferruginous schist, traversed by veins of quartz	5 2 8	1 8 6
2541	,, ,,	Ferruginous cellular pyritous quartz	9 15 23	0 10 21
3745	Wuluman (Wellington District).	Decomposing felspathic rock	0 14 0	0 3 6
1219	Wyndham	Siliceous pyrites	21 9 0	3 14 1
1570	,,	Gossan, slightly copper-stained	17 19 8	3 11 20
2336	,, (Prospectors' new station).	Pyritous quartz, with galena	1 1 18	0 12 22
3603	,, ,,	Ferruginous quartz, with felspathic material (free gold present).	9 15 23	4 15 19
3697	,, ,,	Galena, with copper and iron pyrites, in quartz	13 7 18	7 3 17
332	Wyalong	Siliceous ironstone, cellular in part	13 1 8	4 18 0
932	,, (about 20 miles S.W. of, near Yalgogrin).	Ferruginous quartz	0 19 11	0 6 12
1113	Wyalong (10 miles N.N.E. of—Marsden).	Vitreous white quartz	1 9 8	0 5 10
1291	Wyalong (6 miles N.E. of)	Ironstone	1 10 11	0 15 2
1590	,, (10 miles N.N.E. of).	White quartz	1 1 18	0 4 8
1626	Wyalong West	Ironstone	0 17 9	0 18 8
1948	,,	Pieces from a "leader" of white quartz	0 10 21	0 4 8
2071	,, (Pine Ridge)	Ferruginous quartz, in chloritic material	10 17 18	3 5 8
2072	,, ,,	Quartz, with ferruginous felspathic material	18 2 14	3 12 12
2193	,, (Woodbridge & party's Claim).	Quartz	2 3 13	0 8 17
2213	Wyalong (20 miles W. of)	White quartz, with arsenical pyrites	1 1 18	0 6 12
2228	,,	Ironstained quartz	1 14 20	0 8 17
2295	,, (N.W. of—Mulgan).	Ferruginous cellular quartz	4 18 0	0 10 21
2430	Wyalong (16-mile Tank)	Ferruginous quartz	24 12 3	2 1 9
2460	,,	Quartz, part ferruginous and cellular, part somewhat pyritous.	1 14 20	0 17 9
2461	,,	Ferruginous quartz, with felspathic material	0 15 2	0 4 8
2462	,,	Quartz, with a little pyrites	1 14 20	0 6 12
2510	,, (Claim No. 4, Pine Ridge).	Micaceous felsite rock, traversed by quartz veins	2 18 18	0 10 21
2577	Wyalong (10 miles N. of)	Ferruginous quartz	9 9 10	0 8 17
2578	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, with clay	10 17 18	0 10 21
2596	,,	Crushed pyrites	3 14 1	0 14 0
2671	,, (near—Reefton)	Quartz, with slate, showing a very little free gold in minute specks.	4 9 6	0 6 12
2708	,,	Ferruginous cellular quartz	13 5 14	1 10 11
2738	,, (Lucknow—16-mile Tank).	Ironstone gossan (coarse free gold present)	14 5 6	1 14 20
2754	Wyalong (Pine Ridge)	Ferruginous cellular and pyritous quartz, showing a speck of free gold.	13 5 14	0 17 9
2778	,, (near—Reefton)	Quartz veins in talcose slate	0 11 20	0 3 6
2780	,,	Quartz, with a little talcose slate	2 19 20	0 5 10
2810	,,	Ferruginous quartz (free gold present)	6 14 23	0 6 12
2820	,, West ("Penknife" Claim).	White quartz, on decomposing granite (free gold present)	4 4 22	0 12 22
2967	Wyalong	Ferruginous pyritous quartz	3 9 16	1 1 18
3044	,,	Ironstained, somewhat cellular, quartz	2 12 6	0 8 17
3100	,,	Ironstained quartz in slate	0 10 21	0 3 6
3456	,,	Quartz, containing a little pyrites	2 5 17	0 8 17
3470	,, (near—Sandy Creek).	Ironstained quartz	7 18 22	0 15 2
3503	Wyalong District	Ferruginous, pyritous, cellular quartz	8 16 9	1 6 2
3551	,, (near)	White quartz, in talcose schist	0 19 11	0 4 8
3552	,, ,,	,, ,,	1 1 18	0 4 8
3654	,, ,,	Pyritous quartz	3 14 1	1 1 18
3655	,, ,,	Cellular white quartz	0 11 20	0 3 6
3656	,, ,,	Pyritous white quartz	0 15 2	0 4 8
3692	,, West (Wye's Claim).	Crushed sample	1 10 2	0 5 19
3734	Wyalong West	Quartz	5 8 21	0 5 10
3771	,, (near)	Vitreous white quartz, pyritous, and in a large part honeycombed.	5 19 15	1 3 22
3786	,,	Iron pyrites	1 1 18	1 12 16
3787	,,	Ferruginous quartz	2 3 13	0 4 8
3792	,,	,, ,,	1 17 0	0 17 9
3805	,, (near)	Fragments of quartz and slate	7 3 17	2 1 9
2311	Yalgolgrin	Ferruginous quartz in slate	2 3 13	0 10 21
3022	,, North	Quartz, apparently in a sedimentary rock	7 10 6	0 6 12
3252	,,	Ferruginous quartz	0 16 4	0 5 10
3253	,,	Crushed sample	0 10 21	0 2 4
3255	,,	Ferruginous quartz, with a crust of oxide of lead	3 14 1	0 12 22
3372	,,	Ironstained, somewhat cellular, quartz	1 8 6	0 9 19
3373	,,	,, ,, ,,	1 12 16	2 3 13
3463	,, (16 miles E. of)	Ferruginous cellular quartz	2 5 17	1 6 2
3464	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	2 5 17	0 4 8
3101	Yalwal	Ore, dry crushed	0 17 9	0 6 12
2841	Yarrara (20 miles from Germanton).	Crushed sample	2 5 17	0 12 22
2977	Yass	Very ferruginous quartz	2 0 6	0 3 6

Coal.

The output of coal in 1894 shows, as compared with that in 1893, an increase of 393,748 tons, but a decrease in value of £16,149 due to the very low price prevailing for this product during the year. From a table following it will be seen that the average price per ton last year, viz., 6s. 3·53d. is the lowest since the year 1849.

In 1850, the price was only 6s. 6·77d. per ton, but from that year until 1881, when the average price was 6s. 9·55d., the price exceeded 7s., and one year, viz., 1854, reached as high as £1 0s. 5·63d. per ton.

It would seem that the foreign export trade is improving somewhat from the severe shaking it received through the lamentable strike in 1890, as there is an increase under that head of 275,201 tons as compared with 1893. Indeed the quantity sent to foreign ports in 1894 is the largest since 1889.

The export, the Australian Colonies appears to be recovering, and so does the home consumption.

It is stated that the Sydney Harbour Collieries Company formed to work the valuable coal-seam underlying the waters of Port Jackson propose to commence sinking operations during 1895. It will, however, be some years before the Company is in a position to put coal on the market.

The number of collieries under inspection at the 31st December, 1894, was 95 coal and 5 shale as compared with 97 coal and 4 shale on the same date in 1893.

Quantity and Value of Coal raised from the opening of the Coal-seams to 1857, inclusive :—

Year.	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.
		£ s. d.	£			£ s. d.	£
Prior to 1829	50,000	0 10 0·00	25,000	1844	23,118	0 10 8·34	12,363
1829	780	0 10 1·23	394	1845	22,324	0 7 10·27	8,769
1830	4,000	0 9 0·00	1,800	1846	38,965	0 7 0·46	13,714
1831	5,000	0 8 0·00	2,000	1847	40,732	0 6 9·01	13,750
1832	7,143	0 7 0·00	2,502	1848	45,447	0 6 3·38	14,275
1833	6,812	0 7 6·73	2,575	1849	48,516	0 6 0·45	14,647
1834	8,490	0 8 10·00	3,750	1850	71,216	0 6 6·77	23,375
1835	12,392	0 8 10·19	5,483	1851	67,610	0 7 6·51	25,546
1836	12,646	0 9 1·06	5,747	1852	67,404	0 10 11·33	36,885
1837	16,083	0 9 8·81	5,828	1853	96,809	0 16 1·51	78,059
1838	17,220	0 9 9·05	8,399	1854	116,642	1 0 5·63	119,380
1839	21,283	0 9 9·73	10,441	1855	137,076	0 12 11·96	89,082
1840	30,256	0 10 10·86	16,498	1856	189,960	0 12 4·06	117,906
1841	34,841	0 12 0·00	20,905	1857	210,434	0 14 0·97	148,158
1842	39,900	0 12 0·00	23,940				
1843	25,862	0 12 6·54	16,222		1,468,961	0 11 10·72	869,391

Table showing the Quantities and Average Value per ton of Coal exported to Intercolonial and Foreign Ports respectively, the Quantity of Coal consumed in this Colony, and the Average Price per ton of the total output of the Collieries, from 1858 to 1894 inclusive.

Year.	Exports to Intercolonial Ports.			Exports to Foreign Ports.			Total Exports.			Home consumption.	Total Output and Value.		
	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.	Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.		Quantity.	Average per ton.	Value.
	Tons.	£ s. d.	£	Tons.	£ s. d.	£	Tons.	£ s. d.	£	Tons.	Tons.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1858	101,488	0 15 1·67	76,824	12,039	1 0 1·85	12,132	113,527	0 15 8·05	88,956	102,870	216,397	0 14 11·84	162,162 0 0
1859	129,586	0 14 6·67	94,312	44,349	0 17 5·27	38,672	173,935	0 15 3·49	132,984	134,278	308,213	0 13 3·14	204,371 0 0
1860	140,183	0 14 10·85	104,471	93,694	0 16 11·10	79,290	233,877	0 15 8·57	183,761	134,985	368,862	0 12 3·36	226,493 0 0
1861	157,278	0 15 2·25	119,433	50,502	0 16 5·37	41,532	207,780	0 15 5·92	160,965	134,287	342,067	0 12 9·52	218,820 0 0
1862	195,427	0 15 0·55	147,019	113,355	0 17 4·34	98,403	308,782	0 15 10·75	245,422	167,740	476,522	0 12 9·73	305,234 0 0
1863	213,909	0 13 8·40	146,532	84,129	0 17 6·10	73,649	298,038	0 14 9·30	220,181	135,851	433,889	0 10 10·66	236,230 0 0
1864	283,539	0 10 3·74	146,199	88,927	0 14 10·90	66,289	372,466	0 11 4·91	212,488	176,546	549,012	0 9 10·10	270,171 0 0
1865	292,664	0 9 11·83	146,129	90,304½	0 15 0·79	68,029	382,968½	0 11 2·20	214,158	202,556½	585,525	0 9 4·43	274,303 0 0
1866	344,194	0 9 2·98	159,175	196,711	0 14 4·53	141,413	540,905	0 11 1·37	300,588	233,333	774,238	0 8 4·44	324,049 0 0
1867	312,101	0 9 4·35	146,111	161,256	0 13 3·47	107,148	473,357	0 10 8·40	253,259	296,655	770,012	0 8 10·79	342,655 0 0
1868	329,052	0 9 5·76	155,975	218,984	0 12 5·29	136,226	548,036	0 10 7·96	292,201	406,195	954,231	0 8 9·08	417,809 0 0
1869	340,466	0 8 9·07	149,059	255,087	0 11 8·31	149,136	595,553	0 10 0·16	298,195	324,221	919,774	0 7 6·32	346,146 0 0
1870	335,564	0 8 6·02	142,656	242,825	0 10 3·57	125,025	578,389	0 9 3·07	267,681	290,175	868,564	0 7 3·54	316,896 0 0
1871	378,891	0 8 6·91	162,470	186,538	0 10 1·22	94,220	565,429	0 9 0·95	256,690	333,355	898,784	0 7 0·47	316,940 0 0
1872	394,052	0 8 8·11	170,947	275,058	0 9 11·46	136,914	669,110	0 9 2·42	307,861	343,316	1,012,426	0 7 9·92	396,198 0 0
1873	425,937	0 12 9·32	272,110	347,142	0 14 7·59	253,979	773,079	0 13 7·32	526,089	419,783	1,192,862	0 11 1·94	665,747 0 0
1874	467,583	0 13 8·30	320,119	405,442	0 15 4·76	312,128	873,025	0 14 5·81	632,247	431,587	1,304,612	0 12 1·37	790,224 0 0
1875	518,853	0 13 7·77	354,074	408,154	0 15 6·64	317,409	927,007	0 14 5·84	671,483	402,722	1,329,729	0 12 3·89	819,429 17 2
1876	542,952	0 13 8·45	372,045	325,865	0 15 6·45	253,166	868,817	0 14 4·70	625,211	451,101	1,319,918	0 12 2·06	803,300 5 6
1877	563,757	0 13 8·64	386,740	351,970	0 14 10·81	262,237	915,727	0 14 2·03	648,977	528,544	1,444,271	0 11 10·74	858,998 8 2
1878	623,323	0 13 8·77	427,954	383,097	0 14 7·69	280,452	1,006,420	0 14 0·93	708,406	569,077	1,575,497	0 11 8·28	920,936 7 4
1879	621,087	0 13 6·75	421,198	376,962	0 14 6·13	273,509	998,049	0 13 11·05	694,707	585,332	1,583,381	0 12 0·12	950,878 18 3
1880	550,672	0 11 2·67	309,004	202,684	0 11 5·70	116,295	753,356	0 11 3·48	425,299	712,824	1,466,180	0 8 6·36	615,336 11 7
1881	657,135	0 7 9·34	255,572	372,709	0 8 8·29	161,958	1,029,844	0 8 1·30	417,530	739,753	1,769,597	0 6 9·55	603,248 5 8
1882	760,226	0 9 9·54	372,334	501,319	0 10 11·50	274,699	1,261,545	0 10 3·09	647,033	847,737	2,109,282	0 8 11·97	948,965 0 0
1883	855,704	0 10 5·75	448.356	656,741	0 11 7·34	381,306	1,512,445	0 10 11·65	829,662	1,009,012	2,521,457	0 9 6·40	1,201,941 12 11
1884	994,087	0 10 8·66	532,938	696,676	0 11 5·14	398,107	1,690,763	0 11 0·15	931,045	1,058,346	2,749,109	0 9 5·71	1,303,076 19 11
1885	991,924	0 10 7·13	525,443	764,432	0 11 6·52	441,220	1,756,356	0 11 0·09	966,663	1,122,507	2,878,863	0 9 3·72	1,340,212 13 7
1886	1,027,775	0 10 7·22	544,824	708,090	0 11 4·31	402,178	1,735,865	0 10 10·93	947,002	1,094,310	2,830,175	0 9 2·53	1,303,164 4 1
1887	1,077,270	0 10 5·89	565,084	713,172	0 11 1·08	395,455	1,790,442	0 10 8·75	960,539	1,132,055	2,922,497	0 9 2·57	1,346,440 2 7
1888	1,039,764	0 10 10·25	564,293	884,108	0 11 3·77	500,179	1,923,872	0 11 0·78	1,064,472	1,279,572	3,203,444	0 9 1·02	1,455,158 4 1
1889	1,310,228	0 10 4·24	678,200	1,077,474	0 11 1·88	601,071	2,387,702	0 10 8·58	1,279,271	1,267,930	3,655,632	0 8 11·20	1,632,848 15 6
1890	1,149,544	0 10 6·96	608,108	672,330	0 11 3·31	379,065	1,821,874	0 10 10·04	987,173	1,239,002	3,060,876	0 8 4·29	1,279,088 19 5
1891	1,397,256	0 10 0·30	700,380	847,473	0 10 10·43	460,595	2,244,729	0 10 4·12	1,160,965	1,793,200	4,037,929	0 8 7·58	1,742,795 12 6
1892	1,318,008	0 8 10·89	587,016	873,697	0 10 1·24	441,379	2,191,705	0 9 4·61	1,028,395	1,589,263	3,780,968	0 7 8·82	1,462,388 9 4
1893	1,160,238	0 8 6·05	493,372	674,852	0 9 6·35	321,557	1,835,090	0 8 10·57	814,929	1,443,238	3,278,328	0 7 1·78	1,171,722 4 6
1894	1,175,072	0 7 1·73	419,751	950,053	0 8 1·26	385,018	2,125,125	0 7 6·88	804,769	1,546,951	3,672,076	0 6 3·53	1,155,573 7 10
	23,176,789	0 10 6·60	12,226,227	15,308,200½	0 11 8·80	8,981,040	38,494,989½	0 11 0·16	21,197,257	24,680,209½	63,165,189	0 9 1·16	28,728,332 19 11

The following comparative statement of output of coal in the several districts shows that there was an increase in the yield from the Northern District of 401,662 tons, but owing to the reduced price per ton, only an increase in the value of £2,956 10s. 4d., and also an increase in the Western District of 9,491 tons, and in value of £2,221 6s. 2d., as compared with 1893. In the Southern and South-western Districts, however, there was a decrease in the output, of 17,406 tons, and in the value, of £21,326 13s. 2d. during the same period. As may be gleaned from the above figures, there was a heavy decrease in the average price in the Northern District of 1s. 1·83d. per ton, and in Southern and South-western Districts of 4·54d. per ton, while in the Western District there was an advance of ·49d. per ton in the average price.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Output of Coal in the Northern, Western, and Southern Districts.

	1886.		1887.		1888.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Output, Northern District	2,178,116 0 0	1,084,554 17 1	2,243,792 0 0	1,096,720 0 7	2,067,042 4 3	1,022,022 8 10
Increase as compared with previous year	64,743 7 0	51,650 3 9	65,676 0 0	12,165 3 6	.....	.....
Decrease do do ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	176,749 15 1	74,697 11 9
Output, Western District	281,229 0 0	68,615 15 0	302,137 0 0	79,036 0 2	339,594 9 0	95,136 3 0
Increase as compared with previous year	.....	.....	20,908 0 0	10,420 5 2	37,457 9 0	16,100 2 10
Decrease do do ...	30,533 16 0	8,220 18 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Output, Southern District	370,830 0 0	149,993 12 0	376,568 0 0	170,684 1 10	796,806 10 0	338,039 12 3
Increase as compared with previous year	.....	.....	5,738 0 0	20,690 9 10	420,238 10 0	167,355 10 5
Decrease do do ...	82,897 15 3	80,477 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....

	1889.		1890.		1891.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Output, Northern District	2,624,347 3 0	1,261,224 16 5	2,120,046 6 1	995,931 2 6	2,853,251 13 1	1,354,028 12 8
Increase as compared with previous year	557,304 18 1	239,202 7 7	.....	.....	733,205 7 0	358,097 10 2
Decrease do do ...	.....	.....	504,300 16 3	265,293 13 11	.....	.....
Output, Western District	329,713 3 0	81,459 1 1	343,232 3 2	65,995 3 0	346,804 13 0	74,104 17 10
Increase as compared with previous year	.....	.....	13,519 0 2	.....	3,572 9 2	8,109 14 10
Decrease, do do ...	9,881 6 0	13,677 1 11	.....	15,463 18 1	.....	.....
Output, Southern District	701,572 0 0	290,164 18 0	597,598 0 0	217,162 13 11	837,873 0 0	314,662 2 0
Increase as compared with previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	240,275 0 0	97,499 8 1
Decrease do do ...	95,234 10 0	47,874 14 3	103,974 0 0	73,002 4 1	.....	.....

	1892.		1893.		1894.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Output, Northern District	2,611,731 13 0	1,102,694 14 5	2,203,480 10 0	880,218 4 3	2,605,142 13 1	883,174 14 7
Increase as compared with previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	401,662 3 1	2,956 10 4
Decrease do do ...	241,520 0 1	251,333 18 3	408,251 3 0	222,476 10 2	.....	.....
Output, Western District	236,363 1 0	57,414 13 8	190,377 19 1	43,241 14 5	199,869 12 0	45,463 0 7
Increase as compared with previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,491 12 3	2,221 6 2
Decrease do do ...	110,441 12 0	16,689 4 2	45,985 1 3	14,172 19 3	.....	.....
Output, Southern and South-western Districts.	932,873 0 1	302,279 1 3	884,469 18 0	248,262 5 10	867,063 19 0	226,935 12 8
Increase as compared with previous year	95,000 0 1	.....	.....	.....	17,405 19 0	21,326 13 2
Decrease do do ...	.....	12,383 0 9	48,403 2 1	54,016 15 5	.....	.....

The average price of Coal in the several districts was as follows :—

	1893.	1894.		
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.
Northern	7 11·19	6 9·36	a decrease of	1 1·83 per ton.
Western	4 6·10	4 6·59	an increase of	0 0·49 „
Southern and South-western	5 7·36	5 2·82	a decrease of	0 4·54 „

TABLE

TABLE compiled from Reports furnished by Owners of Collieries, showing the quantity and value of Coal and Shale won during the year 1894, and the number of men employed in the Collieries.

Company.	Locality.	Men employed. Above ground.	Men employed. Under ground.	Men employed. Total.	Quantity.	Value.
		Northern District.				
COAL.					tons cwt. qr.	£ s. d.
Australian Agricultural Company, No. 1.	Newcastle	93	186	279	146,582 0 0	49,295 11 5
Australian Agricultural Company, No. 2.	,,	134	206	340	127,301 0 0	43,130 4 10
Bayley's Award	Lambton	1	2	3	220 0 0	51 0 0
Burwood	Burwood	27	168	195	40,993 0 0	14,402 4 0
,, Extended	Redhead	2	3	5	1,412 3 0	494 5 0
Brown's	Minmi	80	380	460	140,665 0 0	49,786 0 0
Bloomfield	Four-mile Creek, East Maitland.	2	7	9	2,500 0 0	1,000 0 0
Co-operative	Plattsburg	40	150	190	81,452 0 0	26,857 15 6
Centenary	Curlewis	4	20	24	7,426 0 0	3,244 0 0
Dulwich	Singleton	1	4	5	2,406 12 3	962 12 0
Dudley	Near Charlestown	2	3	5	.....	.....
Denton Park	West Maitland	3	15	18	15,000 0 0	4,500 0 0
Duckenfield	Minmi	75	340	415	162,267 0 0	57,822 0 0
East Lambton	New Lambton	5	30	35	7,659 0 0	2,450 10 6
Ebbw Vale	Adamstown	35	4	39	17,645 0 0	5,751 0 0
East Greta	West Maitland	22	125	147	50,259 0 0	17,543 11 2
Elliott's	Rix's Creek	2	2	4	570 0 0	320 0 0
Ellesmere	Singleton	3	8	11	4,189 16 2	1,423 9 2
Elemore Vale	Wallsend	2	16	18	11,262 0 0	2,288 16 5
Electric	North Lambton	1	2	3	300 0 0	45 0 0
Ferndale	Wickham	11	74	85	17,000 0 0	6,222 0 0
Font Hill	Farley	10	8	18	707 0 0	247 0 0
Gladstone	Gunnedah	11	11	22	2,070 0 0	517 10 0
Greta	Greta	35	140	175	9,507 7 0	3,565 5 0
Gartlee	Teralba	5	35	40	16,306 0 0	4,491 16 0
Hetton	Carrington	47	343	390	192,195 0 0	59,475 0 0
Hillside	Burwood, Merewether	2	7	9	4,384 0 0	1,330 0 0
Kyuga	Muswellbrook	1	1	2	522 1 0	148 15 0
Lambton	Lambton	50	362	412	178,495 0 0	60,584 0 0
Liddle's	Waratah	1	3	4	440 0 0	143 0 0
Louisvale	East Maitland	2	4	6	354 10 0	130 15 0
Marshall's	Four-mile Creek	.....	1	1	301 0 0	65 9 0
Morrisset	Swansea	2	3	5	2,700 0 0	810 0 0
Morley	Gunnedah	1	2	3	379 3 0	189 6 6
Newcastle-Wallsend	Wallsend	122	724	846	357,426 0 0	134,034 15 0
Newcastle Coal Company, A Pit	Newcastle	80	323	403	241,495 0 0	77,533 0 0
,, ,, B Pit	,,	33	251	284		
New Lambton, C Pit	Adamstown	25	110	135	23,282 0 0	8,381 12 0
New Anvil Creek	Greta	6	25	31	12,199 19 1	4,727 10 0
,, Park	Singleton	10	22	32	9,013 19 0	3,004 7 0
Northumberland	Fassifern	2	2	4	4,431 0 0	1,108 0 0
Pacific	Teralba	25	130	155	78,439 0 0	27,453 13 0
Pioneer	West Maitland	5	6	11	266 13 0	69 15 7
Quarry	North Lambton	1	3	4	600 0 0	180 0 0
Rotunda	Waratah	1	2	3	130 0 0	35 15 0
Rosedale	Singleton	3	4	7	2,288 5 2	906 4 6
Rose Hill	,,	1	4	5	1,103 0 0	303 6 6
Stockton	Stockton	60	272	332	74,633 0 0	31,905 17 0
South Waratah	Charlestown	29	145	174	19,743 0 0	7,035 0 0
,, Wallsend	Cardiff	10	60	70	30,000 0 0	9,000 0 0
Summer Hill and Maryland	Plattsburgh	7	20	27	25,953 0 0	6,693 9 0
Seaham	Minmi	32	300	332	131,974 0 0	44,562 0 0
South Hetton	Toronto	3	6	9	1,300 0 0	455 0 0
Thornley	East Maitland	3	8	11	4,956 0 0	1,115 2 0
Thornton	Thornton	5	19	24	1,612 0 0	483 12 0
Wickham and Bullock Island	Carrington	48	331	379	213,494 4 1	69,871 9 6
West Burwood	Merewether	5	35	40	8,900 0 0	2,670 0 0
,, Wallsend	West Wallsend	40	150	190	32,790 0 0	9,363 18 0
Wallarah	Catherine Hill Bay	36	155	191	83,455 0 0	22,950 2 6
Wright's	Waratah	.....	1	1	187 0 0	43 9 6
		1,304	5,773	7,077	2,605,142 13 1	883,174 14 7
		Southern District.				
Austermere	North Bulli	19	85	104	15,228 0 0	6,091 4 0
Bulli	Bulli	4	10	14	5,480 0 0	656 0 0
Bulli Pass	,,	7	18	25	4,193 10 0	1,068 1 0
Bellambi	South Bulli	16	68	84	37,000 0 1	8,955 0 0
Coal Cliff	Clifton	14	35	49	23,699 0 0	5,940 14 0
Corrimal	Wollongong	24	178	202	118,116 0 0	29,237 17 0
Mount Pleasant and New Tunnel	,,	61	116	177	69,271 0 0	20,847 1 0
Mount Kembla	,,	33	190	223	127,155 0 0	32,382 7 0
Metropolitan	Hellensburg	47	281	328	183,041 9 0	55,000 19 8
Osborn, Wallsend	,,	34	140	174	77,593 0 0	19,740 6 0
South Bulli	,,	37	190	227	124,147 0 0	29,388 3 0
South Clifton	,,	11	123	134	78.200 0 0	15,950 0 0
		307	1.434	1,741	863,124 19 0	225,257 12 8
		South-Western District.				
Australian Kerosene Company	Joadja Creek	(See	shale).		1,451 0 0	725 0 0
Box Vale	Mittagong	2	3	5	950 0 0	285 0 0
Great Southern	Moss Vale	3	6	9	1,538 0 0	668 0 0
		5	9	14	3,939 0 0	1,678 0 0

Company.	Locality.	Men employed. Above ground.	Under ground.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.
			Western District.			
					Tons cwt. qr.	£ s. d.
Australian Kerosene Company	Katoomba	1	2	3	700 0 0	140 0 0
Cooerwall	Bowenfels	.....	1	1	440 0 0	110 0 0
Cullen Bullen	Cullen Bullen	4	17	21	9,019 0 0	2,163 4 9
Eskbank	Eskbank	5	30	35	22,807 5 0	4,561 9 0
,, (Old Tunnel)	,,	1	10	11	6,545 0 0	1,309 0 0
Folly	Lidsdale	1	1	2	75 0 0	20 2 10
Hermitage	Lithgow	2	26	28	23,309 0 0	4,578 14 4
Irondale	Piper's Flat	1	3	4	2,747 0 0	514 4 0
Ivanhoe	,,	3	8	11	7,800 0 0	1,374 0 0
Lithgow Valley	Lithgow	3	25	28	22,444 0 0	4,469 10 11
Oakey Park	,,	4	26	30	24,043 17 0	5,830 0 0
Rawdon	Rylstone	.....	2	2	601 10 0	200 15 9
Retort	Hartley Vale	1	8	9	7,364 0 0	1,104 12 0
Vale	Lithgow	20	30	50	22,980 0 0	6,320 0 0
Vale of Clwydd	,,	5	32	37	24,739 0 0	6,945 17 0
Zig Zag	,,	3	24	27	24,255 0 0	5,821 10 0
		54	245	299	199,869 12 0	45,463 0 7
SHALE.						
Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Company (Ruined Castle).	Katoomba	13	36	49	2,990 0 0	4,485 0 0
Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Company (Nellie's Glen).	,,	10	30	40	5,369 0 0	8,053 0 0
Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Company.	Joadja Creek	7	40	47	4,023 0 0	6,034 0 0
Genowlan	Capertee	18	36	54	2,670 0 0	2,670 0 0
King's Shale Mine	,,	1	6	7	*.....	.....
New South Wales Shale and Oil Company.	Hartley	28	72	100	6,119 0 0	10,539 5 0
		77	220	297	21,171 0 0	31,781 5 0

* Only prospecting.

The number of men actually employed in and about the collieries raising coal and shale was 9,428 during 1894, as compared with 10,413 the previous year. During the year there were 7 fatal and 40 non-fatal accidents in the coal-mines, as compared with 13 fatal and 45 non-fatal the previous year. Of the fatal accidents, 6 occurred in the northern district, and one in the western district; and of the non-fatal, 27 took place in the northern and 13 in the southern and south-western districts.

From the following table, comparing the number of fatal accidents in the United Kingdom with New South Wales, it will be seen that the Colony does not suffer by comparison. It is only fair to state, however, that the danger attending the working of coal in this Colony is not so great as in the United Kingdom, because our collieries are comparatively free from explosive gas.

SUMMARY of persons employed, number of fatal accidents (deaths), and ratios of the number of persons employed, and the number of fatal accidents in and about the "United Kingdom" and "New South Wales" Coal Mines, since 1874:—

Year.	United Kingdom. Persons employed.	Lives lost by accident.	Persons employed per life lost.	Death-rate from accidents per 1,000 persons employed.	New South Wales. Persons employed.	Lives lost by accident.	Persons employed per life lost.	Death-rate from accidents per 1,000 persons employed.
1874	538,829	1,056	510	1·959	.....	5	.....	.....
1875	535,845	1,244	430	2·321	3,308	8	413	2·418
1876	514,532	933	551	1·813	4,084	4	1,021	0·979
1877	494,391	1,208	409	2·443	4,657	7	665	1·503
1878	475,329	1,413	336	2·972	4,792	8	599	1·669
1879	476,810	973	490	2·040	5,035	5	1,007	0·993
1880	484,933	1,318	368	2·718	4,676	8	584	1·710
1881	495,477	954	519	1·925	4,098	2	2,049	0·488
1882	503,987	1,126	447	2·234	4,487	12	373	2·674
1883	514,933	1,054	488	2·046	5,481	15	365	2·736
1884	520,376	942	552	1·810	6,227	14	444	2·248
1885	520,632	1,150	453	2·207	7,097	11	645	1·549
1886	519,970	953	545	1·833	7,847	29	270	3·694*
1887	526,277	995	529	1·890	7,998	94	85	11·752†
1888	534,945	888	601	1·666	9,301	15	620	1·612
1889	563,735	1,064	530	1·887	10,277	41	250	3·989‡
1890	613,233	1,160	529	1·891	10,315	13	793	1·260
1891	648,450	979	662	1·509	10,820	21	515	1·940
1892	664,300	982	676	1·478	10,910	8	1,364	0·733
1893	683,008	1,060	644	1·551	9,971	13	767	1·303
1894	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,126	7	1,303	0·767

* Excessive number of falls of coal and Lithgow disaster caused this high death-rate.
† Bulli catastrophe and excessive falls of coal caused this high death-rate.
‡ Hamilton pit crush, excessive falls of coal, and over-winding of four men at South Burwood sinking pit caused this high death-rate.

During the year five analyses were made of coal in the laboratory of this Department, three of which are as follows:—

Official Number.	Locality.	Analysis in 100·00 parts. Hygroscopic Moisture.	Volatile Hydrocarbons, &c.	Fixed Carbon.	Ash.	Sulphur	Specific Gravity	Remarks.
643	Awaba, parish of, South Hetton Colliery.	4·15	27·85	59·25	8·75	·645	1·382	Coke 68 per cent., not much swollen, firm and dull. Ash—reddish tinge, granular. 1 lb. of this coal will convert 12·1 lb. of water into steam.
15	Burragorang	2·80	26·80	62·50	7·90	·576	1·345	Coke 70·4 per cent., fairly well swollen, firm and lustrous. 1 lb. of this coal will convert 12·1 lb. of water into steam. Ash—grey and flocculent.
526	Wallarah Coal-mine	2·75	30·45	56·35	10·45	·878	1·405	Coke 66·8 per cent., not much swollen, firm and dull. Ash—nearly white and granular. The calorific intensity of this coal, determined by experiment, is 6578—that is, the quantity of water which one part of coal, on complete combustion, would raise in temperature 1° Cent. or 1·8° Fahr.

COKE.

The following table shows a very satisfactory increase in the manufacture of coke during the past year, which has every appearance of being maintained. The improvement is, no doubt, due to the greater care taken by the manufacturers in cleaning the coal before treatment, and the erection of ovens more suitable to the class of coal to be treated. The Broken Hill Silver-mining Company still spends large sums annually in importing good clean hard English coke, which they state is necessary for the proper treatment of their ores. The principal manufacturer in the Southern District is the Australian Coke Company, at Unandera, who made 14,613 tons during the year; and in the Northern District, the Purified Coal and Coke Company, at Wallsend, who turned out 12,779 tons of coke, and 2,357 tons of nut coal washed from slack. The price per ton realised last year was not quite so high as in 1893.

TABLE showing the quantity and value of Coke made in the Colony of New South Wales.

Year.	Quantity. Northern District. tons	cwt.	Southern and Western Districts. tons	cwt.	Total Value. £	s.	d.
1890	15,886	2	15,211	0	41,147	3	7
1891	9,474	2	20,836	5	34,473	5	10
1892	5,245	0	2,654	0	8,852	8	6
1893	12,262	0	5,596	0	20,233	2	0
1894	13,602	5	20,855	19	33,209	5	7
Totals.....	56,469	9	65,153	4	137,915	5	6

SHALE.

The following table shows a very serious falling off in the quantity and value of the output of shale during the past year, the net decrease in the value being £69,439, and in the average price per ton 6s. 4·16d. The decrease is accounted for by the fact that the known deposits of first-class or export shale are now nearly worked out, and until a demand arises for a lower-grade mineral, of which a considerable quantity has already been opened up, there can be little hope for any large increase in the output.

The following table shows the quantity and value of Kerosene Shale produced during the years 1865 to 1894:—

Year.	Quantity.	Average price per ton.			Total Value.			Year.	Quantity.	Average price per ton.			Total Value.		
	tons.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		tons.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1865	570	4	2	5·47	2,350	0	0	1881	27,894	1	9	2·59	40,748	0	0
1866	2,770	2	18	10·48	8,150	0	0	1882	48,065	1	15	0·00	84,114	0	0
1867	4,079	3	14	9·21	15,249	0	0	1883	49,250	1	16	10·77	90,861	10	0
1868	16,952	2	17	7·11	48,816	0	0	1884	31,618	2	5	7·86	72,176	0	0
1869	7,500	2	10	0·00	18,750	0	0	1885	27,462	2	8	11·62	67,239	0	0
1870	8,580	3	4	3·18	27,570	0	0	1886	43,563	2	5	10·79	99,976	0	0
1871	14,700	2	6	3·91	34,050	0	0	1887	40,010	2	3	10·43	87,761	0	0
1872	11,040	2	11	11·91	28,700	0	0	1888	34,869	2	2	2·66	73,612	0	0
1873	17,850	2	16	6·55	50,475	0	0	1889	40,561	1	18	3·55	77,666	15	0
1874	12,100	2	5	1·48	27,300	0	0	1890	56,010	1	17	2·07	104,103	7	6
1875	6,197	2	10	2·22	15,500	0	0	1891	40,349	1	18	8·77	78,160	0	0
1876	15,998	3	0	0·00	47,994	0	0	1892	74,197	1	16	8·16	136,079	6	0
1877	18,963	2	9	0·81	46,524	0	0	1893	55,660	1	16	4·44	101,220	10	0
1878	24,371	2	6	11·40	57,211	0	0	1894	21,171	1	10	0·28	31,781	5	0
1879	32,519	2	1	1·96	66,930	10	0								
1880	19,201	2	6	7·03	44,724	15	0		804,069	2	1	11·18	1,685,792	18	6

During the year 31 analyses were made of kerosene shale in the laboratory of this Department, 24 of which are as follows:—

Official number.	Locality.	Analysis in 100·00 parts. Hygroscopic Moisture.	Volatile Hydro-carbons.	Fixed Carbon.	Ash.	Sulphur.	Specific gravity.	Remarks.
3194	Bega (near)	00·45	79·80	13·70	6·05	·920	1·045	Ash—grey. No true coke formed, the mass being slightly fritted together.
1829	Capertee (near)	00·25	67·80	10·15	21·80	·686	1·167	,, greyish and granular.
2443	,, Valley	00·20	66·55	12·25	21·00	·699	1·170	,, grey and granular.
2444	,, ,, ...	00·30	64·80	9·25	25·65	·630	1·210	,, ,, ,,
2445	,, ,, ...	1·00	56·65	14·95	27·40	·549	1·268	,, ,, ,,
2446	,, ,, ...	00·30	67·30	10·65	21·85	·631	1·179	,, ,, ,,
2447	,, ,, ...	00·30	67·90	14·05	17·75	·672	1·178	,, ,, ,,
2448	,, ,, ...	00·20	66·55	12·85	20·40	·672	1·158	,, ,, ,,
2449	,, (Corbet's Tunnel).	00·15	70·20	11·40	18·25	·617	1·139	,, ,, ,,
2450	,, ,, ...	00·25	68·80	10·25	20·70	·672	1·153	,, ,, ,,
2451	,, ,, ...	00·30	61·00	12·55	26·15	·521	1·237	,, ,, ,,
2452	,, ,, ...	00·25	70·15	11·05	18·55	·576	1·139	,, ,, ,,
2453	,, ,, ...	00·20	68·80	10·90	20·10	·576	1·155	,, ,, ,,
475	Gindantherie, parish of, county of Cork.	00·65	68·40	11·50	19·45	1·304	1·168	,, ,, ,,
474	Goongal, parish of, county of Roxburgh.	2·55	57·60	22·70	17·15	·686	1·239	,, reddish tinge, granular.
199	Moonbi District	00·70	73·00	14·85	11·45	·892	1·089	,, grey and granular. Sample somewhat weathered.
3195	South Coast	00·30	79·80	12·00	7·90	·824	1·062	,, red and granular.
3303	,, ,, (near Victorian border).	00·35	66·90	20·35	12·50	·878	1·140	,, grey and granular.
3304	,, ,, ...	00·20	77·90	5·50	16·40	·508	1·091	,, ,, ,,
473	Umbilla, parish of, county of Roxburgh.	00·25	75·55	15·85	8·35	·645	1·072	,, reddish tinge and granular.
2931	New South Wales (portion of sample for South Africa).	00·15	76·20	5·90	17·75	1·318	1·099	,, grey and granular.
2932	New South Wales ...	00·65	61·45	9·35	28·55	1·181	1·227	,, reddish tinge and granular.
3408	,, ,, ,, ...	00·20	73·00	13·65	13·15	·795	1·070	,, ,, ,,
3409	,, ,, ,, ...	00·15	76·85	10·50	12·50	·727	1·102	,, ,, ,,

SILVER AND LEAD.

As will be seen by the following table, there was a considerable increase in the output of silver and in the value thereof, but in the export of silver-lead ore and metal there was a serious decrease in 1894 as compared with 1893. The value of the aggregate export for 1894 was less by £742,231 than that of 1893. This decrease is due to the low price of silver and lead, which has caused several of the smaller mines to shut down. Until a satisfactory mode of treating the low grade ores has been devised or the market price of silver improves, I fear we shall have difficulty in keeping up our export of silver and lead. The Colony is much indebted to the Broken Hill Proprietary Company for the efforts made to solve the problem how to treat our low grade ores profitably, and though they may not have been as successful as might be desired, they have spared neither trouble nor expense, and I hope their efforts will yet be crowned with success.

QUANTITY and Value of Silver, and Silver-lead, and Ore exported.

Year.	Silver. Quantity.	Silver. Value.			Silver-lead and Ore. Quantity. Ore.				Silver-lead and Ore. Quantity. Metal.		Silver-lead and Ore. Value.			Total Value.
Up to	oz.	£	s.	d.	tons	cwt.	qr.	lb.	tons	cwt.	£	s.	d.	£
1881	726,779·14	178,405	0	0	191	13	0	0	.....		5,025	0	0	183,430
1882	38,618·00	9,024	0	0	11	19	0	0	.....		360	0	0	9,384
1883	77,065·18	16,488	0	0	136	4	0	0	.....		2,075	0	0	18,563
1884	93,660·25	19,780	0	0	9,167	11	1	7	.....		241,940	0	0	261,720
1885	794,173·80	158,187	0	0	2,095	16	0	0	190	8	107,626	0	0	266,813
1886	1,015,433·10	197,544	0	0	4,802	2	0	0	.....		294,485	0	0	492,029
1887	177,307·75	32,458	0	0	12,529	3	2	0	.....		541,952	0	0	574,410
1888	375,063·70	66,668	0	0	11,739	7	0	0	18,102	5	1,075,737	0	0	*1,142,405
1889	416,895·35	72,001	0	0	46,965	9	0	0	34,579	17	1,899,197	0	0	1,971,198
1890	496,552·80	95,410	0	0	89,719	15	0	0	41,319	18	2,667,144	0	0	2,762,554
1891	729,590·05	134,850	0	0	92,383	11	0	0	55,396	3	3,484,739	0	0	3,619,589
1892	350,661·50	56,884	0	0	87,504	15	0	0	45,850	4	2,420,952	0	0	2,477,836
1893	531,972·00	78,131	0	0	155,859	1	0	0	58,401	3	2,953,589	0	0	3,031,720
1894	846,822·00	94,150	0	0	137,813	8	0	0	42,513	2	2,195,339	0	0	2,289,489
	6,670,594·62	1,210,980	0	0	650,919	14	3	7	296,353	0	17,890,160	0	0	19,101,140

* NOTE.—In the Annual Report for 1888, 11,739 tons 7 cwt. of silver ore, valued at £164,620, was omitted from the table. The bulk of the silver is exported in the form of silver-lead.

The following information in connection with the silver-mining industry in New South Wales is taken from reports forwarded to the Department by the Wardens and Mining Registrars :—

The Albert Mining District.

Broken Hill Division.

Owing to the continued low price of silver rendering the small outside mines unprofitable, work during the year has been almost entirely confined to the principal mines at Broken Hill, viz., The Broken Hill Proprietary, The Broken Hill Junction, British Block 14, Block 10, The Central, Broken Hill South, and the Consols Mine. The Broken Hill Proprietary Company employ no less than 3,352 men, including the managerial staff, and their mining and metallurgical plant is valued at £505,718. During the past year the company raised 642,822 tons of ore, which was estimated to contain gold, silver, lead, and copper to the value of £2,167,635, the exact value of the gold saved from the silver bullion being £16,300.

The total quantity and value of the minerals exported from the field during the year were as follows :—

	Tons.	Value.
Silver lead bullion	42,509	£1,543,038
Silver lead ore	137,385	644,896
Silver ingots (pure)	511,090 oz.	61,194
Copper ore	80 tons	673
Copper matte	190	500
Iron ore	254	256
Tin ore	25	1,172
		£2,251,729

As the bulk of the silver is exported in the form of silver lead bullion, the exact quantity of pure silver cannot be ascertained until the product is realised in London, but it may be set down as close upon twelve millions of ounces.

Prospecting work was carried on by the Associated Companies during the year from the 1,330-foot level in the New Broken Hill Extended Company's shaft, but nothing of any importance was discovered. The total number of men employed on the field is 4,240, and the population of the town of Broken Hill is estimated at 20,000 souls.

The Bathurst Mining District.

Mitchell Division.

The Sunny Corner Silver-mining Company's mine is still being worked on tribute, and there were 20,752 tons of ore raised, producing 586 tons of argentiferous and auriferous copper matte valued at £34,065. The silver-mines at Back Creek, Rockley, are idle, and the Mount Costigan and Cordillera in the Tuena District are also practically idle.

Mudgee Mining District

Denison Town Division.

The Mount Stewart Silver Mine, which has been shut down for the last eighteen months, was worked on tribute during the last two months of the year, when a considerable amount of ore was smelted, but the returns were not available.

New England Mining District.

Fairfield Division.

The White Rock Silver Mine resumed work during the year under the management of Mr. John Rossiter, who, in conjunction with Mr. J. W. Horton, has been engaged for some time experimenting with a view to find the cheapest and best mode of treating the low grade ores. The system of treatment likely to be adopted is the chlorodising and amalgamation process, and the furnace to be used for the purpose of roasting will be Howell's patent, as also Howell's pans for amalgamation. The value of the plant on this mine is estimated to be £25,000.

Emmaville Division.

Webb's and Mount Galena were the only two silver mines at work in this Division during the year. At the former mine operations were energetically carried on, and 2,000 tons of concentrates were sent away for treatment, returning 48,000 of silver, valued at £5,700, but it is questionable if at the present price of silver, the mine does much more than clear expenses. The tributors at Mount Galena raised 50 tons of ore, averaging 46 oz. of silver and 60 per cent. of lead, valued at £550. The lodes at Mount Galena are wide and easily worked, and it is thought they should pay well if capital and energy were expended on them.

Wilson's Downfall Division.

There has been a falling off in the silver-mining industry in this Division, the mines at Rivertree being practically idle during the past year, the quantity of ore produced being only 70 tons valued at £686. The Proprietary Company are still carrying out experiments in connection with the treatment of their ore, under the supervision of Mr. Edgar Hall, of Brisbane. On the Proprietary Company's property only one lode has been worked, and that during the last few months of the year. A new shaft has been sunk to a depth of 70 feet on a lode from 5 to 8 feet thick, and averaging 20 oz. silver per ton. The owners of the Central Mine have been developing their property during the year, and a few parcels of ore have been sent to the Queensland Company's works at Aldershot, which yielded 150 oz. to 200 oz. silver per ton. Work has been carried on by Reid and party on the amalgamated blocks with fairly good results, a parcel of 20 tons of their ore giving 225 oz., and another of 40 tons, 100 oz. silver per ton. Mr. Rodda is in receipt of Government assistance to continue prospecting operations on the ground lately held by the Wangabah Company. He has great faith in the future prospects of the mine, and good work is being done.

Southern Mining District.

Captain's Flat Division.

The New Koh-i-noor and the Lake George Gold and Silver Mining Companies were amalgamated during the year. The quantity of silver saved by them was 40,701 oz., valued at £4,823, as also 1,226 oz. of gold and 155 tons of copper. The united companies employ 200 men in connection with their mining and metallurgical works.

The work of development is being rapidly pushed forward, and the output of ore will, it is expected, be largely increased during the coming year.

During

During the year 3,392 samples were assayed for silver in the laboratory of this Department.

1,720 yielded nil.
1,487 ,, under 20 oz. per ton.
132 were concentrates, blanketings, &c.
53 yielded as follows.—

Official number	Locality.	Description.	Per ton. Silver	Per ton. Gold
			oz. dwt. gr.	oz dwt. gr.
3230	Annandale, parish of (County of Clive).	Iron pyrites and galena	190 11 2	Trace.
605	Billagoe (Proprietary Mine).	Ferruginous quartz (large quantity coarse free gold present).	388 1 12	64 4 21
3276	Bingara, near (Barrack Creek).	Serpentinous rock (free gold present)	21 17 17	39 19 5
3272	Bolivia	Principally iron pyrites	43 0 5	Trace.
3320	,,	,, ,,	66 19 7	,,
3509	,, (30 miles W. of)	Greenish felspathic lodestuff	28 17 2	,,
			Lead, 12·98	per cent.
3510	,, ,,	Dark-coloured compact quartz	24 13 5	Trace.
1677	Booroolong (5 miles from)	Galena in red quartz	29 12 7	Nil.
3432	Broken Hill District	Coarsely crystallised galena	88 4 0	,,
2729	Blayney	Cubical galena, with a little quartz	42 9 7	,,
2314	Carcoar District (Yankee Pong Head).	Ferruginous quartz (large quantity free gold present)	20 5 1	117 12 1
292	Carangara, Byng (Dr. Codrington's property).	Coarsely crushed sample.	37 10 14	117 15 3
57	Cobar, N.W. of	Probably a laminated quartzite	23 19 2	Trace.
58	,, ,,	Felspathic rock, with quartz grains (silver present as chloride).	402 19 20	67 3 15
59	,, ,,	Siliceous red slaty rock, showing a very little fine gold (silver present as chloride).	159 8 5	8 5 11
61	,, ,,	Somewhat similar to No. 59	177 16 7	9 15 23
62	,, ,,	Gossan (silver present as chloride).	50 19 4	6 3 23
63	,, ,,	Felspathic rock (silver present as chloride)	103 8 21	7 1 13
284	Coolamon Plains	Sulphides of lead and zinc, with siliceous and calcareous gangue.	20 7 5	Trace.
			Lead, 50·18	per cent.
564	Cowley, county of	Galena	20 2 21	Trace.
			Lead, 65·34	per cent.
3061	Drake (near)	Green-stained quartz	21 15 13	Trace.
3701	Drysdale, near Cobar	Ironstained quartz, with slaty fragments	68 11 23	3 5 8
2407	Flyer's Creek (Crew's Hill).	Ferruginous quartz and felspathic stone (silver present as chloride).	1,176 0 0	130 13 8
2246	Gillana, Braidwood	Galena in breccia	29 7 23	Nil.
1916	Goulburn District	Vitreous quartz, with galena and arsenical pyrites	21 4 16	,,
1130	Gulgong (6 miles from)	Galena	25 5 5	Trace.
			Lead, 67·19	per cent.
2538	Hartley (20 miles S. of)	Ferruginous cellular and cavernous quartz, with galena and pyrites.	28 10 12	Nil.
231	Macleay River	Quartz, with green and blue carbonates of copper	37 13 12	,,
			Copper	10·77 p. cent.
233	,,	Ferruginous clay, with specks of galena, and probably some oxide of lead.	24 7 19	Nil.
			Lead, 13·52	per cent.
1622	,, (Willie Willie)	Ferruginous quartz, with blue and green carbonates of copper.	105 16 18	Nil.
1717	,, ,,	Copper gossan	163 6 16	,,
			Copper	37·66 p. cent.
1781	,, ,,	,,	39 10 11	Trace.
			Copper	10·57 p. cent.
1941	,, ,,	Blue carbonate of copper	23 3 19	Nil.
			Copper	29·28 p. cent.
2413	,, ,,	Copper ore	101 7 8	Trace.
			Copper	36·94 p. cent.
2414	,, ,,	,,	118 2 22	Trace.
			Copper	49·67 p. cent.
2415	,, ,,	,,	46 1 3	0 4 8
			Copper	16·15 p. cent.
2938	,, ,,	Gossan	29 9 23	Trace.
3290	,, ,,	Oxide of manganese (not cobaltiferous)	25 9 14	Nil.
3418	,, ,,	Copper ore, principally carbonate	283 15 6	Trace.
			Copper	31·71 p. cent.
2837	Moonbi	Galena, with carbonate of copper	96 7 8	Trace.
163	Moruya (The Caledonia Mine).	Pyritous quartz	32 13 8	16 6 16
661	Michelago District	Sulphide and carbonate of lead	23 12 14	Trace.
			Lead, 66·30	per cent.
1974	Singleton	Bornite and copper pyrites, with blue and green carbonates of copper.	209 5 14	Nil.
			Copper	48·35 p. cent.
588	Tarana	Siliceous galena	113 4 19	Trace.
			Lead, 62·37	per cent.
2726	Tooloom (Edward's claim)	Copper-stained crystallised quartz	96 7 8	Trace.
2727	,, ,,	Crystallised quartz, showing a very little gold	28 4 0	12 16 0
684	Trunkey District	Ferruginous cellular quartz	20 2 21	Nil.
618	Tuena	,, ,,	23 6 0	0 15 2
1539	Turon Ranges	Siliceous galena	71 17 7	Trace.
1242	Warneton	Sulphide and blue carbonate of copper	187 1 9	,,
			Copper	38·82 p. cent.
1243	,,	Copper gossan	95 16 10	Trace.
			Copper	31·12 p. cent.
1245	,,	Kaolin coloured by green carbonate of copper	155 9 18	Trace.
			Copper	10·49 p. cent.
8387	Wellington North	Fahl ore in quartz	96 0 19	Nil.

During the year twenty-six assays were made for lead in the laboratory of this Department, the following yielding over 10 per cent.:—

Official number.	Locality.	Description.	Per cent. Metallic Lead.	Per ton. Gold.	Per ton. Silver.
				oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.
2377	Argyle, County of	Galena, with a little copper pyrites on what is probably an igneous rock.	32·45	Nil.	2 18 18
3509	Bolivia, 30 miles W. of	Greenish felspathic lodestuff	12·98	Trace.	28 17 2
906	Broken Hill	Garnet-bearing sulphide ore	16·46	Nil.	15 4 20
1473	Burra Burra, 30 miles N.E. of.	Galena, with quartz	24·56	,,	35 7 18
159	Burragorang	Crushed sample	11·61	,,	17 13 20
2752	Buddawang	Barytes, with specks of galena scattered through it, with a piece of earthy pyromorphite.	23·36	Trace.	Trace.
128	Captain's Flat, near	Siliceous galena	62·13	Nil.	11 17 5
3023	Condoblin, 3 miles N. of	Siliceous carbonate of lead ore	25·65	0 6 12	5 17 14
284	Coolamon Plains, Kiandra	Sulphides of lead and zinc, with siliceous and calcareous gangue.	50·18	Trace.	20 7 5
564	Cowley, County of	Galena	65·34	,,	20 2 21
1130	Gulgong, 6 miles from	,,	67·19	,,	25 5 5
233	Macleay River	Ferruginous clay, with specks of galena, and probably some oxide of lead.	13·52	Nil.	24 7 19
661	Michelago District	Sulphide and carbonate of lead	66·30	Trace.	23 12 14
2834	Newbridge (G. Hayton's claim).	Felspathic lodestuff (copper, 6·54 per cent.)	46·42	Nil.	Nil.
588	Tarana	Siliceous galena	62·37	Trace.	113 4 19
2526	Tumut, 5 miles E. of	Crystallised galena	84·37	Nil.	11 19 12
1734	Wyagdon	Siliceous galena, pyrites, &c.	33·16	Trace.	19 16 8

TIN.

The quantity of tin exported from the Colony, as shown by the following table, was slightly in excess of the previous year, yet the value was less by £42,546. About the beginning of the year a rise in price was expected, but it never came, and indications do not point to an immediate rise in the value of this metal. The bulk of the tin is still being won from the Vegetable tin-field, near Emmaville, where there are 174 Europeans and 216 Chinese at work. This is a great reduction on the number employed in 1893, when there were nearly 900 men on the field. The scarcity of the tin, and the unremunerative prices prevailing is, no doubt, accountable for this great falling off in the mining population. The Otery tin-mine, at Tent Hill, has been in full work during the year, and 22 miners are employed constantly, exclusive of the usual surface men. The quantity of ore raised is estimated at 1,108½ tons, valued at £44,386, and 21 tons of tin ingots were sent away, valued at £1,202. The tin won in the Glen Innes Division was about 120 tons, valued at £4,800, mostly obtained by small parties mining on the banks of the Mann River. The quantity won in the Wilson's Downfall Division was 157 tons, valued at about £6,000, a great falling off from previous year, owing partly to the low price and the fact that some of the best claims have now been worked out. In the Deepwater Division there are 290 tin-miners at work, and the output was 350 tons, valued at £12,250. A good deal of prospecting work is going on in this district, and attempts are being made to prove the deep lead supposed to underlie the basalt. O'Keefe and party are in receipt of prospecting aid to carry on this work, but had to cease operations owing to a breakage in the machinery, after having reached a depth of 105 feet. Staader and party are also in receipt of Government assistance in this locality, struck the wash at 68 feet, which was 2 feet thick, yielding about 3 oz. of tin to the dish. Lavery and party, on the same line of supposed lead, bottomed at 100 feet on good wash mixed with very large hard boulders. Mining at Nine-mile is very dull, all the shallow ground being worked out. In the Tingha Division the quantity of tin won was 742 tons, valued at £27,454, which is a slight decrease on the output for 1893. There has been no fresh discoveries of stream tin during the year, and the only work of any importance going on at the present time in the way of opening up new ground is the construction of a race (5 miles of which is already constructed) from Cope's Creek to a large area of tin-bearing country 9 miles distant. A large quantity of the tin won in this Division was obtained from "leaders," of which the district is full. These are worked till they pinch out, when they are abandoned, the men not having the means to follow them down. At Giant's Den, and Watson's Creek, in the Bendemeer Division, tin ore was raised to the value of £800. In the Germanton Division, in the Albury District, the Dora Dora Tin-mining Company have expended a considerable sum of money in wages and working expenses generally, but hope to recoup themselves when their arrangements to conserve a sufficient supply of water are completed. The prospectors of the Champion Tin-mining Company, at the junction of Basin and Spring Creek, are constructing extensive fluming and a tail-race, which will be ready for work in a few months, when the value of the Upper Murray tin-field will be fully proved. The Basin Creek Gold and Tin-mining Company have been much retarded through want of water; they are, however, taking steps to remedy this evil. The value of the tin exported from the Broken Hill District during the year was 25 tons, valued at £1,172, got principally in the neighbourhood of Euriowie.

Table

TABLE showing the quantity and value of Tin exported from, and the product of, the Colony of New South Wales, since the opening of the Tin-fields in 1872.

Year.	Ingots.						Ore.						Total.					
	Quantity.		Value.				Quantity.		Value.				Quantity.		Value.			
	tons	cwt.	£	s.	d.		tons	cwt.	£	s.	d.		tons	cwt.	£	s.	d.
1872	47	0	6,482	0	0		849	0	41,337	0	0		896	0	47,819	0	0
1873	911	0	107,795	0	0		3,660	0	226,641	0	0		4,571	0	334,436	0	0
1874	4,101	0	366,189	0	0		2,118	0	118,133	0	0		6,219	0	484,322	0	0
1875	6,058	0	475,168	0	0		2,022	0	86,143	0	0		8,080	0	561,311	0	0
1876	5,449	0	379,318	0	0		1,509	0	60,320	0	0		6,958	0	439,638	0	0
1877	7,230	0	477,952	0	0		824	0	30,588	0	0		8,054	0	508,540	0	0
1878	6,085	0	362,072	0	0		1,125	0	33,750	0	0		7,210	0	395,822	0	0
1879	5,107	2	343,075	0	0		813	15	29,274	0	0		5,920	17	372,349	0	0
1880	5,476	6	440,615	0	0		682	6	30,722	9	0		6,158	12	471,337	9	0
1881	7,590	17½	686,511	0	0		609	6	37,492	0	0		8,200	3½	724,003	0	0
1882	8,059	0	800,571	0	0		611	0	32,890	0	0		8,670	0	833,461	0	0
1883	8,680	1	802,867	0	0		445	4	21,685	0	0		9,125	5	824,552	0	0
1884	6,315	16	506,726	0	0		349	13	14,861	0	0		6,665	9	521,587	0	0
1885	4,657	18	390,458	0	0		534	18	25,168	0	0		5,192	16	415,626	0	0
1886	4,640	18	449,303	0	0		326	18	18,350	0	0		4,967	16	467,653	0	0
1887	4,669	8	509,009	0	0		291	13	16,411	0	0		4,961	1	525,420	0	0
1888	4,562	2	569,182	0	0		247	8	13,314	0	0		4,809	10	582,496	0	0
1889	4,408	13	403,111	0	0		241	15	12,060	0	0		4,650	8	415,171	0	0
1890	3,409	11	317,117	0	0		259	4	12,724	0	0		3,668	15	329,841	0	0
1891	2,941	5½	261,769	0	0		203	5	9,643	0	0		3,441	10½	271,412	0	0
1892	3,253	0	301,541	0	0		239	2	12,573	0	0		3,492	2	314,114	0	0
1893	2,636	17	223,139	0	0		148	1	6,604	0	0		2,784	18	229,743	0	0
1894	2,611	5	179,445	0	0		190	7	7,752	0	0		2,801	12	187,197	0	0
	108,900	12	9,359,415	0	0		18,300	15	898,435	9	0		127,498	15	10,257,850	9	0

During the year 123 assays were made for tin in the laboratory of this Department, the following yielding over 2 per cent. :—

Official number.	Locality.	Description.	Per cent. metallic tin.	Per ton. Gold.	Per ton. Silver.
				oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.
358	Bombay Crossing, Jingle-money.	Black sand, consisting of magnetite, quartz, &c. (As much free gold as possible was removed from the sample before assay.)	7·60	29 12 8	2 16 5
769	,, ,, ...	Black sand	13·20	11 4 6	1 6 2
190	Burrowa River (Boxall and Co.'s lease).	Sand, consisting of quartz, zircon, magnetite, &c.	8·80	0 4 8	0 2 4
1927	Cogo, Wilson's River ...	Granular lode tin	48·68	.....	.....
3782	Cox's River	Loose material, containing iron pyrites, garnets, &c.	30·56	2 14 10	0 8 17
841	Grenfell, near (Seven-mile).	Black water-worn drift, consisting of octahedral crystals of spinelle (?), magnetite, tin-stone, &c.	10·56	.....	.....
1520	Guyra District	Tin-stone and tourmaline in granite	39·9	.....	.....
2609	Inverell	Stream tin	76·2	Trace.	Trace.
2612	Macleay River	Sand, containing tin-stone, zircon, garnet, magnetic iron, &c.	33·20	.....	.....
2122	Mount Hope, near	Tin-stone in white quartz	4·12	.....	.....
2376	,, ,,	,, in greenish quartz	25·72	Nil.	5 0 4
1251	Northern District	Beach sand as concentrated by Mr. R. Young, and returned from Chicago.	25·70	70 4 16	.....
		Platinum	.....	36 5 4	.....
		Iridium	.....	8 6 14	.....
		Iridosmine	.....	6 0 18	.....
		Other platinoid metals	.....	4 8 2	.....
1972	Nymagee (Tallabong Mountain).	Lode tin ore (contains arseniate of iron)	39·15	.....	.....
2051	Nymagee (60 miles S. of)	Crystallised tin-stone in quartz	19·02	.....	.....
2485	,, S. of	White quartz, with tin-stone and arseniate of iron with wolfram and gossan.	12·95	Nil.	0 18 8
3026	,, District (Eurambie Run).	Tin-stone in cellular quartz	20·06	.....	.....
2623	,, ,, ,, ...	,, in quartz	41·60	Trace.	1 1 18
2624	,, ,, ,, ...	,, ,,	29·94	,,	1 19 4
3499	Richmond River Heads and Byron Bay, between	Beach sand	15·82	9 18 0	.....
		Platinum	.....	7 19 22	.....
		Osmiridium	.....	1 6 0	.....
		Other platinoid metals	.....	0 3 6	.....
993	Shellharbour, near Kiama	Concentrated beach sand	71·20	Nil.	Nil.
161	Wagga Wagga (Pullitop Station).	Stream tin (tungstic acid, 33·50 per cent.)	32·25	.....	.....
162	Wagga Wagga (Pullitop Station).	,, with much wolfram, &c. (Tungstic acid, 62·20 per cent.)	4·46	.....	.....
540	Wagga Wagga (M.L. 7,767).	Drift, containing wolfram, and tin. (Tungstic acid, 45·90 per cent.)	20·50	.....	.....
541	Wagga Wagga	Stream tin, containing much wolfram. (Tungstic acid, 12·8 per cent.)	54·02	.....	.....
767	Wagga Wagga (Pullitop Station).	Rubble, consisting of quartz, wolfram, tin-stone, with pebbles of various rocks. (Tungstic acid, 28·82 per cent.)	27·72	.....	.....
1975	Wagga Wagga	Crystallised tin-stone, with wolfram in granite rock. (Tungstic acid, 3·75 per cent.)	57·30	.....	.....
2130	Woodburn	Concentrated beach sand. (A trace of platinum present.)	4·68	Trace.	Trace.
2593	Wyalong	"Wash," containing stream tin, gold, magnetic iron, &c.	67·00	.....	.....

COPPER.

The following table shows that there was an increase in the quantity and value of copper exported during the year, and though the export of ore and regulus was less than in 1893, there is an increase in the aggregate values of copper, copper ore, and regulus amounting to £15,055. At Cobar, the Great Cobar Mine re-started work on the 15th January, 1894, having been leased by a syndicate, who raised during the year 13,460 tons of ore, yielding 665 tons smelted copper, valued at £26,600. The syndicate at the present time employ 250 men, but expect to increase that number by another 100 men when they have completed the additions to their smelting works, which are now being erected. The North Cobar Copper-mine has also been re-started, and a new shaft is being sunk on their property. The Nymagee Copper-mining Company raised 1,688 tons of ore for 148½ tons of smelted copper, valued at £5,940. This company was re-formed during the year, and now employ 120 men. At Mount Hope, the New Mount Hope Copper-mining Company employ 36 men, and raised 892 tons of ore during the year, yielding 135 tons of smelted copper, valued at £4,054, and the South Mount Hope copper syndicate also raised ore to the value of over £4,000. The copper-mine at Girilambone is being worked on tribute, and their output for the year was 36½ tons of smelted copper, valued at £1,180. The Burraga Copper-mine, near Burraga, has been in full work during the year, and yielded 622 tons of smelted copper, valued at £24,880. This mine is still being worked by Mr. Lewis Lloyd, who employs a large number of men. In the Carcoar Division the Burley Jackey Mine yielded copper ore to the value of £4,500. At the Bolara Copper-mine, in the Wellington Division, work was suspended during the last seven months of the year. During the five months the mines were at work 200 tons of ore were raised, which when smelted yielded 9 tons of copper, valued at £336. In the Captain's Flat Division, the Koh-i-noor and Lake George Companies were, amalgamated during the year, and in connection with their smelting operations for gold and silver saved 155 tons of copper, valued at £6,221. The output from this source will probably be increased during the coming year. The Broken Hill Proprietary Silver-mining Company, at Broken Hill, also saved 714 tons of copper, contained in matte in connection with their smelting operations.

TABLE showing the quantity and value of Copper, the produce of the Colony, exported from the Colony of New South Wales, from 1858 to 1894.

Year.	Ingots.		Ore and Regulus.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons cwt.	£	tons cwt.	£	tons cwt.	£
1858	....	.....	58 0	1,400	58 0	1,400
1859	30 0	578	.....	.....	30 0	578
1860	.....	.....	43 0	1,535	43 0	1,535
1861	.....	.....	144 0	3,390	144 0	3,390
1862	.....	.....	213 0	5,742	213 0	5,742
1863	23 0	1,680	114 0	420	137 0	2,100
1864	54 0	5,230	.....	.....	54 0	5,230
1865	247 0	15,820	22 0	545	269 0	16,365
1866	255 0	18,905	23 0	1,885	278 0	20,790
1867	393 0	30,189	0 2	5	393 0	30,194
1868	644 0	23,297	172 10	4,000	816 0	27,297
1869	1,980 0	74,605	104 0	2,070	2,084 0	76,675
1870	994 0	65,671	6 0	60	1,000 0	65,731
1871	1,350 0	87,579	94 0	1,297	1,444 0	88,876
1872	1,035 0	92,736	417 0	13,152	1,452 0	105,888
1873	2,795 0	237,412	51 0	1,690	2,846 0	239,102
1874	3,638 0	311,519	522 0	13,621	4,160 0	325,140
1875	3,520 0	297,334	157 0	4,356	3,677 0	301,690
1876	3,106 0	243,142	169 0	6,836	3,275 0	249,978
1877	4,153 0	307,181	360 0	17,045	4,513 0	324,226
1878	4,983 0	337,409	236 0	7,749	5,219 0	345,158
1879	4,106 15	256,437	36 7	915	4,143 2	257,352
1880	5,262 10	359,260	131 18½	4,799	5,394 8½	364,059
1881	5,361 0	350,087	132 16	4,975	5,493 16	355,062
1882	4,865 3	321,887	93 1	2,840	4,958 4	324,727
1883	8,872 17	574,497	84 10	2,704	8,957 7	577,201
1884	7,286 6	415,601	18 18	578	7,305 4	416,179
1885	5,745 5	264,905	0 15	15	5,746 0	264,920
1886	3,968 18	166,429	57 18	1,236	4,026 8	167,665
1887	4,463 19	195,752	299 8	3,350	4,763 7	199,102
1888	3,786 1	272,110	113 6	2,924	3,899 7	275,034
1889	3,983 16	203,319	198 4	3,322	4,182 0	206,641
1890	3,165 9	163,537	580 9	9,774	3,755 18	173,311
1891	3,860 3	191,878	665 8	13,215	4,525 11	205,093
1892	3,535 0	160,473	1,299 4	27,233	4,834 4	187,706
1893	1,051 0	44,235	1,016 0	14,191	2,067 0	58,426
1894	1,556 11	61,034	580 6	12,447	2,136 17	73,481
	100,070 13	6,151,728	8,223 0½	191,316	108,293 13½	6,343,044

During the year 131 assays were made for copper in the laboratory of this Department, the following yielding over 10 per cent.:—

Official number.	Locality	Description.	Per cent. mettallic copper.	Per ton. Gold.	Per ton. Silver.
				oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.
1642	Badger River, Monaro District.	Blue and green carbonates of copper in siliceous limonite and felspathic material.	21·94	Trace.	Trace.
571	Bathurst District	Siliceous copper pyrites	24·33	,,	,,
1592	Bungonia (Spring Creek).	Pyrites with bornite	12·96	,,	1 12 16
3041	,, near	Copper gossan	10·65	,,	Trace.
2412	Cobar (Hermitage Plains)	Dark green earthy copper ore	21·58	0 2 4	0 12 22
2618	,, District	Copper pyrites in quartz	15·76	8 18 13	1 19 4
384	Cooma (11 miles S. of)	Quartz with copper pyrites	14·12	Nil.	Nil.
731	Cootamundra (5 miles from).	Quartz with blue and green carbonates of copper	12·80	Trace.	1 1 18
1470	Cootamundra District	,, ,, ,,	20·50	,,	Trace.
1949	Girilambone	Malachite in veins traversing clay slate	22·70	Nil.	Nil.
2546	,,	Copper ore from jiggers	16·78	.....	.....
2547	,,	,, ,,	12·30	.....	.....
2548	,,	,, hand-dressed	10·47	.....	.....
1433	Goulburn (near)	Iron and copper pyrites	11·21	Nil.	1 12 16
3730	,, District	Pyritous copper gossan	18·83	Trace.	2 3 13
231	Macleay River	Quartz with green and blue carbonates of copper	10·77	Nil.	37 13 12
379	,, (Lebanon, Willie Willie.)	Cupriferous oxide of manganese	17·75	Trace.	4 7 2
880	Macleay River (Willie Willie).	Earthy sample, containing specks of carbonate of copper.	23·34	0 3 6	4 3 20
1717	,, ,,	Copper gossan	37·66	Nil.	163 6 16
1720	,, ,,	,,	15·16	,,	37 15 16
1781	,, ,,	,,	10·57	Trace.	39 10 11
1861	,, ,,	Ferruginous cupriferous clayey rubble	12·81	,,	Trace.
1863	,, ,,	Cupriferous ironstone	29·88	,,	19 1 2
1941	,, ,,	Blue carbonate of copper	29·28	Nil.	23 3 19
2413	,, ,,	Copper ore	36·94	Trace.	101 7 8
2414	,, ,,	,,	49·67	,,	118 2 22
2415	,, ,,	,,	16·15	0 4 8	46 1 3
3417	,, ,,	,,	10·73	Trace.	5 19 15
3418	,, ,,	,,	31·71	,,	283 15 6
3597	,, ,,	Ironstone	20·02	Nil.	15 9 4
278	Molong (10 miles W. of)	Dark-coloured highly calcareous rock with copper—possibly as sulphide (tin, 1·80 per. cent).	11·77	.....	.....
279	,, ,,	,, ,, (tin, 1·76 ,,).	11·85	.....	.....
3546	Newbridge, near (Colo Creek).	Copper-stained ferruginous quartz with copper pyrites	13·6	Trace.	3 5 8
521	Oberon (40 miles S. of)	Quartz with copper pyrites and staining of carbonate of copper.	11·61	0 3 6	1 9 8
943	,, District (county of Westmoreland).	Cupriferous quartz with felspathic material	14·68	Trace.	Trace.
3247	Peel District	Copper glance, &c.	13·28	,,	,,
1974	Singleton	Bornite and copper pyrites, with blue and green carbonates of copper.	48·35	Nil.	209 5 14
3515	Taree (20 miles from)	Siliceous copper ore (pyrites)	10·97	Trace.	Trace.
362	Tuena (3½ miles S.E. of)	Slate-like rock, containing copper pyrites, &c.	14·56	,,	,,
3217	Warengo District	Blue and green carbonates of copper	15·16	,,	,,
3218	,,	Gossan	13·28	Nil.	Nil.
1242	Warneton	Sulphide and blue carbonate of copper	38·82	Trace.	187 1 9
1243	,,	Copper gossan	31·12	,,	95 16 10
1244	,,	Green carbonate of copper	34·83	,,	3 16 5
1245	,,	Kaolin, coloured by green carbonate of copper	10·49	,,	155 9 18
45	Werong	Cuprite and malachite	30·32	.....	.....
1337	Woodstock	Copper glance with malachite	67·42	Trace.	8 3 7

IRON.

The Eskbank Ironworks at Lithgow, carried on by Mr. W. Sandford, gives employment to 120 men and 30 boys, and the scrap iron, manufactured into finished iron, castings, and galvanised iron, amounted to 2,368 tons, valued at £17,170. In the Broken Hill District 254 tons of iron ore were raised, valued at £256, chiefly for the purpose of flux. No doubt the late severe financial depression has been the principal cause in delaying the proposals to establish an iron-making industry in the Colony, although public attention has been frequently directed to the many natural advantages possessed by several localities in this Colony for such an undertaking.

During

During the year sixteen assays were made for iron in the laboratory of this Department, the following yielding the best results:—

Official Number.	Locality.	Description.	Per cent. Metallic Iron.	Per ton. Gold.	Per ton. Silver.
				oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.
2090	Adelong	Micaceous iron ore	52·62	Nil.	Nil.
2454	Austinmer (near South Clifton).	Ironstone	39·72	,,	,,
2455	,, ,, ,,	,,	29·65	,,	,,
2456	,, ,, ,,	,,	25·53	,,	,,
2457	,, ,, ,,	,,	24·59	,,	,,
409	Bingara (8 miles from—Bobby Whitlow Creek).	Massive hematite	34·94	,,	,,
3780	Cootamundra	Very compact hematite	66·44	.....	.....
1139	Gilgandra (3 miles E. of)	Clay ironstone, with plant remains	32·82	.....	.....
		Phosphoric anhydride ($_{25}$)	·287		
		Sulphuric ,, ($_{3}$)	Nil.		
2852	Monteagle	Micaceous hematite	33·49	Nil.	Nil.
3540	Mount Keira (near Wollongong).	Argillaceous and siliceous ironstone	19·65	,,	,,
		Gangue =	49·14		
328	Muttama	Siliceous ironstone	66·65	,,	,,
3569	Peak Hill Road Paint Mines.	Earthy hematite	47·33	.....	.....
		Grit	12·3		
1408	Pooncaira (near—Darling River).	Coarse sandstone, cemented by oxide of iron, giving rise to an oolitic structure.	46·18	Trace.	Trace.
		Sulphur =	·274		
		Phosphoric oxide =	1·074		
12	Port Macquarie (Shelly Beach).	Fine-grained magnetite	46·73	Nil.	Nil.
3278	Pymble (Lane Cove District.	Specular iron ore, coated with green substance	44·36		
		Copper	2·11	,,	,,
209	Raymond Terrace (Ninemile Creek).	Granular stratified magnetite—Chemical composition:—	46·19	.....	.....
		Moisture at 100° C. 1·82 per cent.			
		Combined water 2·14 ,,			
		Silica 20·60 ,,			
		Ferric oxide 60·72 ,,			
		Ferrous oxide 4·73 ,,			
		Manganous oxide ·22 ,,			
		Alumina 7·56 ,,			
		Lime Trace.			
		Magnesia 1·40 ,,			
		Phosphoric acid ·31 ,,			
		Sulphuric acid ·05 ,,			
		Titanic acid Trace.			
		Organic matter ,,			
		99·55			
2372	Wilcannia (30 miles E. of)	Siliceous ironstone	49·09	Nil.	Nil.

ANTIMONY.

Hillgrove, in the Peel and Uralla Mining District, produces the bulk of the antimony won in New South Wales, the total quantity for the year being 632 tons, valued at £9,480. Of that amount the Eleanora Company produced 472 tons of smelted antimony valued at £7,080, and 3,394 oz. of gold; the Hillgrove Antimony-mining Company, 160 tons, valued at £2,400. The latter mine is being worked on tribute, and at least two dividends have been paid during the year from the proceeds of their work. In the Hillgrove West Division the West Sunlight Reef Gold-mining Company raised 76 tons of antimony ore valued at £380. Griffin and party have been raising antimony ore during the year from a lode running through the West Sunlight Company's land, and sent away about 100 tons; but owing to the low price prevailing for this mineral, they did not persevere with the work. From Bowraville, in the Kempsey District, about 370 tons were despatched, valued at £1,372. A good deal of prospecting work has been done for this mineral in the above locality during the year, as also at Taylor's Arms and Deep Creek, in the same district, but without resulting in any new discoveries. There has been a large falling off in the quantity of this mineral produced during the year; and until there is an increase in price there is little chance of the mines now closed being reopened

During

During the year fifteen assays were made for antimony in the laboratory of this Department, the following yielding the best results :—

Official Number.	Locality.	Description.	Per cent. Metallic Antimony.	Per ton. Gold.	Per ton. Silver.
				oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.
407	Bingara (near)	Siliceous antimonite	65·60	0 12 22	0 12 22
408	,, ,,	,, ,,	37·81	3 3 3	1 6 2
1482	,, 23 miles south of	Antimonite with quartz	39·39	Nil.	Nil.
1795	,, 20 miles north of	Antimonite	68·28	,,	,,
2392	,, (near) Oakey Ck.	,,	54·07	,,	,,
405	,, Top	,,	53·52	4 11 10	0 10 21
197	Bowling Alley Point (near)	,,	52·10	Nil.	Nil.
444	Hillgrove District	Siliceous antimonite	30·27	,,	5 19 15
2840	Oban	Sulphide and oxide of antimony	26·52	Trace.	Trace.
3606	Warialda, 15 miles south	Antimonite	69·64	0 6 12	0 12 22
160	Wong Wank, near Foster	,,	34·71	Trace.	Trace.

BISMUTH.

The only place in the Colony where mining for bismuth is being carried on at the present time is on the Red Range, in the Glen Innes District, where about 9 tons were raised, the estimated value of which was £480. There is not much demand for this mineral, and in consequence work has not been very energetically carried on at the bismuth mines. A few tons used to be got in former years by the Great Jingera Company, near Pambula, but that company obtained suspension of the labour conditions during the last six months of the year.

During the year, sixteen assays were made for bismuth in the laboratory of this Department, the following one giving the best result :—

Official Number.	Locality.	Description.	Per cent. Metallic Bismuth.	Per ton. Gold.	Per ton. Silver.
				oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.
842	Bombala, 20 miles west of	Molybdenite, with felspar (?) and quartz	14·83	0 11 20	0 7 14

During the year, 4 assays were made for zinc, in the laboratory of this Department, the following yielding the best results :—

Official Number.	Locality.	Description.	Per cent. metallic zinc.	Per ton. Gold.	Per ton. Silver.
				oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.
513	Drake	Siliceous zinc blende, with a little pyrites	31·22	68 9 18	14 16 3
3,016	Shoalhaven District	Zinc blende and iron pyrites in chalybite	32·98	Trace.	Trace.

PLATINUM.

There is still a little platinum got on the northern beaches in conjunction with the gold-mining operations being carried on, on the sea beaches north and south from Byron Bay. The quantity disposed of, as far as could be traced, was 60 oz. from metal, valued at £240; but that was doubtless far short of the quantity really saved, and stored in concentrates for future attention. One or two buyers of this metal have offered to purchase it from the miners at from 20s. to 22s. 6d. per oz., if thoroughly clean and pure, but as it entails great labour to save it from the concentrates with their present appliances, the men have determined to bag their concentrates, even if they have to do so roughly, and of a low grade, and have its value determined on assay.

The Fifield gold-field is coming to the front as a platinum producer—the yield during the year being no less than 1,000 oz., with which were saved 875 oz. alluvial gold. It is thought the miners on this field do not get a fair value for their platinum, the market being controlled by a few buyers. There is a prospect that the principal lead will be traced out of the paddock in which it is being worked at the present time. Should this prove the case, and steps are taken to conserve water on the field, the output of this metal will be largely increased from the Fifield gold-field.

During

During the year 66 assays were made for platinum in the laboratory of this Department, the following yielding the most favourable results:—

Official No.	Locality.	Description.	Per ton Platinum.	Per ton Gold.	Per cent. Tin.
			oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	
245	Ballina	Concentrated sand	428 9 4	2 19 12	.....
		Iridium ..... =	26 17 16	.....	.....
		Osmiridium ..... =	161 13 20	.....	.....
		Other platinoid metals. =	2 16 11	.....	.....
246	,, ...	Concentrated sand	7 19 22	1 15 22	.....
		Iridosmine ..... =	3 15 2	.....	.....
		(Contains a small quantity of other platinoid metals.)			
1251	Northern Distriet	Beach sand, as concentrated by Mr. R. Young, and returned from Chicago.	36 5 4	70 4 16	25·70
		Iridium ..... =	8 6 14	.....	.....
		Iridosmine ..... =	6 0 18	.....	.....
		Other platinoid metals. =	4 8 2	.....	.....
2690	Richmond River.....	Concentrated beach sand	68 0 4	100 18 17	28·96
		Osmiridium ..... =	8 18 23	.....	.....
		Iridium and other platinoid metals..... =	2 1 19	.....	.....
2878	Richmond River (John Ware's claim).	Beach sand.....	2 14 7	0 1 20	.....
		Osmiridium ..... =	2 12 11	.....	.....
		Iridium and other platinoid metals..... =	1 2 12	.....	.....
2879	Richmond River (John Ware's claim).	Concentrated beach sand	129 9 16	0 9 11	.....
		Osmiridium ..... =	58 0 7	.....	.....
		Iridium and other platinoid metals ..... =	5 0 7	.....	.....
3499	Richmond River Heads and Byron Bay, between.	Beach sand.....	7 19 22	0 9 18	15·82
		Osmiridium ..... =	1 6 0	.....	.....
		Other platinoid metals. =	0 3 6	.....	.....

CHROMIUM.

Chrome-mining appears likely to become a permanent industry in the Gundagai District. Three or four very large deposits of this have already been opened up, and Quilter and party, Owen and party, and Wright and party have sent away some thousands of tons of ore during the year. The parties in question are improving the facilities for conveying the ore to the railway, on completion of which the output will be materially increased. Prospecting for this mineral is being carried on in the locality with much energy. Attention has been directed during the year to the chrome deposits existing in the Grafton District, and a parcel of 30 tons has been shipped for trial.

During the year 122 assays were made for chrome in the laboratory of this Department, the following giving the best results:—

Official number.	Locality.	Description.	Chrome per cent.
733	Adjungbilly, parish of, county of Buccleuch.	Chrome-iron ore	31·15
1595	,, ,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	33·48
1674	,, ,, county of (Kangaroo Mount.)	,, ,, with much oxide of chrome	35·95
2347	Bingara, 14 miles S. of	,, ,, ...	40·87
86	Brawlin, 7 miles E. of, (foot of Cowong Range).	,, ,, ...	31·13
808	Brungle Creek (county of Buccleuch)...	,, ,, ...	35·06
268	Brungle.....	,, ,, ...	38·50
1444	,, District	,, ,, ...	41·50
1445	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	32·16
1693	Brungle	,, ,, (crushed).....	44·66
2427	,, Creek, N. of	,, ,, ...	35·13
2187	,, parish of, county of Buccleuch	,, ,, ...	37·80
2521	,, ,, ,, (Honeysuckle Range).	,, ,, ...	36·01
2522	,, ,, ,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	39·11
3093	,, parish of, county of Buccleuch	,, ,, ...	43·02
3094	,, ,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	35·76
3310	,, ,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	52·54
3716	,, ,, ,, (portion 163).	,, ,, ...	51·75
5	Coolac	Finely granular chromite	44·96
6	,, ...	Coarsely granular chromite	55·07
215	,, ...	Chrome-iron ore	46·23
216	,, ...	,, ,, ...	58·01
1692	,, ...	,, ,, (surface stone)	44·09
1705	,, ...	,, ,, ...	31·72
1759	,, (4 miles from Railway Station)	,, ,, ...	51·88
2008	,, (3 miles E. of Railway Station)	,, ,, ...	31·98
2574	,, near (Mingay)	,, ,, ...	47·56
3129	,, ...	,, ,, ...	47·19
2033	,, parish of, county of Harden (portion 317).	,, ,, ...	44·16
2186	,, parish of, county of Harden ...	,, ,, ...	52·48

Official number.	Locality.	Description.	Chrome per cent.
1259	Cootamundra	Chrome-iron ore	45·75
1260	,,	,,	56·90
1261	,,	,,	57·28
1262	,,	,,	57·82
1060	Darbalara, parish of, county of Buccleuch	Chrome ironstone	49·74
1061	,, ,, ,,	,, ,,	54·74
1062	,, ,, ,,	,, ,,	55 82
1063	,, ,, ,,	,, ,,	54 05
1233	,, ,, ,,	Chrome-iron ore	39·17
1504	,, ,, ,,	,,	55·32
1596	,, ,, ,,	,,	36·77
1931	,, ,, ,,	,,	51·04
1932	,, ,, ,,	,,	51 04
2003	,, ,, ,,	,,	43 21
2119	,, ,, ,,	,,	33·17
2244	,, ,, ,,	,,	43 21
2245	,, ,, ,,	,,	31·11
2345	,, ,, ,,	,,	48·70
2742	,, ,, ,,	,,	36·39
2828	,, ,, ,,	,,	32 23
2829	,, ,, ,,	,,	43 52
2830	,, ,, ,,	,,	51 60
2831	,, ,, ,,	,,	38·92
3105	,, ,, ,, (portion 173).	,,	53 27
1623	Eurongilly (14 miles from Junee)	,,	40 99
2185	,, ,, ,,	,,	41·38
699	Gobarrolong, parish of, county of Buccleuch	,,	51·68
700	,, ,, ,,	,,	32·44
701	,, ,, ,,	,,	51·04
865	,, ,, ,,	Chromite	53·48
1726	,,	Chrome iron ore	49 37
260	Gundagai	Chromite	57 75
440	,, 14 miles from (Brungle Ck.)	Chrome ironstone	38 82
530	,, about 20 miles from	Chromite, with a little serpentinous rock	55 60
531	,, ,,	Chromite	41·48
532	,, ,,	,,	54·65
622	,, District	,,	52 37
623	,, ,,	,,	51 04
1472	,, ,,	Chrome-iron ore	43 77
1479	,,	,,	37·39
1650	,,	,,	44 03
1651	,,	,,	40·49
1966	,,	,,	39 98
2000	,, 15 miles from (Red Hill)	,,	51 29
2001	,, ,, ,,	,,	28 50
2168	,, 8 miles N.W. of (Engelen)	,,	32 28
2354	,,	,, (crushed)	54 88
3095	,, 17 miles E. of	,,	43 21
3749	,, (Kangaroo Mount)	Chrome ore	57 22
3750	,, ,,	,,	54 66
3751	,, ,,	,,	52 79
3752	,, ,,	,,	48 78
3361	Junee District	Chrome-iron ore	47 48
52	Moonbi, 15 miles from	Chromite	39 21
3332	,, (12 miles S.E. of Railway Station)	Chrome-iron ore	43 30
1704	Mooney Mooney	,,	51 98
2294	,, parish of, county of Harden.	,, (crushed)	37 21
2325	,, ,,	,,	34 56
3539	Tamworth, 25 miles N.W. of	,,	40 17
3795	,, 20 miles N. of	,,	47·12
2089	Tumut	,,	40 68
2369	,,	,,	51·84
2424	,, near (Red Hill)	,,	29·58
2425	,, ,, ,,	,,	42·14
2734	,,	,,	41 56
2735	,,	,,	47 18
2736	,,	,,	50·47
2971	,,	,,	49·52
2972	,,	,,	46·26
3243	,, near	,,	52·08
3244	,, ,,	,,	54·92
391	Wagara, parish of, county of Buccleuch (C.L. 659).	,,	57·10
2523	Wagara, parish of, county of Buccleuch	,,	33·11
3055	,, ,, ,,	,,	51·60
3714	,, ,, ,,	,,	50·73
3715	,, ,, ,,	,,	43·01
1406	Wyalong, near	Chromite	37·75
2706	Wyangle, parish of, county of Buccleuch	Chrome-iron ore	44·69
2707	,, ,, ,,	,,	32 35
2804	,, ,, ,,	,,	35·01
2943	,, ,, ,,	,,	47 19
2944	,, ,, ,,	,,	41·06
3170	,, ,, ,, (Brungle Creek).	,,	34·97
3171	Wyangle, parish of, county of Buccleuch (Brungle Creek).	,,	48·13
3632	Wyangle, parish of, county of Buccleuch	,,	55·96
3633	,, ,, ,,	,,	46 89
3238	Young	,,	42·27
3667	..	,,	44·15

MANGANESE, NICKEL, AND COBALT.

There is little or nothing doing throughout the Colony in the way of mining for these minerals. A few tons of cobalt were sent from the Carcoar District by way of a trial shipment; but no steps have yet been taken to open up the deposit to any extent.

During the year sixty-nine assays were made for manganese, nickel, and cobalt in the laboratory of this Department, the following yielding the best results:—

Official number	Locality	Description.	Per cent. Binoxide of Manganese	Per cent. Metallic Manganese.
126	Bendemeer	Ferruginous oxide of manganese	73·47	46·45
429	,,	Manganese oxide	72 58	45·89
		Silica =	3 90	.. .
		Phosphoric oxide =	·07	
2845	,, (Giant's Den)	Manganese oxide	85·65	54·15
2846	,, ,,	,, ,,	71 23	44 97
2349	Bingara, 8 miles N. of (Bobby Whitlow Creek).	,, ,,	83·88	53 03
1249	Burra Burra	,, ,,	77·74	49·15
276	Canberra, 10 miles from Queanbeyan.	,, ,,	93·45	59·08
351	Capel, Parish of, County of Murchison.	,, ,,	68 36	43 22
1670	Coota, Parish of	,, ,,	67 09	42 42
1976	Cootamundra	,, ,,	46·29	29·27
		Metallic iron =	1·61	.
		,, cobalt = less than	·5	. ..
		Silica =	23 65	.
3779	,,	,, ,,	81·43	51 48
87	Cowong Range (the foot of)	,, ,,	66·59	42 10
2497	,, ,,	Silicate of manganese on black quartz (traces of gold and silver are present).		29 67
2498	,, ,,	Black oxide of manganese (traces of gold and silver are present)	50 80	32 12
2006	Gundagai, 15 miles W. of	Ferruginous oxide of manganese	64 52	40 79
3178	Harden, 15 miles from	,, ,,	77 91	49 26
3179	,, ,,	,, ,,	55 64	33·18
3173	Kerr's Creek (3 miles from Railway Station).	Ferruginous clay (gold a trace, silver 10 dwt. 21 gr. per ton, cobalt under ·5 per cent.)	40·32	25 49
53	Moonbi, 12 miles from	Oxide of manganese	80 41	50 84
1010	,,	,, ,, with rhodonite	56 45	36 69
456	Moonebah, Macleay River	,, ,,	62·10	39 26
509	Muttama, near	,, ,,	70·48	44 56
2634	Mudgee, 6 miles from	,, ,,	80·16	50·68
2637	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, (black)	65 32	41 30
751	Peak Hill, near	,, ,,	70·48	44·56
789	Port Macquarie	Rubble or crushed stone rich in manganese. Protoxide of cobalt 4·33 per cent. (duplicate assay 4·47 per cent.)	....	..
202	Temora, near	Oxide of manganese	74 75	47 26
321	Tumut, near	,, ,,	58 93	37·26
1872	Uralla	,, ,,	82 58	52·21

TUNGSTEN.

Nothing further has been done with the lodes of Wolfram known to exist at the Table land near Emmaville, but a little prospecting work is still going on in the Cooma District, near Berridale, where the indications are very promising.

During the year twenty-eight assays were made for tungstic acid in the laboratory of this Department, the following giving the best results:—

Official Number	Locality.	Description.	Tungstic Acid, per cent
2011	Armidale District	Crushed scheelite	66·29
795	Burrowa, 20 miles N.E. of	Crushed sample (silver, 2 oz. 12 dwt. 6 gr. per ton, gold, nil.)	65 84
796	,, ,, ,,	Wolfram and scheelite, with granitic rock	66 96
1311	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, in granite	55·52
2173	,, near	Quartz with scheelite	60·5
3343	Deepwater, near	Wolfram	68 5
3344	,, ,,	Picked wolfram	68·75
3414	,, 10 miles E. of	Quartz containing wolfram and ilmenite (traces of gold and silver present).	49 5
436	Hillgrove	Scheelite	57 70
1893	New England District	Wolfram	56 50
3346	,, ,, ,,	,,	70 75
691	Nine Mile, a few miles from. Deepwater	,,	56 00
2009	Tenterfield, (7 miles from Railway Station).	Wolfram, apparently picked	40 21
162	Wagga Wagga (Pullitop Station)	Stream tin, with much wolfram, &c. (tin 4·46 %)	62 20
397	,, ,, ,,	Quartz with mica and wolfram	46 17
540	,, ,, (M.L. 7767)	Drift containing wolfram and tin (tin 20·50 %)	45 90
3386A	Wellington Vale	Wolfram	66 5

MERCURY.

During the year thirteen assays were made for mercury in the laboratory of this Department, the following giving the best results:—

Official Number.	Locality.	Description.	Metallic Mercury per cent.
3010	Bingara (near)	Rolled cinnabar	79·36
3803	Clarence River (Horse Shoe Bend)	A few pieces (·86 gr.) of coarse gold present. Cinnabar in white quartz.	7·00

DIAMONDS.

All the diamond-mining companies at Bingara have obtained suspension of the labour conditions. During the year the Monte Christo mine was under offer to an English syndicate, but so far it is still held by Captain Rogers, the owner.

Mr. Southey was in receipt of aid from the Prospecting Vote during the year to continue the search for payable diamondiferous drift in the Mittagong District, but without bringing to light any new feature or information as to the existence of such in that locality. He was, however, successful in obtaining a little gold and one diamond. Near the Pine Ridge, in the Denison Town Division, M'Mahon and Bird are sinking through the basalt in search of gold and diamonds. The party, who are in receipt of Government assistance, are much troubled with underground water.

OPALS.

The White Cliffs Opal Field, in the Wilcannia District, is still the chief centre of the opal-mining industry in the Colony. During the early part of the year there were fully 800 men on the ground, but the latter part of the year saw this number reduced to about 250 men. There are 21 claims being worked chiefly by tributors, but returns could only be obtained from 14 of their claims, which showed that opal to the value of £5,684 had been sold, and that several hundred ounces were still on hand. The Government Geologist, Mr. E. F. Pittman, F.G.S., A.R.S.M., visited the field during the year, and some valuable notes made by him on the prospects of the place will be found on page 111 of this volume.

EMERALDS.

The Emerald Proprietary Company's mines at the Glen, near Emmaville, have not been worked during the year in consequence of the unprofitable returns from stones sent to the London market.

TURQUOISE.

A discovery of turquoise was made on Mount Lorigan, in the Wogonga Division, during the year. The discoverers have taken possession of a Mineral Claim, and are busily engaged testing the value of the discovery.

MARBLE.

During the year, marble-cutting and polishing machinery of the latest design have been erected at Limekilns, in the Bathurst District, by Mr. T. Tobin, at a cost of about £400, to be driven by a turbine wheel, the water being obtained from Cheshire Creek. The quarry is situated at Fernbrook, about 3 miles from the works, where some splendid samples of marble are being obtained. Valuable deposits also exist at Briar Park, near Rockley, and considerable quantities taken from both the above-named places by the Government Architect's Department, are being worked up in Bathurst Gaol. Now that labour appears to be getting cheap, it is expected that the opening up of these deposits may yet shut out the Italian article, large quantities of which are imported annually into this and the adjoining Colonies.

LIMESTONE FLUX.

The depression existing in the silver mining industry at Broken Hill has been felt at Tarrawingie, where the Flux Company's quarries are situated. The output was only 89,990 tons valued at £69,290 as compared with 130,635 tons, valued at £111,041, the output during 1893. These quarries are 30 miles distant from Broken Hill, and are connected by a tramway.

ALUNITE.

The Australian Alum Company's works at Bulladelah are still closed, but the company is still raising and shipping stone to England for treatment. The quantity shipped during the year was 800 tons, valued at £2,400 on the mine. The stone is taken from an open cut, and the lode is about 40 feet wide.

PLUMBAGO.

A shipment of 17 tons was sent to England from a very promising lode, but its true value will not be known till the returns are received. The lessees are, in the meantime, making preparations to carry on work extensively.

MISCELLANEOUS ANALYSES.

LOCALITY—BALMAIN (COBALT WORKS, LOUISA ROAD).

(3165) Yellow ferruginous clay, yielding :—

	Per cent.
Moisture at 100° C.	5 16
Combined water	13 04
Silica	6·16
Alumina	23·65
Ferric oxide	44 67
Ferrous oxide	trace.
Manganous binoxide	4 33
Cobalt oxide	·85
Nickel oxide	·67
Chromium, sesquioxide	·30
Lime	nil.
Magnesia	·79
Sulphuric anhydride	trace.
Phosphoric anhydride	trace.
	99·62

LOCALITY—BALRANALD.

(1263) Siliceous nodule, yielding :—

	Per cent.
Moisture at 100° C.	6 08
Combined water	1 52
Silica	90 94
Alumina and trace of iron oxide	1 20
Lime	nil.
Magnesia	nil.
	99 74

LOCALITY—BALRANALD.

(1298) Nodule consisting of quartz grains, with a calcereous cement, yielding —

	Per cent.
Moisture	·96
Carbonate of lime	44 80
Carbonate of magnesia	14 15
Oxide of iron and alumina	2·34
Insoluble matter (quartz and fine clay)	37·38
Phosphoric anhydride	trace.
Sulphuric anhydride	trace.
	96 63

Experiments were made with this stone with a view to ascertaining if it had any hydraulic properties. The stone was carefully burnt and ground into a fine powder, this being manufactured into a small briquette, that on testing showed no hydraulic properties.

LOCALITY—BALRANALD.

(1299) Impure limestone, yielding :—

	Per cent.
Moisture at 100° C	1·35
Combined water	1 63
Silica	14·50
Ferric oxide	·23
Manganous oxide	trace.
Alumina	3 56
Lime	42 56
Magnesia	1·76
Phosphoric acid	·11
Sulphuric acid	nil.
Carbonic acid	34·15
Organic matter	·15
	100 00

The bulk of the silica in this sample is coarse sand, which would be detrimental for the manufacture of hydraulic cement.

LOCALITY—BARRABA, NEAR—(GULF CREEK).

(1276) Mine water, yielding :—

	Grains per gallon	In 1,000 parts.
Metallic copper	35 52	0 507
Equivalent to sulphate of copper	89·47	1·278

The water had a strong acid reaction, due to free sulphuric acid.

LOCALITY—BERRY, N.W. OF.

(2346) Shaly coal, yielding —

	Per cent	
Hygroscopic moisture	00 65	
Volatile hydrocarbons, &c.	14·80	
Fixed carbon	22 20	Coke, 84 55 per cent.
Ash	62 35	
	100 00	

Coke not much swollen, firm and lustrous ; ash, gray and granular.

LOCALITY—BOGGABRI.

(223) Green mineral, yielding :—

	per cent.
Moisture at 100° C.	·24
Combined water	1 09
Silica	78 06
Alumina	10·52
Ferrous oxide	·55
Ferric oxide	1·93
Manganous oxide	trace.
Lime	·24
Magnesia	·73
Potash	6·75
Soda	·20
Phosphoric anhydride	minute trace.
	100 31

LOCALITY—BOWRAL.

(890) Syenite yielding :—

	Per cent.
Moisture at 100° C.	·68
Combined water	1·52
Silica	57·14
Alumina	16·13
Ferric oxide	4·69
Ferrous oxide	4·00
Manganous oxide	trace.
Lime	3·44
Magnesia	·63
Potash	5 07
Soda	4·87
Phosphoric acid	·25
Carbonic acid	1·42
Sulphuric acid	·30
Titanic ,,	absent.
Chloride of sodium	·04
	100·18

(349) The mineral was partly decomposed in acids, 17 27 per cent. being rendered soluble. Specific gravity = 2 636.

LOCALITY—BRAIDWOOD, NEAR.

Alum, yielding :—

	Per cent.
Water (by difference)	35·88
Matter insoluble in water (chiefly sand and a small amount of clay)	20·92
Alumina	13·12
Iron oxide	trace.
Potash	·11
Soda	trace.
Sulphuric anhydride	29·97
	100·00

LOCALITY—BRIDGY CREEK, GREENWICH PARK.

(1157) Alum, yielding :—

	Per cent.
Moisture and combined water	38·57
Alumina	14·16
Ferrous oxide	nil.
Ferric ,,	·64
Lime	nil.
Magnesia	1·11
Cobalt protoxide	·23
Maganous oxide	·12
Potash	nil.
Soda	,,
Sulphuric anhydride	33 09
Insoluble matter (sand with a little clay)	12·08
	100·00

LOCALITY—BROKEN HILL (CONSOLS MINE).

(1775) Mineral, treated as follows :—

The finely powdered mineral was treated with strong liquid ammonia first for some forty-eight hours, filtered and thoroughly washed—the analysis being conducted on the insoluble portion, yielded :—

	Per cent.	
Silver	19·71	
Gold	trace.	
Antimony	35·12	
Arsenic	trace.	
Lead	2·79	
Copper	·52	
Iron	5·18	
Calcium	4·84	
Magnesium	·17	
Insoluble matter	5 20	
Chlorine	·14	
Water	6 01	Mean of two experiments by direct weighing.
Oxygen	19·69	
	99·37	

Silver soluble in strong ammonia = 27·28 per cent.

LOCALITY—BROKEN HILL (CONSOLS MINE)

(1776) Substance containing antimony, silver and chlorine The sample has been carefully hand picked to remove a yellow argentiferous antimonial crust (presumably oxide) Weight of mineral (in small pieces) 8 553 grammes, yielding —

	Per cent
Antimony	10 89
Copper	5 77
Iron	1 94
Lead	6 48
Silver	53 99
Gold	minute trace (under 2 dwts p ton)
Arsenic	,, ,,
Sulphur	10 60
Sulphuric anhydride	nil
Lime	28
Magnesia	trace
Gangue	44
Moisture and combined water	3 36
Oxygen (by diff)	6 25
	100 00

No chlorine, bromine, iodine, selenium, or tellurium detected

LOCALITY—BURRA BURRA (SQUEEKER & PAPTY'S CLAIM)

(506) Platinum and allied metals, yielding —

	Per cent
Platinum	75 90
Iridium	1 30
Rhodium	1 30
Palladium	traces
Osmiridium	9 30
Iron	10 15
Copper	41
Gold	nil
Lead	traces
Siliceous matter	1 12
	99 48

LOCALITY—BYTROCK (GOVERNMENT TANK)

(590) Water, yielding —

Total solid matter (dried at 220° F) 4 496 grs per gallon
Insoluble mineral matter 35 336 ,, ,,
Soluble saline matter 13 160 ,, ,,
Free ammonia 070 parts per 100,000 parts
Albuminoid ammonia 056 parts per 100,000 parts
Nitrogen as nitrates, trace ,, ,, ,,
Nitrogen as nitrites, nil ,, ,, ,,
Phosphoric acid, as phosphates, trace per 100,000 parts
Chlorine as chlorides, 5 568 grains per gallon.
Odour when heated to 100° F , organic
Colour in 2 feet tube, reddish brown, due to fine clay in suspension

The residue darkened on ignition, showing the presence of organic matter The large amount of free and albuminoid ammonia, in conjunction with the presence of so much earthy matter in suspension, renders the water totally unfit in its present state for human consumption On no account should this water be used without well boiling and filtration

LOCALITY—CAPERTEE

(4) Rock from which the alum is derived, yielding —

	Per cent
Moisture at 100° C	1 55
Combined water	4 19
Silica	70 60
Alumina	15 34
Ferric oxide	1 59
Manganous oxide	trace
Lime	1 73
Magnesia	trace
Potash	2 62
Soda	trace
Sulphuric anhydride	2 47
Phosphoric ,,	07
	100 16

Specific gravity, 2 470 There is a very small quantity of a substance present, which is probably one of the rare metals

LOCALITY—COBHAM

(1802) Calcareous material, yielding —

	Per cent
Moisture and combined water	20 30
Silica	5 70
Ferric oxide	44
Manganous oxide	12
Alumina	1 56
Lime	28 00
Magnesia	07
Potash	nil
Soda	,,
Sulphuric anhydride	42 84
Carbonic ,,	72
Organic matter and strontia	trace
	99 75

More than 16 per cent of water is given off at 100° C

LOCALITY—COOK'S RIVER

(761) Very plastic dark coloured clay, yielding —

	Per cent
Moisture at 100° C	1 47
Combined water	7 29
Silica	70 98
Alumina	18 12
Ferric oxide	25
Manganous oxide	trace
Lime	absent
Magnesia	18
Alkalies	1 71
Organic matter	trace
	100 00

LOCALITY—COOMA

(3196) Infusorial earth, yielding —

	Per cent.
Moisture, at 100° C	8 07
Combined water	2 99
Silica	80 94
Alumina	4 61
Ferric oxide	1 23
Manganous oxide	trace
Lime	86
Magnesia	45
Chloride of sodium	1 06
	100 21

LOCALITY—COWRA, NEAR (PROSPECTING SHAFT, 73 FEET DEEP AT NEILA CREEK)

(519) Water yielding —

	Grs per gal
Total solid matter (dried at 220° F)	186 144
Chlorine as chlorides	38 03
Sulphuric acid as sulphates	3 58

On opening the bottle the sample emitted a strong odour of sulphuretted hydrogen At the bottom of the bottle was a small amount of a black sediment which was found to be iron sulphide and a minute trace of copper Water gave a slight acid reaction to litmus, due to carbonic acid, and, on concentration, a strong alkaline reaction

The total solid matter consists mainly of soda, lime, magnesia, potash (small), silica, &c , combined with carbonic acid, sulphuric acid, and chlorine The sample was too small for a more detailed analysis

LOCALITY—COUNTY OF COWLEY

(555) Emery, yielding —

	Per cent
Moisture, at 100° C	23
Combined water	1 27
Ferric oxide	14 10
Ferrous oxide	25 11
Manganous oxide	nil
Alumina	50 64
Lime	65
Magnesia	25
Silica	4 90
Phosphoric anhydride	34
Sulphuric ,,	nil
Titanic acid	2 91
	100 40

LOCALITY—DEEPWATER

(3345) Ilmenite, yielding —

	Per cent
Moisture, at 100° C	20
Silica	12 20
Ferric oxide	19 53
Ferrous oxide	13 23
Manganous oxide	1 94
Alumina	8 41
Lime	nil
Magnesia	15
Titanic acid	37 71
	100 37

LOCALITY—EURONGILLY

(1493) Magnesite, yielding —

	Per cent
Carbonate of magnesia	99 41
Silica	15
Alumina	trace
Ferric oxide	16
Moisture	11
	99 83

LOCALITY—HAWKESBURY DISTRICT.

(2368).—Clay, yielding :—

Moisture, at 100° C.	8·22
Combined water	3 82
Silica	52 96
Alumina	25·45
Ferric oxide	2·42
Manganous oxide	trace.
Lime	1 18
Magnesia	1·52
Potash	2 23
Soda	2 02
Sulphuric anhydride	nil.
Phosphoric ,,	trace.
Titanic acid	strong trace.
	99·82

Two small bricks were made of this clay, one with the clay alone, and the other with the addition of half its weight of clean sea-sand. The first fused at a strong red heat; the latter was fused at the edges, and out of shape. The presence of so much ferric oxide, lime, magnesia, and alkalies prohibit the use of the clay for the manufacture of a fire-brick, as is shown by the practical tests applied. Some of the clay was carefully kneaded and made up into a small thin dish, this being dried and burnt in the muffle furnace. From the results obtained, I am of opinion that the clay can be used for the manufacture of pottery.

LOCALITY—LEWIS PONDS (TOMS' GOLD MINE).

(3696).—Water, yielding :—

	grs. per gal.
Total solid matter (approximate only)	527·80
Total sulphuric acid (combined)	262 81
Free ,,	3 74
Clorine in combination	3 32

The total solid matter consists of sulphates of iron, magnesia, lime, alumina, copper, zinc, and chloride of sodium, &c.

The water in its present state should not be used for battery purposes, as it is an acid water, holding a large quantity of mineral matter in solution. To render it suitable for use, it will be necessary to neutralise the acid, and precipitate a large quantity of mineral salts present.

LOCALITY—MOUNT ALLEN GOLD-MINE (FROM 138 FEET DEEP).

(2529).—Mine-water, yielding :—

	grs. per gal.
Total solid matter (dried at 220° F.)	147 20
Analysis of total solids.	
Lime	5 04
Magnesia	18 66
Potash	8 41
Soda	43 51
Silica	1 02
Chlorine	48·68
Sulphuric acid	16 58
Carbonic ,,	3 20
Total, solid matter	145·10

LOCALITY—MOUNT VICTORIA ("CAMEL'S BACK.")

(2103).—Alum, yielding :—

Water	37 23
Alumina	10·65
Ferric oxide	1 27
Ferrous ,,	trace.
Lime	nil.
Magnesia	2 38
Potash	·74
Soda	trace.
Insoluble matter (chiefly sand)	17·89
Sulphuric anhydride	30·28
	100·44

The insoluble residue was tested for gold and silver, with the result that neither of these metals was detected.

LOCALITY—MURRURUNDI.

(2083).—Firm white clay, yielding :—

Moisture at 100° C.	15 04
Combined water	8·21
Silica	45 09
Alumina	15·76
Ferrous oxide	·48
Manganous oxide	trace.
Lime	1 65
Magnesia	13·61
Potash	trace.
Soda	,,
	99 79

Specific gravity, 2,209. The mineral was partly decomposed by acids.

LOCALITY—NARRABRI DISTRICT (DUNGLE RIDGE BORE).

(1447) Water, yielding :—

Total solid matter (dried at 220° F) 77·140 gr. per gallon.

Analysis of total solid matter :—

	Grains per gal	In 1000 parts.
Silica and silicates	1 652	0·0236
Oxide of iron	·252	·0036
Alumina	trace.	trace.
Soda	40·639	·5805
Potash	2·369	·0338
Lime	·214	·0030
Magnesia	1·268	·0181
Carbonic acid	21·600	·3085
Sulphuric acid	trace.	trace.
Chlorine	9 400	·1343
	77·394	1 1054

The water had an alkaline reaction, due to alkaline carbonates present. With careful use and proper drainage, I am of opinion that the water from this bore may be used for irrigation purposes.

LOCALITY—NARRANDERA.

(1803) Natural alloy of gold, silver, and copper, yielding —

Weight of metal, including several small pieces of stone, 0 4638 grammes.

Specific gravity of alloy, 9·6103.

Chemical composition :—

Metallic copper	43·333
,, silver	33·198
,, gold	22·837
	99 368

No other metals were detected, but there may be some present in a very small quantity, as the sample received was hardly sufficient to enable a thorough analysis to be made.

LOCALITY—NEW ENGLAND.

(30) Alum, from a deposit (vein ?) said to be 20 feet thick, yielding :—

Moisture (by diff.)	43 51
Alumina	9·36
Ferrous oxide	trace.
Zinc oxide	3 34
Copper oxide	trace.
Magnesia	5·78
Soda	·60
Potash	trace.
Sulphuric anhydride	34 62
Phosphoric ,,	·28
Insoluble matter (sand and undecomposed mineral)	2·51
	100·00

LOCALITY—NEW ENGLAND.

(108) Carbonaceous clay, with a more or less graphitic appearance, yielding :—

Moisture and combined water	7·33
Carbon	33·83
Ash	58·84
	100·00

LOCALITY—PAMBULA (MOUNT GAHAN).

(1890) Felsite rock, yielding :—

Moisture, at 100° C.	·30
Combined water	1·35
Silica	81·40
Alumina	11 20
Ferric oxide	1·60
Manganous oxide	trace.
Lime	·80
Magnesia	·54
Potash	2·78
Soda	·34
Phosphoric acid	trace.
Sulphuric ,,	nil.
	100·31

No gold or silver was detected.

LOCALITY—PAMBULA (MOUNT LEWISON).

(1891) Felsite rock, yielding :—

Moisture, at 100° C	·40
Combined water	·70
Silica	74·00
Alumina	15·92
Ferric oxide	·92
Ferric bisulphide	·82
Manganous oxide	trace.
Lime	·70
Magnesia	·83
Potash	5·32
Soda	·63
Phosphoric acid	trace.
	100·24

The sample contained a very small band of iron pyrites through the mineral.

LOCALITY—PARKES.

(1667) Well water for tailings battery, yielding :—Free acids, sulphates, and chlorides.

The quantity of water received was about 500 C.C.

	Grs. per gallon.
Total solid matter (dried at 220° F)	101·08
Chlorine in combination	10·5
Sulphuric acid	·5
Nitric acid	nil.

The water gave an alkaline reaction. The total solid matter consists mainly of carbonates of magnesia and lime, chloride of sodium, with lesser amounts of alkaline carbonates, silica, &c. No free acids present.

The quantity of water received was much too small for a more detailed analysis.

LOCALITY—PARRAMATTA (NEAR).

(1175) Water, yielding :—

Total solid matter (dried at 220° F.) 68·880 grains per gallon.

Analysis of solid matter.	Grains per gallon.	In 1000 parts.
Silica and silicates	3·024	0·043
Chloride of sodium	33·797	·482
,, potassium	18·878	·269
,, magnesium	9·420	·134
Sulphate of potash	·026	trace.
Oxide of iron and alumina	1·708	·024
Organic matter	·672	·009
Phosphoric acid	minute trace.	minute trace.
Total solid matter	67·525	0·961

The water contained a small amount of suspended matter (2·01 grains per gallon) which consisted mainly of ferric oxide, with trace of alumina. No iron salts were detected in solution. This water has no medicinal value, and contains no ingredients that would render it of any value as a cure for indigestion. The large amount of potash in this water is peculiar.

LOCALITY—PEAK HILL.

(3495 and 3496) Efflorescence on tailing and pyrites.

The aqueous solutions from these samples gave an acid reaction. The effervescence is due to sulphates of alumina, magnesia, and copper, with a small quantity of lime and trace of ferrous oxide, probably combined with sulphuric acid. There is also present a small amount of chlorine and soda which is no doubt combined as chloride of sodium.

LOCALITY—PENRITH.

(692) Carbonaceous shale, yielding :—

Volatile hydrocarbons, &c.	15·25
Fixed carbon	9·40
Ash	75·35
	100·00

Ash, white and granular.

LOCALITY—POKOLBIN (NEAR).

(2206) Spring water ; yielding :—

	Grains per gallon.	In 1000 parts.
Chloride of sodium	432·747	6·1821
,, magnesium	21·951	·3136
,, lithium	minute trace.	minute trace.
Sulphate of potassium	1·553	·0222
,, magnesium	98·313	1·4030
,, calcium	128·588	1·8368
Carbonate of magnesium	28·731	·4104
Bromide of sodium	strong trace.	strong trace.
Iodide ,,	minute trace.	minute trace.
Phosphate ,,	,,	,,
*Ferric oxide	·336	·0048
Alumina	trace.	trace.
Silica	1·428	·0204
Organic matter	trace.	trace.
Total solid matter	713·647	10·1933

Free alumina	= ·011	·016 per 100,000 parts.
Albuminoid ammonia	= ·077	·010 ,,

No poisonous metals detected.

* The ferric oxide was in suspension in the water, no iron being detected in solution.

REMARKS :—See No. 2208.

LOCALITY—POKOLBIN (NEAR).

(2207) Spring-water, yielding :—

	Grains per gallon.	In 1000 parts.
Chloride of sodium	463·970	6·6281
,, lithium	minute trace.	minute trace.
Sulphate of sodium	103·100	1·4728
,, calcium	133·280	1·9040
,, magnesium	257·000	3·6715
Carbonate of magnesium	41·160	·5880
Bromide of sodium	trace.	trace.
Iodide ,,	minute trace.	minute trace.
Phosphate ,,	trace.	trace.
Silica	1·680	·0240
Organic matter	trace.	trace.
Total solid matter	1000·190	14·2884

Free ammonia = ·012 grains per gallon ·018 per 100,000 parts.

Albuminoid ammonia = ·008 grains per gallon ·012 per 100,000 parts.

No poisionous metals detected.

REMARKS :—See No. 2208.

LOCALITY—POKOLBIN (NEAR).

(2208) Spring-water, yielding :—

	Grains per gallon.	In 1000 parts.
Chloride of sodium	960·694	13·7242
,, magnesium	817·950	11·6850
,, calcium	261·616	3·7373
,, lithium	trace.	trace.
Sulphate of calcium	313·208	4·4744
,, potassium	trace.	trace.
Bromide of sodium	strong trace.	strong trace.
Iodide ,,	minute trace.	minute trace.
Phosphate ,,	trace.	trace.
Carbonate of calcium	18·758	·2679
Silica	·210	·0030
Alumina	trace.	trace.
Organic matter	,,	,,
Total solid matter	2372·436	33·8918

Free ammonia ·008 grs. per gall., ·012 in 100,000 parts.
Albuminoid ,, ·005 ,, ,, ·008 ,, ,,
No poisonous metals detected.

REMARKS.—Referring to samples Nos. 2206, 2207, and 2208, the waters were filtered at the spring and then sent for analysis. No soluble iron was detected in solution, it having been deposited before the water was filtered off. The amount of lithia present is very small, and only on the spectroscopic examination of the salt being made was it detected. The waters are largely impregnated with various salts, and may be described as strong saline waters, especially in the case of sample No. 2208, which yielded nearly as much salts as contained in sea-water. The quantity of total saline matter in sea-water is from 35 to 40 parts per 1000. These waters are not suitable for watering stock with, their action being a purgative one. If used for irrigation purposes, they will kill all useful vegetation.

LOCALITY—POKOLBIN (NEAR).

(2209) Material collected from Nos. 2206, 2207, and 2208 (salt deposited on twigs of wood from the evaporation of the water), yielding :—

Sulphate of potassium	23·85
,, sodium	19·65
,, calcium	2·68
,, magnesium	18·07
Chloride of sodium	12·70
Moisture at 100° C. and combined water	7·47
Insoluble matter	15·56
	99·98

The insoluble matter (in distilled water) consisted of small twigs of wood, ferric oxide, sand, and a little clay.

LOCALITY—POKOLBIN.

(2210) Spring-water and sediment, dried at 100° C. before analysis, yielded :—

Moisture	·25
Ferric oxide	38·47
Manganous oxide	trace.
Silica	22·88
Alumina	6·73
Carbonate of calcium	10·55
,, magnesia	1·54
Phosphoric oxide	trace.
Organic matter	19·03
Ferrous oxide	trace.
	99·45

The residue, insoluble in acids, was examined microscopically for the presence of Infusoria, and a negative result obtained.

LOCALITY—PYRMONT.

(889) Sandstone, yielding :—

Moisture at 100° C.	·45
Combined water	1·40
Silica	87·60
Alumina	8·53
Ferric oxide	·03
Ferrous oxide	·10
Manganous oxide	nil.
Lime	·60
Magnesia	·29
Potash	·28
Soda	·45
Phosphoric acid	trace.
Sulphuric acid	·11
Chloride of sodium	trace.
Soluble silica	·40
	100·24

White clay in a very fine state of division is distributed through the sandstone.

LOCALITY—RAYMOND TERRACE DISTRICT (NINE MILE CREEK).

(209) Granular stratified magnetite, yielding :—

Moisture at 100° C.	1·82	
Combined water	2·14	
Silica	20·60	
Ferric oxide	60·72	Metallic iron = 46·19 p.c.
Ferrous oxide	4·73	
Manganous oxide	·22	
Alumina	7·56	
Lime	trace.	
Magnesia	1·40	
Phosphoric acid	1·31	
Sulphuric acid	·05	
Titanic acid	trace.	
Organic matter	,,	
	99·55	

LOCALITY—RICHMOND RIVER.

(2594) Fireclay, yielding :—

Moisture at 100° C.	1·78
Combined water	6·30
Silica	65·06
Alumina	20·90
Ferric oxide	1·24
Manganous oxide	trace.
Lime	·66
Magnesia	·76
Potash	3·21
Soda	·17
Phosphoric acid	trace.
Sulphuric acid	,,
Organic matter	·10
	100·18

Two bricks were made up of this clay, one with the clay only, and the other with half its weight of clean sand. After being carefully dried, they were burnt in the coke assay furnace at a high heat.

The first was bulged out at the end and rendered porous. No fusion had taken place, the sharp edges being retained. The latter stood the test fairly well; but I am of opinion that the clay contains too much alkalies for the manufacture of a first-class fire-brick.

LOCALITY—SOUTH AUSTRALIA (MURRAY BRIDGE.)

(3647) Sample of Tertiary strata, yielding :—

Moisture at 100° C.	·43	
Carbonate of lime	50·53	Soluble in acid.
Carbonate of magnesia	2·12	
Carbonate of strontia	trace.	
Ferric oxide	·89	
Manganous oxide	nil.	Insoluble in acids.
Silica	43·82	
Alumina and trace of ferric oxide	1·74	
Magnesia	·12	
Phosphoric acid	nil.	
Sulphuric anhydride	nil.	
	99·65	

LOCALITY—TALLYAWALKA.

(3626) Harsh-feeling white substance, yielding :—

Moisture at 100° C.	2·66
Combined water	12·93
Silica	47·73
Alumina	35·07
Ferric oxide	·81
Manganous oxide	nil.
Lime	nil.
Magnesia	·44
Potash	·31
Soda	·35
Sulphuric anhydride	trace.
Phosphoric acid	nil.
	100·30

LOCALITY—LARRABANDRA, PARISH OF, COUNTY OF WYNYARD (WATER RESERVE 77.)

(3451) Calc schist, yielding :—

Moisture at 100° C.	·10
Carbonate of lime	98·21
Carbonate of magnesia	·42
Alumina and ferric oxide	·30
Insoluble in acids	1·20
Strontia	a strong trace.
	100·23

LOCALITY—TASMANIA.

(2978) Hydro-carbon mineral, yielding :—

Hygroscopic moisture	·70
Volatile hydro-carbons, &c.	47·25
Fixed carbon	36·80
Ash	15·25
	100·00

Specific gravity, 1·191. Ash—Reddish brown powder. Half of the sample was finely powdered, after being air dried, and had the above composition, but it also yielded 12·05 per cent. of sulphur. Other pieces of the sample gave from 9·1 to 3·74 per cent. of sulphur. The sulphur is due to the presence of iron pyrites, which occurs in *irregular* patches and layers. The ash consists mainly o ferric oxide with a little clay.

LOCALITY—TUMBARUMBA (CHERRY HILL.

(361) Clay :—

A small brick was made of this clay, which was carefully dried, and burnt at a high heat in the coke assay furnace. The brick retained its sharp edges, and no fusion had taken place.

LOCALITY—WALCHA.

(3020) Bituminous mineral, yielding :—

Hygroscopic moisture	8·15
Volatile hydro-carbons, &c.	20·10
Fixed carbon	7·55
Ash	64·20
	100·00

Ash—Reddish tinge, granular. No coke formed.

LOCALITY—WARATTA.

(1707) Lignite material from a well, yielding :—

Hygroscopic moisture	4·10
Volatile hydro-carbons, &c.	34·40
Fixed carbon	23·80
Ash	37·70
	100·00

No coke formed. Ash—Reddish and granular.

LOCALITY—WILCANNIA.

(3627) Calcareous nodules, yielding :—

Moisture at 100° C.	·95	
Combined water	1·38	
Carbonate of lime	68·39	Soluble in acid.
,, magnesia	1·44	
Ferric oxide	1·17	
Alumina	1·13	
Silica	23·38	Insoluble in acid.
Alumina	·88	
Ferric oxide	trace.	
Potash	·66	
Soda	trace.	
Organic matter	,,	
	99·38	

LOCALITY—BETWEEN WILCANNIA AND BROKEN HILL (W. OF THE SPRINGS).

(3738) Calcareous tufa, yielding :—

Loss on ignition	1·36	
Combined water	3·46	
Calcium carbonate	47·94	Soluble in acid.
Magnesia	1·13	
Ferric oxide	·86	
Soda	trace	
Alumina	2·01	
Potash	·66	
Sulphuric anhydride	·18	
Phosphoric ,,	a trace	
Silica	39·22	Insoluble in acids.
Alumina	3·25	
Ferric oxide	a trace	
Lime	,,	
Magnesia	,,	
Organic matter	,,	
	100·07	

LOCALITY—WILCANNIA DISTRICT (TARELLA).

(554) Earthy barytes, yielding :—

Moisture	1·55
Barium sulphate	87·30
Silica	8·45
Ferric oxide	·98
Alumina	2·02
Lime	nil.
Magnesia	trace
Phosphoric acid	,,
	100·30

LOCALITY—WOOLGOOLGA, 20 MILES FROM.

(129) Carbonaceous substance, yielding :—

Moisture and combined water	33·62
Carbon	35·79
Ash	30·59
	100·00

LOCALITY—YALWAL.

1462) Greenish-coloured soapy mineral—silicate of alumina and magnesia, yielding :—

Moisture at 100° C.	·98
Combined water	5·34
Silica	47·26
Alumina	37·10
Ferric oxide	nil.
Ferrous oxide	trace.
Lime	nil.
Magnesia	·58
Potash	8·22
Soda	·32
	99·80

SUMMARY.

The total value of the mineral products of this Colony to the end of 1894 is £109,336,847 10s. 10d., details of which are given in the following table :—

	Quantity.	Value.	Total values.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Quantity and value of coal raised prior to 1st January, 1894	60,910,039·95 tons	28,443,151 4 9	
Quantity and value of coal raised in 1894	3,672,076·21 ,,	1,155,573 7 10	
Totals	64,582,116·16 tons	29,598,724 12 7	29,598,724 12 7
Quantity and value of shale raised prior to 1st January, 1894	782,898·45 tons	1,654,016 3 6	
Quantity and value of shale raised in 1894	21,171·00 ,,	31,781 5 0	
Totals	804,069·45 tons	1,685,797 8 6	1,685,797 8 6
Quantity and value of coke made prior to 1st January, 1894	87,164·45 tons	104,705 19 11	
Quantity and value of coke made in 1894	34,458·25 ,,	33,209 5 7	
Totals	121,622·70 tons	137,915 5 6	137,915 5 6
Quantity and value of gold won prior to 1st January, 1894	10,709,610·21 oz.	39,853,941 10 10	
Quantity and value of gold won in 1894	324,787·70 ,,	1,156,717 7 7	
Totals	11,034,397·91 oz.	41,010,658 18 5	41,010,658 18 5
Quantity and value of silver, silver lead, and ore raised prior to 1st January, 1894	Ingots 5,823,772·02 oz.; Silver lead 303,867·67 tons; Ore 463,079·70 ,,	16,811,651 0 0	
Quantity and value of silver, silver lead, and ore exported in 1894	Ingots 846,822·00 oz.; Silver lead 42,513·10 tons; Ore 137,813·40 ,,	2,289,489 0 0	
Totals	.....	19,101,140 0 0	19,101,140 0 0
Quantity and value of copper exported prior to 1st January, 1894	Ingots 98,511·95 tons; Ore and regulus 7,632·65 ,,	6,269,563 0 0	
Quantity and value of copper exported in 1894	Ingots 1,556·55 ,,; Ore and regulus 580·30 ,,	73,481 0 0	
Totals	.....	6,343,044 0 0	6,343,044 0 0
Quantity and value of tin exported prior to 1st January, 1894	Ingots 106,289·61 tons; Ore and regulus 18,109·85 ,,	10,070,653 0 0	
Quantity and value of tin exported in 1894	Ingots 2,611·25 ,,; Ore and regulus 190·35 ,,	187,197 0 0	
Totals	.....	10,257,850 0 0	10,257,850 0 0

	Quantity.	Value.	Total Values.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Quantity and value of iron made prior to 1st January, 1894	54,624·15 tons	420,957 2 2	
Quantity and value of iron made during 1894	2,368·30 ,,	17,170 4 9	
Totals	56,992·45 tons	438,127 6 11	438,127 6 11
Quantity and value of antimony exported prior to 1st January, 1894	8,549·25 tons	155,570 8 6	
Quantity and value of antimony raised in 1894	1,250·35 ,,	18,744 0 0	
Totals	9,799·60 tons	174,314 8 6	174,314 8 6
Quantity and value of lead (pig) exported prior to 1st January, 1894	1,335·95 tons	15,254 0 0	
Quantity and value of lead (pig) exported during 1894	31·15 ,,	260 0 0	
Totals	1,367·10 tons	15,514 0 0	15,514 0 0
Quantity and value of bismuth exported prior to 1st January, 1894	182·65 tons	37,721 14 0	
Quantity and value of bismuth exported in 1894	.....	.....	
Totals	182·65 tons	37,721 14 0	37,721 14 0
Quantity and value of oxide of iron and pig-iron exported prior to 1st January, 1894	2,886·25 tons	5,042 0 0	
Quantity and value of oxide of iron and pig-iron exported in 1894	432·90 ,,	670 0 0	
Totals	3,319·15 tons	5,712 0 0	5,712 0 0
Quantity and value of zinc-spelter exported prior to 1st January, 1894	970·45 tons	11,043 0 0	
Quantity and value of zinc-spelter exported in 1894	.....	.....	
Totals	970·45 tons	11,043 0 0	11,043 0 0
Quantity and value of limestone flux raised prior to 1st January, 1894	349,496·80 tons	311,418 15 11	
Quantity and value of limestone flux raised in 1894	89,990·0 ,,	69,289 14 0	
Totals	439,486·80 tons	380,708 9 11	380,708 9 11
Quantity and value of alumite exported prior to 1st January, 1894	2,566·00 tons	11,456 0 0	
Quantity and value of alumite exported in 1894	862·00 ,,	3,448 0 0	
Totals	3,428·00 tons	14,904 0 0	14,904 0 0
Quantity and value of manganese ore exported prior to 1st January, 1894	254·00 tons	712 0 0	
Quantity and value of manganese ore exported in 1894	13·50 ,,	44 0 0	
Totals	267·50 tons	756 0 0	756 0 0
Quantity and value of opals raised prior to 1st January, 1894	686·02 lb.	29,915 5 0	
Quantity and value of opals raised in 1894	198·00 ,,	5,684 1 6	
Totals	884·02 lb.	35,599 6 6	35,599 6 6
Quantity and value of cobalt exported prior to 1st January, 1894	103·15 tons	1,885 0 0	
Quantity and value of cobalt exported in 1894	2·50 ,,	10 0 0	
Totals	105·65 tons	1,895 0 0	1,895 0 0
Quantity and value of fire-clay exported prior to 1st January, 1894	72·80 tons	181 0 0	
Quantity and value of fire-clay exported in 1894	23·90 ,,	60 0 0	
Totals	96·70 tons	241 0 0	241 0 0
Quantity and value of lime exported prior to 1st January, 1894	813·00 tons	1,780 0 0	
Quantity and value of lime exported in 1894	.....	.....	
Totals	813·00 tons	1,780 0 0	1,780 0

	Quantity.	Value.	Total Values.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Quantity and value of marble exported prior to 1st January, 1894	635 pkgs.	2,577 0 0	
Quantity and value of marble exported in 1894	8 ,,	80 0 0	
Totals	643 pkgs.	2,657 0 0	2,657 0 0
Quantity and value of building stone exported prior to 1st January, 1894	8,063 No.	8,898 0 0	
Quantity and value of building stone exported in 1894	.....	.....	
Totals	8,063 No.	8,898 0 0	8,898 0 0
Quantity and value of ballast stone exported prior to 1st January, 1894	975 tons	1,155 0 0	
Quantity and value of ballast stone exported in 1894	.....	.....	
Totals	975 tons	1,155 0 0	1,155 0 0
Quantity and value of grindstones exported prior to 1st January, 1894	473 No.	314 0 0	
Quantity and value of grindstones exported in 1894	.....	.....	
Totals	473 No.	314 0 0	314 0 0
Quantity and value of slates exported prior to 1st January, 1894	31,234 No.	351 0 0	
Quantity and value of slates exported in 1894	.....	.....	
Totals	31,234 No.	351 0 0	351 0 0
Quantity and value of chrome exported prior to 1st January, 1894	.....	.....	
Quantity and value of chrome exported in 1894	3,034·30 tons	12,336 0 0	
Totals	3,034·30 tons	12,336 0 0	12,336 0 0
Value of sundry minerals exported prior to 1st January, 1894	.....	57,398 0 0	
Value of sundry minerals exported in 1894	.....	892 0 0	
Totals	.....	58,290 0 0	58,290 0 0
General Total	.....	..... £	109,336,847 10 10

TABLE showing approximately the number of Miners employed in Gold-mining, the Quantity of Gold won, the Area of Ground worked, and the Value of Machinery employed, in the Colony of New South Wales, 1894.

District and Division.	Alluvial Miners.		Quartz Miners.		Total Miners.	Quantity of Gold.			Price of Gold per oz.		Value of Gold won.	Auriferous ground worked.	Quartz reefs proved to be Auriferous.	Value of Machinery.
	Europeans.	Chinese.	Europeans.	Chinese.		Alluvial.	Quartz.	Total.	From	To				
ALBERT—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	oz dwt. gr	oz. dwt gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	s.	s	£ s. d.	sq. miles	No.	£
Milparinka	142	8		..	140	2,300 0 0	.....	2,300 0 0	..	80/	9,200 0 0	100	17	997
Tibooburra	120	.	50	10	180	1,286 18 20	100 0 0	1,386 18 20	..	80/	5,547 15 4	15	1	1,000
Wilcannia			14		14	.....	.....	.....				..	..	....
Broken Hill and Silverton	Associated with silver.					.	4,079 0 0	4,079 0 0	80/	81/	16,300 0 0	.	..	....
	252	8	64	10	334	3,586 18 20	4,179 0 0	7,765 18 20	80/	81/	31,047 15 4	115	18	1,997
BATHURST—														
Blayney	80		20	..	100	2,233 4 7	100 0 0	2,333 4 7	70/	77/6	7,201 14 11	....	....	5,440
Bathurst	60	40	10	..	110	1,100 15 0	125 0 0	1,225 15 0	65/	77/6	4,539 19 9	...	...	500
Carcoar	3		106		109	180 8 0	1,537 9 0	1,717 17 0	70/	75/	6,061 9 5	....	....	4,670
Newbridge	80		13		93	0 10 0	149 0 0	149 10 0	72/6	77/6	578 13 8	12	5	250
Cowra	200		.	..	200	802 0 0	.....	802 0 0	.	82/6	3,308 5 0	3	6	1,900
Mount McDonald	..		50	..	50	802 0 0	995 17 19	995 17 19	75/	78/6	3,713 18 7	20	4	15,050
Mitchell	120	.	30		150	150 0 0	2,016 0 0	2,166 0 0	75/		8,043 10 0	..	...	....
Oberon	62	3	6		71	280 17 0	. .	280 17 0	70/	77/6	1,300 0 0	7	5	300
Orange	133		500	..	633	1,089 0 0	35,119 0 0	36,208 0 0	70/	80/	128,197 0 0	..	....	65,000
Rockley	58	6	8	..	72	743 0 0	5 8 0	748 8 0	75/	76/	2 770 4 6	20	1	429
Trunkey	125	15	50	..	190	675 11 17	748 0 0	1,423 11 17	76/	80/	5,425 1 2	..	10	11,450
Tuena	250	15	40		305	1,340 16 12	206 14 0	1,547 10 12	71/6	73/	5,776 18 0	18	18	3,000
Burraga	60	.		.	60	185 0 0	.....	185 0 0	75/	76/	693 15 0	30	1	1,000
Wyagdon	30	2			32	200 0 0	. .	200 0 0	73/9	75/	750 0 0	20	....	40
O'Connell	Could not be ascertained.					40 0 0	.. . .	40 0 0	..	70/	140 0 0	. ..	....	....
	1,261	81	833		2,175	9,021 2 12	41,002 8 19	50,023 11 7	65/	82/6	173,500 10 0	130	50	109,029
COBAR—														
Cobar	..		600	..	600	.....	18,524 0 0	18,524 0 0	72/	83/	70,250 0 0	18	9	6,500
Euabalong	.		25		25	.....	715 0 0	715 0 0	77/	78/6	2,803 0 0	....	....	600
Mount Hope	.		60	..	60	.....	1,354 0 0	1,354 0 0	..	80/	5,416 0 0	....	....	5,000
	..	..	685	..	685	.....	20,593 0 0	20,593 0 0	72/	83/	78,469 0 0	18	9	12,100

District and Division.	Alluvial Miners. Europeans.	Alluvial Miners. Chinese.	Quartz Miners. Europeans.	Quartz Miners. Chinese.	Total Miners.	Quantity of Gold. Alluvial.	Quantity of Gold. Quartz.	Quantity of Gold. Total.	Price of Gold per oz. From	Price of Gold per oz. To	Value of gold won.	Auriferous ground worked.	Quartz reefs proved to be Auriferous.	Value of Machinery
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	s.	s.	£ s. d.	sq. miles	No.	£
CLARENCE AND RICHMOND—														
Ballina	359	..	..	..	359	920 0 0	.....	920 0 0	77/10	80/	3,450 0 0	....	....	800
Dalmorton	50	..	41	..	91	215 0 0	856 0 0	1,071 0 0	59/2	77/10	3,984 4 0	1,660	50	6,000
Grafton	29	10	..	..	39	115 10 0	312 0 0	427 10 0	72/	80/	1,591 0 0	1	7	3,900
Nana Creek	11	..	70	..	81	60 0 0	229 17 0	289 17 0	72/6	75/	1,073 8 6	255	67	1,500
Maclean	35	..	..	..	35	177 0 0	.....	177 0 0	77/2	82/	451 18 6	2	....	50
	484	10	111	..	605	1,487 10 0	1,397 17 0	2,885 7 0	59/2	82/	10,550 11 0	1,918	124	12,250
HUNTER AND MACLEAY—														
Copeland	20	..	60	..	80	188 5 0	564 5 0	752 10 0	69/	77/10	2,667 15 2	16	7	4,100
Dungog	..	..	104	..	104	.....	205 0 0	205 0 0	62/3	77/10	695 6 2	....	4	2,900
Macksville	..	..	4	..	4	2 0 0	.....	2 0 0	77/6	..	7 15 0	....	....	74
	20	..	168	..	188	190 5 0	769 5 0	959 10 0	62/3	77/10	3,370 16 4	16	11	7,074
LACHLAN—														
Barmedman	..	..	200	..	200	.....	890 0 0	890 0 0	76/6	..	3,404 5 0	3	13	4,350
Cudal	4	..	..	..	4	.....	.....	.....	.	..	.....	....	....	....
Forbes	13	..	11	..	24	.....	23 10 0	23 10 0	75/	..	88 2 6	....	....	....
Grenfell	61	..	84	..	145	239 3 21	1,238 18 0	1,478 1 21	77/	77/6	5,620 14 10	25	30	3,979
Canowindra	3	..	36	..	39	14 0 0	381 2 0	395 2 0	72/6	80/	1,505 11 9	....	....	1,420
Murrumburrah and Garangula	510	..	50	..	560	3,192 0 0	.....	3,192 0 0	75/	77/9	12,382 13 5	....	....	....
Parkes	126	..	586	..	712	2,024 6 3	7,721 18 21	9,746 5 0	60/	77/6	33,997 16 5	128	40	19,000
Temora	125	..	75	..	200	1,250 0 0	625 0 0	1,875 0 0	75/	80/	7,308 0 0	....	....	....
Young	195	13	..	..	208	1,935 0 0	15 0 0	1,950 0 0	75/	77/6	7,610 2 6	....	....	15,000
Cargo	10	..	12	..	22	90 0 0	60 0 0	150 0 0	70/	75/	525 0 0	3	6	7,194
Alectown	166	13	12	..	191	272 12 0	90 0 0	362 12 0	..	75/	1,359 15 0	8	7	1,000
Marsden	50	..	20	..	70	170 15 0	0 4 0	170 19 0	66/8	77/6	640 7 0	3	4	....
Fifield and Trundle	150	..	..	..	150	875 0 0	.....	875 0 0	..	77/6	3,387 12 6	....	....	....
Molong	10	..	..	..	10	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	....	....	....
Yalgogrin	..	..	125	..	125	.....	348 12 0	348 12 0	..	74/6	1,296 6 0	....	....	....
Wyalong	..	..	2,300	..	2,300	.....	9,649 1 0	9,649 1 0	..	74/6	35,946 0 10	....	....	....
	1,423	26	3,511	..	4,960	10,062 17 0	21,043 5 21	31,106 2 21	60/	80/	115,072 7 9	170	100	51,943
MUDGEE—														
Gulgong	350	..	..	..	350	2,297 12 2	.....	,297 12 2	77	..	8,845 15 6	30	10	3,300
Hargraves	..	40	150	..	190	200 0 0	900 0 0	1,100 0 0	75/	77/6	4,125 0 0	10	2	4,350
Peak Hill	87	..	192	..	279	1,521 8 0	10,709 12 0	12,231 0 0	70/	76/	44,941 0 0	11	12	15,000
Wellington	50	20	140	..	210	410 0 0	4,797 16 0	5,207 16 0	74/	78/	19,384 3 8	10	1	20,000
Windeyer	140	40	20	..	200	900 0 0	1,100 0 0	2,000 0 0	77/	..	7,700 0 0	60	20	1,900
Mudgee	200	5	30	..	235	4,873 0 0	500 0 0	5,373 0 0	75/	77/6	20,448 0 0	....	....	....
Cobborah	40	..	..	..	40	230 0 0	.....	230 0 0	77/6	..	891 5 0	....	....	....
	867	105	532	..	1,504	10,432 0 2	18,007 8 0	28,439 8 2	70/	78/	106,335 4 2	121	45	44,550
PEEL AND URALLA—														
tewart's Brook	.	..	110	..	110	.....	1,571 8 0	1,571 8 0	67/	75/	5,244 0 0	5	17	7,000
Nundle	315	35	85	..	435	2,380 0 0	1,236 5 0	3,616 5 0	74/6	75/6	13,560 18 9	....	11	10,316
Bingera	128	12	50	..	190	593 0 0	800 0 0	1,393 0 0	70/	74/6	5,129 12 6	....	....	2,500
Barraba	..	..	70	..	70	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0	70/	72/6	1,781 5 0	....	....	2,650
Armidale	38	2	34	..	74	184 2 23	248 0 0	432 2 23	75/	77/6	1,651 0 0	10	....	9,000
Glen Innes	10	..	30	..	40	200 0 0	1,648 10 0	1,848 10 0	72/	73/	6,730 4 3	....	....	....
Hillgrove	..	..	300	..	300	.....	21,050 9 0	21,050 9 0	70/	72/	74,557 4 5	6	6	51,825
Hillgrove West	..	..	234	..	234	.....	10,325 0 0	10,325 0 0	70/	..	36,277 0 0	....	....	17,300
Uralla	200	36	..	..	236	2,256 0 0	.....	2,256 0 0	75/	80/	8,742 0 0	....	....	....
Walcha	20	..	40	..	60	300 0 0	571 2 0	871 2 0	71/	75/	3,179 3 0	....	....	350
Kookabookra	104	38	2	..	144	581 0 0	125 0 0	706 0 0	72/6	77/6	2,678 15 0	....	10	3,600
Swamp Oak	..	..	62	..	62	.....	1,164 14 18	1,164 14 18	70/	73/6	3,819 15 0	....	....	5,950
Bendemeer	54	1	..	..	55	230 0 0	.....	230 0 0	54/6	55/	856 15 0	1	....	....
	869	124	1,017	..	2,010	6,724 2 23	39,240 8 18	45,964 11 17	54/6	80/	164,207 12 11	22	44	110,491
TAMBAROORA AND TURON—														
Hill End	120	47	150	..	317	2,609 15 11	1,278 9 15	3,888 5 2	75/	78/	15,066 19 7	40	42	11,500
Ironbarks	200	20	50	..	270	2,611 8 20	658 15 9	3,270 4 5	76/	78/	12,590 0 0	12	28	6,350
Sofala	250	50	150	..	450	3,545 6 22	740 9 5	4,285 16 3	75/	77/10	16,575 17 6	25	15	4,050
	570	117	350	..	1,037	8,766 11 5	2,677 14 5	11,444 5 10	75/	78/	44,232 17 1	77	85	21,900
NEW ENGLAND—														
Fairfield	230	23	106	..	359	2,744 0 0	3,318 0 0	6,062 0 0	66/	77/6	21,217 0 0	....	....	3,300
Tenterfield	36	..	12	..	48	430 0 0	77 0 0	507 0 0	55/	..	1,394 0 0	....	2	700
Wilson's Downfall	6	..	..	..	6	96 0 0	.....	96 0 0	70/	75/	343 0 0	288	....	150
	272	23	118	..	413	3,270 0 0	3,395 0 0	6,665 0 0	55/	77/6	22,954 0 0	288	2	4,150
TUMUT AND ADELONG—														
Albury	10	..	160	..	170	.....	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	..	70/	4,200 0 0	40	....	1,000
Adelong	140	20	150	..	310	1,624 10 5	4,732 9 12	6,356 19 17	75/	80/	23,976 0 3	40	54	31,000
Cooma	12	..	120	..	132	634 11 19	1,194 1 2	1,828 12 21	70/	79/	6,709 10 0	1	8	4,300
Captain's Flat	4	2	100	..	106	36 0 0	1,226 7 10	1,262 7 10	75/	77/	4,511 4 6	....	....	....
Gundagai	200	..	20	..	220	1,235 0 0	.....	1,235 0 0	75/	79/	4,754 15 0	....	....	5,750
Junee	46	..	33	..	79	154 4 0	64 6 0	218 10 0	70/	78/	819 7 6	16	13	800
Tumut	120	..	..	..	120	93 12 10	.....	93 12 10	76/	77/6	358 17 9	....	....	....
Nimitybelle	16	..	4	..	20	30 0 0	40 0 0	70 0 0	76/	77/6	266 0 0	30	2	100
Queanbeyan	30	..	70	..	100	90 0 0	10 0 0	100 0 0	60/	77/6	377 10 0	5	6	2,000
Reedy Flat	96	13	..	..	109	670 0 0	.....	670 0 0	75/	77/6	2,596 0 0	....	....	500
Tumbarumba	140	4	6	..	150	1,558 0 0	.....	1,558 0 0	60/	70/	4,676 0 0	....	....	2,900
Tarcutta	..	..	4	..	4	.....	5 7 0	5 7 0	75/	78/	20 16 6	....	....	300
Cootamundra	14	..	38	..	52	174 8 13	782 14 0	957 2 13	58/	77/6	3,572 8 0	14	7	1,000
Kiandra	210	30	..	..	240	1,062 0 0	.....	1,062 0 0	66/6	78/	3,982 10 0	....	....	....
Gundaroo	20	..	..	..	20	140 0 0	.....	140 0 0	75/	77/10	544 16 8	....	....	....
Narrandera	..	..	30	..	30	.....	558 3 0	558 3 0	..	80/	2,232 11 6	....	....	900
	1,058	69	735	..	1,862	7,502 6 23	9,813 8 0	17,315 14 23	58/	80/	63,598 7 8	146	90	50,550
SOUTHERN—														
Araluen	212	36	10	..	258	3,165 0 0	135 0 0	3,300 0 0	66/6	75/6	12,705 0 0	....	....	18,030
Bombala	52	13	..	..	65	416 19 11	.....	416 19 11	76/10	77/3	1,605 0 0	10	1	30,200
Braidwood	60	8	..	..	68	935 0 0	.....	935 0 0	75/	76/	3,546 15 0	15	....	100
Cobargo	7	..	2	..	9	could not be	ascertained.	.....	75/	80/	.....	....	1	40
Pambula	..	..	80	..	80	.....	3,882 3 1	3,882 3 1	65/	80/	13,528 0 0	6	....	19,86
Burrowa	40	..	14	..	54	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	75/	..	187 10 0	....	8	1,000
Little River	180	40	23	..	243	2,123 18 0	136 10 0	2,260 8 0	78/	..	8,765 11 4	32	20	1,755
Major's Creek	115	8	6	..	129	1,340 6 7	180 0 0	1,520 6 7	68/	77/6	5,053 18 0	5	15	20,190
Moruya	50	..	40	..	90	226 0 0	815 12 0	1,041 12 0	60/	80/	3,569 9 6	2	4	5,200
Nerrigundah	50	80	20	..	150	743 17 11	146 0 0	889 17 11	79/	83/	3,600 0 0	10	10	5,000
Yalwal	..	..	20	..	20	.....	6,614 0 0	6,614 0 0	75/	..	24,802 10 0	....	....	....
Nerriga	100	..	6	..	106	1,042 4 7	105 16 0	1,148 0 7	78/	82/9	4,577 8 9	....	12	10,250
Wagonga	37	12	71	..	120	155 11 13	963 3 3	1,118 14 16	53/	55/	3,875 13 1	....	....	5,600
Nelligen	3	..	39	..	42	20 0 0	545 4 15	565 4 15	77/6	83/10	2,319 15 0	60	15	1,200
	906	197	331	..	1,434	10,218 17 1	13,523 8 19	23,742 5 20	53/	83/10	88,136 10 8	140	86	118,885

Summary.

Compiled from Mining Registrars' Reports.

TABLE showing approximately the number of Miners employed in Gold-mining, the quantity and value of Gold won, the area of ground worked, and the value of machinery, in the Colony of New South Wales during 1894.

District.	Alluvial Miners. Europeans.	Alluvial Miners. Chinese	Quartz Miners. Europeans.	Total Miners	Quantity of Gold. Alluvial.	Quantity of Gold. Quartz.	Quantity of Gold. Total.	Price of Gold per oz. From	Price of Gold per oz. To	Value of Gold won.	Auriferous ground worked.	Quartz reefs proved to be Auriferous.	Value of Machinery.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	oz. dwt. gr.	s.	s.	£ s. d.	sq. m'ls.	No.	£
Albert	252	8	74	334	3,586 18 20	4,179 0 0	7,765 18 20	80/-	81/-	25,547 15 4	15	1	1,997
Bathurst	1,261	81	833	2,175	9,021 2 12	41,002 8 19	50,023 11 7	65/-	82,6	178,500 10 0	130	50	109,029
Clarence and Richmond	484	10	111	605	1,487 10 0	1,397 17 0	2,885 7 0	59/2	82/-	10,550 11 0	1,918	124	12,250
Cobar	..	..	685	685	.....	20,593 0 0	20,593 0 0	72/-	83/-	78,469 0 0	18	9	12,100
Hunter and Macleay	20	..	168	188	190 5 0	769 5 0	959 10 0	62/3	77/10	3,370 16 4	16	11	7,074
Lachlan	1,423	26	3,511	4,960	10,062 17 0	21,043 5 21	31,106 2 21	60/-	80/-	115,072 7 9	170	100	51,943
Mudgee	867	105	532	1,504	10,432 0 2	18,007 8 0	28,439 8 2	70/-	78/-	106,335 4 2	121	45	44,550
New England	272	23	118	413	3,270 0 0	3,395 0 0	6,665 0 0	55/-	77/6	22,954 0 0	288	2	4,150
Peel and Uralla	869	124	1,017	2,010	6,724 2 23	39,240 8 18	45,964 11 17	54/6	80/-	164,207 12 11	22	44	110,491
Tambaroora and Turon	570	117	350	1,037	8,766 11 5	2,677 14 5	11,444 5 10	75/-	78/-	44,232 17 1	77	85	21,900
Tumut and Adelong	1,058	69	735	1,862	7,502 6 23	9,813 8 0	17,315 14 23	58/-	80/-	63,598 7 8	146	90	50,550
Southern	906	197	331	1,434	10,218 17 1	13,523 8 19	23,742 5 20	53/-	83/10	88,136 10 8	140	86	118,885
	7,982	760	8,465	17,207	71,262 11 14	175,642 4 10	246,904 16 0	53/-	83/10	900,975 12 11	3,061	647	544,919

TABLE showing approximately the number of Miners employed in mining for minerals other than Gold, Coal, or Shale, at some of the principal mines, the quantity of minerals won during the year 1894, and the value of same, and the value of Plant.

Locality.	Miners employed.	Quantities. Copper.	Quantities. Tin.	Quantities. Antimony.	Quantities. Alumite	Quantities. Iron ore.	Quantities. Silver.	Quantities. Silver lead and ores.	Quantities. Other.	Value.	Value of Machinery.
	No.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons. cwt.	oz.	tons.	tons.	£ s. d.	£
Broken Hill and Silverton.	4,240	714	25	.....	...	254 0	11,267,376	42,509	89,990	2,909,995 10 0	760,519
Tuena	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	10	...	50 0 0	.....
Burraga	53	622	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	24,880 0 0	10,000
Mitchell	100	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	3¾	...	1,187 0 0	19,000
Carcoar	10	100	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	4,500 0 0	.....
Bendemeer	8	...	16	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	...	800 16 0	.....
Deepwater	293	...	350	.....	...	.....	.....	6	..	12,319 0 0	2,000
Hillgrove	.....	..	...	632	...	.....	.....	.....	...	9,480 0 0	.....
,, West	.....	...	...	76	...	.....	.....	.....	...	380 0 0	.....
Kookabookra	.....	...	7½	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	262 10 0	.....
Walcha	.....	..	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	30	7,400 0 0	.....
Fairfield	10	...	...	.....	...	.....	1,872	.....	..	159 0 0	26,000
Emmaville	436	...	871	.....	...	.....	50,000	.....	...	37,377 0 0	5,520
Wilson's Downfall	180	...	156¾	.....	...	.....	.....	70	17	6,763 15 0	12,000
Glen Innes	52	...	84	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	9	5,280 15 6	.....
Tingha and Inverell	600	...	742	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	27,454 0 0	900
Germanton	24	...	4	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	148 9 0	200
Captain's Flat	100	155	...	.....	...	.....	40,702	.....	...	11,044 4 2	2,675
Grafton	10	...	...	15	...	.....	.....	.....	...	100 0 0	.....
Macksville	30	...	...	369	...	.....	.....	.....	...	1,371 14 0	.....
Mount Hope	77	238	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	..	8,212 3 10	8,500
Nyngan	20	36½	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	1,180 0 0	2,000
Bulladelah	.....	...	...	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	...	2,400 0 0	10,000
Wellington	30	9	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	366 0 0	7,640

TABLE showing approximately the Machinery employed in Gold and Tin Mining during 1894.

District and Division.	Quartz.											Alluvial.										
	Steam-ngines employed in winding, crushing, &c.		Crushing machines.	Stamp-heads.	Concentrators.	Whims and pulleys.	Water-wheels.	Pumps.	Huntingdon mills.	Whips.	Frue vanners.	Chilian mills.	Steam-engines employed in winding, pumping, &c.		Water-wheels.	Turbines.	Whims and pulleys.	Whips.	Pumps.	Puddling-machines.	Hydraulic hoses.	Boring-machines.	Sluice boxes.	Other machinery.
	No.	Aggregate horse-power.											No.	Aggregate horse-power.										
ALBERT DISTRICT—																								
Milparinka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	34	...	...	...	...	12	14	...	...	...	...
BATHURST DISTRICT—																								
Blayney	4	46	7	64	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bathurst	1	8	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newbridge	2	8	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rockley	2	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Cowra	1	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	...
Mitchell	10	87	3	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mount McDonald	2	64	7	40	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oberon	1	7	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trunkey	3	50	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuena	4	44	4	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Wyagdon	1	8	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLARENCE AND RICHMOND DISTRICT—																								
Dalmorton	3	40	3	15	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grafton	4	52	5	34	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nana Creek	3	36	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COBAR DISTRICT—																								
Euabalong	1	12	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cobar	7	69	5	30	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mount Hope	3	55	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivanhoe	1	12	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HUNTER AND MACLEAY DISTRICT—																								
Copeland	2	34	4	35	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dungog	1	16	4	25	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MUDGEE DISTRICT—																								
Gulgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	153	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
Hargraves	3	46	2	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peak Hill	5	98	5	61	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Windeyer	3	34	3	16	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wellington	7	105	2	25	...	...	...	1	3	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LACHLAN DISTRICT—																								
Temora and Barmedman	2	85	1	25	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alectown	1	12	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Grenfell	2	16	3	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...
Canowindra	4	59	2	10	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cargo	6	85	6	35	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT—																								
Emmaville	9	87	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fairfield	4	60	9	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tenterfield	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PEEL AND URALLA DISTRICT—																								
Stewart's Brook	3	36	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barraba	4	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hillgrove West	4	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hillgrove	5	256	7	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kookabookra	20	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nundle	7	5	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swamp Oak	6	60	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walcha	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TUMUT AND ADELONG DISTRICT—																								
Albury	3	24	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adelong	12	254	2	35	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	118	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Cooma	6	53	6	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Captain's Flat	2	24	2	30	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Junee	2	10	1	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cootamundra	1	20	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nimitybelle	1	8	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reedy Flat	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Queanbeyan	2	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gundagai	2	19	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	45	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
TAMBAROORA AND TURON DISTRICT—																								
Hill End	17	490	8	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ironbarks	8	98	3	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sofala	9	173	7	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTHERN DISTRICT—																								
Araluen	1	12	2	10	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	131	7	...	...	...	12	...	4	...	20	...
Cobargo	1	8	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Little River	5	40	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	150	...
Major's Creek	6	70	8	15	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moruya	2	30	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nerrigundah	5	31	6	33	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pambula	4	170	6	60	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nerriga	1	10	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...
Braidwood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nelligen	3	23	3	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	246	3,467	281	1,157	...	3	14	14	15	4	14	2	27	503	160	...	3	6	35	29	6	...	230	...

Department of Mines and Agriculture,
21st March, 1895.

HARRIE WOOD,
Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

CHIEF

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES' REPORT.

Sir,

In submitting my annual report for the year 1894, I do myself the honor to inform you that the following is a list of accidents reported on by Wardens, Coroners, Inspectors of Mines, and Mining Registrars as having occurred during the year 1894 in the metalliferous mines of New South Wales.

TABLE A.

No	Date.	Name of Mine.	Locality.	Persons killed	Persons seriously injured	Minor Accidents	Occupation	Cause of death or injury
1	5 Jan	Lady Bella Mine	Nana Creek .	William Rees		.	Miner .	Explosion of dynamite
2	5 ,,	,,	,,	Robert Argue			,,	,, ,,
3	9 ,,	B H Proprietary	Broken Hill	Alfred Jones			Quarryman	Fall of rock
4	9 ,,	,,	,,	Robert Richardson			,,	,,
5	9 ,,	,,	,, .			Prior Parnell	Miner	Caught in pump
6	10 ,,	Lynch's Mine . .	Hill End	James Lovell			,,	Noxious gas
7	13 ,,	Kohinor G & S Mine	Captain's Flat			William Canning	Engine driver	Truck falling from brace
8	16 ,,	Lady Mary G Mine	Adelong		John Ross		Miner	Fall of earth
9	20 ,,	Poverty Point Mine	Tirbaira	James Franklin			,,	Fall of rock
10	24 ,,	Bickerton's Mine	Kangaroo Plain	John Taylor			,,	Fall of earth
11	5 Feb	B H Proprietary	Broken Hill			Henry Giles	Quarryman	Fall into pass
12	5 ,,	,,	,,			J Treglowan	,,	Fall of rock
13	7 ,,	,,	,,	.		John Wallace	,,	,,
14	8 ,,	Wythe's & Mooney's Mine	Peak Hill			John Triplett	Miner	Caught in bucket hook.
15	10 ,, .	Paton & Bode's Mine	Tomingley	.		William Bode	,,	Fall of stage in shaft.
16	12 ,,	Poor Man s Mine	Stuart Town			H Moor	,,	Runaway truck
17	20 ,,	Lind & Party s Mine	Peak Hill	James Lind .			,,	Fall of earth
18	27 ,,	Wythe s & Mooney's Mine	,,	. .	..	J Bellamy	Minemanager	Struck with stull
19	1 March	B H Proprietary	Broken Hill	. .	John Christensen		Quarryman	Struck with rock from blast
20	4 ,,	Kain & Party s Mine	Mt Browne			John Kain	Miner	Fall of earth
21	5 ,,	Princess Edith Mine	Barmedman			— Maloney	,,	Fall of rock
22	6 ,, .	,, ,,	,,		John Willoughby		,,	,,
23	15 ,,	Wentworth Proprietary	Lucknow	D Callanan			,,	Caught in skip
24	15 ,, .	B H Proprietary	Broken Hill	.		Charles Long	Labourer	Dismantling Chilian mill
25	16 ,,	,,	,,	.	John Brown		,,	Fall from ladder
26	17 ,,	,,	,,		J Trizona		Miner	Explosion of shot
27	19 ,,	,,	,,			D Hammond	Trucker	,,
28	19 ,,	One Mile G Mine	Mt Browne ..	Murdock Campbell			Miner	Pick falling down shaft
29	3 April	Mitchell s Creek G Mine	Daviesville	. .		John Williams	,,	Explosion of shot
30	19 ,,	B H Proprietary	Broken Hill		John Tracey		Quarryman	Fall of rock
31	28 ,,	,,	,,		J Davey		Ore picker	Struck with rock from blast
32	28 ,,	,,	,,			T Chapel .	Quarryman	Explosion of shot
33	9 May	Wentworth Proprietary	Lucknow ...	Samuel Roberts			Miner	Fall of stage in shaft
34	9 ,,	Wentworth Proprietary	Lucknow	John Roberts			Miner	Fall of stage in shaft
35	9 ,,	,, ,,	,,		Ethorne Bickford		,,	,, ,,
36	11 ,,	B H Proprietary	Broken Hil			Nicholas Eaves	Quarryman	Explosion of shot
37	11 ,,	,,	,,	. .	Charles De Brunnis		Labourer	Caught by revolving scraper (chlorination works)
38	17 ,,	Flux Quarry .	Tarrawingee		Peter Ferrari		Quarryman	Fall of rock
39	26 ,,	B H Proprietary	Broken Hill	Charles Ryder			,,	Explosion of shot
40	4 June	Gordon and Party s	Dean River	Robert Wood			Miner	Fall of earth
41	7 ,,	B H Proprietary	Broken Hill	. .	Jacob Bower		Quarryman	Explosion of shot
42	11 ,,	,,	,,			J H Grenfell	Labourer	Cut with an axe
43	11 ,,	,,	,,		R Thomas .		Miner	Fall of stone
44	16 ,, .	,,	,,	James Fahey			,,	Explosion of shot
45	26 ,,	Great Cobar Mine	Cobar			James Whitefield	,,	Fall down pass
46	16 July	Kiandra G Mine	Kiandra	John M'Ewan			,,	Fall of earth
47	17 ,,	Mt Drysdale G Mine	Mt Drysdale			John Williams	,,	Explosion of dynamite
48	17 ,,	B H Proprietary	Broken Hill		H M'Donald		Braceman	caught in rope
49	17 ,,	Junction Mine	,,	. . . .		J Merritt .	Miner	Fall of rock
50	18 ,,	Fort Bourke G Mine	Cobar	.	Charles Wells		,,	Explosion from drilling into old shot
51	25 ,,	B H Proprietary	Broken Hill	.	D Dunn		Labourer	Fall of casting (chlorination works).
52	25 ,,	,,	,,	.	A Corry		,,	Jammed between trucks
53	25 ,,	Great Cobar C Mine	Cobar	.		F Kerr	Miner	Explosion of shot
54	26 ,,	B H Proprietary	Broken Hill		J Williams		,,	Fall of rock
55	4 Aug	,,	,,			J Murphy	,,	Fall on axe
56	16 ,,	,,	,,			A Schmidt	,,	Jammed between two stones.
57	22 ,,	,,	,,		W H Williams			Explosion of shot
58	23 ,,	,,	,,		Thos Ibbotson		Slag wheeler	Fall on to slag pot
59	25 ,,	,,	,,			W Francis	Trucker	Run into by truck
60	28 ,,	,,	,,			J Gallanan	,,	,,
61	6 Sep	W A Irwin's Tunnel	Brown's Creek		August Fitzgerald		Miner	Fall of rock "
62	6 ,,	B H Proprietary	Broken Hill	Bernard M'Dermott			,,	,,
63	8 ,,	,,	,,		G Fenwick		Ironworker	Plank falling into shoot
64	10 ,,	Lucky Step	Cobar	William Bastable			Miner	Scraper falling down shaft
65	17 ,,	B H Proprietary	Broken Hill	W Caples	.		Trucker	Run over by skip
66	19 ,,	Block 10 Mine	,,			John Thomas	Miner	Explosion of dynamite
67	19 ,,	B H Proprietary	Broken Hill		William Gardiner		Quarryman	Caught in skip
68	25 ,,	,,	,,		James Beaglehole		,,	Fall of rock
69	1 Oct	,,	,,	T A Fiveash			Labourer	Struck with jinker pole
70	16 ,,	Tin Pot Mine	Nerrigundah			W Wright	Miner	Fall of earth
71	20 ,,	Sir Henry Parkes Mine	Adelong .			Thos Crain	,,	Fall of drill down shaft
72	24 ,,	Binni Creek	Cowra			Tim Lewis	,,	Fall of earth
73	30 ,,		Harden .		John White		,,	,,
74	30 ,,		Wyalong	W G Bailey			,,	Fall out of rope down shaft
75	2 Nov.	Burraga Copper Mine	Burraga			P West	,,	Fall of rock
76	2 ,,	,, ,,	,,		James Reid		,,	Explosion of shot
77	12 ,,	Murphy's Gap	Adelong			Leggo	,,	Fall of bucket down shaft
78	12 ,,	Victoria Mine	,,			Casey	,,	Explosion of dynamite
79	15 ,, ..	Sydney Boy's Mine	Reefton		Chas Kent		,,	Fall down shaft
80	20 ,,	Block 14 Mine	Broken Hill		John Wilson		,,	Fall of rock
81	20 ,,	Gilgai Mine	Inverell	James Russ			,,	,,
82	20 ,,	Red Rock G Mine	Drake	J P Allen			,,	,,
83	20 ,,	,,	,,	O Davis			,,	,,
84	5 Dec	B H South Mine	Broken Hill	J Ellis			,,	,,
85	6 ,,	Gardiner and Parties Mine	Lower Wangat	M Connolly	. .		,,	Explosion of shot
86	8 ,,	B H Proprietary	Broken Hill	... .		G Watt .	,,	Fall of earth
87	8 ,,	,,	,,	. .		F Howes	,,	Struck with hammer
88	24 ,,	Rose Valley Deep Lead.	Emmaville	.		Hamilton	Trucker	Fall over tip with truck
89	27 ,,	Ah Tom Claim	Wattle Flat	Ah Tom			Miner	Fall of rock.
90	29 ,,	B H Proprietary	Broken Hill	John Olds			Quarryman	Explosion

ABSTRACT

Killed—12 auriferous quartz, 7 auriferous alluvial, 9 silver, total 28 Injured—6 auriferous quartz, 1 auriferous alluvial, 19 silver, 1 copper, total 27.
Minor accidents—35 Grand Total 90

TABLE B.

NUMBER of Men employed in the Metalliferous Mines of New South Wales, and value of Machinery, at 31st December, 1894, and percentage of persons killed and injured :—

Mining District.	Alluvial Gold.		Quartz Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Tin.		Other.	Total.	Value of Machinery.		
	Europeans.	Chinese.				European.	Chinese.			£	s.	d.
Albert	252	8	74	4,118	...	...	...	349	4,801	762,516	0	0
Bathurst	1,261	81	833	...	60	...	...	3	2,238	140,579	0	0
Clarence and Richmond	484	10	111	...	...	...	...	10	615	12,250	0	0
Cobar	...	...	685	...	455	...	...	12	1,152	67,600	0	0
Hunter and Macleay	20	...	168	...	...	...	...	30	218	7,074	0	0
Lachlan	1,423	26	3,511	...	...	...	...	...	4,960	51,943	0	0
Mudgee	867	105	532	...	30	...	...	...	1,534	44,550	0	0
New England	272	23	118	87	...	229	341	...	1,070	50,150	0	0
Peel and Uralla	869	124	1,017	3	...	573	375	12	2,973	62,791	0	4
Tambaroora and Turon	570	117	350	...	...	...	...	...	1,037	21,900	0	0
Tumut and Adelong	1,058	69	735	...	100	24	...	70	2,056	59,664	0	0
Southern	906	197	331	...	...	...	...	...	1,434	118,885	0	0
Total	7,982	760	8,465	4,208	645	826	716	486	24,088	1,399,902	0	0
Persons killed per 1,000 persons employed.	·80		1·42	2·14	...	.....		...	1·16	... .		
Persons injured per 1,000 persons employed.	·11		·70	4·52	·15	.....		...	1·12	.....		

Table A gives the number of accidents, date, name of mine or company, locality, persons killed or seriously injured, occupation, and cause of death or injury.

Table B gives in addition to the percentage of persons killed or injured, the number of persons employed, and the value of the machinery in, on, or in connection with the metalliferous mines of New South Wales. Out of the total of 28 persons killed, 12 lost their lives in auriferous quartz mining, seven (7) in alluvial gold-mining, and nine (9) in silver-mining.

The total number of persons employed on the metalliferous mines, and on the machinery in connection with said mines in 1894 was 24,088, or 4379 more than in 1892.

A large proportion of the accidents, fatal or non-fatal, occur in the Broken Hill district, and in the majority of cases on the surface, to persons who have not had much practice in mining operations; and as will be seen by Inspector Hebbard's report, many of these accidents were preventable, and were due to the persons injured.

The reports of Inspectors Milne, Hebbard, and Godfrey are also attached herewith. Their work speaks for itself, and they have given general satisfaction to all concerned.

The following districts were visited by me during the year, in the capacities of Chief Inspector of Mines or Mining Warden on various official duties. Fully six months out of the year I had charge of the Wyalong goldfield as Warden. In addition to which, I have travelled on official duties during the year in the following districts:—Kiandra, Wee Jasper, Adginbilly, Tumut, Adelong, Gundagai, Cootamundra, Muttama, Colac, Barmedman, Reefton, Temora, Sebastopol, Grong Grong, Wagga Wagga, Mudgee, Gulgong, Hargraves and Bathurst.

The total number of letters written, and papers registered in my branch during the year 1894, are as follows:—

	Letters written in 1894.	Papers registered in 1894.
Prospecting Vote	2,432	4,356
Chief Inspector of Mines	7,255	8,146
Total	9,687	12,502
Diamond-drills	280	599

The large increase in the registrations of papers in connection with the Inspection of Mines is due to the assistance given to persons willing to go fossicking on the goldfields of the Colony. No less than 9,572 persons received letters from my branch for the above said purposes. But as Mr. McCulloch's energy is already strained to its utmost to keep up with the work in connection with the Prospecting Vote and Inspection of Mines, Mr. J. S. McNeill and J. S. Leigh, of the Diamond Drill Branch, have, in addition to their ordinary duties, done the work in connection with the fossickers, which required the registration and letters to the extent of 9,572 during the year.

I have, &c.,
W. H. J. SLEE, F.G.S.,
Chief Inspector of Mines.

Report by Mr. W. H. J. Slee, F.G.S. Chief Inspector of Mines, on the Wyalong Gold-field.

Sir, Wyalong, 19 March, 1894.

I do myself the honor to inform you, that, owing to the great pressure of my official work here, I have so far been totally unable to forward any report on the Wyalong gold discoveries, other than my telegrams. My ten days' camp was right among the gold-workings, of which convenience the population took full advantage, large numbers interviewing me on various matters at my camp, from daylight up to 8 a.m., even during meal-time, and from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m., the day-time being occupied in settling mining disputes. It will, therefore, be observed that if a gold-fields warden tries to do justice and treats all classes alike, he must for the time being ignore the eight-hour system, and work 18 hours out of 24 hours. If he does not do this he will cause hardship to many hard working men.

Wyalong is about equi-distant, between Barmedman and Yalgogrin, that is about 20 miles from each locality, and is part of the identical tract of country reported on by me in August last, some three

 months

monthsp revious to the Wyalong gold discoveries. I at that time stated that the country between Barmedman and Yalgogrin had a decided auriferous appearance, and was likely to yield a better return to the prospector than that at Yalgogrin; hence this tract of country on which Wyalong is situated is not strange to me, and my last ten days camping among the claims at work has strengthened the opinion formed and expressed by me in August last. So far, Wyalong is essentially a quartz-reefing gold-field—that is to say, that alluvial gold has not yet been discovered. I, however, think that if systematic prospecting for alluvial gold was carried on both in a northerly and southerly direction from present discoveries, favourable results may be the consequence. Unfortunately, few of the old goldminers are able to carry on such work, and those who could prefer to carry on prospecting for quartz-veins, simply because the latter have by recent crushing at Barmedman proved more than payable, and alluvial prospecting is almost prohibited through the great scarcity of water. There is, however, not much likelihood that payable alluvial will be discovered anywhere near the present workings. The geological formation consists of porphyry-granitic, porphyry, granite, and diorite; the latter occurring on the camping-reserve on which the town of Wyalong is being surveyed. Through this country rock or formation cracks occur filled with quartz and minerals, hence the quartz-veins strike almost in all directions of the compass They generally appear in lenticular blocks, and the gold occurs in shoots. There are now parties at work on quartz-veins, either on Crown lands or selections, for about 6 miles in length and 2 miles in width, not in continuous lines, but scattered, some in isolated locatities. Although names such as Mallee Bull, Mallee Cow, Mallee Calf, Mallee Hen, have been given to supposed lines of reefs, the latter certainly occur more as a network of quartz-veins than of regular well-defined quartz-reefs. Some of the quartz-veins also contain, in addition to gold, copper, zincblend, galena, iron, and manganese, refractory minerals. There are now about 30 claims on payable gold, including permit-holding on selections; others are on gold not yet payable. The total number of claims taken up and at work cannot be less than 300. The size of the quartz-veins vary from a mere thread to about 18 inches in thickness, and the deepest being the one known as the Union mine, slightly over 100 feet in depth. The county rock is of a decomposed nature and easily worked with the pick, no blasting being required. The only hard country rock is the diorite hill, on which the town of Wyalong is being surveyed, and the only locality where pure diorite can be seen. The following crushings have taken place up to date at the Barmedman Battery:—

			oz.	dwt.	gr.
Neild and party	13 tons,	yielding	26	4	0
Cassin	12½	,,	9	3	0
Conway and party	22	,,	103	5	0
Keith and party	28¼	,,	67	0	0
Neild and party (No. 2)	17	,,	72	16	0
Perry and party	17	,,	42	18	0
Fraser and party	10½	,,	39	6	0
Gorman and party	37	,,	77	12	0
Smith and party	6	,,	8	14	0
M'Mahon and party	4	,,	10	0	0
Lawry and party	14¼	,,	14	18	0

The above yields were all smelted gold.

Jamieson and party crushed 6 tons 12 cwt. and obtained 22½ oz. amalgam, which will probably yield 9 oz. of smelted gold, and Taylor and party 15 tons for 66 oz. 7 dwt. amalgam, which will probably yield 28 oz. smelted gold. As these 13 returns are from different claims they speak for themselves, and require no further comment from me. The present population is sufficient for all purposes for some time to come, and persons who have not sufficient funds to keep them prospecting for at least a month should not come here at present, as they cannot fossick out a living, there being no alluvial working and little chance to obtain wages, as all the claims are held by individual miners who generally work their own interest. Water is very scarce, and by permission of Mr. Blyth, the owner of Wyalong Station, the White Tank, near the principal miners' camp, has been reserved by me for domestic purposes. To prevent hardship to those wishing to build, I have allotted them sites and given permission to occupy recently-surveyed allotments in the town of Wyalong, subject to the approval of the Hon. the Minister for Mines and Agriculture, till the surveyed town is proclaimed and camping-reserves cancelled, after which they must obtain their title in accordance with the Mining Regulations. My action taken with regard to the camping-reserve will be fully but separately reported on by me. I will also separately report on the resumption of G. W. Neild's conditional lease and conditional purchase, on Ryan's conditional lease and conditional purchase, and several tanks belonging to Mr. Blyth and Mr. Carter. which may be urgently, required for public purposes. Heavy rain commenced to fall this morning, which directly will be a blessing to those already at Wyalong, but indirectly it will be the cause of raising the price of provisions and all other necessaries of life, as the roads, especially for about 5 miles, part of which contain the "Gilgys," will become impassable. Even at present the bullock-teams carrying quartz from Wyalong and timber and stores to Wyalong are frequently bogged for hours, and there has been no rain here for weeks.

I have, &c.,
W. H. J. SLEE, F.G.S.,
Chief Inspector of Mines.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

REPORT by Mr. W. H. J. Slee, F.G.S., Chief Inspector of Mines, on the Tumut District.

Sir, Tumut, 11 August, 1894.

Having for the-time-being completed my official duties in the Tumut District, I have the honor to draw attention to the fact that hitherto the gold-producing industry in said district has not received the attention of the inhabitants of Tumut that its importance fully deserves. Owing to the general depression this hitherto flourishing district has also suffered; hence the principal inhabitants have formed themselves into a Prospecting Association, with the view of assisting and testing the various localities in the district likely to be auriferous. From my own knowledge, there is certainly a great probability that the Association's praiseworthy efforts will be crowned with success.

The whole tract of country between Adelong and Tumut has a decided auriferous appearance; the hills on the Tumut Common, near Jeffrey's and Hassett's, the Killarney Creek, and the whole of the Gilmore or even Tumut Flats deserve a thorough systematic prospecting, either by boring or sinking, but boring

boring would, in my opinion, be the better mode, owing to the great flow of underground water to contend with, and, as blanks exist in the very richest of our gold-fields, it would be advisable to test the said flast by boring in five or six different places at least 1 mile from each other. If such a system were adopted it would, probably, lead to the settlement of an industrious prosperous mining population. On my visit to Lac-ma-Lac I saw some very nice gold-bearing quartz taken from a vein by Messrs. Jones and Hayden, not far from the old Lac-ma-Lac Company's mine; and now the winter is nearly over, numbers of persons may, perhaps, be able to obtain a living in searching both for alluvial and quartz on and amongst the high ranges in a north-easterly, easterly, and south-easterly direction (towards the Australian Alps) from Tumut.

I have, &c.,
W. H. J. SLEE, F.G.S.,
Chief Inspector of Mines.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

REPORT by Mr. W. H. J. Slee, F.G.S,, Chief Inspector of Mines on the Adelong Gold-field.

Sir, Adelong, 13 August, 1894.

I do myself the honor to inform you that the mining industry in the Adelong district has of late greatly improved.

The mine now owned by the Gibraltar Gold M. Co., situated on the Gibraltar Hill, had been abandoned and idle for years past, until after the cancellation of the lease, when Mr. W. D. P. O'Brien, now part-owner and manager of the above mine, took up the land and obtained as co-partners some Sydney gentlemen for the purpose of prospecting and developing said mine. They spent considerable sums in prospecting, and their pluck and energy have met with success. During this year the company have crushed 322 tons of quartz, yielding 1,152 oz. free gold and about 400 oz. of gold out of the pyrites treated at the Clyde Works, yielding a total of nearly 5 oz. of gold to the ton. There are now 130 tons carting to the battery for crushing purposes, expected to yield fully as much as the former crushings. No. 1 shaft is 230 ft. from the surface, and a drive is now 180 ft. in length on payable quartz, which is still being extended, and by all appearances will be found throughout the Gibraltar Gold-mining Co.'s lease, extending in the adjoining one known as the Sir Henry Parkes lease.

The Gibraltar reef averages about 20 in. in width, the strike being about 20 degrees E of N. The reef occurs in channels formed by granite walls, intersected at intervals by diorite dykes underlay easterly, and the shoots of gold generally dipping to the south.

No. 3 shaft, which is over 300 yards south of No. 1 shaft, is now 180 ft. in depth, and at the 170-ft. level good payable gold was struck, the reef being about the same size as in No. 1 shaft. About 70 tons of quartz from this shaft are now being carted to Wilson and Ritchie's crushing machine, and is expected to yield about 4 oz. per ton.

A shaft is now being sunk by contract at the Sir Henry Parkes Mine, and there appears to be but little doubt that in a short time this mine will also yield payable returns. As there are numerous channels on the Gibraltar Hill, other mines may be tested at a greater depth, and additional miners may find profitable employment.

Mr. O'Brien has also started the Great Victoria Mine, which has been idle for years. This mine gained the Government reward for obtaining payable gold at the depth of 800 ft. and 1,000 ft. respectively, and there are good indications and every probability that this mine will ere long rank again amongst the payable quartz-mines of New South Wales. The Currajong Reef has also been taken for further development.

At Mount Adrah, Cole and party have lately obtained good prospects in their deepest shaft, and Mr. A. D. Sheppard is repairing at his alluvial mine the damage done by the late heavy flood. Lower down the creek Mr. Travers Jones, M.P., has taken up 40 acres known to contain payable alluvial gold, and Mr. Wm. Ryan is working with fair success lower down the flat.

I have, &c.,
W. H. J. SLEE, F.G.S.,
Chief Inspector of Mines.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

REPORT by Mr. W. H. J. Slee, F.G.S., Chief Inspector of Mines on the Wee Jasper, Macpherson, Corandigbee, Gordon, and Adginbilly Creeks Gold-fields.

Sir, Gundagai, 18 August, 1894.

I do myself the honor to inform you that having to inspect some prospecting sites on the Wee Jasper and Adginbilly Creeks, I embraced them in one trip from Gundagai, which, although a greater round for me, saved time.

The Wee Jasper is situated about 35 miles equi-distant from Yass, Tumut, and Gundagai, but fully 45 miles from Gundagai, *via* Adginbilly, the route I took.

The whole of the abovenamed creeks flow amongst the Snowy Ranges, some of which are even now covered with snow. I conversed with several parties of miners who were sluicing on these creeks, who seemed to make a living, and hoped to strike a patch of gold as extra remuneration.

As a rule, the Snowy Range miners are as hardy and energetic a class of men as can be found in any part of Australia. My special object in making this report is to draw public attention to these districts, as there appears to me but little doubt of the existence of an extensive alluvial gold-field, the prospecting of which will, however, entail a large amount of energy, perseverance, time, and money. Whatever gold has hitherto been obtained, or which is now being won on these creeks, is associated with angular and square wash of a recent period; whereas the ancient river-beds, filled with Tertiary drifts, and capped or covered over with basalt, probably contain the richest and most extensive deposits. With the exception of one or two parties who tried to sink through the basalt and reach the bed-rock, but who failed, nothing has been done in testing the Tertiary drifts.

An old miner named Charles Tulley showed me some gem-stones, such as topaz, garnets, and rubies, perhaps not of great commercial value, but still of sufficient importance to hold out inducements for the thorough prospecting of these Tertiary drifts. It is only lately that efforts have been made by an old Snowy Range miner named Patrick Maher to drive a tunnel under the basalt, he and his party having previously sunk several shafts, but owing to the great flow of underground water they were unable to bottom, their last shaft being 62 ft. in depth. They, however, pierced through the basalt and the Tertiary drift, and obtained a few colours of gold and small gem-stones to the dish. Their tunnel at about 400 ft.

will

will be nearly 60 feet deeper than their deepest shaft, and should they be successful in discovering payable gold, miles of auriferous country would be opened, and the land that can now only be made use of for cattle or sheep walks, would support a large mining population, directly benefiting the districts of Gundagai, Tumut, Yass, and Queanbeyan.

Several parties have of late been engaged blasting away the hard granite bars, which at intervals block the free flow of the Adginbilly Creek, such as at Higgins' site, where several hundreds of pounds have already been expended. Should these parties succeed, many poor miners will be able to profitably work portions of said Creek, which is known to be payable if only the bar-blocked waters could be got rid of. Mining prospects in these districts are encouraging.

I have, &c.,
W. H. J. SLEE, F.G.S.,
Chief Inspector of Mines.

REPORT by the Chief Inspector of Mines on the Mining Industry in the Gundagai District.

Sir, Gundagai, 20 August, 1894.

I have the honor to inform you that I have, for the time being, completed my official work in the Gundagai district.

The chrome industry is now employing a large number of persons, and it is thought that as soon as the wet season is over and the roads become passable scores of persons will find profitable employment.

From Owen's chrome mine 140 tons were despatched, of which the result of 108 tons has been received, averaging 57 per cent. There are other mines, such as Quilter's and others, in the serpentine formation, which in the aggregate could put out an almost unlimited supply.

The gold industry of the Gundagai district is also reviving, several parties now obtaining gold at Jones' Creek under agreement with the owners of land in accordance with the provisions of the "Mining on Private Lands Act." No other district is perhaps more affected by said Act than Gundagai. Jones' Creek alone is several miles in length, and there is but little doubt that a payable (though perhaps somewhat patchy) lead exists from one end of the valley to the other, which, if free access could be had, would profitably employ hundreds of persons.

Nearly all the land in the valley through which Jones' Creek flows had been selected before any gold-field was proclaimed, hence miners could not enter the land unless with permission from the owner, and then only conditionally that the owner obtained a permit from the Government. Now, however, the owners have become more reasonable, and the consequence is that in two or three different places payable gold has been discovered, and is likely to be worked beneficially for all parties concerned. A large area of land has been, and is still, under cultivation, but the owners may perhaps discover that by opening up the land on suitable terms it would be more beneficial to them than growing produce at the present low prices.

Prospecting operations are still carried on at Mount Parnassus and Brummy's Hill, and some of the old quartz mines, such as the Emu Reef, are again to be tested at a greater depth. At Coolac and Muttama (more especially at the latter place, where a local crushing machine is worked by Mr. Henry Bailiff) several quartz claims are at work apparently yielding sufficient for a living to those who work them.

I have, &c.,
W. H. J. SLEE, F.G.S.,
Chief Inspector of Mines.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

REPORT by the Chief Inspector of Mines on the Temora, Reefton, and Barmedman Districts.

Sir, Temora, 28 August, 1894.

I have the honor to inform you that the mining industry in the above-named districts has of late very considerably revived. At Scrub Yards, or Gundibindayal, 10 tons of quartz were crushed by A. Andrews and party, yielding nearly 25 oz. of gold, the thickness of vein being 6 inches; this party is only one of several who lately obtained payable gold at the Old Scrub Yard Diggings. At Sebastapol Noonan and party are prospecting for alluvial, and extensive machinery is now being erected near the Morning Star Reef for the purpose of operating on the tailings, which are supposed to contain a large per centage of gold. At Barmedman the Fiery Cross Mine has been retaken by a Sydney company, who have great hopes and fair prospects of placing the Fiery Cross amongst the payable quartz mines of New South Wales. But the principal, most important, and extensive gold discoveries made in this district within the last few months are those known as Reefton. These gold discoveries are situated about 14 miles from Temora, 8 miles from Barmedman, and 1 mile east from the Temora to Barmedman Road, and consist of quartz veins which occur in a soft slate formation, with a strike of 20 degrees east of south, and a thickness from a few inches to several feet. So far, those veins averaging under 12 inches have given the best returns; the extent of the veins, so far open, is over 2 miles in a southerly and northerly direction, but hitherto only the one line of veins has received particular attention. Indications are very favourable to the existence of several parallel lines of quartz veins which, if thoroughly prospected by trenching, crosscutting, or otherwise, may prove as remunerative as those already discovered. Here, like Wyalong, the quartz veins occur in the lenticular system, and although the miners at Reefton expressed to me an opinion that their quartz veins would be found less broken when they considered they had reached the settled country, I feel confident that the same occurrence will take place whatever depth may be reached. One thing appears almost certain, that, although the field may not be very extensive, nevertheless hundreds of persons may find payable returns for years to come.

Several crushings of quartz have already taken place, some at the Temora, and others at the Barmedman battery with various results, some yielding only a few dwts., others several oz. per ton. The principal crushing so far obtained is from Lander and party's claim, who just finished at the Temora battery 10 tons 3 cwt. of quartz, yielding 70 oz. 2 dwt. of smelted gold, or about 7 oz. of gold per ton, which was sold to the Bank of New South Wales, at Temora, for £275 1s. 6d., or at the rate of £3 18s. 6d. per oz., being fine quality; the quartz vein is about 6 inches wide. At the time of my inspection there were several claims having quartz at grass, in which I could see gold freely with the naked eye, such as Wm. Campbell and party, Hingerty and others. No further crushings are likely to take place for some time, as the roads between Temora and Barmedman, especially what is known as Donkin's lane, are in such

such an unprecedented almost impassable state that carriers cannot take any loading, and 6-horse light loaded coaches can only travel at the average rate of 3 miles per hour, or even less. The population at Reefton is at present about 300, exclusive of women and children, of the latter I saw about 30 of the school age. A street has been laid out by the inhabitants, but is not in a suitable position, being hemmed in by a selection on the east, and the gold workings on the west. The township-site ought to have been marked on the boundary of the Temora-Barmedman road, which would interfere less with the development of the field. At present it is useless for any persons without means to go to Reefton, as there is no labour employed, and whoever comes must be provided with means to prospect for a few months at least. I was informed that a crushing battery is to be erected at Reefton forthwith. If this is correct it will give a great impetus to the development of the Reefton quartz veins and the field generally. The claims are held under the Mining Board Regulations; only half the number of men are being employed until payable crushings have been obtained.

I have, &c.,
W. H. J. SLEE, F.G.S.,
Chief Inspector of Mines.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

REPORT by the Chief Inspector of Mines on the recent Gold Discoveries on the Wagga Wagga Common.

Sir, Wagga Wagga, 4 September, 1894.

I have the honor to inform you that I have inspected the locality of the recent gold discoveries on the Wagga Wagga Common, about 4 miles westerly from the town. A large number of claims have been pegged off and several parties are at work, but so far only two parties may be considered as having struck payable gold, namely, M'Geary and party, who are the prospectors and hold a prospecting area; and Patrick Farrell and party who hold an ordinary claim of eight men's ground. M'Geary and party have forwarded 6 tons 3 cwt. of quartz to the Clyde Works, Granville, considered to be payable, and until that problem is solved they need not mark out their prospecting claim. These quartz veins occur in slate formation (probably of the Devonian Period) in short lenticular blocks, and in some parts appear as mere fragments, the country rock being hard requiring blasting, hence the short block system and the blasting will cause extra expenditure in the working of these quartz veins. The thickness of the quartz veins in both M'Geary and Farrell and party's claims is about 12 inches; they have a strike of 20 degrees E. by N. with a westerly underlay, the greatest depth so far obtained is about 10 feet.

At the time of my inspection, parts of the quartz veins were broken down in both claims, showing gold freely to be seen with the naked eye. The gold is of good quality and coarse. Nevertheless, owing to the similar occurrence of the quartz veins and hard country rock, it will require economy and thorough systematical working to make the quartz veins yield payable returns to the shareholders. There are no doubt numerous quartz veins on the hill surrounding Wagga Wagga, some of which may prove payable, and by which means a mining population may be settled in the vicinity, but at present nothing has been discovered to cause undue excitement or which would warrant the expenditure of capital for an extensive crushing and gold-saving plant.

The discoveries on the Wagga Wagga Common rather appear to me as an extension or part and parcel of the Tarcutta gold-field.

It is very probable that no large payable quartz reef will be discovered in the locality, but that whatever payable gold is discoveved will occur in narrow quartz veins. This part of the country certainly deserves a thorough systematic prospecting. These small gulches or gullies leading from M'Geary and Farrell's claims should also be prospected for alluvial gold. A shaft is now being sunk by Hely and party which is 125 feet in depth and not bottomed, but, by appearances, water is likely to be met with before the bed-rock is reached.

Nearer Wagga Wagga, Nash and party are also prospecting on Mr. Nash's freehold land; the shaft is 124 feet in depth, but by the surroundings the prospects of discovering payable alluvial gold appear to me not encouraging.

I have, &c.,
W. H. J. SLEE, F.G.S.,
Chief Inspector of Mines.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

REPORT by the Chief Inspector of Mines on the Recent Gold Discoveries at Hargraves.

Sir, Hargraves, 22 September, 1894.

I do myself the honor to inform you that I have this day completed my inspection of the Hargraves gold-field. Mining in this district has been at a very low ebb ever since the New Hargraves G. M. Co. stopped their operations, and it is only within the last month that new life has been imparted to the mining industry. A party named Thos. Spratt and Jas. Milton took up a cancelled lease, recently held by Bennett and party, but formerly known as the Old English Co.'s and afterwards the Big Nugget Co.'s land. The latter received aid out of the Prospecting Vote to sink their main shaft to a greater depth, but after the erection of expensive machinery their capital became exhausted, development of the mine was stopped, and the aid granted lapsed.

Spratt and party taking part of the cancelled lease, two miners named Richard Warry and Alex. Stuart took up the northern part adjoining Spratt and party's claim. This party went down an old abandoned shaft, about 20 feet in depth, where they found exposed the saddle of the reef. They took out a few prospects which appeared payable; they then started to work in earnest, and in four days raised 15 tons quartz, which they completed crushing yesterday, obtaining the handsome yield of 25 oz. 1 dwt. of smelted gold, which, after paying all expenses, will give them a dividend of £42 per man, and the quartz in the mine looks as well as the 15 tons crushed. Here the real saddle reef, similar to those on the Bendigo gold-field, occur, and I have no doubt that if those interested in mining in the Hargraves district would study this system, which hitherto has been greatly neglected, numbers of persons would receive payable returns for labour and capital expended. Warry and Stuart obtained their crushing from the top of the saddle, about 4 feet in thickness; the strike of these saddles is about 20° E. of S., the legs underlying east and west at an angle of about 20°. About 10 feet from the saddle the legs average from 18 inches to 20 inches in thickness, and, as so far the eastern legs have been worked by former companies, it is of the utmost importance to the district that the western legs should also be tested, as there is no reason whatever why the

the western legs of these saddle reefs should not yield as large returns of gold as the eastern. A shaft sunk 20 feet south of Warry and Stuart's, which was sunk by the Old English Co. some forty years ago, and which has never been worked since, shows within 40 feet of the surface three perfect, distinct saddle reefs, which have only been sunk through and left for the present generation to develop, and as these saddle reefs can be traced for a considerable distance north and south from the Big Nugget Hill, and as at least three of these saddle reefs have already been exposed to view, though apparently unnoticed for the last forty years, more of these saddles may be discovered at a greater depth, and an unlimited quantity of payable quartz—which has been hitherto been looked upon as worthless—may be the means of profitably employing a large number of persons. Spratt and Milton, south of Warry and Stuart, struck the first saddle reef yesterday in a shaft about 30 feet in depth. Gold could be seen in the quartz with the naked eye, although not as rich as that of the adjoining claim. I think, however, that a few feet deeper the yield of gold will greatly improve.

Here is another lesson so frequently taught to the mining community, and one well worthy of note, namely, that many companies spent all their capital on expensive machinery on the surface before they even thoroughly explored or developed any part of their mine. Such a system cripples the mining industry, and is very unfair to confiding shareholders.

Several parties of miners are obtaining a living working on the small quartz veins on the land formerly held by the New Hargraves G. M. Co., and the small crushing plant, erected by Messrs. Scott, Laing, and party, is being kept constantly at work. This crushing plant has proved a great boon to the Hargraves community.

Very little alluvial gold is now obtained in the district, those at work barely making "tucker."

I have, &c.,
W. H. J. SLEE, F.G.S., &c.,
Chief Inspector of Mines, &c.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

REPORT by Mr. W. H. J. Slee, F.G.S., Chief Inspector of Mines, on the recent Gold discoveries at Grong Grong.

Sir, Grong Grong, 12 October, 1894.

I do myself the honor to inform you that I have inspected the workings in connection with the recent gold discoveries in the Grong Grong district, of which the Harrie Smith reef is the principal. These discoveries are situated about 10 miles north of Grong Grong railway station, 3 miles north of J. McKeon's homestead, and 20 miles from Narrandera, on an A.C.P. belonging to the abovenamed gentleman. They consist of quartz veins in a slate formation, forming part of an extensive belt of auriferous country, in which payable quartz reefs have formerly been worked, such as the Cowabee reefs, about 10 miles easterly, and the Belmore, Gladstone, Home Rule, and others, within 4 miles northerly of the recent discoveries.

From the Harrie Smith reef 361 tons of quartz have been crushed up to date, yielding 333 oz. of high quality gold, and another crushing will be completed on the 15th inst. The deepest workings are about 65 feet, and the reef has so far proven payable for a length of over 100 feet, but the most important feature as to the permanency of the Harrie Smith reef is the sinking of a new shaft 70 feet northerly of the present working shaft, to the depth of 108 feet from surface, and the striking of the reef and payable gold at that depth. At my request, Mr. Smith (part owner and manager) had some shots put into the reef to enable me to give a fair report based on personal knowledge. This morning (Friday, 12th inst.) I again went below in the 108 feet shaft, and found the quartz shot down, and exposed to view a well-defined quartz reef about 18 inches in thickness, with gold to be seen with the naked eye, well distributed through the solid quartz, which by proper treatment ought to yield about 2 oz. gold per ton. The average thickness of the reef may be taken as from 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet, but in parts it is thicker. This is owing to the fact that the reef occurs in lenticular blocks (pinching and bulging). These occurrences should not discourage parties even if to all appearance the reef cut out either by driving along or sinking deeper. What is required is close observation to trace these lenticular blocks of quartz. The total cost of raising, carting, and crushing the quartz is 21s. per ton, out of which the contractors receive 8s. per ton for raising. So far crushing has been done at a 12-stamp battery, with rather primitive gold-saving appliances, situated near the Gladstone reef. Leases have been taken up both north and south, under the "Mining on Private Lands Act," by former permit-holders, and prospecting is being carried on by Farrell and party, Duval and party, Mally and party, Lyons and party, and others. Through the courtesy of J. McKeon, Esq., I was able to take a good tour round the locality, which, combined with my former knowledge of the Cowabee reefs, strengthen my belief that by thorough systematic prospecting other payable reefs may be discovered, as quartz veins with strong auriferous indications are visible on the surface for miles around, the greatest drawback being want of water, and the fact that almost the whole of the land has been alienated, and can only be entered upon for prospecting purposes under the provisions of the "Mining on Private Lands Act."

I have, &c.,
W. H. J. SLEE, F.G.S., &c.,
Chief Inspector of Mines, &c.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

INSPECTOR MILNE'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Sir, 7 January, 1895.

I have the honor to submit this, my Annual Report, of the inspection of mines in the following districts:—

Blayney, Brown's Creek, Burraga, Bathurst, Bald Hills, Billagoe, Carcoar, Caleula, Cowra, Canowindra, Cox's River, Cobar, Flyer's Creek, Forest Reefs, Forbes, Galley Swamp, Gulgong, George's Plains, Goolma, Gilgunnia, Hartley, Hargraves, Hill End, Kerr's Creek, Leadville, Lucknow, Mount McDonald, Mount Hope, Mount Allen, Mandurama, Murga, Macquarie River, Mullion, Nymagee, Newbridge, Oberon, Ophir, Orange, Peak Hill, Palmer's Oakey, Rockley, Sofala, Stuart Town, Trunkey, Tarana, Wellington, Wattle Flat, and Woodstock in the west.

Bungendore, Brindabella, Colington, Goulburn, Michelago, Queanbeyan, and Wyalong in the south. In

In the above districts I have inspected 225 working mines, employing 1,276 men.

During the year forty written notices were served on the owners or managers of the different mines, drawing their attention to defects in their underground or surface workings, requesting that such defects should be at once remedied, and their mines worked in compliance with the regulations.

In conjunction with the above work, as a member of the Prospecting Board, I inspected and reported on 209 applications for aid from the Prospecting Vote.

The total number of working mines inspected and for aid during the year is 434.

In the execution of which I travelled 7,642 miles.

I have, &c.,
DAVID MILNE,
Inspector of Mines.

The Chief Inspector of Mines, Sydney.

INSPECTOR HEBBARD'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Sir, Broken Hill, 9 January, 1895.

I have the honor to present my Annual Report for the year 1894 as follows:—

During the year the work of inspection has lessened considerably in this district, owing to the further limitation of work in the outlying places; work in the localities of Purnamoota, Thackaringa, Day Dream, and Pinnacles being abandoned, except for a few fossickers and tributors in the old workings of the mines.

The tin district of Euriowie bids fair to become a producer during the year, and the crushing and concentrating plants of the Mount Euriowie Co. were repaired and put in operation. Tin ore was dressed for the public as well as for the Company, but the operations unfortunately were not sufficiently remunerative at the present price of tin-oxide, and the field is now almost entirely abandoned.

At Mount Browne work is confined to a few fossickers in old ground, and puddlers when water is available. I reported on three applications for aid from Prospecting Vote in this district, and have reason to believe that good patches of gold will be found occasionally in the abandoned ground.

At Tibooburra a few parties are at work, sluicing, &c.

Some good specimens of reef gold have lately been found in the vicinity of Waratta, and efforts are being made to float a company to systematically search for the reef.

At White Cliffs Opal-fields, owing to the heavy fall in the price of the gem, operations are much restricted, and there has been a great falling off in the population.

In the immediate vicinity of Broken Hill, work is confined to the following mines on the main lode:—Junction, British Block 14, B. H. Proprietary, Block 10, Central, and B. H. South. The Consols mine continues work in a small but systematic way, and during the year have discovered and worked a new make of phenomenally rich ore.

The Associated Companies have driven and bored a distance of 690 feet in an easterly direction from the 1,330-foot level of the N. B. H. Extended Co.'s shaft, for the purpose of prospecting the lode at this depth, but nothing beyond a 12-foot make of ore of poor quality has been discovered. They are now engaged in boring obliquely from the cross-cut to test the lode both north and south, and if funds permit will attempt a bore to test the lode at a further depth of 150 to 200 feet.

The district now employs a total of about 4,500 men, including all mining, quarrying, and reduction operations.

The accident list for the year is a heavy one, and comprises nine fatal, twenty serious, and thirty-one minor accidents, of which the majority were preventible, as will be seen from my report on each. Numerous other casualties have been reported to me from time to time, which I have found on investigation to be too trivial for further report.

Of the fatal accidents, three were the result of blasting in the open cuts, two the effects of a "creep," one through being run over by a muck waggon in the open cuts, one on the railway at the chlorodising plant (Proprietary Co.), one in laying pipes on Proprietary mine, and one through a fall of earth after blasting; so that of the nine fatal accidents for the year only one can be described as a purely mining accident.

Of the serious and minor accidents, a good proportion are the result of blasting operations, and to a certain extent within the control of the injured men themselves.

Comparatively few accidents have occurred through falls of ground.

During the year I have made several reports on applications for aid from the Prospecting Vote, and where aid has been granted, have watched the progress of the work, but in no case has anything payable been found as the result of the operations.

I have, &c.,
JAMES HEBBARD,
Inspector of Mines.

The Chief Inspector of Mines, Department of Mines, Sydney.

ACTING INSPECTOR GODFREY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Sir, Sydney, 11 January, 1895.

I have the honor to submit to you my Annual Report on the mines inspected by me during the year 1894.

The mining centres visited by me comprised:—

In the Southern District: Adelong, Adaminaby, Bungonia, Braidwood, Brimbramalla, Bimbimdie, Big Hill, Bermagui, Cullinga, Currowan, Cowra Creek, Delegate, Fiery Creek, Grong Grong, Gundagai, Greenwich Park, Krawarree, Kydra, Mogo, Mount Dromedary, Mack's Reef, Narrandera, Nerriga, Nerrigundah, Pambula, Snowball, Wandella, Young, Yalwal.

In the Northern District: Boonoo Boonoo, Buccra Bandinni, Bear Hill, Bowling Alley, Copeland, Cobark, Drake, Deepwater, Dalmorton, Dungog, Emmaville, Elsmore, Glen Elgin, Hillgrove, Inverell, Kempsey, Lionsville, Mann River, Marengo, Moor Creek, Moonan Brook, Macleay River, Niangala, Nundle, Nambucca, Rivertree, Swamp Oak, Stewart's Brook, Timbarra, Tooloom, The Gulf, Tingha, Tia, Uralla, and Wilson's Downfall.

In

In the Western District: Burraga, Dark Corner, Grenfell, Lucknow, Mudgee, Mitchell's Creek, Orange, Parkes, Peak Hill, Stuart Town, and Sunny Corner.

Speaking generally, the larger mines employing labour comply, as a rule, with the Mining Regulations; and the smaller mines, with a few notable exceptions, are worked with due care.

During the year I reported on fatal accidents at Lucknow, Red-rock (near Drake), and Gilgai (near Inverell). In each case the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death, with which verdicts I concur.

The total number of mines inspected by me is, approximately, 400, employing about 2,700 men; and in the execution of my duty I travelled 9,089 miles. I also served about forty written notices where grave defects were observable, and reported on about 150 applications for and under the Prospecting Vote.

I have, &c.,
J. R. GODFREY,
Acting Inspector of Mines.

The Chief Inspector of Mines, Sydney.

SUPERINTENDENT OF DIAMOND DRILLS REPORT.

The Superintendent of Diamond Drills to The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Sir, Department of Mines, Diamond Drill Branch, Sydney.

In submitting my Annual Report on the working of the diamond drills for the year 1894, I do myself the honor to attach to said Report the following Appendices:—

Appendix A.—Return showing the locality, strata, depth bored, percentage of core extracted, and rate per foot, exclusive of officers' salaries, store wages, and rent; also Superintendent of Drills travelling expenses.

Appendix B.—Summary of diamond drills, showing the number of feet bored, working cost to the Department, average cost at per foot, and the amount receivable for the year 1894.

Appendix C.—Balance-sheet of diamond drills.

Appendix D.—Diagram section of bore during the year 1894.

Appendix E.—Summary showing the total cost of the Bingara bore reaming, clearing, and repairing.

The total depth bored with the diamond drills in 1894 was 557 feet, or 1,346 ft. 7 in. less than in 1893. The field cost for boring, exclusive of office salaries, store wages, rent, also reaming, was £468 2s., equal to 16s. 9½d. per foot, or 4s. 4⅝d. per foot more than during the year 1893.

The cost to the Department for boring, exclusive of reaming, at Bingara, equal to 36s. 5½d. per foot; but the total cost to the Department for boring, reaming, and inclusive of all other expenditure of a general character, such as office salaries, store wages, rent, &c., was £1,423 2s. 5d.

The total amount paid into the Treasury during 1894 was £1,462 17s. 3d.

The percentage of core saved during the year was 65·91. This low percentage is due to the fact that the boring was done in basaltic country, with soft clays above and below the basalt, hence no core could possibly be obtained.

The cost of wear and tear of diamonds during the year is 9d. per foot, or 2s. 6⅝d. less than in 1893.

Owing principally to the financial depression, and those of the public who use the diamond drills being unable to contribute towards the working expenses as hitherto, the use, and consequent revenue, of the diamond drills has considerably fallen off.

The hand-borers, which are lent to applicants free of cost, have been more extensively used by the public for prospecting operations.

I have, &c.,
W. H. J. SLEE, F.G.S.,
Superintendent of Diamond Drills.

APPENDIX A.

DIAMOND DRILL work, showing average cost per foot for boring, exclusive of office salaries, store wages, rent, and Superintendent's travelling expenses, for the year 1894.

No. of machine	8
No. of bores	1
Locality	Bingara
Diameter of bores	4 in.
Strata	Basaltic
Depths—	
Bored during 1894	557 ft.
Days occupied—	
Moving	11
Erecting	14
Days occupied—*contd.*	
Boring	45
Repairing	7
Delays	1
Holidays	1
Total	79
Rate bored per hour	12·55 in.
Percentage of core obtained	65·91
Cost—	
Amount	£468 2s. 0d.
Per foot	16s. 9½d.

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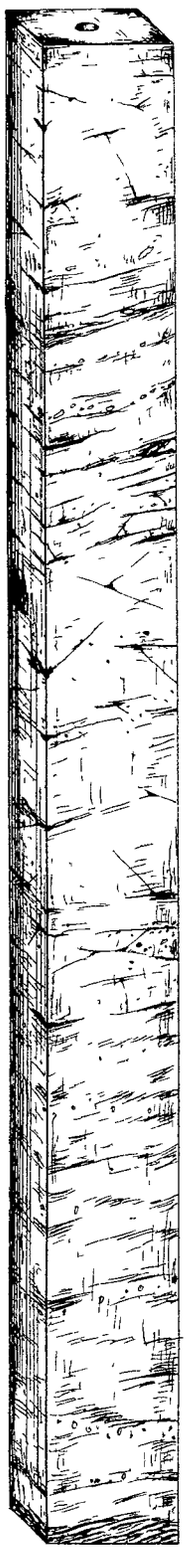
Superintendent of Diamond Drills.

Section of Bore No. 1
No. 8 Diamond Drill
at Bingara



Borehole 4" Diam.r	Nature of Strata	Thickness of Strata ft	Thickness of Strata in	Depth from Surface ft	Depth from Surface in
	Shaft. (Soil, Clay, & Rotten Rock)	10	0		
	Basalt	43	6		
	Clay	34	0		
	Decomposed wood & clay	5	0		
	Clay	48	0		
	Decomposed wood	4	0		
	Clay	10	0		
	Dark clay	2	0		
	Basalt, soft	8	0		
	Basalt, hard	7	0	171	6
	Basalt	144	6		
	Hard clay	10	0		
	Basalt, honeycombed	9	6		
	Basalt	14	8	350	2
	Clay	149	10		
	Brown clay	15	2		
	Clay	21	0		
	Yellow clay	14	8		
	Broken slate	6	2		
	Total Depth			557	0

Compiled from the Foreman's Weekly Returns

(Sig 333-95)

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES

APPENDIX B.

SUMMARY of Diamond-drill work, showing number of feet bored, total working cost to Department, average cost per foot, and amounts receivable for 1894.

		£	s.	d.
No. of machine	8			
Locality	Bingara			
Bored	557 ft.			
	£ s. d.			
Wages	315 12 0			
Carriage—				
Railway	2 18 5			
Other	0 4 6			
Travelling expenses	9 4 9			
Repairs	3 15 6			

	£	s.	d.
Diamonds used	11	18	1
Stores issued	17	1	4
Sundries	0	13	0
Proportion of balance of general account	106	14	5
Office salaries	358	15	0
Store wages	87	12	10
Rent	100	16	0
Total	1,015	5	10
Cost per foot	1	16	5½
Amounts receivable in full	510	3	4
Amount receivable per foot	0	18	3 13/16

Comparative statement of Diamonds used per foot:—

1883 = 3s. 8d.	1886 = 0s. 8 11/16d.	1889 = 1s. 3 2/16d.	1892 = 2s. 2d.
1884 = 2s. 0 10/16d.	1887 = 1s. 6 14/16d.	1890 = 0s. 7 12/16d.	1893 = 3s. 3 10/16d.
1885 = 1s. 5 9/16d.	1888 = 1s. 0 2/16d.	1891 = 1s. 9 22/32d.	1894 = 0s. 9d.

J. S. McNEIL.
J. S. LEIGH.

W. H. J. SLEE, F.G.S.,
Superintendent of Diamond Drills.

APPENDIX C.

BALANCE SHEET, 1894.—Diamond Drills.

Dr.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To value of field machinery and plant other than diamonds at 1st January	.....	12,216 4 4	
Value of new stock in store, 1st January	598 5 3		
Value of plant purchased	112 10 0		
Value of stores purchased ..	21 3 9		
		731 19 0	
Value of new diamonds at 1st January	1,111 19 11		
Value of diamonds in suspense, 1st January	485 10 2		
Value of fractures and dust, 1st January	21 17 4		
Value of diamonds purchased	3 10 0		
		1,622 17 5	14,571 0 9
Working expenses (exclusive of office salaries, store wages, and rent)	.....	468 2 0	
Office salaries	512 10 0		
Less charged, as under	153 15 0		
		358 15 0	
Store wages	125 4 0		
Less charged, as under	37 11 2		
		87 12 10	
Rent	144 0 0		
Less charged, as under	43 4 0		
		100 16 0	
		1,015 5 10	
Reaming, &c., the bore at Bingara (exclusive of office salaries, store wages, and rent)	173 6 5		
Office salaries	153 15 0		
Store wages	37 11 2		
Rent	43 4 0		
		407 16 7	
			1,423 2 5
			£15,994

Cr.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
By amount receivable for boring during the year ..	.....	510 3 4	
Interest and preparation of mortgage	13 3 2		
Diamond fractures sold ..	4 16 0		
Inspection fee	2 2 0		
		20 1 2	
			530 4 6
Value of field machinery and plant, other than diamonds at 31st December	12,216 4 4		
Less 5 per cent. depreciation	610 16 2		
		11,605 8 2	
Value of new stock in store at 31st December	.....	700 11 1	
Value of new stock of diamonds at 31st December	1,115 9 11		
Value of diamonds in suspense at 31st December	464 0 2		
Value of diamond fractures and dust at 31st December	18 19 8		
		1,598 9 9	
			13,904 9 0
Depreciation as above		.....	610 16 2
Balance		.....	948 13 6
			£15,994

J. S. McNEIL,
J. S. LEIGH.

W. H. J. SLEE, F.G.S.,
Superintendent of Diamond Drills.

APPENDIX E.

SUMMARY showing total cost to Department for reaming, &c., the Bore at Bingara, during 1894.

Locality.	Wages.	Carriage. Railway.	Carriage. Other.	Travelling Expenses.	Repairs.	Diamonds Used.	Stores Issued.	Sundries.	Proportion of Balance of General Account.	Proportion of Balance of General Stores Issued.	Office Salaries.	Store Wages.	Rent.	Superintendent's Travelling Expenses.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bingara	102 13 4	1 10 5	....	....	....	9 1 5	14 6 7	....	45 14 8	.....	153 15 0	37 11 2	43 4 0	.....	407 16 7

J. S. McNEIL.
J. S. LEIGH.

W. H. J. SLEE, F.G.S.,
Superintendent of Diamond Drills.

EXAMINER OF COAL-FIELDS' REPORT.

Report of the Examiner of Coal-fields for the Colony of New South Wales for the year 1894.

IN compliance with the provisions contained in the 26th Section of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 39 Vic. No. 31, I have the honor to submit the half-yearly reports of Messrs. Dixon, Bates, and Humble, Inspectors of Collieries for Coal Mines at work and opening out in the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Gloucester, Buckland, and Pottinger, called the northern district; and of Mr. Rowan, Inspector of Collieries for Coal and Shale (Boghead Mineral) Mines at work and opening out in the Counties of Cumberland, Camden, Cook, and Roxburgh, called the southern and western districts, with this my annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

The information I have the honor to submit with respect to the number of accidents above and below ground, quantity and value of coal gotten, number of persons employed on the surface and underground, coal exported and that used for home consumption, and notices received of new mines opening or in course of development, &c., &c., during the year 1894, is as follows:—

In 1894, the year under notice, there have been 7 fatal and 40 non-fatal accidents. Two of the fatal accidents happened from falls of coal; 1 by explosion of a shot; 1 by falling down incline; 1 by falling on cage on incline; and 2 from falls of stone.

Five of the non-fatal accidents occurred by skips; 28 by falls of coal; 1 by fall of stone; 1 by the bursting of pin of machinery; 3 by ignition of powder; 1 by truck on surface; and 1 on engine plane.

In 1893 the fatal accidents were 13, and the non-fatal accidents 45. Ten of the fatal accidents happened from falls of coal; 1 from fall of stone; 1 by loaded waggon on surface; and 1 by descending cage at bottom of shaft.

Four of the non-fatal accidents occurred from the explosion of gas; 22 from falls of coal; 5 by skips; 5 by falls of stone; 2 by ignition of loose powder; 1 by waggon on surface; 1 on railway line; 1 falling down shaft on to cradle; 1 by an explosion of a shot; 1 by crank shaft of engine in motion; 1 by a piece of coal falling down shaft; and 1 by falling prop.

In 1892 the fatal accidents were 8, and the non-fatal accidents 77. Four of the fatal accidents happened from falls of coal; 3 from falls of stone roof; and 1 from skips in motion.

Thirty-eight of the non-fatal accidents occurred from falls of coal; 10 from falls of stone roof; 12 from skips; 6 from explosion of blasting powder; 1 kick from a horse; 5 from ignition of fire-damp; 1 bursting of a steam pipe; 1 from pit cage in shaft; 1 from explosion of a shot; 1 from haulage-rope and 1 from a block on jetty.

SUMMARY showing the number of fatal and non-fatal accidents in 1894, the names and occupations of the persons who died or were injured, cause of death or serious injury, and the names of the collieries where they occurred.

No of Accidents	Date of Accident	Name of Colliery	Where Situated.	Name of Person killed	Name of Person seriously injured	Occupation	Cause of death or serious injury	Fatal. By explosion of shot	Fatal. By falls of coal	Fatal. On incline	Fatal. By fall of stone	Non fatal. By skips	Non fatal. By falls of coal	Non fatal. By falls of stone	Non fatal. By bursting of pin of machinery	Non fatal. By ignition of powder	Non fatal. By truck	Non fatal. On engine plane	Total fatals	Total non fatals.
1	8 Jan	Pacific Steam Coal	Teralba		Nicholas Kearns	Hooker on	Fracture of leg and dislocation of ankle by empty skips					1								
2	2 Feb	Hetton	Carrington		Joseph Hodgett	Shiftman	Injury to spine by fall of coal						1							
3	19 ,,	Corrimal	Wonoona		Richard Smith	Miner	Hurt about back and arms by fall of coal						1							
4	26 ,,	Newcastle Wallsend	Wallsend		Wm Thacker	,,	Severe injury to arm by fall of coal						1							
5	27 ,,	Osborne Wallsend	Wollongong		James O Brien	,,	Hurt about the back by fall of coal						1							
6	1 March	South Bulli	South Bulli		George Clark	,,	Leg fracture by fall of coal						1							
7	9 ,,	West Burwood	Merewether		Wm Gerard	,,	Fracture of leg by fall of coal						1							
8	10 ,,	Stockton	Stockton	Robert Donaldson		,,	Fatal injury by explosion of a shot	1												
9	27 ,,	Seaham	West Wallsend		Ephraim Hargreaves	,,	Severe internal injuries by fall of coal						1							
10	28 ,,	,,	,,		Jas McWilliams	,,	Injury to spine by fall of coal						1							
11	3 April	Brown's	Minmi		James Taylor	,,	Injury to pelvis by fall of coal						1							
12	3 ,,	Hetton	Carrington		George Lott	,,	Fracture of thigh by fall of coal						1							
13	6 ,,	Osborne Wallsend	Wollongong		George Pratt	,,	Internal injuries by fall of coal						1							
14	9 ,,	Stockton	Stockton		Ernest Grimm	,,	Fracture of leg and ribs by fall of coal						1							
15	9 ,,	,,	,,		John Charlesworth	,,	Severe abdominal injuries by fall of coal						1							
16	16 ,,	Metropolitan	Helensburgh		George Featonby	,,	Fracture of leg by fall of coal						1							
17	25 ,,	Brown s No 4	Minmi		Edward Percy	,,	Injury to head and hip by fall of stone							1						
18	26 ,,	Bellambi	Bellambi		Miles Richardson	,,	Bruised about chest by skips					1								
19	30 ,,	Newcastle Wallsend	Wallsend		William Bell	,,	Fracture of leg by fall of coal						1							
20	30 ,,	Lambton	Lambton		Thomas Wolfe, senr	,,	Serious injury to foot (since amputated) by fall of coal						1							
21	28 May	Seaham	West Maitland		Robinson Walters	Blacksmith	Fracture of leg (since amputated) by bursting of pin of machinery								1					
22	14 June	Brown s No 2	Minmi	Andrew Ritchie		Miner	Fatal injury by fall of coal		1											
23	22 ,,	Corrimal	Wonoona		Wm Johnstone	,,	Burns on arms and chest by ignition of loose powder									1				
24	22 ,,	,,	,,		A Demouchie	,,	Burns on arm by ignition of loose powder									1				
25	3 July	Newcastle Co s A pit	Merewether		Robert Gusherd	,,	Fracture of leg (since amputated) by fall of coal						1							
26	23 ,,	Duckenfield	Minmi		Alex Somerville	,,	Fracture of thigh by fall of coal						1							
27	31 ,,	Bellambi	Bellambi		J S Reid	Carpenter	Fracture of jaw by truck at screens										1			
28	31 ,,	Metropolitan	Helensburgh		L Palmer	Miner	Leg broken by fall of coal						1							
29	6 Aug	Seaham	West Maitland	Thomas Brennan		,,	Fatal injury by fall of coal Died on August 13		1											
30	13 ,,	Lambton	Lambton		Thomas Thomas	,,	Internal injuries by fall of coal						1							
31	21 ,,	South Wallsend	Cardiff		Henry Fox		Fracture of arm by fall of coal						1							
32	1 Sept	East Greta	West Maitland	John Gelder		Wheeler	Fatal injuries by falling down incline			1										
33	28 ,,	Stockton	Stockton		Sidney Edwards	,,	Fracture of leg on engine plane											1		
34	1 Oct	Hetton	Carrington		Thomas Ludwig	Miner	Injury to back by fall of coal						1							
35	8 ,,	Ruined Castle Shale	Katoomba	Allan Watson		,,	Fatal injury by fall of stone				1									
36	19 ,,	Wickham and Bullock Isd	Carrington		Josh Young	,,	Injury to head, back, and knee by fall of coal						1							
37	22 ,,	Mount Kembla	Wollongong		John Bryson	,,	Knee injured by fall of coal						1							
38	23 ,,	,,	,,		G McKinnon	,,	Leg bruised by fall of coal						1							
39	30 ,,	Brown s	Minmi		Chas Gallagher	,,	Fracture of thigh by fall of coal						1							
40	30 ,,	Stockton	Stockton	David Davies		Stoneman	Fatal injuries by fall of stone Died November 1				1									
41	2 Nov	Newcastle Wallsend	Wallsend		Robt Johnson	Driver	Fracture of arm by loaded skips					1								
42	3 ,,	East Greta	West Maitland	Jos Jas Medlam		Onsetter	Fatal injury by cage on incline			1										
43	20 ,,	Seaham	West Wallsend		Geo Grant	Miner	Injury to shoulder and ribs by fall of coal						1							
44	27 ,,	Pacific Steam Coal	Teralba		John Hoff	,,	Severe burns by ignition of powder									1				
45	6 Dec	Newcastle Wallsend	Wallsend		Jont Jones	,,	Fracture of leg by fall of coal						1							
46	19 ,,	Newcastle Co s B pit	Merewether		James Atkinson	Onsetter	Fracture of arm by loaded skips					1								
47	31 ,,	Osborne Wallsend	Wollongong		Richard Bird	Driver	Fracture of leg by loaded skips					1								
								1	2	2	2	5	28	1	1	3	1	1	7	40

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RETURN showing the number of fatal and non-fatal accidents; those caused by "falls of coal," stone "roof"; and Lithgow, Ferndale, Bulli, A. A. Co.'s Hamilton Pit, and South Burwood Sinking Pit disasters, 1873 to 1894 inclusive.

Year.	Fatal accidents.	Remarks on fatal accidents.	Non-fatal accidents.	Remarks on non-fatal accidents.	Men above and below ground.	Tons of coal raised.	Tons of coal raised per life lost.
1873...	13	9 by falls of coal	10	4 by falls of coal, 1 by stone roof	*.....	1,192,862	91,758
1874...	5	3 by falls of coal, 2 by stone roof	13	6 by falls of coal, 4 by stone roof	*.....	1,304,612	260,922
1875 ..	8	4 by falls of coal, 3 by stone roof	10	6 by falls of coal	3,308	1,329,729	166,216
1876...	4	2 by falls of coal, 1 by stone roof	8	4 by falls of coal	4,084	1,319,918	329,979
1877...	7	4 by falls of coal, 1 by stone roof	21	16 by falls of coal	4,657	1,444,271	206,324
1878 ..	8	2 by falls of coal, 1 by stone roof	15	12 by falls of coal, 1 by stone roof	4,792	1,575,497	196,937
1879...	5	2 by falls of coal, 2 by stone roof	19	10 by falls of coal	5,035	1,583,381	316,676
1880 ..	8	4 by falls of coal, 1 by stone roof	19	8 by falls of coal	4,676	1,466,180	183,272
1881 ..	2	2 by falls of coal	33	25 by falls of coal	4,098	1,769,597	884,798
1882...	12	10 by falls of coal	33	23 by falls of coal	4,487	2,109,282	175,773
1883 ..	15	8 by falls of coal, 1 by stone roof ...	34	15 by falls of coal, 4 by stone roof	5,481	2,521,457	168,096
1884...	14	6 by falls of coal, 2 by stone roof	34	14 by falls of coal, 6 by stone roof	6,227	2,749,109	196,364
1885...	11	7 by falls of coal, 2 by stone roof .. .	40	13 by falls of coal	7,097	2,878,863	261,714
1886...	29	10 by falls of coal, 1 by stone roof, 8 by Lithgow disaster, 1 by Ferndale flooding.	43	15 by falls of coal, 2 by fall of roof	7,847	2,830,175	97,592
1887...	94	81 killed by Bulli catastrophe, 5 by falls of coal, 2 by falls of stone roof.	45	22 by falls of coal, 5 by fall of stone roof.	7,998	2,922,497	31,090
1888 ..	15	5 by falls of roof	43	12 by falls of coal, 4 by stone roof	9,301	3,203,443	213,562
1889 ..	41	11 by crush at Hamilton Pit, 11 by falls of coal, 4 by over-winding at South Burwood.	57	24 by falls of coal	10,277	3,655,632	89,161
1890...	13	4 by falls of coal, 1 by fall of roof	36	17 by falls of coal, 3 by stone roof	10,315	3,060,876	236,145
1891...	21	7 by falls of coal, 3 by fall of roof	54	27 by falls of coal, 6 by stone roof	10,820	4,037,929	192,282
1892...	8	4 by falls of coal, 3 by fall of roof	77	38 by falls of coal, 10 by stone roof	10,514	3,780,967	472,620
1893...	13	10 by falls of coal, 1 by fall of stone ...	45	22 by falls of coal, 5 by fall stone	9,971	3,278,327	252,179
1894...	7	2 by falls of coal, 2 by fall of stone ...	40	28 by falls of coal, 1 by fall stone	9,126	3,672,076	524,582

* Figures not available.

From this Return it will be seen that the fatal accidents are less than they have been for many years past, and that the tons of coal raised per life lost is double what it was in 1893.

The returns of the collieries raising coal and shale (boghead mineral) which have been collected and forwarded to me by the Mining Department show the following figures for the year 1894:—

COAL RETURN.

	Northern District.	Southern and South western Districts.	Western District.	Total.
	tons. cwt. qr.	tons. cwt. qr.	tons. cwt. qr.	tons. cwt. qr.
Tons of round and small coal raised	2,605,142 13 1	867,063 19 0	199,869 12 0	3,672,076 4 1
	£ s. d.	£ s d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Value of round and small coal raised .	883,174 14 7	226,935 12 8	45,464 0 7	1,155,573 7 10
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Persons employed above ground	1,303	312	54	1,668
Persons employed under ground	5,770	1,443	245	9,126

PETROLEUM OIL CANNEL COAL OR BOGHEAD MINERAL RETURNS.

Western and Southern Districts.

Tons of boghead mineral or petroleum oil cannel coal	21,171 tons.
Value of boghead mineral or petroleum oil cannel coal raised	£31,781 5s.
Persons employed above ground.....	76
Persons employed under ground	214

COKE RETURN.

	Tons.	cwt.		£	s.	d.
Northern District	13,602	5	Value,	33,209	5	7
Southern and Western Districts	20,855	19				

COMPARATIVE

COMPARATIVE statement of Returns for 1893–94.

	Men and boys above ground.	Men and boys below ground.	Tons of round and small coal.	Value.
NORTHERN DISTRICT.			tons. cwt. qr	£ s. d.
Australian Agricultural, Newcastle, Wallsend, Newcastle Coal, Lambton, Co-operative, Brown's, Duckenfield, South Waratah, Ferndale, Wickham and Bullock Island, Hetton, Burwood, Stockton, West Burwood, West Wallsend, New Lambton, Bloomfield, Thornley, Greta, New Anvil Creek, Rix's Creek, Ellesmere, New Park, Rosedale, Dulwich, Centenary, East Lambton, Ebbw Vale, South Wallsend, Summerhill, East Greta, Gartlee, Morriset, Burwood Extended, Wallarah, Elemore Vale, Rotunda, Denton Park, Maryland, Hillside, Marshall's, Morley, Pioneer, Seaham, Pacific, Rays, Thornton, Rose Hill, Electric, Liddles, Kyuga, Font Hill, Gladstone, Louisvale, Northumberland, Quarry, South Hetton, Wright's	1,302	5,770	2,605,142 13 1	883,174 14 7
Total in 1894	1,302	5,770	2,605,142 13 1	883,176 14 7
„ 1893	1,327	6,491	2,303,480 10 0	880,218 4 3
Decrease in 1894	25	721	.....	.....
Increase „	.. ..	.....	401,662 3 1	2,956 10 4
SOUTH AND SOUTH WESTERN DISTRICTS.				
Metropolitan, Coal Cliff, South Bulli, Osborne, Wallsend, Mount Kembla, Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Co., Bellambi, Corrimal, Mount Pleasant, Great Southern, Bulli Pass, South Clifton, Box Vale, North Bulli	312	1,443	867,063 19 0	226,935 12 8
Total in 1894	312	1,443	867,063 19 0	226,935 12 8
„ 1893	348	1,500	884,469 0 0	248,262 5 10
Decrease in 1894	36	57	17,405 1 0	21,306 13 2
WESTERN DISTRICT				
Katoomba, Main Camp, Oakey Park, Vale, Zig Zag, Vale of Clwydd, Lithgow Valley, Eskbank, Eskbank Old Tunnel, Hermitage, Cooerwull, Rawdon, Irondale, Cullen Bullen, Australian Kerosene Oil Company, Lidsdale, Piper's Flat, Folly, Ivanhoe, Retort (N S W. Shale and Oil)	54	245	199,869 12 0	45,463 0 7
Total in 1894	54	245	199,869 12 0	45,463 0 7
„ 1893	44	261	190,377 19 1	43,241 14 5
Increase in 1894	10	.....	9,491 12 3	2,221 6 2
Decrease „	... ...	16	.....	... ...

From these returns we find that in the Northern District, in the year under notice, there has been a decrease of 746 persons employed in and about the collieries, and an increase of 401,662 tons of coal raised, and £2,956 in value.

In the South and South Western Districts there has been a decrease of 93 persons employed in and about the collieries, and a decrease of 17,405 tons of coal raised, and of £21,326 in value.

In the Western District there has been a decrease of 16 persons employed under ground, an increase of 10 persons employed above ground, and an increase of 9,491 tons of coal raised, and of £2,221 in value.

Years.	Exports to Intercolonial Ports			Exports to Foreign Ports and United Kingdom and other British Possessions.			Total Exports.			Home consumption.
	Quantity	Average per ton.	Value.	Quantity	Average per ton	Value.	Quantity	Average per ton.	Value	
	Tons	£ s d	£	Tons	£ s d	£	Tons	£ s d	£	Tons
1892	1,318,008	0 8 10 89	537,016	873,697	0 10 10 20	441,379	2 191,705	0 9 4 61	1,028,395	1,589,262
1893	1,160,233	0 8 6 05	493,372	674,852	0 9 6 35	321,557	1,835,090	0 8 10 57	814,929	1,443,238
1894	1,175,072	0 7 1 73	419,751	950,053	0 8 1 26	385,018	2,125,125	0 7 6 88	804,769	1,546,951
	3,653,318	0 8 2 54	1,500,139	2,498,602	0 9 2 26	1,147,954	6,151,920	0 8 7 30	2,648,093	4,579,451

Years	Total output and value			Coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines			Value of coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines.			Tons of coal raised per each life lost.		
	Quantity	Average per ton.	Value	Quantity	Average tons per each person employed	Persons employed	Value.	Average value per each person employed	Persons employed	Quantity.	Average tons per each life lost.	Lives lost.
	Tons.	£ s. d	£	Tons	Tons	Number	£	£ s d.	Number	Tons	Tons.	Number
1892	3,780,967	0 7 8 85	1,462,388	3,780,967	359	10,514	1,462,388	139 1 9	10,514	3,780,967	472,620	8
1893	3,278,328	0 7 1 78	1,171,722	3,278,328	329	9,971	1,171,722	117 10 3	9,971*	3,278,328	252,179	13
1894	3,672,076	0 6 3 55	1,155,573	3,672,076	402	9,126	1,155,573	126 12 5	9,126	3,672,076	524,582	7
	10,731,371	0 7 0 75	3,789,683	10,731,371	362	29,611	3,789,683	127 19 7	29,611	10,731,371	383,263	28

* Exclusive of the men engaged in sinking for coal.

Northern District.

Number of persons employed in and about the mines	7,072
Number of persons employed underground	5,770
Quantity of coal raised in tons	2,605,142 13 1
Number of non-fatal accidents	27
Number of lives lost by accidents	6
Persons employed per each non-fatal accident	261
Persons employed per each life lost	1,178
Tons of round and small coal raised per each non-fatal accident	96,486
Tons of round and small coal raised per each life lost	434,190
Tons of coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines	368
Tons of coal raised per each person employed underground	451
Value of coal raised	£883,174 14 7
Value of coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines	124 17 7
Value of coal raised per each person employed underground	153 1 3

Southern and South-Western District.

Number of persons employed in and about the mines	1,755
Number of persons employed underground	1,443
Quantity of coal raised in tons	867,063 19 0
Number of non-fatal accidents	13
Number of lives lost by accidents	Nil.
Persons employed per each non-fatal accident	135
Persons employed per each life lost	No life lost.
Tons of round and small coal raised per each non-fatal accident	66,697
Tons of round and small coal raised per each life lost	No life lost.
Tons of coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines	494
Tons of coal raised per each person employed underground	600
Value of coal raised	£226,935 12 8
Value of coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines	129 2 8
Value of coal raised per each person employed underground	157 5 3

Western District.

Number of persons employed in and about the mines	299
Number of persons employed underground	245
Quantity of coal raised in tons	199,869 12 0
Number of non-fatal accidents	Nil.
Number of lives lost by accidents	Nil.
Persons employed per each non-fatal accident	No non-fatal accident.
Persons employed per each life lost	299
Tons of round and small coal raised per each non-fatal accident	No non-fatal accident.
Tons of round and small coal raised per each life lost	199,869
Tons of coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines	668
Tons of coal raised per each person employed underground	815
Value of coal raised	£45,463 0 7
Value of coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines	152 1 0
Value of coal raised per each person employed underground	185 10 11

The following table shows comparisons between the year under notice and the preceding year, as regards the proportion the accidents and deaths bear to the persons employed, and the quantity and value of the coal for each person employed in and about the mines and under ground, in the Northern, Southern, and Western Districts.

	Northern District.		Southern and South-wertern Districts.		Western District.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Number of persons employed in and about the mines	7,818	7,072	1,848	1,755	305	299
Number of persons employed under ground	6,491	5,770	1,500	1,443	261	245
Quantity of coal raised in tons	2,203,480	2,605,142 13 1	884,469	867,063 19 0	190,377	199,869 12 0
Number of non-fatal accidents	31	27	14	13	Nil	Nil
Number of lives lost by accident	10	6	2	Nil.		
Persons employed per each non-fatal accident	252	261	132	135	No non-fatal	accident
Persons employed per each life lost	781	1,178	924	No life lost.	305	299
Tons of round and small coal raised per each non-fatal accident.	77,080	96,486	63,176	66,697	No non-fatal	accident
Tons of round and small coal raised per each life lost	220,348	434,190	442,234	No life lost.	190,377	199,869
Tons of coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines.	281	368	478	494	624	668
Tons of coal raised per each person employed under ground.	339	451	588	600	729	815
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Value of coal raised	880,218 4 3	883,174 14 7	248,262 5 10	226,935 12 8	43,241 14 5	45,463 0 7
Value of coal raised per each person employed in and about the mines.	112 11 9	124 17 7	134 6 9	129 2 8	141 15 6	152 1 0
Value of coal raised per each person employed under ground.	135 12 1	153 1 3	165 10 1	157 5 3	165 13 6	185 10 11

The following statistical return furnished by Mr. Logan, the Collector of Customs, Newcastle, shows that the greatest increase in the export of coal from that port has been:—Chilli, 124,601 tons; United States, 63,083; Phillipine Islands, 53,440; South Australia, 40,576; Peru, 18,862; Sandwich Islands, 14,844; Panama, 13,919; Western Australia, 11,450; Mexico, 7,385; Mauritius, 6,493; New Zealand, 5,950; Hong Kong, 5,613; and the greatest decreases are to Victoria, 37,793; Tasmania, 6,906; Java, 5,119; New Caledonia, 3,472; and Fiji, 3,205.

NEWCASTLE.—New South Wales export of Coal during the years 1893 and 1894.

Countries.	1893.	1894.	Increase	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Victoria	644,479	606,686	...	37,793
New Zealand	154,294	160,244	5,950	...
South Australia	127,223	167,799	40,576	...
Queensland	13,611	16,499	2,888	...
Tasmania	62,005	55,099	...	6,906
Western Australia	19,980	31,430	11,450	...
Hong Kong	20,110	25,723	5,613	...
United States	209,269	272,352	63,083	...
Java	30,533	25,414	...	5,119
Ecuador	1,318	2,373	1,055	...
New Caledonia	10,437	6,965	...	3,472
Mauritius	5,841	12,334	6,493	...
Fiji	6,265	3,060	...	3,205
India	28,283	29,484	1,201	...
Philippine Islands	33,239	86,679	53,440	...
Peru	12,711	31,573	18,862	...
Chili	141,940	266,541	124,601	...
Sandwich Islands	32,139	46,983	14,844	...
Mexico	3,643	11,028	7,385	...
South Sea Islands	386	900	514	...
Singapore	9,900	10,100	200	...
United Kingdom	5,106	3,230	...	1,876
Ceylon	2,700	...	...	2,700
Madagascar	2,062	...	...	2,062
Kamschatka	...	413	413	...
Other Countries	4,062	2,500	...	1,562
Panama	2,346	16,265	13,919	...
Total	1,583,882	1,891,674	372,487	64,695

THE NEWCASTLE COAL TRADE.

(From *Newcastle Herald and Advocate*, 2 January, 1895.)

THE returns published yesterday of the export of coal during 1894, from this port to foreign and intercolonial destinations are of a kind to inspire a reasonable degree of hope regarding the future of an industry upon which so many of the residents of this district depend for a livelihood. Notwithstanding the severe depression in all branches of trade in many parts of the world, a total of 1,891,674 tons was sent away oversea and outside the Colony during the last twelve months. This is an increase of 307,792 tons over the total for the preceding year, and is only a little short of the quantity exported for 1892 It is thus evident that our coal is still finding a ready market in many parts of the world, and that the shocks given to the industry during the troublous past are gradually being overcome. The opening out of coal-fields in Victoria has, as yet, not been so disastrous to our chief industry as at one time appeared likely, but it is evident that too much reliance should not be placed on a trade which may soon be reduced to very small proportions owing to the steady growth of local supply. It is a matter for thankfulness that the Victorian Government have proceeded cautiously with regard to supplies required by them, and have determined to refrain from placing their sole trust in local collieries. While the Victorian trade is thus in a state of transition it will be greatly to the interest of the trade in this quarter if our Melbourne friends are kept in a satisfied frame of mind both as regards the quality and price of the mineral they require. The pressure placed on the Government of Victoria is so great for the acceptance of local tenders in which neither quality nor price is regarded as the first consideration, but the place of production is mainly kept in view, that no excuse should be given our present customers over the Murray to think that it is more profitable to them to use the coal won within the bounds of their colony. There is reason to believe that at no distant date our Victorian friends will consider it good policy to use the best and most economical fuel without inquiring as to its place of origin; and when this is accomplished Newcastle colliery proprietors need not be afraid of results. It is welcome to observe that all the other Australian colonies have been better customers to us during last year than in that immediately preceding, the gold-mining boom in the western part of the continent being the moving cause of the greater demand for coal for bunkering and locomotive purposes.

The largest increase is that for Chili, to which 124,000 tons were sent more than the export for the previous year, while the increase is also greatly above the quantity for 1892. This fact shows that the effects of the late war are passing away, and that industry and commerce are reviving. The export to that country is now little short of the quantity sent to the United States, which took from us in the same period no less than 272,000 tons. This is an increase of 63,000 tons upon the year preceding, and also eclipses the results for 1892. San Francisco has been such a good customer in the past that every effort should be exerted to conserve a business which coincides with local shipping movements and which fits in so well with the round trade of the world. The abolition of the import duty on coal under the new tariff arrangements of the States should have a material effect on the import, and as California has not been richly endowed with coal deposits, a regular and abundant supply from Australia is as profitable for the people within the Golden Gate as for those who furnish it on this side. Other portions of America which show an improvement over last year are Peru, Panama, and Mexico; while even distant Kamschatka not unreasonably wants more warmth within its ice bound limits. It is gratifying to note that places like the Philippines and Singapore, which might be considered within the range of supplies from Japan, have well maintained their orders during the period under notice.

Export of Coke for the years 1893-4:—

Countries.	1893	1894	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons	Tons.	Tons.
Victoria	49	97¼	48¼	...
Tasmania	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	81	85	4	...
New Caledonia	747	...	...	747
South Australia	750	5	...	745
Other Countries		35	35	...
Total	1,627	222¼	87¼	1,492

From this return it will be seen that there has been in the year under notice a large decrease in the Coke exported.

DECENNIAL

DECENNIAL RETURN.—Port of Newcastle.—Foreign and Intercolonial Ports.

Year.	Vessels cleared outwards for Foreign and Intercolonial Ports.		Total value of Imports from Foreign and Intercolonial Ports.	Quantity and value of Coal exported to Foreign and Intercolonial Ports.		Total value of Exports (inclusive of Coal) to Foreign and Intercolonial Ports.	Total amount of Revenue collected.
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.		Tons.	Value.		
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1885	1,388	1,076,346	930,200 0 0	1,552,136	832,495 0 0	1,927,626 0 0	108,834 18 6
1886	1,335	1,097,382	843,474 0 0	1,544,694	828,189 0 0	1,398,728 0 0	119,131 15 0
1887	1,334	1,154,439	781,796 0 0	1,658,386	886,921 0 0	1,788,664 0 0	117,543 7 10
1888	949	815,516	758,586 0 0	1,580,337	852,083 0 0	2,067,460 0 0	126,036 7 9
1889	1,277	1,126,892	924,150 0 0	2,091,557	1,102,722 0 0	1,894,321 0 0	132,018 0 1
1890	916	842,180	816,694 0 0	1,628,038	875,197 0 0	1,768,379 0 0	124,782 14 10
1891	1,425	1,476,097	877,063 0 0	2,244,729	1,160,965 0 0	2,032,522 0 0	166,048 2 9
1892	1,307	1,381,318	765,083 0 0	1,894,735	879,482 0 0	1,846,953 0 0	191,394 12 10
1893	1,108	1,209,467	451,253 0 0	1,583,882	702,190 0 0	1,700,813 0 0	151,286 8 1
1894	1,255	1,415,159	427,581 0 0	1,891,674	710,341 0 0	1,485,475 0 0	158,895 12 11

RETURN showing the quantity raised, price per ton, and value of the boghead mineral or petroleum oil (cannel coal), commonly called kerosene shale, from 1865 to 1894 inclusive.

Year.	Tons.	Average price per ton.	Value.	Year.	Tons.	Average price per ton.	Value.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1865	570	4 2 5·47	2,350 0 0	1880	19,201	2 6 7·03	44,724 15 0
1866	2,770	2 18 10·48	8,154 0 0	1881	27,894	1 9 2·59	40,748 0 0
1867	4,079	3 14 9·21	15,249 0 0	1882	48,065	1 15 0·00	84,114 0 0
1868	16,952	2 17 7·11	48,816 0 0	1883	49,250	1 16 10·77	90,861 10 0
1869	7,500	2 10 0·00	18,750 0 0	1884	31,618	2 5 7·85	72,176 0 0
1870	8,580	3 4 3·18	27,570 0 0	1885	27,462	2 8 11·62	67,239 0 0
1871	14,700	2 6 3·91	34,050 0 0	1886	43,563	2 5 10·79	99,976 0 0
1872	11,040	2 11 11·91	28,700 0 0	1887	40,010	2 3 10·43	87,761 0 0
1873	17,850	2 16 6·55	50,475 0 0	1888	34,896	2 2 2·26	73,612 0 0
1874	12,100	2 5 1·48	27,300 0 0	1889	40,561	1 18 3 55	77,666 15 0
1875	6,197	2 10 2·22	15,500 0 0	1890	56,010	1 17 2·07	104,103 7 6
1876	15,998	3 0 0·00	47,994 0 0	1891	40,349	1 18 8·90	78,160 0 0
1877	18,963	2 9 0·82	46,524 10 0	1892	74,197	1 16 8·16	136,079 6 0
1878	24,371	2 6 11·49	57,211 0 0	1893	55,660	1 16 4·44	101,220 10 0
1879	32,519	2 1 10·96	66,930 10 0	1894	21,171	1 10 0·20	31,781 5 0

The following notices were received during the year of new mines in course of development; mining operations resumed; name of colliery changed; also appointment and resignation of colliery managers.

New Anvil Creek Colliery, near Greta.

Mr. W. Hodges, on the 10th January, notified that a party of twelve men had undertaken to work the New Anvil Creek Colliery on tribute, also had appointed him to act as their agent or manager.

Oceanic Steam Coal Co., Fassifern.

Mr. J. M. Rooke, on the 24th January, notified on behalf of himself and the Messrs. Donaldson, that they were working the late Northumberland Coal Co.'s property under the name of "Oceanic Steam Coal Company," and that Mr. W. D. Bedlington is the manager.

Font Hill, near Farley.

Mr. James Ralston, on 20th February, notified having commenced looking for the Greta seam of coal at Font Hill, near Farley.

Louis

Louis Vale, near East Maitland.

Mr. Robert Taylor, on 29th March, notified having purchased W. Shelton's right in the colliery known as "Rathluba South," and in future the mine will be known as Louis Vale Colliery.

Northumberland Colliery, Fassifern.

Messrs. A. L. and J. Donaldson, on 11th April, notified that the name of the "Oceanic Colliery," Fassifern, will be known from date hereof as the Northumberland Colliery.

Quarry Colliery, Waratah.

Mr. Thomas Hennay, on 19th April, notified having commenced to open a tunnel to work coal near the old Government quarry. The name of the mine, "Quarry Colliery."

Coal Point, Toronto.

Mr. Roachford, on 30th June, notified that he had began to mine coal at Coal Point.

Kensington Estate, East Maitland.

Mr. James Ralston, on 5th July, notified having commenced to take the water and dirt out of an old shaft on the Kensington Estate, situated near the Northern line and East Maitland Reserve.

Landsale Colliery, Lambton.

Mr. Ed. Charlton, on 12th July, on behalf of himself and N. Elliott, notified having started a Landsale Colliery, near the Government quarry, called "Bayley's Reward Colliery."

Coal Tunnel, Waratah.

Mr. Ed. Wright, on 30th July, notified having opened a tunnel to get coal at Joseph Ellis's quarry.

Sinking Shaft, Waratah.

Mr. James Ruttley, on 20th August, notified that he had started to sink a shaft in search of coal near the Waratah quarry.

Cullen Bullen Colliery.

Mr. L. B. Blackwell, on 29th August, notified that the duties of manager of this mine will be performed by Mr. Robt. Hutchinson, during his absence.

Vale Colliery, Lithgow.

Mr. L. B. Blackwell, on 6th September, notified having undertaken the management of the Vale Colliery.

New South Wales Shale and Oil Company, Hartley.

Mr. W. Hall, on behalf of the above Company, on 26th September, notified having commenced to pump the water out of the tunnels with a view of resuming mining operations.

Landsale Colliery, Waratah Commonage.

Mr. John Bell, on behalf of himself and W. Wolfe, on 23rd October, notified having commenced to work coal out of the little shaft near Liddles.

Greta Colliery.

Mr. W. Rennie, on 2nd November, notified having taken charge of the Greta Colliery.

Burwood Extended.

Mr. W. Rennie, on 2nd November, notified that his son, Wilson Rennie, succeeds him in the management of the above mine.

Oak Vale Colliery, Nundah.

Mr. Richard Mason, on 3rd December, notified the restarting of the above colliery.

Hillside Colliery, Burwood.

Mr. James Ruttley, on 29th December, notified the re-opening of the above mine.

COAL-MINES ABANDONED OR OPERATIONS SUSPENDED, ETC., DURING THE YEAR 1894.

Coal Point, Toronto.

On 12th February, Mr. Jse. Rothery notified that the colliery at Coal Point is now idle and likely to be for a few months.

North Co-operative, Plattsburgh.

On 20th February, Mr Johnson notified that the colliery (North Co-operative) which he worked up to 31st December, 1893, has been closed from that date, not to work again.

South Stockton, Fennell Bay, Lake Macquarie.

On 5th March, Mr. W. G. Faul, for E. Faul and Son, notified that he had abandoned temporarily the abovenamed colliery.

Thornton Colliery, near Hexham.

On 14th July Mr. Henry Evans notified having ceased operations at the Thornton Colliery, and had taken out all rails and pumps.

West Burwood Colliery, Merewether.

On 10th September Mr. W. H. Humphreys notified that he was drawing rails, &c., from the above mine with the intention of closing same.

Hillside Colliery, Burwood.

On 4th November Mr. James Ruttley notified that he was closing the Hillside mine down for a time until trade improved.

Abram Colliery (Manager resigned).

On 23rd May Mr. James Ralston notified that he had severed his connection with the mine, and had no charge whatsoever with the colliery.

Abram Colliery.

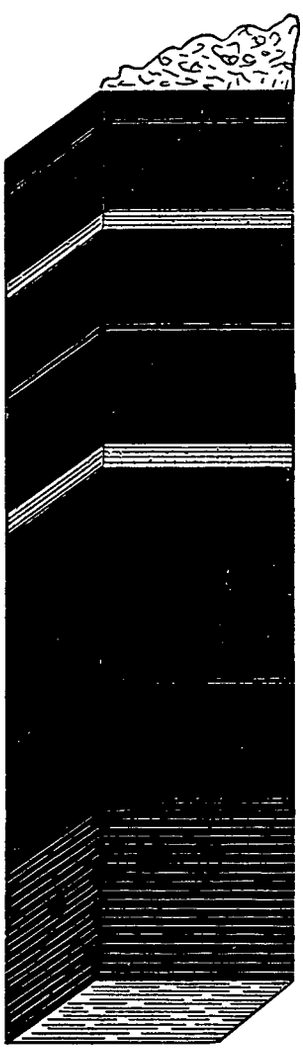
On 21st November Mr. James Ralston notified that he was removing all machinery and screens from the colliery, and the mine and tunnels are entirely abandoned.

Kensington Coal Company, East Maitland.

On 21st November Mr. James Ralston notified that he had ceased to act as manager for the Kensington Coal Company.

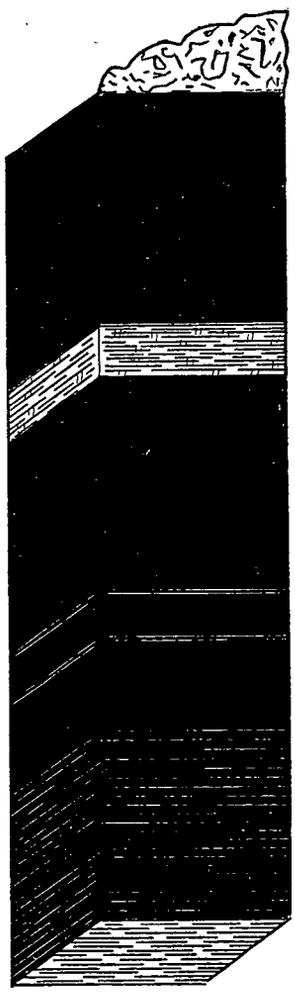
Ferndale Colliery.

On 21st December Mr. John Powell notified that, owing to the Bank taking possession of the colliery, he had ceased to be the manager, and was not therefore responsible as having charge of the work



	ft. in.	ft. in.
Puddingstone.		
Coal	0 6	...
Band	0 0½	...
Coal	2 0	...
Black shale	0 4	...
Coal	2 0	...
Band	0 0½	...
Coal	2 6	...
Black shale	0 7	...
Portion worked. Coal	4 6	...
Portion worked. Band	0 1	— 7 1
Portion worked. Coal	2 6	...
Coal and Bands	4 0	...
Chert.		
	19 1	

The above is a section of the coal seam lately worked at South Stockton Colliery, Fennel Bay, Lake Macquarie. The coal is very inferior, and is the second seam below the Great Northern or Burwood coal seam.



		ft. in.	ft. in.
Conglomerate.			
Heavy coal		1 5	...
Band.			
Heavy coal		3 5	...
Black stone		1 3	...
Roof.			
Portion worked.	Coal	4 7	...
	Band	0 0½	7 7
	Coal	0 11	...
	Band	0 0½	...
	Coal	2 0	...
Coal and bands	2 ft. to	4 0	...
Chert.			
		17 8	

The above is a section of a coal seam now being worked at the South Hetton Colliery, at Coal Point, Lake Macquarie. The coal is very inferior, and is the second seam below the Great Northern or Burwood coal seam.

Prosecutions and Complaints.

Proceedings where necessary have been taken to enforce the provisions of the Act, and reports furnished thereon and complaints of deficient ventilation and non-compliance with the "Coal Mines Regulation Act" have, as usual, been inquired into, and reports made thereon.

Coal unlawfully taken from Crown Lands.

Reports and surveys have been made on coal unlawfully taken from Crown lands by the Vale Colliery Company, Lithgow Valley, and the Ferndale Coal Company, near Newcastle.

Authorities to Mine and Mineral Leases.

I have also visited numerous localities for the purpose of reporting upon applications to mine coal on Crown land, reserves, &c., work done thereon, and number of men employed; also checked and reported on royalties owing for coal gotten from Crown land by different colliery companies.

In conclusion, I have only to add that there were 94 coal and 6 boghead minerals (petroleum oil cannel coal) mines under inspection, and that notices have been received of 11 new mines opening out, or in course of development, re-opening, sinking, &c., and of 3 having suspended operations, and 4 of abandonment. Also that the year's return show an increase in the coal trade, for 1894, in the Newcastle district, of 401,662 tons of round and small coal raised, and £2,956 in value; in the south and south-western districts a decrease of 17,405 tons of round and small coal raised, and of £21,326 in value; and n the western districts an increase of 9,491 tons, and of £2,221 in value.

I have, &c.,

JOHN MACKENZIE, F.G.S.,

Examiner of Coal-fields.

The

THE Half-yearly Report on the Collieries in the Northern District of New South Wales, and Accidents investigated by the Inspector of Collieries during the six months ending June 30, 1894.

The Examiner of Coal-fields, Sydney,—

Sir, Newcastle, 28 July, 1894.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 26 in the Coal Mines Regulation Act 1876, we have the honor to transmit to you this our six monthly report on the state of the various collieries in the Northern District for the half-year ending 30 June, 1894.

The total number of collieries under inspection in the Northern District during the half-year is 67.

Two collieries have been added, viz., Font Hill and Quarry Colliery.

Seven collieries have been abandoned, viz., Killingworth, North Stockton, Teralba, Dunkirk, Dog and Rat, Sunderland and Inganee.

No work has been done at the following eleven collieries, viz., Awaba, Shamrock Hill, Young Wallsend, Swansea, Richmond Vale, Stanford Greta, Maitland, Leconfield, Fern Valley, Richmond Hill, and Nicholais Tunnel.

PRESENT STATE OF MINES.

A. A. Co.'s No. 2 Colliery.—About 140 men, &c., are employed in this mine during the day shift, and nearly the same number are employed on the night shift. The total amount of air circulating in the mine is about 80,000 cubic feet per minute. The workings are divided into five separate and distinct districts, none of which are overcrowded. The Act in other respects also is complied with.

A. A. Co.'s New Winning Colliery.—There are about 290 men, &c., employed in this colliery during the day, and the total quantity of air circulating in the mine is about 100,000 cubic feet per minute. The face workings are divided into six separate and distinct districts, none of which are overcrowded. The provisions of the Act in other respects also are complied with.

Newcastle Wallsend Colliery.—There are about 730 men, &c., employed in this mine during the day. The quantity of air circulating in the mine is about 160,000 cubic feet per minute. The face workings are divided into eleven separate and distinct districts, none of which are overcrowded. The Act in other respects also is complied with.

Newcastle Co.'s Colliery.—About 480 men, &c., are employed in this mine during the day, and are supplied with about 160,000 cubic feet of air per minute. There are eight separate and distinct districts, and none of them are overcrowded. The Act in other respects also is complied with.

Lambton Colliery.—There are about 360 men, &c., employed in this mine during the day. The quantity of air circulating in the mine is about 80,000 cubic feet per minute. The face workings are divided into seven separate and distinct districts, none of which are overcrowded. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

Co-operative Colliery.—About 120 men, &c., are employed in this mine during the day, and supplied with about 20,000 cubic feet of air per minute, in two separate and distinct districts. The Act is complied with.

Burwood Colliery.—There are about 126 men, &c., employed in this mine during the day, and supplied with about 28,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The face workings are divided into two separate and distinct districts, neither of which are overcrowded. The provisions of the Act in other respects also are complied with.

Stockton Colliery.—About 170 men, &c., are employed in this mine during the day. The quantity of air circulating in the mine is about 20,000 cubic feet per minute in three separate and distinct districts. The Act is complied with in regard to ventilation.

Wickham and Bullock Island Colliery.—There are about 270 men, &c., employed in this mine during the day, and supplied with about 50,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The face workings are divided into eight seperate and distinct districts, none of which are overcrowded. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

Hetton Colliery.—There are about 200 men, &c., employed in this mine, and supplied with about 50,000 cubic feet of air per minute, in five separate and distinct districts. The provisions of the Act in other respects also are complied with.

Ferndale Colliery.—About 60 men, &c., are employed in this mine during the day, and supplied with about 10,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

Brown's Colliery.—There are about 300 men, &c., employed in this mine during the day. The quantity of air circulating in the mine is about 50,000 cubic feet per minute. The face workings are divided into six seperate and distinct districts, none of which are overcrowded. The provisions of the Act in other respects also are complied with.

Duckenfield Colliery.—About 290 men, &c., are employed in this mine during the day, and supplied with about 51,000 cubic feet of air per minute. There are four separate and distinct districts, none of which are overcrowded. The provisions of the Act are complied with in other respects also.

South Waratah Colliery.—This mine has been idle during the whole six months, with the exception of a staff of men who have been constantly engaged keeping the workings, &c., in repair, and getting coal for the steam boilers at the surface. Three men are at present employed below-ground. The ventilation is good, and the provisions of the Act fully complied with.

New Lambton Pit.—About 100 men, &c., are employed in this mine during the day, and supplied with about 20,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The districts are in accordance with the Act. The provisions of the Act in other respects also are complied with.

Ebbw Vale Colliery.—About 40 men, &c., are employed in this mine, and supplied with about 12,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act in other respects also is complied with.

West Burwood Colliery.—About 12 men, &c., are employed in this mine, and supplied with about 6,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act in other respects also is complied with.

Hillside Colliery, Merewether.—About 15 men, &c., are employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

East Lambton Colliery, Adamstown.—About 32 men, &c., are employed in this mine, and supplied with about 11,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act is complied with in other respects also.

Rotunda

Rotunda Colliery, North Lambton.—All work at this mine is at present temporarily suspended.

Electric Colliery, North Lambton.—Only 4 men employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

Rose Hill Colliery, North Lambton.—There are 6 men employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

Liddle's Colliery, Waratah.—There are 3 men employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

Quarry Colliery, Waratah.—Only 2 men employed in this mine. Ventilation good, and the Act complied with.

Ray's Colliery, Lambton.—One man occasionally employed, getting house coal. No cause for complaint.

Green's Colliery, Grovestown.—One man occasionally employed, getting house coal. No cause for complaint.

Sunlight Colliery, Grovestown.—One man occasionally employed, getting house coal. No cause for complaint.

Bebside Colliery, Grovestown.—Only 1 man occasionally employed, getting house coal. No cause for complaint.

Elermore Vale Colliery, Wallsend.—About 14 men, &c., are employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the provisions of the Act complied with.

Summerhill Colliery, Plattsburg.—Six men are employed in this mine, and supplied with 3,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The provisions of the Act in other respects also are complied with.

Maryland Colliery, Plattsburg.—About 20 men &c., are employed in this mine, and supplied with about 5,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

North Co-operative Colliery (Plattsburg).—All work at this mine is at present temporarily suspended.

Dudley Colliery, Charlestown.—All work at this mine is at present temporarily suspended.

Durham Colliery.—At the present time about 20 men are employed in connection with this colliery. Everything in and about the mine appears to be in good order and condition and the provisions of the Act are fully complied with.

Burwood Extended Colliery.—Only 6 persons at present employed in connection with this colliery, keeping the workings in repair, getting coal for the steam-boilers, drawing water, &c. Everything on surface and below ground is in good order, and the Act is fully complied with.

Toronto Colliery, Lake Macquarie.—About 6 men are employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

Morrisett Colliery, Lake Macquarie.—Four men are employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

Wallarah Colliery, Catherine Hill Bay.—There are about 150 men, &c., employed in this mine, and supplied with about 30,000 cubic feet of air per minute in two separate and distinct districts. The provisions of the Act in other respects also are complied with.

Northumberland Colliery, Fassifern.—Four men are at present employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

South Stockton Colliery, Teralba.—This colliery has been under inspection during the half year, but all work is at present suspended.

Pacific Colliery, Teralba.—There are about 120 men, &c., employed in this mine during the day, and supplied with about 40,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The provisions of the Act in other respects also are complied with.

Gartlee Colliery, Teralba.—About 35 men, &c., are employed in this mine, and supplied with about 8,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

South Wallsend Colliery, Cardiff.—There are about 60 men, &c., employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

West Wallsend Colliery.—There are about 100 men, &c., employed in this mine, supplied with about 75,400 cubic feet of air per minute. The face workings are divided into five separate and distinct districts. The Act in other respects also is complied with.

Seaham Colliery.—There are about 250 men, &c., employed in this mine, and supplied with about 45,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The workings are divided into three separate and distinct districts, none of which are overcrowded. The Act in other respects also is complied with.

Thornton Colliery, Thornton.—Work at this mine has been at a standstill for about two months, and at present there are only 2 men on the ground. The underground workings are in a good state of repair, and ready for full operations at any time. The Act is fully complied with.

Thornley Colliery, East Maitland.—Eight men are employed in this mine. The ventilation is good, and the provisions of the Act complied with.

Bloomfield Colliery, East Maitland.—About 8 men are employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

Marshall's Colliery, East Maitland.—Two men are employed in this mine. The ventilation is good, and the Act complied with.

Louis Vale (formerly South Rathluba) Colliery, East Maitland.—Four men are employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

East Greta Colliery, West Maitland.—About 60 men, &c., are employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory. This colliery is working a coal seam lying at an angle of about 45 degrees. A main tunnel is used for hauling the coal from the workings, and the cage is constructed to carry four skips of coal on one deck. The coal is lifted from two landings. On the surface two screens are in operation. Powerful hauling engines and two boilers have been erected. Electric signals fitted up, and everything of a most substantial character in view of a large output. The provisions of the Act in every respect are fully complied with.

Abram Colliery, Farley.—This colliery has been under inspection during the half-year, but all work is at present suspended.

Font Hill Colliery, Farley.—Two men are employed in this mine, driving an adit. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

Pioneer Colliery, Farley.—Three men are employed in this mine. The ventilation is good, and the Act complied with.

Denton Park Colliery, Farley.—About 15 men, &c., are employed in the two adits at this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the provisions of the Act complied with.

Greta Colliery, Greta.—There has been no work at this colliery during the past six months, except a staff of men employed in pumping water and getting coal for the steam-boilers on the surface. Two or three men are employed underground, and the ventilation is satisfactory. The Act is complied with.

New Anvil Creek Colliery, Greta.—About 25 men, &c., are employed in this mine, and supplied with about 9,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

Ellesmere Colliery, Singleton.—This colliery has been under inspection during a portion of the half-year, but all work is at present suspended.

New Park Colliery, Singleton.—About 15 men, &c., are employed in this mine, and supplied with about 6,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act is complied with.

Elliott's Colliery, Singleton.—Two men are employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

Rosedale Colliery, Singleton.—Five men are employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

Dulwich Colliery, Singleton.—Three men are employed in this mine. The ventilation is good, and the Act complied with.

Oakvale Colliery, Singleton.—This colliery has been under inspection during a portion of the half-year, but all work is at present suspended.

Kayuga Colliery, Muswellbrook.—Only 2 men are employed at this mine, getting household coal. The ventilation is good, and the Act fully complied with.

Centenary Colliery, Curlewis.—About 15 men, &c., are employed in this mine, and supplied with about 6,500 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act in other respects also is complied with.

Gladstone Colliery, Gunnedah.—There are 9 men, &c., employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act in other respects also is complied with.

Morley Colliery, Gunnedah.—There are 3 men employed in this mine. The ventilation is good, and the other provisions of the Act fully carried out.

Accidents in Mines.

The accidents investigated by us in the Northern District during the six months ending June 30th, 1894, are 24 in number. Of this number 15 were fully reported upon at the time, and 9 were found to be of a minor character, and full reports were not written thereon.

Of the 15 accidents in the annexed tabulated list, 2 proved fatal, 1 from explosion of shot and 1 from fall of coal. Of the non-fatal accidents, 11 were caused by falls of coal, 1 by fall of stone, and 1 by empty skips.

The first fatal accident occurred to a miner named Robert Donaldson, by the explosion of a shot, at Stockton Colliery, on March 10th. The District Coroner, G. C. Martin, Esq., held an inquest on the body of deceased, at Stockton, on the same day. The inquest was attended by Inspector Humble, who heard all the evidence, and fully agrees with the verdict of "accidental death," as returned by the jury.

The second occurred to a miner named Andrew Ritchie, by a fall of coal, at Brown's No. 2 Colliery, on June 14th. The District Coroner, G. C. Martin, Esq., held an inquest on the body of deceased at Minmi on the following day. The inquest was attended by Inspector Humble, who heard all the evidence, and fully agrees with the verdict of "accidental death," as returned by the jury.

The first of the non-fatal accidents occurred to a hooker-on named Nicholas Kearns, at Pacific Colliery, on January 8th, resulting in fracture of leg and dislocation of ankle by empty skips.

The second occurred to a shiftman named Joseph Hodgett, at Hetton Colliery, on February 2nd, by a fall of coal, resulting in injury to spine.

The third occurred to a miner named William Thacker, at Newcastle Wallsend Colliery, on February 26th, resulting in severe injury to arm, by fall of coal.

The fourth occured to a miner named William Gerard, at West Burwood Colliery, on March 9th, by fall of coal, resulting in fracture of leg.

The fifth occurred to a miner named Ephraim Hargreaves, at Seaham Colliery, on March 27th, resulting in severe internal injuries, by fall of coal.

The sixth occurred to a miner named James McWilliams, at Seaham Colliery, on March 28th, by a fall of coal, resulting in injury to spine.

The seventh occurred to a miner named James Taylor, at Brown's Colliery, on April 3rd, resulting in injury to pelvis, by fall of coal.

The eighth occurred to a miner named George Lott, at Hetton Colliery, on April 3rd, by a fall of coal, resulting in fracture of thigh.

The ninth occurred to a miner named Ernest Grimm, at Stockton Colliery, on April 9th, resulting in fracture of leg and ribs, by fall of coal.

The tenth occurred to a miner named John Charlesworth, at Stockton Colliery, on April 9th, by a fall of coal, resulting in severe abdominal injuries.

The eleventh occurred to a miner named Edward Percy, at Brown's No. 4 Colliery, on April 25th, resulting in injury to head and hip, by fall of stone.

The twelfth occurred to a miner named William Bell, at Newcastle Wallsend Colliery, on April 30th, by a fall of coal, resulting in fracture of leg.

The thirteenth occurred to a miner named Thomas Wolfe, sen., at Lambton Colliery, on April 30th, resulting in severe injury to foot (since amputated), by fall of coal.

Accident on Surface.

One non-fatal accident happened to a blacksmith named Robinson Walters, at Seaham Colliery on May 28th, resulting in fracture of leg (afterwards amputated), by bursting of piece of machinery.

The tabulated list of accidents is hereto appended. We have, &c.,

JOHN DIXON,
THOS. L. BATES,
WILLIAM HUMBLE,
Inspectors of Collieries.

Tabulated

TABULATED LIST of Fatal and Non-fatal Accidents in the Northern District of New South Wales, investigated by the Inspectors of Collieries during the half-year ending 30th June, 1894.

No.	Date.	Colliery.	Person killed or injured.	Occupation.	Remarks on nature and extent of injuries	Fatal.		Non-fatal.			Total.	
						Explosion of shot.	Fall of coal.	Empty skips.	Fall of coal.	Fall of stone.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
	1894.											
1	8 Jan....	Pacific	Nicholas Kearns	Hooker on	Fracture of leg and dislocation of ankle by empty skips.	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
2	2 Feb. ..	Hetton	Joseph Hodgett	Shiftman ..	Injury to spine by fall of coal.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
3	26 ,, ..	Newcastle Wallsend.....	William Thacker	Miner	Severe injury to arm by fall of coal	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
4	9 March	West Burwood	William Gerard.....	,, ...	Fracture of leg by fall of coal	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
5	10 ,,	Stockton	Robert Donaldson	,, ...	Fatal injury by explosion of shot	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
6	27 ,,	Seaham	Ephraim Hargreaves ..	,, ...	Severe internal injuries by fall of coal.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
7	28 ,,	Seaham	James McWilliams	,, ...	Injury to spine by fall of coal.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
8	3 April ..	Brown's	James Taylor.....	,, ...	Injury to pelvis by fall of coal	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
9	3 ,, ..	Hetton.....	George Lott	,, ...	Fracture of thigh by fall of coal.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
10	9 ,, ..	Stockton	Ernest Grimm	,, ...	Fracture of leg and ribs by fall of coal.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
11	9 ,, ..	Stockton	John Charlesworth	,, ...	Severe abdominal injuries by fall of coal	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
12	25 ,, ..	Brown's No. 4	Edward Percy	,, ...	Injury to head and hips by fall of stone.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
13	30 ,, ..	Newcastle Wallsend.....	William Bell	,, ...	Fracture of leg by fall of coal.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
14	30 ,, ..	Lambton	Thomas Wolfe, sen.....	,, ...	Severe injury to foot (since amputated) by fall of coal.	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
15	14 June ..	Brown's No. 2	Andrew Ritchie.....	,, ...	Fatal injury by fall of coal	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
						1	1	1	11	1	2	13
		ACCIDENT ON SURFACE.										
1	28 May ..	Seaham	Robinson Walters.....	Blacksmith	Fracture of leg (since amputated) by bursting of piece of machinery.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
												1

THE Half-yearly Report on the Collieries in the Northern District of New South Wales and accidents investigated by the Inspector of Collieries during the six months ending 31 December, 1894.

The Examiner of Coal-fields, Sydney,—

Sir,

Newcastle, 23 January, 1895.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 26 in the "Coal Mine Regulation Act 1876," we have the honor to transmit to you this our six monthly report on the state of the various collieries in the Northern District for the half-year ending 31 December, 1894.

The total number of collieries under inspection in the Northern District during the half-year is 68.

Four collieries have been added, viz., Rushton's, Wright's, Bayley's Reward, Kensington.

Three collieries have been abandoned. viz., Abram, Thornton, and South Stockton.

No work has been done at the following eleven collieries, viz., Awaba, Shamrock Hill, Young Wallsend, Swansea, Richmond Vale, Stanford Greta, Maitland, Leconfield, Fern Valley, Richmond Hill, and Nicholais Tunnel.

PRESENT STATE OF MINES.

A. A. Co.'s No. 2 Colliery.—About 120 men, &c., are employed in this mine during the day shift, and supplied with about 70,000 cubic feet of air per minute. There are four separate and distinct districts, none of which are overcrowded. The provisions of the Act are fully complied with.

A. A. Co.'s New Winning Colliery.—About 15 men, &c., are employed in this mine. The ventilation is good, and the provisions of the Act fully complied with.

Newcastle Wallsend Colliery.—About 710 men, &c., are employed in this mine during the day, and supplied with about 160,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The face workings are divided into ten separate and distinct districts, none of which are overcrowded. The Act in other respects also is complied with.

Newcastle Co.'s Colliery.—About 550 men, &c., are employed in this mine during the day, and supplied with about 140,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The face workings are divided into ten separate and distinct districts, none of which are overcrowded. The provisions of the Act in other respects also are complied with.

Lambton Colliery.—There are about 360 men, &c., employed in this mine during the day, and supplied with about 80,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The face workings are divided into nine separate and distinct districts, none of which are overcrowded. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

Co-operative Colliery.—About 180 men, &c., are employed in this mine during the day, and supplied with about 25,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The face workings are divided into three separate and distinct districts. The Act in other respects also is complied with.

Burwood Colliery.—About 174 men, &c., are employed in this mine during the day, and supplied with about 21,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The workings are divided into four separate and distinct districts, none of which are overcrowded. The Act in other respects also is complied with.

Stockton Colliery.—About 170 men, &c., are employed in this mine during the day. The quantity of air circulating in the mine is about 25,000 cubic feet per minute. The workings are divided into three separate and distinct districts. The Act is complied with in regard to ventilation.

Wickham and Bullock Island Colliery.—There are about 220 men, &c., employed in this mine during the day, and supplied with about 40,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The face workings are divided into eight separate and distinct districts, none of which are overcrowded. The provisions of the Act in other respects also are complied with.

Hetton Colliery.—There are about 250 men, &c., employed in this mine. The quantity of air circulating in the mine is about 55,000 cubic feet per minute, in six separate and distinct districts. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

Ferndale Colliery.—This colliery has been under inspection during a portion of the half-year, but all work is at present suspended.

Brown's

Brown's Colliery.—About 320 men, &c., are employed in this mine during the day, and supplied with about 57,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The face workings are divided into six separate and distinct districts, none of which are overcrowded. The provisions of the Act in other respects also are complied with.

Duckenfield Colliery.—About 330 men, &c., are employed in this mine during the day. The quantity of air circulating through the mine is about 45,000 cubic feet per minute. The face workings are divided into five separate and distinct districts, none of which are overcrowded. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

South Waratah Colliery.—About 140 men, &c., are employed in this mine on the day shift, and supplied with about 50,000 cubic feet of air per minute. There are two distinct districts or splits, neither of which is overcrowded. The provisions of the Act are fully complied with in other respects also.

New Lambton Colliery.—About 100 men, &c., are employed in this mine during the day, and supplied with about 26,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The face workings are divided into two seperate and distinct districts, neither of which is overcrowded. The provisions of the Act are fully complied with.

Ebbw Vale Colliery.—About 38 men, &c., are employed in this mine during the day, and supplied with about 12,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act in other respects also is complied with.

East Lambton Colliery.—Only 4 men employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

West Burwood Colliery.—This mine has been under inspection during a portion of the half-year, but all work is at present suspended.

Hillside Colliery, Merewether.—This mine has been under inspection during the greater portion of the half-year, when 7 men were employed, and the provisions of the Act fully carried out. Work at the present time is suspended, but the mine will shortly be re-opened.

Rotunda Colliery.—All work at this mine is at present suspended.

Electric Colliery, North Lambton.—Only 3 men are employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

Rose Hill Colliery, North Lambton.—There are 6 men, &c., employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

Bayley's Reward Colliery, Lambton.—There are 2 men employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the provisions of the Act carried out.

Ray's Colliery, Lambton.—Only 1 man occasionally employed getting house coal. The Act is complied with.

Quarry Colliery, Waratah.—There are two distinct adits, and 2 men are employed in each. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

Wright's Colliery, Waratah.—Only 1 man employed in this mine. The ventilation is good, and the Act complied with.

Rushton's Colliery, Waratah.—Only 2 men employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

Liddle's Colliery, Waratah.—There are 4 men employed in this mine. The ventilation is good, and the yrovisions of the Act complied with.

Bebside Colliery, Grovestown.—One man occasionally employed getting house coal. The Act is complied with.

Green's Colliery, Grovestown.—One man occasionally employed getting house coal. The Act is complied with.

Sunlight Colliery, Grovestown.—One man occasionally employed getting house coal. The Act is complied with.

Elsemore Vale Colliery, Wallsend.—About 16 men, &c., are employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the provisions of the Act complied with.

Summerhill Colliery, Plattsburg.—All work at this mine is at present suspended.

Maryland Colliery, Plattsburg.—About 26 men, &c., are employed in this mine, and supplied with about 5,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

North Co-operative Colliery, Plattsburg.—All work at this mine is at present suspended.

Dudley Colliery, Charlestown.—All work at this mine is at present suspended.

Durham Colliery.—Only 2 men at present employed keeping the mine free from water. Everything in good order, and the provisions of the Act fully complied with.

Burwood Extended Colliery.—There are only 4 men employed in this colliery at the present time getting coal for the steam-boilers, keeping the workings in repair and free from accumulation of water. Everything is in good order and condition, and the Act is fully complied with.

South Hetton Colliery, formerly Toronto Colliery, Lake Macquarie.—There are 5 men employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

Morrisett Colliery, Lake Macquarie.—There are 4 men employed in this mine. The ventilation is good, and the Act complied with.

Wallarah Colliery, Catherine Hill Bay.—About 120 men, &c., are employed in this mine, and supplied with about 20,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The provisions of the Act are fully complied with.

Northumberland Colliery, Fassifern.—Four men are at present employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

Pacific Colliery, Teralba.—There are about 130 men, &c., employed in this mine during the day, and supplied with about 40,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The workings are divided into 6 separate and distinct districts. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

Gartlee Colliery, Teralba.—About 40 men, &c., are employed in this mine during the day, and supplied with about 9,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

South Wallsend Colliery, Cardiff.—There are about 40 men employed in this mine. The ventilation is good, and the provisions of the Act complied with.

West Wallsend Colliery.—About 130 men, &c., are employed in this mine, and supplied with about 40,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The face workings are divided into 5 separate and distinct districts. The Act in other respects also is complied with.

Seaham Colliery.—There are about 260 men, &c., employed in this mine, and supplied with about 58,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The face workings are divided into 4 separate and distinct districts. The Act is complied with.

Thornley

Thornley Colliery, East Maitland.—Eight men are employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

Bloomfield Colliery, East Maitland.—Eight men, &c., are employed in this mine. The ventilation is good, and the provisions of the Act complied with.

Marshall's Colliery, East Maitland.—Two men are employed. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

Louis Vale Colliery, East Maitland.—Two men are employed in this mine. The ventilation is good, and the provisions of the Act complied with.

Kensington Colliery, East Maitland.—Five men are engaged in sinking operations at this colliery. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

East Greta Colliery, West Maitland.—About 100 men, &c., are employed in the two shifts at this colliery. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the provisions of the Act fully complied with.

Font Hill Colliery, Farley.—Two men are employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

Pioneer Colliery, Farley.—This mine has been under inspection during a portion of the half-year, but all work is at present suspended.

Denton Park Colliery, Farley.—There are 10 men employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the provisions of the Act complied with.

Greta Colliery, Greta.—There are 145 men, &c., employed in this mine during the day, and supplied with about 50,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The face workings are divided into four separate and distinct districts. The provisions of the Act are complied with.

New Anvil Creek Colliery, Greta.—About 23 men, &c., are employed in this mine, and supplied with about 9,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act is complied with.

Ellesmere Colliery, Singleton.—All work at this colliery is at present suspended.

New Park Colliery, Singleton.—About 21 men, &c., are employed in this mine, and supplied with about 8,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act is complied with.

Elliott's Colliery, Singleton.—Two men are employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

Rosedale Colliery, Singleton.—Six men are employed in this mine. The ventilation is good, and the Act complied with.

Dulwich Colliery, Singleton.—Three men are employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the provisions of the Act complied with.

Oakvale Colliery, Singleton.—All work at this colliery is at present suspended, but operations will shortly be resumed.

Kayuga Colliery, Muswellbrook.—Only 1 man employed in this mine. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

Centenary Colliery, Curlewis.—There are 27 men, &c., employed in this mine during the day, and supplied with about 8,000 cubic feet of air per minute in one current. The provisions of the Act are fully complied with.

Gladstone Colliery, Gunnedah.—There are 6 men, &c., employed in this mine during the day. The ventilation is satisfactory, and the Act complied with.

Morley Colliery, Gunnedah.—Only 2 men are employed in this mine at the present time. Ventilation good, and other provisions of the Act also complied with.

Accidents in Mines.

The accidents investigated by us in the Northern District, during the six months ending December 31st, 1894, are 27 in number. Of this number 17 were fully reported upon at the time, and 10 were found to be of a minor character, and full reports were not written thereon.

Of the 17 accidents in the annexed tabulated list, 4 proved fatal—2 from injuries on incline, 1 by fall of coal, and 1 by fall of stone. Of the non-fatal accidents, 9 were caused by fall of coal, 2 by skips, 1 on engine plane, and 1 by ignition of powder.

The first fatal accident occurred to a miner named Thomas Brennan, by a fall of coal, at Seaham Colliery, on August 6th, terminating fatally on August 13th. The District Coroner, G. C. Martin, Esq., held an inquest on the body of deceased, at Wallsend, on August 14th. The inquest was attended by Inspector Humble, who heard all the evidence, and fully agrees with the verdict of "accidental death" as returned by the jury.

The second occurred to a wheeler named John Gelder, by falling down an incline at East Greta Colliery, on September 1st. The District Coroner, J. N. Brooks, Esq., P.M., held an inquest on the body of deceased, at West Maitland, on September 3rd. The inquest was attended by Inspector Bates, who heard all the evidence, and fully agrees with the verdict of "accidental death" as returned by the jury.

The third occurred to a stoneman named David Davis, by a fall of stone, at Stockton Colliery, on October 30th, terminating fatally on November 1st. The District Coroner, G. C. Martin, Esq., held an inquest on the body of deceased, at Newcastle, on November 2nd. The inquest was attended by Inspector Humble, who heard all the evidence, and fully agrees with the verdict of "accidental death" as returned by the jury.

The fourth occurred to an onsetter named Joseph James Medlam, by a cage on an incline, at East Greta Colliery, on November 3rd. The District Coroner, J. N. Brooks, Esq., P.M., held an inquest on the body of deceased, on November 5th, at West Maitland. The inquest was attended by Inspector Bates, who heard all the evidence, and fully agrees with the verdict of "accidental death" as returned by the jury.

The first of the non-fatal accidents occurred to a miner named Robert Gustard, at Newcastle Co.'s A Pit, on July 3rd, resulting in loss of leg by fall of coal.

The second occurred to a miner named Alexander Somerville, at Duckenfield Colliery, on July 23rd, by a fall of coal, resulting in fracture of thigh.

The third occurred to a miner named Thomas Thomas, at Lambton Colliery, on August 13th, resulting in internal injuries by fall of coal.

The fourth occurred to a miner named Henry Fox, at South Wallsend Colliery, on Augnst 21st, by a fall of coal, resulting in fracture of arm.

The fifth occurred to a wheeler named Sydney Edwards, at Stockton Colliery, on September 28th, resulting in fracture of leg on engine plane. The

The sixth occurred to a miner named Thomas Ludwig, at Hetton Colliery, on October 1st, by a fall of coal, resulting in injury to back.

The seventh occurred to a miner named Joseph Young, at Wickham and Bullock Island Colliery, on October 19th, resulting in injury to head, back, and knee, by a fall of coal.

The eight occurred to a miner named Chas. Gallagher, at Brown's Colliery, on October 30th, by a fall of coal, resulting in fracture of thigh.

The ninth occurred to a driver named Robert Johnson, at Newcastle Wallsend Colliery, on November 2nd, resulting in fracture of arm, by loaded skips.

The tenth occurred to a miner named George Grant, at Seaham Colliery, on November 20th, by a fall of coal, resulting in injury to shoulder and ribs.

The eleventh occurred to a miner named John Hoff, at Pacific Colliery, on November 27th, resulting in severe burns on hands, arm, side, and chest, by ignition of powder.

The twelfth occurred to a miner named Jonathan Jones, at Newcastle Wallsend Colliery, on December 6th, by a fall of coal, resulting in fracture of leg.

The thirteenth occurred to an onsetter named John Atkinson, at Newcastle Co.'s B Pit, on December 19th, resulting in fracture of arm, by loaded skip.

There were no accidents on the surface.

The tabulated list of accidents is hereto appended.

We have, &c,
JOHN DIXON,
THOS. L. BATES,
WILLIAM HUMBLE,
Inspectors of Collieries.

TABULATED List of Fatal and Non-fatal Accidents in the Northern District of New South Wales, investigated by the Inspectors of Collieries, during the Half-year ending December 31st, 1894.

No.	Date.	Colliery.	Person Killed or Injured	Occupation	Remarks on Nature and Extent of Injuries.	Fatal.			Non fatal.				Total	
						Fall of Coal	On Incline	Fall of Stone	Fall of Coal	Engine plane	Skips.	Ignition of Powder	Fatal	Non fatal.
	1894													
1	July 3	Newcastle Co 's A Pit	Robert Gusbard	Miner	Fracture of leg (afterwards amputated), by fall of coal				1					1
2	,, 23	Duckenfield	Alex Somerville	,,	Fracture of thigh by fall of coal				1					1
3	Aug 6	Seaham	Thos Brennan	,,	Fatal injury by fall of coal, died, Aug 13th	1							1	
4	,, 13	Lambton	Thos Thomas	,,	Internal injuries by fall of coal				1					1
5	,, 21	South Wallsend	Henry Fox	,,	Fracture of arm by fall of coal				1					1
6	Sep 1	East Greta	John Gelder	Wheeler	Fatal injury by falling down incline		1						1	
7	,, 28	Stockton	Sydney Edwards	,,	Fracture of leg on engine plane					1				1
8	Oct 1	Hetton	Thos Ludwig	Miner	Injury to back by fall of coal				1					1
9	,, 19	Wickham and Lullock Island	Josh Young	,,	Injury to head, back and knee by fall of coal				1					1
10	,, 30	Browns'	Chas Gallagher	,,	Fracture of thigh by fall of coal				1					1
11	,, 30	Stockton	David Davis	Stoneman	Fatal injury by fall of stone, died, Nov 1			1					1	
12	Nov 2	Newcastle Wallsend	Robt Johnson	Driver	Fracture of arm by loaded skip						1			1
13	,, 3	East Greta	Josh Jas Medlam	Onsetter	Fatal injury by cage on incline		1						1	
14	,, 20	Seaham	Geo Grant	Miner	Injury to shoulder and ribs by fall of coal				1					1
15	,, 27	Pacific	John Hoff	,,	Severe burns by ignition of powder							1		1
16	Dec 6	Newcastle Wallsend	Jont Jones	,,	Fracture of leg by fall of coal				1					1
17	,, 19	Newcastle Co 's B Pit	Jno Atkinson ...	Onsetter	Fracture of arm by loaded skip						1			1
						1	2	1	9	1	2	1	4	13

THE Half-yearly Report of the Inspector of Collieries on the state of the various Collieries in the Southern and Western Districts of the Colony of New South Wales, and Accidents therein for the half-year ending 30th June, 1894.

The Examiner of Coal-fields,—

Wollongong, 8 August, 1894.

Sir,

In compliance with the requirements of clause 26 in the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1876, I have the honor to transmit to you this, my six-monthly report, on the state of the various collieries for the half-year ending 30th June, 1894.

The total number of collieries under inspection in the Southern and Western Districts during the last six months is 32.

Western District	14 coal-mines, and 5 shale-mines.	
Southern ,, ...	12 ,,	
Berrima ,, ...	2 ,,	1 ,,
	26 ,,	6 ,,

=32 collieries.

PRESENT STATE OF MINES.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Mount Kembla Colliery.—About 130 men and horses have been employed in this mine during the half year, and supplied with 40,000 cubic feet of air per minute, in five separate splits. The ventilation is good throughout, and the Act in all matters complied with.

Osborn Wallsend Colliery.—About 135 men and horses are employed underground, and served with 30,000 cubic feet of air per minute in three separate splits. The requirements of the Act are also carried out in other respects.

Mount

Mount Pleasant Colliery.—About 100 men and horses are employed in this mine, and supplied with 28,000 cubic feet of air per minute in three separate splits. The ventilation is good throughout, and the Act is in all other matters complied with.

Corrimal Colliery.—There are about 160 men, &c., employed in this mine, and served with 22,000 cubic feet of air per minute, in three separate splits. The roof in a number of boards is very bad but great care is taken by the miners and management to ensure safety. The Act in all matters complied with.

South Bulli Colliery.—There are about 140 men and horses employed in this mine, and served with 28,000 cubic feet of air per minute in four separate splits. The ventilation is good and the Act in all respects complied with.

Bellambi Colliery.—About 70 men, &c., are employed underground, and served with 26,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act in all matters complied with.

Bulli Colliery.—There are four men, &c., employed underground during the last half-year, taking out slack coal from the old workings to supply the Bulli Coke Works. The ventilation is good and the Act complied with.

North Illawarra Colliery.—About 60 men and horses are employed and served with 16,000 cubic feet of air per minute, in two separate splits. The provisions of the Act are also carried out in other respects.

South Clifton Colliery.—About 120 men, &c., are employed underground in this mine, and served with about 58,000 cubic feet of air per minute, in two separate splits. The colliery is well ventilated throughout, and the Act in every respect carried out.

Coal Cliff Colliery.—There are 26 men employed in this mine, and served with about 20,000 cubic feet of air per minute in one current. The Act in other matters is complied with.

Metropolitan Colliery.—About 290 men and horses are employed underground. The total quantity of air introduced into the mine per minute is about 304,920 cubic feet. The workings are divided into seven districts, each district being supplied with a separate and distinct current of air. The provisions of the Act are also carried out in other respects.

Bulli Pass Colliery.—About 26 men are employed underground, and served with 10,000 cubic feet of air per minute, in one current. The Act in other respects complied with.

Berrima District.

Australian Kerosene Oil Company (Joadja).—About 50 men are employed underground, and supplied with 15,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The workings are the long-wall system, and the ventilation well sustained round the working faces. The Act in all matters complied with.

Box Vale Colliery.—Three men are employed underground, and served with 4,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act in other respects complied with.

Great Southern Colliery.—An average of 8 men employed during the last six months, and supplied with 9,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act in other matters complied with.

Western District.

Australian Kerosene Oil Company (Katoomba).—Morts.—About 90 men are employed, and supplied with 11,000 cubic feet of air per minute, in five separate splits.

Ruined Castle Tunnel.—Eight men at work, and served with 6,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The workings are conducted on the long-wall system. The ventilation good, and the Act in other respects complied with.

New South Wales, Hartley.—During the last six months little work has been done on account of no sale for the shale. Coal mine, 6 men employed and served with 8,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act in other matters complied with.

Oakey Park Colliery.—About 28 men and horses employed, and served with 15,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act in all other matters complied with.

Vale Colliery,—About 38 men and horses employed underground, and supplied with 25,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The ventilation is very good throughout, and the Act in other matters complied with.

Zig-Zag Colliery.—Twenty-six men are employed, and supplied with 16,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act in other matters complied with.

Vale of Clwydd Colliery.—About 26 men and horses are employed underground, and supplied with 10,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The provisions of the Act in other respects complied with.

Eskbank Pit.—About 25 men and horses employed, and served with 20,000 cubic feet of air per minute in one current. Old tunnel, 6 men employed, and supplied with 7,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act in all other respects complied with.

Lithgow Valley Colliery.—About 28 men and horses employed underground, and served with 22,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The ventilation good throughout, and the Act in every respect complied with.

Hermitage Colliery.—About 26 men, &c., employed, and served with 19,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act in all other respects complied with.

Cullen Bullen Colliery.—Twenty men employed, and supplied with 10,000 cubic feet of air per minute in one current. The Act in every respect complied with.

Irondale Colliery.—Eight men employed, and served with 7,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act complied with.

Ivanhoe Colliery.—About 10 men employed in this mine, and served with 10,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act in all other matters complied with.

Genowlan Shale Mine.—Little work has been done during the last half-year on account of no sale for the shale.

King's Shale Mine (Capertee).—Six men employed, and served with 2,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act in all other matters complied with.

Rawden Colliery.—Only 2 men at work in this mine. The ventilation is good, and the Act in all other matters complied with.

Cooerwall Mine.—Only one man working in this mine. The Act complied with.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES.

During the last six months ending 30th June, 1894, I have investigated eight separate accidents, which have been fully reported upon. I have also investigated several other slight accidents, which are not embraced in this report.

The first non-fatal happened a miner named Richard Smith, on 19th February, who was hurt about the back and arms by a fall of coal at Corrimal Colliery. The second happened a miner named James O'Brien, on 27th February, who was hurt about the back by a fall of coal at Osborne Wallsend Colliery. The third non-fatal happened a miner named George Clark, on 1st March, who had his leg fractured by a fall of coal at South Bulli Colliery. The fourth happened a miner named George Pratt, on 6th April, who received internal injuries by a fall of coal at Osborne Wallsend Colliery. The fifth happened a miner named George Featonly, on 16th April, who had his leg fractured by a fall of coal at Metropolitan Colliery. The sixth happened a miner named Milles Richardson, who was bruised about the chest by a set of empty skips at Bellambi Colliery. The seventh and eighth happened to two miners named William Johnstone and A. Demonchie, who were burned about the arms and chest by ignition of loose powder at Corrimal, on 22nd June, at Corrimal Colliery.

The usual tabulated list of accidents is hereto appended.

I have, &c.,
JAMES ROWAN,
Inspector of Collieries.

TABULATED LIST of Non-fatal Accidents in the Southern and Western Districts of New South Wales Collieries investigated by the Inspector of Collieries during the half-year ending 30th June, 1894:—

No.	Date.	Colliery.	Sufferer.	Occupation.	Remarks, &c., on the Nature and Extent of Injuries.	Hurt by Coal.	Hurt by Skips.	Ignition of Powder.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
1	Feb. 19	Corrimal	Richard Smith	Miner	Hurt about the back and arms by a fall of coal	1	..	..	..	..
2	,, 27	Osborne Wallsend	Jas. O'Brien	,,	Hurt about the back by a fall of coal	1	..	..	..	..
3	Mar. 1	South Bulli	George Clark	,,	Leg fractured by a fall of coal	1	..	..	..	..
4	April 6	Osborne Wallsend	George Pratt	,,	Internal injuries by a fall of coal	1	..	..	..	..
5	,, 16	Metropolitan	George Featonly	,,	Leg fractured by a fall of coal	1	..	..	..	..
6	,, 26	Bellambi	Milles Richardson	,,	Bruised about the chest by skips	..	1	..	..	..
7	June 22	Corrimal	Wm. Johnstone	,,	Burns on arms and chest by loose powder	..	..	1	..	..
8	,, 22	,,	A. Demonchie	,,	Burnt on the arm by ignition of powder	..	..	1	..	..
						5	1	2	..	8

The Half-yearly Report of the Inspector of Collieries on the state of the various Collieries in the Southern and Western Districts of the Colony of New South Wales, and Accidents therein, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1894.

Sir,

Wollongong, 18 January, 1895.

In compliance with the requirements of clause 26 in the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1876, I have the honor to transmit to you this, my six-monthly report, on the various collieries for the half-year ending 31st December, 1894.

The total number of collieries under inspection in the Southern and Western Districts during the last six months is thirty-two:—

Western District	13 coal-mines,	and 4 shale-mines.	
Southern District	12 ,,		
Berrima	2 ,,	1 ,,	
	27 ,,	5 ,,	=32

PRESENT STATE OF MINES.

Metropolitan Colliery.—About 250 men are employed underground. The total quantity of air circulating in the mine is about 350,000 cubic feet per minute, in seven separate splits. Each district is well ventilated. The miners and wheelers are all working with locked safety lamps, and great care is exercised by the management in order to ensure safety.

Coal Cliff Colliery.—About 30 men are employed underground, and served with 16,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act in all other matters complied with.

South Clifton Colliery.—About 120 men are employed underground, and served with 45,000 cubic feet of air per minute, in two separate splits. The Act in all respects complied with.

North Illawarra Colliery.—About 50 men are employed underground, and served with 18,000 cubic feet of air per minute, in two separate currents. The Act is also complied with in all other matters.

Bulli Pass Colliery.—About 26 men are employed underground, and served with 8,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act in all matters complied with.

Bulli Colliery.—During the last six months only a few miners getting slack coal from the workings. About 25,000 cubic feet of air is in circulation in the mine. The miners and wheelers work with locked safety lamps. Te Act in other respects also complied with.

Bellambi Colliery.—About 68 men are employed underground, and served with 20,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act in all other respects complied with.

Corrimal Colliery.—About 160 men are employed underground, and served with 22,000 cubic feet of air per minute, in three separate splits. The Act in all respects complied with.

South Bulli Colliery.—About 150 men and horses are employed underground, and served with about 40,000 cubic feet of air per minute, in four separate splits. The ventilation is very good, and the Act in all matters complied with.

Mount

Mount Pleasant Colliery.—About 120 men employed underground, and served with 25,000 cubic feet of air per minute, in two splits. The ventilation in fair condition throughout the mine. The Act also in other matters complied with.

Osborne Wallsend Colliery.—About 130 men and horses are employed underground, and served with about 28,000 cubic feet of air per minute, in two splits. The ventilation is good, and the Act in all respects complied with.

Mount Kembla Colliery.—About 180 men are employed underground, and served with about 56,000 cubic feet of air per minute, in five separate splits. The colliery is well conducted, and the Act in all respects complied with.

BERRIMA DISTRICT.

Australian Kerosene Oil Company's Shale Mines (Joadja).—About 80 men are employed underground, and served with 10,000 cubic feet of air per minute, in four separate splits. The colliery is wrought on the long-wall system. The ventilation is very good throughout the mine, and the Act in all respects complied with.

Great Southern Coal-mining Company (late Berrima).—About 6 men are employed, and served with 9,000 cubic feet of air per minute.

Box Vale Colliery.—Only 2 men employed, and served with 3,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act in all respects complied with.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Australian Kerosene Oil Company (Katoomba).—Mort's tunnels, 50 men are employed and served with 6,000 cubic feet of air per minute. Ruined Castle, about 25 men are employed and served with 4,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The above tunnels are wrought on the long-wall system. The Act in all matters complied with.

New South Wales Shale Mines (Hartley Vale).—During the last half-year ending little work has been done at the colliery, owing to the company having a large stock of shale at the railway siding. About 90 men are employed underground when the colliery is at work.

Oakey Park Colliery.—About 28 men are employed, and served with 16,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act in all other matters complied with.

The Vale Colliery.—About 30 men are employed underground, and served with 25,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act in other matters complied with.

Zig-zag Colliery.—About 28 men are employed underground, and served with 15,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The ventilation and all other matters in connection with the Act complied with.

Vale of Clwydd Colliery.—About 28 men are employed underground, and served with 10,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act in all respects complied with.

Eskbank Pit and Old Tunnel.—About 33 men are employed, and served with 25,000 cubic feet of air, in two separate splits. The workings are well ventilated, and the Act in all matters complied with.

Lithgow Valley Colliery.—About 27 men employed, and served with 22,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The main road, intake and return airways, in good order, and the Act in all other respects complied with.

Hermitage Colliery.—About 28 men are employed underground, and served with 19,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The mine is well ventilated, and the Act in every respect complied with.

Cooerwull Mine.—Only two men employed getting a few tons of coals weekly for the tweed factory. The Act complied with.

Ivanhoe Colliery.—About 12 men employed, and served with 10,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act in all other matters complied with.

Piper's Flat Colliery (Irondale).—Eight men are employed, and served with 8,000 cubic feet of air per minute. The Act in other matters complied with.

Rawdon Colliery.—During the last six months only two men at work. The Act in all respects complied with.

Cullen Bullen Colliery.—About 16 men employed underground, and served with 15,000 cubic feet of air per minute. Intake and return air-ways in good order, and the Act in all matters complied with.

Genowlan Shale Mine (near Capertee).—About 20 men are employed, and served with 2,000 cubic feet of air per minute. This mine is wrought on the long-wall system. The intake air-way I found not to be in a satisfactory condition; the manager promised to make a new intake air-way by the time of my next inspection. The Act in other matters being complied with.

Maddix's Mine.—Only 1 man at work.

King's Shale Mines (near Capertee).—During the last six months about 6 men were driving two headings to prove the thickness and quality of the shale. The Act in all respects complied with.

I have, &c.,
JAMES ROWAN,
Inspector of Collieries.

The Examiner of Coal-fields,
Mines Department, Sydney.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES.

During the last six months ending 31st December, 1894, I have investigated 6 separate accidents, included in this list. The first of the non-fatal accidents happened to a carpenter named J. S. Reid, who had his jaw fractured by a truck at the screens at Bellambi Colliery, on 31st July.

The second non-fatal accident happened to a miner named L. Palmer, by a fall of coal, in the Metropolitan Colliery, on 31st July last, and resulted in leg fracture.

The third was a fatal accident, happened to a miner named Allan Watson, by a fall of stone in the Australian Kerosene Oil Company's Shale Mines, Ruined Castle, Katoomba, on the 8th October last. The injuries in this case did not prove fatal at the time, and the sufferer lingered for ten days after receiving the accident, and expired on 18th day of same month. On the 19th of the same month, the City Coroner, J. C. Woore, J.P., held an inquest on the body of the deceased at St. Vincent's Hospital, Sydney. I attended the inquest, and fully agree with the verdict of "accidental death," as returned by the jury.

The

The fourth was non-fatal, and happened to a miner named John Bryson, by a fall of coal at Mount Kembla colliery, on 22nd October last, who had his leg injured at the knee.

The fifth non-fatal happened to a miner named G. McKinnon, who had his leg bruised by a fall of coal at Mount Kembla Colliery, on 23th October.

The sixth happened to a driver named Richard Bird, on 31st December, at Osborne Wallsend Colliery. Fracture of right leg, caused by loaded skips.

I have also investigated a few other accidents which were not of a serious nature, and are not included in this report.

The usual tabulated list of accidents is hereto appended.

I have, &c,

JAMES ROWAN,
Inspector of Collieries.

John Mackenzie, Esq.,
Examiner of Coal-fields.

TABULATED LIST of Fatal and Non-fatal Accidents in the Southern and Western Districts of New South Wales Collieries, investigated by the Inspector of Collieries during the half-year ending 31st December, 1894.

No.	Date.	Colliery.	Sufferer.	Occupation	Remarks, &c., on the nature and extent of injuries.	Jaw fractured	Leg broken.	Fatal by a stone	Leg injured.	Leg injured	Leg broken by skips.	Non fatal.	Fatal.
1	July 31	Bellambi	J. S Reid	Carpenter	Jaw fractured by a truck at the screens	1					..	1	.
2	,, 31	Metropolitan	L Palmer	Miner	Leg broken by a fall of coal		1					1	.
3	Oct. 8	Ruined Castle Shale Mines	Allan Watson.	,,	Fatal injuries by a fall of stone			1					1
4	,, 22	Mount Kembla	John Bryson	,,	Leg injured at the knee by a fall of stone				1		.	1	
5	,, 23	,,	G. M'Kinnon	,,	Leg bruised by a fall of coal				.	1		1	.
	Dec. 31	Osborne, Wallsend	Richard Bird	Driver	Fractured leg, caused by skips						1	1	.
						1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1

GEOLOGICAL

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Progress Report for 1894 by the Government Geologist.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the following Progress Report for the year 1894 :—

From the 7th to the 11th of January I was engaged in an inspection of the Gulgong Common, and in giving evidence before the Land Board at Mudgee as to the area by which the Gulgong Common might be curtailed without injury to mining interests. It was found that a considerable area of land could be withdrawn from the common and utilised for settlement without in anyway interfering with mining operations. From the 11th to the 14th of January I was engaged, in company with yourself, in visiting Woodstock, the caves in the parish of Malongulli, county of Bathurst, a copper lode at Walli, and a deposit of (Pliocene) quartz pebble drift at Battery Point on the Lachlan River. Application had been made for aid out of the Prospecting Vote to work this drift for gold by hydraulic sluicing. It was found that the drift was as much as 30 feet thick in places. Prospects were washed with the tin dish in several places and fair results were obtained. A few hundred tons had been previously sluiced, but the supply of water had been pumped up from the Lachlan River through a 5-inch pipe, and then only a head of 15 feet had been obtained. If a good head of water could be obtained by gravitation it is probable that this drift would prove payable, and would find employment for a number of men. Further away from the river the drift is covered by basalt, but at Battery Point—the scene of the proposed hydraulic sluicing operations—there is no covering over a considerable area.

On the 22nd of January I proceeded, *via* Camden and Burragorang, to the parish of Colong, county of Westmoreland, where I inspected a silver-bearing lode, known as Cuneo's Lode. My report thereon is marked Appendix B.

On the 15th of February I proceeded to Bishop's Bridge, near Maitland, and inspected a bore which was being put down with a diamond drill by Mr. Henry Harper on the supposition that petroleum oil existed in the locality. The bore was started in the Lower Marine beds of the Permo-Carboniferous series, and at the time of my visit it had just penetrated igneous rocks, so that I was able to report that there was no probability whatever of petroleum being discovered, and the drill was accordingly removed.

On the 28th of February I proceeded to Joadja Creek and inspected a large coal reserve in that neighbourhood, with a view to reporting as to the advisability of the reserve being cancelled and the land alienated. My report is Appendix C.

On the 6th of March I proceeded to Lithgow, Wallarawang, and Capertee with Mr. Geological Surveyor Carne with the object of examining the coal mining reserves of that district, and reporting as to whether any portions of them could be cancelled, so as to allow of the alienation of the land. At the end of a week I returned to Sydney, leaving Mr. Carne to finish the work.

On the 9th April I left Sydney for Wyalong and on the way thither I inspected a number of portions of land at Temora and Barmedman and reported as to any objections (as regards mining interests) to their alienation. I spent about three weeks in the Wyalong district, and on my return to Sydney, furnished a report on the Wyalong goldfield. This report is marked Appendix D.

A report, furnished subsequently, on the probability of obtaining water by sinking at Wyalong, is marked Appendix C.

On the 5th May I proceeded, in your company, to Orange, and thence to Soldier's Creek, parish of Clarendon, county of Bathurst, where we inspected a deposit of auriferous drift, for the purpose of working which Government aid had been applied for.

On the 30th May I left Sydney for Hay and Balranald and proceeded to Bidura Station (parish of Bidura, county of Caira), for the purpose of examining a supposed discovery of precious opal. I was very much interested in recognizing Upper Cretaceous rocks in this locality, an occurrence pointing to the possibility of the artesian water-bearing basin extending much further southwards than had hitherto been supposed. I had the honor of furnishing a report on this subject and it is marked Appendix F.

On my return from Balranald I visited the Grong Grong reefs near Narrandera, and furnished a report thereon, which is Appendix G.

On the 11th June I visited Temora and inspected a number of areas on which reports as to any objections to alienation, on account of mining interests, were required.

On the 25th June I proceeded to Garangula, about 17 miles from Murrumburrah, and made a geological examination of the site of the alluvial gold rush which had just broken out. On my return to Sydney I furnished a report on the field, and it is Appendix H hereto.

On the 22nd August I again proceeded to Temora and inspected a large area within the goldfield, with a view to reporting as to any objections to its alienation.

On the 12th October I left Sydney on a two months' trip, during which I made a geological examination of a large area in the north-western portion of the Colony. On my return to Sydney in December I furnished a report on the subject of this examination and the probable extension, southwards from Wilcannia, of the artesian water-bearing beds of the Cretaceous system. My report is Appendix K. A large variety of official work has been performed in Sydney, and a considerable number of papers have been dealt with during the year. While at Broken Hill in November I was presented by Mr. Howell, the general manager, and Mr. Uhren, the mining manager, of the Proprietary Mine, with a very fine collection of Broken Hill minerals for our geological museum. These minerals were subsequently exhibited in the museum and attracted a considerable amount of attention.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the officers of this branch have performed their work with care and enthusiasm.

The progress reports of the principal officers, together with the special reports furnished by them, are submitted herewith.

I desire to express my very great regret at the loss of the services of Mr. Robert Etheridge, jun., Palæontologist, who has been appointed Curator of the Australian Museum. However, it is some satisfaction to know that the step means advancement to Mr. Etheridge, and that he has consented to act as honorary consulting Palæontologist to the Geological Survey.

In

In the month of May, Mr. Geological Surveyor Jaquets' *Memoir on the Geology of the Broken Hill Lode and Barrier Ranges* was issued. This publication caused a considerable amount of interest, and letters of commendation have been received from scientific men in different parts of the world. The work reflects great credit on the author, and also on the artists who assisted in its production.

During the year there were also issued two numbers of the *Records of the Geological Survey of New South Wales*, viz., Vol. IV., pt. 1., and Vol. IV., pt. 2, containing papers by different members of the staff.

I have, &c,

EDWARD F. PITTMAN,

Government Geologist.

APPENDIX A.

Geological Survey Branch, Department of Mines, Sydney, 4 January, 1894.

Comparative values of Hawksbury Sandstone and Bowral "Trachyte" for building purposes.

THERE is no doubt that the Hawksbury sandstone, when used as a building stone, is liable to more or less rapid disintegration, especially in an atmosphere charged with salt, as that of Sydney is, and consequently the nearer a building is to the sea water the more rapid the disintegration is likely to be. A good example of the rapid weathering of this stone can be seen in the retaining wall around Farm Cove, and another instance which occurs to me was the Central Market which has recently been pulled down. The walls of this building showed the disintegrating effects of the saline atmosphere in a marked degree. There is of course a considerable difference in the quality of the sandstone, some being much harder and closer grained, and therefore less subject to atmospheric influences than other qualities are, and it would no doubt be possible, by careful selection, to obtain stone that would retain its hewn outline for many years. There can, however, be no question as to the inferiority of the best Hawkesbury sandstone as compared with the stone commonly known in the building trade as "trachyte," and obtained from the Gib near Bowral. This rock is a crystalline instead of a granular rock, and would not therefore be influenced by the salt atmosphere in the way that the sandstone is. It is much harder than the sandstone, and is quarried at a much greater distance from Sydney. Its cost would therefore be very much higher; but if the extra cost were not considered prohibitive I would strongly recommend the employment of the "trachyte" for any important building in which permanence might be desired. The "trachyte" may, for all practical purposes, be regarded as indestructible.

I may add that although the rock is commonly known as "trachyte," among builders, it may be more correctly termed "syenite."

EDWARD F. PITTMAN,

Government Geologist.

APPENDIX B.

Geological Survey, New South Wales, Department of Mines,

Sydney, 14 February, 1894.

Sir,

I have inspected the silver-bearing lode known as Cuneo's lode, in the parish of Colong, county of Westmoreland, and have the honor to report as follows:—

The lode is situated in the bank of a small watercourse running into Tinkettle or Galvin's Creek, a tributary of the Wollondilly River, and is about 10 or 12 miles in a westerly derection from Upper Burragorang. Between the Wollondilly River and "The Peaks" is a considerable area of igneous rocks, a sample of which has been subjected to a microscopical examination by Mr. G. W. Card, A.R.S.M., Curator of the Museum, and has been found to be a normal quartz-felsite. This area of quartz-felsite is surrounded on all sides by precipitous mountains, the upper parts of which (including several high points known as "The Peaks,") consist of Hawkesbury sandstone, underlaid by the Upper Coal Measures, in which the outcrops of several seams of coal can be seen, while below these again, in some of the deeper valleys, fossiliferous beds of the Upper Marine series of the Permo-Carboniferous rocks occur.

Cuneo's silver lode occupies a fissure in the quartz-felsite rocks, just to the north of the northern high peak. The lode occurs partly on Crown land, and partly within H. C. Manning's conditional lease No. 91–9, upon which permits to search for silver have been applied for by Messers. Cuneo, Sherritt, Mitchell, Payton, Milne, Hayes and Peacock. Several applications have also been made for mineral leases of the Crown lands intersected by the lode to the north of Manning's conditional lease.

Four shafts have been commenced along the course of the lode. On Cuneo's permit in the conditionally leased land the most southerly outcrop of the lode is seen. It has a width here of about 18 inches, and consists of quartz with a little arsenical pyrites and occasional bunches of galena. The strike is N. 20° E., and the dip (into the hill) is W. 20° N. at at an angle of 25°. A specimen from an open cutting on the outcrop is said to have yielded by assay at the rate of 147 oz. of silver per ton. About 50 feet west of this outcrop, and higher up the spur, a vertical shaft has been sunk to a depth of 45 feet with the object of striking the lode on the dip. At a depth of 35 feet a vein 18 inches wide was struck, and about 8 inches of this width was found to consist of galena which assayed at the rate of about 70 oz. of silver per ton. The direction of this vein, however, is almost at right-angles to that of the previously mentioned lode, with which it will probably be found to junction.

About 30 or 40 feet north of the northern boundary of the conditional lease, and on Crown land, an inclined shaft has been put down following the lode for a depth of 45 feet. The lode here has the same strike as in the cutting first mentioned, viz., N. 20° E., but it dips at an angle of 35°, and its width varies from only 2 in. up to 13 in. At the bottom of this shaft the lode is very narrow, having in fact thinned out to almost nothing.

In the creek bed, 100 feet or so to the north of the inclined shaft, a small shaft about 8 or 10 feet deep has been sunk, and here the lode has a width of about 2 feet 6 in. The strike is still the same (N. 20° E.), and the dip W. 20 N. at an angle of 30°. The lode is more or less banded, and consists of quartz and impure kaolin (derived from the decomposition of the felsite) with galena and mispickel, the former in bunches, and also disseminated in places through the vein stone. An average sample of the lode from wall to wall was taken by me from this shaft and was assayed by Mr. Mingaye, F.C.S., Analyst to this Department. It was found to contain at the rate of 17 oz. 13 dwt. 20 gr. of silver per ton, and 11·62 per cent. of lead. The only other work done on the field is a little to the north of the last mentioned, and consists of a vertical shaft 16 feet in depth, put down by Oram and party in the solid felsite. The lode has not yet been struck here, nor has its outcrop been found in the vicinity, so that it is still an open question whether the lode extends as far north as this shaft.

The

The preceding remarks may be summarised by saying that Cuneo's silver lode has been traced for a distance of 200 or 300 feet only; that it tends in a direction N. 20° E., and has an average dip of about 30° in a westerly direction. A comparatively small amount of work has been done upon it (the deepest shaft being only 45 feet), and from this the lode has been found to vary in width from an inch or two up to a maximum of 2 ft. 6 in. The lode consists principally of quartz with sulphides (galena and mispickel) and in its widest part averages 17 oz. 14 dwt. of silver per ton, and about 11·62 per cent; of lead. The silver is doubtless contained in the sulphides, and the ore would require to be concentrated before it would be in a condition fit for smelting. In view of this fact and bearing in mind the extremely rough nature of the country, and the distance (between 40 and 50 miles) from the railway, I am of opinion that the lode, as exposed in the present workings, could not be profitably worked

I have, &c.,

EDWARD F. PITTMAN,

Government Geologist.

The Under Secretary for Mines aud Agriculture.

APPENDIX C.

Geological Survey, N.S.W., Department of Mines, Sydney, 6 March, 1894.

I HAVE made a geological examination of the land within reserves 8,989 and 4,912, in the Parish of Joadja County Camden, to the north of the Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Company's Mine at Joadja Underneath the Hawkesbury sandstones, which form the summits of the mountains, are seen the upper coal-measures, there being no appearance of the Narrabeen or chocolate shales between the two. At the top of the upper coal-measures is a seam about 18 feet thick of coal and bands. About 100 feet below this 18-foot seam is the kerosene shale seam which in the Joadja Creek mine has varied very much in thickness, the maximum being 4 feet while in places it thins out to nothing. Eleven feet below the shale seam is a seam about 5-ft. 6 in. in thickness, of rather dirty coal and bands. Wherever it was possible to examine the two coal-seams on the sides of the steep valleys which intersect the mountains, the coal was seen to be inferior and the bands too numerous to allow of is being worked with profit. At the same time it must be remembered that the lower portion of the upper seam has been worked near Mittagong, and it is probable that it may be found to improve under the high land within the reserves under consideration. With regard to the kerosene-shale seam it can be traced all along the sides of the valleys in the reserves, but it is seen to have thinned out considerably and to have deteriorated very much in quality.

In conclusion I may state that within the area of the reserves prospecting has been almost confined to the valleys, and it is quite possible that under the high lands other patches of kerosene shale similar to and on the same horizon as that worked by the Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Company, may exist. In the same way the upper and lower coal-seams may in some parts of the reserves be found to be workable. On the other hand the land appears to be of very inferior quality for the purposes of settlement, and in view of the circumstances I do not think the reserves should be cancelled.

EDWARD F. PITTMAN,

Government Geologist.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

APPENDIX D.

Sir, Geological Survey Branch, Department of Mines, Sydney, 10 May, 1894.

I have made a geological examination of the Wyalong Goldfield, and have the honor to hand you the following report.

Situation.—The Wyalong Goldfield is situated on the Wollongough Road, about 40 miles in a north-westerly direction from the terminus of the railway at Temora.

Topographical and Geological Features.

The country where the gold has been discovered consists of level plains covered with dense mallee scrub and occasional belts of ironbark and box, while at long intervals are seen low ridges covered with cypress pine.

The surface of the plains consists, to a depth of 2 or 3 feet, of red and black clayey soils of Pleistocene age, with ironstone pebbles and occasional subangular fragments of quartz.

The pine ridges in the vicinity of the Government township of Wyalong are formed of hard rocks, consisting of hornblendic granite, diorite, and felsite, with slates, sandstones, and quartzites—the three latter probably of Upper Silurian age. The hornblendic granite, the diorite, and the felsite appear in the form of intrusive dykes, which have burst through, tilted and transmuted the slates and sandstones, while the diorites and felsites have also intruded the granites. Some of the sedimentary rocks in the surveyed township are garnetiferous, and generally speaking it may be said that the rocks over this area show great evidence of metamorphism. About 2 miles west of the main camp there is a low ridge upon which there is an outcrop of solid micaceous granite. A large lode of quartz with much tourmaline occurs here, and contiguous to it is a narrow belt of pure mica schist. There it another outcrop of solid micaceous granite about 3½ miles north of the main camp, near the north-west corner of C.P. portion 4—Gagie's selection. In the granite rocks hard white irregular-shaped nodules of magnesite (carbonate of magnesia) are occasionally found.

Immediately underneath the 2 or 3 feet of Pleistocene clay which form the surface of the plains, decomposed granitic rocks occur; and herein is one of the most interesting features of the goldfield, for whereas the rocks forming the pine ridges are all of a very hard nature, the decomposed granitic rocks underlying the plains are so soft that no explosives are necessary for mining operations, and all the work of excavation has hitherto been easily done with the pick and shovel. These decomposed rocks are of various shades of grey, yellow, brown and red, and while some of them have evidently been micaceous granites, others are probably decomposed felsites and hornblendic granites, the brown or red colour being caused by the peroxide of iron resulting from the decomposition of the hornblende. It is also probable that the felsites and hornblendic granites are of later age than the micaceous granite.

The decomposition of these granitic rocks over such a large area, and to a very considerable depth, is a matter of much interest. It may probably have been caused by oft-recurring inundations of the plains during Pleistocene times. The flood waters were probably never more than a foot or two in depth so that the low ridges where the hard rocks still occur were not covered or affected, and, as the surface of the granite on the plains became gradually softened by the action of the water and of the atmosphere, successive flood-waters carried down into it carbonic and other acids in solution, until the decomposition reached a considerable depth.

Mode

Mode of Occurrence and Character of the Reefs.

The reefs are found underneath the Pleistocene deposit, in the surface of the decomposed granitic rocks, where they generally appear as narrow threads, which widen out as they are followed down. Occasionally, however (as in Pettaford's claim, Stanley's Blow, and others), they are found to be of considerable width at the surface, and, as a rule, they are then found to thin out, and eventually "make" or widen again as they descend. In fact, the reefs of this district are of the variety known as lenticular reefs, such as are commonly met with in granitic rocks. The quartz has been deposited in fissures in the granitic rocks by the percolation of waters carrying silica in solution. The lense-like form which the reefs have in section is due to the fact that when crystalline rocks such as granites are fractured, the resulting fissures follow a more or less *curved* rather than a *straight* line; and, as the fracture is accompanied by a movement downwards of one of the walls, the resulting fissure will consist, not of a space between two planes, but of a series of more-or-less irregular lense-shaped spaces. The formation of these reefs can be best illustrated by laying a sheet of paper on the table and drawing the point of a sharp knife across it in an undulating line, so as to separate it into two portions with curved edges. If one of the curved edges be then moved along the other, several lenticular spaces will be formed.

One of the characteristics of the Wyalong reefs, therefore, is that they "thin out" and "make" again at intervals, and this variation in width may be expected as a recurring feature in their *horizontal course*, as well as their *downward extension*.

The general course of the reefs is about N. 20 degrees E., and, as a rule, they have an easterly dip. In and around the main camp there appear to be at least eight approximately parallel lines of reef following this course. A few others, however, have a north-easterly course, while a few others again, such as The Pioneer, The Dead Rabbit, Bolte's reef (on Bolte's selection), Saunders' reef, &c., strike about E. 20 degrees N., and have a northerly dip.

Some of the reefs, notably those in Stanley's and Pettaford's claims, are of solid white quartz, containing a considerable amount of mispickel (arsenical-iron pyrites), but as a rule they consist of more or less vesicular quartz, much stained with per-oxide of iron, and easily broken down with a hammer and gad.

Many of the principal reefs, such as those in Neeld's prospecting claim (Mallee Bull line), Gorman's shaft, and others are characterised by a considerable amount of black oxide of manganese.

Mispickel is of common occurrence in most of the reefs, and in Neeld's prospecting shaft (Mallee Bull line) small quantities of galena and iron pyrites were also seen. Gold can be seen in a considerable number of the reefs,—it is mostly of a fine character, and has the appearance of having been set free by the decomposition of pyrites. In several of the reefs such as Bolte's, Conway's &c., ironstone nodules occur; these nodules when broken in two are each seen to consist of a nucleus of mispickel (arsenical pyrites) surrounded by an envelope of limonite or brown iron ore (resulting from the decomposition of the mispickel) in which fine gold can be seen freely. (In one instance the kernel of one of these ironstones nodules was found to consist of finely crystallised gypsum.)

The greatest width observed on the field was in Neeld's prospecting shaft (Mallee Bull line) where, at a depth of 35 feet, the reef has a thickness of about 5 feet for a short distance where a change of dip occurs. In Stanley's Blow the width of the reef at the bottom of the shaft is nearly 4 feet, and a similar width was observed in Gorman's reef at a depth of 90 feet. In the latter case, however, it was found that in a horizontal distance of about 10 feet the reef had "pinched" to a few inches, while on the other side of this point it was "making" again rapidly.

Speaking generally the reefs may be said to vary in width from an inch or two to several feet.

Inclusions of country rock, known amongst miners as "horses," are of common occurrence in these reefs, and "faults" or "heaves" are also frequently met with.

There is one instance on the field of a reef occurring in a belt of slate. The reef referred to is situated rather more than a mile in a southerly direction from the surveyed township. The belt of slate is here very narrow (about 20 feet wide) and is bounded by dykes of diorite. In the prospector's claim this reef was 15 inches wide, and showed good gold. In Doyle's claim, adjoining the prospector's on the north, it had a width of only 10 inches at a depth of 6 feet from the surface, but appeared to be very rich; while in No. 2 North (Gritten and party) auriferous stone had also been struck, the reef appearing as a narrow thread, and widening out as it descended.

This belt of slate, or a parallel one, extends through the surveyed township of Wyalong, and is surrounded by intrusive rocks, which have separated it from the main body of sedimentary rocks, the western boundary of which may be seen four or five miles to the eastwards.

Outlying Discoveries.

During my visit a rush occurred at a place called the Nine-mile, in the parish of Hiawatha, county of Gipps, about nine miles in a N.E. direction from the main camp at Wyalong. Several reefs were discovered here, but very little work had been done upon them. One of these reefs (Gagie's claim) showed good gold, but was cut off by a "fault," and they are now driving with the object of recovering the lost or "heaved" portions of the reef. This reef was also characterised by the occurrence of the nodules of limonite containing kernels of mispickel, which have already been described. The reefs at the Nine-mile rush occur close to the junction of the main body of sedimentary rock just referred to, with decomposed granite rocks similar to those at Wyalong. Gagie's reef and several others are in the latter formation, but other reefs have also been found in the slate. A small patch of tertiary drift, probably Pliocene, consisting of well-rounded pebbles of metamorphosed rocks occurs on the side of a small ridge at the Nine-mile rush.

On Lange's selection, portion 11, parish of Wyalong, about 4 miles north of the main camp, a vertical reef, having a width of 4 feet has also been discovered in similar decomposed granitic rocks. I was informed by the owners, West and party, that specimens showing gold had been taken down to Sydney from this reef, but on the occasion of my visit I could not see any. Comparatively little work has been done on this reef pending the granting of a permit to mine.

About 2 miles north-east of the surveyed township of Wyalong a reef (the Little Darling) has been discovered by Barker and party. This reef was 6 inches wide just beneath the surface, and showed good prospects. Here again, and for a further distance of at least 2 miles eastwards, the country consists of the same decomposed granitic rocks, covered by Pleistocene clays. About

About 2 miles to the south of Wyalong, on George Bolte's conditional lease, portion 21, parish of Wyalong, is another reef showing good gold. This reef, which is being worked in the prospecting claim by Bolte and party, bears E. 20° N., and dips N. 20° W. at an angle of about 44°. It is nearly 3 feet wide in places, and prospects well. The formation in which it occurs is again the same decomposed granitic rock.

Extent of Auriferous Area already Prospected.

It will thus be seen that the area in which auriferous reefs have already been proved to exist in the same soft rock, extends for at least 7 miles in a north and south direction, by a similar distance east and west. Only the central portion of this area—or about 1 square mile—has been anything like systematically prospected; while the outlying discoveries, such as the Little Darling reef on the extreme east, the Nine-mile rush to the north-east, West and party's reef on Lange's selection to the north-west, and Bolte's reef on portion 21 to the south, appear to point to the probability of many other auriferous reefs existing within the area bounded by them.

Difficulties in the way of Prospecting.

The outlying reefs just described must not be regarded as the ascertained boundaries of the gold-bearing area, but merely as the extreme limits to which prospecting had been carried at the time of my visit. The extremely level nature of the country, and the occurrence of a continuous surface covering of Pleistocene clays, renders it a very difficult matter to define the limits of the auriferous area. In fact it is only by digging costeaning trenches, or sinking shafts, that the presence of reefs can be discovered, and hence it is that prospecting on this field becomes purely a matter of patient and careful work—there being little or no surface evidence to guide the miner.

Credit is undoubtedly due to the Neeld family for the manner in which they have developed the field. They came there without any experience in mining, and their success must be entirely attributed to their industry and determination.

The method followed by them was to break and examine any fragment of quartz which they saw on the surface, and whenever they saw colours of gold in the stone they sank through the 2 or 3 feet of clay or soil. In most instances they succeeded in finding the reef immediately below, and in this manner they have become the owners of some of the most promising reefs at Wyalong. Their example might be advantageously followed by many men whom I saw on the field.

Conditions of Mining.

It has already been stated that with one exception (viz., where an auriferous reef occurs in slate country) the Wyalong reefs are found in decomposed granitic rocks, and these are so soft that no explosives are required for mining purposes.

In addition to being very easily excavated, this decomposed rock appears to "hold" fairly well, or, in other words, does not require a very great amount of support in the shape of timbering.

It is evident, therefore, that at present the reefs are being worked under the most favourable conditions for economical mining.

The question as to the limit in depth to which these decomposed rocks may be expected to extend is one of considerable interest, as it will influence, in no small degree, the future of the field. In Taylor's shaft, which at the time of my visit had reached the depth of 107 feet, no perceptible difference could be observed in the character of the country rock, nor had the reef shown any alteration worthy of note, beyond the variations in width which have already been alluded to as characteristic of all the reefs on the field. Moreover, I was informed that in a shaft which had been sunk on a selection 4 or 5 miles distant from Wyalong, a depth of 192 feet had been attained without striking water, and without getting below the limits of the decomposed granitic rocks. It may fairly be assumed, therefore, that the same favourable conditions as those under which the reefs are at present worked will obtain to a depth of about 200 feet. But, on the other hand, there can be little doubt that the decomposed rock will eventually give place to hard granite, and when this is reached the cost of excavation will be a very much more expensive matter. In addition to this, when the hard rock is reached, it is probable that water will be met with to some extent, and the gold will be found (partly, at any rate) in a more or less complex ore. Much of the gold showing at present has the appearance of having been set free by the decomposition of pyrites, and therefore it is fair to assume that below the water level roasting and chlorination, or some analogous process, will be required for its extraction from the sulphurous ores.

Possibility of Alluvial Deposits being found.

Mention has already been made of the level nature of the country at Wyalong, and the covering up of its geological features, by a uniform deposit of Pleistocene clays. Owing to these conditions, the discovery of old river valleys or alluvial deposits is rendered even more difficult than the discovery of new reefs. Judging by the shafts already sunk, the bed-rock appears to come within a nearly uniform distance of the surface around the main camp, and there does not seem to be a very good prospect of alluvial drifts being discovered in the immediate vicinity. The field is, however, about 800 feet above sea level. and there is every reason, therefore, to expect that in Tertiary times the drainage from this area found its way into deep valleys, and deposited therein the gold which was derived from the denudation of the reefs. The search for these old valleys will probably require time and patience, but in the meanwhile it appears to me that one of the most likely looking outlets, viz., between the Sixteen-mile Tank and Doyle's claim (south of the surveyed township) has been scarcely prospected.

Source of the Gold.

There is, I think, little doubt that the hornblendic rocks may be regarded as the immediate source of the gold at Wyalong. The hornblendic granites, as well as the diorites, are probably of later age than the micaceous granites and sedimentary rocks which they have burst through in the form of dykes. These eruptive rocks, when in a molten condition, probably carried a small proportion of gold from great depths, and it was subsequently leached from them and deposited in the reefs by the gradual percolation of thermal waters. The occurrence of such hornblendic rocks in proximity to gold-bearing reefs is characteristic of New South Wales goldfields.

Up to the present date, 488 tons of stone from Wyalong have been crushed for a total yield of 869 ounces of smelted gold.

Summary.

Summary.

In conclusion, I may state that while the Wyalong reefs may all be expected to vary considerably in width, I can see no reason why they should not be persistent in depth. On the other hand, at a depth of 200 feet or thereabouts, the decomposed rocks in which the reefs are now being worked may be expected to give place to solid granite, and it is obvious that the cost of mining will then be materially increased, while the gold will probably be more difficult to extract. In the meanwhile, a considerable number of reefs have been proved to contain gold which should certainly be payable while the present conditions of mining obtain, and there seems to be every reason to suppose that the auriferous area will be considerably extended.

Preparations were being made for the erection of three batteries at Wyalong when I left the field.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD F. PITTMAN, A.R.S.M.,
Government Geologist.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

APPENDIX E.

Report on an application for aid to provide a water supply by sinking a shaft at Wyalong.

20 August, 1894.

As previously stated in my report on the Wyalong goldfield (10th May, 1894), I am of opinion that water will be met with when the decomposed rocks (in which the workings at Wyalong at present exist) give place to solid granite. While it is impossible to foretell with any certainty the exact depth at which this change in the character of the rock will take place, I have stated that, in my opinion, it may be expected at a depth of about 200 feet. There is no probability of anything in the nature of an artesian supply being met with, and it is very probable that the water will be of a more or less saline nature, owing to its having percolated through 200 feet of decomposed granite, in which the alkalies and alkaline earths of the felspars and other constituent minerals would be in a soluble state.

Assuming, therefore, that any water met with will have to be pumped to the surface, and that in all probability it will be of a character unfitted for domestic purposes, it seems unlikely that the sinking of one shaft would be of practical benefit, except perhaps to a few in its immediate vicinity. Moreover, as mining operations proceed in the ordinary course the shafts over the whole of the field may be expected to reach water. The sinking is extremely easy and inexpensive, and I do not think that Government aid would be warranted, especially as the stone being extracted more than pays for the cost of excavation in a majority of cases. The only thing to be feared, in my opinion, is that the striking of water in the shafts may prove more a source of expense than one of benefit.

E. F. PITTMAN,
Government Geologist.

APPENDIX F.

Sir, Geological Survey Branch, Sydney, 14 June, 1894.

I have the honor to report that I have inspected the supposed opal field, in the parish of Bidura, county of Caira, about 40 miles north of the town of Balranald.

A small rush took place to this locality about two months ago, in consequence of the discovery of some common opal during the excavation of a tank on Murphy's Homestead Lease. A considerable number of prospecting shafts have since been sunk on a low ridge in the vicinity of the tank, and from these I measured the following descending section:—

	ft.	in.
Greyish white sandstone	12	0
Reddish and yellowish mottled clays	8	0
Fine white siliceous earth	2	12
Soft loose grey sandstone	0	9

Below these were bluish-grey, pink, and black clays, which had not been penetrated by the deepest shaft (30 feet). The white siliceous earth has been analysed by Mr. Mingaye, in the Geological Survey Laboratory, and found to contain 90·9 per cent. of silica, 1·2 per cent. of alumina, and 1·5 per cent. of combined water.

I found that in places this earth passes into common opal, and occasionally into flint, but I could see no indication of the colouring which is characteristic of precious opal, and there is no reason for regarding common opal as evidence of the presence of precious opal, although both of these minerals occur at the White Cliffs opal mines.

One fact in connection with these rocks is of very great interest, viz., that they have all the appearance of the Upper Cretaceous beds, while the underlying clays, together with the occurrence of concretionary fragments of calcareous sandstone under the sand ridges over a considerable area of this country, appear to indicate that the lower cretaceous beds are also present.

The journey from Hay to Oxley was made during the night, and therefore I was unable to examine the geological formation of the country between these two places, but from a point about 10 miles west of Oxley to Bidura and thence southwards to Balranald, the same formation appears to extend.

It would thus appear that the cretaceous rocks occur nearly (250) two hundred and fifty miles to the south of the southernmost limit hitherto assigned to them, and the importance of this occurrence, in view of the possibility of their containing artesian water can hardly be over-estimated. The south-western corner of the Colony is very subject to long continued droughts, and the advantages to be obtained from supplies of artesian water away from the river frontages would be very great indeed.

It may be that these cretaceous rocks are merely an outlying or isolated patch, in which case it is hardly likely that they would contain artesian water, as I am not aware of any high ground to the eastward, where porous beds come to the surface in such a way as to form an intake for the rain supplies; but on the other hand it is quite possible that the area under consideration may be an extension southwards of the great northern and north-western cretaceous basin, and if this be so, the possibilities in regard to its containing artesian water are very great.

I therefore venture to recommend that, with a view to testing the question, a bore be put down on a travelling stock reserve within the area indicated.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD F. PITTMAN,
Government Geologist.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

APPENDIX G.

Geological Survey Branch, Department of Mines and Agriculture,

Sir, Sydney, 18 June, 1894.

I have the honor to report that I have made a second inspection of the auriferous reefs on McKeown's selection near Grong Grong. This field has not been very much further developed since the date of my last visit (December 1893), and at the present time work is being proceeded with upon only seven of the areas for which permits have been applied.

The greatest amount of work has been performed upon the prospector's claim (Smith's). In this claim the main shaft is now down to a depth of 70 feet. It is vertical for about 50 feet, the balance being on the underlay. At about 50 feet from the surface a drive has been put in along the reef to the south-east for a distance of 17 feet. The reef is about 4 feet wide in this drive, and shows gold in places, while at the bottom of the shaft it has a width of nearly 5 feet. Fifty tons of stone taken from the drive and from the shaft have recently been crushed for a yield of 44½ oz. of retorted gold. The crushing was done at Ferrier's Battery at the old Gladstone reef, and the tailings were subsequently assayed and found to contain 5 dwt. of gold per ton.

From the prospects obtained by dollying samples of the stone in this claim it was expected that the yield from the 50 tons would have been much higher than that recorded. The gold from this field is, however, extremely fine as a general rule, and hence the prospects obtained by dollying are liable to be misleading.

In Masey's claim to the south of Smith's a vertical shaft has been sunk to a depth of 50 feet, and a drive has been put in for a distance of 37 feet to the east, with the object of cutting the reef, which, however, has not been reached as yet.

In the claim to the north of Smith's, O'Farrell has also sunk 50 feet and has driven 20 feet without as yet striking the reef.

In the next claim north, viz., Duval's, a new vertical shaft has been sunk for a depth of 44 feet. At a depth of 25 feet a reef 1 foot wide, and which has so far proved barren, was met with, and has continued to the bottom of the shaft. This reef appears to be a few feet off the line of the reef struck in the old shaft, which was sunk 19 feet on the underlay, and from which a drive 16 feet long was excavated. From this old shaft and drive 40 tons of stone were recently extracted and crushed, but the yield was only at the rate of 3 dwt. per ton, and was therefore not payable.

In Myer's claim the shaft was sunk to a depth of 57 feet and drives amounting to 47 feet in the aggregate were put in. Five hundred weight of stone from this mine were recently treated in Sydney and yielded at the rate of 14 oz. 6 dwt. per ton, and 30 tons are now being crushed at Ferrier's Battery. The gold in this shaft was found to be patchy, and I understand that a new shaft is about to be sunk with the object of prospecting another part of the claim.

Peter Halbish and Adam Smith are prospecting to the north of Duval's claim, but up to the date of my visit they had not succeeded in finding a payable reef.

It will thus be seen that the work hitherto performed has not had the effect of proving that payable gold exists over any considerable area. At the same time a large body of stone is visible in Smith's shaft and drive, and should it maintain anything like its present size and yield it will certainly prove payable.

In conclusion I may remark that the field seems worthy of more systematic prospecting than it has hitherto received.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD F. PITTMAN,
Government Geologist.

APPENDIX H.

Geological Survey Branch, Department of Mines and Agriculture,

Sir, Sydney, 28 June, 1894.

I have the honor to report that I have visited the alluvial rush at Garangula in the parish of Cunningham, county of Harden. Work is at present confined to portions 200 and 202, which are the property of Mr. Macansh of Garangula run. A number of narrow quartz reefs occur in the granite range dividing the watershed of Cooney Creek from that of Cunningham's Creek, and it is from these reefs apparently that the gold now being won has been derived. Only one of these reefs is at present being worked. It bears north-east and is nearly vertical. Its width where opened varies from 3 to 6 inches only, but as the sinking is very soft—the shaft is at present down to a depth of 60 feet in the decomposed granite—and as I saw about 1 dwt. washed from a dish of stone taken at random, it is likely to prove payable for some time at any rate.

The alluvial gold is found at an average depth of 20 feet and the lead, with its branches, follows approximately the course of the gullies which now drain the surface of the land.

It is estimated that there are at present about 1,100 men on the field, but some of them are prospecting the gullies on the eastern and northern slopes of the dividing range—that is to say, on the watershed of Jugiong and Cunningham's Creeks.

In portions 200 and 202, but principally on the latter, there are at least fifty claims in which wash has been struck, and there are probably about 250 loads of wash-dirt at grass, in lots of from five or six up to sixty loads. These paddocks of wash-dirt are variously estimated to contain from a few dwt. up to 1¼ oz. per load.

The gold is even and granular, and of good quality, a sample having been assayed at the Mint, and found, I am informed, to be worth £4 2s. per oz. Owing to its solid granular form there is a tendency, I think, to under-estimate the dish prospects. I saw several of these weighed, and in every case they proved to be much heavier than the owners estimated. The largest specimen yet found weighed 1 dwt.

The wash varies from a few inches up to 4 or 5 feet in thickness. It is somewhat clayey or "puggy" in character, and does not contain very many round pebbles, the quartz pebbles in particular being but slightly waterworn. It appears to be rather patchy in regard to its gold contents, and this is to a great extent owing to the extremely uneven or "bumpy" nature of the floor of the lead. The wash-dirt in fact has filled up the hollows between large granite rocks or boulders, which form the bed of the old channel, and hence the miners when driving are continually coming on to these "bars" or

boulders

boulders of now soft or decomposed granite. I think it is possible that some of these may prove to be "floaters" or loose boulders, and if that be so, there should be rich patches of gold below and around them. As the granite is so soft it would be an easy matter to remove some of them and test the question Owing mainly to the occurrence of these boulders or "bars" the width of the lead has not been proved, except perhaps in Campbell and party's claim, which is the lowermost of the present workings, being on the southern boundary of Mr. Macansh's property. Here the sinking is about 27 feet, and a drive has been put in across the lead for a distance of about 60 feet. From here the lead evidently runs into portion 49, which is the property of Mr. Osborne, and which has not as yet been thrown open to the miners. In all probability there will be some good claims in this paddock, and it is being watched with interest, as under the provisions of the Mining on Private Lands Act it must be open to the public within six weeks at the latest. At the present time Mr. Macansh holds permits covering portions 200 and 202, and under these he is liable to the Government for a royalty of 2s. per ounce on all gold raised. The terms on which the miners are allowed to work the ground are as follow:—Rent at the rate of 10s. per month per man is chargeable from the date when washdirt is first struck. In addition to this the men are charged the royalty (due to the Government) of 2s. per ounce on the gold raised. They also have to pay 1s. per load for the cartage (for any distance under 1 mile) of the washdirt to the washing plant, which is in course of erection. As the new Mining on Private Lands Act does not impose any royalty, it is probable that in the course of a few weeks the charge of 2s. per ounce on the gold raised will be stopped. The allotment of claims, the settling of disputes, and the mining and washing operations are entirely under the supervision of a private warden, Mr. W. K. Thirloway, who appears to be a man of considerable experience and to possess the confidence of the miners. The plant which is being erected will consist of two large puddling troughs, with sluice boxes. It is being put up at the expense of Mr. Macansh, and will be placed at the service of the miners, who will do their own washing up under the supervision of Mr. Thirloway. There is an abundance of water conserved in dams, and the water used in sluicing will pass into settling pits, and thence back into the dam.

The public are not allowed to start in business as tradesmen, as the owner of the property has a store and butcher's shop on the field. Provisions of all kinds, however, appear to be sold at reasonable prices. Timber for mining purposes is plentiful in the district.

With regard to the prospects of the field, it is difficult to speak definitely, because up to the present time only one lead of dirt has been washed. This came from Lewis and party's claim, and yielded 1 oz. 4 dwt. 14 gr. of gold. However, I saw a number of prospects washed from different heaps of washdirt, and judging by these it is, I think, probable that many of those who are at present on "wash" will make good wages. It is also probable that other gullies besides those at present being worked will be found to contain auriferous deposits, though not perhaps of extraordinary richness. At the same time it appears to me that there are plenty of men at present on the field to prospect the outside country, and until Mr. Osborne's paddocks are thrown open there will be no room for fresh claims on the lead at present being worked.

I have, &c.,
EDWARD F. PITTMAN,
Government Geologist.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, Sydney.

APPENDIX I.

To The Under Secretary for Mines, Sydney. Milparinka, 15 November, 1894.

I have inspected the new gold workings in the Warratta Ranges. Altogether fifteen good pieces of specimen gold have been found containing about 125 oz. of gold. The specimens show that the gold was derived from a reef about 2 inches thick and are extremely rich. The specimens were found in a nearly straight line extending across a flat of about 300 feet. The sinking is very shallow, the largest specimen having been found 5 feet below surface.

The formation is Silurian slates with intrusive dykes of eurite. The slates are intersected by numerous quartz reefs, but up to the present the particular reef from which the specimens were derived has not been discovered.

There are over 100 men on the field and they are more than sufficient to prospect the locality, which is situated between Mount Poole and Tibooburaa.

The wash is about 8 inches thick and consists of large angular fragments of quartz.

E. F. PITTMAN,
Government Geologist.

APPENDIX K.*

Geological Survey Branch, Department of Mines and Agriculture,
31 December, 1894.

Sir,

I have the honor to report having just returned from a two months' trip, during which I made a geological examination of the north-western portion of the Colony with the special object of ascertaining the areas occupied by the cretaceous or artesian water-bearing rocks. The area examined by me lies to the west of the Paroo River, and is bounded on the north by the Queensland border, and on the south by a line joining Broken Hill and Wilcannia.

I left Broken Hill on the 25th October, in company with Mr. T. W. Barnes, Inspector of Public Watering Places, to whom I am indebted for much assistance, and travelled thence *via* Poolamacca, Torrawangee, Corona, Fowler's Gap, Bancanya, Packsaddle, Wonnaminta, Kooningberry, Kayrunnera, Turkey Creek, Yancannia, and Salisbury Downs to Urisino; thence westward to Milparinka and northward to Mount Poole, Olive Downs, and Warri Warri on the Queensland Border. Starting southwards I travelled *via* Tibooburra, Mount Stuart, The Peak and Warrata Ranges to Mount Poole. From here I visited Yandaminta, 20 miles to the westward, and returning to Mount Poole I journeyed to Mount Browne, Mount Arrowsmith, Cobham Lake, Morden, Kayrunnera, Tarella, White Cliffs Opal Fields, Momba and thence to Wilcannia. From Wilcannia I crossed the Darling and examined the country for a distance of 15 miles in a south-easterly direction. I also made short trips from Wilcannia to Mount Murchison, and to the Nine-mile Well in a north-westerly direction from the town. Finally I travelled from Wilcannia westward to Broken Hill, *via* Netallie, Weinterriga, Bonley Gold-field, Dolo Well, the Springs, Scrope's Range, Topar, and the Gorge. The total distance travelled in a buggy was about 1,150 miles. Previous

* The greater part of this report was embodied in a paper communicated to the recent Brisbane meeting of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science.

Previous examinations of portions of this country have been made by Mr. Geological-Surveyor Brown* (now Government Geologist of South Australia) in 1881; by Mr. C. S. Wilkinson,† late Government Geologist of New South Wales, in 1884 and 1887; by Mr. Geological-Surveyor Wm. Anderson,‡ now of the Geological Survey of India, in 1891; and by Mr. Geological-Surveyor J. B. Jaquet§ in 1892.

Briefly summarised their reports are to the effect that this territory consists of several areas of Palæozoic rocks (intruded by dykes of granite, diorite &c.), which contain deposits of such metals as gold, silver, copper and tin, and which are flanked or surrounded by cretaceous or water bearing sediments, covered in places by drifts and sands of Pleistocene and recent origin.

The examination of this district recently made by me convinces me that the Palæozoic areas shown on our geological map must be considerably reduced, and, that on the other hand the area occupied by the Cretaceous or water-bearing rocks is much larger than was previously supposed.

Perhaps the most important conclusion at which I have arrived is that the artesian basin has probably a much further extension *southwards* than had been previously assigned to it. It has hitherto been considered that the southern boundary of the Cretaceous basin was formed by a bar, or buried range of Palæozoic rocks stretching westward from Cobar through Wilcannia to Scrope's range. At Wilcannia the rocks forming this supposed bar were regarded as *Devonian*, and this opinion appears to have been formed on lithological evidence only, as there is no record of any Devonian fossils having been found in situ, nor of any geological section in which the relation of these Wilcannia sandstones is described with regard to older sediments. But in my opinion the lithological character of these sandstones points to their being of Mesozoic rather than of Palæozoic age, and the small amount of geological evidence that can be obtained from a surface examination seems to strengthen that view. Deposits of hard sediments which I observed at certain localities such as at the west of the Koko range, at Kooningberry, at the western end of Mount Murchison, at the western side of Woychugga Lake, at the Springs, and at the northern end of Scope's range, may be and probably are of *Devonian* age. They consist of hard, dense, thick bedded quartzites, similar in character to those of Mount Lambie, near Bathurst, showing slickensided joints, and as a rule, lying at a high angle with the horizon. But the rocks at Wilcannia are of a different character. They consist of soft, yellowish, greyish and whitish grits and sandstones, frequently containing bands and pockets of kaolin, and lying, as a rule, at a very low angle of inclination. In fact while one set of rocks shows abundant evidence of both metamorphism and disturbance, the other is remarkably free from signs of either

My conclusion in regard to these rocks is that they are probably of Upper Cretaceous age, and if this be correct it means that, instead of the Cretaceous basin being cut off on the south by an east and west boundary through Wilcannia, there may be a deep channel somewhere between Waychugga Lake and Mount Manara by which the artesian basin may have extended far to the southwards, possibly even under the Eocene beds of the lower Darling of the north western portion of Victoria, and part of South Australia to the neighbourhood of Mount Gambier, where fresh water has long been known to escape as springs on the sea coast, as was first pointed out by the Rev. Tennison Woods.‖ It is quite possible, however, that this water may be derived from the Eocene beds themselves, and not from underlying Cretaceous beds.

In any case the probabilities of the artesian water-bearing beds, extending southwards from Wilcannia, appear to be strengthened by the occurrence of Upper Cretaceous rocks (desert sandstone) at Bidura, near Balranald, as reported by me in June last, and also by the fact that a deep channel has been proved to extend from Urisino (where two fine supplies of water have already been obtained) southwards along the west of the Paroo, in the direction of Wilcannia, for I understand that several deep private bores were put down on Momba station. The deepest of these was 2,000 feet, but I believe that boring operations were discontinued before bedrock was reached.

I propose, during the coming year, to make a geological inspection of the country along the southern course of the Darling, with the object of supplementing the information already obtained; but the only satisfactory way of settling this question is by boring, and I am of opinion that there is sufficient geological evidence to warrant the expense of a series of bores to the south of Wilcannia.

In my journey northwards from Broken Hill, the Upper Cretaceous rocks were first met with at Fowler's Gap, to the north-east of Corona Station. A good section of these beds is seen 4 miles west of Sandy Creek bore, and also 12 to 15 miles west of Bancanya bore, where they form the eastern escarpment of the Koko ranges. They consist of soft yellowish grey sandstones and grits, often showing false bedding, and often stained by peroxide of iron. They are in fact in no respect distinguishable (lithologically) from the sandstones subsequently examined at Wilcannia. On the western flanks of the Koko range these sandstone beds are seen to lie unconformably on the upturned edges of slate rocks of probably Upper Silurian age. The sandstones here dip to the east at a low angle (about 10°), but as they are followed eastwards the dip is seen to increase, until at the eastern side of the range it attains an angle of 45°. It is unusual to find Upper Cretaceous rocks as highly inclined as this, but at least one instance of as high a dip as the above has been observed in Queensland, for Mr. Rands (Assistant Geologist) has measured a dip of 45° in desert sandstone rocks on the Isis River. ¶

In many other localities as at Milparinka, Mount Poole, Mount Stuart, and in the Grey Ranges, similiar soft sandstones—but dipping as a rule at a very slight angle—are met with, and these frequently alternate with, or are sometimes overlaid (conformably) by hard rocks, which, though somewhat of the nature of quartzites, are perfectly distinct from the Devonian rocks previously alluded to. The latter are highly metamorphosed *homogeneous* quartzites, while the Upper Cretaceous rocks appear to be grits which have been altered by thermal springs—they have in fact become opalised or porcelainised by having all the interstices between the sand grains or pebbles completely filled by silica deposited from solution. One of the characteristics of this porcelainised rock is the manner in which it breaks up on the hill tops. It is extremely hard but also extremely brittle. It "rings" like porcelain when struck, and breaks with a conchoidal fracture. The prolonged heat of the sun followed by rapid cooling of the surface, owing to thunderstorms and the frosts of winter, causes the larger pieces of stone to exfoliate and break up rapidly, and consequently it is rare to see an outcrop of solid beds—the hill tops being covered with a more or less rounded shingle like that so characteristic of Sturt's Stony Desert.

Evidences

* "Albert Gold-field Artesian Water," Legislative Assembly Paper 1881. † Ann. Rep. Dep. of Mines for 1884. pp. 146-7. Also for 1887, pp. 137-9. Reports on Silver-bearing Lodes of Barrier Ranges, Leg. Assem. Paper, 1884. ‡ Ann. Rep. Dep. of Mines. 1891, p. 254.
§ Ann. Rep. Dep. of Mines. 1892, pp. 137-145. ‖ Geological observations in South Australia, 1862.
¶ *Vide* "Geology and Palæontology of Queensland and New Guinea. Jack and Etheridge. p. 543.

Evidences of the agency of thermal springs are frequent in the Upper Cretaceous rocks. At the peak (Mount Stuart Range) ancient thermal springs have left mounds of curiously banded limonite, showing that many of them contained ferruginous as well as silicious solutions, indeed the Upper Cretaceous rocks are characterised by the occurence of considerable quantities of iron oxide.

Near the top of the Upper Cretaceous rocks, in the elevated lands, there is a bed of conglomerate a few inches thick, consisting of pebbles of an infinite variety of colour, and owing to the breaking up of this conglomerate by weathering the lower ground is in many places strewn with highly polished pebbles of banded agates, chalcedony, jasper, carnelian, pink and white quartz, &c. The extremely high polish which these stones exhibit is probably due to the action of the wind and sand.

The whole of the country between the Waratta ranges and the Queensland border is more or less overlaid by these Upper Cretaceous rocks, and they appear to extend for a good many miles to the east and west. In none of the country traversed by me were the Lower Cretaceous rocks (Rolling Downs formation of Queensland) to be seen outcropping at the surface, there being always a capping of either desert sandstone or of Pleistocene sands to hide them from view. But in the spoil heaps of many of the wells which have been put down by the pastoral lessees are to be seen the characteristic blue clays and sandy shales of the Lower Cretaceous formation containing *Belemnites*, *Maccoyella reflecta*, *Maccoyella corbiensis*, &c. I also obtained a specimen (presented by Mr. A. Lang) of a very large bivalve, which Mr. Etheridge believes to be new, and Mr. Warden Maitland presented me with a specimen (from the Upper Cretaceous rocks of Mount Stuart) of a fossil tree-fern which is also new to Australia.

Very large tracts of this North-Western District are covered by recent deposits in the shape of "sandhills" and "claypans," and, as these form quite a notable feature in the character of the country, they are worthy of a brief description. They are very extensively developed along the Wanaaring to Milparinka Road, particularly between the Clifton bore and Milparinka; but patches of them are met with in various parts of the North-Western District. The sandhills, which vary from small mounds to hills of 50 feet in height, are formed of blown sand. In many cases their surfaces are being continually modified by the action of the wind, and as can be easily imagined they make the roads exceedingly heavy for travellers. The sand of which these hills are formed evidently owes its origin to the disintegration of the Upper Cretaceous sandstones. The claypans are flat-bottomed shallow depressions which occur in the neighbourhood of the sand hills. They vary in depth from a few inches to about 3 feet, and the floor consists of fine clay upon which the water lies for a considerable time after rain. They are often quite circular in form, while at other times they are seen to form long channels of regular width. It seems probable that they may have been formed by the whirlwinds (the "Burramugga" of the blackfellows) which are of very common occurrence in this country. Some of these whirlwinds remain stationary for a considerable time—which suggests the formation of the circular depressions—while a travelling whirlwind of unusual severity might be expected to sweep up the sand in such a way as to form the long narrow channels. The depressions having been thus formed subsequent rains have carried into them in suspension fine clay washed out of the surrounding sandy soil. When the water has afterwards evaporated by the heat of the sun, or sunk into the floor of the depression, a coating of clay has been left, and frequent repetitions of this process have left a thick floor of clay forming a hard and impervious bed for the water.

One of the most interesting geological features of this district is the occurrence at Mount Browne and Tibooburra of auriferous drifts of *Cretaceous* age. This was, I believe, first noticed by the late Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, Government Geologist (*vide* Annual Report, Department of Mines, 2884, p. 137, and Records Geological Survey, vol. 1. pt. 1., 1889).

At the Western end of Mount Browne a rounded quartz pebble drift, which has proved to be highly auriferous, and has been extensively worked on asmall rise known as Billy goat Hill, dips suddenly beneath the level of the Upper Cretaceous sandstones which surround the Mount Browne range. This quartz pebble drift takes its rise in the Mount Browne range (which is composed of upper Silurian slates with numerous quartz reefs) somewhere near the Four-mile diggings, and it trends, with a gradual fall, in a more or less South Westerly direction for about 4 miles to Billygoat Hill—on the top of which the drift is seen to be about 3 to 4 feet in thickness, lying on rather decomposed slate rocks. From here it is evident that the old Cretaceous creek or river fell over a slate cliff, for in a distance of little more than 100 yards west the drift has been followed to a depth of 240 feet in the Mount Browne Gold-mining Company's shaft—operations in which were discontinued owing chiefly to the strong body of water met with.

The gold from the higher portions of this old drift has been re-distributed during later times, and has been worked in shallow deposits in numbers of the small gullies heading from the Mount Browne range.

At Tibooburra the auriferous Cretaceous drifts dip off an area of granite rocks.

Another instance of gold being found in Cretaceous rocks was observed at a place called the Peak, between Kayrunnera and Tarella, on the Milparinka-Wilcannia road. The Peak itself is an isolated conical hill of Upper Silurian slates, capped (unconformably) by upper Cretaceous quartz and ironstone conglomerate. In the adjoining hills to the North of the Peak, the conglomerate dips to the North East under a considerable thickness of upper Cretaceous sandstone. The tenant of the Peak Government Tank (Peter Riley) has obtained a fair amount of alluvial gold by following the ironstone conglomerate to the dip, and also by working the recent gullies which intersect it, and in which the gold has been reconcentrated.

Opal mining in Upper Cretaceous rocks at the White Cliffs is still being carried on by about one hundred miners, and there is every reason to suppose that the industry will be a permanent one. The opal is being found in small horizontal and vertical pipes in a soft white rock, which is locally termed kaolin, but which appears to consist mainly of fine silica. A considerable area of ground has been broken in prospecting for opal, but very large areas still remain untouched; and I can see no reason why they should not yield good opal for many years to come. There is no surface indication of the occurrence of the gem, and consequently there is a great deal of the element of chance connected with prospecting operations. Hitherto the bulk of the opal has been obtained at a depth of about 12 feet from the surface, and the workings have mostly been confined to this level. apparently under the impression that it would be useless to look deeper for the stone. I am of opinion, however, that this is a mistake, and that opal may be expected to occur at much greater depths than it has hitherto been found.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD F. PITTMAN,

Government Geologist.

Progress

Progress Report of Mr. J. E. Carne, F.G.S., Geological Surveyor.

Sir, Geological Survey Branch, Department of Mines and Agriculture, 14 January, 1895.

I have the honor to hand you the following report upon the work performed by me during the past year:—

Having returned from the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, on the 10th February, I was occupied until the 6th March in closing the work in connection with my duties as Superintendent of the New South Wales Mining Court thereat.

Between the 6th March and the 31st December, I was engaged in general geological work, and whilst thus occupied, made examinations, in accordance with your instructions, of the following reserves, with a view of reporting whether any objections existed, as regards mining interests, to cancellation or curtailment:—

Coal-mining Reserves in Counties of Cook and Roxburgh.
Reserve 518, within the Jugiong Gold-field Reserve.
Dromedary Gold-field Reserve, near Bermagui.
Dua River " " Araluen.
Sandy Creek " " Grenfell.
Billabong " " Forbes.
Junee and Sebastopol " Junee.
Fish River Creek " " Oberon.
Markdale and Junction Point Gold-field Reserve near Tuena.
Portion of Cargo " " Cargo.
Mandurama " " Mandurama.
Portion of Apple Tree Flat " " Mudgee.
Pulletop Tin-mining Reserve, near Wagga.
Tin-mining Reserve, Broken Dam, Merool Creek.

A railway reserve in the parish of Benduck, on the Blacktown to Blayney Trial Survey line, was examined for the purpose of ascertaining whether it should be converted into a mining reserve. A reserve for limestone, in the parish of Tarrabandra, near Gundagai, was also examined and noted on the Geological Map of the Colony.

Inspections were made of measured portions for alienation in gold-field reserves in the following localities:—

Binalong, Burrowa, Young, Grenfell, Forbes, Parkes, Oberon, Newbridge, Blayney, Orange, Gundagai, Tumut, Tumbarumba, Bermagui, Razorback, near Ilford, and Mudgee.

In connection with applications for aid from the Prospecting Vote, I inspected sites in the following districts and furnished reports thereon:—

Oberon, O'Connell, Newbridge, Blayney, Parkes, Forbes, Grenfell, Tumut, Tuross River, Coolagalite, Moruya, Mogo, and Wogonga.

For vol. IV. pt. II. of the Records of the Geological Survey I furnished a paper on "Certain Coal and Shale Lands in the Capertee Valley District," embraced within the parishes of Ben Bullen, Coco, Airley, Morundurey, Umbiella, Goongal, and Clandulla, in the county of Roxburgh, and Marangaroo, in the county of Cook.

Separate reports were furnished, and are hereto appended, on "The Auriferous Deposits of the Upper and Lower Tumbarumba, Bago, Burra, Paddy's River, and Maragle Gold-fields," and a proposed water supply for sluicing purposes in connection therewith; Gold-bearing reefs at New Station near Wyndham; Pulletop tin and wolfram deposits; Magnesite near Eurongilly; a Supposed Spring on the Government Experimental Farm, Wagga; a New Gold-saving machine, invented by Mr. W. Ring, Parramatta. In addition to the above, I beg to add the following notes on some localities visited during the year:—

Binalong.

In April I inspected certain suburban land at Binalong, the formation being quartz diorite and altered Silurian slate with a thin deposit of limestone, near the railway bridge.

Proceeding from Binalong to Jugiong Creek, and down that stream to its junction with Cunningham Creek, the formation is granite after leaving the diorite abovementioned close to the town. At the junction of the creeks is reserve 518, within the Jugiong Gold-field Reserve, which was examined with a view of cancellation if not required for mining purposes. It was found, however, to be occupied by itinerant fossickers, who, when nothing better offers, are able to eke out a living by working the surfacing. Over the reserve and surrounding country, colours of gold are obtainable in the loose granite soil, which are easily won, because of the comparative absence of clay in the wash. A few individuals have worked here intermittently for several years by means of a short race, or pump and boxhead sluice.

Pulletop.

From Binalong I proceeded to Pulletop, near Wagga, and inspected the tin-mining reserves on Pulletop and Clifton stations. Lately attention has again been directed to the mixed tinstone and wolfram deposits of the district, owing to a reported fresh discovery of lode tin ore on Clifton, about 8 miles from Pulletop. The earliest recorded discovery of tin in the neighbourhood was in 1872, when mining leases were taken up at Clifton. A good deal of prospecting was then, and subsequently at intervals, carried on both for lode and alluvial tinstone, but without profitable results. I have ascertained that the recent find is at the site of the old workings.

Towards the end of the year Messrs. Harrold Bros., 19, Bridge-street, Sydney (who have been devoting considerable attention to colonial ores, especially with a view of opening up a trade in those for which there is as yet no demand), have ascertained through their London agents, after considerable inquiry both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, that the Pulletop ore, as represented by the average sample selected by myself from the proceeds of a small trial with a boxhead sluice, viz., tin, 27·72 per cent., tungstic acid, 28·82 per cent., has a prospective value of £15 per ton in England, less cost of treatment, which is estimated at £3 per ton.

 The

The apparent impossibility of obtaining a sufficiently large average sample—about half a ton weight—for experimental purposes, has prevented any really definite figures of value being quoted, A mixture of tinstone and wolfram in about equal proportions necessitates special smelting treatment; because, as is well known, the equal specific gravity of the two minerals prevents separation by ordinary mechanical means; hence the application of metallurgists abroad for sufficient quantity for adequate experimental tests.

It may be noted in connection with the Pulletop ore, that a considerable difference in the proportions of the two minerals could be effected by ordinary sizing screens, because the larger fragments are almost invariably wolfram.

Dora Dora.

Whilst inspecting a measured portion in the parish of Vautier, county Goulburn, I had an opportunity of examining the Dora Dora Tin mine, near the head of Basin Creek, on the western boundary of R. Bell's conditional lease, in the same parish. This mine was originally opened by an Albury syndicate of eight members. A dam of about one million gallons capacity was constructed at the head of the creek, from which a sluicing supply was drawn, but insufficiency of fall rendered the pressure obtainable inadequate for efficient work, even when the water supply was fairly abundant. During the greater part of the year, however, water is very scarce.

The wash averages about 6 inches in thickness, the tinstone resting directly on the granite bedrock. No lode tin has yet been discovered in the neighbourhood, nor any specimens of it in the wash. Up to the date of my visit (in April), about 10 tons of clean tin ore had been extracted from the workings, which extended about 200 yards along the bed of the creek; but as it had been won at a monetary loss, active work had ceased about three months prior to that date.

The course of Basin Creek, between the mine and the Murray River, into which it flows, lies through private land, with the exception of about one mile and a-half of rough precipitous country, through which the creek falls rapidly. An attempt was being made to drain a large swamp near the river road, on portion 12, through which Basin Creek water passes, for the purpose of testing it for tin ore, but more extensive operations than those in progress would probably be required to obtain the end in view.

Between the mine and the precipitous fall above mentioned, tinstone is reported to have been found along the course of the creek, through portions 25, 32, and 47, by boring tools, but no attempt had been made to prove whether in payable quantity or not. To enable this portion of the channel to be worked a granite bar would have to be cut through.

Jinjellic.

I did not have an opportunity of examining the site of the Jinjellic Tin mines, which were opened some years ago, about 17 miles higher up the Murray River, but soon abandoned. It is, however, locally reported that some 9 tons of ore, which were extracted during operations, are still unsold, probably because of the association of wolfram with the tinstone. The presence of wolfram in the Jinjellic ore was noted by Mr. E. F. Pittman in his report on the lodes.*

Tumbarumba.

Later on, I visited the Burra Gold-sluicing Company's claim, near Tumbarumba, in which small quantities of tinstone are obtained at each cleaning up. Specimens adhering to quartz are occasionally met with, but so far no lode tin *in situ* has yet been discovered.

In connection with the auriferous drifts of the Tumbarumba and neighbouring gold-fields, which have been chiefly worked by sluicing, the frequency of intrusive dykes in the granite bedrock, in close association with the richest deposits, is very noticeable. Sluicing operations have exposed these intrusions in a most instructive manner. Locally the dykes are termed "clay bars" by the miners, because of the soft, clayey nature of the decomposed rock lying directly under the wash. Notwithstanding the extent of the decomposition, the characteristic spheroidal markings which such rocks assume in weathering are plainly seen. Frequently cores of the unaltered rock are met with in the centre of boulders.

Without exception, all the principal claims, both of past and present workings, are characterised by one or more of these dykes, and in nearly every instance the richest paddocks have been alongside the intrusions.

In several instances, notably opposite the Show Ground, at Tumbarumba, thin quartz veins, just at the junction of the dyke and the granite country, have been found, containing exceedingly rich specimens of gold, over 70 oz. being extracted from a small quantity of quartz at the place mentioned. It appears, therefore, very probable that the richer yields obtained from the wash alongside the dykes cannot be entirely accounted for by the damming effect these obstructions may have exerted during the wearing of the channel and transport of the drifts, but must be largely, if not chiefly, due to decomposition and abrasion of the dykes themselves, and consequent liberation of the gold contained in thin quartz veins near or at the junction of the dyke and country.

The association of gold with intrusive dykes in sedimentary or other rocks is a well-established fact in all gold-producing countries, and one which is abundantly illustrated in most of the gold-fields of this Colony; the general rule being that where the country is little disturbed extensive metalliferous deposits are not frequent.

In the Tumbarumba and neighbouring fields dykes were noticed outcropping in localities not yet prospected. Attention should be given to these, particularly where alluvial gullies cross them. The dykes, as a rule, have a north and south strike.

The following rocks, associated with the gold deposits in the neighbourhood of Tumbarumba, were examined microscopically by Mr. Card, A.R.S.M., Curator of the Mining and Geological Museum:—Augite-basalt from the flow forming the cover of the Tumbarumba Tertiary lead. Ophitic-olivine-dolerite from a dyke in granite bedrock in old sluicing claim near Courabyra Public School. Quartz-diorite from a boulder in Burra Creek. Quartz-felsite from alongside Pilot reef, Maragle. Granitite from tail-race, Tumbarumba, near township.

Tumut,

* Ann. Rept. Dept. of Mines, 1881, p. 143.

Tumut, Junee, and Sebastopol.

From Tumbarumba I proceeded to Tumut and inspected a small mining reserve in the parish of Coolamon, county Buccleugh; and from there to the Junee and Sebastopol reefs, in connection with the proposed cancellation of the reserve embracing the latter. Attention was being directed to these reefs when the Wyalong rush set in, and no doubt they will again receive consideration in the near future, as they have not yet been adequately tested at a depth.

Pambula.

A brief visit was paid to the Pambula gold-mines, and a number of typical rock and gold-bearing specimens selected for microscopic examination. Prepared sections of these specimens were afterwards submitted to Professor David, of the Sydney University, and Mr. G. W. Card, A.R.S.M., independently; the results of their examinations were entirely harmonious, and, so far as the petrographical investigation has proceeded, point to the probability of the auriferous rocks of this field being ultimately found to form part of a series of bedded, devitrified lava flows, portions of which possess an undoubted rhyolitic structure. The microscopic sections also prove that the composition of the auriferous matrix is identical with the so-called country. An extended examination of this interesting goldfield is very desirable.

From Pambula I visited a newly discovered reefing locality at New Station, about 6 miles from Wyndham, which at the time was creating some local stir, and furnished a report thereon.

Wagonga.

In connection with the Prospecting Vote I inspected the Phœnix reef—formerly Belle of Australia—about 3 miles north-westerly from the villiage of Noorooma at Wagonga Heads. This reef strikes nearly north and south in slate and quartzite country, is vertical, and has an average thickness of about 2 ft. 6 in. The eastern wall is well defined, but the western is broken and mixed with veinstone. From the bottom of the working shaft—120 feet—a 12-foot stope had been brought up to the surface, and all the material raised had been sent to the battery. The average yield being from 9 to 10 dwt. per ton. The shaft was quite dry at the above depth.

The owners, Messrs. Stanfield and Fraser, have a ten-head stamper battery near by, with amalgamating barrels, and a Burdan pan. At the time of inspection the mine was let on tribute, but the battery was being run by the proprietors.

A parallel reef on the east in the same lease has been tried by two shafts 70 and 130 feet, respectively; the stone is reported to have yielded about 10 dwt. per ton at surface, but became poorer below.

On the west at about 150 yards distant, is the Beehive line of reef. Messrs. Field and Party, and Lawrence and Party, in G.L.'s 24 and 25, were raising gold-bearing stone. In Field and Party's lease a shaft was being sunk on a 2-ft. 6-in. reef; 30 tons from surface had yielded £156 worth of gold. Six feet of the mixed country and veinstone forming the western wall is stated to have yielded at the rate of 10 dwt. per ton at surface.

Lawrence and Party were extracting stone from the outcrop of the reef in the adjoining lease, by means of very irregular openings or trenches. Eleven tons had yielded at the rate of 22 dwt. of gold per ton.

Coolagalite.

At Coolagalite I inspected a site, for which aid was asked, situated about 250 yards north-easterly from the Coolagalite Proprietary Mine (which was being profitably worked) and on the same line of reef. In the Proprietary Mine the reef averaged about 15 in. in thickness in slate country; but in the above site it varies from 3 to 7 inches.

This claim was originally prospected by Carmichael and Party, who exhausted a good deal of time and energy in sinking a number of shallow shafts close together; the labour thus expended if concentrated in one shaft would have effectually tested the claim. The gold shoot worked in the Proprietary dips south-westerly, and thus away from the site in question.

Mogo.

At Mogo I visited the site of a prospecting tunnel at Big Burrawang Hill, about one mile westerly from the villiage of Mogo. The hill is of low elevation and capped with basalt, which originally formed part of a flow covering an old drainage channel having a general north and south trend. Between the site and Mogo the surface is covered with pebbly detritus resulting from the weathering and removal of portions of the basalt cover and subsequent denudation and distribution of the underlying drift. Cabbage-tree and Mogo Creeks, and their tributary gullies in the vicinity, proved highly auriferous during the early mining in this locality; their richness being no doubt due to natural ground sluicing and reconcentration of a large amount of the drift, which, perhaps, in its original condition in the old Tertiary drainage channel under the basalt flow—as at Big Burrawang Hill—would not pay to work.

In the drift under the basalt where the tunnel pierces it, boulders of decomposing basalt and tuff occur, which afford evidence of an earlier flow, prior to, or contemporaneous with the deposition of the drift. The bedrock of the country consists of Silurian slates, nearly vertical, having a north and south strike.

Moruya.

About one-quarter of a mile south of the Moruya Silver and Gold Mine, and 3 miles from the town of Moruya, a site was visited which contained a quartz reef carrying arsenical pyrites similar to the ore in the above mine. The vein varies from 6 to 8 inches in thickness, and strikes N. 10° E., with a slight westerly underlay. The country is soft schist, intruded by a porphyry dyke about 80 feet east of the line of reef.

A parallel reef occurs in the adjoining C.P. 235, presenting exactly similar conditions of occurrence and composition.

The Moruya Silver and Gold Mine has been worked at intervals for a number of years, but is now shut down. The ore is of an essentially refractory character.

Tuross River.

At Quartpot Creek, parish Cadgy, county Dampier, on the same strike, and about 2 miles north-easterly from the Wandella Gold-mine, on the Tuross River at Pintpot, two parallel reefs occur, which were extensively prospected by Messrs. Coman and party some time since. The reefs strike N. 35° E., and underlay rather steeply to the west. Each averages about 18 inches in thickness, in soft slate country. Quartpot Creek—a short, narrow channel—was worked some twenty-seven years ago. Rich specimens of reef gold were found in the wash, derived no doubt from the wearing down of the reefs which cross the creek.

At the site of one of Coman and Party's shafts some very rich surface specimens were obtained from one of the reefs, but they pinched out in a few feet, and could not be traced.

At the time of inspection, G. Thomas, of Cobargo, had taken up two leases, and was arranging for machinery to be placed on the ground. Twenty-two cwt. raised by him from a shoot on the east side of the main reef had yielded at the rate of 1 oz. 6 dwt. of gold per ton at the Clyde Works. Larger tests made by the original proprietors are reported to have yielded only a few dwts. per ton, which was not payable under the conditions of long carriage which then prevailed. With a local battery, wood and water being plentiful, it is probable that a payable return may yet be won from the fairly abundant supply of stone, even if it be of low grade.

Near Rockley.

In October, whilst inspecting a portion of land on Campbell's River near Rockley, I embraced the opportunity of visiting Crozier's Mt. Maude Reef. A good deal of attention had just been drawn to this reef owing to 8 tons of quartz from it having yielded at the rate of 6¼ oz. of gold per ton at the local battery.

The Mt. Maude reef occurs in a small spur of slate and schist country, the surface of which is covered more or less with loose quartz blocks near the mine. Two shafts had been sunk on the reef, which strikes about N. 20° W., and has a very flat dip to the eastward. The shafts are about 40 feet apart; in No. 1 (south) the reef is about 4 ft. 6 in. thick at the bottom—26 feet—where it was struck on the underlay; from this level the stone was taken which yielded as above stated. In No. 2 shaft (north) the reef had been cut at about the same depth, and, so far as exposed, appeared to be about 2 feet thick. The quartz in this shaft was stated to be poorer, but no tests had been made other than by dollying.

About 150 feet south of No. 1 shaft, a small opening was being made on the reef, which at this point appeared to have thinned very much at surface, but the thickness may probably increase with depth; if it does, and the gold shoot in No. 1 shaft be found to extend thither, the value of the mine will be greatly enhanced. It is therefore desirable that a shaft should be sunk at this point. So far the cap of the gold shoot in No. 1 shaft has only been discovered, not explored. About one chain west of the main reef a parallel reef occurs, which had not yet been proved, but would shortly be in a portion of Crozier's claim on the north.

The loose quartz blocks lying on the surface or partially embedded in the soil on the west of the reefs, appear to be the remains of the flat-lying reefs above described, which originally extended over in that direction before denudation and had gradually lowered the spur to its present elevation. The quartz veinstone, resisting the denuding influences better than the softer enclosing rocks, remains in broken blocks on the surface, marking the previous extension of the quartz sheet.

Northerly the spur dips into a gully which separates it from a basalt-covered ridge overlying drift. Below the basalt cover on the slope into the gully a few specimens of gold with quartz attached were obtained by surfacing; but so far as I could learn no alluvial has yet been found in the bed of the gully, nor has the reef itself been traced into it. A trench at this point would test the ground cheaply as regards the extension of the reef northerly.

The fact that the gully, from where the strike of the reef crosses it down to the junction of another gully draining directly from the basalt area, carries no more than colours of gold, does not augur very favorably for the richness of the reef at the point cut through by the gully, if indeed it extends so far. The second gully mentioned has been worked profitably.

From Mt. Maude up to the time of my visit the following parcels of stone had been raised and treated, viz.:—

14	tons	yielding	1 oz.	12	dwt.	of gold	per ton.
8	„	„	6 „	5	„	„	„
7	„	„	—	14	„	„	„

Newbridge.

Shortly afterwards, in October, whilst at Newbridge, I had an opportunity of inspecting an auriferous deposit on portion 86, parish Three Brothers, county Bathurst, about 1½ miles from Newbridge, near the Trunkey Road. Some very rich prospects had at the time given rise to very exaggerated reports as to the extent and richness of the deposit.

From inquiry it appears that gold was first discovered by Messrs. Warren and Party about July, and that 3 tons of the auriferous matrix, taken from a surface cut and the upper level of a small shaft, had been treated at the Sugarloaf Battery for a yield of 16 dwt. of gold per ton.

At the time of my visit no work was being carried on as the whole property was under offer to a syndicate, under the supervision of which a test parcel of 3 tons was being selected from the rich bagged ore at grass. Through the courtesy of Messrs. Warren and Party I was enabled to examine the workings. The country is soft schist. Quartz bunches from a few inches to a couple of feet in thickness occurring irregularly, but are not persistent in depth. Gold occurs in the quartz, but the richest prospects were obtained from soft ferruginous bands in the country itself, these bands vary from a few inches to about one foot in thickness. The gold is fine and has the appearance of having been liberated from pyrites. No walls whatever are visible, the gold-bearing material (other than the quartz) evidently being part and parcel of the country, which in these particular portions has at one time probably been charged with auriferous pyrites, since oxidized into its present condition and the gold liberated in the free state.

The

The only exploratory work done up to the time of my visit, was one small shaft 30 feet deep, with two small drives about 15 and 20 feet north and south at a higher level, the bottom of the shaft being covered to enable these drives to be put in. The appearance at the drive levels were not very favourable, the country being jumbled and unsettled.

Gold was first found in an open cut about one chain south of the shaft site. In the face exposed, broken veins of manganiferous quartz are seen, and two of the soft ferruginous bands in the country before mentioned. A dish of material from the latter gave a fair prospect when washed in my presence.

The strike of the country is approximately north and south, but the irregular and inconstant occurrence of the quartz, so far as exposed, and the absence of any defined walls to the auriferous portion of the country, renders any conjecture as to the lineal or lateral extension of the gold-bearing formation extremely problematical. The open cut is only a few feet in length, and it is desirable that it should be extended, as other auriferous bands may exist in close proximity to the present find.

A small amount of prospecting in the alluvial flat bordering the mine had been done, but so far without success.

Between the first discovery of gold and the time of my visit—about four months—in addition to the 3 tons treated at the Sugarloaf battery, about 7 tons of rich material were raised from the open cut and the shaft. The 3 tons selected from the latter by the syndicate mentioned yielded at the rate of 10 oz. of gold per ton at the Sydney Mint.

On the 3rd December I was again in the locality, and learned that negotiations for purchase having fallen through exploratory work was just about to be resumed.

During the excitement caused by the discovery of the rich stone, claims and leases were pegged out on the adjoining land, which is all alienated, but very little real prospecting was done. G. Hayton, in conjunction with the owner of the land on the north (Mr. N. Wilson) being the only ones making a practical effort to trace the run of auriferous country from Warren's property.

About 100 yards north of the north boundary of the latter Hayton discovered the crop of a well-defined quartz reef (having a strike of about N. 10° E.) a little to the east of the supposed strike of Warren and party's find. The results of assay samples taken from a small opening at this point not being favourable, another opening was made about two and a half chains further north to a depth of about 9 feet. Here the veinstone is from 3 to 4 feet thick, though portions of its width are rubbly and mixed with country. The underlay is at the rate of one in three to the east. Ten tons of stone from this opening yielded only 2 dwt. of gold per ton at the Sugarloaf battery, but the prospectors intend sinking deeper and driving in search of a gold shoot.

Adjoining Wilson and Hayton's on the north, Butler and party have lately started prospecting by means of trenching to cut the above line of reef. They have also tested the alluvial flat on the west, without finding gold, which does not look hopeful for the existence of a payable reef in the vicinity.

Wagga Wagga.

In November, whilst in Wagga Wagga, I took advantage of the occasion to visit the quartz reefs on the South Common, which were discovered early in the year in a low ridge of sandstone and sandy slate with quartzite bands.

The prospectors' (McGarry and party) reef strikes about east and west, and underlays nearly one in one to the north. In thickness it varies from 1 to 15 inches.

Two shafts had been sunk, No. 1 about 42 feet on the underlay, and No. 2 22 feet 6 in. vertical and 40 feet on the underlay, connecting with the former. The gold shoot has been carried down in. the shafts, but no driving has been done along the course of the reef. At the lowest level about 8 in. of veinstone was showing in the west end of the shaft, but at the east end it was very pinched and jumbled The vein, so far as explored, was broken and irregular in occurrence. Up to the date of inspection the following parcels of stone had been treated at the Clyde Works :—

12 tons, yielding $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of gold per ton.
20 „ „ $1\frac{1}{4}$ „ „ „

and 6 tons 14 cwt. were then being treated.

Adjoining the prospectors on the west Irving and party were down 10 feet without striking the reef.

Bolton and party were sinking on a well-defined bluish quartz reef, a little north east of McGarry's shaft. This reef strikes N. 70° E., and varies from 1 to 2 feet in thickness. The shaft was down 35 feet, the reef being vertical; so far no gold had been struck.

Cook, West, and party were down 30 feet in the adjoining claim with no better results; not even colours being obtainable.

McIntosh and party, whose claim adjoins the prospectors on the north, have performed a considerable amount of work in trenching and sinking shallow shafts in the country, the latter almost at random. If the labour thus expended had been concentrated in their present effort to catch McGarry's Reef on the underlay, it would have been sufficient for the purpose in view, and the value of their claim depends upon the persistence of McGarry's Reef in depth. McIntosh and party's No. 3 shaft is distant about 260 feet from McGarry's, the difference in surface level being about 55 feet in favour of the former. The dip of the prospector's reef is approximately one in one (estimated), which, if persistent in depth, should place it about 205 feet below the surface at McIntosh's No. 3 shaft.

Messrs. Farrell, M. Ford, G. Ford, Murphy, and party's, were prospecting a line of reef on a western spur of the same ridge; but owing to the absence of the miners—it being Saturday—I was unable to do more than examine the surface. A line of shafts was being sunk about north and south. It was reported that 5 tons of stone from Farrell and party's claim had yielded a total of 6 ounces 2 pennyweights of gold.

The general trend of the main ridge from McGarry's shaft is about S. 35° E. At the southern end of the ridge, near the Albury road, A. Lammarhert was prospecting a 6-inch quartz reef, which strikes N. 70° E., and dips southerly.

Tayler, Bolton and party had done a fair amount of surface work, and sunk a shaft 20 feet on an eastern spur; but only very thin stringers were found. A very good looking ferruginous breccia occurs here, but dolly tests are disappointing.

On the east side of the ridge, a little southerly from the latter mine, Hely and party had just bottomed a shaft in the alluvial at a depth of 208 feet. The wash was about 2 or 3 inches in thickness, but colours of gold only could be obtained. Drives were being put in north and south, but the prospects were not encouraging.

Forbes.

Forbes.

Whilst inspecting a portion of the Billabong Gold Fields Reserve in the neighbourhood of Daroubalgie Homestead, I examined a reef recently discovered by Messrs. De la Hyde and party, on the west side of the railway line, about 8 miles from Forbes. Close by, on the east side of the line, is a small shallow lead which constitutes the extreme head of the old King Lead. Here fossickers occasionally find work during the rainy seasons. A small quartz reef was also at one time worked alongside the lead.

De la Hyde and party's reef was found by following up indications in the surface rubble to the site of the present shaft, which had been put down a few feet and timbered up at the time of my visit. The reef strikes north and south, in slate country, has a thickness of about 15 inches, and a very flat underlay to the east. An average sample crushed and washed in my presence gave a return equal to at least 2½ oz. of gold per ton.

About 1 mile east is the Strickland line of reef, on the east side of which a new vein was reported as very promising. In the narrow strip of country lying between the above reefs, the outcrops of a number of other reefs, and quartz blows, were noted, on which practically no prospecting had been done beyond breaking a few specimens at the surface, or scratching a small opening alongside a quartz block. The surface is strewn with quartz rubble in some places, in others covered with a fair depth of soil. Careful costeaning combined with dolly and dish prospecting of the rubble, and patient following of colour trails in the surfacing, will very likely result in discoveries similiar to Messrs. De la Hyde and party.

Parkes.

In the Parkes district which I visited in connection with applications for aid from the prospecting vote, the recent satisfactory developments at lower levels in the Dayspring and Bushman Mines, had awakened interest in the adjoining claims and neighbouring reefs. One of the principal of the latter is the old Pioneer Reef near the Dayspring. Preparations were being made by a party of miners to deepen, one of the old shafts—now down about 125 ft.—and to drive for parallel reefs which outcrop on either side. At the bottom of the above shaft only very thin leaders are visible, but in a drive a few feet west a large "blow" of quartz is exposed. Sixty tons recently crushed from here yielded 5 dwt. of gold per ton. On the surface about 100 feet southerly from the shaft, another large "blow" of quartz outcrops; and a small reef also to the north of the main line; the latter strikes N. 50° E. in slate country. Judging from the old workings the main reef is irregular and bunchy in its occurrence.

In a number of reefs in the Parkes district large bodies of low grade stone exist—notably at Stricklands Reef—which will no doubt be remuneratively worked in the future as the conditions for economic treatment become more favourable.

Grenfell.

At Grenfell which was also visited, the success achieved in the lower levels of the New Young O'Brien Reef, under aid from the prospecting vote, has lead to further effort in several of the old abandoned claims. The cancellation of certain leases for non-fulfilment of labour conditions was also promptly taken advantage of by parties of working miners, who are desirous of testing the claims at greater depth.

Eurongilly.

At Eurongilly whilst inspecting the site of a reported discovery of an extensive deposit of magnesite, I visited the Eurongilly Reefs which have been abandoned for a considerable time. About thirty men were engaged in the vicinity, some endeavouring to trace the old Victoria Reef southwards; others fossicking in the alluvial. The reefs occur in slate country, and strike about north and south.

On the east side of the Pioneer Reef, a small run of drift was discovered about September last, close to Mr. Keogh's private land, into which it evidently passes. Two parties were engaged raising wash-dirt, the sinking being 18 feet, and the wash 3 feet thick, the bottom foot, however, only being worked. The width of the lead is about 20 feet. The returns obtained are stated to about equal wages.

About a quarter of a mile east of the lead, on the above private land, a small quantity of low grade chromite was noted, which had been broken from a small loose block found in the soil, which here is deep. The formation is talcose slate.

Barytes, occurring as a thin vein, was also noted in this locality in portion 56, county Clarendon.

I have &c.,
JOSEPH E. CARNE, F.G.S.,
Geological Surveyor.

The Government Geologist.

APPENDIX L.

Report on Water Reserve 2,894 a., County Phillip.

Geological Survey Branch, Dept. of Mines and Agriculture,
Sydney, 29 May, 1894.

Sir,

I have the honor to report having inspected W. R. 2,894 a, in parishes Westby, Burrandana, and Pulletop, county Mitchell, in accordance with your instructions, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any objections to its cancellation exist at the present time in view of mining interests.

The area in question was originally a water reserve solely, but on the 9th January, 1882, it was further reserved on account of tin mining, on the recommendation of Mr. Geo. Sur. Brown, pending prospecting operations which were at that time just begun or about to commence.

Though the occurrence of tin ore in this locality was known as early as 1873, as evidenced by a number of leases for tin-mining purposes having been surveyed in that year under the provisions of the Crown Lands Occupation Act of 1861, it does not appear that any adequate attempt was made to prove the ground prior to Mr. Brown's inspection in Oct., 1881. Shortly after that date, judging from the condition of the old workings, a considerable amount of prospecting was done along the flat bordering Pulletop Creek in parish Westby, and up a small gully or creek into a stony ridge of some elevation, at a point where the country rocks—granite and slate—junction.

On the east side of this gully, near its head, several quartz veins, in granite, have been opened up by means of shafts and shallow open cuttings; in these veins wolfram occurs very sparingly distributed in small patches, whilst a careful search is necessary to detect traces of tinstone. The stanniferous drift in the gully and along the flat bordering Pulletop Creek, has been derived from the weathering and disintegration of the quartz veins, and by a process of natural sluicing and concentration. In

In the upper and confined portion of the gully an attempt at actual working was made by means of a race and box-sluice.

From similarity in condition of the old workings, I should judge that prospecting was also begun about the same time about 8 miles lower down Pulletop Creek, in the parish Burrandana.

The mode of occurence of tinstone in this parish is identically the same as in parish Westby, viz., quartz veins in granite and slate (at or near the junction of these two rocks) have fed a small gully running from a high ridge into the main creek.

The old workings consisted of a race of about 1½ mile in length, and a number of shallow shafts and openings on the ridge and along the creek.

The stanniferous drift in the gully, derived from the wasting of the quartz veins, was partially sluiced away by the early prospectors, and a quantity of mineral won, but how disposed of I was unable to learn.

Five leases are at present in force in parish Burrandana, which embrace the site of the previous operations. The leaseholders—Messrs. G. Mackenzie and party— have been in possession for about fourteen months, and during this period have broken the outcrops of a number quartz veins, in both granite and slate, and also of granitic and felsitic intrusions in the slate close to its junction with the granite. One of the quartz veins—about 3 feet thick—is regarded by the leaseholders as the "Main" lode. It has been exposed for a few feet; small patches of wolfram could be seen, but tinstone could not be detected. Prior to the operations of the present holders, a Mr. Filewood prospected the same locality for several months.

Two days prior to my visit Mackenzie and party finished a small trial of the drift in the bed of the gully at its junction with Pulletop Creek. The quantity was roughly estimated at twenty loads, and from it about 5 or 6 cwt. of mineral was obtained with a box-head sluice. An average sample of the product selected by myself yielded in the departmental laboratory the following results:—

Metallic tin.....27·72 per cent.
Tungstic acid.....28·82 per cent.

This mixture of tinstone and wolfram is unsaleable in the colonies; and its value abroad can only be ascertained by practical test, for which purpose at least half a ton should be consigned to reliable agents or dealers.

Owing to equal specific gravity, tinstone cannot be separated from wolfram by mechanical means. It is probable that an admixture of not more than 10 per cent. of wolfram could be treated in the ordinary tin-smelting works; but in the proportions existing in the Pulletop drifts, fusion with carbonate of soda to remove the wolfram as tungstate of soda is imperative.

In considering the value of these deposits for mining purposes, there can, I think, be no question about at once discarding the veins as altogether unworkable. In the case of the drifts in which the economic minerals have been concentrated into smaller compass and more easily worked conditions, it is very apparent that the quantity available is very limited in extent. All the frontage to Pulletop Creek on the south side opposite the present leases has been alienated. On M. L. 2, which is situated just below the junction of the gully and the main creek, a few shafts have been sunk and bottomed at from 12 to 16 feet, the water being very heavy.

I understand that it is the intention of the leaseholders to test the Berlin and Swansea markets with a sample obtained during the recent trial; the results of which will determine their action with regard to the further development of the property; and pending which I beg to recommend that that portion of the western extension of the reserve hatched with red lines on the accompanying plan be retained as a mining reserve.

The remainder of the reserve (2894a) could, in my opinion, be alienated without prejudice to mining interests.

I have, &c.,
JOSEPH E. CARNE,
Geological Surveyor.

The Government Geologist.

APPENDIX M.

Report on Gold-saving Machine.

Geological Survey Branch, Department of Mines and Agriculture,
5 June, 1894.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your instructions, I attended a public trial of a gold-saving machine invented by Mr. W. Ring, of Parramatta. At my request Mr. Card, A.R.S.M., Curator and Mineralogist, accompanied me, and joined in the following report.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

J. E. C.

Mr. Ring's gold-saving machine consists of an open box frame of about the following dimensions:—length, 23 inches; breadth, 17 inches; depth on feed side, 17 inches; on discharge side, 20 inches. A curved false bottom formed of zinc, with eight rows of perforations—about four to the lineal inch—limits the internal capacity to about 2 cubic feet; the working capacity would, however, be less than one half this amount. The puddling apparatus consists of a wooden shaft passing through the box frame lengthways, and armed with three rows of pointed iron spikes about 6 inches long and 2 inches apart, and one row of toothed spade-shaped spikes, the blades of which are set at a slight angle from the horizontal. Fixed to the upper edge of the feed side is a narrow inclined plate furnished with rows of short teeth, between which the points of the revolving spikes pass. The ends of the spikes reach to within about half an inch of the sides and bottom of the box frame. Below the perforated false bottom is a movable riffle tray (No 1) of zinc, which rests upon the true bottom. From this tray the pulp passes over a wooden riffle tray (No. 2) suspended from the box frame, and set at an opposite angle to the first; from the second tray it passes on to the third and last inclined tray, which is covered with carpet; beyond the carpet the inventor claims that no gold passes. Loose laterally swung rakes at the discharge edge of the two first trays prevent the pulp from settling. An axle-box for the shaft axle is formed on the wooden framework of the machine supports, by a half circular band of iron; at this point the axle is furnished with two small cams; as the axle is revolved by means of the attached handle, each cam alternately causes a short drop, which imparts a slight jerky oscillation to the box frame and attached riffle trays. Discharge of the rubble is effected by means of a door in the lower front side, 8 inches long and 2½ inches

inches wide. That portion of the rubble lying opposite the aperture is removed through it by the spade spikes, but the remainder of the machine has to be cleared by hand. (It must, however, be mentioned that the inventor stated his intention of increasing the length of the discharge door to nearly the full extent of the machine.) Water is supplied from a 50-gallon tank, the bottom of which rests upon a portion of the framework level with the top of the machine. A short pipe with a perforated cross-pipe conveys the water into the box frame just above the central shaft; the valve is regulated by a tap. The feed is direct into the puddler without a hopper,

Four samples were put through, but the conditions under which the trials were made were unfavourable to all concerned, owing to want of working space, failure of water supply, ignorance of yields of natural washdirts, and absence of any provision for saving and sampling tailings. The first sample treated consisted of 38 lb. of a mixture of local clay and sandy soil (free from rubble), into which twenty small specks of gold were placed. After two and a half minutes manipulation of the machine, the contents of riffle tray No. 1 were panned off with a dish and eighteen specks of gold obtained; one speck was obtained from riffle tray No. 2, and the remaining speck was probably lost, as it was not recovered from the carpet in No. 3 tray. The second test consisted of 32 lb. of loose drift from the Macquarie River; the time of operation could not be properly determined, as the water supply gave out. The yield of the wash was not known, but six small specks of gold were obtained in the first riffle tray and four in the second. The third test consisted of 49 lb. of loose earth from Sunny Corner—yield not known. The time of operation was about two and a half minutes. Seven small specks of gold were obtained in the first riffle tray, and four in the second. The fourth and last test consisted of 22 lb. of washdirt from Forbes, of a nature better suited for a grinding machine than a puddler; after five minutes manipulation one coarse and two or three minute specks of gold were obtained. The yield of the wash was not known. Samples of about 2 lb. each were taken prior to the tests, and subsequently washed at the Mining and Geological Museum to ascertain that gold was actually present in the washdirt; small specks were obtained from the Sunny Corner and Forbes samples, but none from the Macquarie sample, which was not surprising considering the loose nature of the material.

With regard to the results of the trial, we are strongly of opinion—(1st) That beyond indicating the method of working, tests of small parcels of a few pounds weight are of no practical value whatever as gauges of the capacity or efficiency of a gold-saving machine. (2nd) That the crowded condition of a public trial, in the absence of any provision for restricting encroachment upon those engaged in demonstrating the working of a machine, is not conducive to proper supervision or observation. (3rd) That little value pertains to the recovery of $\frac{12}{20}$ of the free gold introduced into 38 lb. of a prepared mixture, inasmuch as in this or any other machine having riffle tables or trays, the result of treatment of so small an amount of washdirt requiring only two and a half minutes to pass through, and in which the gold is free, cannot be regarded as the standard of efficiency of the machine in full work, when the riffle tables are continuously charged to their full capacity; in other words, the time occupied is not sufficient to prove that some of the gold particles will not pass from the riffle tables into the tailings. In the trials of the natural washdirts it will be seen that even in the extremely limited time of operation a large percentage of the particles passed to the second riffle tray. (4th) The only facts practically demonstrated at the trial, upon which we venture to offer an opinion were—1st, the unsuitability of the puddling apparatus of the machine for rubbly drift or wash; and 2nd, the want of a better system of rubble discharge.

As regards the puddler, pebbles of over $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter clog the spikes, and much smaller stones and fragments get caught between the end of the spikes and the sides and bottom, rendering it impossible to revolve the shaft continuously in one direction; from personal test we are convinced that the jarring effect of frequent jambing of the spikes would be most painful, fatiguing, and exasperating.

As regards the discharge, the amount of rubble likely to accumulate in the puddler can be estimated from the size of the perforations in the false bottom, viz., about one-sixth of an inch; and the frequency of removal of rubble necessary can be judged from the working capacity of the machine.

The accompanying sketch and elevation, prepared from sketches made at the trial, will convey an idea of the form and setting up of the machine, though the riffle trays appear set at too high an angle.

We have, &c.,

JOSEPH E. CARNE, Geological Surveyor.

The Under Secretary. GEORGE W. CARD, Curator and Mineralogist.

APPENDIX N.

Report on the Tumbarumba District.

Sir, Geological Survey Branch, Department of Mines and Agriculture, 13 June, 1894.

I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your instructions, I have inspected those portions of the gold-fields of Maragle, Paddy's River, Burra, Bago, Cherry Hill, and Upper and Lower Tumbarumba, in the counties of Selwyn and Wynyard, which are likely to be benefited by the water scheme proposed by the Tumbarumba Progress Committee and Mining League. The proposal being for the construction of a "Channel for the purpose of conveying water from Tumut River, from a place above the bridge at O'Heher's Crossing to the top of the Dividing Range, and from there along the range to the gold-fields mentioned." The channel to be 6 feet wide and 4 feet deep, and to carry about 100 sluice-heads of water. The estimated length of channel being 33 miles between extreme points, and 17 miles allowance for deviation—total length, 50 miles. Estimated cost, at £200 per mile, £10,000; estimated rental obtainable, 2s. 6d. per week per sluice.

Upon my arrival at Tumbarumba, on the 21st April, I was informed that Mr. L. A. B. Wade, C.E., of the Water Conservation, Irrigation, and Drainage Branch of the Department of Public Works, had already been over the route of the proposed channel, with a view of ascertaining feasibility and cost of construction.

The gold-fields mentioned lie on either side of the range forming the watershed between the Murray and Tumut Rivers, and the proposed water supply is for the purpose of sluicing the auriferous areas situated high up on the sides of the divide, and believed to be beyond the reach of any present available supply.

The crucial questions presented in such a proposition are—1st, the extent and richness of the deposits to be operated upon; 2nd, the feasibility and cost of an efficient water supply; and 3rd, the revenue to be derived therefrom. As

As Mr. Wade's report deals with cost and revenue, I will confine myself to the first question, and use the data supplied by him in connection with the other two questions.

The Secretary of the Mining League expressed a desire that the route mapped out by Mr. Wade from the Tooma, instead of from the Tumut River, should be accepted as part of the Progress Committee and Mining League's application.

I inspected the amended course of the channel from Tooma River to Tumbarumba, *via* Bago, with the exception of a few miles of non-auriferous country north from Neurenmerrenmang, and made a series of aneroid observations of the heights of the most important points, which compare very favourably indeed with those recorded by Mr. Wade.

At an elevation of about 4,000 feet above sea-level, and about 1,900 feet above Tumbarumba,—on the Tooma River, opposite Toolong alluvial gold-workings, sufficient elevation is obtained for the intake of a gravitation supply. From this point (shown approximately on plan) the course of the proposed channel winds round the contours of the river to Mangar, or Black Jack, Mountain. The country rock being granite, and rising at frequent intervals to the surface, would from its compact unaltered condition render the cutting along the river a costly undertaking. At Black Jack the course of the channel rises along the western flank of the mountain, and from the steepness of the slope it would be necessary to overshoot all small creeks or gullies crossing the cutting, otherwise they would be likely to cut it away during heavy rain.

Along the main divide the cutting would be in fairly good country, with occasional excavations in the granite country rock. The most serious difficulty, as pointed out by Mr. Wade, is the low elevation of Pinchgut or Macartney's Gap, which is about 450 feet lower than that of the next depression on the route some miles distant, known as Neurenmerrenmang Gap. To convey the water over Pinchgut Gap at a sufficiently high elevation to allow proper fall in the channel for the remainder of its course, a syphon line would be necessary for an estimated distance of about 2 miles

From a little north of Pinchgut Gap a distributing conduit would have to be constructed to New Maragle workings.

From the above Gap the course of the channel would be along the eastern side of the range to Neurenmerrenmang Gap, which consists of a level basaltic plateau of some extent. At this point either the main channel would have to be taken on to the west side of the range to supply Old Maragle, Paddy's River, and Burra gold-fields, or distributing channels would be necessary for this purpose, all leading from this gap. If the main channel be cut along the western side of the divide, then, to supply the western margin of the Bago and upper extensions of the adjacent Gilmore and Adelong gold-fields, a branch channel would have to be taken through a gap at the head of Brennan's Gully. From this gap, if the main channel should be used for working the old tertiary lead, its course would be along the basalt range down the west side of the Tumbarumba Valley.

With the exception of the basalt plateau at Neurenmerrenmang, and an isolated basalt knob at Pilot Hill, about 6 miles east of Bago, the formation from the Tooma River to Bago is granite, and from Bago to Tumbarumba chiefly basalt.

Mr. Wade estimates the length of the course at 85 miles, and the cost of channel and syphon at £117,000; interest, maintenance, and repairs at £6,250 per annum, and calculates that a revenue of £6 5s. per week is required for continuous use of each sluice head of water, or £3 2s. 6d. per day or night use.

The Progress Committee and Mining League's estimate of rental is 2s. 6d. per week per sluice, for, I presume, day and night water combined.

Mr. Wade further notes that eight or nine parties working in the same creek might combine and take one ground-sluice head of water, each party contributing 7s. 6d. per week.

Against this alternative it must be pointed out that the area of unworked ground at the heads of any of the creeks in the goldfields to be served is not sufficient to allow of more than, at most, two parties using the same water; and further that one ground sluice head is not adequate for really effective work. Furthermore, from inquiry I believe it extremely unlikely that any of the parties would pay at the rate of 15s. per week for a sufficient supply.

Estimating the net available supply under the scheme, for all fields, at 100 ground sluice heads, and dividing it equally amongst the various goldfields, excluding Gilmore and Adelong, twenty sluice heads would be at the service of each, equivalent to ten race supplies. Allowing two parties of four for each race, eighty men could be employed on each field, or 400 on all the fields, at a cost of £10 12s. 6d. per man per annum.

As regards the extent and richness of the unworked deposits to be operated on in the different fields embraced by the scheme, I purpose dealing briefly with the special features presented by them.

The unworked auriferous deposits of the Bago, Cherry Hill, and Upper and Lower Tumbarumba gold-fields may be considered collectively, as they all form part of the old Tertiary valley, represented at the present time by broken portions of the once continuous basalt flow, extending from Bago down the Tumbarumba Valley to the Tooma River.

It will be at once evident from the accompanying plan that such an extensive tract of country, underlaid by a more or less continuous bed of auriferous drift, of varying thickness and yield, so far as proved, constitutes the most important feature in the area under consideration; but, unfortunately, the advocacy of the proposed water scheme loses weight just in proportion to the relative importance of this area over any or all of the other gold-fields in question, from the fact that the old Tertiary basalt-covered lead will be the least benefited by the increased water supply.

From a careful examination of the locality from Bago to Tumbarumba, I am of opinion that there remains but a slight fringe of unworked sluicing ground along portions of the margin of the basalt area, and that these are chiefly confined to the elevated northern end between Bago and Cherry Hill.

From the thickness of the overburden, and probable solidity of the basalt cover over considerable areas, it will be impossible to work the drifts beneath other than by tunnels or by shafts. The proposed water supply could certainly be utilized for box sluice-heads at the mouths of the above works, but such an advantage would not be commensurate with the cost of the undertaking, especially in view of the contiguity of the permanent Tumburumba Creek and its tributaries. The steep fall from the washlevel to the adjacent watercourses would render the conveyance of the washdirt easy and expeditious. In most instances, along the eastern margin of the basalt facing Tumbarumba Creek, or its main tributary—Brennan's Gully—the extension of the tunnel rails on trestles, for a short distance, would ensure a steep shoot into the creek.

So

So far the results of prospecting the drift under the basalt have, in most cases, not proved as satisfactory as could be desired; gold has always been found, but generally in small quantity only. Very probably also a moderately payable yield has, in some instances, been insufficient to encourage perseverance in those whose anticipations and hopes are centered in rich "gutters," or "leads" in the old valley bed. The richness of the beds of the present drainage channels, as proved in the early gold workings, under such conditions as prevail in the Tumbarumba Valley, generally gives rise to a belief, which is not wanting in the present case, that similarly rich channels or gutters exist in the old contiguous Tertiary valley bottom, preserved under the basalt sheet, by the side of which the present watercourse trends; and such indeed is sometimes the case, but too frequently the fact is lost sight of that the existing creek bed represents an extensive ground sluice, into and through which a vast area of the original tertiary gravel was carried, and its metallic contents re-concentrated into the payable proportions proved in the early workings.

As regards the wider plateau near Laurel Hill, Bago, it is possible that "gutters" may exist, but the natural inference would seem to be that the broader the old channel or valley—as indicated by the width of the basalt with drift beneath—the more distributed the transported gravel and its gold contents.

That fairly payable patches of wash do occur in the widely-spread bed of gravel under the basalt cover, and that others may confidently be expected in the untried areas is proved by the operations of those engaged in working by tunnel at Cherry Hill, Fiery Mount, and near Appleton's lease, on the eastern margin of the basalt.

The evidence afforded by prospecting to date seems to point to the following conclusion—that the Tumbarumba Tertiary lead consists of portions of a once more or less widely spread bed of gravel, lying on a comparatively level bottom or bed-rock, in which—so far as proved—no definite deep gutter occurs, though occasional "rolls" or undulations are met with in the bed-rock; the gold being lightly distributed throughout the whole of the gravel, but in payable quantity in irregular patches only.

Operations based upon such a conclusion, combined with systematic extension of prospecting in the unexplored areas, and determination to be satisfied with moderate yields, is preferable to continuous hoping and fitful seeking for "deep leads" in the original valley bed.

Surface Hill, about 3½ miles north of Tumbarumba, was pointed out as one of the sites to be benefited by the proposed water supply. Here a considerable amount of sluicing has been done on the eastern fall of Tumbarumba Creek, the wash being at an elevation of about 200 feet above the present channel. Operations ceased about seven or eight years ago, after an ineffectual attempt of a company to work by tunnel. Water was conveyed to the highest point of the open workings by means of a race, at an elevation of about 315 feet above the level of Tumbarumba Creek; and no doubt the water could have been brought to the summit of the ridge over the workings, but evidently the overburden became too great for further sluicing operations to be carried on with profit. The face of the open workings has fallen in, but there is sufficient evidence afforded by discarded patches of poor wash *in situ*, and by the outcrops of granite, and a characteristic band of ferruginous cemented gravel occurring in the wash, to prove that the bed-rock is rising to the west, and thus precluding the idea of a deep gutter in the unworked ground at this point. The rising of the granite bed-rock in the westernmost extension of Connors and Livingstone's trial tunnel about one-third of a mile north, which was proved to be at least 60 feet, in about 208 feet, still further points to the nearness of the western bank of the old valley in this locality.

At Cherry Hill, the next most important site north of Surface Hill, sluicing operations were originally successfully carried on by two miners by means of water brought from the head of Tumbarumba Creek, the old workings showing about 35 feet of overburden. This ground is now held by the Tumut Tribute Company as G.L. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, and is being worked by tunnel, a portion of the area having already been blocked out. Operations are at present confined to a new tunnel which has been driven in the granite bed-rock to nearly its full length, viz., 434 feet. The company have the registered right of the water-race above alluded to, which is sufficient for its requirements. The wash-dirt is treated in a box-head sluice at the tunnel mouth. The top of the ridge is about 160 feet above the level of the wash in the tuunel.

North of Cherry Hill is the Fiery Mount Claim, which was originally worked as a sluicing claim until the overburden became too great, being at the present time about 75 feet thick. It is now being profitably worked by tunnelling, the wash being treated in a boxhead sluice supplied by a race from Tumbarumba Creek. The wash level is stated to be rising to the west at the present face.

G. Appleton and party have just blocked out a claim—worked by tunnel—adjoining G.L. 16 on the north, sufficient water being obtained from a small creek near by to supply a box sluice. Payable wash was proved in the above lease at the back of the workings, but the party's tunnel was lost through non-protection in blocking out.

R. Leykaufe is working a sluicing claim in Quartz Reef Gully, north of the latter party, by means of a race from Brennan's Gully, the main western branch of Tumbarumba Creek. This claim was originally highly payable, but is now nearly exhausted, the remaining wash being very poor.

F. Fricke owns the registered water right from the head of Tumbarumba Creek, and commands the highest reaches of Brennan's Gully, the main channel of Tumbarumba Creek not being payably auriferous above the junction with the latter, which may be perhaps accounted for by the fact that the main channel heads from the granite area to the eastward, whilst Brennan's Gully drains from the basalt-covered lead.

Between Leykaufe and Fricke's claims some shallow surfacing occurs which would probably pay for sluicing on a large scale, but not for carting. This is one of the points which would be benefited by the water scheme; but it must be pointed out that Fricke's, Leykaufe's, and the Tumut Tribute Company's races command this area; indeed a branch of Fricke's race has been carried across the basalt ridge to Bago Creek, and it can be brought to all but the highest point of the range.

On the western fall of the basalt area, in portion 28, parish Bago, county Wynyard, J. Tonking is working by tunnel, a small supply of water being obtained from one of the heads of Bago Creek, on which the claim is situated. Farther west, about 150 yards from the south-west corner of portion 28, a tunnel is being driven into a basalt-covered hill on the east side of Spark's at Wombat Gully. The top of the hill is about 100 feet above the tunnel.

West

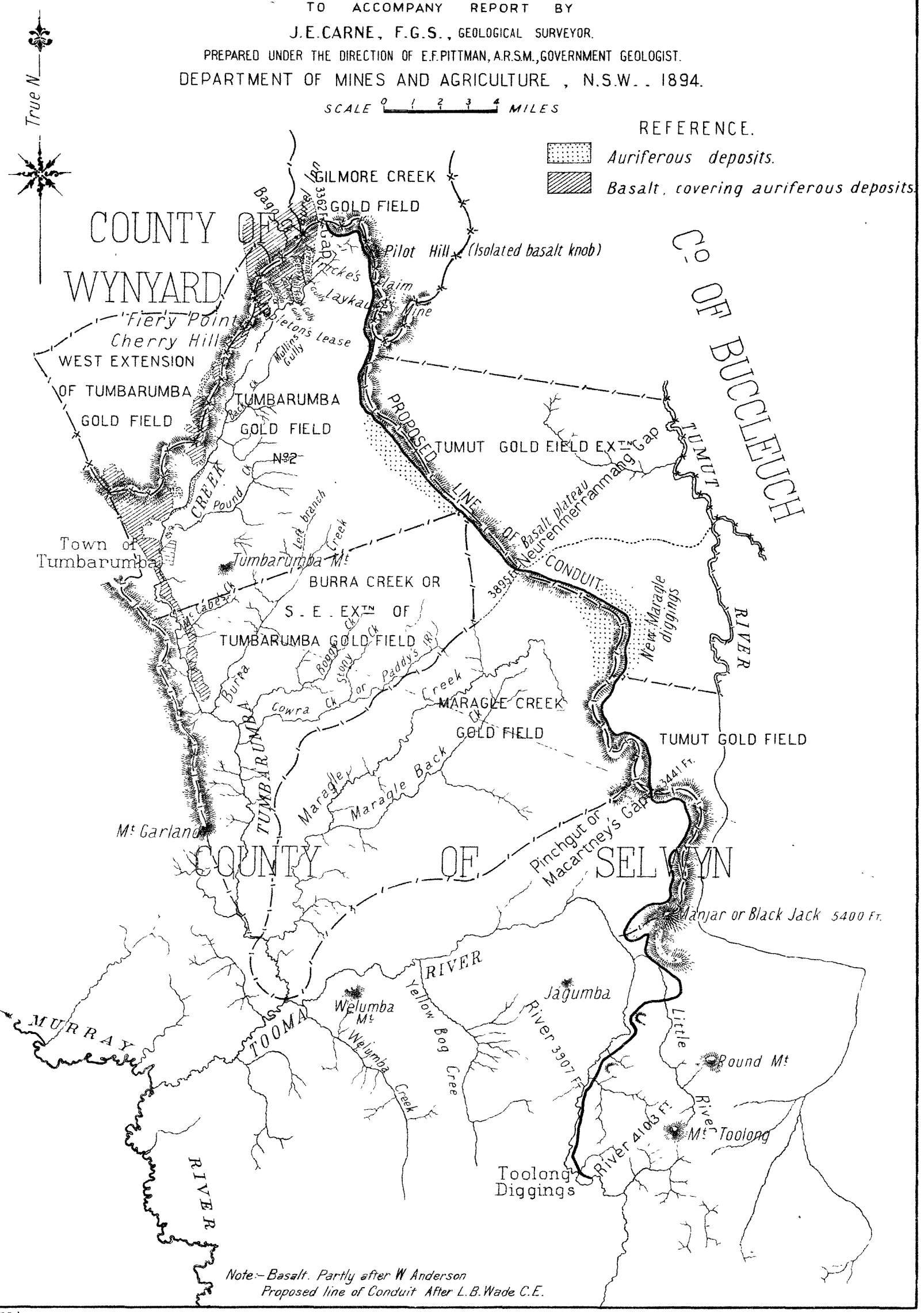
MAP SHEWING

Approximate position of the principal auriferous deposits in the Tumbarumba, Tumut, and Maragle Creek &c., Gold Fields.
Also proposed line of open conduit for sluicing purposes.

COUNTIES OF WYNYARD AND SELWYN.

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY
J. E. CARNE, F.G.S., GEOLOGICAL SURVEYOR.
PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF E.F. PITTMAN, A.R.S.M., GOVERNMENT GEOLOGIST.
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE, N.S.W. 1894.

SCALE 0 1 2 3 4 MILES



(Sig. 333)

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

West of Laurel Inn, Bago, Richardson and Party are working a sluicing claim on portion 59, parish Bago, county Wynyard, for which Richardson holds a permit, the necessary water supply being drawn from the head of Gilmore Creek, about 10 miles distant. This party will be enabled to work their lead right up to its head near the basalt at Laurel Hill. Two of the same party are also engaged in driving a tunnel under the basalt a little north of the Laurel Inn, Bago.

Bago Creek has been worked out along the main channel, and up the small feeders at its head, to near the basalt from which it drains. A small area, in and around the extreme heads of the contributary gullies, would perhaps be available for sluicing purposes.

The bed of the Tumbarumba Creek, with the exception of the area held as a lease by the Tumbarumba Sluicing Company, near Surface Hill, and a smaller area just below the town, has been worked out as far as proved payable. As before stated, above the junction of its tributary or chief western branch, Brennan's Gully, the main channel, which bears away into the granite area to the eastward, has not proved payably auriferous.

Brennan's Gully has also been worked out right up to near its source, the remaining unworked ground being commanded by Fricke's race. From the western side of this gully several small gullies drain into it from the basalt formation, such as Mailtrack, Quartz Reef, Lagoon, and Peel Gullies. These have all been more or less worked along their beds. Low-grade surfacing has been proved in patches between these channels, which might profitably be worked, if an abundant supply was available.

Across the narrow Divide, north from Brennan's Gully, is one of the heads of Gilmore Creek. G. Dell owns the right of the available water, and has been engaged for thirteen years in sluicing the creek bed. At the point now reached the yield is poor, and the owner is undecided as to future operations, as, in addition to the poorness of the remaining wash, the site of his storage dam has been reached.

The basalt formation ends a little north of Laurel Inn, Bago. Here the granite bedrock makes its appearance at intervals from under a heavy cover of rich, loamy soil, chiefly derived from the weathering of the basalt; drift pebbles are occasionally to be seen where roads have cut shallow patches of soil. Over the comparatively level table-land, extending in a northerly direction from the basalt, trial shafts have been sunk, but so far not with encouraging results. This area is favourably regarded by some of the advocates of the water scheme.

On the western fall of the Main Divide, Pound, Burra, Paddy's River, and Old Maragle creeks and their tributaries take their rise. The auriferous beds of these creeks have all been more or less worked out wherever payable or accessible; but at the extreme heads of each, which generally consist of a number of small feeders, a limited area of moderately payable ground yet remains to be worked. In each of the water-courses mentioned the fall from the upper reaches is very precipitous and rocky, which causes a break in the creek workings, in some cases for a couple of miles.

On the eastern fall of the Divide is the New Maragle Creek and its tributaries—Richardson's, Pinchgut, Maddin's, Yorkey's, and Native Creeks. These have also been worked up to near their heads; though, as in the case of all the streams mentioned, small lateral areas occur along the old workings, which afford fossicking ground for occasional miners, in addition to the virgin ground at their heads, high up on the fall of the Divide.

Apart from the basalt-covered lead, the creeks described form the chief features of the goldfields, for which a water supply is desired. As before stated, the beds of these creeks, as well as numerous small side leaders along their courses, have been more or less exhausted of their gold contents, thus leaving small areas only of virgin sluicing ground at the heads of each.

In, I believe, every instance, single individuals or small parties hold the registered water rights starting from the heads of the respective water-courses which practically command the available water in each case; and thus, being masters of the situation, are enabled to work the upper reaches at their leisure. In a few instances the race water is used a second time by parties working tributary gullies or unused portions of the creek beds at lower levels.

It is noticeable that little or no effort is made to conserve water, or even to supplement the ordinary supply by means of dams, generally the undirected night water is allowed to run largely to waste. When dams are attempted they are of a most primitive character, seldom more than 3 or 4 feet high. Many of the small tributary gullies could be worked to their heads if a little more energy was displayed in the conservation of water; at all events, in most instances, the duration of the existing supplies could be considerably prolonged at slight cost of time and labour. Under present conditions, sluicing operations are chiefly confined to the winter months or brief intervals after rainfall.

At the Warden's office, Tumbarumba, between the 1st of January and the 14th of May of the present year, 260 miners' rights were issued. From personal inquiry at the several localities, the following list represents the approximate number of miners engaged at the time of inspection:—

Tumbarumba to Bago (inclusive)	67
Pound Creek	7
Spencer's Creek	5
Paddy's River	4
Burra Creek	10
Old Maragle Creek	5
New Maragle Creek and tributaries	30
Total	128

Briefly summarised, the sluicing ground available for the operation of the water scheme in the goldfields mentioned in this application is confined to a limited extent of narrow leads and shallow surfacing in several localities high up on the eastern and western falls of the main range dividing the waters of the Tooma and Tumut Rivers, between Manjar Mountain and Bago, and a narrow fringe in places, along the basalt area between Bago and Cherry Hill, in the Tumbarumba Valley.

The southern extension of the basalt lead below Tumbarumba hardly comes under consideration inasmuch as the permanent Tumbarumba Creek supply would be available for any operations in that locality.

Though the extent of virgin ground available would perhaps be sufficiently important to warrant a moderate expenditure in securing a more efficient water supply for the areas situated on the Divide, yet, unfortunately owing to the great elevation of the auriferous deposits, only a costly undertaking is possible, which would not be justified by either the extent and probable duration of possible gold workings or anticipated revenue.

During

During my examination of the above goldfields, I noted the frequent occurrence of dioritic dykes in the granite bedrock of the principal sluicing areas, and will at a later date submit some brief notes upon their characteristics and probable connection with the occurrence of gold in the district.

In concluding my report I desire to acknowledge the intelligent and painstaking guidance of Mr. W. Adams, of Tumbarumba, who was selected to accompany me.

I have, &c.,
JOSEPH E. CARNE,
Geological Surveyor.

The Government Geologist.

APPENDIX O.

Report on a Discovery of Gold at New Station, near Wyndham.

Sir, Moruya, 16 July, 1894.

I have the honor to report that in accordance with your instructions I examined the site at New Station, near Wyndham, upon which W. Peck reported the discovery of payable gold,—*vide* papers Mines 94, 10743.

The reef in which payable gold is reported to have been struck is situated about one quarter of a mile from the north boundary of D. Irving's Conditional Lease, No. 230, parish of Yuglanah, county Auckland, about 5 miles a little west of north from the village of Wyndham, and 20 miles from the Pambula gold-mines.

The physical characters of the country are heavily timbered ridges with intervening gullies of more or less steep descent. The geological features are granite, narrow belts of slate, somewhat altered by the granite, and diorite. The surface is heavily soiled and covered with undergrowth. The track from Wyndham lies through private land, and presents several steep ascents. If required a more suitable track could be formed by sidling the ridges

Timber of excellent quality for building and mining purposes is abundant, whilst the facilities for water conservation are excellent, the numerous creeks in the vicinity of the reefs being more or less permanent excepting in times of protracted drought.

Attention was first directed to New Station about four years ago when a Bega Company sank a shaft at New Station Creek on Wilson's C. P. of 200 acres (about 1½ miles southerly from the reported gold discovery by W. Peck), on a supposed silver reef, the veinstone being quartz with pyrites and a little galena. Peck's partner, W. Smith, was the discoverer of this reef, and whilst engaged in sinking on it for the Bega Company discovered Peck's reef, It should, however, be stated that Mark Southwell also claims the credit of the latter discovery.

Towards the end of 1891 Peck started a shaft in the latter reef, but, after sinking 6 or 8 feet, found that he could not work on the C. L. without a permit; he therefore ceased work and applied for a permit on the 11th August, 1892, which was eventually granted on the 23rd March, 1893, and received by Peck on the 8th April, 1893.

In the meantime Messrs. Wilson Bros., the present owners of the C. L., had sunk Peck's shaft to a depth of 40 feet. Apparently this shaft was afterwards abandoned for a considerable period as no work appears to have been done by either party until a couple of months since, when Wilson Bros. began raising stone for a trial crushing, and Peck to sink a fresh shaft 1 chain N.E. from Wilson's on the same reef. On the 17th June, 1894, Peck reported gold as before mentioned, and on the same date lodged an application for a lease of 6 acres at the Warden's office, Pambula. Wilson Bros. having obtained a reported yield of 1 oz. 1 dwt. per ton from 5 tons of stone from their shaft, applied about twelve days prior to Peck's application, for a gold lease of 20 acres, which they marked and described so as to include the area held as a permit by Peck and for which he now applies as a gold lease. Wilson Bros. appear to have been working without a permit.

At the time of my visit Peck's new shaft was down about 25 feet in rotten granite; in sinking 2 or 3 tons of stone were raised from the reef, which has a thickness of about 18 inches at bottom, but is split by about 6 inches of granite. No crushing trial has been made from this shaft, the statament of payable gold being based upon results obtained by dollying. The reef strikes E. 10° N. and dips northerly.

Wilson Bros.' shaft, as before stated, was sunk to a depth of 40 feet about two and a half years ago. The 5 tons of stone raised and treated just prior to my visit was taken from the small drives to the west at about 20 and 25 feet. A second trial of 10 tons from the same levels was being treated at the time of inspection, the yield from which was 8 dwt. 16⅘ gr. per ton. No stone from below 25 feet has been tested; and, owing to a landing having been placed at that depth, the bottom of the shaft could not be inspected. The vein showing in the face of the drive at 25 feet was about 1 foot thick, and the country rotten granite. A little water makes in the shafts but not of any consequence.

Upon the yield of the first crushing, viz., 1 oz. 1 dwt. per ton, being made public, a number of claims were pegged out adjoining Wilson Bros.; but these were not occupied at the time of my visit, and no work has been done upon them with the exception of a little trenching on the adjoining claim to Wilson Bros., in which one of the same family opened a reef; but the reports of prospects are conflicting: most, however, agreeing that they were not payable. The latter reef is distinct from Peck's reef.

About 1 mile north of Peck's and Wilson Bros.' claims is Southwell and Party's prospecting claim, which is situated alongside the surveyed railway line from Wolumla to Cathgart, near station peg 289.

Gold was first discovered in this locality by Mark Southwell about eighteen months ago, who prospected at intervals until about nine months since, when he, and one of his present partners, F. Millner, began active operations and have continued them up to the present time. They performed a considerable amount of work in surfacing, trenching and sinking in the country between the first discovery and the present site, which offered the most favourable indications for more extended prospecting. The country being heavily soiled, the search for permanent reefs is necessarily laborious and slow, as the outcrops rarely appear at the surface. The prospecting shaft at the time of inspection was down 26 feet in soft rotten granite which required close timbering; at this depth hard unaltered granite was met with, the reef in the hard country having a thickness of about 18 inches, and a westerly underlay of 2 feet in 26.

Apparently another reef junctions with the main reef a few feet above the present bottom, on the western wall. So far as can be judged the strike of the main reef is north and south. To the north the reef has not yet been traced from the shaft, whilst to the south, at a distance of about 1 chain, a narrow vein has been picked up which may be the main reef; if so it would confirm the north and south strike. The veinstone in the shaft consists of quartz with pyrites and a little galena and is more or less mixed with

with granite material. Four tons of the stone raised during sinking the 26 feet was picked as free from pyrites as possible, and, after heap roasting, was treated in a Huntingdon Mill at Lochiel, near Pambula, for a yield of 13 dwt. of gold per ton; which, owing to cost of carriage—30s. per ton, and treatment 20s. per ton—did not pay expenses.

It is very desirable that this reef should be proved, both vertically and horizontally, in the solid settled country. So far practically nothing has been done beyond uncovering the crop in the solid.

As the yield above quoted was from picked stone, in which the pyrites had been more or less decomposed or oxidized, and the gold liberated in the free state, it will be interesting and important to learn whether any free gold exists in the pyritous stone at a depth; if not, unless the quantity and quality of the pyrites improves, there will hardly be a margin for profitable extraction.

The result of the 4-ton trial mentioned caused a number of claims to be pegged out north and south of the prospectors, on the supposed course of the reef. Adjoining the prospectors on the north W. Sharp has marked out and applied for an 8-acre lease, and is engaged in sinking a shaft now down 25 feet in rotten granite, which he intends to continue to solid country, and then to crosscut east and west to pick up Southwall's reef, which he has been unable to do on the surface, notwithstanding a fair amount of trenching. Other claims were pegged further to the north but no work had been done. Two parties are engaged south of the prospectors, trenching and surfacing for the reef. Adjoining Southwall and party on the east, Davidge and party are sinking on a small broken leader much mixed with granite, which shows fair prospects in the dish. The underlay is 6 feet in 25 feet to the west, and the strike N. 35° E.

About 2 miles north of Southwell and party's prospecting claim, Styles and Reynolds have pegged another prospecting area on a reef striking north-east and south-west. A shaft had been commenced and was down 8 feet at the date of my visit in rotten granite. The reef was about 6 inches wide at the surface and thickening into a bunch of 18 inches at 8 feet, at the southern end of shaft, but thin and ill-defined at the northern end. The dip is north-westerly. From a portion of the veinstone on the hanging wall fair prospects are obtained by dollying and washing in a dish. Claims have been pegged out north-east and south-west of prospectors, on course of reef, but no work has been done.

Another reef, adjoining Styles and Reynolds on the south-east, has been uncovered in one small hole, about 7 feet deep, by Hughes and party. The veinstone is very jumbled and mixed with granite, making about 1 foot in thickness at 7 feet deep, a little pyrites showing in it. The strike is apparently a little east of north. Other claims were pegged out to the south, but do not appear to be held at the present time. Twenty-four men were on the field at the time of inspection.

As before stated, the country rocks consist of granite, with a little slate and diorite. The latter rock was seen outcropping in two places, one about 3 chains north of W. Peck's claim, and the other about 10 chains north of W. Sharp's 8-acre lease. No doubt it occurs in dyke masses, but it was impossible to determine the course in either case, owing to the depth of soil and thickness of undergrowth.

So far as can be judged from the difficult conditions of occurrence, and the very limited amount of work performed, the indications of payable reefs at New Station are sufficiently good to induce more systematic prospecting than has yet been attempted, and pending which the expenditure of capital in the erection of machinery would not be warranted. With this object in view I have had the honour to recommend that aid be granted from the prospecting vote, for the purpose of assisting in proving two reefs on the field, both vertically and horizontally. Considerable interest is evinced locally in the New Station reefs, and should success crown the prospector's efforts a considerable impetus will be given to mining in the district, which at the present time is languishing owing to the comparative failure of the Pambula mines to realise expectations.

As regards Peck's reef on Irving's conditional lease, No. 230, parish Yuglamah, county Auckland, to which your instructions specially refer, I am of opinion that Peck's report of payable gold is rather premature under the circumstances, and this notwithstanding that the adjoining claim (Wilson Bros.') has yielded an average of 12 dwt. 1 gr. per ton for 15 tons of stone, as no stone has been raised below 25 feet deep, and the last test of 10 tons was 12 dwt. per ton poorer than the first 5 tons raised. At the present time the prospects do not warrant the cost of resumption of the lease. It is well to note, however, that no improvements have been placed on the lease. I have, &c.,

JOSEPH E. CARNE,
Geological Surveyor,

The Government Geologist.

APPENDIX P.

Report on the prospect of obtaining Water at the Wagga Wagga Experimental Farm.

Sir, Geological Survey Office, Department of Mines and Agriculture, 27 November, 1894.

I have the honor to report having visited the Government Experimental Farm on the Wagga Common, and inspected the small shaft mentioned in Mr. Benson's letter of the 15th October, which had been sunk with a view of obtaining a water supply for the orchard.

The site was selected because of a little surface soakage water which oozed out about 10 feet from the base of the granite outcrop forming the ridge, which here rises about 160 feet above the site. The shaft is about 8 x 4 feet and 9 feet deep. At the time of sinking the country was saturated with water, so that after bailing out the shaft it refilled in about seven hours.

At the date of Mr. Benson's letter—15th October—there were 8 feet of water standing in it, but one month later only 5 feet remained, though the supply had not been drawn upon, excepting to the extent of 600 gallons on the day prior to my visit.

The granite outcropping within about 10 feet of the shaft is solid, and slopes towards it, which is sufficient indication that at no great depth—if the sinking were continued—hard country would be met with.

Mr. Coleman, manager, informed me that on a previous occasion he sank a small hole in the soakage referred to, but that the water in it soon failed as dry weather set in. He also sank a 50 feet shaft at the bottom of the orchard site, in which—at 26 feet—a little soakage water was obtained, about sufficient for the requirements of a small cottage. The shaft during wet weather filled with water, and was subsequently bailed dry on several occasions, with the result that in dry weather it took a fortnight for 20 inches of water to accumulate.

From an examination of the surroundings I am of opinion that a permanent supply of water cannot be obtained from the sources indicated by Mr. Benson. The soakage water in the shaft—which is so rapidly diminishing at the approach of a dry summer—appears to be derived from rainfall soaking through a joint in the low granite ridge, and is therefore dependent upon frequent rains for its continuance.

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From the experience of settlers in the district, it seems certain that catchment is the only available source of pure water supply, unless advantage be taken of the Murrumbidgee River by means of pipe line and pumping, the nearest point of the river being about 2 miles from the orchard.

In connection with a catchment supply it is worthy of note that the summit of the adjacent ridge forming the watershed is composed of more or less bare or lightly covered granite rock having a rapid slope, from which the whole of the rainfall is shed like a roof. Advantage could best be taken of this means of collecting even the lightest showers, by forming drains around the base of the ridge as close as possible to the lower edge of the rocky outcrop, for it is at once apparent that the farther the drains be cut from the bare rock the less water will be caught, owing to the extreme porosity of the intervening loose granitic soil.

Dr. Cobb, whom I met on the farm, pointed out that during a heavy shower he had witnessed, the rain ran in streams from the rock surfaces.

The best site for a tank would appear to be in the orchard itself, so that advantage would be taken of the increased water-shed afforded by the bend in the ridge on its western boundary.

It is desirable that the water-level in the small shaft be carefully noted at regular intervals during the present dry weather, for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the opinion expressed herein, viz., that the supply depends upon frequent rains, this opinion being based upon the limited amount of absorption afforded by the solid nature of the granite rock, which offers no extensive areas of weathered surface such as would be necessary for the retention of a more or less permanent supply of water.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH E. CARNE,
Geological Surveyor.

The Government Geologist.

APPENDIX Q.

Report on a Magnesite Deposit at Eurongilly.

Department of Mines and Agriculture, Geological Survey Branch,
30 November, 1894.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that, in accordance with instructions, I inspected the site of a reported magnesite deposit at Eurongilly, about 14 miles from Junee Junction.

In June last a very pure sample of this mineral was submitted to the department by Mr. R. Brooks, of Newtown, from the locality mentioned, the quality of which may be judged from the following analysis:—

Carbonate of magnesia	99·41
Silica	·15
Alumina	trace
Ferric oxide	·16
Moisture	·11
	99·83

Such a pure sample naturally attracted attention in the Geological Survey Branch, and inquiries elicited statements as to its occurrence in quantity. Quite recently Mr. Travers Jones, M.P., and Dr. Storer, F.C.S., brought it under the notice of the Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, and pointed out the importance of such material if procurable in quantity, in view of the possible adoption of a leaching process in connection with the treatment of the Broken Hill zinc-lead sulphides, either by the method recommended by Dr. Schnabel, or by that recently patented by Messrs. Storer and Marsh. In either case the calcined magnesite would be required for the precipitation of the zinc salt from solution.

Acting upon verbal instructions then received from the Under Secretary, I visited Eurongilly on the 10th instant, and found that the discovery was on the conditionally purchased land of Mr. Thomas Brabin, portion 104, parish of Eurongilly, county Clarendon, about 2½ miles from the old Eurongilly gold diggings.

It was disappointing, however, to find that the reported "mountain" and "seam" of magnesite had no foundation in fact; also, instead of the discovery being quite recent, it was made over two years ago during the excavation of a tank.

The magnesite at Eurongilly occurs in loose concretionary nodules in the soil, similiar to its occurence noted in numerous other localities in the Colony.

The tank has a capacity of about 1,500 cubic yards, and the magnesite nodules were found "floating" in the alluvial just above the bedrock over a portion of the bottom; and about two barrow loads of good material are stated by Mr. Brabin to have been obtained in all. The largest piece weighed about 12 lb. Inferior magnesite mixed with clay and stained with oxide of iron was found in larger lumps.

A few months ago Messrs. Brabin and Brooks spent a fortnight in testing the ground, but abandoned the attempt as fruitless. Two shafts were sunk, the tank being full of water, one on the south side about 8 feet deep in magnesian or talcose slate rock, the other on the north, 12 feet deep, in alluvial. In the latter a few small nodules were obtained as in the tank, but none in the former.

In portion 103 in the same parish, small nodules were obtained in limited quantity whilst prospecting for gold. In no case, however, has its occurrence been noted in the Colony in solid country.

The country rock, as before stated, is talcose slate near its junction with granite. From a careful examination of the locality, and particularly from the concretionary or nodular structure of the magnesite itself, I am of opinion that it does not exist in quantity.

As magnesite is likely to be in demand in the colonies in the near future if the processes alluded to are adopted, it may be well to note briefly its mode of occurrence, chief sources of supply, value, and uses.

Magnesite, when in quantity generally occurs as beds or seams, chiefly associated with serpentine or talcose rocks. The chief sources of supply at the present time, according to the *Mining and Engineering Journal*, New York, are—Veitsch in Styria (Austria), near Frankenstein, in Silesia (Prussia), at Mantoudi, in the north of the Island of Eubœa (Greece), and Child's Valley, near Rutherford (California).

The same journal quotes the price of the crude material in New York at 14 dollars per ton, about £2 16s., but this value appears excessive. The selling price of magnesite free on board at Kymassi (Greece), quoted by the agents to Dr. Storer, F.C.S., of 29 Bligh-street, Sydney, is 18s. per ton for 2,000 ton lots per month, of 96 to 97 per cent. quality, and 20s. per ton for 1,000 tons per month of similiar grade.

The cost of landing magnesite in the colonies may be roughly estimated at nearly double these figures, which will afford an approximate estimate of the value of local material if a demand should arise for it.

The chief use of magnesite is as a refractory material for manufacture of fire bricks for furnace crowns, hearths, and linings, and crucibles, it having been proved to be the most refractory and durable material for such purposes. A sample magnesian fire brick, and the calcined magnesite from which it was manufactured, was obtained at the World's Columbian Exposition, and is now in the Mining and Geological Museum collection.

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The minimum standard quality, so far as I have been able to ascertain, is not less than 95 per cent. of carbonate of magnesia.

In connection with the process recommended by Dr. Schabel for precipitation of the zinc salt for paint purposes, it is necessary that the colour be pure white, and free from iron or other stainings which would be likely to discolour the zinc white.

The above objection does not occur in connection with Messrs. Storer and Marsh's patented process, inasmuch as the precipitate is afterwards smelted for spelter.

I am not aware of any magnesite having yet been found in quantity in the Colony, though loose concretionary nodules have indicated its presence in many localities in drift and alluvium. It is, however, very probable that it may be found in commercial quantity in some of the serpentine and talcose slate belts of country which have been noted in the geological map, especially in the extensive belt represented by the Mooney Mooney Range in the Gundagai and Tumut districts, in which the recently opened chrome deposits occur. In connection with an extended examination of this scope of country it is my intention to submit a recommendation for the consideration of the Government Geologist.

I have, &c.,
JOSEPH E. CARNE,
Geological Surveyor.

The Government Geologist.

Progress Report by Mr. G. A. Stonier, F.G.S., Geological Surveyor.

Sir, Glen Innes, 27 December, 1894.

I have the honour to furnish you with the following report of the work done by me during the year 1894.

From the commencement of the year till the end of January I was employed at the Office in dealing with various official papers, and writing an official report and article for the Records of the Geological Survey of New South Wales on the occurrence of gold at the Evans River (Appendix R.)

On February 6th I left Sydney for Bingera, and remained in the Inverell and Bingera districts till the end of April. The first portion of the time was spent in ascertaining the thickness of the basalt immediately south of the diamond mines at Bingera, as it was proposed to bottom a shaft which had been sunk to a depth of 230 feet. Arrangements were however made for the use of a diamond drill, and one bore was completed, but, as I pointed out before the drill commenced work, one bore is not sufficient to test the formation, and, although wash was not struck, the failure does not detract from the importance of proving the drift which is practically certain to underlie the basalt. The death of Mr. D. S. Lowe has temporarily stopped the work, and the Colony has lost an enterprising capitalist who would have done much for Bingera in testing a portion of the district which can only be tried by the expenditure of capital. I then proceeded to examine the various deposits near Bingera, in which diamonds have been found, in order to ascertain whether any evidence had been obtained of the existence at Bingera of a formation similar to that in which diamonds occur at Kimberley, South Africa, in the famous De Beer's Mines. My report, accompanied by two plans, forms Appendix S. to this report, and it will be seen that the diamonds at Bingera are found in a number of outliers of drift, the pebbles of which are composed largely of red and black jasper, and jasperoid rocks, the diamonds being associated with other gemstones (sapphires, &c.), "morlops," small pencil tourmalines, gold and osmiridium, all of which I believe to have been carried into their present position by the agency of moving water. Bedded and fossiliferous tuffaceous rocks and volcanic breccias are found in close proximity to the drift, but no trace of a volcanic pipe, similiar to those at Kimberley, has been yet discovered. In the appended report particulars are also given of the area the drift occupies, as well as the various and varying yields of diamonds per load of wash-dirt. The Monte Christo Mine is under offer to an English syndicate, and it is hoped that capital will soon be available to work several of the mines, as enough prospecting has been done to enable an estimate to be formed of their value. During the latter part of my visit I made a hurried examination of Cope's Creek (Inverell) diamantiferous deposits, and a supposed diamond bearing wash at Mt. Lindsay, both of which are shown on the appended plan No. 2. The former, which were mapped out in 1887 by Mr. Geological-Surveyor Anderson, consist of drifts, the pebbles in which are composed largely of well water-worn quartz, with a smaller proportion of jaspers and larger fragments of tourmaline than are found in the Bingera drifts; they contain tin instead of gold, and in places are concealed by basalt. The large deposits at Malacca, Round Mount, &c., probably formed part of one old water-course, having a well-defined tributary coming from Kenzie's Claim and flowing northerly through Collas Hill into the main channel, but it appears to me that there is distinct evidence that the Staggy Creek Lead (the most westerly of the Inverell leads, and, so far as proved, consisting only of two small outliers) is of much later origin than the Malacca Lead. The latter flowed westerly, and has been traced as far as Portion 8, Parish Aconite, County Hardinge, where it is concealed by basalt, and at this point is 20 miles easterly from the Bingera drifts. Whether the old water-course continued to flow westerly, and ultimately flowed past Bingera, is very much open to question, and judging from information given by a number of the older residents, as well as from personal examination of as much of the country as time would allow, it would appear that the continuation of the Cope's Creek leads will be found to be considerably to the north-east, and possibly may not reach the longitude of Bingera.

A few miles to the east of Mt. Lindsay a lead has been discovered, having a westerly fall; the wash contains "morlops," jaspers, and is well worth a trial though up to the present time diamonds have not been detected. It does not appear to me to be at all likely that the Bingera diamonds have been derived from a formation in the vicinity of Mt. Lindsay, or, as has been suggested, from the "Cap and Bonnett," a hill 19 miles to the west of Bingera on Terry-hie-hie Run, because, independently of the geological formation of the hill, there is a strong evidence in favour of a westerly and not an easterly fall.

The conclusions to which I arrived were—

(1). The diamonds were not formed *in situ*.

(2). There source remains to be discovered.

(3). That the junction of both the tourmaline granite and the serpentine (position of which is shown on appended plan No. 2) with the sedimentary rocks should be carefully prospected for diamonds.

(4). As the Bingera leads trend towards Cobbadah, it is possible that the deposit of drift may be found between Bingera and Cobbadah.

(5). The drifts under the basalt are well worthy of attention.

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The geology of the district is of special interest although little is yet known about it. There is a large development of sedimentary rocks which may be divisible into three series, apparently conformable and consisting of fresh water (*Lepidodendron*) thin bedded sandstones and mudstones sandwiched between two marine series, the upper one being tuffaceous and 1,000 feet thick, and the lower one containing several oolitic and other limestones rich in marine fauna with conglomerates lower in the series. The sediments are intruded by serpentine which can be traced for nearly the whole distance from Tamworth to Warialda; on the western side of the serpentine is a bed of limestone which varies in thickness up to 1,000 feet, and is referred by Professor David to the Gympie horizon, while the *Lepidodendron* beds are considered by the same Author* to be younger than and unconformable to the thick limestones and referable to the Star horizon of Queensland. At their junction with the serpentine the sediments have been metamorphosed into jasperoid rocks of various kinds. To the east of the serpentine is a large mass of intrusive tourmaline granite, the sediments between the granite and the serpentine having been highly altered; their age is very uncertain but they appear to me to be referable to the Star rather than the Gympie horizon. The occurrence of garnets in basalt 12 miles south from Bingera, has been referred to in a recent paper read before the Royal Society, Sydney by Mr. Donald Porter of Tamworth. The appended report gives particulars of the Secondary and Tertiary rocks developed in the Bingera district.

On the 23rd May I again left Sydney, and until the 4th August was occupied in dealing with land cases, Prospecting Vote applications, &c., at Uralla, Elsmore, Gilghi, Vegetable Creek, Wellingrove, Cameron Creek, and Woolomumbi (Armidale district), Coorangoora Flat (Upper Bingera), and Moor Creek (Tamworth). My report on Wellingrove forms Appendix T.; but most of the other places have been referred to in earlier reports. The Vegetable Creek district has been fully examined by Professor David, and there have not been any important developments since the publication of his memoir. The recent alluvial is still giving employment to a number of miners, but there has been very little work in the deep ground; should however the work now in progress at Rose Valley be successful, and payable tin struck, others will be encouraged to test the lead for its whole length towards Strathbogie. At the time of my visit the Little Plant Mine was yielding a handsome return notwithstanding the present low price of silver; and the Ottery lode was also being worked, the miners having consented to a reduction in wage in preference to the mine being closed. At Moor Creek, Tamworth, a number of thin and badly-defined veins of quartz carrying gold and telluride of bismuth (determined by Mr. J. C. H. Mingaye, the Departmental Analyst) have been discovered, but there is not sufficient stone at grass to induce the purchase of a crushing plant. At Coorangoora Flat there is a large stretch of basalt, and should it be found to cover a well-defined lead, the wash can hardly fail to carry payable gold.

From August 9th to September 3rd, leave of absence was granted to me, and on its expiration I visited Bulladelah, Cooloongolook, Stroud, Copeland, Port Macquarie and Kempsey, in order to report upon various Land Alienation and Gold Prospecting Vote cases. Half way between Bulladelah and Cooloongolook, and 7 miles from Bulladelah, on the Bungwall road, the rocks are of marine origin, the specimens collected having been forwarded to you. At Cooloongolook, several of the mines are being restarted, amongst them being the Curreekie reef, a particularly well-defined vein in which six shoots of gold occur in a length of 230 feet, and have been worked to the water level; the stone is said to have yielded from 5 to 14 oz. per ton for several bulk crushings. No attempt has been made to prove the vein below the water-level, or in a northerly or southerly direction. At Bulby (12 miles north from Cooloongolook) several parties have received aid from the Prospecting Vote to test auriferous quartz veins, but the gold has not been present in sufficient quantity to pay cartage to Cooloongolook and mining expenses. At Copeland *Lepidodendron* was collected by you in 1886, and subsequently the late C. S. Wilkinson discovered marine fossils at Cobark Station in beds which he considered to probably overlie the *Lepidodendron* Series. At Rawdon Vale I collected a number of marine fossils, and they are now awaiting examination. At Dewitt Creek Station, on the Upper Manning, there is a series of altered limestones and sandstones which have yielded a few fossils not yet examined; the series is probably older than the Copeland or Rawdon Vale rocks, and possibly unconformable, though a conclusive section was not observed. At the mines there was little work of a productive nature being done. The alluvial still yields a certain amount of gold; and at the Lady Belmore Mine a new shoot of auriferous quartz, probably an offshoot from the main vein, was being profitably worked, but most of the principal veins were idle or doing dead work. There can, however, be little doubt that they will be worked in the future, and Copeland become a thriving township, for, independently of the veins which have been discovered, there is a large area in which auriferous veins may be expected to occur, though on account of the heavy undergrowth of scrub, ferns, &c., the country is difficult to prospect. It is a noticeable fact that very little new ground is ever tried, though it is clearly unreasonable to conclude that all the auriferous veins have been discovered. From Gloucester to Taree, and on to Port Macquarie and Kempsey, most of the country is occupied by an apparently continuous series of thin-bedded mudstones and sandstones, which have not been explored for fossils, but lithologically resemble the *Lepidodendron* beds of Copeland. At Carangula, Kempsey, the antimony veins have been worked to the 200-foot level, but have been idle for several years, and, in consequence, the surrounding country, which contains a number of small bunches of antimony ore is deserted. A trace of gold is found with the antimony, and it is possible that as the veins are followed the percentage of gold may be found to increase.

I arrived in Sydney on 7th November, and left the following day for Nundle and Bowling Alley Point to report upon the proposed alienation of several portions of land. I then proceeded to Moree to report upon the occurrence of gold at Slaughter House Creek, 25 miles east from the township. About 50 oz. of alluvial gold have been won by gully-raking, and it appears to me that this gold has been derived largely from an old river channel, traces of which have been discovered outcropping from beneath basalt, though very little systematic prospecting has been done to prove whether the wash is payable or not. The bedrock consists of thin-bedded, greenish grey mudstones of Carboniferous age, with thin beds of encrinital, &c., limestone, traversed by occasional quartz and felspathic veins which have been found to be auriferous north of Yugabi, but have not been tested to more than 30 or 40 feet. Overlying the Carboniferous beds are a series of coarse conglomerates, sandstones, and shales which have yielded a few plant remains 2 miles north-west from Derra Derra homestead, and an abundance of *Orthis australis* near Rocky Creek homestead. They are probably of Carboniferous age, and slightly unconformable to the Carboniferous encrinital, &c., limestone rocks. The relation of the *Orthis* zone to the Derra plant beds

* Pres. Address Linn. Soc. N. S. W., 1894, pp. 587, 596.

beds is not clear; Professor David states that at Fraser's Creek, near Ashford, the Permo-Carboniferous beds are strongly unconformable to the Carboniferous. Above the Carboniferous sandstones, &c., to the west of Slaughter House Creek, is a series of almost horizontal, false-bedded, whitish-grey, glistening sandstones, quite indistinguishable from the Hawkesbury series developed about Sydney and the Clarence coal-field. They are strongly unconformable to the Carboniferous sandstones, &c., good sections being visible on the hills a mile to the north-west of the "Cap and Bonnett Hill," on Terry-hie-hie Run. The formation occurs as outliers, and is largely developed towards and about the township of Warialda, where good sections can be seen of the Carboniferous beds with a thin series of freshwater sandstones, sandy shales, and conglomerates resting unconformably upon them; above the freshwater sandstones are the falsely bedded Hawkesbury sandstones slightly unconformable to them, and capped by basalt to the north and south-east of Warialda. A fuller report will be subsequently forwarded to you.

From Moree I also travelled to Bogabilla, most of the distance being over Tertiary plain country without any outcrop of rock being visible, except a Tertiary basalt 6 miles east of Moree and a mile east of Coppymurrumbilla homestead, at the "Rocky Crossing" (12 miles from Bogabilla), a fairly large inlier of conglomerates, quartz, &c., and a compact clayey sandstone, &c., in all about 12 feet of section showing; they are of Cretaceous (?) age, though whether Upper or Lower there is no evidence to show.

The reports appended are—(1) Evans River; (2) Bingera; (3) Wellingrove, and in the Records of the Geological Survey of New South Wales will be found papers on "Diamonds at Bingera," and "The Occurrence of Gold at the Evans River."

I have, &c.,
GEO. A. STONIER,
Geological Surveyor.

The Government Geologist.

APPENDIX R.

IT appears from Mr. Geological Surveyor Stonier's report that fine gold has been found in three different positions at the Evans River, viz., in the sands of the present sea-beach, and in two terraces or old raised beaches which have been formed by the gradual rising of the land in this locality. Mr. Stonier also reports that there is a possibility that careful prospecting may result in the discovery of a fourth deposit (below the surface), owing to slow subsidence of the land. Mr. Stonier is of opinion that there is not much opening for prospectors who are without the means of living for a few months.

E. F. P., 6-2-94.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Report on Alluvial Gold Deposits near the Evans River, Lismore District.

Sir, Geological Survey Office, Department of Mines, 2 February, 1894.

In accordance with your instructions I have examined the deposits of alluvial gold which are being worked on the coast near the Evans River, in the Lismore district, and have the honour to submit the following report:—

The Evans River, known locally as the Little River, rises in the Parish of Riley, County Richmond, half a mile to the south of the township of Woodburn, and flows to the east into the Pacific Ocean.

For many years gold has been won in patches along the coast from Port Macquarie to the Queensland border; the deposits have been described by the late Mr. C. S. Wilkinson in various reports. At Ballina the occurrence is of special interest, as the precious metal has been derived from the denudation of a sheet of basalt, which has been proved, by bulk crushings, to be auriferous (Ann. Rept. Dept. Mines for 1889, p. 203).

On the northern bank of the Evans River there is a wide, somewhat fan-shaped flat, which extends to the Richmond River, and is formed partly of fresh-water alluvium (the rich agricultural soil of the district) and partly covered by blown sand. To the south-west of the Evans River there is an extensive development of the sandstone and shales of the Clarence Coal Measures, which, with a boss of felsite, form a large headland at the mouth of the river, with the bold outcrop characteristic of the sandstone of the Measures. Coming south the rock is lost under a covering of blown sand, which occupies, at a distance of 3 miles from the river, a fairly large area, and is arranged in lines of dunes, which attain, in one instance, a height of 130 feet, and are sufficiently continuous to be termed a range, while others are in the form of ridges and eminences separated by swampy flats. They are of somewhat rounded outline, and are mostly covered with heath, which binds the surface of what would otherwise be shifting sands. These æolian deposits occupy an area somewhat lozenge-shaped and measuring about 3 miles in the greatest width, and having a length of 7 miles as far as examined; they are bounded on the west by sandstones, &c., of the Coal Measures, and at Bullock Creek, about the centre of the area, there is a small inlier of slate of Lower Carboniferous (?) age.

Gold has been obtained from three distinct deposits, which are giving employment, at the present time, to about 50 miners.

(1.) Present sea-beach.
(2.) Slightly raised do.
(3.) "Back terrace" (probably a raised sea-beach).

The relative position of the three deposits is shown on the following sketch:—

(1.) Present sea-beach. After each tide a certain quantity of black sand, containing fine gold and platinum is found to have been thrown in streaks upon the beach, but as the amount of the deposit depends on favourable conditions of wind, tide, and weather, it is only at intervals that the sand is worth working. The uncertainty of the waves bringing up a fresh and workable quantity of sand for a considerable period of time makes the occupation of a comber precarious, and, as there is no great labour entailed, the beach can be kept fairly combed by the settlers in the immediate neighbourhood. The beach is narrow and inclined, and is often quite covered by the surf.

(2.) An auriferous deposit of black sand has been worked in patches for a length of about 2 miles. A fairly large amount of gold has been won—it is said that one small property yielded 1,000 ounces of gold—and although there are two or three claims with a couple of months work in sight, the bulk of gold in the deposit has been mined. The stripping consists of a loose sand, varying in thickness from 3 to 16 feet. I had no opportunity of measuring the thickness of black sand, as none of the claims were in full work.

(3.)

(3.) Some six months ago Messrs. Nobbs and McGeary were prospecting a quarter-of-a-mile inland from the coast, and discovered a deposit of auriferous black sand, which is about 6 feet above ordinary high-water mark, and has probably been formed in the same way as the two deposits already referred to. The "terrace" has been traced for some 4 miles in length, and, though doubtless continuous at one time, it has been denuded and now occurs in outlying patches of different lengths and with a maximum width of 100 feet, which are covered by drift sand varying from a few feet to 25 feet in thickness. The black sand measures from 1 to 5 feet in thickness, and has a decided dip seawards; it is thickest in the centre, and thins off at both sides. In colour it varies from whitish-grey to black, according to the amount of iron present, and it consists chiefly of minute grains of quartz and a little topaz, fine specks and pellets of ilmenite (titanic iron), gold, tin, platinum, and platinoid metals, a little magnetite and limonite, small garnets (?), and occasionally a few flat sandstone pebbles, the largest hitherto seen measuring 1 foot by 8 inches by 2 inches. The quartz grains are white and opaque, with a large sprinkling of pieces of rock crystal; a few show traces of crystalline facets, but most of them are well rounded. As a rule, the black sand rests upon, and at the sides passes imperceptibly into a white sand, consisting chiefly of fine and well rounded quartz grains; generally it also overlies, and in some places, at the sides, butts against a rock locally known as the "black rock," which latter is a consolidated sand, ferruginous and peaty, and in places quite compact. The rock is said to carry gold in places, and is considered to be bed-rock, but although it is a boundary rock for the deposits which have been discovered, it is not bed-rock in the true sense of the term. If slate, similar to that which occurs at Bullock Creek, or sandstone, identical with the Evans River sandstone, be touched it is useless to continue sinking in the hope of discovering a deposit of black sand, but the "black rock" belongs to a formation distinct from both sandstone and slate, and although in places it may rest directly upon bed-rock, it is possible that in other parts auriferous black sand may be found beneath it.

The gold, which has a value up to £4 2s. 3d. per ounce, is very fine, and the samples I examined were free from rust; most of the specks are somewhat shotty, and should be readily saved on copper plates, but there is a certain proportion which is scaly and liable to be lost. On most of the claims the ordinary box followed by copper plates and blankets is used for collecting the gold, and it seemed to me that in most cases the quantity of water flowing over the plates was excessive, and the plates themselves were not kept sufficiently bright to save the float gold; when the last copper plate is found to be thickly covered with amalgam there cannot be much doubt that gold is being lost. The miners say that if they attempt to save all the gold, a smaller quantity of pay-dirt will be put through, and that they prefer the greater output with the attendant loss, rather than a smaller quantity treated with a more perfect saving of the metal.

With the gold are associated platinum and platinoid metals. The platinum is of a steel-grey colour, and occurs chiefly as minute flat specks with a metallic lustre, and of a more or less circular longitudinal section, occasionally turned up at the edges. Very little attention has been paid on the field to the platinoid metals, and a small quantity only has been saved. Determinations have been made at various times, by Mr. Mingaye, from samples sent to the Mines Department, and the following are of recent date—my own samples have not yet been analysed:—

No.	Samples from Evans River and between Clarence and Richmond Heads.	Platinum, per ton.			Iridosmine, per ton.			Gold, per ton			Tin, per cent.
		oz.	dwt.	grs.	oz.	dwt.	grs.	oz.	dwt.	grs.	
2846	Slightly concentrated beach sand	13	7	20	5	11	0	0	18	12	7·00
1021	*Wash-dirt (?)	23	0	14	25	4	22		Nil		8·24
709	Blanketings	30	19	1	15	19	1	1	10	0	12·94
133	Concentrated beach sand	34	9	2	6	13	22	0	16	6	16·26
1022	*Blanketings	88	10	0	22	5	0		Nil		16·85

* Other platinoid metals present.

The market value of platinum has varied a good deal of late years, and at one time was as high as £4 per ounce; at the present time the worked article is said to be worth in London only 28s. per ounce, and scrap platinum 24s. per ounce. The market is, however, variable, and it would be advisable to send a sample to London in order to ascertain the latest quotation, &c. Each parcel must be assayed, but there should not be any difficulty in disposing of the concentrates.

An experimental plant is being erected at Jerusalem Creek by Mr. Weekes, who hopes to be able to save and separate all the valuable minerals.

As already stated, the back terrace is not without breaks, and, although wherever portions of it have been discovered, the ground is being worked, there are several areas which have been only roughly prospected, and as some of them are in good situations, they are worthy of further attention. The claims have been worked only for gold, and those which are in a favourable position are returning more than wages, but, in contrast, there are workings which have not given "tucker" for several months' labour, the reasons being that the gold is somewhat patchy and that there are often special mining difficulties to be contended with. When a claim includes an outcrop of wash there is little expense entailed in opening a paddock and cutting a tail-race to carry off the water, but when a stripping of 20 to 25 feet has to be raised to the surface and a race is impossible, it becomes a doubtful question whether several feet of black sand will pay working expenses.

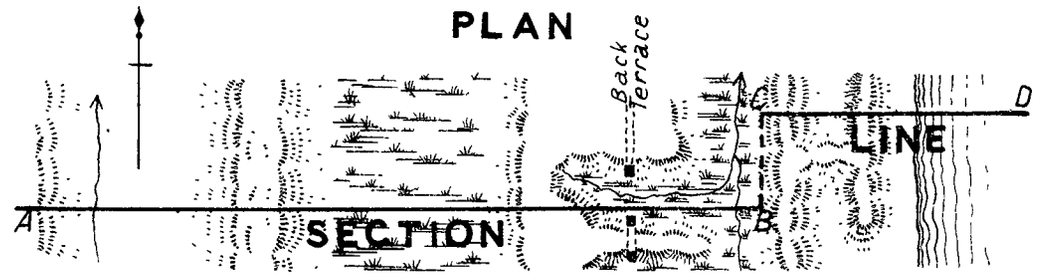
The three deposits, to which reference has been made, are the only ones yet discovered, but there is much speculation as to the existence of other beaches. To the west of the "Back terrace" a line of sand-hills is running in a north-westerly direction, and at Jerusalem Creek is only a quarter of a mile from the coast, while further north the distance increases to about 3 miles. There is no evidence, at present, to show that a beach existed at the foot of this range, for the surface is covered by drift sand, but it is a matter of surprise that so little effort has been made to test the spot. From the range to the prospectors' (Nobbs and McGeary) claim is about a mile and a half, partly a peaty swamp and partly a sand-ridge, which is quite unprospected, as also is some of the country from the coast to the prospectors' claim; altogether there is a large area which has not been tried, and as there are evidences all along the New South Wales coast of elevations at various times, it is but fair to conclude that there may be further traces of old beaches; the evidence of subsidence is not so clear, but the sands cannot be looked upon as proved,

SKETCH

for report by G. A. Stonier on Alluvial Gold Deposits

on Coast near Evans River

2/2/94



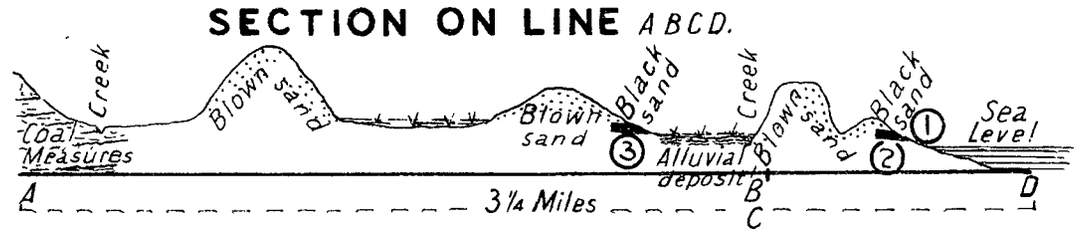


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PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

proved, until several shafts have been sunk below the "black rock" to true bed-rock. The area is, I think, well worth a trial in the manner indicated, but it would be useless for men to start work unless they are prepared for at least six months of dead work as the sand is 40 feet deep in places, and sometimes there will be so much water to contend with that it will be a difficult matter to bottom a shaft—it would perhaps be more expeditious to follow the example set by one claim-holder and test the formation with a sludger.

As the cane season is over it is likely that many of the men employed at the mills will turn their attention to mining in this particular portion of the district.

It is interesting to note the difference in value of the beach and back terrace gold, the former bringing £3 16s. per ounce and the latter up to £4 2s. 3d.; the explanation may perhaps lie in the fact that the smaller-value gold has been derived from quartz veins, while the other has had an origin similar to the Ballina gold. A large vein was discovered and partly tested at Bullock Creek, but the results were not encouraging; the slates in which it was found are favourable for the occurrence of auriferous veins.

In conclusion I desire to acknowledge the assistance rendered me by Messrs. Nobbs and McGeary during my inspection of the field.

I have, &c.,
GEO. A. STONIER,
Geological Surveyor.

The Government Geologist.

APPENDIX S.

Geological Survey, New South Wales, Department of Mines and Agriculture,
Sydney, 24 July, 1894.

MR. GEOLOGICAL-SURVEYOR STONIER was instructed to make an inspection and report upon the Bingara diamond-field in consequence of statements which have recently been made, to the effect that a volcanic pipe had been discovered at Bingara, analogous to that in which the diamonds occur in the celebrated Kimberley mines in South Africa.

Mr. Stonier has spent several months in examining the field, and it will be seen by his report that he has not found any evidence to warrant the statements made. It is true that he notes the occurrence of a brecciated rock, but this, it appears, is in the nature of a submarine tuff, and is interbedded with the sedimentary rocks.

If therefore volcanic pipes do exist at Bingara there is nothing in Mr. Stonier's report to warrant the belief that they have yet been found. Practically speaking little or nothing more is known to-day as to the origin or mode of occurrence of the diamond at Bingara than was known fifteen years ago, and this may be summed up in the statement that diamonds of small size occur more or less plentifully in quartz pebble drifts, capping small spurs which trend from the base of a high range covered by basalt. The question as to the origin of the diamonds still remains in abeyance. Whether they owe their origin to a volcanic pipe not hitherto discovered, or to the intrusion of dykes of tourmaline granite into the Carboniferous rocks, or, as was formerly thought, to chemical agencies in the drifts underneath the basalt, has not yet been proved or disproved.

Two other questions also still remain to be solved, viz.: (1) whether diamonds of the size and quality hitherto found at Bingara can be profitably mined; and (2) whether diamonds of larger size will be found on the field. It may be that both these questions will eventually be answered in the affirmative. The former can only be decided by commercial men and the latter by the prospector, but in the meantime I venture to think that there has been nothing in the shape of new discovery on this field that would warrant a boom in diamond mines.

EDWARD F. PITTMAN,
Government Geologist.

Report on Bingara Diamond Fields.

Sir,

Armidale, 27 June, 1894.

In accordance with your instructions, I have visited Bingara, in order to ascertain whether recent work on the Melbourne and Bingara Diamond Mining Company's property has furnished any proof that the deposits at Bingara are similar to those which are being worked for diamonds at Kimberley, South Africa.

1. *Kimberley.*

The conditions under which diamonds occur at Kimberley, omitting of course reference to the alluvial deposits of the Vaal River, are exceptional, and in the past have given rise to much controversy. A number of valuable papers have been written, but it is only since the workings have been deepened and the opportunities for observation extended, that it has been possible to speak definitely on some of the main geological features.

The following description has been gleaned chiefly from a valuable article published in the *Mining Journal* for 1886, by Messrs. Etheridge and Davies, F.G.S., and the various articles by E. J. Dunn, in the *Quarterly Journal* of the Geological Society of London. The latest information will be found in a recent publication entitled "Diamonds and Gold in South Africa," by T. Reunert, M. Inst. M.E., &c.

The country in the immediate vicinity of the mines is covered by a capping of red sandy soil, from a few inches to 5 feet in depth, and under the soil there is a layer of calcareous tufa from a few inches to 20 feet thick, covering alike the so-called "pipes" and the country rock. The diamonds, from less than a carat each up to 969½ (Jaggasfontein) carats in weight, are found in these pipes, which are numerous near Kimberley, but not all diamond bearing. Their outcrops are more or less circular in shape and vary considerably in size. At the De Beer's Mine, the pipe measured at the surface 320 yards (east and west) by 210 yards, being of an irregular oblong shape and covering 15 acres. At the Kimberley Mine the claim ground originally covered 11 acres, but the area opened out has been increased by slips, &c., to nearly 30 acres. The Du Toit's Pan outcrop was half hooped in shape, and measured 200 by 750 (east and west) yards. The Bultfontein was almost circular and measured 300 yards in diameter.

At the surface, the rock of which the pipe is composed is yellow in colour, of a soft, friable nature, easily dug out with a spade and crumbling as soon as exposed to the air. At about the 60-foot level, the yellow rock is compact and passes insensibly into a blue rock, which ultimately becomes tough, and is distinctly agglomeratic. The "blue" is clearly identical with the yellow rock, the difference in colour being due to alteration by superficial agencies. The

The exact classification of the blue rock, although generally admitted to be ultra-basic, was doubtful for a long time, owing to the difficulty in grinding slices sufficiently thin for microscopic examination; but now that the deep levels have been reached and the rock is less decomposed, sections have been cut and examined by Dr. Stelzner, Professor of Geology at the Frieberg School of Mines, who considers the rock to be "entirely analogous" to a rock in the De Beer's Mine known as the Snake Rock, which latter he has named Pikrite-Porphyry.*

It is clearly of deep-seated origin, and consists of a "much-decomposed mass, through which are scattered numerous olivines and mica splints." (Altered peridotites occur in New South Wales, but this special type of rock has not been described from Australia.) The pikrite-porphyry encloses "particles, fragments and huge masses of shale, nodules of dolerite, occasional fragments of chlorite schist, micaceous schist and gneiss.†" The proportion of these foreign rocks varies considerably, and in places the rock becomes a breccia having pikrite as a kind of base.

In the two principal mines the pipe, when followed downwards, has been found to diminish materially in size, and although there are indications of some of the deposits widening at the deep levels, it is at present impossible to assert that the surface dimensions will be again attained within a workable depth. It should, however, be borne in mind that the surrounding country has probably been much denuded since the formation of the pipes, and that the portion of the pipes removed by denudation, may possibly have been of smaller dimensions than the present outcrop.

The rocks which surround the "pipes" possess a greater diversity of character than the pipe material has. The two accompanying sections (Figs. 1 and 2), taken from the Report of the De Beer's Consolidated Mines for 1891, and kindly placed at my disposal by Mr. S. J. Speak, Assoc. R.S.M., &c., show the change to the 1,200-foot level.

Below the red sand and tufa already referred to is a thin bed of basalt resting upon the highly bituminous (weathering yellow,) and pyritous clay shales, known as the Kimberley Shales, Karoo beds, and believed to be of Triassic age, below which is a lava (?) classed by Moulle as Melaphyre and by Dr. Stelzner as Olivine diabase. This sheet rests upon quartzite, and at the 1,261-foot level shale is met with. The beds are nearly horizontal but subject to a number of faults. Dunn and others maintain that the strata are somewhat tilted and altered at the edge of the "pipes."

2. *New South Wales. Bingara.*

The Bingara deposits have been already examined and reported upon officially by (1) E. F. Pittman, Ann. Rept. Dept. Mines for 1881 (1882), p. 141. (2) C. S. Wilkinson, Ann. Rept. Dept. Mines for 1886 (1887), p. 89. (3) W. Anderson, Ann. Rept. Dept. Mines for 1887 (1888), p. 156. These reports as well as two on New South Wales diamonds,‡ and Professor Liversidge's paper,§ have been freely used in the preparation of the following notes:—

A. Geology.

The diamantiferous deposits are also auriferous, and are developed chiefly in the Parishes of Bingara and Derra Derra, County Murchison, about 5 miles west south-west from the township of Bingara, and 280 miles from Sydney, in a direction a few degrees west of north. They consist of gravels and sands of Tertiary age (with unimportant Pleistocene and Recent re-distributions), for the most part loose and easily mined, but in places compact with thin beds of hard ferruginous quartz conglomerate; they are now found chiefly as disconnected patches not covered by any other formation and although some of them have probably been formed in old river channels at a higher altitude than the present water-courses, it is not clear that other portions of the drift are not littoral deposits. The pebbles contained in the gravels are waterworn, subangular and angular, the majority being well rounded: they vary in size from ½ to 6 inches, averaging about 2 inches, with occasional boulders up to 2 feet in diameter, and are composed chiefly of red jasperoid claystone, jasper and black silicious mudstone, with quarts of various kinds, felspathic quartzite, pale greenish-grey silicious shale, altered claystone and other altered sedimentary rocks, occasionally felspar porphyry, a variety of small gem stones and minerals, and stiff, whitish-grey clay boulders, the proportion of the the different rocks varying in each separate deposit. Most of the prospecting work has been done to the north of a basalt range, and the area the wash occupies, which includes nearly all the proved ground, is estimated at 200 acres. The drift varies in thickness up to 65 feet; the average thickness of the wash cannot be determined until the deposits are more opened out. The gravels have been traced to the edge of the basalt, but very little wash has yet been proved under the basalt.

The diamantiferous wash rests upon a series of sands, clays, and ironstones; the formation is fossiliferous and has yielded a small *Unio* allied to *Unio Wilkinsoni* (Eth. fil.), the seeds *Plesiocapparis leptocelyphis* and *Phymatocaryon Mackayi*, F. v. M.,‖ and various leaves not yet examined. The clays, &c., occupy a large area and have a maximum thickness probably of 400 feet, but as they were subjected to considerable denudation prior to the deposition of the diamantiferous wash, and the bed-rock also shows evidence of deep erosion, the thickness is very variable. To the south and the west of the proved diamantiferous area the clays are overlaid by basalt, of which there are two distinct sheets separated by 100 to 120 feet of fine gem sand with thin beds of clay and gravel, which have not been thoroughly prospected, but are said to have yielded several diamonds. The lower basalt has a maximum thickness of 300 feet, and varies in width from a few hundred yards to nearly 2 miles, extending in a north-westerly direction for 9 miles; the upper sheet has a maximum thickness of 350 feet, and has been denuded into large outliers. Wash has been proved to exist between the clays and the bed-rock, and there is every reason to assert that it extends under the basalt range; very little work has been done to test the lead.

The bed-rock contains *Lepidodendron australe*, McCoy, and various marine shells not yet examined; it consists of thin-bedded mudstones, sandstones, and occasionally conglomerates, argillaceous and oolitic limestones and quartzites, hard, thick-bedded, in some places massive, gritty, tuffaceous and calcareous mudstones and sandstones passing into volcanic tuffs and breccias, with interbedded porphyrite (?). They are traversed by a number of veins of quartz and calcite (in places auriferous) and a few felspathic, somewhat brecciated, lodes, and are intersected by dykes of diorite and basalt (?) and masses of felspar porphyry, and to the east and south of Bingara by serpentine and a coarse, ternary tourmaline granite. These rocks will be more fully described in a paper to be published in the Records of the Geological Survey of New South Wales on the completion of the microscopic slides.

B.—

* Ann. Rept. De Beer's Consol. Mines, 1890 p. 13. † E. J. Dunn, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., 1874, XXX., p. 54.
‡ Etheridge and Davies, Ann. Rept. Dept. Mines for 1887 [1888], p. 42. L. Atkinson, Ann. Rept. Dept. Mines for 1887, p. 46.
§ Minerals of N. S. Wales, p. 235. ‖ R. Etheridge, Junr., Annual Report Dept. Mines for 1891 [1892], p. 268.

B.—Mining.

1. *Jasperoids, &c., Gravels.*

Mineral Lease, Portions 8 *and* 139.—In all some fourteen shafts, varying in depth from 6 to 16 feet, a number of a lesser depth, and five shafts from 20 to 50 feet deep have been sunk to test an outlier of drift, and the recent alluvial in Shotty Gold Creek and Cameron's Gully, which head from and are partly included in these leases, has been worked for diamonds and gold. Mr. Palmer informs me that 30 carats of diamonds (including 5 carats from a washing of 9 loads) and a fair amount of gold have been won, the drift varying in thickness up to 15 feet, and that as money is now available the blocks will be thoroughly tested. The property is of interest, as it shows that the drift has been laid down at two periods, the older of which brought the gems.

Mineral Lease, Portions 9 *and* 134.—These blocks form part of the Melbourne and Bingara Diamond Mining Company's property. A large amount of work well distributed over the blocks has been done, and in all a dozen shafts have been sunk, mostly through drift, with depths varying from 14 to 64 feet, a number of shafts of a lesser depth, and several cuttings. On Portion 134 the wash runs up to 8 feet in thickness, and averages 5 feet, and on Mineral Lease 9 the average is from 3 to 4 feet. Mr. Mercer, the Manager, estimates that both blocks will yield an average of ½ carat to the load. Records have been kept of various washings, and they account for 221 carats of diamonds and 15 oz. of gold from 220 loads on Portion 134, and 130 carats from 202 loads on Portion 9. Enough work has been done to enable a good estimate to be formed of the amount of wash in sight, the yield of which could be readily ascertained by washing samples at the Rotary Machine, which is in working order and close to the eastern boundary of Mineral Lease 134. For future work, it would be advisable, I think, to continue to sink through the yellow clay, which has not been pierced and is not bedrock, in order to ascertain if there is a lower run of gems. The sites will, however, need to be carefully chosen, in order to strike the deepest part of the channel and not bottom on the sidling.

Mineral Lease, Portion 10.—A deposit of drift occurs in this lease, and it has been tried by some eight shafts, which vary in depth from 6 to 20 feet, and an open cutting 70 feet long from the end of which a tunnel has been driven a further 20 feet. Mr. Havelock Smith informs me that two loads taken from a picked spot (possibly from the tunnel) yielded 59 diamonds and 4 oz. of gold. Nine loads from one chain east of the open cut gave 2 dwt. of gold and 17 diamonds of the following weights :—

1 Diamond	¾ carat.
1 do	7/16 ,,
3 Diamonds	1 ,,
4 do	⅞ ,,
8 do	15/16 ,,
17 Diamonds.	4 carats.

Mineral Lease, Portion 16 is known as the Monte Christo. Before the present owner secured possession of the ground, a large sum of money was expended by Mr. D. Falk on behalf of a Company, in testing and working portion of the drift, and in all some 146 loads are said to have been washed, yielding 320 carats of diamonds, the first lot going 4½ carats to the load, and the last washing yielding ¼ carat per load. The lease was allowed to lapse, and was then taken up by Captain Rogers, who worked single handed and sunk shafts to the east of the worked ground. One of these is 43 feet deep, through wash and drift, and at the bottom level there are drives in all 174 feet in length (Fig. 3), one of which connects with an air shaft 36 feet in depth (from logging). The wash disclosed in these bottom drives varies from 4 to 8 feet in thickness, showing several layers of the black pebbles, which are generally an indication of the presence of diamonds. Nine (?) feet above the lower level, an upper ("top") level, in all 150(?) feet in length, has been opened out from the air shaft (Fig. 4) showing 4 feet of wash with several layers of the black pebbles, as in the bottom level. The Jeweller's Shop is at A (Fig. 4), and has proved to be specially rich, it is said to have yielded 2,025 diamonds. To the east of the air shaft a tunnel has been driven (Fig 5) with an ultimate view of striking the No. 2 shaft, and is now 66 feet in length (exclusive of a cutting), with a cross-cut in a southerly direction for 54 feet where wash was struck.

Most of the dimensions and bearings of the drives have been kindly furnished by Dr. Storer, who inspected the property on the 11th December, 1893. At my last visit the underground workings were not open to inspection, so that it was impossible to survey the mine.

It is a matter for regret that a properly detailed account of the number of gems obtained has not been kept since work was commenced on the Lease, for some of the washings have given particularly good returns. Mr. Warden Lawson states that he saw 65 lb. of dirt washed for a yield of 65 diamonds, and it is said that 50 lb. gave a return of 80 diamonds, one barrow load 146 diamonds, and fifteen loads 2,189 diamonds; two barrow loads were washed during my visit to the mine, but they gave a very poor return. The load as washed is not, however, the load as mined, because the wash is sifted before being hauled to the mouth of the shaft and the siftings only are carted to the creek for washing; in this way haulage is wisely reduced, but the yield may appear to be greater than it actually is. The average yield of the wash could be readily ascertained by washing samples at the Pulsator, which is in working order on Doctor's Creek, half a mile from the mine, and connected by a road with an easy down grade.

Bedrock is visible around three sides of the deposit and the fourth is occupied by pipeclay, which latter is capped by basalt a few chains south of the southern boundary of the lease; several shafts sunk immediately south of the southern boundary of this lease struck a layer of wash not considered payable.

The rock, which is called the "matrix" on this mine, is a hard Tertiary ferruginous quartz conglomerate.

Two parcels of diamonds, one containing 500 and the other 600 carats, have been lately sent to England.

Mineral Lease 47, *Portion* 47.—Three shafts respectively 58, 68, and 97 feet deep have been sunk, and the wash is said to run from 6 to 18 inches in thickness. From the 58 feet shaft, three diamonds were obtained, nine loads were washed from the 68 feet shaft, yielding 1¼ carats of diamonds and 2 dwt. of gold per load, and from the 97 feet shaft three loads gave 5 carats of diamonds and 3 dwt. of gold. The *Unio* referred to in the first portion of this report came from the 97 feet shaft. Four shafts have also been sunk on the southern end of the block, and they range in depth from 30 to 130 feet, but have not proved any thickness of wash.

Mineral

Mineral Lease, Portion 125.—Two tunnels each about 50 feet in length were driven on an outcrop of wash, and two shafts, 45 and 70 feet in depth, were sunk, the latter going through 6 to 7 feet of wash.

Mineral Lease, Portion 126.—The land was originally taken up by G. Craddock, and is known locally as Craddock's Claim. Various tunnels, measuring in all some 600 to 700 feet, have been driven upon the outcrop of the wash in the form shown on the sketch (Fig. 6). To the east of the tunnels there are also a number of shafts of shallow depth, and on the western boundary of the block a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 195 feet, with 8 inches of wash at the 122-foot level.

The wash varies from 7 to 9 feet, where stoped, and 4 to 6 feet in the tunnels, and rests upon a steeply inclined surface of yellow clay, bearing a resemblance to the sidling of a channel. No attempt has been made to sink through the clay, but it should be borne in mind that the clay is not bedrock, and it may conceal a payable run of gems. A portion of the dirt won has been washed, and in all 280 carats of diamonds can be accounted for. Four and a half loads yielded 87 diamonds, seventy-five loads 72 carats, and seven loads 10 carats of diamonds. A fair body of wash is at grass, independent of the quantity ready for stoping, so that a bulk test can easily be made, and the average yield ascertained. Mr. Mercer estimates that, taking 9 feet of wash, the yield will be a carat to the load. There are no appliances for treating the wash on the lease, and although the grade to the machine on Mineral Lease 10 is easy and the distance only a mile, cartage is an expense which should be minimised. For future working there are two schemes. One is to construct a tramway from the mine to the Gwydir River, a distance of 4 miles, and treat the washdirt at the river; and the other proposal is to pump water from the Gwydir to Mineral Lease 10, and treat the wash with an increased plant at the present machine site. The claim is of special interest on account of the large number of pipeclay boulders in the wash.

Mineral Lease, Portion 127.—One shaft, 160 feet deep, was sunk through clay with several thin layers of drift, but no diamonds were obtained,

Mineral Lease, Portion 132 ("Eaglehawk" Claim").—Diamonds were first obtained by surfacing on this lease in 1873, and since that time nearly 4,000 diamonds have been won from a body of drift on the block which is prospected by a couple of shafts and a tunnel with cross-drives, altogether 200 feet in length. The claim is remarkable for the number of "finger stones" present in the wash.

Mineral Lease, Portion 144.—One shaft 50 feet deep in basalt.

Mineral Lease, Portion 156.—A shaft was sunk to a depth of 80 feet, but did not strike bedrock nor was wash met with.

Mineral Lease, Portion 200.—This lease comprises portion of lease No. 148, and has been taken up since the publication of Mr. Anderson's plan. Close to the northern boundary of the block a shaft was sunk to a depth of 40 feet, and struck wash 6 feet thick, which was driven on for 6 feet. Two diamonds were obtained. Thirty feet to the south-east a shaft was sunk 70 feet without striking wash, but another shaft close to the last named met 6 feet of wash at 25 feet, and 10 feet of wash at 55 feet. One diamond was obtained by washing a few dishes of dirt. To the west of the shafts already alluded to a shaft 85 feet deep passed through 70 feet of basalt and 15 feet of sand. No diamonds were obtained.

2. *Basaltic Range.*

The leases which have been already referred to comprise the principal work done on the diamantiferous gravels north of the basaltic range. Various other places have been tried and diamonds have been obtained as far east as Mineral Lease 22 (the deposit heading towards Cobbadah), and in a northerly direction as far as Ladies Gully. Gold and diamonds have also been won at Surface Hill, Gympie Flat (a Pleistocene redistribution of the gravels) &c., but they have not proved to be of much importance. Of much more interest is the attempt, inadequate though it has been, to prove the basalt country and test the drift below the clays on which most of the diamantiferous gravels rest.

Mineral Lease, Portion 202.—An Adelaide Company has sunk two shafts, one being 150 feet deep, driven 30 feet at 128-foot level, and at bottom level 10 feet south and 3 feet west. The other shaft is 160 feet deep, 10 feet into bed-rock, driven at the bottom level S. 10° W. 50 feet, and W. 10° S. 196 feet on a little wash. It is unfortunate that funds did not permit of a continuation of the work.

Five-mile Creek.—On the southern side of the Basalt Range a shaft was sunk to a depth exceeding 100 feet, and met 18 feet of wash, consisting of light greenish-grey pebbles, and bearing, so far as could be judged from the mullock, &c., at the shaft's mouth, none of the characteristics of the diamantiferous wash.

Midway between the Five-mile Creek shaft and the Adelaide Company's shaft, and on the top of the Basalt Range, Mr. Lowe has sunk a shaft to a depth of 230 feet, passing through the upper sheet of basalt and the underlying sands, &c., into the lower sheet of basalt, when water proved too strong, and the shaft was abandoned. Mr. Lowe has now obtained the use of a diamond drill from the Hon. the Minister for Mines and Agriculture, and has commenced a bore immediately to the south of Conditional Purchase 71, Parish of Bingara, in the hope of striking a channel. There can be little doubt that a channel exists, but as the basalt is wide it may be necessary to put down more than one bore before the ground can be considered to have been fairly tried.

The importance of testing the basalt range cannot be overestimated, for should a payable wash be found there is a large stretch of country likely to be opened out, and it is a surprise that a determined effort has not been previously made to carry out the work.

Summary.

On all the claims examined the wash is practically of the same character, and although the relative proportion and size of the pebbles is not constant, the drift invariably contains a large number of intensely worn pieces of jasperoid and other altered rocks. Their present form and position can only be due to the agency of water, and bearing in mind the large area of jasperoid rocks which follows the serpentine belt from Attunga, near Tamworth, to within a few miles of Warialda, there is no difficulty in understanding why the older river channels contain so many jasper pebbles. The pebbles, however, differ materially from the fragments of rock found in the Kimberley pipes, and now that it has been ascertained that the "blue" rock of Kimberley is a pikrite-porphyry, there can be no room to doubt, if indeed there ever was any, that the two deposits are dissimilar. The question then arises,—have the diamonds been formed in the drifts or have they been derived from a formation which bears some resemblance to the Kimberley pipes?

The

Sketches to accompany report on Bingara.

DE BEERS MINE
Section looking W.

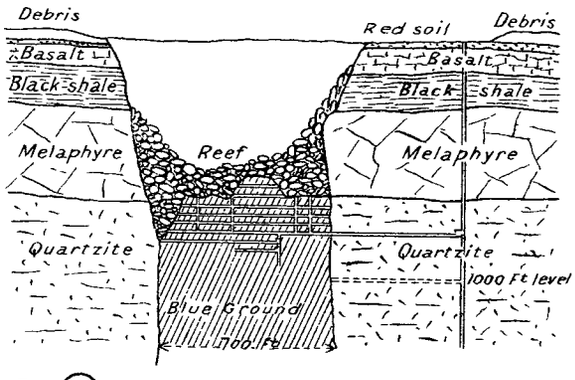

FIG 1.

KIMBERLEY MINE
Section looking E

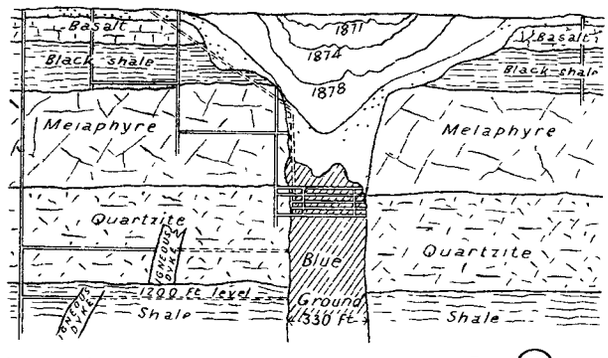

FIG 2

(Reproduced from De Beers Consolidated Mines Report)

Bottom level

FIG 3

Monte Christo Mine

Upper level

FIG 4

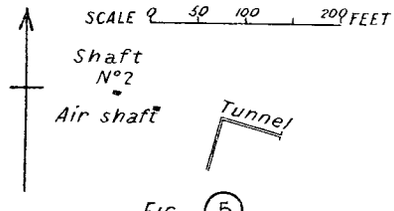

FIG 5

Craddock's Claim

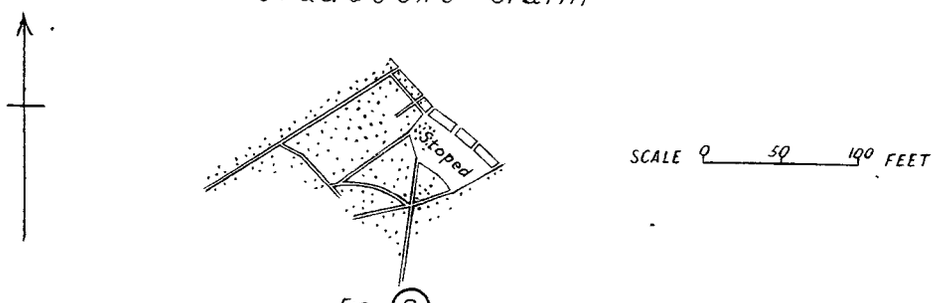

FIG 6

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PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

SKETCH PLAN Nº I

SHOWING THE CHIEF PORTION OF

THE BINGARA DIAMOND FIELD

Parishes of Bingara and Derra Derra, County of Murchison.

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY

G. A. STONIER, F.G.S., GEOLOGICAL SURVEYOR

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF E.F. PITTMAN, A.R.S.M., GOVERNMENT GEOLOGIST

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE, N.S.W. 1894.

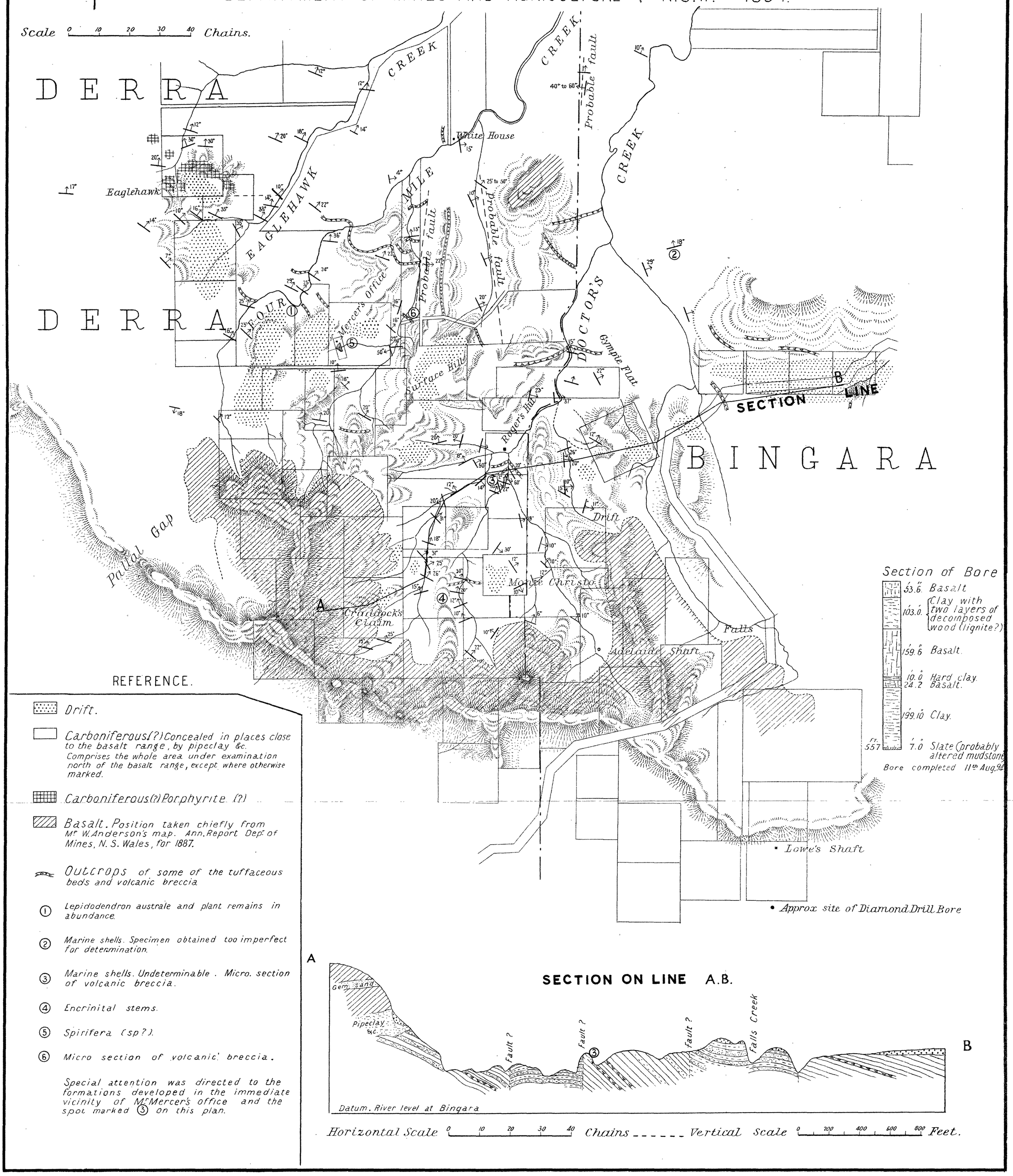

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PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

The former view is held by several able writers on the subject, and the late Mr. Norman Taylor* considers that at Cudgegong, N.S. Wales, where there are drifts of two ages, the diamonds were formed in the older and distributed into the more recent drifts. The late Mr. C. S. Wilkinson held the same view at one time, but after an extended examination of the various diamantiferous deposits in the Northern District, he suggested that if the Tertiary drifts be not the original matrix of the diamond possibly its source may be in the metamorphosed Carboniferous or Devonian beds, where they have been intruded by granite and porphyry†. Professor David, whom I accompanied on a visit to the Cope's Creek Diamond Mines in 1891, came to the conclusion that the Cope's Creek (*i.e.* Malacca, Round Mount, &c.) diamonds were, probably derived from the tourmaline granite.

At Bingara there are drifts of two ages, and the older drift has certainly been but little prospected but where tried it does not appear to be diamantiferous, and diamonds are found in such a position in the newer drifts that they could not possibly have been derived from any of the known older drifts. Then, too, the bulk of the available evidence appears to me to be strongly opposed to the possibility of growth *in situ* in the newer drifts, and as gems are found in a pipe mass of pikrite-porphyry at Kimberley and altered peridotites occur in New South Wales, why should not a pipe have been formed in this country also? The occurrence of a pipe-mass on the diamond field at Mittagong, N.S.W., has been already noted by the late Mr. C. S. Wilkinson‡, and it would appear likely that prospecting operations will prove that this pipe-dyke mass contains diamonds.

In any case it appears to me to be not at all probable that the diamonds at Bingara have been formed in the drifts, and therefore that it is a matter of much importance to the industry that a careful outlook should be kept for the pipe or other formations in which the gems were originally formed. So far as my observations have been extended, the volcanic breccias of the district already observed belong to a series of contemporaneous submarine tuffs interbedded with the sediments of probably Carboniferous age. Hitherto, so far as I am aware, no definite trace of volcanic breccias of later age has been observed in the district, although it is of course highly probable that rocks of that description may occur in the neighbourhood of the original sources from which the basalts covering part of the diamantiferous gravels flowed.§ It is obviously impossible, however, that the diamonds in the drifts could have been derived from any volcanic pipe of later age than the diamond-bearing gravel, and as the basalt is younger than the gravels (the evidence of this is much more striking at Cope's Creek than at Bingara), the diamonds most probably have been formed from plutonic action in some eruptive rock older than the basalts overlying the diamond drifts.‖ Of these there are two varieties:—

1. Serpentine.
2. Tourmaline granite.

That the serpentine (an altered peridotite) was formed earlier than the diamond drift, and, therefore, may have been the source of the diamonds, is rendered probable by the presence of numerous pebbles of red jasper in the diamantiferous gravels, the jasper as stated above, having been chiefly formed by the intrusion of the serpentine into the Carboniferous rocks. That the tourmaline granite is older than the diamantiferous gravels is obvious from the amount of detrital material derived from it and found in the diamantiferous gravels at Cope's Creek near Inverell. There are also possible sources in the Carboniferous tuffs—there can be no doubt that they are older than the gravels—and in basalts somewhat older than the diamantiferous gravels, but of the existence of such basalts no evidence has yet been obtained. The question is by no means proved; and although I cannot understand why one of the sources of the diamonds should not be found near Bingara, recent work on the Melbourne and Bingara Diamond Mining Company's Property has not furnished any proof of the existence of a pipe.

Prospecting for the "mother rock" in the vicinity of the mines will be a lengthy and difficult task, for much of the country is occupied by basalt, and it is only as the leads are opened out that there will be an opportunity of examining a large area of the bed-rock. It seems probable, however, provided the diamond market remains steady, that the deep leads will be tested in the future, for although some are in a purely prospecting position, more than one of the claims, on the north of the basalt range, are sufficiently opened out for bulk samples to be taken and the value of the property ascertained. The drifts, proved to be diamantiferous, are of fair extent, but as the diamonds are irregular in their occurrence, though at times astonishingly plentiful, and are not confined to any particular horizon, it is necessary that on each block the drift should be thoroughly opened out and bulk tests made. It may be found possible in some cases to mine the whole deposit, while in the adjoining claims a certain thickness, perhaps only a couple of feet, will way for working. It is impossible at the present stage of prospecting work to average the wash, but the different thicknesses of wash already proved, and the yields from various parcels tried, are stated in the detail reference to the leases. Two large bodies of wash are expected to go half a carat and a carat to the load, taking 5 or 10 feet respectively of wash, and the Monte Christo has given some astonishing returns from small washings, and is estimated to go 30 carats to the load, but it is not stated whether this load is as mined or after sifting. Provision will have to be made for the supply of water either by pumping from the Gwydir River, a permanent stream 4 miles from the deposits, or by the construction of dams close to the mines. The drifts under the basalt, and there is every reason for believing that the basalt conceals more than one old river channel, are practically untried, but should Mr. Lowe, who is testing a site with the diamond drill, strike a payable wash, a large extent of country will be opened out.

From the foregoing remarks it will be seen that the quantity of gems which can be won becomes in some cases purely a matter of calculation. Their value is however a more complex question. The diamonds are certainly small, averaging on the field about five to the carat, and running up to twenty to the carat, with not more than 1 per cent. carat stones in a general parcel. The largest yet found was considered to be $3\frac{1}{8}$ carats, but actually weighed $2\frac{5}{8}$ carats. Whether large stones will not be found in the drifts, independent of a "matrix," is a question which can only be solved by prospecting. It is, however, but reasonable to assume that, as a gem of $2\frac{5}{8}$ carats in weight has been found, others exist. As a rule more than 50 per cent. are straw-coloured, and of the diamonds exhibited at the Indian and Colonial

* Geological Magazine, 1879, VI, p. 457. † Annual Report Department of Mines for 1887 [1888], p. 137.
‡ Annual Report Department of Mines for 1890 [1891], p. 210.
§ Mr. Stonier's report does not, so far as I can see, disclose any traces at all of such volcanic breccias.—E.F.P.
‖ It does not appear to me to have been made quite clear that the formation of diamonds in a drift may not have been influenced by dykes of later age than the drift.—E.F.P.

Colonial Exhibition, and labelled Inverell, 33 per cent. were colourless, with 1 per cent. of rejections. They are harder than the Cape gems, and hence take longer to polish, but the difficulty in cutting appears to have arisen, not from an impossibility of manipulation, but from the fact that owing to the uncertainty of the supply, it was not worth while to incur the expense of preparing the necessary discs for grinding and polishing. In brilliancy and refractive power the N. S. Wales gems surpass the African, and one cut in London during the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in 1886 is stated to have been as fine a brilliant as it was possible to obtain from any part of the world. The price hitherto obtained for the rough stones has varied. The small ones used for cutting purposes have brought from 5s. to 7s. 6d. per carat and the large colourless ones from 20s. upwards, while general parcels have brought from 8s. to 15s. per carat. The local market is limited, but it is thought that there would be a steady demand in London for gems similar to the one already referred to as having been cut in London (eleven-sixteenths of a carat in weight when cut), and that they would have been worth (when cut) £8 to £9 per carat in 1886. The present market value for diamonds is said to be 15 per cent. less than in 1886.

The drifts contain a variable amount of gold in addition to diamonds, and several gullies which head from the drifts have yielded payable returns for working the Recent Alluvial.

In view of the small amount of wash-dirt which has been treated, it is surprising to learn the quantity of diamonds and gold which have been actually won, and if the deposits are worked in a systematic manner and the yields come up to expectation, it appears to me to be likely that several of them will repay the investment of a reasonable amount of capital.

In conclusion I have to acknowledge the universal courtesy and help rendered to me by the residents of the district, and in particular to thank Mr. Connolly for the ever-ready assistance given by him in many ways.

GEO. A. STONIER,
Geological Surveyor.

The Government Geologist.

[Three Plans accompany Report.]

APPENDIX T.

Report on Wellingrove District.

Sir,

Newcastle, 8 September, 1894.

In accordance with your telegraphic instructions, I have the honour to furnish the following report upon the geology of the country immediately surrounding Wellingrove.

Wellingrove is a small township in the Parish of Wellingrove, County Gough (New England District), 12 miles from Glen Innes in a west-north-westerly direction and 13 miles south from the well-known Vegetable Creek Tin Mining Field. It is within the watershed of the Severn River, which latter flows in a westerly direction, and receives as tributaries Cameron's Creek, Wellingrove Creek (which the Back Plain Creek joins 3 miles to the north of the Wellingrove township), and Reedy Creek, each running in a northerly or north-westerly direction until it junctions with the river. The township is situated on Wellingrove Creek, 9 miles south from its junction with the Severn, the first 3 miles of which form portion of a belt of rough, rocky, and occasionally precipitous country trending in an easterly direction. For the remainder of the distance the creek is flanked with alluvial deposits which are wide at the northern extremity but thin in a southerly direction and continue below the township for several miles. To the east and south of Back Plain Creek there is a large development of basalt, giving to the landscape the table-top appearance characteristic of the lava sheets of New England. To the north-west of Wellingrove the country is gently undulating, with broken ranges to the south-west.

The formations developed are :—

1. Recent and other Tertiary alluvials (in part stanniferous) with quartzite (grey billy), &c.
2. Tertiary basalt.
3. Quartz porphyry, chiefly intrusive.
4. Granite, partly hornblendic and intrusive.
5. Carboniferous (?) mudstones, &c., more or less altered.
6. Porphyrite.

Both Wellingrove and Back Plain Creek are flanked with deposits of rich agricultural soil, and at the junction of the two watercourses they form a wide plain. At W.R. 1,500 (Parish Hadbury) the alluvial cuts out and the creek passes into a rock-bound watercourse. Gems and black sand are found in Wellingrove Creek, but tin has not been found south of W.R. 1,500 already referred to, and the results obtained by sinking a few shallow trial holes were not sufficient to induce prospectors to test the deeper ground. Two miles south-east from the junction of Wellingrove Creek and the Severn River two narrow and shallow leads of stream tin have been worked and they have yielded a certain amount of mineral. There can be no doubt that the bulk of the tin has been derived from thin veins which occur in quartz porphyry in the immediate vicinity of the workings. Most of the payable ground has been worked, but there are several gullies which have escaped attention, possibly on account of the scarcity and uncertainty of the water supply, and these gullies can be easily and cheaply tested.

To the north-east of Wellingrove, and a few chains north of Portion 122, Parish Fladbury, the recent shallow alluvial in Ti-tree Creek (head of Reedy Swamp) has been also worked for tin, and gave good wages in return for the labour expended, until the wash dipped into wet and deep (90 feet) ground at the head of the Creek, when the funds of the prospectors became exhausted and the work was stopped. It appears to me to be a matter of importance that this formation should be tested, for if a lead is discovered there is a probability that it will continue for a considerable distance and a likelihood that it will contain rich deposits of stream tin. On account of the large area occupied by basalt between the claims and Back Plain Creek the lead will not be readily traced.

In addition to this area there is a strip of basalt running from the junction of Wellingrove and Back Plain Creeks in a north-westerly direction for about 7 miles, as far W. R. 1,499, Parish Gordon, and in several places, where it has been cut through by denudation, wash outcrops. The pebbles are well rounded, up to 8 inches in diameter, and consist of quartz, Lydian stone, quartz porphyry, and altered mudstone. Near the western extremity of the basalt the wash has been partly tested and in all some dozen

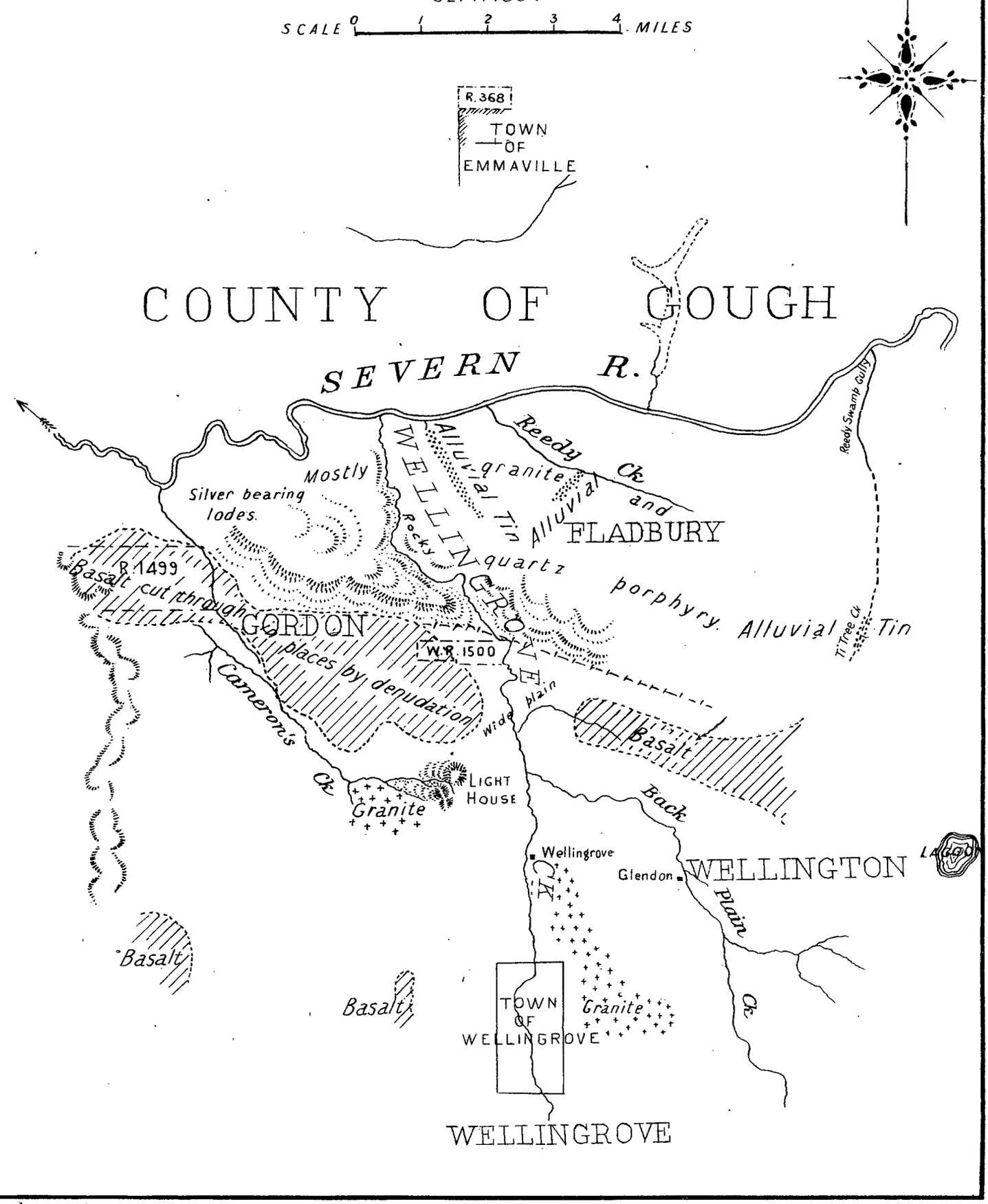
SKETCH

to accompany report on

WELLINGROVE

By G.A.Stonier, F.G.S., Geological Surveyor.

Sept. 1894



(Sig. 333)

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE,
SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

dozen shafts have been sunk, with depths varying from 8 to 90 feet, and two tunnels driven, one of which is 36 feet in length. Wash, varying in thickness from a couple of inches to 5 feet, has been struck in nearly every shaft bottomed, and although generally a little fine waterworn tin and occasionally a colour of gold have been obtained, the minerals have not been present in sufficient quantity to pay working expenses. The work done has not thoroughly tested the ground, although it has demonstrated the existence of a channel, and should the series of shafts now being sunk fail to discover payable mineral, it would be advisable to prospect some of the outcrops of wash nearer to Wellingrove Creek.

Immediately to the north of the Wellingrove homestead there is a good section of the altered mudstones (dip N. E. at 80 degrees), which extend across the creek towards a hill known as the Lighthouse. At Webb's (Little Plant) Mine, 15 miles to the north, this formation has been found to contain a valuable silver lode, which is paying expenses notwithstanding the present low value of silver, but no veins of importance have been discovered near Wellingrove, although the formation cannot be considered to have been prospected.

Near the alluvial referred to as having been worked for tin at the Severn River, the quartz porphyry is intersected by a number of thin veins, from a knife edge to 5 inches in thickness, consisting largely of quartz carrying black oxide of tin. No attempt has been made to test these veins, but J. Randall, a prospector who is in possession of the land, is acting on my suggestion and is taking samples from the various veins with a view of having them assayed for tin. It appears to me to be unlikely that the veins could be worked on a large scale as proposed, and it is purely a matter of assaying and calculation to decide whether portions of them can be profitably mined. Two miles to the east of this spot several thin veins of quartz carrying tinstone have been discovered, but the mineral was not present in sufficient quantity to induce the testing of the veins to a greater depth than 20 feet.

Granite occupies a large area, and is at least of two ages. In the Parish of Gordon lodes have been found which carry silver-lead ore, and have been partly worked at Webb's Consols Mine, and in the Parish of Fladbury thin veins of quartz with oxides of tin occur; in the Parish of Wellingrove a number of quartz veins have been observed, and they are worth prospecting, although nothing of value has yet been detected. A mile and a half to the east of the Wellingrove township the granite contains a number of gems, such as sapphires and zircons, which are found in the soil, resulting from the disintegration of the granite.

From the foregoing report it will be seen,—

1. That the Wellingrove District borders on a tin-field from which a large amount of tin has been won.
2. A little alluvial has been worked in the northern portion of the area.
3. The formations are favourable in places for the occurrence of tin and silver bearing veins.
4. There is large development of basalt, which probably conceals stanniferous deep leads and is well worthy of attention (on account of the particular mode of occurrence, and the unprospected state of the formation, it would probably be advisable to test the leads by sinking and driving at carefully selected spots rather than by boring).

In conclusion, I beg to acknowledge the kind courtesy extended to me by L. Seeton, Esq., and the assistance rendered by Messrs. Cramsey.

I have, &c.,
GEO. A. STONIER,
Geological Surveyor.

The Government Geologist.

Progress Report by Mr. J. B. Jaquet, Geological Surveyor.

Sir, Department of Mines and Agriculture, Geological Survey Branch, January.

I have the honour to hand you the following progress report of the work performed by me during the year 1894:—

During the first four months I was engaged upon the Shoalhaven River, mapping out and prospecting the auriferous drifts in connection with the proposed Government race. I was afterwards engaged in the office preparing my reports and maps, which form Appendices U. and V.

I visited, during June, the Araluen, Snowball, and Little River Gold-fields, in connection with applications for aid from the Prospecting Vote. I also examined the auriferous drifts accompanying the Shoalhaven River, between Warri and Oallen, and reported as to the extension of the existing Gold-field Reserves from Conditional Purchase. I returned to Sydney on 7th July, and was engaged for ten days preparing reports and maps.

I left Sydney on 18th of July, for Newbridge, and made an inspection of the gold reefs being worked at Hobby's Yards, near this town. My report upon the field forms Appendix W.

On the 31st July I journeyed to Cobborah, and made an inspection of the recently discovered alluvial gold-fields. My report upon the field forms Appendix X.

After leaving Cobborah I visited Cudgegong, Hargreaves, Windeyer, Wellington, Mandurama, and Store Creek, and reported on land alienation cases in the vicinity of each of these towns.

When at Hargreaves I took the opportunity of making a short examination of the gold reefs upon this field. I found some of them to closely simulate the so-called saddle reefs which occur at Bendigo, Victoria, and I wrote you to this effect. The large reef running behind the town, which yielded, when worked many years ago by an English Company, large quantities of gold, and from which the famous "Blackfellow's nugget" was obtained, would seem to belong to this class of deposit. I am of opinion that shafts should be sunk through the quartz cap of this reef, for the purpose of proving whether other reefs occur beneath it.

From 25th August until 11th October I was engaged making a detailed examination of the auriferous drifts upon the Macquarie River, in the vicinity of Muckerawa Creek, with a view of determining whether it would be possible for a large number of men to get employment by exploiting the same. My report in connection with this work forms Appendix Y.

I left Sydney on the 29th October, for Mount Drysdale, and was afterwards engaged for three weeks making an inspection of this gold-field. My report thereon forms Appendix Z.

On 5th December I left Sydney for Hillgrove, and was engaged for a week in examining and reporting upon a proposed extension of the existing Gold-field Reserve from Conditional Purchase.

From the 13th until the 21st December, I was engaged in the office writing various reports.

From the latter date until the end of the year I was absent on leave.

During

During the year I have contributed two papers to the "Records of the Geological Survey of New South Wales." One, written in conjunction with Mr. G. W. Card, Curator, on columnar structure in quartz-felsite near Mount Hope, and the other on the geology of the auriferous drifts occurring in the upper portion of the Shoalhaven Valley. I also revised the proofs of my memoir on the Geology of the Broken Hill lode.

I have, &c.,
JOHN B. JAQUET,
Geological Surveyor.

The Government Geologist.

APPENDIX U.

Minute Paper.

SUBJECT:—The Geological Survey of the Shoalhaven Valley.

Geological Survey Branch, Department of Mines, Sydney, 3 November, 1893.

EXTENSIVE auriferous drifts of several ages are believed to exist in the valley of the Shoalhaven, and some time since it was decided that a geological survey should be made with the object of defining the boundaries of these deposits, and ascertaining the probable amount of washdirt that should be available for hydraulic sluicing in the event of a suitable water supply being provided by the Government or otherwise. It was deemed advisable to commence the geological survey in the neighbourhood of Major's Creek,* and extend it down to the Shoalhaven Valley in such a way as to include the lower portions of such tributaries as might appear to be worth the detailed examination.

Instructions were given to Mr. Geological Surveyor Anderson to perform this work, and in the annual report of the Department of Mines for last year, a progress report by him was published, as well as a map and sections showing the amount of work done. Portions of several other parishes were subsequently surveyed by Mr. Anderson, but at the end of June last the work was temporarily stopped, owing to the retirement of Mr. Anderson from the service, his position having been abolished in connection with the recent scheme of retrenchment.

Owing to the amount of current work requiring attention, I was unable to continue the Shoalhaven survey, with my reduced staff, until the week before last, when Mr. Geological Surveyor Jaquet proceeded to Braidwood with instructions to carry on the work commenced by Mr. Anderson.

EDWARD F. PITTMAN,
Government Geologist.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Minute.

It appears from the careful examination and report made by Mr. Geological Surveyor Jaquet that, while the auriferous drifts of the Shoalhaven Valley are probably not so rich as was at first supposed by the Officers of the Works Department, they are likely to pay fairly well for the cost of treatment by hydraulic sluicing over a considerable area.

Mr. Jaquet recommends that the conduit be constructed for only about two-thirds of the proposed distance in the first instance, or, in other words, that "Section A" be constructed for the purpose of sluicing the gravels between Bombay Crossing and the southern boundary of Mr. Anderson's 686 acres.

He estimated that there are in this area 57,000,000 cubic yards of gravels available, and that they probably contain an average of 2½d. worth of gold per cubic yard—although from the patchy nature of the gold it is very difficult to estimate the average yield.

The gravels are of a loose nature, and, therefore, extremely well suited for hydraulic sluicing. The estimated average depth of the gravels over the area referred to as "Section A" is 30 feet.

It is not considered probable that the profits arising from the sale of water for sluicing the gravels in "Section A" would pay the total cost of the conduit, but the latter would be available, by further extension, for sluicing much larger areas of auriferous gravels which are known to exist lower down the Shoalhaven River.

Mr. Jaquet is having a number of shafts sunk with a view of testing a further area of these gravels, and in the course of two or three weeks he will probably be able to give an estimate of their gold contents.

E.F.P., 29/5/94.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Sir, Department of Mines and Agriculture, Geological Survey Branch, May, 1894.

In accordance with your instructions I have examined a portion of the auriferous drifts situated in the Parishes of Jinglemoney and Warri, County Murray, on the western bank of the Shoalhaven River, and have to report as follows:—

The Proposed Race.

A survey carried out by Mr. Wade, Assistant Engineer, under the direction of Mr. H. G. McKinney, Chief Engineer for Water Conservation, has shown that a conduit capable of delivering 100 cubic feet of water per second can be carried from the Shoalhaven River, at a point distant 2 miles below the confluence of this river with Jembaicumbene Creek, to Reedy Creek, in the Parish of Warri, at an estimated cost of £100,000.

The race would follow approximately, as the accompanying tracing indicates, the western boundary of the auriferous drifts, and the water which it carried would be available for sluicing purposes at an average pressure of 120 feet head.

Extent of the Drifts.

The drifts, with two short breaks, front the river for 10 miles, while they vary in width from a narrow strip to 4 miles. They cover altogether an area of 8,438 acres. About one-half, or more correctly speaking, 4,158 acres, of this land is already alienated, and the remaining 4,280 acres is Crown land open to the miner.

In regard to their general thickness, the information available is somewhat meagre, for over wide areas neither workings nor shafts are to be found. The

* In view of Mr. McKinney's report (*vide* Annual Report of the Department of Works for 1892) as to the practicability of bringing a water supply under pressure to the auriferous alluvial deposits, I have now instructed Mr. Geological Surveyor Jaquet to postpone the detail survey of the Upper Shoalhaven, and press on with the work of defining those auriferous deposits which can be reached by the supply of water reported upon by Mr. McKinney.

The system of mining—ground sluicing—hitherto employed is not well adapted for the exploitation of deep ground. Again, it generally happens that, other things being equal, the yield of gold per unit of ground removed is inversely proportional to the thickness of the drift; so there has been a tendency in the past for the miner to attack the shallower deposits while the deeper ones have been left intact; and hence the average thickness deduced from the sections accompanying this report, obtained for the most part in old workings, is far too small.

In the northern portion of the area examined, where they attain their greatest width, the drifts are undoubtedly much deeper than those occurring further south. I have been informed by old residents in the districts that the shaft "C" reached a depth of over 100 feet without meeting with bedrock. Having regard to all the circumstances, I am of opinion that the drifts lying south of section "a" possess an average thickness of 30 feet and those north of this point vary in thickness from 10 to 150 feet.

General description of the Drifts.

They consist of alternating beds of gravel, sand and clay. The various components are for the most part loosely cemented together, so that while they readily separate when brought into contact with running water, yet, on the other hand, they are firm enough to allow of shafts being sunk without the aid of timber. In a few places beds of "running" sand occur, and occasionally thin bands of gravel with the pebbles tightly cemented together are met with. On the whole, however, as regards their physical constitution the drifts leave nothing to be desired from a sluicing point of view.

In some places a considerable amount of false bedding can be observed, and where such is the case the gold is more than usually patchy in its mode of occurrence.

Two classes of auriferous drift occur in the Shoalhaven Valley, which represent material brought down by the river at different periods. Not only as regards the period of their formation do these drifts differ from one another, but also as regards their general constitution and the gold which they contain.

The pebbles composing the older gravels are for the most part of small dimensions, and large boulders are frequently absent altogether, or are only to be found scattered through a narrow band immediately above the bedrock or a "false bottom." Again these boulders when composed of quartz-felspar porphyry (and they are generally composed of this rock) are much decomposed, so that they disintegrate rapidly on being brought into contact with water.

The newer drifts are generally shallower than the older ones, and entirely composed of large boulders but little weathered. They, on the whole, yield more gold per unit of ground, while the "colours" are heavier.

The question will be suggested, as to what areas are covered by the younger and older drifts respectively. The former are found as a narrow fringe bordering the river and the space which they occupy is insignificant as compared with that occupied by the latter. It often happens that no hard and fast line can be distinguished between the two classes of drift and the one passes by insensible gradations into the other.

Mode of occurrence and distribution of gold in Drift.

The gold occurs as extremely small flaky particles which have an average weight in different portions of the area examined of from ·002 to ·004 grains. In no place was any coarse gold met with. The largest fragment obtained in the numerous dishes of dirt washed by my Assistant and myself scaled about ·028 grains; however, nuggets weighing up to 2 dwt. are reported as having been found by those working the ground. I have but little doubt that some of the gold is so fine that it cannot be obtained either in the dish or tail-race, and having regard to this circumstance I would suggest that by the use of mercury an increased yield might often be obtained.

The gold is extremely patchy in its mode of occurrence. It sometimes happens that you will find a section of drift capable of yielding gold to the value of 6d. to 8d. per unit of drift, while but a yard away, though there is no alteration apparent in the nature of the gravel and the bedrock is level, a similiar section will yield less than 1d. per unit.

In the newer and richer drifts the gold is frequently more or less evenly distributed from the top of a bed of gravel to the bottom—see group of sections "J;" but in the older ones such is seldom, if ever, the case, and the greater portion of it is congregated along the bottom of a bed, while the yield from the upper portions is insignificant. There are, however, exceptions to this rule. It not infrequently happens that, scattered through a bed of gravel, nests or broken bands of large porphyry boulders will be found; when such is the case, the ground in the immediate neighbourhood of such nests invariably yields a quantity of gold much in excess of that yielded by other portions of the bed similarly placed in regard to the bedrock. I will refer to Section 8, Group "K." There we found no gold on the bottom and yet obtained a good prospect from a point 2 feet above it. In this case the bottom of the bed was composed of fine gravel, while large boulders occurred where the second prospect was taken.

It often happens that a higher yield of gold will be obtained on a false bottom than on the true bottom below; more particularly is this the case when the bed of gravel lying on the bedrock is much thinner than the one above, and next in order on the same sections,—see Section 6, Group "K." This circumstance is an important one when the sluicing of the ground is considered, for in some places, owing to a sufficient fall not being available, it would be impossible to win the lowest beds of drift, yet a profit might be obtained on sluicing the upper ones.

Quantity of Gold present in the Drifts.

By washing dishes of the gravel at those places where sections were available and by weighing the prospects so obtained, I have been able to estimate with tolerable accuracy the yield of gold per cubic yard in many places. A series of sections with the amount of gold which the ground yielded placed against them will be found accompanying this report, and it will be seen that the ground tested has a value which varies between nothing and 1s. 8d. per cubic yard, while the general average of the several groups of sections is 2·5d. Now these sections for the most part are taken from old workings, and it is only to be expected that they should frequently yield less gold than the ground which has been removed alongside of them, for the miner has frequently ceased sluicing and left a block of ground untouched because it contained less gold than that which he had previously been working. On the other hand it should be pointed out that the drifts which have hitherto been worked have a thickness which is much below the general average for the whole of the drifts, and the average yield of gold per unit of ground from the surface to the bedrock will undoubtedly be less for deeper sections. These

There is some evidence that the gravels more remote from the river contain less gold than those which are nearer to it. However, until the ground has been further prospected I should not like to speak definitely on this point.

Another method of obtaining information as to the auriferous contents of the drifts consists in mapping out areas of ground which have already been worked, and then dividing the value of the gold obtained by the number of cubic yards of material sluiced in obtaining it, the quotient being the gold value per cubic yard. I have done this in a number of instances and the result of my work forms an Appendix to this report.

I have but little doubt that the yields there recorded are on the whole greater than those which have been obtained from the great mass of the ground already worked. The miner is generally optimistic in disposition and more prone to yield information concerning ground that has paid him well than that over which he has made a loss. Again, water in the past has only been carried to those places where ground rich in gold was known to occur. Notwithstanding these objections, I am of opinion that the table yields some very valuable information.

Included in it will be found several results obtained from ground worked on the eastern bank of the River, near Bombay Crossing, which is not covered by the proposed race, but is identical in character with that occurring on the western bank.

The drifts considered in connection with the proposed race.

It is proposed in the report of Mr. H. G. McKinney that the first section of the race should terminate at Reedy Creek, in the Parish of Warri, and the estimated cost for bringing the race to this point was £100,000. Now I would suggest that in the first instance the conduit be not carried so far, at any rate not beyond Section "A" on the accompanying map. The reasons which I put forward in support of this view are as follows:—

(*a.*) The race could be carried for the shorter distance at a smaller cost, while, having regard to the area covered by the drifts in the southern portion of the area examined, employment could be found for the whole of the water carried by the race. (*b.*) On the results obtained on sluicing the ground covered by the shorter race could be determined whether it would be expedient to sink a further sum of money and construct the longer one. (*c.*) The greater portion of the drifts situated between Section "a" and Reedy Creek are on land already alienated. The question as to how far the race should be brought might be determined by the head of water available at various points along the surveyed line of conduit.

The whole of the area of drift situated north of Section "a," and between this point and Reedy Creek—equal in amount to three-fourths of the total area of drift which would be covered by the race in the event of its being carried to Reedy Creek—is at present unproved ground. It is true that a few shafts whose position is charted on the map were sunk many years ago, but the testimony of old residents in the district as to the gold met with in these shafts is conflicting. At the present time shafts are being put down under my supervision for the purpose of proving the ground in this portion of the goldfield, and until these shafts are bottomed I am unable to give any information concerning its gold contents. In my subsequent remarks it will be understood that I am only referring to the area of drift covered by race south of Section "a."

This will embrace an area of 1,760 acres of drift which I estimate has an average thickness of 30 feet; on this basis of calculation there are 85,000,000 cubic yards of drift. I estimate that 57,000,000 cubic yards, or two-thirds of this amount, will be available for sluicing, and that this ground will yield gold to the cubic yard of a value varying from a small fraction of 1d. up to 1s. So patchy is the gold in its mode of occurrence that it is very difficult to estimate the average yield per cubic yard which is likely to be obtained throughout the whole area; but, having regard to the numerous tests I have made, I should place it at about 2·5d. On this basis of calculation the ground contains gold to the value of £600,000.

Now the auriferous gravels under consideration certainly contain less gold than the majority of the placer mines in the United States of America, but there are on record instances of handsome profits accruing on even poorer ground being worked. I may state here that the loose character of the Shoalhaven gravels, and the fact of their being interstratified with beds of loosely cemented sand, renders the drift, as a whole, particularly well adapted for exploitation by sluicing on a large scale.

The Johnson Mine, in California, sluiced 196,000 cubic yards of gravel for a total yield of £1,829, and at a cost of £1,493.* The average depth of the gravel was 30 feet. The yield of gold, per yard, was 2d., while the total cost of mining was ⅛d. per yard. The water was delivered at a pressure equal to a head of 80 feet, and every cubic foot of water delivered per second removed ground at the rate of 160 cubic yards in twenty-four hours, which, at 0·3d. per cubic yard (the cost of the water at the Johnson Mine), would give a daily rate of 4s. per twenty-four hours.

If the Shoalhaven conduit carried a full complement of 100 cubic feet of water per second, and the water were available for forty weeks in the year, the above data would give the following results:—

3,840,000 cubic yards removed.
£4,800 water rate.

After deducting £2,700, the interest at 4½ per cent. on the estimated cost of £60,000,† you would have £2,100 per annum available for the purpose of keeping the race in repair and for the repayment of the capital invested, while it would take fourteen years to remove the 57,000,000 yards available to be sluiced from the said portion of the conduit.

In connection with the question as to the number of years during which a sale might be obtained for the water carried in the race, it should be mentioned that extensive and probably valuable gold-bearing drifts are to be found lower down the river which might be sluiced on the race being extended.

Again, fronting the eastern bank, in some places deposits of drift occur which are certainly as rich if not richer than those explored on the western bank. It has been pointed out by the engineers that for a small extra expenditure water could be conveyed to these deposits by means of syphons, when the useful life of the first portion of the race would be lengthened by several years.

Before concluding I should like to refer to the valuable aid rendered to me, when making the numerous tests, &c., by Mr. E. C. Whittell, Field Assistant. I have, &c.,

JOHN B. JAQUET,
Geological Surveyor.

The Government Geologist.

TABLE

* Report of United States of America Census, 1880, xiii., p. 202.

† A rough approximation of the cost of the race as far as section "a."

TABLE showing results from several areas of drift already sluiced.

Ground Sluiced.			Yield of Gold.			Water used.	Cubic yards of drift removed per hour per cubic foot of water per second.	Men employed per week of 48 hours.	Value of gold won per man per week.	Reference to position on map.
Average thickness.	Cubic yards.	Time.	Weight.	Total Value.	Value in pence per cubic yard.					
Feet.		Weeks.	Ounces.	£ s. d.					£ s. d.	
7	813	2	5	19 0 0	5·6	From 90 to 180 cubic feet per minute.	Approximate average, 5 cubic yards.	2	4 15 0	V
20	5,891	10	30	114 0 0	4·6			3	3 16 0	W
15	4,398	10	30	114 0 0	6·2			3	3 16 0	W
20	4,801	10	20	76 0 0	3·8			3	2 10 8	W
20	4,481	10	30	114 0 0	6·1			3	3 16 0	W
20	7,511	10	50	190 0 0	6·0			4	4 15 0	W
18	1,535	7	15	57 0 0	8·9			3	2 14 3	X
17	530	...	8	30 8 0	13·4			...	.....	X
17	368	...	13	49 8 0	32·2			...	.....	X
52	17,949	14	78	296 8 0	3·9			8	2 12 11	Y
16	1,315	6	16	60 16 0	11·1			2	5 1 3	Y
16	1,124	12	11	41 16 0	8·9			3	1 3 2	Y
15	8,000	...	13	49 8 0	1·4			...	.....	Z
2 to 6	1,182	6	8·5	32 6 0	6·5			2	2 13 10	Z
4 to 6	1,124	6	9·4	35 0 0	7·4			2	2 18 4	Z
8	673	7	6	22 16 0	8·1			2	1 12 7	Z
24	10,015	...	22	83 12 0	2·0			...	.....	Z
15	4,112	5	6	22 16 0	1·3			2	2 5 7	Z

The above data are obtained from the most reliable sources available on the field; but only in a few instances was I able to verify them.—J.B.J.

APPENDIX V.

Second Report on the Auriferous Drifts on the Shoalhaven River.

Minute:

In Mr. Jaquet's first report it was suggested that it might not be expedient to construct the whole length of the proposed race at first, since a considerable area of ground could be worked by the construction of about two-thirds of the proposed length of race, and the results obtained might throw light upon the question as to whether it would then be expedient to construct the balance.

Mr. Jaquet's second report seems to confirm the soundness of the recommendation already made. It appears that the drifts below the southern end of W. Anderson's grant of 640 acres are very deep—the bottom beds (which also contain by far the greater part of the gold) being below the level of the Shoalhaven River, and, therefore, extremely difficult to work by hydraulic sluicing. The prospecting operations undertaken by Mr. Jaquet have been greatly interfered by the large bodies of water encountered, but judging from the results obtained it appears to be doubtful whether this area of drift could be profitably sluiced. E.F.P., 7/8/94.

The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

Sir, Department of Mines and Agriculture, Geological Branch, July, 1894.

I have the honour to make a further report in regard to the auriferous drifts occurring on the western bank of the Shoalhaven River, in the Parish of Warri, County Murray.

My last report had reference more particularly to those gravels, &c., situated above the southern end of W. Anderson's grant of 640 acres (Section "a"). I stated then that the ground below this point and above Reedy Creek, which would be covered by the proposed race, had never been proved, and hence I was unable to report as to its auriferous contents. Four shafts have since been sunk under my supervision, and the various seams of gravel encountered by them tested.

The drifts were found to be very deep, and only two of the shafts reached the bedrock; the sinking of the remaining two was stopped after depths of 64 and 150 feet respectively had been reached, on account of the large quantity of water encountered.

The sections accompanying this report show the character, thickness, and gold contents of the beds exposed in the shafts.

The sinking of such a large number of shafts as would be required to adequately prove these extensive and thick deposits of drift, would entail an outlay of, perhaps, several thousand pounds, and it cannot be said that the work already done has achieved this result; yet some valuable information has been obtained, which may be summarised as follows:—

(*a*) The drifts for the most part attain a great thickness, and the surface of the bedrock is frequently below the level of the Shoalhaven River, consequently the sluicing of the richer basement beds would be a very difficult, if not impracticable operation. (See section starting from near Warri bridge.)

(*b*) The upper beds contain but little gold, being largely composed of drift sand, and nearly the whole of the precious metal would seem to be concentrated in the immediate vicinity of "the bottom."

(*c*) It would seem, as is the case in the adjoining and shallower deposits occurring higher up the river, that the gold is patchy as regards its mode of occurrence.

I see no reason why the basement beds of the deeper series of gravels, which I am now reporting upon, should contain more gold than those occupying the same position in the shallower and more or less proved adjoining series which formed the subject of my previous report. If such be the case, then the deeper ground might, perhaps, contain gold to the value of one half-penny per cubic yard; however, the average yield of the material raised from the shafts is considerably below this amount.

Having regard to all the circumstances there is, I think, but little chance of these drifts being profitably sluiced, even though water at a pressure should be available for this purpose. At any rate, there are few, if any, places where sluicing could be successfully commenced, and before operations on a large scale could be started expensive and costly prospecting works would have to be undertaken.

I have, &c.,

JOHN B. JAQUET,
Geological Surveyor.

The Government Geologist.

APPENDIX W.

Report on Auriferous Reefs, Parish Three Brothers, County, Bathurst.

Department of Mines and Agriculture, Geological Survey Branch,
Sydney, 3 August, 1894.

Sir,

I have the honour to report that I have inspected the auriferous reefs occurring in the Parish of Three Brothers, County Bathurst, about 10 miles south of Newbridge, and beg to report concerning the same as follows :—

Geological Features.

The formations consist of Silurian (?) slates, which have for the most part an almost vertical dip and strike approximately north and south ; they are occasionally contorted and crumpled. Schists, which may represent metamorphosed slates, occur in places.

Auriferous Reefs.

These are composed of milk-white quartz. They vary in width from a fraction of an inch up to 3 feet, and when followed, either in a vertical or horizontal direction, are found to "make and pinch" in the most erratic manner. On the whole, the reefs underlay with the country; yet, in places, veins of quartz, for the most part of insignificant dimensions, are found running from the main reefs across the bedding planes of the slates.

The gold, with one exception, which I shall refer to afterwards, would seem to be in the free state, and can frequently be observed with the naked eye.

Mines upon the Field.

On the Prospectors' Claim, Gold Lease No. 1, owned by Mackellar and Party, a quartz reef which has an average width of about 1 foot has been proved by the shafts, 60 feet apart, to depths of 40 and 50 feet respectively. From a trench on the outcrop of the reef 44 tons of stone have been raised, and this yielded at the battery as follows :—

5 tons	3 oz. 3 dwt.
33 tons	1 oz.
6 tons	1 oz. 6 dwt.

Free gold can be seen in some of the stone exposed in the shafts, but only a small quantity of ore has been won below, and, I believe, no bulk tests have been made.

Other shafts have been sunk upon the line of reef in the Prospectors' Claim, but these are now closed down,

On Gold Lease No. 7, owned by Mackenzie and Party, a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 100 feet. This shaft is in a line with the two shafts sunk upon the Prospectors' Claim, and distant from them about 3 chains in a northerly direction. It is sunk upon a quartz vein, which varies in width from a fraction of an inch to 6 inches, and has an average width of about 1 inch. At a depth of 50 feet a level has been driven 10 feet south, and from the end of this level a crosscut has been driven 10 feet east. In the crosscut another quartz reef, much impregnated with manganese oxide, has been encountered.

About 6 chains south of the shafts sunk on the Prospectors' Claim, Messrs. Johnson and Crees have sunk a shaft 60 feet, and driven crosscuts, each 50 feet long, east and west respectively. In these workings several small and, for the most part, lens-shaped patches of quartz occur.

The Black Bag Mine comprises Gold Lease No. 3, and is situated about 40 chains south of the Prospectors' Claim. Here an outcrop of quartz impregnated with iron pyrites occurs, which has yielded on assay gold at the rate of 5 dwt. per ton. This outcrop is about 5 feet wide, but a close examination of the same shows it to be composed of layers of veinstone with intervening bands of country; in fact, it would seem to me to represent an aggregation of small veins rather than one large one. A hole 12 feet deep has been sunk on the reef. At the time of my visit it was full of water, but I was informed that the vein had not sensibly diminished in size at the bottom of it. At a point distant 24 feet in an easterly direction from the ouctrop a shaft 40 feet deep has been sunk, and from the bottom of this shaft a western crosscut has been driven 30 feet, with a view of cutting the reef on its underlay. This crosscut has only met with some small veins or patches of ore, and no formation resembling the outcrop above has been encountered. Neither in the shaft nor in the crosscut is a cross-course such as one might expect to accompany "a heave" to be seen ; nor can any outcrop corresponding to the one west of the shaft be found on the eastern side of it. Having regard to all these circumstances, I am of opinion that the reef has not been "thrown," but has "pinched out" between the surface and a depth of 40 feet.

General Remarks.

The lode does not occur along a plane of faulting; and the fact that the reefs conform with the country rock are so often lenticular, and in places pinch out altogether, would seem to me to indicate that their contents have been deposited in openings between the bedding planes which originated while the tilting and crumpling of the slates were in progress.

The reefs closely resemble, as regard their mode of occurrence, some of those found in the neighbouring gold-field of Back Creek, which the Writer inspected and reported upon last year.

The country rock met with in all the workings is so soft that it can be removed by the aid of a pick or gad, and in no instance has blasting had to be resorted to. Owing to this circumstance, the exploitation of the mines could be carried out with a low rate of expenditure.

By far the most promising reef hitherto found on the field is that one occurring in the shafts upon the Prospectors' Claim. If, on being tested in bulk, the ore exposed in the shafts is found to contain as much gold as that already raised from the outcrop, this reef would certainly yield large profits on being exploited. It is possible that the reef will continue "making and pinching" to a considerable depth, as is the case where it has been observed between the surface and a depth of 50 feet; at the same time it is probable that parallel reefs, with varying dimensions, will be from time to time encountered in the shaft as the sinking of the same is proceeded with.

I have, &c.,

JOHN B. JAQUET,
Geological Surveyor.

The Government Geologist.

MAP

SHEWING

Auriferous drifts on the Shoalhaven River

available for sluicing from proposed open conduit

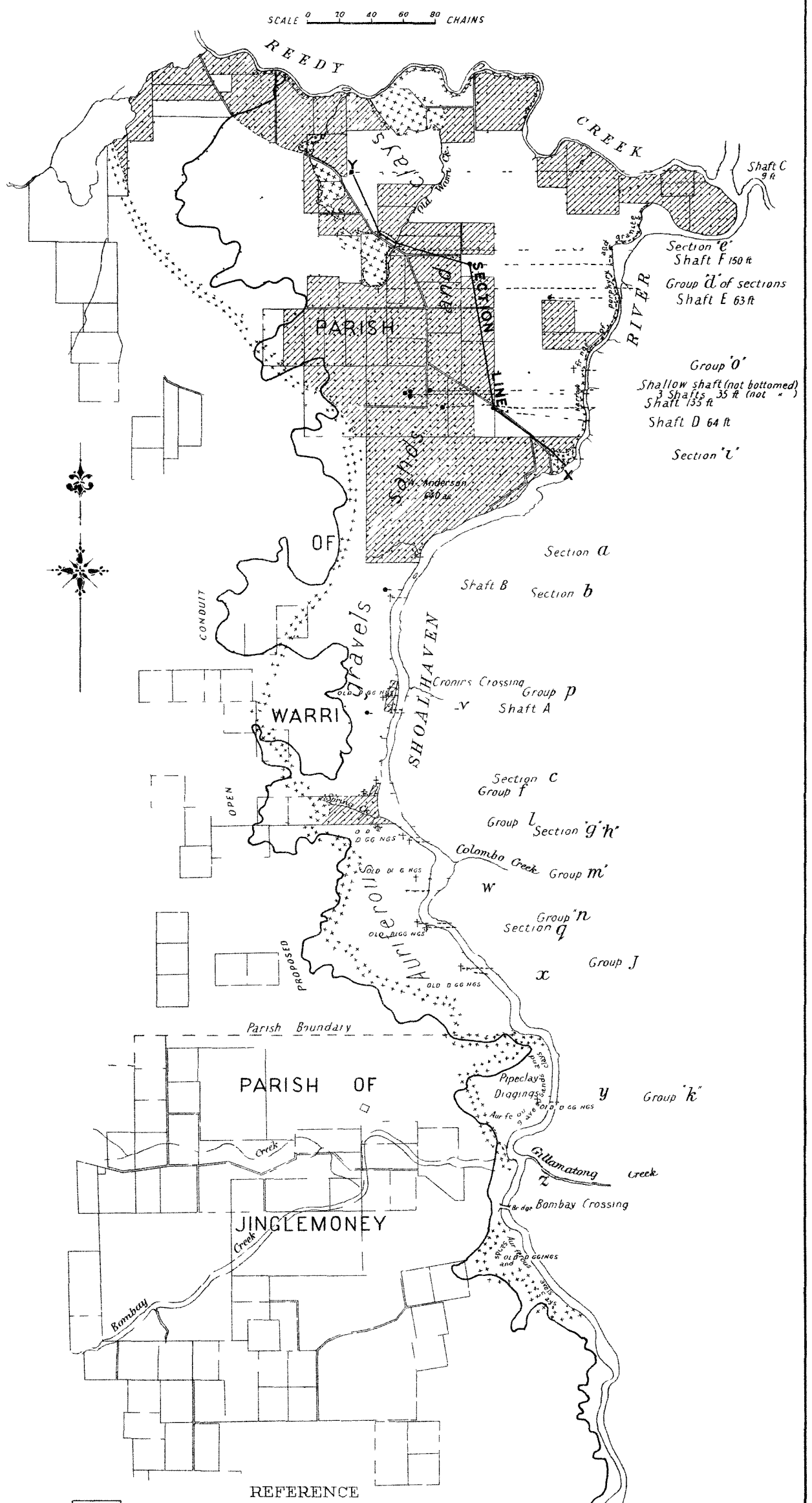
PARISHES OF WARRI AND JINGLEMONEY . COUNTY OF MURRAY.

GEOLOGICALLY SURVEYED BY J B JAQUET, A R S M, F G S GEOLOGICAL SURVEYOR,

Assisted by E C Whittell Field Assistant

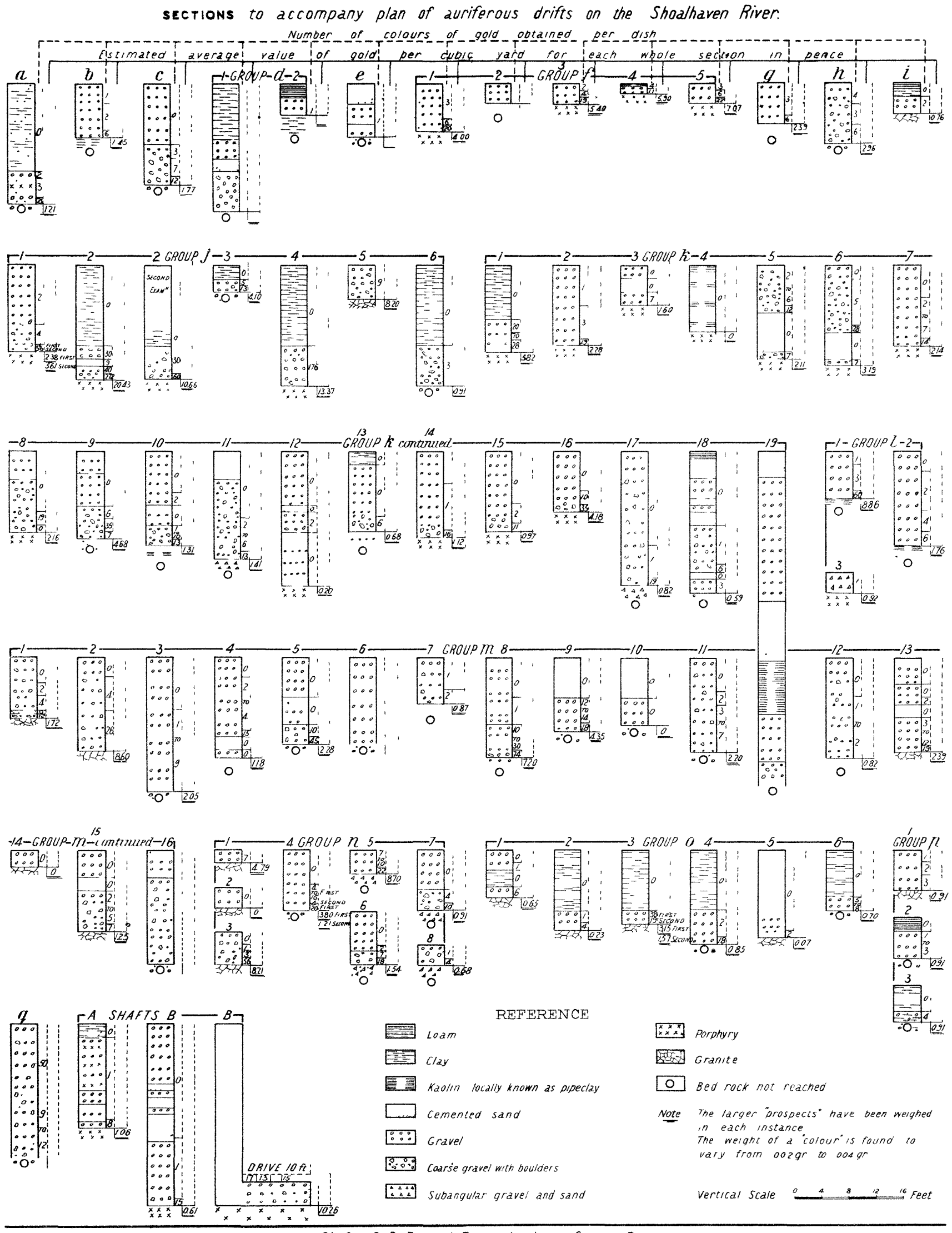
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF E F PITTMAN A R S M GOVERNMENT GEOLOGIST

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE N S W 1894



(Sig 333)

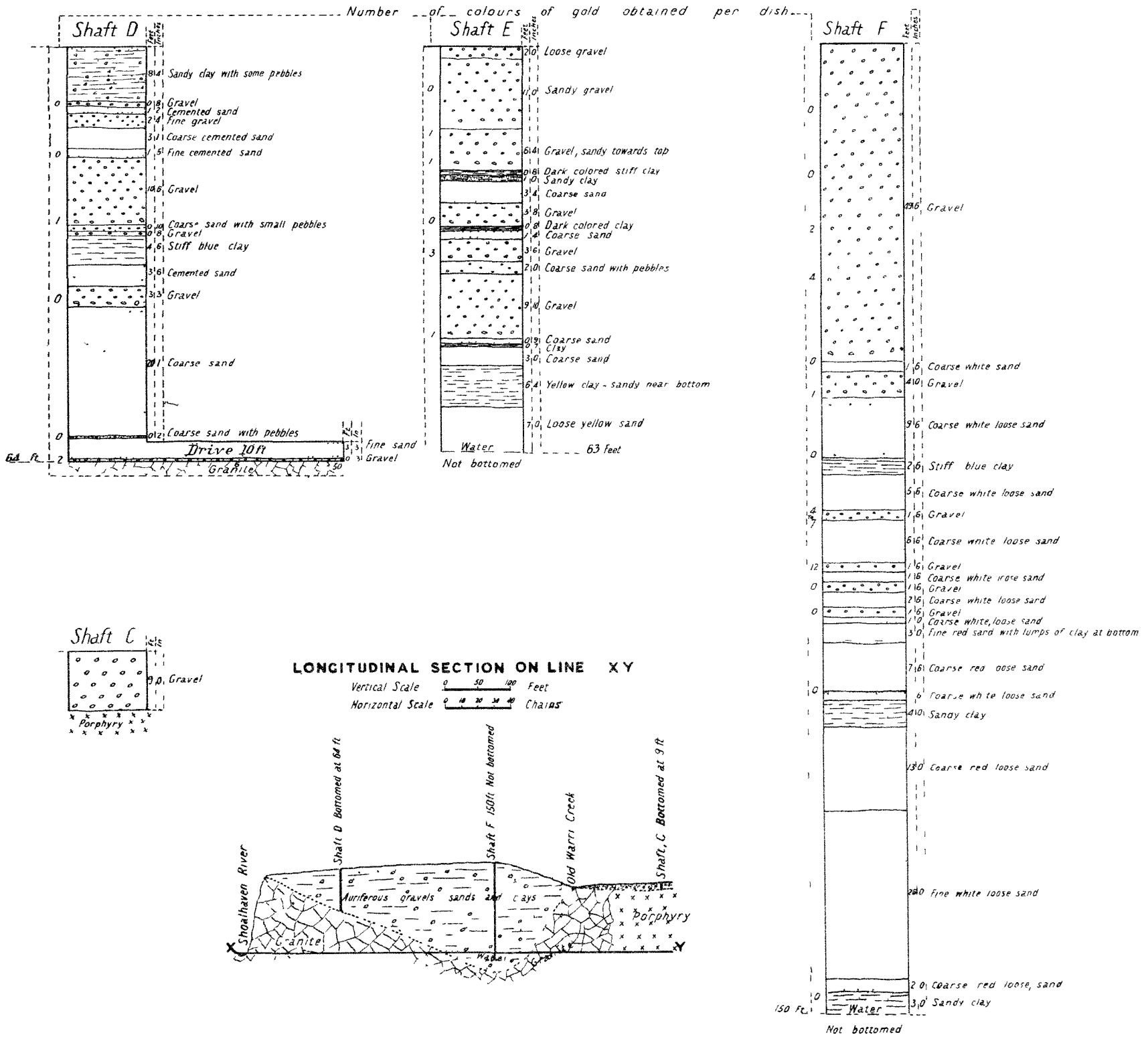
SECTIONS *to accompany plan of auriferous drifts on the Shoalhaven River.*



Shafts C, D, E, and F and drive from D

Vertical Scale 0 5 10 Feet

Number of colours of gold obtained per dish



LONGITUDINAL SECTION ON LINE XY

Vertical Scale 0 50 100 Feet

Horizontal Scale 0 10 20 30 40 Chains

(Sig 333-94)

PHOTO LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE
SYDNEY NEW SOUTH WALES

APPENDIX X.

Report on a newly discovered Gold-field near Cobborah.

Department of Mines and Agriculture, Geological Survey Branch,
15 August, 1894.

Sir,

I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your instructions, I have inspected the recently discovered alluvial gold-field which occurs about 9 miles south-east of Cobborah, Parish of Tuckland, County Lincoln.

The site of the discovery is close to the point where the Silurian slates crop out from under the Coal Measures. The gold-bearing drifts are superimposed upon the former rocks.

The drifts have a thickness of from 10 to 40 feet. They consist of clay with sub-angular slates and quartz pebbles, while much water-worn quartz boulders occur in places. One shaft, at the time of my inspection, had encountered a sheet of basalt at a depth of 10 feet below the surface, and the clay which forms the greater portion of the drifts would seem to me to have been formed on the decomposition of this rock.

Practically the whole of the gold occurs in the immediate vicinity of the "bottom." It is very patchy as regards its mode of occurrence, and no defined lead has been encountered. Most of the gold which has been won is coarse and water-worn. I was shown one nugget (the largest yet won upon the field) which scaled 15 dwt.

Only one or two men have, in the past, made wages upon the field, but a considerable number have obtained enough gold to keep themselves in food.

In the neighbourhood of the present workings large areas of drifts occur which are likely to contain gold, and which have never yet been prospected.

I have, &c.,
JOHN B. JAQUET,
Geological Surveyor.

APPENDIX Y.

Report upon Auriferous Drifts on the Macquarie River.

Department of Mines and Agriculture, Geological Survey Branch,
Sydney, 25 October, 1894.

Sir,

I have the honour to report that, in accordance with your instruction, I have made an examination of the auriferous drifts occurring upon the banks of the Macquarie River, in the Parishes of Burrandong, Wear, Walters, and in portions of the Parishes of Muckearwa, Trianbil, and Yarral, County Wellington.

General Geology.

The dominant country rock consists of much contorted and highly cleaved slates of Silurian age, and interstratified beds of conglomerate and breccia. In the northern portion of the area examined, small outliers of sandstone, which rest horizontally upon the slates, are of occasional occurrence.

The hill-tops are, in places, capped with sheets of basalt, which, without doubt, represent consolidated lava flows, probably of Tertiary age. It would seem as if the lava originated in the south and flowed down a river channel, which had approximately the same course as that of the present Macquarie.

Quartz reefs, which are generally auriferous, are of frequent occurrence in the slates.

Recent Auriferous Drifts.

These occur, both in the bed of the present river channel, and upon the flats which accompany it. Their extent and distribution are shown upon the plan accompanying this report. The upper beds are seldom, if ever, found at a greater altitude than 60 feet above the river level, while the basement gravel beds, which contain the greatest quantity of gold, occur with a few exceptions below it. It frequently happens that the whole of that portion of a flat which is situated above the river consists of loam.

Exploitation of the Drifts.

The flats are for the most part riddled with shafts, and but very little wash dirt which is free from water, and which contains enough gold to pay for mining and carting to the river or other watercourse, remains unworked; nor is much unexplored ground to be seen. However, in a few places, men are still engaged in mining the drifts.

Sluicing.

Several attempts have been made in the past to apply this system. In some places water has been obtained by means of races heading from the various tributaries of the Macquarie, and in others it has been pumped up direct from the river. In only one instance, viz., the claim now being worked by Calder and Party, near the mouth of the Muckerawa Creek, can it be said to have been successful. Here a race has been cut which delivers a few heads of water during several months of the year, and the miners co-operating have recently been getting weekly from £1 to £2 per man.

The circumstances which militate against sluicing are as follows:

(*a*) Difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of water for sluicing purposes.

(*b*) The richest gravel deposits, and, in many cases, the whole of the gold bearing drifts, are situated below, or but slightly above, the Macquarie River, and consequently the requisite fall could not be given to the tail races.

(*c*) The component pebbles of the gravel beds are often tightly cemented together, so that flowing water does not readily cause them to disintegrate.

Seven steam pumps have been at different times erected upon the river, and two are in course of erection at the present time. I have charted upon the map the position of each pump, and give below, in a tabulated form, such particulars concerning the same as I have been able to obtain from old miners and residents in the district.

No.	Position.	When in Operation.	Object.	Remarks.
A	Cookey's Flat	About 15 or 20 years ago	Pumping water from shafts	In operation only about 6 months.
B	Junction Flat	About 7 years ago	Pumping water for sluicing purposes	In operation nearly 12 months intermittently. Drove tunnel for tail race over 300 ft. Sluiced out large cutting.
C	Lower Muckerawa ...	About 2 years ago	Pumping water from shafts	In operation about 6 months.
D	do do ...	About 4 years ago	do do ...	In operation about 2 years.
E	do do ...	Present time ...	do do ...	Pumping water for working, under present river bed.
F	do do ...	About 4 years ago	Pumping water for sluicing purposes	In operation about 2 years. An 11-ton locomotive engine working two pumps discharging into reservoir. Ten men were employed at wages ranging from £2 5s. to £2 10s. per week. The gold won barely paid wages, and work was stopped on the available ground becoming poor.
G	do do ...	18 months ago ...	Pumping water from shafts	In operation nearly 12 months intermittently. Employed pumping water from shafts, which, however, were never bottomed, as pump was not capable of dealing with water.
H	Opposite Cornish Point	Present time ...	do do ...	
J	Cornish Point	2 years ago ...	Pumping water for sluicing purposes	In operation about 6 months.
K	do	9 years ago ...	do do ...	In operation about 6 months; stopped working on the richer ground being exhausted. 12 or 13 men employed.
L	Butcher's Flat	4 years ago ...	do do ...	In operation about 12 months.

A successful result only followed upon the introduction of one of these pumps. This was employed for about three years in pumping water for sluicing purposes. The ground sluiced immediately adjoined that now being worked by Calder and Party near the junction of the Muckerawa and the Macquarie. Ten men were employed upon the claim and the gold won was just enough to pay their wages which ranged from £2 5s. to £2 10s. per week. The company who owned the machinery received no return for their outlay, and operations were suspended on the richer and available gravel becoming worked out.

Tertiary Drifts.

They consist of beds of sand and quartz pebbles which are always overlaid with basalt, and occur at an altitude of about 500 feet above the present river.

These auriferous gravels cover an enormous area of country, and I am of opinion that they have not hitherto received the attention which they deserve. On a small spur running out from the main mass of the basalt, near Upper Mukerawa (see map herewith) about twenty miners working in tunnels driven in from the hillside are making form £1 to £2 per week, and about an equal number of men are working at "The Yahoo," near the junction of Section Creek with the Macquarie.

The great difficulty which besets the miner engaged in these operations is the want of a convenient supply of water for gold-washing purposes. The altitude at which the drifts occur, and the fact that the hills leading up to them are for the most part steep, make carting the wash-dirt to the river a difficult and costly operation. In many places dams might be constructed upon the table-lands, when a considerable amount of storm-water might be caught and conveyed to the mouths of the tunnels as required. Again, in other places the dirt might be conveyed to the base of the hills by means of inclined tramways so arranged that the empty trucks could be raised by the falling loaded ones.

Some of the gravels have been changed by an infiltration of iron oxide into cement, and the gold can only be obtained from the same on their being treated in a battery. At the Muckerawa claims, even in the loosest gravels, it generally happens that a small quantity of gold is unobtainable in the sluice-box. Probably this is accounted for by the fact that a small quantity of cement occurs throughout the drifts.

General Conclusions.

I am of opinion that, owing to the slight fall possessed by the Macquarie River and the general conformation of its banks, the construction of a large race capable of supplying the drifts with water for sluicing purposes, as advocated by Mr. Ives, would be an extremely costly, if not impracticable operation; and, further, that the quantity of drift which could be conveniently sluiced is, comparatively speaking, very small, so that should any such race be constructed it would have but a short useful life. I may remark here incidentally that a recent survey carried out by the engineers of the Works Department showed that the cost of a race covering 15 miles of the Shoalhaven River and capable of delivering 100 cubic feet of water per second (200 sluice heads) would be £100,000.

In regard to the question of obtaining water for sluicing purposes by means of steam pumps I would call particular attention to the little success which has attended efforts made in this direction in the past. It is possible that at a few places upon the river patches of drift may be found which are rich enough in gold and otherwise adapted for this method of working; but I am unable to coincide with the opinion put forward by Mr. Jennings to the effect that hundreds of men could, with the aid of steam-pumps, find profitable employment.

Notwithstanding the fact that the recent drifts are riddled with shafts, and have been worked during the last thirty years, yet there are a number of "fossickers" at the present time obtaining sufficient gold to keep themselves in food; more particularily is this the case upon the flats accompanying the Muckerawa Creek.

For

MAP SHEWING

Auriferous drifts on the Macquarie River

Parishes of Yarragal, Wear, Burrandong, Walters, Muckerwa, and Trianbil

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY

J B JAQUET, ARSM, FGS, GEOLOGICAL SURVEYOR

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF E F PITTMAN, ARSM GOVERNMENT GEOLOGIST

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND AGRICULTURE, N S W, 1894

SCALE 0 20 40 60 80 CHAINS

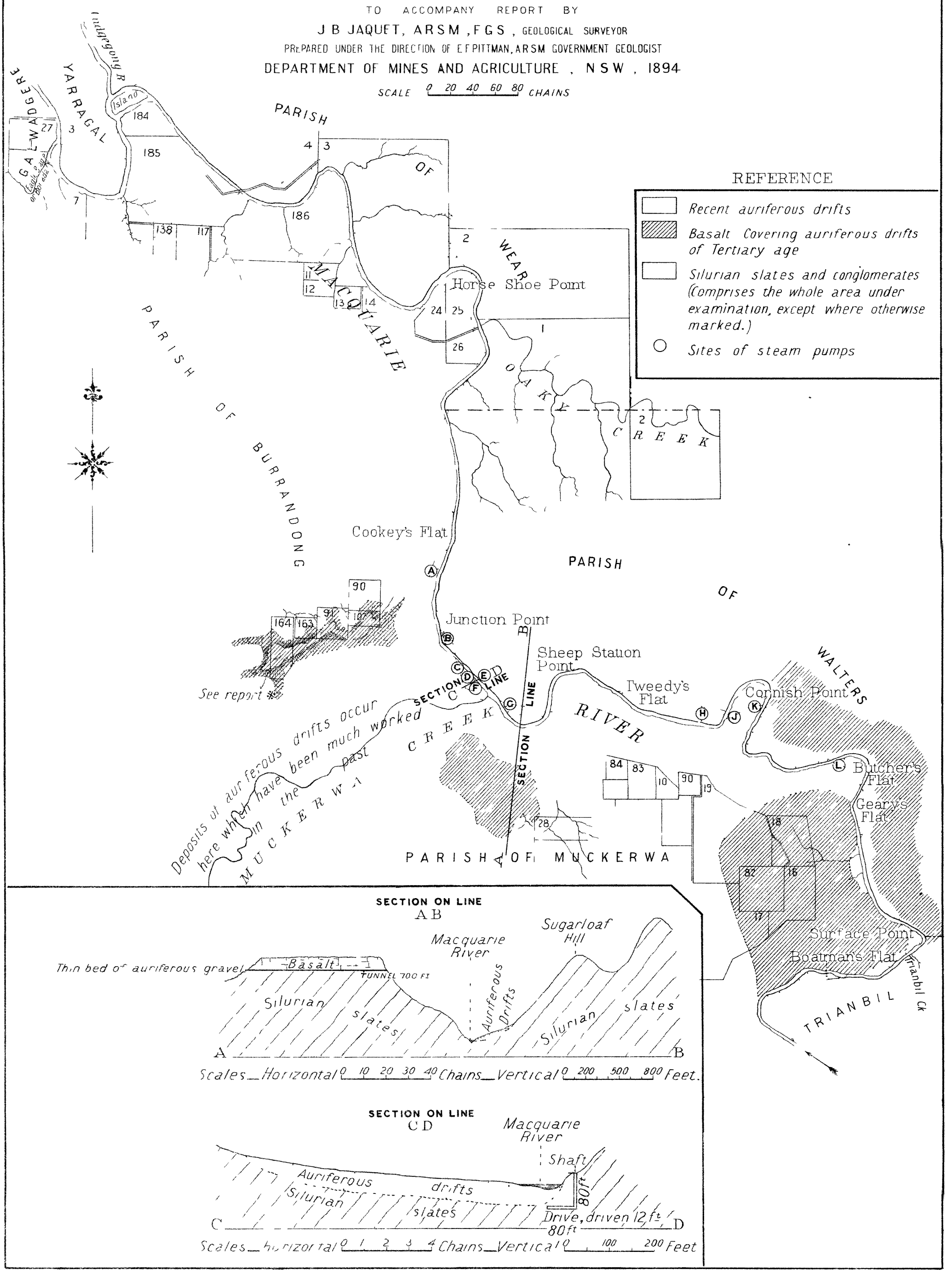


Fig 333

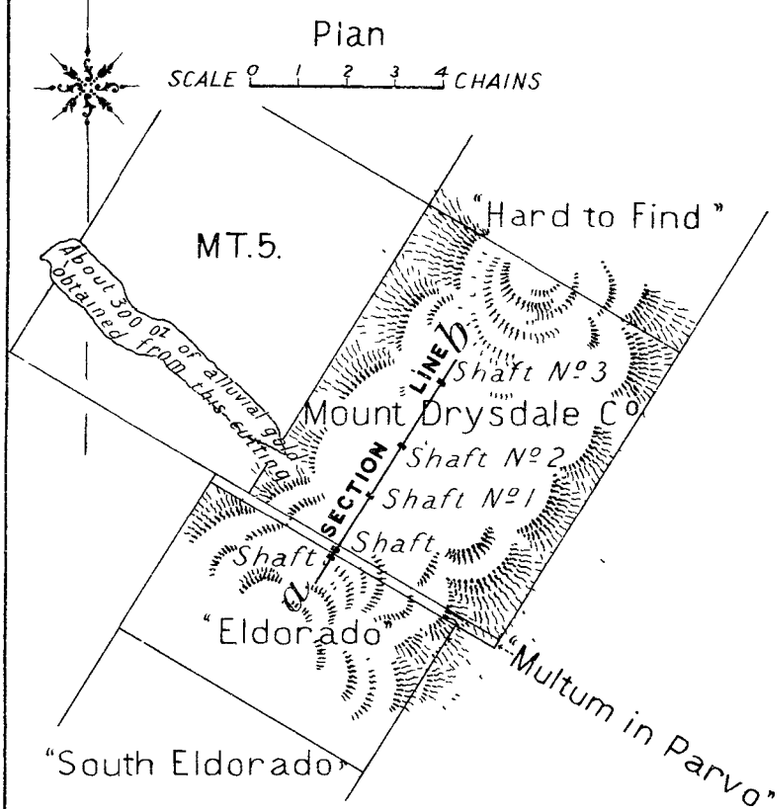
PHOTO LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT PRINTING OFFICE SYDNEY NEW SOUTH WALES

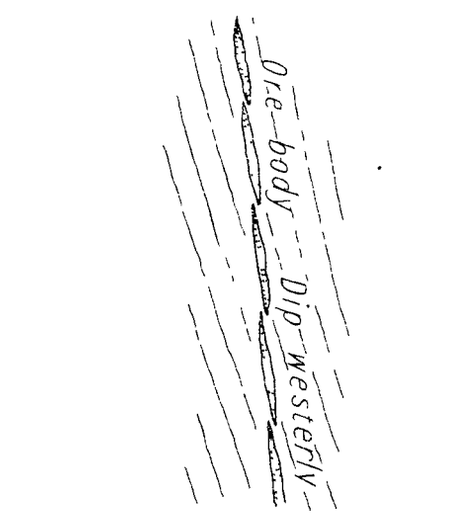
Plan and Sections,

TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY

J.B JAQUET, A R S M, F G S, GEOLOGICAL SURVEYOR

on the Mount Drysdale Gold Field, near Cobar





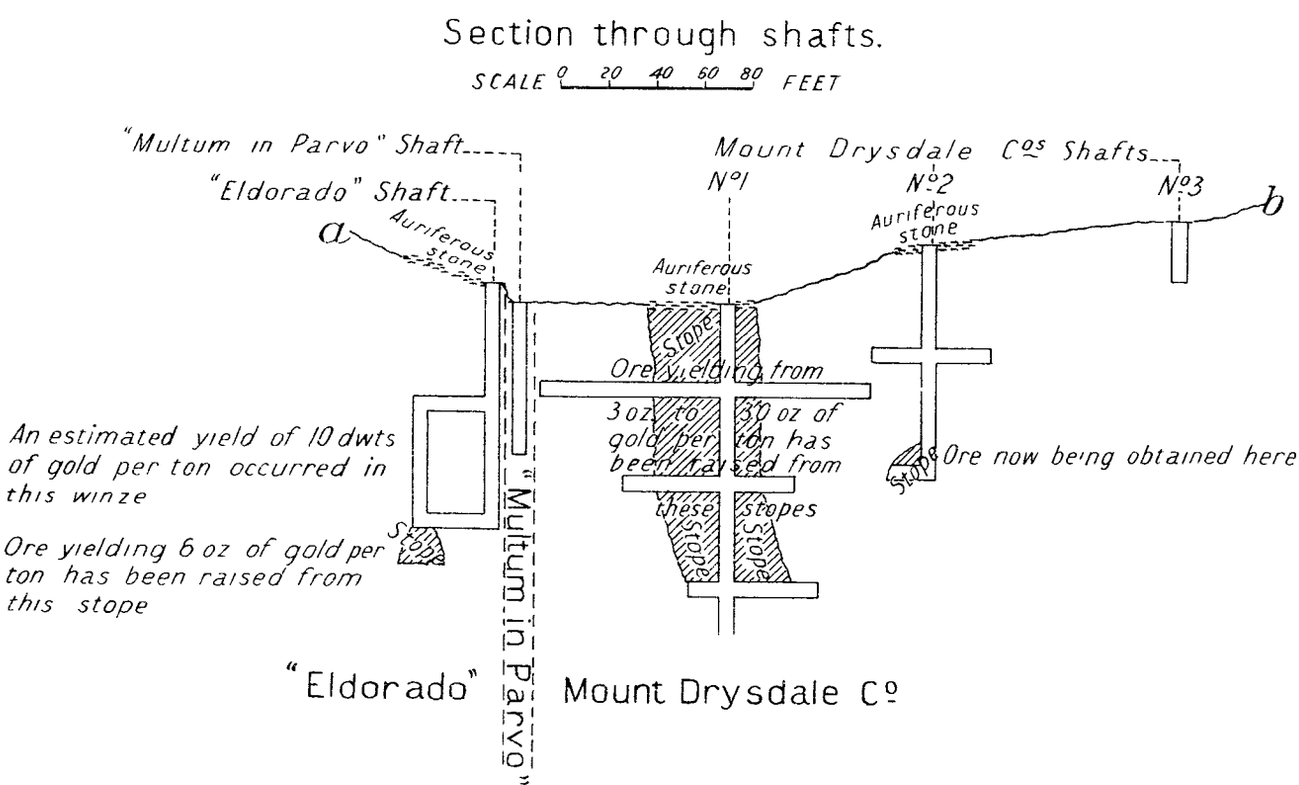


Fig 333

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED AT THE GOVT PRINTING OFFICE
SYDNEY NEW SOUTH WALES

For many years to come I feel confident that discoveries of payable gold will continue to be made in the Tertiary drifts occurring below the basalt.

I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to my assistant, Mr. L. F. Harper, for the aid rendered to me in carrying out the work.

I have, &c.,
JOHN B. JAQUET,
Geological Surveyor.

The Government Geologist.

APPENDIX Z.

Report on the Mount Drysdale Gold-field.

Department of Mines and Agriculture, Geological Survey Branch,
Sydney, 5 December, 1894.

Sir,

I have the honour to report that, in accordance with your instructions I have made an examination of the Drysdale gold-field, situated 25 miles in a northerly direction from Cobar.

The Mount Drysdale and Eldorado Mines, from which the phenomenally rich gold-bearing stone is now being won, occur in a gap near the northern end of a low range of hills, which trend a little east of north and rise abruptly from the Pleistocene plains at their base. Near the southern end of the range gold, associated with chloride of silver, was discovered in 1866, and afterwards worked by the Mount Billagoe Gold-mining Company.

Payable alluvial gold was found on the plains to the west of the hills in 1892. A rush of diggers then took place to the field, and altogether about 300 oz. of precious metal, worth £2 15s. per oz. were obtained. The nuggets were but little water-worn. This circumstance caused the miners to look for the source of the metal close at hand, and after a little searching their labours were rewarded by the finding of the Drysdale deposit. So unlike anything of the kind obtained before is the auriferous stone, and so closely does it resemble the barren country rock, that had not the prospectors found an indicator in the shape of the strip of alluvial ground the deposit might never have attracted notice.

General Geology.

The hills are composed of more or less altered slates, conglomerates, breccias and sandstones, which strike N. 20° E., and dip at a high angle in a westerly direction. These rocks are probably of Silurian age.

In the lowest level of the Eldorado Mine, I found associated with altered slates a banded rock which resembles a fine-grained felsite, and may have had a volcanic origin. I have not yet completed my investigation of the specimens which I obtained.

Faults, running in various directions, and heaving the country from an inch to 3 feet, have been met with in places.

Quartz reefs, which contain little or no gold, and which for the most part extend but a short distance either in a vertical or horizontal direction, are of common occurrence.

The plains are covered by a red sandy loam, having numerous ironstone pebbles associated with it.

Ore Deposits.

These consist of slates, sandstones, and conglomerates, of a white or greyish-white colour, impregnated with gold. The eye cannot distinguish the barren rocks from the richest ores, except in the case of those specimens containing visible gold; in fact, the latter would seem to differ from the former only in so far as they have gold associated with them. Nor would there seem to be, as a rule, any sharp line of demarkation between the two varieties of stone. It is true that the auriferous slates, &c., are often much impregnated with silica; but this feature is more or less characteristic of all the rocks forming the ranges and not confined to those portions of them which contain gold.

The precious metal for the most part occurs as extremely minute and invisible grains, scattered throughout the stone. However, visible gold, which is found as thin scales and irregular particles along the bedding and joint planes and in the rock cavities, is not unfrequently met with. A little ferric oxide is to be seen both in the auriferous and barren rocks, but on the whole the amount of iron contained in the ore is insignificant. Chloride of silver is associated with the gold in varying quantities.

For the purpose of description, and in the absence of any more appropriate term, I shall call the rich masses of auriferous rock "shoots." At the same time, I would point out that there is no exact analogy between the Drysdale ore-bodies and the so-called shoots or chutes of a lode. If the longitudinal section through the Drysdale, Eldorado, and Multum in Parvo Mines, which accompanies this Report, be referred to, it will be seen that rich ore has been discovered between No. 2 Drysdale shaft on the north and a point about 30 feet south of the Eldorado shaft. Having regard to the little exploratory work at present carried out, and the irregular and novel nature of the deposits, I do not think one would be justified at present in expressing a definite opinion as to the dimensions of the ore-bodies. However, a consideration of all the circumstances has made me of opinion that large bodies of rich ore probably will be found in the Drysdale and Eldorado Mines outside the present workings, together with still larger quantities of lower grade stone, which could be profitably treated when reduction works have been erected upon the field.

In the Drysdale Mine the rich ore occurs as a pipe-like shoot, which is about 40 feet long and varies in width from 6 inches near the surface to about 5 feet at the 125-foot level. The shoot pursues an almost vertical course down to the 80-foot level, but below this point it dips slightly to the north. About 2,300 tons of ore have been raised from it, which contained from 3 to 30 oz. of gold per ton. The main ore shoot would seem, where hitherto explored, to have been made up of a number of overlapping secondary ones. This arrangement is explained in the accompanying ideal section through the Drysdale ore deposit. Small veins of quartz, which for the most part occur along approximately horizontal joint planes, are found in places. They pass through the auriferous shoot without influencing it in any way, and strangely enough are devoid of gold themselves.

In the Eldorado Mine gold-bearing rock occurs at the surface a little south of the shaft, and it has been traced in a winze from the 55-foot to the 100-foot level.

Below the latter level an underhand stope, 25 feet long, has been excavated for a depth of 25 feet, and at the time of my inspection some very rich ore, which showed free gold, was being bagged from the bottom of the stope. The most noticeable feature of this ore-body is the fact that the quantity of gold which it carries has increased as a greater depth from the surface has been reached. The stone obtained in the winze was estimated to yield gold at the rate of 10 dwt. per ton, while that won from the underhand stope has yielded 6 oz. per ton.

The

The gold deposit in no way resembles a lode, and I am of opinion that the system of prospecting now in vogue upon the field, viz., sinking shafts along a hypothetical line of reef, or at random, where no surface indications of an ore-body below exist, should be discountenanced. I feel certain that better results would be likely to accrue if the energy now being devoted to shaft sinking were applied to crushing and washing pieces of stone taken at regular intervals from the surface, and to the excavation of shallow trenches where the surface of the country rock has been shifted or is covered with a layer of loam. In the light of the evidence afforded by the ore-bodies now being worked upon the field, we may be justified in assuming that gold is likely to occur through any of the Silurian rocks, whether they be slates, sandstones or conglomerates. Hence the prospector should test by crushing and washing every description of stone; he should not wait until a reef is found before doing this.

Again it was the finding of alluvial gold upon the plains and the tracing of the same to its source in the hills, which led to the discovery of the rich ore upon the field in the first instance. In a like manner if other deposits should be found the precious metal which they have shed will probably be found close by them. So I would recommend that shafts be sunk on the plains where they border the ranges.

For a long distance on either side of the two mines, which are now putting out rich ore, claims have been taken up, and a large number of shafts are being sunk upon them. With perhaps a few exceptions where very minute traces have occurred in the stone, in none of these claims has any gold been found.

Ore deposits which consist of slates impregnated with gold, while sometimes occurring in other portions of the Colony, seem particularly characteristic of that gold-bearing belt of Silurian rocks running along, and on either side of the 146th meridian of longitude. Gold-bearing slates have been found and are being profitably mined at Mount Allen, near Mount Hope, and at the Occidental and Albion Mines, near Cobar.

Treatment of the Ore.

In the past the greater portion of the Drysdale ore has been bagged and sent to the Smelting Works at Wallaroo, South Australia. The freight and cost of treatment has totalled £8 per ton. A small quantity of the stone has been treated in a battery at Cobar. At the present time the directors are considering the advisability of erecting a battery on the field.

During the year ending 17th November, 1894, the Mount Drysdale Company paid to its shareholders £22,781 in dividends, as the result of treating about 2,300 tons of ore. This circumstance and the curious character of the deposit should cause it to be regarded as one of the most remarkable mines yet discovered in the Australian colonies.

I have, &c.,
JOHN B. JAQUET,
Geological Surveyor.

The Government Geologist.

Progress Report of the Curator.

Sir, Geological Museum, 2 January, 1895.

I have the honor to submit the following report of work done during 1894.

The number of specimens of mineral substances submitted for examination has been very large. Of these nearly 4,000 were submitted to assay or analysis, this being 27 per cent. more than in the previous year. Quite two-thirds of this number were received during the last six months of the year, the pressure frequently being such as to necessitate the constant attention of myself and two assistants to the entire suspension of other work. Numerous samples of auriferous and platiniferous sands have been examined, as heretofore, from the northern beaches without any particularly promising results being obtained. The occurrence of platinum in the alluvial drifts at a place in the Parkes district now known as Fifield, which has long been known, has assumed a new aspect. A considerable quantity of coarse platinum is now being raised, including a number of nuggets. Two of these, each weighing about 30 grains, are now in the Museum; but much larger ones are said to occur. An analysis of the crude material showed it to contain more than 75 per cent. of metallic platinum. It is to be regretted that a mistaken idea of the value of crude platinum should be so prevalent. Owing to the difficulty of treating it, and the necessity of sending it abroad for that purpose, the price of the crude ore can never approach that of the refined, beaten metal as placed on the market.

It is satisfactory that there now seems a reasonable probability of the deposits of tripolite in the Colony being turned to a practical account for local consumption if not for export. Analyses indicate a considerable degree of purity. Present indications point to an improvement in quality with increase of depth. The uses to which tripolite can be put are continually increasing, and, should the persons engaged in the work prove to be practically acquainted with the methods of treatment, the results may be of considerable importance.

Information received recently points to the possibility of the best quality of the sapphires found in the Colony finding a market.

The past year has marked a crisis in the history of the Mining and Geological Museum. The incoming of the year saw the whole of our collections hastily stored away in the dilapidated iron building formerly used as a Technological Museum. The building had been most thoroughly dismantled, besides being in a terrible condition of dirt, and liable to be flooded by every storm. It was, moreover completely at the mercy of the smallest outbreak of fire. As the removal there was a part of the plan for general retrenchment, the most rigid economy had to be exercised. The building was cleaned, but not painted; and the roof overhauled, so that at the present time there are only a few serious leaks. After partitioning off a portion of the building for store and work rooms, a space about twice as great as that formerly at our disposal at Macquarie-street, was available for a Museum. Early in March the material exhibited at the Chicago Exhibition was returned, and much of it was utilised in the preparations for reopening. By incessant labour, necessitating very many hours of overtime, the cases were fitted sufficiently to justify the opening of the building to the public. This was done by the Minister for Mines on Monday, the 14th of May. It is with much satisfaction that I am able to report that the interest taken in the Museum, as evidenced by the attendance and otherwise, is such as to prove that the institution meets an undoubted want. It is, however, not pleasant to hear the scathing comments made by visitors from other colonies upon the manner in which New South Wales houses her magnificent collection of ores. Since that

that date as much has been done as the pressure of assay and other work would permit, but there is still very much labelling and arranging to be done before the Museum can be considered as in any way complete. Under the superintendence of the Palæontologist and Mr. W. S. Dun, our fossil collection has been properly mounted and labelled up to the Permo-Carboniferous Formation. The re-opening of the Museum under these new conditions has increased the difficulty of carrying on the office work, as it is necessary that a competent assistant should be always there. Complaints are not infrequent that the building is closed on Saturday afternoons and other holidays; and, perhaps, I may be allowed to give expression to my hope that this new year may see arrangements made whereby the Museum may be opened as long and as often as similar institutions are. Many important additions have been made to the collections. Mr. Carne obtained an invaluable series by exchange at the Chicago Exhibition. This has yielded 550 registered specimens. Several important collections of Broken Hill minerals have been received, including those collected by yourself during your recent visit. From the Californian State Museum we have received as an exchange a well-chosen series of American economic minerals. A list of the persons who have kindly assisted us with donations is attached as an Appendix. Another Appendix gives the persons or institutions to whom collections have been sent. An exhibit from the Museum is now at the Hobart Exhibition under the care of Mr. E. C. Whittell.

My examination by means of the microscope of a number of rocks collected by Mr. J. E. Carne, Geological Surveyor, from Pambula, tends to show that there must be in that district a considerable thickness of contemporaneous acid volcanic rocks. A similar examination of a series of rocks collected by yourself at Wyalong was not productive of anything of special interest, on account of their extremely altered condition.

I have contributed several papers to the Geological Survey Records.

It is again my pleasing duty to acknowledge the willing and conscientious assistance I have received from the officers who have shared with me the varied duties attached to the curatorship. Mr. Harper spent several weeks as field assistant. Mr. Allen having resigned to engage in practical mining work, Mr. J. E. Dobson was appointed temporary assistant, and has displayed the greatest diligence and care.

GEORGE W. CARD,
Curator and Mineralogist,

INSTITUTIONS to which Collections of Mineral have been sent during the year:—

Albion Park, School of Arts.
*Broken Hill, Uhren, T. P.
Bulli, Evans, —
Kangaroo Valley, School of Arts.
London, Imperial Institute.
*London, Royal College of Science.
*New York, Kuntz, G. F.
Sydney, Consul for Italy.
Sydney, University.
Sydney, Meenacahaya, C.
Sydney, Whitaker A.
Sydney, Walker, —
*San Francisco, State Museum (2)
Tamworth, McLean, D.
*Tumbarumba, Public School.
*Vienna, Brezina, Dr. A.

NOTE.—Those marked with an asterisk were in exchange for collections received.

DONATIONS to the Mining and Geological Museum.

Donor.	Donation.
Acting Warden, Cobar	Native copper.
Baker, S. R.	Crystals of mispickel.
Ballhausen, O. C.	Photograph—Pumping washdirt in Victoria.
Barber, R. A.	Sapphires, zircons, &c.
Barnes, E.	Smoky quartz (rock crystal).
Begbie, A. B.	Auriferous pyritous quartz.
Bensusan, S. L.	Crystal of quartz containing a moveable bubble.
Black, P. B.	Probably decomposed gabbro (auriferous).
Blackwell, L. B.	Pyrites on coal from a fault.
Boultbee, T. W.	A quantity of opal.
Braithwaite, I.	Auriferous vitreous quartz.
Campbell, G.	Tin ore.
Cassidy, E.	Mispickel.
Clair, W.	Auriferous lodestuff.
Cohen, J. J.	Quartz showing free gold.
Coffey, P.	Auriferous mispickel.
Constable, M.	Chrome iron ore.
Coomber, H. G.	Nugget of platinum.
Coppola, P.	Auriferous pyritous quartz.
Cox, Dr. J. C.	Quartz grains cemented by oxide of iron, illustrating weathering along a joint face.
Curran, J. P.	Jasper.
Darley, —	Granite intruding diorite.
Davies, G. B.	Coarse conglomerate, containing large crystals of mica.
Donkin, —	Quartz, containing copper pyrites, and showing free gold.
Donnelly, D. C. J. (M.P.)	Native copper in igneous rock.
Eason, G.	Lode tin ore.
Englehardt, R. G.	Kyanite and concretionary ironstone.
Foster, A. W. J.	Quartz with slate showing gold freely.
Friend, J.	Devonian sandstone impregnated with precious opal.
Graham, J.	Auriferous felspathic rock with clay.
Graves, E. H.	Tripolite.
Hall, A.	Ferruginous quartz showing free gold.
Hammond, P. T.	Surface pebbles from Coolgardie.
Hancock, —	Almandine garnet.

Donor.	Donation.
Hazel, J. C.	Auriferous quartz in clay slate; breccia.
Hibble, —	Kalsomines, ochres, and paints.
Holborow, Col. (M.P.)	Auriferous quartz with iron and copper pyrites.
Howell, J.	A collection of Broken Hill minerals.
Inglis, Robson, & Co.	Scheelite.
Johnston, J.	Native antimony.
Johnston, —	Precious opal.
Lang, —	A piece of Sturt's boat, and a quantity of geological specimens.
Leoni, N.	Auriferous felspathic ironstone.
Longworth, W.	Malachite and other copper ores.
Love, T.	Auriferous quartz.
Manly, J. O. M.	Chalcedony, &c.
Mansfield, H. H.	Copper ore.
Margoschis, —	Tripolite.
Medcalf, C. J.	Gold and platinum in matrix.
Meldrum, J.	Crystal of sapphire.
Mingaye, J. C. H.	Zaratite with pentlandite; silicate of iron.
Moon, J. H.	Auriferous quartz.
Munro, H. R.	Stone showing gold on face.
McAdam, W.	Tripolite.
McCourt, A.	Auriferous quartz.
McDonald, J.	Auriferous pyritous quartz.
McGlew, C. S.	Tin ores, &c.
McKell, T. C. Kerr	Brecciated lodestuff showing much free gold.
McKell, T. C. Kerr	Quartz with oxidised ores of copper showing much free gold.
Newman, H. W. (M.P.)	Serpentine; quartz and calcite with much pyrites.
O'Connor, J.	Scheelite and wolfram in granite.
Paxton, J. T.	Auriferous quartz with iron and arsenical pyrites.
Paull, J.	Auriferous lodestuff,
Porter, D. A.	Stillbite and green opal.
Power, F. Danvers	Zaratite; argentiferous ores.
Price, —	Göthite.
Ramsay, S. F.	Andalusite.
Reed, J.	Crystallised tinstone.
Rienits, H. G.	Pickeringite.
Ross, Dr. (M.P.)	Silicified wood.
Ross, J. C.	Marble.
Rowe, —	Drift tin.
Russell, J.	Sulphide and carbonate of bismuth.
Shaw, S. L.	Free gold in quartz.
Smith, G.	Nantokite; minerals containing sulphide of silver and sulphate of lead.
Smith, S. (M.P.)	Auriferous "cement."
Sorenson, N. C.	Auriferous ferruginous quartz.
Thompson, G. A.	Stream tin.
Tozer, V. F.	Five specimens of gold quartz.
Uhren, T. P.	Chlorides and iodides of silver, &c.; a collection of minerals from Broken Hill.
Waddell, T. (M.P.)	Native copper.
Warden's Clerk, Gundagai	Auriferous quartz.
Welch and party	Chromite.
Westley, —	Tinstone and wolfram-bearing rubble.
Wilson, S.	Auriferous quartz.
Winters, R.	Auriferous pyritous quartz.
Wright, S.	" " " in blue slate.

Annual Report of the Palæontologist for the Year 1894.

Sir, 2 January, 1895.

I have the honour to hand you herewith a Progress Report of the Palæontological work done during the Year 1894.

For one and a half months, viz., 31st March to 17th May inclusive, I acted, with the special permission of the Honorable The Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, as Acting Secretary to the Board of Trustees of the Australian Museum, during the temporary absence of Mr. Sutherland Sinclair, the Board's Secretary. Again, with the Minister's permission, I occupied the position of Acting Curator of the Australian Museum from 1st July to the end of the year, in addition to performing my ordinary duties in this department.

Records.—Parts 1 and 2 of Vol. IV of the *Records of the Geological Survey of New South Wales* have been issued, and Part 3 is in the press. These contain the following Official Papers by myself:—

(*a*) Description of a proposed New Genus of Rugose Coral (*Mucophyllum*). Part 3, pp. 11-18, t. 3 and 4.

(*b*) On the Occurrence of a *Pteronites* (*P. Pittmani*) in the Spirifer Sandstone of Warrawang, or Mount Lambie, near Rydal. Part 1, pp. 28,29, t. 6.

(*c*) Palæontologia Novæ Cambriæ Meridionalis. Occasional Descriptions of New South Wales Fossils, No. 1. Part 1, pp. 32-37, t. 7.

(*d*) On the Occurrence of an *Oleandridium* in the Hawkesbury Sandstone Series. Part 2, pp. 49-51, t. 8.

(*e*) The Idiographic Carvings at Cockle Creek, Cowan. Part 2, pp. 57-65, t. 9.

(*f*) On the Occurrence of a Stromatoporoid, allied to *Labechia* and *Rosenella* in the Silure-Devonian Rocks of New South Wales. Part 3, t. 14-16 (*in litt*).

The following in conjunction with Mr. W. S. Dun:—

(*a*) The Australian Geological Record for the Year 1893, with Addenda for 1891 and 1892. Part 2, pp. 65-99.

The following Paper has been prepared for Vol. IV, Part 4:—

(*a*) On the Occurrence of a Plant in the Newcastle, or Upper Coal Measures, possessing characters both of the genera *Phyllotheca*, Brong., and *Cingularia*, Weiss. 3 plates.

Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous Determinations.—The following are the more important Miscellaneous Determinations made during 1894:—

1. Plant Remains of Lower Mesozoic Age from the Cremorne Bore, No. 2.
2. Siluro-Devonian, or Upper Silurian Corals from Cudal, presented by Dr. Broom, contained in water-worn pebbles.
3. Lower Cretaceous Fossils collected by the Government Geologist from a Well on Brindingabba Run, at a depth of 340 feet.
4. Plant Remains from the Coal-measures at Kanangra Walls, near the Jenolan Caves, collected by Mr. J. C. Wiburd.
5. Siluro-Devonian Corals in a Crystalline Limestone from Molong, collected by Mr. G. A. Stonier.
6. *Lepidodendron australe*, from the Manilla River, collected by Mr. G. A. Stonier.
7. Upper Cretaceous Fossils, from the White Cliffs Opal Field, collected by Mr. F. de V. Gipps, and more or less converted into precious opal.
8. Upper Silurian Fossils, collected at Lobb's Hole, near Yarrangobilly, by Mr. J. B. Jaquet.
9. Upper Silurian (?) Fossils, from Wilbertree, near Mudgee, collected by Mr. G. A. Stonier.
10. Upper Silurian Fossils, from Yarrangobilly, collected by Mr. J. Murray, Cave-keeper.
11. Carboniferous Fossils, from the Scone District, forwarded by Mr. H. T. Leary, Mining Registrar.
12. South Australian Tertiary Fossils received from the Kapunda School of Mines, S.A.
13. Permo-Carboniferous Fossils from Wingen, collected by Mr. G. A. Stonier.
14. Plant remains from the Mesozoic beds at Mount Piddington, Blue Mountains, presented by Mr. Rienits.
15. Devonian and Permo-Carboniferous Fossils, collected by Mr. J. E. Carne, in Parish Goollooinboin, Co. Roxburgh.
16. Permo-Carboniferous Fossils from New Norfolk, Tasmania, presented by Mr. Rienits.
17. Upper Silurian Fossils collected at Yarrangobilly and Lobb's Hole, by Mr. W. S. Leigh.
18. Collection of Permo-Carboniferous Fossils, chiefly from the Western coalfields, named for Mr. Rienits.
19. Carboniferous and Tertiary Fossils, collected at Bingara by Mr. G. A. Stonier.
20. Siluro-Devonian Fossils from Limekilns, near Bathurst, presented by Mr. Clunies Ross.
21. Devonian and Cretaceous Specimens submitted by Mr. Boultbee, from Western New South Wales.
22. Miscellaneous Fossils submitted by the Curator of the Technological Museum.
23. Carboniferous Fossils from Boorook, Carroll, and Somerton, submitted by Mr. D. A. Porter.
24. Carboniferous Fossils, collected from localities in Co. Gloucester, by Mr. G. A. Stonier.
25. Devonian, Lower and Upper Cretaceous, and Post-Tertiary Fossils from the White Cliffs Opal Fields, obtained by the Government Geologist.
26. Siluro-Devonian Fossils and Post-Tertiary bones from the Wellington Caves, obtained by Mr. W. S. Leigh.
27. Siluro-Devonian Fossils from the top of Mount St. George, near the Jenolan Caves, collected by Guide Wiburd.
28. Mesozoic Plant remains from the Wianamatta shales, near Mowbray Park House, Burragorang presented by Mr. W. A. Cuneo.
29. Permo-Carboniferous Fossils from near Drake, forwarded by J. P. Curran, Warden's Clerk, Fairfield.
30. Carboniferous Fossils from Batandoon, Co. Buckland, collected by Mr. G. A. Stonier.
31. Upper Silurian Fossils from Lobb's Hole, near Yarrangobilly, collected by Mr. J. Murray, Cave-keeper.

Collections prepared.—Collections for teaching purposes, have been prepared for the following:—

1.—J. Waterhouse, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Dungog—Gosford Mesozoic-fish.
2.—Uren, Broken Hill—General collection of N. S. Wales Palæozoic fossils.
3.—Working Men's College, Melbourne—the same.
4.—Queen's College, Summerhill, Sydney—the same.

Mining and Geological Museum.—A very large amount of work has been accomplished in connection with the Museum. The entire Palæozoic collection of fossils has been revised, numerous additional specimens interpolated, and the whole retabletted and arranged. A special small collection has also been prepared, exhibiting the most characteristic fossils of New South Wales.

Illustrations.—A number of plates for reproduction by the Heliotype Process, have been prepared under my supervision, by Mr. P. T. Hammond, with his accustomed skill, in anticipation of future *Memoirs* and *Records*.

Special Work.—Under this heading may be mentioned, the study of the family Phacopidæ, amongst the Trilobites, in conjunction with Mr. John Mitchell, of Narellan. The result of this work will appear in the *Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales*, with the plates officially drawn by Mr. Hammond.

Mr. George Sweet, of Brunswick, Melbourne, forwarded for determination a large collection of Victorian Lower Palæozoic Fossils. These have been generally examined, in part determined, and numerous notes accumulated for publication. I regret to say, however, through severing my active connection with the Department, to take up other duties, I shall be unable to complete this otherwise congenial duty.

As in former years, I have been ably assisted by Mr. W. S. Dun, who has prepared the following papers for the *Records*:—

(*a*) On a Vertebra from the Wellington Caves—Part 1, p.p. 22-25, t. 5.
(*b*) A Tabular List of the Bores and the Water Augurs put down by the Department of Mines and Agriculture, New South Wales, and mentioned in the Reports of the Department. Part 2, p.p. 100-106.
(*c*) Notes on the Occurrence of Monotreme Remains in the Pliocene of New South Wales. Part 3, t. 11 and 12 (*In litt*).
(*d*) Bibliography of the Geology, &c., of the Barrier Ranges District. *Mem. Geol. Survey, New South Wales, Geol.* No. 5, *App. II., pp.* 142-149.

In

In handing you this, my final report, I have to tender my sincere thanks to the Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, yourself, and your predecessor (the late Mr. C. S. Wilkinson), for the uniform kindness, consideration and help, I have always received in my endeavours to assist in elucidating the palæontology of New South Wales, and to my Colleagues in general throughout the Geological Branch, for their active co-operation and attention.

I have, &c.,

To the Government Geologist.

R. ETHERIDGE.

FOSSILS registered during 1894.

Fossil.	Locality.	Donor or Collector.
SILURIAN & SILURO-DEVONIAN.		
Heliolites, Syringopora, Amplexus, Favosites, Stromatoporoids	Cudal	Dr. Broom.
Corals	Back Creek, Ph. Talagandra	W. Anderson.
Favosites, Pachypora, Crinoid stems	Molong	G. A. Stonier.
Alveolites (?)	Mudgee	H. Clarke.
Stromatoporoids and *Pentamerus*	Belubula River	E. F. Pittman.
Favosites	Yarrangobilly	W. S. Leigh.
Syringopora	Wellington Caves	W. Anderson.
Corals	" "	W. S. Leigh.
Heliolites	Yass	T. W. E. David.
Heliolites and *Favosites*	Mount King George	J. C. Wiburd.
Syringopora	Goodra Vale	R. Etheridge and J. Mitchell.
Favosites, Stromatopora, &c.	Wellington	W. S. Leigh.
Syringopora, Alveolites	Tarago	C. Cullen.
Heliolites, Amplexus, Stromatoporoids	Jenolan	J. C. Wiburd.
Favosites	Cave Flat	R. Etheridge and J. Mitchell.
"	Bungonia	L. Guymer.
"	Bendithera	J. T. Gray.
"	Broomby	
Heliolites	Wiseman's Creek	J. E. Carne.
Favosites	Pigma Barney River	G. A. Stonier.
Spirifera latisinuata, S. yassensis, Rhynchonella cuboides, R. sp., *Paracyclas* (?)	Lobb's Hole	J. B. Jaquet.
Spirifera, Orthoceras, &c.	"	Warden McKinnon.
Spirifera	"	Warden Love.
Spirifera yassensis, Orthis, Orthonota (?)	"	J. Murray.
Chonetes	Parish Murruin, county Westmoreland	J. E. Carne.
Spirifera	Parkes	J. Millar.
Brachiopodaand Corals	Limekilns, Bathurst	W. J. C. Ross.
Rhynchonella with Beekite	Wellington Caves	W. S. Leigh.
Orthis	Michelago	C. Knoblanche.
Pentamerus, Tropidodiscus, Pleurotomaria.	Yarrangobilly	W. S. Leigh.
Strophomena, Spirifera, Orthoceras, Corals	Lobb's Hole	"
Echinodermata, Trilobita, Plantæ (?)	Kilmore, Victoria	G. Sweet.
Ptycomphalina	Wellington Caves	G. A. Stonier
DEVONIAN.		
Rhynchonella borealis, Pentamerus, Spirifera, Strophomena, Orthis, Pterinea.	Wilbertree	"
Corals, &c.	Por. 60, Ph. Goollooinboin, Co. Roxburgh	J. E. Carne.
Corals and Brachiopoda	Bathurst District	W. J. C. Ross.
Crinoid	McEwan's Creek	J. C. Wiburd.
Spirifera and *Loxonema*	White Cliffs	A. Mylechreest.
Spirifera Disjuncta and *Rhynchonella plemadon.*	Por. 30, Ph. Arthur, Co. Phillip	J. E. Carne.
Lepidodendron	Back Creek, Cowra	D. C. J. Donnelly.
CARBONIFEROUS.		
Lepidodendron australe	Barraba	G. A. Stonier.
Lepidodendron, Cyclostigma	Campbell's Creek, County Murchison	"
Lepidodendron australe	Bingara (10 miles from)	"
Rhacopteris	Mount Hungry	C. Cullen.
Corals, Encrinites, &c.	Scone (25 miles from)	H. T. Leary
Encrinite Stems	Parish Eumur, County Darling	G. A. Stonier.
Brachiopoda, Corals, and Polyzoa	Irwin and Gascoyne Rivers, W.A.	H. P. Woodward.
Brachiopoda, Encrinital Limestone.	Parish Glass, County Murchison	G. A. Stonier.
Orthis australis	Rocky Creek	"
Brachiopoda	Greenhills	C. Cullen.
Orthis, Spirifera, &c.	Public School, Gowrie	Royal Society of New South Wales.
Productus, Orthis	Smith's Creek, Stroud	C. Cullen.
" " *Dielasma*	" " "	"
Productus	6½ miles from Stroud	"
Orthis	Bullock Run, Stroud	"
Spirifera and *Productus*	Ram Station, Stroud	"
Orthis	Glen William	"
Orthis australis, &c.	Allyn River	"
Productus	Barrington	"
Orthis	Corsow Brook	J. Waterhouse.
" *resupinata*	Mount Rivers	"
Spirifera	Somerton	

Fossil.	Locality.	Donor or Collector.
Spirifera	Torryburn	W. H. H. Yarrington.
Brachiopoda	Cobark Station	G. A. Stonier.
,,	Bulladelah	,,
,,	Ph. Knowla, Co. Gloucester	,,
,, Gasteropoda, cephalapoda.	,, ,,	,,
Polyzoa	Ph. Derra Derra, Co. Murchison	,,
Gasteropoda	,, ,,	,,
Pelycypod	Bingara	,,
Gasteropoda	,,	C. B. Brown.
Oolitic limestone	Phs. Boomi and Pallal, Co. Murchison	G. A. Stonier.
,,	Ph. Borinda, Co. Darling	,,
PERMO-CARBONIFEROUS.		
Kerosene Shale, with spores	Capertee Valley	J. Wall.
Glossopteris, &c.	Kanangra Walls	J. C. Wiburd.
,, *browniana*	Mudgee District	H. Clarke.
,, Brachiopoda, &c.	Wingen	G. A. Stonier.
Tasmanite	Mersey River, Tasmania	W. Anderson.
Glossopteris in Kerosene Shale	Morangorell	E. F. Pittman.
,, and *Sphenopteris*	Newcastle	Miss King.
Phyllotheca	,,	J. B. Henson.
Glossopteris and *Vertebraria*	Mount Vincent	C. Cullen.
Trachypora Wilkinsoni	,,	Miss King.
Leia Mitchelli	Lake Macquarie	J. Mitchell.
Martiniopsis subradiata and Crinoid.	Woody Island, Tasmania	A. Liversidge.
Spirifera duodecimcostata	Gerringong	J. A. Wall.
Orthis (?)	Huon River, Tasmania	A. Liversidge.
Mollusca	Hobart, Tasmania	,,
,,	Parish Goollooinboin	J. E. Carne.
Spirifera tasmaniensis	Tasmania	H. G. Rienits.
,, *vespertilio*, plant remains.	Twenty-five miles from Queanbeyan	J. McKeown.
Cyrtia (?)	Inchman's Creek	J. C. Wiburd.
Martiniopsis oviformis	Mount Vincent	S. Dodds.
,, ,,	Ellalong	— Twine.
Spirifera	Branxton	J. Waterhouse.
,, *convoluta*	Ellalong	P. T. Hammond.
,,	,,	T. W. E. David.
,, *vespertilio*	Pretty Gully, Tenterfield	A. Smith.
,, *convoluta*, &c.	Harper's Hill	P. T. Hammond.
,, &c.	Mount Vincent	C. Cullen.
,, *duodecimocostata*	Richmond Vale	T. W. E. David.
Brachiopoda and Pelecypoda	Hartley	J. C. Wiburd.
Mæonia	Bundanoon	L. Guyme.
Goniatites micromphalus	Wollongong	A. G. Hamilton.
,, ,,	Richmond Vale	T. W. E. David.
,, ,,	Ravensfield	,,
,, ,,	Maitland Colliery	J. Waterhouse.
HAWKESBURY-WIANAMATTA.		
Schizoneura (?) *australis*	Bulli	J. McKenzie.
Plantæ	Mt. Piddington	H. G. Rienits.
Equisetum	Rooty Hill	W. S. Dun.
,,	Thirlmere	W. A. Cuneo.
Thinnfeldia	Thirty miles west of Grafton	A. H. Goyder.
CRETACEOUS.		
Belemnites, *Glycimeris* (?) plant remains.	Brindingabba Station	E. F. Pittman.
Lingula subovalis	Lake Eyre, S.A.	R. Tate.
Pecten (?) and *Dentalium*		J. W. Boultbee.
Mollusca and wood	Whitecliffs	F. de V. Gipps.
Gasteropoda	,,	J. W. Boultbee.
Maccoyella	,,	A. Mylechreest.
,, and *Rapana* (?)	Yandaminta	A. Lang.
Tree-fern stem	Mt. Poole	,,
TERTIARY.		
Gasteropoda, Pelecypoda	South Australia	Kapunda School of Mines.
Helix tasmaniensis	Grils Bay, Tasmania	A. Liversidge.
Fossil wood	Wambrook	W. S. Leigh.
,,	Myall Creek	G. A. Stonier.
Leaves	Bingara	,,
POST-TERTIARY AND RECENT.		
Tomahawk	Woodburn	G. A. Stonier.
,,	Forest Reefs	A. Lea.
,,	Bellambi	J. Mitchell.
,,	Jenolan	J. C. Wiburd.
,,	Mt. Poole	A. Lang.
Mollusca from kitchen-midden	Port Hacking	P. T. Hammond.
Bone breccia	McEwan's Creek	J. C. Wiburd.
Bones—marsupial	Wellington	W. S. Leigh.

Annual Report of the Librarian for the Year 1894.

Geological Survey Branch, Department of Mines and Agriculture,
Sydney, 2 January, 1895.

Sir,

I have the honour to herewith report on the work performed in the Departmental Library since 1st January, 1894.

During the year 1,389 publications have been registered and placed in the Library; these consist of Societies' Transactions, &c., Reports of Departments, Serial Publications, and separate works and pamphlets. This number is made up of 1,159 volumes and parts of volumes that have been presented or sent in exchange for the departmental publications, and 230 volumes and parts of volumes that have been purchased.

The Library is now in correspondence with 170 institutions and State departments, from which exchanges are regularly received, and there are also numerous other donations from individuals who are in receipt of our publications.

The names of several societies have been added to the exchange list, and the names of some undesirable ones have been removed.

All presentations have been suitably acknowledged immediately on receipt of the present.

The general register, register of periodicals, letter-book, and invoice ledger, have been regularly kept up to date.

The General Library slip catalogue is complete to date.

During the year the following departmental publications were distributed through the medium of the Library:—

(1.) Records of the Geological Survey of New South Wales, Vol. IV, pt. 1.
(2.) Do do do Vol. IV, pt. 2.
(3.) Geological Memoir, No. 5.
(4.) Annual Report of the Department of Mines and Agriculture for 1893. (To societies and institutions.)
(5.) Miscellaneous lots to various societies and individuals.

I would respectfully beg to call attention to the overcrowded state of the shelves. Certain sets of publications have increased so rapidly that portions have to be placed in two or more places, and it has been found impossible of late to carry out the plan of arrangement originally sanctioned. It would add greatly to the utility of the Library, and rapidity of reference, if a room could be set apart for the books, pure and simple. I feel confident that it must come to this sooner or later.

I have much pleasure in again calling your attention to the very efficient assistance rendered to me by the Assistant, Mr. W. S. Dun.

I have, &c.,
R. ETHERIDGE.

Progress Report by Mr. J. C. H. Mingaye, F.C.S., M.A.I.M.E., Analyst and Assayer.

Department of Mines, Geological Survey Branch, Laboratory,
Sydney, 7 January, 1894.

Sir,

I have the honor to furnish you with the following progress report on the work performed in the Chemical Laboratory under my supervision during the year 1894:—

Three thousand eight hundred and sixteen numbered samples were received for analysis and assay; 113 ultimate and proximate analyses were furnished, and 19 partial and qualitative analyses made. These include 11 gas analyses made of the occluded gases in coal. Eighty-four crushed average samples, 56 samples of concentrates, and 102 samples of tailings were received for assay. A large proportion of these were required by the Government Metallurgist in connection with experiments conducted on bulk samples with a view to their treatment.

The total number of assays furnished, exclusive of those made for gold and silver, was 697.

The following figures show the number of samples received in the Laboratory from 1883 to 1894 for analysis and assay:—

Year 1883	242 samples.	Year 1889	3,287 samples.
„ 1884	664 „	„ 1890	3,323 „
„ 1885	1,428 „	„ 1891	4,082 „
„ 1886	1,807 „	„ 1892	3,570 „
„ 1887	2,222 „	„ 1893	3,015 „
„ *1888	5,245 „	„ 1894	3,816 „

The analyses, although less than last year, are of a much more complicated nature, and have taken up a large amount of time, and required careful work. Analyses were made of a number of complicated minerals from Broken Hill, platinum, gases occluded from coal, artesian waters, &c. The following analyses were made of artesian waters and others:—

(1.) Water from Government Tank at Byerock.
(2.) „ Railway „ „
(3.) „ spring, at Ashman's, near Pokolbin.
(4.) „ artesian Dingle Ridge bore, near Narrabri.
(5.) „ spring, in the Cooma District, No. 1.
(6.) „ „ „ „ No. 2.
(7.) „ „ Prospecting Shaft, at Neila Creek, near Cooma.
(8.) „ mineral spring, near Parramatta.
(9.) „ well used for mining purposes.
(10.) „ spring, at Ashman's, 14 miles from Branxton.
(11.) „ „ „ „ „
(12.) „ „ „ „ „
(13.) „ mine water, Mount Allen Gold-mine.
(14.) „ „ from shaft, Pine Ridge, Wyalong.
(15.) „ „ Town's Gold-mine, near Lewis Ponds.

On the 20th January and the 14th February, acting on instructions received from the Department, I visited the Metropolitan Colliery, at Helensburg, and obtained a number of average samples of the coal, which were secured in specially constructed air-tight apparatus. Analyses were made of the occluded gases in the coal, also proximate analyses of average samples, and a report furnished as to the nature of these gases.

Analyses

* The large increase this year due to the mining boom.

Analyses were made of several complicated minerals obtained from the Broken Hill District, and, from the results obtained, they possibly have not hitherto been described.

Several samples of fire-clays were tested in the Laboratory with a view of ascertaining if they were suitable for the manufacture of fire-bricks, analyses of the samples being furnished in each case.

Analyses were also made of some clays and limestone proposed to be utilised for the manufacture of hydraulic cements.

A large number of beach sands have been examined and assayed for platinum, platinoid metals, gold, and tin, and an analysis made of a sample of platinum from Fifield, near Burra Burra.

Owing to the discovery of large quantities of chrome iron in the Colony, a large number of prospecting samples were received, some 122 samples being assayed in the Laboratory.

The rare element tellurium was detected in a small piece of mineral tested for Mr. Geological-Surveyor Stonier, F.G.S., the tellurium being combined with bismuth, as tetradymite (No. 2390).

A small quantity of metallic substance, said to be a natural alloy was examined. The specific gravity of the alloy was 9·6103. On analysis it yielded as follows:—

Metallic Copper	43·333
„ Silver	33·198
„ Gold	22·837
	99·368

The occurrence of this alloy *in situ* is one of great interest.

As a great difficulty is experienced in obtaining pure chemicals, including acids, apparatus, &c., in the Colony, I applied that a sum of money be placed annually at my disposal for the purchase of these articles from England. The necessary authority having been given, the chemicals, &c., required for 1895, were ordered in the latter part of November, through the Agent-General.

In concluding my report, I have to thank the Assistant Analyst, Mr. H. P. White, also Messrs. Hildebrandt and Neilson for the satisfactory and efficient manner in which they have carried out the work entrusted to them. Messrs. H. Fletcher, Dolan, and Burns, have contributed also largely to their share of the work, which has been very heavy this year.

I have, &c.,
JOHN C. H. MINGAYE, F.C.S., M.A.I.M.E.,
Analyst and Assayer.

The Government Geologist.

Minute.

Mr. Mingaye has made a number of careful experiments, and, judging from his report there appears to be very little doubt that the coal from the Metropolitan Colliery is not of such a character as would be liable to spontaneous combustion, while the proportion of marsh gas present in the coal is quite sufficient to account for the explosions which have occurred after this coal was placed in the ship's hold, and there is every reason to suppose, as Mr. Mingaye suggests, that the explosions were due to a mixture of this gas with atmospheric air.

Mr. Mingaye has also shown that by exposure of the coal to the air, for a period of about a week, the greater part of the occluded marsh gas is evolved, and he recommends that before shipment the Metropolitan coal should be exposed to the atmosphere for at least a week also that the holds of the vessels should be thoroughly ventilated by pipes extending up the masts, and that no naked lights should be allowed in the bunkers where the coal is stowed.

It appears probable that mechanical arrangements could be devised, whereby the thorough exposure of the coal to the air and the consequent liberation of the dangerous marsh gas before shipment could be much facilitated.—E.F.P., 15/3/94. The Under Secretary for Mines and Agriculture.

APPENDIX A 2.

Department of Mines, Geological Survey Branch,

Sir, Laboratory, Sydney, 8 March, 1894.

Acting on instructions received on 17th January last, that in conjunction with the Examiner of Coalfields, experiments should be conducted with the Metropolitan Colliery's coal, with a view to ascertaining the nature of the gases enclosed in the coal, and as to how the danger of explosion in the holds of vessels may be obviated, I have the honor to furnish you with the following analyses, experiments, and report:—

On the 20th January I visited the Metropolitan Colliery at Helensburgh, and accompanied by Mr. Inspector Rowan, the Mine Manager (Mr. Robertson), and Underground Manager, took a number of average samples of coal.

The samples were taken right through the seam, and placed in air-tight apparatus. The total occluded gases given off *in vacuo* at a temperature of 100° C. (212° F.) being determined, and analyses made with a view of ascertaining their composition and explosive nature.

Samples were taken from the Main Dip, about a mile from the Main Shaft pit bottom, due north of shaft. These will be referred to in the Report as "Main Dip."

Samples were also obtained from No. 7 heading, about 10 chains from where the other samples were taken from, the coal, in both cases, being at the time mined for shipment. These samples will be referred to as "No. 7 heading."

On the 14th February I again visited the colliery, and, accompanied by Mr. Inspector Rowan, who was on a visit of inspection, the Underground Manager, and Mine Surveyor, obtained fresh, average samples from the same places. The mine at this time was in a state of rest, through the miners being out on strike.

On the first visit to the Colliery, in a heading 50 yards away from where the samples where taken in the Main Dip, the place being in a state of rest, fire damp was readily detected in the roof, and the gas ignited in the safety lamp by the Manager. In the Main Dip gas could be heard exuding through the pores of the coal, and fire damp was detected in the roof. In No. 7 heading fire damp was also detected by the safety lamp in the roof, the coal being in a state of unrest and cracking, portions of it falling, owing to the occluded gases forcing their way out. Temperature of heading 25° C. Average samples submitted to proximate analyses yielded as follows:—

	"Main Dip."	"No. 7. Heading."
Hygroscopic Moisture	1·00	·70
Volatile Hydrocarbons, &c.	17·40	17·45
Fixed Carbon	69·70	72·90
Ash	11·90	8·95
	100·00	100·00
Coke	81·60%	81·85%
Sulphur in Coal	0·535%	0·699%
Ash	Grey, flocculent.	Grey, flocculent.

Coke:—In both cases did not form a good coke, it being brittle, and dull in colour.

Lbs. of water converted into steam by 1 lb. of coal:—

Calorific value	12·9	12 7

The explosion or ignition of coal stored in ship's bunkers may be due to two causes:—1st, Spontaneous combustion of the coal, which is hastened by the oxidation of iron pyrites; thus giving rise to heat and ignition of the coal, or gases given off. It is stated "That the absorption of oxygen by fine coal, dust or gum, without the presence of pyrites, may generate sufficient heat to cause self-ignition of the coal, or the gases given off; that as soon as the temperature rises, oxidation proceeds more rapidly; and that the oxidation of pyrites, especially in the presence of moisture, greatly adds to the danger."

In an excellent paper by Professor Vivian B. Lewis, F.I.C., F.C.S., appearing in "The Colliery Guardian" for March 18th and 23rd, 1893, entitled "The Spontaneous Ignition of Coal and its Prevention," it is stated:—"All coals to a certain extent absorb oxygen, which combines with the carbon and hydrogen of the bituminous portions, converting them into carbon dioxide, and water vapour. This chemical activity increases rapidly with rise of temperature, so that the heat generated by the absorption of the oxygen causes it to rapidly enter into chemical combination. At ordinary temperature this oxidation is slow, and consequently it may be days before the rise in temperature becomes sensible; but when this point is reached, the oxidation proceeds with remarkable rapidity, and in a few hours the point of ignition is reached, and the mass bursts into flame." The kinds of coals which are liable to spontaneous heating, and ignition, are open to a great difference of opinion, and Professor Vivian B. Lewis adds in his report:—"The idea that the percentage of pyrites present is an indication of the liability to spontaneous combustion must be entirely discarded, as experiments show that many coals poor in pyrites frequently ignite, while others rich in them are perfectly safe. The higher the amount of moisture held by the coal, after exposure for some time to dry air, the greater will be its power for the absorption of oxygen, and the greater therefore its liabity to spontaneous heating and ignition."

Coal is apt to more readily ignite when allowed to accumulate in the state of dust or fine slack. Of late years the researches of Cooper, Baker, Durand and others have shown the important part which moisture plays in chemical combination. A case is given where a ship took in a cargo of coal at a South Wales port, the weather being fine and dry while she was loading at the main hatch, and wet after taking in the coal at the after hatch, with the result that the temperature was after a few days about 10 degrees higher in the coal loaded wet than in the dry portion of the cargo, spontaneous ignition being the ultimate result. Professor Lewis's experience leads him to think that if air-dried coal does not contain more than 3 per cent. of moisture, and when powdered and heated to a temperature of 250° F. in an oven for three hours, does not increase more than about 2 per cent. in weight, it may be looked upon as a safe coal to store in bulk.

An average sample of each of the coals was dried at 212° F., the moisture being noted, and the samples then further heated to a temperature of 250° F. in an oven for 3½ hours, with the following result:—

	Increase in Weight.
"Main Dip"	0·26%
"No. 7 heading"	0·25%

Oxygen was passed over a weighed quantity of the fine coal for two hours, with the result that the coal increased 0·36 per cent. in weight.

According to the above experiments, and the opinion given by various experts, the coals are very unlikely ones for spontaneous combustion, the percentages of moisture and sulphur being low.

2. Explosion in the holds of ships, due to the accidental ignition of a mixture of atmospheric air and carburetted hydrogen evolved from the coal.

It is well known that a large number of accidents are on record, and disastrous explosions have taken place on board ship, caused through the gases evolved from the coal coming in contact with a naked flame, and to this cause the explosion on the ship "Francis Argo" was, in my opinion, due. The analyses of the gases occluded in the Metropolitan coal proved to be of an explosive nature, consisting largely of marsh gas.

A large series of experiments were made as to the percentage of occluded gases in the coal, their composition and explosive nature, and a number of experiments were conducted with a view of ascertaining, by exposing the coal for given periods, what percentage of gases were removed. It is well known that household coals obtained from near the surface contain, as a rule, little or no marsh gas (fire damp), the percentage of carbon dioxide and nitrogen being high. Steam coal occludes a large volume of gas, and contains a higher percentage of marsh gas. The

The samples under examination were taken in air-tight apparatus, which was connected with a Geissler Mercury Pump, and the gases extracted at a temperature of 212° F., the apparatus containing the samples being heated in a water bath until no more gas was given off. The following are the results obtained:—

Gases evolved by 100 Grammes of Coal at 212° F. (*in vacuo*).

Locality.	Total Gases Evolved.	Composition of Gases.						
		Carbon Dioxide (CO_2).	Ethylene (C_2H_4).	Oxygen (O.).	Carbonic Oxide (C O.).	Hydrogen (H.).	Paraffins* ($C_nH_{2n}+2$)	Nitrogen (N.).
	c.c.							
1. Main Dip	139·	2·0	1·0	0·5	nil	nil	95·8	0·7
2. Do.	142·	2·4	1·2	0·6	,,	,,	95·4	0·4
3. No. 7 Heading	318·4	7·2	nil	2·8	,,	,,	40·7	49·3
4. Do. (2nd sample)	218·5	5·12	,,	3·0	,,	,,	49·6	42·28
5. Do. do.	213·2	3·20	,,	5·6	,,	,,	48·5	43·70

* Paraffins.—These consist mainly of marsh gas; but it is very probable that a small percentage of other gases of the paraffin series is present.

The gas from No. 1 and 2 "Main Dip" readily exploded, 1 volume being mixed with 10 volumes of air, the explosion being of a very violent nature. The gas readily ignited, burning with a blue flame, the "cap" or "aureole" which is formed in the flame when a certain proportion of fire damp is present being readily noticeable.

The gas from Nos. 3, 4, and 5 (No. 7 heading), exploded only when mixed with detonating gas. The gas ignited, but not so readily as the former samples, burning with a bluish-coloured flame.

The following analyses are given showing the percentage of occluded gases, and their compositions, in British coals for comparison:—

COMPOSITION of Gases.

No of sample.	No. of c.c of gas yielded by 100 grms. of coal at 212° F.	Carbon Dioxide (CO_2).	Oxygen (O.).	Marsh Gas (CH_4).	Nitrogen (N.).
1.	55·9	36·42	·80	...	62·78
2.	39·5	9·43	2·25	31·98	56·34
3.	194·8	5·04	·33	87·30	7·33
4.	149·3	11·35	·56	73·47	14·62
5.	215·4	5·64	·54	82·70	11·12
6.	555·5	2·62	...	93·13	4·25
7.	600·6	14·72	...	84·18	1·10

A series of experiments was undertaken with a view of ascertaining if by exposing the coal to the atmosphere for given periods, what per centage of gas was removed, the amount left being estimated, and its composition and explosive nature determined:—

Gases evolved by 100 grammes of coal at a temperature of 212° F. at given periods, after exposure to the atmosphere:—

Mark.	Period.	Total Gases.	Composition of Gases.						
			Carbon Dioxide (CO_2).	Ethylene (C_2H_4).	Oxygen (O.).	Carbonic Oxide (C. O.).	Hydrogen (H.).	Paraffins ($C_nH_{2n}+2$).	Nitrogen (N.).
	Days.	c.c.							
1. Main Dip	2	38·2	1·5	absent	17·5	absent	absent	45·5	35·5
2. Do.	4	32·5	·8	,,	21·2	,,	,,	20·0	58·0
3. Do.	10	41·2	1·5	,,	22·0	,,	,,	18·3	58·2
4. No. 7 Heading	3	46·5	4·8	,,	25·2	,,	,,	20·1	49·9
5. Do.	7	31·5	1·2	,,	30·2	,,	,,	10·2	58·4
6. Do.	21	25·9	·8	,,	40·5	,,	,,	5·3	53·4

As shown by the above experiments it is possible on exposure of the coal to eliminate a certain proportion of the dangerous and explosive gases, and after giving the matter careful consideration, I beg to submit the following suggestions, which if acted on, I feel sure will to a great extent minimise the chance of explosion in a coal of this character, *i.e.*, of a gaseous nature and containing much marsh gas, &c.:—

1st. That notice should be given in the ship's certificate from the shipper that the coal is of a dangerous character, this being I believe enforced in Great Britain when the coals are known to be highly gaseous.

2nd. That no naked lights be allowed in the bunkers, and the use of safety lamps be enforced.

3rd. That before shipment the coal should be exposed to the atmosphere for a period of at the least one week, in order that a portion of the dangerous gases may be liberated.

4th. A thorough system of ventilation from the upper deck by pipes or flumes, running up the mast or funnels, so that the gases may be liberated at a safe distance from any chance of ignition,

All galley fires to be placed at a safe distance from the holds in which the coals are stored.

I have, &c.,

The Government Geologist. JOHN C. H. MINGAYE, F.C.S., M.A.I.M.E.

PROGRESS Report by Mr. W. S. Leigh, Superintendent of Caves, for the Year 1894.

Department of Mines and Agriculture, Geological Survey Branch,

Sir, Sydney, 11 January, 1895.

I have the honor to submit the following progress report on the Caves for the year 1894:—

During the year I have inspected the following caves in connection with their general supervision, improvement, works, and new discoveries, &c., viz., Jenolan, Wombeyan, Yarrangobilly, Wellington, Bungonia, Abercrombie, and Rosebrook. New

New discoveries have been made at Jenolan, Abercrombie, and Wombeyan.

At Jenolan, on the 16th February, a fresh passage was found extending due east from the "Alabaster Hall" in the Slattery Cave, which leads to some large and exceptionally pretty cavities. [*See Appendix* C2.]

At Abercrombie, in a lime-stone spur, 200 yards north of the Grand Arch, some very large, but sombre-looking, cavities were discovered. They were first entered through an opening 150 feet above the level of the creek. The new entrance, however, which has been enlarged for the convenience of visitors, is much better situated, being only a few feet above the creek level. [*See Appendix* C2.]

At Wombeyan, two very interesting discoveries were made in the Wollondilly Cave. [*See Appendix* E2.]

At the suggestion of G. T. C. Miller, Esq., M.P., an examination of the southern portion of the Rosebrook limestone was made, but on account of the outlay it would involve, it was not deemed advisable for the present to proceed with a systematic exploration of same. [*See Appendix* D2.]

The total amount collected for the use of the magnesium light was £173 1s. 8d., and the expenditure in connection therewith as follows:—Purchase of magnesium wire, £105; repairs to lamps, &c., £6 7s. 6d.; total, £111 7s. 6d.; leaving a profit for the year of £61 14s. 2d.

The total number of visitors who signed the books at the different caves, inclusive of those to the Kanangra walls, near Jenolan, was 4,413, showing a substantial increase on the returns for last year.

Following are particulars showing number of visitors, improvements, &c., at each of the caves for the year 1894:—

Jenolan Caves.

Number of visitors, 1,038. The work of improving and opening up the new cave, which was suspended in July, 1893, on account of the retrenchment scheme, was not resumed until June, 1894, when Guide F. J. Wilson, whose services as guide were not required during the winter, was temporarily engaged to proceed with the work. With the assistance of one of the other guides, when he could be spared for this duty, very fair progress was made, inasmuch that at the commencement of the busy season, when the work was stopped, about 300 feet of passages had been opened up, and the formations protected by the erection of wire-netting.

The installation of the electric light, in the Lucas Cave, has been satisfactorily accomplished. The preliminary work, viz., the erection of dynamo and counter-shafting, &c., was completed in 1893. The remainder, embracing the whole of the work in the cave, was carried out during June and July last, by Mr. Fitzmaurice and assistants, of the Electric Light Department. The lights comprise six arc lamps, suspended in the large chambers, and about seventy incandescent lamps distributed throughout the passages. The arc lamps are well suited for this cave, the large chambers they illuminate being now seen to much better advantage.

The plantation and tracks at Jenolan, which got into a bad condition through dispensing with the services of the gardener, are now in a much improved state, the man having been temporarily re-engaged in September to put same in proper order.

Wombeyan Caves.

Number of visitors, 303. Two men were engaged for a few weeks to carry out some necessary improvement works. The effecting of other improvements equally necessary had to be held over on account of the shortness of funds.

A number of trees, supplied by the Forest Department, have been planted in front of the Accommodation House.

Numerous inquiries have been made by intending visitors as to the likelihood of the road from Bowral to the Caves being completed soon. So far the Works Department have done nothing beyond surveying the proposed extension.

Yarrangobilly Caves.

Number of visitors, 575. A man was employed for one month, during the winter, on urgent improvement works. The keeper has been allowed an assistant for three months, during the summer, the guide-work at this season being found too much for one man to perform satisfactorily.

Wellington Caves.

Number of visitors, 1,071. In addition to his usual guide-work, the keeper has collected several cases of fossil bones, &c., which were received by the Department.

Bungonia Caves.

Number of visitors, 120. Nothing was done here last year beyond the erection of an iron fence for the protection of visitors, round the mouth of the Drum Cave.

Bendithera Caves.

Number of visitors, 107. No work of importance has been done here during the year.

Abercrombie Caves and Waterfall.

Number of visitors, 1,099. During July and August, two men were employed on some very necessary improvement works for the protection of visitors, mainly the erection of guard-rails on tracks running along the edges of precipitous rocks in the Grand Arch. The entrance to the new cave was also made more accessible, and other improvement works effected inside.

I have, &c.,
W. S. LEIGH,
Superintendant of Caves.

The Government Geologist.

APPENDIX B2.

Sir, Department of Mines, Geological Survey Branch, 6 March, 1894.

I have the honor to report, as requested, on the new discoveries at Jenolan and Abercrombie Caves.

Jenolan.

The new chambers at Jenolan, which were discovered by Mr. J. Wilson on the 16th February form an extension to the "Slattery" Cave, now one of the most interesting caves of the group. Within 2 chains of the "Alabaster Hall," the end of the left branch of this cave, a talus heap, striking due east is

is scaled to a height of 15 feet, which forms the floor of the first chamber. This cavity is conical in shape, the height of apex being about 45 feet, by 20 feet in diameter at base. The walls are richly decorated with snow-white stalactites of globular incrustations of carbonate of lime.

The second chamber, which makes a pretty little grotto, is reached by following a narrow passage, running generally north, a distance of 10 feet. This cavity, which is dome-shaped, averages only 8 feet in diameter by 10 feet in height. The entire surface of the walls is coated with white calcareous growths, from which in places project small shelving terraces, fringed with miniature stalactites. A peculiarly shaped stalactite, which unfortunately had to be broken off in order to gain access, was found at the entrance of this chamber. The specimen was about 18 inches in length and flat sided, each of its four sides being quite smooth, as if planed. A section of same, cut at any point, would present a perfectly square face.

By traversing a very narrow and intricate passage, running E.S.E. from the grotto, a distance of 15 feet, the third chamber is entered. This cavity is very similar in form and size to No. 1 chamber, being conical in shape and about 50 feet in height. Its western wall is profusely decorated with stalactitic growths of various designs and colours, one group in particular attracting special notice. These depend from a circular canopy projecting from the wall at about 20 feet above the floor, and are about 12 feet in length. Unlike the rest, they are not perfectly round, but semi-circular or gouge-shaped in section. They are surmounted by a number of miniature ones of the same peculiar shape.

The eastern wall is much fractured and dangerous looking, and, not having the usual covering of carbonate of lime, is coated with the red clay which forms the lower floor of the cave. By reason of the strong drip of lime in solution, most of this flooring, which is at an angle of about 45 degrees, being the top of a talus heap, possesses a smooth stalagmitic coating, from which rise at intervals some rather tall and a good number of stunted stalagmites.

At present the passages between these chambers are very small, but when opened up, the new discovery will be the cause of much additional interest being taken in the comparatively new cave off which they branch.

Abercrombie.

The new cave at the Abercrombie Caves, discovered by Mr. S. Grosvenor, keeper, is entered through an irregular shaped opening, about 8 feet in length by 3 feet in width, situated on top of a limestone spur running W.N.W. about 200 yards north of the Grand Arch and 150 feet above the level of Grove Creek. A descent is made through a tortuous, funnel-shaped channel a distance of about 50 feet, at which point the cave branches right and left. The lower or main portion of the left branch is reached by descending a vertical shaft, about 12 feet in diameter, a further depth of 30 feet, when a large cavity is entered, the sloping floor of which can be traversed a considerable distance in different directions. The main body of this chamber (there being several small passages branching therefrom) averages about 50 feet square and 30 feet in height. It contains no stalactitic growths, its bare walls being much broken and sombre looking. From fissures in the roof, 20 and 30 feet overhead, depend a cluster of tree roots, which intertwine and, in most cases, trail for a considerable distance on the floor of the cave.

Returning to the junction, the first chamber of the right branch is reached by crawling between masses of fallen rocks, wedged together in every conceivable shape. This cavity averages about 60 feet in length by 30 feet width, and at certain places 40 feet in height.

By descending the opening running beneath the north-west wall of this cave, an entrance is gained into another large chamber, 100 feet in length by 30 feet in width, which, like the other portions of the cave as yet explored, is not rich in calcareous depositions, as only a few small stalactites and one solitary stalagmite were noticed. As in the left branch, numbers of tree roots fringe the walls, and in some cases are suspended from the roof in the air. In a few instances the root of the currajong, 6 inches in diameter, breaks through the solid matter, and leaving from 5 to 10 feet of its twisted, snake-like form exposed to view, disappears again in the earthy floor.

The floors throughout the new cave are thickly coated with guano and dusty, red earth, into which wombats have burrowed, these animals having been seen when exploration operations were in progress.

Altogether, this cave, by reason of its sombre and weird appearance, will prove of great interest to visitors, it being in striking contrast to the Grand Natural Arch, or day-light cave, in the immediate vicinity, the principal attraction of the Abercrombie Caves.

As further explorations are carried on, other branches are sure to be met with, and if such occur on a higher level they will most likely be found to contain good specimens of dripstone formation.

At a small outlay another entrance, which will make the cave much easier of access than the present one, can be made at a point a few feet above the level of the creek.

I have, &c.,
W. S. LEIGH,
Superintendent of Caves.

Since writing this report, the following telegram, dated 8th instant, has been received from the keeper ot the Jenolan Caves :—

"Made another splendid discovery in the Slattery Cave yesterday; exploring on to-day; particulars by letter."—W.S.L.

APPENDIX C2.

Rosebrook Limestone and Caves.

Sir, Department of Mines, Geological Survey, 5 September, 1894.

I have the honor to report having inspected the limestone at Rosebrook, near Cooma, brought under notice by Mr. Miller, M.P., it having been represented that most probably caves would be discovered in same.

It is situated near the south-eastern corner of portion 165 of 614 acres, parish of Bunyan, county of Beresford, about 3 miles from the Bunyan platform and 5 miles from Cooma.

This limestone forms the southern boundary of a belt 4 or 5 miles in length by about 1 mile in width, which, cropping out at intervals, runs in a northerly direction to Reserve No. 1,034 and M. Harnett's portion 125, parish of Woolumla, county of Beresford.

 The

The northern portion was examined and several openings thoroughly explored in April, 1892, and although some fairly large cavities were met with, they were not considered of sufficient importance to preserve and open to the public.

The southern portion, *i.e.*, the area under notice, which is about 50 acres in extent, is more broken and bluff-like, and is certainly more promising as regards the existence of caves than the rest of the limestone, which, as a rule, rises very little above the surface of the undulating plain over which it is scattered.

The weathering of the limestone has formed numerous joints and peaks, the upper portions of which are coated with lichen, giving them a white appearance which adds greatly to the generally picturesque surroundings. On fracture the limestone is usually reddish-mottled in colour, and, so far as I could discern, not fossiliferous. The extreme southern point of this outcrop forms a rounded bluff, rising 40 or 50 feet above the plain, in the crevices of which some promising-looking cave openings were found not sufficiently large, however, to allow of an entrance being effected.

These openings, which appear to strike laterally into the face of the hill, are much more likely to lead to cavities rich in stalactitic growths than those already referred to as occurring at the northern end of the limestone which are vertical, and act as receptacles for debris and surface drainage.

Having now seen most of the Rosebrook limestone, and explored the cavities previously discovered there, I am of opinion that there is more likelihood of fairly good caves being met with in the bluffy patch of limestone under notice than in any other portion of the belt. One cannot, however, in view of the general flatness of the country, expect to find much here to compare in extent and beauty with either Jenolan, Yarrangobilly, or Wombeyan.

When the discovery of openings in the northern portion, partly on Crown lands and partly on private property, was brought under notice, labour was employed by the Department to explore same with a view to the discovery of caves. This was on the understanding that if good caves were discovered on private property, the owner of same would make an exchange with the Government for other land.

If similar arrangements could be made in this instance (same owner, Mr. Harnett) it might, perhaps, be deemed advisable at some future time—say, next year, if funds can be spared—to spend about £30 in enlarging the openings and exploring the cavities beyond.

I may add that on account of its proximity the people of Cooma and district take great interest in the place.

I have, &c.,
W. S. LEIGH,
Superintendent of Caves.

The Government Geologist.

The question suggested by this report is whether any expense should be incurred in exploring for caves in the belt of limestone herein referred to, in view of the fact that it is situated on private land. There is a precedent for such expenditure, as some openings in the limestone were explored (without much result) last year on land belonging to the same owner (Mr. Harnett), there being an understanding that if caves of any importance were discovered the Government should have the option of acquiring them by exchange.—E.F.P., 7/9/94.

Appendix D2.

New Discoveries at the Wombeyan Caves.

Sir, Department of Mines, Geological Survey, 26 November, 1894.

I have the honor to report the discovery, at Wombeyan, of two more good caves. They form additions to the Wollondilly Cave, the first of which branches off on the right of the opening leading into the "Cathedral." This branch comprises three fair-sized chambers, the main one being about 25 feet in diameter, and 40 feet in height, which are connected by passages totalling about 30 yards in length.

In addition to other rare forms of stalactitic growth found throughout the cave, some very good specimens of "mysteries," or contorted stalactites are met with. Also a fine representation of a frozen cascade, the lower portion of which assumes the form of a circular canopy, 6 feet in diameter, fringed all round with miniature stalactites.

The second cave extends north-easterley from the "Pine Forest," which is reached through a small aperture leading from, and on a level with the floor of the "Cathedral." This cave can be traversed almost in a straight line, a distance of about 300 feet, its average width being 15 feet. The height throughout averages little over 4 feet, as in some places one is compelled to crawl along, and even this style of progress is, on the whole, only changed to one of stooping. At intervals a few comparatively lofty openings are met with where one can stand erect, and thus afforded relief in the somewhat arduous task of journeying through the cave. The roof is thickly studded with stalactites of various sizes and shades of colour. The corresponding stalagmites are, on the whole, small, but very numerous, which, coupled with the fact that large beds of calcite crystals are met with, also the water-worn appearance of the bare rock, where exposed, are evidences of this cavity having been under water for a much longer and later period than other portions of the Wollondilly Caves.

The walls are buttressed with thick layers of carbonate of lime, which, by reason of the varied and graceful forms assumed, add much to the general attractiveness of the cave.

I may add that the new finds are, in point of beauty, equal to most parts of the older caves at Wombeyan, and would, at a favourable time, be well worth making accessible to the public, by opening up and making necessary improvements in same.

I have, &c.
W. S. LEIGH,
Superintendent of Caves.

The Government Geologist.

[Plans,]

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1895.

1894.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
NEW SOUTH WALES.

COAL-MINES REGULATION BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 6.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28 *August,* 1894.

R. W. DUFF,
Governor.

Message No. 6.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to make better provision for the Regulation of Coal-mines and Collieries, and for other purposes connected therewith.

Government House,
Sydney, 28*th August,* 1894.

1894.
(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINING ACT, 1874.

(REGULATIONS RELATING TO LEAD POISONING.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 37 Vic. No. 13, sec. 114.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO LEAD-POISONING.

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } Proclamation by His Excellency The Right Honourable Sir ROBERT WILLIAM DUFF, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.)

R. W. DUFF, *Governor.*

WHEREAS by the Act 57 Vic. No. 18, the Governor is empowered to make Regulations for the prevention of lead-poisoning or poisoning by lead or any other fumes in conducting mining operations: Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor doth, in exercise of the powers conferred by the said Act, make the following Regulations, to be in force in all the Mining Districts of the Colony, that is to say:—

Employment of females.

1. It shall be illegal to employ females in any capacity at works where lead, lead-ores, or lead-compounds are mined, dressed, smelted, or manufactured.

Employment of boys.

2. It shall be illegal to employ any boy below the age of 16 years in mining or sorting ores underground at any mine where lead containing minerals are got, or to employ any such boy on the surface in any place where lead-ores, lead, or lead-compounds are handled, or to employ any boy below the age of 14 years.

Record of cases of leading.

3. The Manager of every mine shall record the name, age, branch of occupation, and length of time employed of every workmen laid off on a medical certificate by leading, and also of every workmen laid off on account of alleged leading, that is to say, where no medical certificate is produced, and shall transmit a copy of each month's record (distinguishing certified from uncertified cases) to the Minister not later than the seventh day of the next following month.

Supply of drinking-water.

4. The owner shall provide an ample supply of sweet and wholesome drinking water which shall be freely and easily available to all hands at all times at the mine; (*b*) It shall be stored with special care to prevent contamination with dust; (*c*) Whenever canvas bags are provided they shall be made according to a pattern approved by the said Minister and shall be so constructed as to be closed at the top by a solid (not a canvas) cover and the water should be drawn from them through a metal or wooden tap (not a canvas pipe) suitably fixed to the bottom, or a suitable wooden barrel shall be used for sending drinking water to the men and shall be stored in a cool place, and such barrel should be supplied with a metal tap for drawing off the water; (*d*) The dipper for drinking out of should hang in an enclosed place so as to be thoroughly protected from dust, or pure drinking water should be supplied by pipes to every plat in the following way,—the source being either the public water-mains or well, protected reservoirs of condenced water at the surface, the supply pipe should descend to the lowest plat and should there enter a closed metal reservoir of about 100 gallons capacity or larger, the delivery pipe should return from the reservior to the surface, and should be fitted with a tap at every plat for supply of water thus cooled to underground workmen, or miners may take into the mine, tea or water in cans covered by tight fitting lids, which should not be removed in the mine except for the purpose of drinking therefrom.

Sprinkling water and water for washing.

5. On feed-floors and tapping floors and at every other place where dust is raised, stand-pipes and hose or other suitable contrivances shall be so provided that dust may be conveniently laid by sprinkling the ore, &c.; sprinkling water shall also be furnished in the main drive on all the different levels, so that it can be led to every working and so that it may be easily distributed to allay dust. Proper provisions shall be made in all the levels to enable men to wash their hands before crib.

Bath-water, bathing, and changing-rooms.

6. At every mine bath-houses and changing-rooms shall be provided as follows:—(*a*) The baths shall include both showers and plunge-tanks; (*b*) The changing-rooms shall be attached to and in communication with, although separate from the bath-house, and shall have boarded floors; (*c*) Both bath-houses and changing-rooms shall be available to the workmen free of cost at all reasonable hours, and so that they can be used by every shift; (*d*) Both shall be reasonably comfortable, sufficiently lighted after dark, and sufficiently warmed in cold weather; (*e*) Both plunge and shower baths shall be supplied with water warm to such a degree as may be found desirable in cold weather, say, 75 degrees or 80 degrees F.; (*f*) A caretaker shall always be in charge of bath and changing-rooms, and it should be part of his duty to keep a day-book and to record therein the names of all persons who use the baths.

Change of clothes.

7. Every underground workman shall change his ordinary clothes for working-clothes, in the changing-rooms to be provided for this purpose, before descending to his work, and change his working-clothes for his home-clothes again on finishing his work, and before leaving the mine. Surface workmen shall have liberty to make the same change of clothes, and should be encouraged to do it.

Flue-dust.

8. Emission of flue-dust from smelter stacks should be prevented as much as possible. If the Inspector considers any alterations or any additional appliances are necessary for that purpose, he may by written notice require the owner to make or supply the same, and in such notice a time shall be named within which the necessary alterations are to be made, and such time should not exceed twelve months. It any owner object, he may within the time named in the notice, show cause in writing to the Minister, who may confirm, vary, or veto the notice of the Inspector.

Flue-dust—how dealt with.

9. (*a*). The ports by which flue-dust is removed from champion flues must not open into tapping-floors but on the other side of the flues and into a space otherwise unoccupied; (*b*) The floors to which the dust falls when first hoed out, when tipped on the feed-floor, &c., must be smooth and impermeable and provided with a curb raised above the surrounding surface, so that the deposited dust or mud may not be stepped on and carried about, and must be perfectly clean, except when in actual use; (*c*) Workmen employed to cleanse flues and to gather and transport flue-dust shall be under the same obligation to change before going on shift as undergound hands; (*d*) It shall be illegal for an owner to allow any man to be thus employed on the mine unless carrying a suitable respirator to cover nose and mouth, or to engage in his work and to stand about where it is being carried on by others, unless he put on his respirator; (*e*) The flue-dust shall be carefully wetted as soon as drawn from the flue, no accumulation of wet flue-dust shall be permitted on any mine unless within a securely closed receptacle, nor shall any accumulation of dry flue-dust be permitted outside the flues but shall forthwith be charged back regularly.

Ventilation of tapping-floors.

10. Tapping-floors shall be ventilated at the angle between the top of the champion flue and the feed-floor, to reduce draught on the tapping-floor and to afford fumes a way of escape; flues of large diameter may be carried up through the feed-floor without interfering with operations there, and they may expand below into oblong funnel-shaped openings.

Use respirator.

11. It shall be illegal for any workman to engage in repairing a furnace in blast (as in replacing a faulty water-jacket panel) unless he wear a respirator as mentioned above in connection with removal of flue-dust.

Fumes from molten metal and slag.

12. Furnaces should be surrounded with a hood which expands below as so to catch fumes from molten metal and slag, and which should terminate on one side in a chimney leading to the air on the open side of the tapping-floor.

Qualification of Inspectors.

13. Inspectors should be proficient in some simple process of estimating the proportion of carbon dioxide present in atmospheric air.

Ventilation of mines.

14. It shall be the duty of an Inspector to see that the state of the air in the various workings is at all times satisfactory, to see that sufficient pure air circulates through the galleries, and to see that the air in all workings off through ventilated passages is sufficiently pure.

Purity of air.

15. The criterion of "purity" should be the presence in the air of less than one part of carbon dioxide in every one thousand parts of air, as ascertained by an apparatus approved by the Minister.

Copy of Regulations to be supplied to workmen.

16. A printed copy of these Regulations shall be presented by the Manager to each workman on engaging him, and it shall be the duty of the Inspector to ascertain from time to time that this is duly done.

Enforcement of regulation penalties.

17. Any Inspector shall have power to enforce the foregoing Regulations, and if any person shall after written notice served upon him by an Inspector refuse or neglect to comply with any such Regulation he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20 and to a further penalty not exceeding £5 for every day during which the offence is continued after receipt of the notice aforesaid (and any Inspector or other person may recover such penalties in any Court of summary jurisdiction).

Interpretation of terms.

18. The following terms shall be the meanings hereunder assigned to them:—

"Minister."—The Minister for Mines.

"Inspector."—The Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Metalliferous Mines.

"Leading."—Lead-poisoning.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Government House, Sydney, this twenty-fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and in the fifty-eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

SYDNEY SMITH.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1894.

[3*d*.]

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINING ACT OF 1874.

(REGULATIONS RELATING TO LEASES OF WATER-RACES, DRAINS, DAMS, OR RESERVOIRS FOR MINING PURPOSES.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 *June*, 1895.

NEW SOUTH WALES, to wit. } Proclamation by His Excellency The Honorable Sir FREDERICK MATTHEW DARLEY, Knight, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

(L.S.)

FREDK. M. DARLEY, *Lieutenant-Governor.*

WHEREAS by the "Mining Act, 1874," it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty to grant to any holder of a miner's right applying for the same a lease of any Crown Lands for the purpose of cutting and constructing thereon water-races, drains, dams, reservoirs, and tramways, to be used in connection with gold-mining: And whereas by the said recited Act it is further enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor to cause documents to be called mineral licenses to be issued to any person or persons applying for the same, and upon payment of the sum of twenty shillings for each such license; and that every such license shall be in force for a period of twelve months from the date thereof, and shall during the said period confer on the holder thereof the same rights and privileges in respect or in connection with mining for minerals other than gold as are declared by this Act to be conferred on holders of miners' rights in respect of mining for gold: And whereas by the said recited Act it is further enacted that it shall be lawful for the said Governor, subject to the provisions of the said Act, to make regulations from time to time to be in force in all the mining districts of the Colony, or in any such district or division thereof, or in any gold-field within the Colony as the said Governor shall direct:—For prescribing the extent and form of the land to be demised by any lease under the said Act; the manner in which applicants for leases shall mark out the land they apply for; the requirements to be complied with by such persons; the manner of dealing with cases where two or more applications are made for a lease of the same land, race, reservoir, or dam, or to divert or collect or use water for mining for gold or other minerals or metals; the modes, times, and places, for payment of rent therefor; the forms of leases to be granted under the said Act; the covenants, conditions, reservations, and provisions to be inserted in such leases, and the mode of registering the same; the fees to be paid on issue of such leases and upon registration thereof; and generally for carrying out the provisions of this Act in respect to all such leases: Now, therefore, I, Sir FREDERICK MATTHEW DARLEY, the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by the said Act, do hereby make the following Regulations, and do hereby direct that such Regulations shall be in force in all the mining districts of the Colony.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Government House, Sydney, this ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and in the fifty-eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

SYDNEY SMITH.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

REGULATIONS RELATING TO LEASES OF WATER-RACES, DRAINS, DAMS, OR RESERVOIRS FOR MINING PURPOSES.

Possession of land or water or both may be taken.

1. Any person being the holder of a miner's right, or any number of persons conjointly, each being the holder of a miner's right, may, for the purpose of mining for gold, or any person being the holder of a mineral license, or any number of persons conjointly, each being the holder of a mineral license, may, for the purpose of mining for any mineral or metal or other than gold in the manner hereinafter prescribed, subject to the conditions and limitations hereinafter contained, take possession of any Crown Land (not exempted under subsections 1 and 2 of section 34 of the Act 37 Vic. No. 13) or of any water which may be collected upon, or which may be standing upon or flowing through or past such land, and may, in the manner hereinafter described, make application for a lease of such land or water or both.

Area of land and quantity of water.

2. The area of land and the quantity of water of which possession may be taken, and for which application to lease may be made, shall be as follows, and subject to existing adverse rights the land or water or both so taken possession of and applied for shall be deemed to be held under promise of lease until the application shall have been refused wholly or in part; but upon notification in the Gazette of the refusal of the Governor to grant a lease of the whole or any portion of the land or water applied for, the title thereto shall cease:—

(*a*) For the purposes of a water-race or drain so much land as shall be absolutely necessary for cutting or constructing such race or drain, and not less than 10 feet on either side thereof for the purpose of access to and protection of such race or drain.

(b) The area of land which may be taken possession of and applied for, for the purpose of constructing a dam or reservoir, shall be so much as shall be necessary to include the embankment and the water impounded when the dam or reservoir is full and a sufficient margin around to protect the works and the water. Provided that if the dam or reservoir be constructed in the bed of a stream the Minister may limit the distance up stream to which the applicant's title to the land shall extend.

(c) The quantity of water which may under one lease be diverted or taken from any spring, lake, lagoon, swamp, or stream shall depend upon the use to which the water is to be applied, and the cost of constructing the necessary works, or upon the number of men to be employed as the case may be, and upon the quantity of water which can be so diverted or taken without interfering with the rights of others.

(d) When the water to be diverted or taken from any spring, lake, lagoon, swamp, or stream is to be sold to persons carrying on mining operations and is not to be used by the lessees in mining ground owned or occupied by themselves and is not to be applied to purposes other than mining, the quantity of water which may be taken possession of and applied for shall be limited only by the quantity available without interfering with the rights of other persons, and by the amount of money to be expended in the construction of the necessary works in the proportion of one cubic foot per second in respect of every £1,000 expended as aforesaid. If for the purpose of diverting or taking water from a stream it is necessary to place a dam across the bed of such stream, the applicant may be required to construct a byewash of such dimensions and in such position that the quantity of water impounded shall not prejudice the rights of other persons to take water from the same stream, but in dealing with such applications the Minister shall recommend the reduction of the quantity in every case in which it shall appear to him that the quantity applied for is, taking into consideration the estimated cost of the works, excessive, and upon notification in the Gazette of such reduction the title of the applicant to water in excess of such reduced quantity shall cease.

(e) Persons desiring to divert or take water from any spring, lake, lagoon, swamp, or stream, and to use the same in mining operations (but not for sale), shall be entitled to take possession of and apply for one box sluice head in respect of every man to be employed in mining operations in connection with the water so diverted or taken.

(f) Persons constructing a dam or reservoir shall, in virtue of the lease of the site thereof, but subject to prior rights, be entitled to all water impounded therein, provided that the water so impounded be not diverted or taken from any spring, lake, lagoon, swamp, or stream; and no person shall be entitled to take possession of or apply for a race, dam, or reservoir within the watershed of the first-mentioned dam or reservoir so as to cut off the water necessary to supply it.

Mode of taking possession.

3. For the purpose of taking possession as aforesaid—

(a) For the purposes of a water-race or drain a post 3 inches in diameter and projecting 3 feet above the surface shall be erected at the point where the water is proposed to be diverted from any spring, lake, lagoon, swamp, or stream, and upon such post (which shall be deemed the datum-post) shall be placed a written or painted notice stating what quantity of water is to be taken and by whom, and such notice shall be dated on and shall bear the date of the day of possession, and similar posts shall be erected along the supposed course of the race or drain at distances not exceeding 1 mile apart.

(b) A post 3 inches in diameter and projecting 3 feet above the surface shall be erected at each angle of the site of any dam or reservoir, and upon one of such posts (which shall be deemed the datum-post) shall be placed a written or painted notice stating the purpose for which possession is taken and by whom, and such notice shall be dated on and shall bear the date of the day of possession.

(c) Forthwith after erecting the posts as aforesaid, a notice in the form of Schedule I shall be posted on the post office nearest to the datum-post, and on the office of the Warden or Mining Registrar of the division or district in which the datum-post is erected, or, if there be no Warden or Mining Registrar, on the Court of Petty Sessions nearest to the datum-post.

Notice of possession and lodging application.

4. Forthwith after possession shall have been taken and notices posted as aforesaid, application in the form Schedule II shall be lodged with the Warden or Warden's Clerk of the division in which the datum-post is erected, or if there be no Warden or Warden's Clerk, with the nearest Clerk of Petty Sessions, and shall deposit with such application the sum of five pounds, and shall fill up and sign all such forms as shall be required by the officer who receives the application.

Receipt of application and notice inviting objections.

5. The officer receiving any application as aforesaid shall endorse thereon the date and hour of receipt, and shall number the same in the order of receipt, and shall thereupon post outside his office a notice in the form of Schedule III, and shall publish the same three times in a newspaper published or circulating in the vicinity of such office and in the settlements nearest to datum-post, and the cost of publishing such notice shall be defrayed by such officer out of the sum deposited as aforesaid, and shall cause a similar notice to be sent to any person whose interests may, in his opinion, be affected by such application.

Objections, how lodged, &c.

6. Within twenty-one days after the date of the notice last aforesaid, any person desiring to object to the application referred to in such notice may give notice to the officer who received the application of his objection, setting out the grounds thereof, and shall deposit therewith the sum of five pounds. At the expiration of the twenty-one days aforesaid, the officer (if he be not a Warden) who received the application shall forward to the Warden of the division, or to such Warden as the Minister may direct, such application, together with any objection that may have been lodged as aforesaid.

Applications and objections, how dealt with by the Warden.

7. Applications shall be dealt with by the Warden as follows:—

(a) If the application shall have been lodged with the Warden, and no objection thereto shall have been lodged, the Warden shall forthwith, after the expiration of twenty-one days from the date of posting notice (Schedule III), transmit such application, with his report thereon, to the Minister.

(b) If the application shall have been lodged with an officer other than the Warden, and no objection thereto shall have been lodged, the Warden shall forthwith, after receipt by him of such application, transmit such application, with his report thereon, to the Minister.

(c) If an objection or objections shall have been lodged against an application, and the deposit as aforesaid duly made, the Warden shall appoint a date and place for inquiring into such application and into any objection thereto. The place shall be fixed, having regard to the convenience of the parties or a majority of them; and the date shall be so fixed as to admit of ample notice being given to each applicant and objector, or to so many of the applicants and objectors as in the opinion of the Warden represent the whole. The Warden may adjourn such inquiry at any time, or from time to time.

(d) At such inquiry the Warden shall take evidence in relation to the application and objections, and shall forthwith, after the close of such inquiry, transmit to the Minister the application and objections thereto and the evidence taken by him, together with his report theron, and his opinion upon the application, the objections, and the evidence.

(e) An applicant or an objector may, on psyment of the prescribed fees, obtain a copy of any evidence taken at an inquiry into his application or objection, and a copy of any report made by a Warden thereon.

Application, how dealt with by the Minister.

8. Upon receipt of an application and report, or of an application, objection, evidence, and report, as the case may be, the Minister may

(a) Direct that a survey be made of the water race, drain, dam, or reservoir applied for, and that the applicant deposit with the officer who received the application such a sum of money as will cover the cost of such survey, and if the applicant fail to deposit a sum of money within the time named, may recommend that the application be refused.

(b) Direct that an inquiry or a futher inquiry be held by the Warden, and a report or a further report be made.

After consideration of the application and report, or of the application, objection, evidence and report, the Minister may recommend to the Governor that a lease be granted as applied for or in a modified form, or that it be refused; and if he recommend that a lease be granted may recommend—

(c) What rent should be reserved under such lease.

(d) For what term such lease should be granted.

(e) What conditions should be imposed on the lessee.

Lease may be granted.

9. The Governor may grant a lease of so much land or water, or both (not exceeding the quantity referred to in Regulation 2), for such term, at such yearly rental, and subject to such conditions as the Minister shall recommend, or may refuse any application for such lease.

Granting or refusal notified.

10. Upon publication in the Gazette that a lease has been granted of less land or water than was applied, the title of the applicant to any land or water in excess of the quantity granted shall thereupon cease. Upon publication in the Gazette that application to lease has been refused, the title of the applicant to the land or water applied for shall cease.

Form of Lease.

11. The lease shall be in such form as shall be necessary to define the quantity and form of the land, and the quantity of water to be demised, and to prescribe the term for which and the conditions subject to which the land or water (or both) are to be demised, the rent to be reserved, and if the water is to be sold, the maximum rate or price to be charged therefor. And every such lease shall be under the hand of the Governor and the great Seal of the Colony, and shall bear date of the day on which such lease was granted by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.

Execution by Lessee and Issue of Lease.

12. Forthwith, after the lease shall have been prepared as aforesaid, the lessee or each lessee shall be called upon to execute such lease; and if he fail for a period of thirty days after being called upon as aforesaid to execute such lease by himself or by his duly constituted attorney, or if he fail to pay the prescribed fee for such lease or any rent or stamp or other duty thereon, the Governor may declare such lease void, and upon publication in the Gazette of notice thereof the lease shall be absolutely void; and thereupon the title of the lessee to the land or water (or both) referred to in such lease, and to all moneys paid in respect thereof, shall absolutely cease and determine.

Cancellation of Lease.

13. If any lessee shall neglect or fail to pay the rent reserved under any lease when due, or to observe or perform any conditions or covenants in a lease, or shall violate any stipulation or reservation in a lease, the Governor may cancel such lease, and upon notification in the Gazette of such cancellation of such, the title of the lessee to the land or water or both demised by such lease, and to any works constructed under such lease, shall cease and determine absolutely.

Renewal of Lease.

14. At any time during the term created by a lease the lessee may, with the consent of the Governor, surrender his lease, and the Governor may grant to such lessee a new lease for a like term of the same or any less extent of land or quantity of water, and such new lease shall be subject to the same terms, conditions, stipulations, and reservations as the surrendered lease, unless the Governor otherwise direct.

Agreements may be filed.

15. Any agreement made between any lessee of water and any other person may, if sanctioned by the Minister, and upon payment of the prescribed fee, be filed in the Department of Mines, in the City of Sydney.

Lease shall be registered.

16. Every lease granted as aforesaid, and every transfer, assignment, mortgage, or encumbrance thereof, or of any interest therein, which shall have been sanctioned by the Minister, shall be registered by the Registrar in the Department of Mines, in the City of Sydney, who shall be entitled to demand therefor the fees prescribed in Schedule IV, and such fees shall be applied or disposed of as the Minister shall direct. And, in terms of the lease, no transfer, assignment, mortgage, or encumbrance, except such as shall be sanctioned and registered as aforesaid, shall be valid or be recognised by the Crown.

Suspension of work.

17. The lessee or a majority of the lessees, or his or their agent appointed in writing, may apply to the Warden for permission to suspend or partially suspend work under a lease, and the Warden, upon being satisfied on evidence that the reasons for such suspension actually exist, may in terms of Act aforesaid grant permission to suspend or partially suspend work under such lease.

Computation of time.

18. In all cases when any particular number of days, not expressed to be clear days, is prescribed by these regulations the computation shall be exclusive of the first day and inclusive of the last day, unless the last day shall fall on a Sunday or a public holiday, in which case exclusive of that also.

Interpretation.

19. In the construction of these regulations words imputing the singular shall, unless inconsistent with the context, include the plural, and vice versa.

Schedule I.

Notice of intention to apply for a lease of a water-race, drain, dam, or reservoir.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned intends to apply for a lease of for the purpose of . Possession was taken on the day of at the hour of and the datum post is distant in a direction from

Application will be lodged with the at

Dated this day of 189 .

[Names and addresses of Applicants.]

Schedule II.

Form of Application.

To the Honorable the Minister for Mines,

Sir,

I (or we) hereby make application for a lease of a for the purpose of . Possession was taken on the day of at the hour of . The datum post is distant in a direction from . And I (or we) hereby deposit the sum of five pounds to cover preliminary costs in connection with this application, and undertake to deposit such further sums to cover the cost of survey or to meet claims for rent or for other purposes as may be demanded, and I (or we) agree that upon failure to comply with any such demand this application may be deemed abandoned and may be refused accordingly.

Notice of this application has been given in terms of the Regulations, and I forward herewith a list of the persons whose rights or alleged rights may be affected by this application, together with such amounts as have been obtained.

The estimated cost of the works is £ [*See note*] or the number of men to be employed is .

I (or we) have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

[Signature of applicant or each applicant.]

[Name and address in full of each applicant.]

NOTE.—If the application is for a water-race to carry water for sale, insert the estimated cost of works. If water is to be used by applicants for mining purposes, insert the number of men to be employed. See (*d*) and (*e*) of Regulation 2.

Schedule III.

Notice inviting objections to Application.

I hereby give notice that application by the undermentioned person has been lodged with me for a lease of ,

and any persons who desire to object to the granting of such application must, on or before the day of , 189 , lodge with me and forward to , at , a notice in writing under their hand and containing their address, setting forth clearly the grounds of objection. And I further give notice that if any objection, together with a deposit of £5, be lodged as aforesaid, an inquiry into such application and objection will be held by , at a place and on a day to be appointed in terms of Regulation 7, sub-clause (*c*).

Dated at , this day of , 189 .

[Name and address of applicant (signed).]

Schedule IV.

Scale of fees for Registration, &c.

	£	s.	d.
For registration of each lease	0	5	0
For registration of each transfer or assignment	0	10	0
For registration of each mortgage or other encumbrance	1	0	0
For registration of agreement	0	10	0
For copy of extract from any entry, record, report, instrument, or document not exceeding per folio	0	1	6
For copy of any plan of a lease, not exceeding	1	0	0
For inspection of any record	0	1	0

Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1895.

[3*d*.]

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINING ACT AMENDMENT ACT, 1894.

(AMENDMENT OF CLAUSE (A) OF REGULATION No. 9 OF THE REGULATIONS RELATING TO LEAD-POISONING.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 *March*, 1895.

Department of Mines and Agriculture, Sydney, 22 March, 1895.

AMENDMENT OF CLAUSE (A) OF REGULATION No. 9 OF THE REGULATIONS RELATING TO LEAD-POISONING.

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has approved of clause (A) of Regulation No. 9 of the Regulations relating to Lead Poisoning, made under the provisions of the Act 57 Victoria No. 18 ("An Act to amend the Mining Act of 1874"), and published in the *Government Gazette* of the 28th September last, being amended by the substitution of the word "should" for the word "must," and of such part of Regulation No. 9 now reading as follows:—

Flue-dust—how dealt with.

9 (*a*). The ports by which flue-dust is removed from champion flues should not open into tapping-floors but on the other side of the flues and into a space otherwise unoccupied.

SYDNEY SMITH.

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINING ON PRIVATE LANDS ACT OF 1894.

(REGULATIONS RELATING TO MINING LEASES UNDER.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 57 Vic. No. 52, sec. 43.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO MINING LEASES UNDER THE MINING ON PRIVATE LANDS ACT OF 1894.

WHEREAS under section 43 of the Act 57 Vic. No. 32, the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, is empowered to make Regulations in accordance with the said Act, which may provide for their enforcement by penalties not exceeding in any case fifty pounds, for carrying out the provisions of the said Act: Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by the said Act, doth hereby make the following Regulations, that is to say:—

Lands to which Regulations apply.

1. These Regulations shall apply to all lands alienated, or in process of alienation, or which may hereafter become alienated, in regard to mining thereon or therein for gold, and to such lands as aforesaid, the grants of which reserve or shall reserve to the Crown in express or general terms any or all of the following minerals, namely,—Silver, lead, tin, antimony; and shall also apply to such lands as the Governor shall, by proclamation, bring under the operation of the said Act, but shall not (without the consent of the owner) apply to any lands which are enclosed and under cultivation.

Application for authority to search (Schedules 1 and 2).

2. Any holder of a miner's right may apply, in form of Schedule 1, to the Warden for an authority to search for gold on any land as aforesaid; and any holder of a mineral license may apply, in form of Schedule 2, to the Warden for an authority to search for any of the minerals aforesaid other than gold on any land as aforesaid.

Warden may grant authority (Schedule 3).—Powers conferred by authority to search.

3. At the expiration of two months from the eleventh day of June, 1894, the Warden may, in form of Schedule 3, grant in duplicate to any applicant as aforesaid an authority to search in any land as hereinbefore provided, or some part thereof, for gold, or for any or all of the minerals before mentioned named in the application. The holder of any such authority may, within the period named in such authority, remove from any vein or lode, outcropping at the surface of such land, samples of ore not exceeding in the aggregate (28 lb.) twenty-eight pounds in weight, but he shall not, by virtue of such authority, be entitled to break the surface of such land for the purpose of searching for a vein or lode, nor shall he be entitled to mine upon or under such land.

Warden may in certain cases refuse to grant.

4. The Warden may refuse to grant authority to search—

(a) If the Warden has good reason to believe that the land referred to in the application contains neither gold, silver, lead, tin, nor antimony; unless the Minister on appeal being made to him shall reverse the Warden's decision.

(b) If some person other than the applicant holds a permit granted by the Secretary for Lands or the Secretary for Mines, and still in force to search for gold or other minerals in or on the land referred to in the application;

(c) If mining operations are being bona fide carried on upon the land under agreement with the owner in terms of section 23 or 33 of the said Act.

Notice to owner of land.

5. Before any person, to whom an authority as aforesaid shall be granted, shall enter upon the land referred to therein, he shall serve upon the owner or occupier of such land a duplicate of such authority.

Service of notice.

6. The duplicate of the authority, and all other notices required by the Act or these Regulations, to be served upon an owner, occupier, or other person, shall either be served personally on such persons or left at their usual place of abode (if the same can, after diligent inquiry, be found). If the owner be absent from the Colony, or he or his agent cannot, after diligent inquiry, be found, the duplicate notice may be left with the occupier of the land, or, if there be no such occupier, shall be affixed to a tree or post upon some conspicuous part of the land; and, in the latter case, such duplicate or notice shall be advertised in two issues of a newspaper circulating in the district in which the land is situated.

Area to be defined in certain cases.

7. If more than one authority be granted to search on the same parcel of land, the person holding a prior authority shall, if required by the holder of a later authority define, within twenty-four hours, as accurately as possible by pegs set in trenches the boundaries of the area to which his authority applies, which area shall not exceed the extent of land that may be demised under the said Act otherwise than by a special lease.

Priority of application to lease.

8. Subject to rights conferred or acquired under section 23, 24, or 33 of the said Act, the holder of an authority as aforesaid shall, for a period of one month from the date thereof, have a prior right to apply for a lease of the land referred to in such authority

And the holder of a permit to search, granted by the Secretary for Lands or the Secretary for Mines, shall within two months after the Act aforesaid comes into force, have a prior right to apply for a lease of the land referred to in such permit.

Voidance of authority or permit.

9. Any authority or permit as aforesaid, the holder of which fails to apply for a lease within the respective periods named in clause 8 hereof, shall thereupon become and be void.

Mode of taking possession for purpose of applying to lease.

10. For the purpose of applying to lease the area of land referred to in an authority or a permit aforesaid in force, the holder of such authority or permit, or for the purpose of applying to lease land not the subject of an authority or a permit aforesaid, the holder of a miner's right or of a mineral license shall, by himself or his agent, erect at each angle of the land to be applied for a post not less than 3 inches in diameter, projecting above the surface of the land not less than 3 feet, set in the angle of an ⌊ trench, the arms of which shall each be 3 feet long and not less than 9 inches deep, and cut in the general direction of the boundary lines. Upon one of such posts shall be placed a board or metal plate, on which shall be painted or written the words "Applied to Lease," and the name and address of the applicant or each applicant, and the post to which such board is affixed shall be the datum post. If the character of the ground will not admit of trenches being cut as aforesaid, the direction of the boundary lines may be indicated by mounds of stones.

Survey of land and road thereto

11. Any person having taken possession as aforesaid of a parcel of land for the purpose of applying to lease the same, may require a mining surveyor authorised thereto by the Minister or the Warden to define the boundaries of such parcel of land and of a road thereto.

Application to lease—when and how to be made.—Schedule 4.

12. Applications to lease land under the provisions of the said Act may be made in the form of Schedule 4.

(*a*) At any time within two months from the eleventh day of June, 1894, by the parties to an agreement, under which mining operations are being carried on bona fide on private land or by the representatives of such parties to the extent of the land referred to in such agreement. (Special lease.)

(*b*) At any time within two months from the eleventh day of June, 1894, by the owner or owners of private land, who at the time of the passing of said Act were carrying on mining operations upon such land on their own account to the extent of the land upon which such operations were being carried on. (Special lease.)

(*c*) At any time within two months from the eleventh day of June, 1894, by the owner of private land who has, prior to the passing of the said Act, obtained from the Governor or made application for a permit to mine for, win, and remove gold, or any mineral other than gold, from such private land, even though active mining operations have not been commenced, to the extent of the land referred to in such permit or application. (Special lease.)

(*d*) At any time within two months from the eleventh day of June, 1894, by the owner or owners of private land other than those referred to in sub-clauses (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*), not exceeding the areas prescribed in sub-clause (*g*). (Special lease.)

(*e*) At any time within two months from the eleventh day of June, 1894, by any person or persons who, prior to the passing of the said Act, obtained from the Secretary of Lands or the Secretary for Mines a permit to search on private land for gold, silver, lead, tin, or antimony, to the extent of the land referred to in such permit, but not exceeding the areas prescribed in sub-clause (*g*), according to the nature of the permit, provided such permit be still in force at the date of such application, and that every person applying for a gold lease be the holder of a miner's right, and every person applying for a mineral lease be the holder of a mineral license.

(*f*) Within one month from the date of an authority to search, granted under the provisions of the Act aforesaid, by the person or persons named in such authority, but the area applied for shall not exceed, for gold-mining, twenty acres, or for mining for other minerals, eighty acres.

(*g*) After the expiration of two months from the eleventh day of June, 1894, by any holder of a miner's right to mine for gold, in which case the area applied for shall not exceed twenty acres of ordinary auriferous land or forty acres of alluvial auriferous land where the mining operations will be conducted through basaltic rock formations, or where the quantity of water necessitates the employment of steam machinery, or where in the opinion of the Minister a large outlay of money is necessary to make such land available for gold-mining, or by any holder of a mineral license to mine for silver, lead, tin, or antimony, in which case the area applied for shall not exceed eighty acres.

(*h*) Within thirty days after the discovery of an auriferous quartz vein in a prospecting area by any person to whom a warden has granted a prospecting license in terms of section 40 of the Act aforesaid, in which case the area applied for shall not exceed twenty acres.

(*i*) At any time after the eleventh day of June, 1894, by any holder of a miner's right or mineral license, for the purpose of cutting races on private land, and conveying water or detritus through or over such land to any mine, whether such mine be held under the Act aforesaid, or under the provisions of the Mining Act of 1874 or any Act amending the same, or for the purpose of a tramway, or a machine site, or smelting works, or water conservation, or any other purpose in connection with mining.

Every such application may be lodged with the Warden of the district or with the Warden's Clerk whose office is nearest by road to the land applied for, and shall state whether the lease applied for is to be effectual both on and under the surface, and, if so, whether to include the whole or only part of the surface, specifying what part, or only under the surface, and shall also state approximately the length of the road through private land to the land applied for to lease. Applications under sub-clauses A, B, and D may at any time be made, but except for the period of two months from the eleventh day of June, 1894, such applications shall not have priority over other applications for the same land.

Deposit of rent and fees.

13. With every application to lease the applicant shall deposit—

(*a*) By way of rent for the first half-year the sum of ten shillings for every acre or part of an acre comprised in the area applied for.

(*b*) The prescribed fees for survey of the leasehold and road thereto.

(*c*) The prescribed fee for appraising damage.

Provided that, in regard to applications referred to in sub-clauses (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) of clause 12, no such deposits need be made, and in regard to applications referred to in sub-clause (*d*) of clause 12 no deposit of rent or fee for appraising will be necessary, and in regard to applications referred to in sub-clause (*i*) no deposit of rent can be made until after appraisement. Forthwith after the issue of a lease the Warden shall pay the half-year's rent deposited with such application to the owner or mortgagee of the land as may be agreed upon between them, but all subsequent rent shall be payable to and recoverable by such owner or mortgagee.

Order of priority of application.

14. Applications to lease shall be numbered in the order of receipt, and shall be dealt with in the order of priority as provided in clause 12 hereof, and except that—

(*a*) An application to lease by an authorised prospector (i.e., the holder of a prospecting license granted under section 40 of the said Act) if an auriferous quartz vein be found in his prospecting area, and if made within thirty days after such discovery, shall have priority over any other application to lease the same land.

Provided that if two or more applications be made at the same time for the same piece of land, it shall be determined by lot which application shall take precedence.

Notice to owner and occupier.—Schedule 5.

15. Forthwith after receipt of an application to lease (unless made by the owner of the land), notice in the form of Schedule 5, signed by the Under Secretary for Mines, shall be served as prescribed in clause 6 hereof, upon the owner or occupier of the land applied for, and such notice shall state whether the whole or only part and what part of the surface is included in such application, and shall require the owner and occupier respectively to furnish, within twenty-one days from the date of such notice, such particulars of their estate and interest therein as the Minister shall deem necessary.

Appraisement of compensation for land and improvements.

16. Any person appointed by the Governor a Mining Appraiser may, when directed by the Minister, enter upon any private land a lease of which has been applied for, and may assess the amount of compensation to be made to the owner, or mortgagee, and to the occupier of such land respectively for the loss which he or they may sustain by way of damage to the surface of such land or to any crop growing thereon, or to any buildings, structures, or other improvements erected or constructed thereupon, by reason of any mining operations either in, on, or under such land. Provided that compensation for the surface of any land included in any lease shall not exceed the market value of such land for other than mining purposes. And such appraiser shall without loss of time forward his assessment to the Minister.

Agreement as to compensation.

17. The owner, or mortgagee, and occupier of any land included in an application to lease may jointly or severally agree with the applicant to lease upon the amount of compensation to be paid by such applicant to them, or to each of them, and also as to the mode of payment of such compensation; and upon the Minister being certified that such agreement has been entered into, he shall refrain from directing an appraisement to be made.

Notice of assessment.—Schedule 6. Schedule 7.

18. Forthwith after receipt of the assessment made by an appraiser, the Minister shall cause notice thereof, in form of Schedule 6, signed by the Under Secretary for Mines, to be served upon the applicant, and requiring him to pay the amount within a given time to be named in such notice; and shall also cause notice, in the form of Schedule 7, to be served upon the owner, mortgagee, and occupier of such land.

Appeal to Minister if dissatisfied with assessment.

19. If the applicant, owner, mortgagee, or occupier be dissatisfied with the amount of damages assessed, he may, within twenty-one days from the date of the notices referred to in clause 18 hereof, apply to the Minister to have such assessment reviewed, and thereupon the Minister shall refer the matter to the Warden for inquiry.

Failure on the part of owner or occupier not to bar an award.

20. The refusal or neglect of an owner or occupier to supply particulars of his estate or interest in land, the subject of an application to lease, shall in no way act as a bar to the making of an assessment or an award by an appraiser or a final decision thereon by the Warden.

Inquiry and final decision by Warden.—Schedule 8.

21. Upon reference by the Minister to the Warden of any matter of assessment under the said Act, the Warden shall appoint a time and place for holding an inquiry, not being more than thirty days from the receipt of such reference, and shall give due notice thereof, in form of Schedule 8, to all the parties interested therein, and at the time and place so appointed shall hear, receive, and examine such evidence as shall be produced by any of the parties, and shall thereupon determine the amount of compensation to be paid to such owner, or mortgagee, and occupier in respect of his or their respective claims, and may specify the time within which, and to whom, the same shall be paid, and may make an order for the payment of such costs as shall appear to him just; and a minute of the Warden's decision and of any order in the matter shall be forthwith entered by the Warden in the Register of Complaints required by the Act 37 Vic. No. 13 to be kept by every Warden.

Inquiry may be adjourned.

22. The Warden may, upon cause shown, adjourn the inquiry to any other time or place, and upon such terms as to costs, as may appear to him just, but such adjournment shall not be for a longer period than fourteen days.

Application to lease may become void.

23. In the event of the applicant for a lease failing to pay the compensation assessed or awarded within the time specified in the notice issued by direction of the Minister or in the decision of the Warden as the case may be, and failing to make an agreement in terms of clause 7, the application for a lease lodged by such applicant shall thereupon become void, and all moneys deposited with such application shall thereupon become forfeited to the Crown.

Compensation paid into Court, how disposed of.

24. Upon payment into Court of the sum awarded in the Warden's decision, the Warden shall, in due course, pay to the owner, or mortgagee, and occupier the amounts to which under the decision aforesaid they are respectively entitled. In the event of any owner, mortgagee, or occupier refusing or failing for a period of three months to accept or claim the amount of compensation assessed or awarded to him, such amount shall be passed to the Treasury Suspense Account, to be held in trust for the person entitled to it, but without interest accruing thereon, and if not claimed within six years from the time of the receipt thereof by the Treasury, such amount shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue.

Application to lease may be amended.

25. The Minister may alter, amend, and modify any application for a lease (other than applications referred to in sub-clauses *a*, *b*, and *c* of clause 12), and may reduce or increase the area of land applied for either on or below or on and below the surface.

Minister may direct inquiry.

26. The Minister may direct the Warden to hold an inquiry in open court with reference to any matter touching an application for a lease under the said Act, and at all such inquiries the evidence shall be taken on oath.

Not obligatory to grant a lease.

27. It is not obligatory upon the Governor to grant a lease to any person applying for the same, notwithstanding such person may have complied with the provisions of the said Act and of these Regulations; but in case any such application be refused, the applicant shall be informed of the reasons for such refusal.

Survey of lease.

28. Except when the lease applied for, or the surface area thereof, will cover the whole of a measured portion, all such areas shall be surveyed before a lease is granted.

Governor may grant lease.

29. Subject to the provisions of the Act aforesaid, the Governor may, notwithstanding that the person applying for the same may not have in every respect complied with the regulations, grant in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty—

(*a*) To the owner or owners of private land a lease (special lease) of such land for mining purposes without regard to area, and if such land had been acquired for or is owned and worked as one mine, whether such land comprises two or more portions, and whether such portions be conjoined or detached, and without any reservation of rent, but subject to the condition of efficient mining, and to all other conditions contained in the lease. Provided that at the time of the passing of the said Act such owner or owners was or were carrying on mining operations upon such land on his or their own account.

(*b*) To the owner or owners of private land (who has or have prior to the passing of the Act aforesaid obtained from the Governor or made application for a permit to mine for, win, and remove gold, or any mineral other than gold) a lease (special lease) for mining purposes of the land to which such permit or application refers, and without any reservation of rent, but subject to the conditions of efficient mining, and to all other conditions contained in the lease.

(*c*) To the parties to an agreement under which mining operations were being bona fide carried on upon private land at the time of the passing of the said Act, a lease (special lease) for mining purposes of such land to the extent thereof referred to in such agreement, and without any reservation of rent, but subject to all other conditions contained in the lease.

(*d*) To any holder of a miner's right who, prior to the passing of the said Act, shall have obtained from the Secretary for Lands or the Secretary for Mines a permit to search in private land for gold (if such permit be still in force and the holder thereof apply within two months after the passing of the said Act to convert such permit into a lease), a lease for gold-mining of the area referred to in such permit not exceeding twenty acres of ordinary auriferous land, or forty acres of alluvial auriferous land, the working of which, in the opinion of the Minister, requires a large outlay of money. Every such lease shall be subject to payment to the owner of the land half-yearly rent at the rate of twenty shillings per acre per annum, to the employment in or in connection with mining of not less than one man in respect of each five acres or lesser area demised under such lease, and to all conditions contained in such lease.

(*e*) To any holder of a mineral license who, prior to the passing of the said Act, shall have obtained from the Secretary for Lands or the Secretary for Mines a permit to search in private land for silver, lead, tin, or antimony (if such permit be still in force and the holder thereof apply within two months after the passing of the said Act to convert such permit into a lease), a lease to mine for any of the aforesaid minerals included in such permit within the area referred to in such permit not exceeding eighty acres. Every such lease shall be subject to payment to the owner of the land half-yearly rent at the rate of twenty shillings per acre per annum, to the employment in or in connection with mining of not less than one man in respect of every twenty acres or lesser area of land demised by such lease, and to all conditions contained in such lease.

(*f*) To any owner of private land, being the holder of a miner's right a lease (special lease) for gold-mining of any part of his land not exceeding twenty acres of ordinary auriferous land, or forty acres of alluvial auriferous land where the mining operations will be conducted through basaltic rock formations, or where the quantity of water necessitates the employment of steam machinery, or where in the opinion of the Minister a large outlay of money is necessary to make such land available for gold-mining, without any reservation of rent, but subject to the employment in or in connection with mining of not less than one man in respect of each five acres or lesser area demised under such lease, and to all other conditions contained in such lease.

(*g*) To any owner of private land, being the holder of a mineral license, a lease to mine for silver, lead, tin, or antimony, on any part of his land not exceeding eighty acres, without any reservation of rent, but subject to the employment in or in connection with mining of not less than one man in respect of every twenty acres or lesser area of land demised by such lease, and to all conditions contained in such lease.

(*h*) To any holder of a miner's right to whom a prospecting license has been granted in terms of section 40 of the said Act (if he apply for it within thirty days after the discovery in his prospecting area of an auriferous quartz vein), a gold-mining lease of such prospecting area, but not exceeding twenty acres, subject to payment to the owner of the land half-yearly rent at the rate of twenty shillings per acre per annum, to the employment in or in connection with mining of not less than one man in respect of each five acres or lesser area demised under such lease, and to all conditions contained in such lease.

(*i*) To any holder of a miner's right, a lease of any private land for gold-mining not exceeding in extent twenty acres of ordinary auriferous land, or forty acres of alluvial auriferous land where the mining operations will be conducted through basaltic rock formations, or where the quantity of water necessitates the employment of steam machinery, or where in the opinion of the Minister a large outlay of money is necessary to make such land available for gold-mining, subject to payment to the owner of the land half-yearly rent at the rate of twenty shillings per acre per annum, to the employment in or in connection with mining of not less than one man in respect of each five acres or lesser area demised under such lease, and to all conditions contained in such lease.

(*j*) To any holder of a mineral license, a lease of private land to mine therein for silver, lead, tin, or antimony, not exceeding in extent eighty acres, subject to payment to the owner of the land half-yearly rent at the rate of twenty shillings per acre per annum, to the employment in or in connection with mining of not less than one man in respect of every twenty acres or lesser area of land demised by such lease, and to all conditions contained in such lease.

(*k*) To any holder of a miner's right or mineral license a lease of any private land for the purpose of cutting mining races thereon, and conveying water or detritus through or over such land to or from any mine, whether such mine be held under the provisions of the Act aforesaid, or under the provisions of the Mining Act of 1874 or any Act amending the same, or for the purpose of a tramway, or a machine site, or smelting works, or water conservation, or for any other purpose in connection with mining, subject to payment to the owner of the land of compensation and rent to be assessed, awarded, or determined as hereinbefore provided.

Every such lease so far as it is effectual on the surface shall confer the right of cutting and constructing on the lands thereby demised, races, drains, dams, reservoirs, or tramways, and erecting thereon buildings and machinery in connection with mining, and generally doing all such acts and things as shall be requisite for efficiently mining the said land, with full right of ingress, egress, and regress for said purposes by a right-of-way or road from the leasehold to the nearest practicable point of a public road. But no such lease referred to in sub-clauses *d*, *e*, *h*, *i*, *j*, or *k* shall be granted until the compensation assessed, awarded, or determined as aforesaid, shall have been paid, or a contract or agreement in respect thereof has been entered into by the applicant with the owner, or mortgagee, and occupier. Nor shall any mining lease be granted until after the expiration of fourteen days from the date of notification in the Gazette, and in some newspaper the place of publication of which is near to the land sought to be leased, of intention to grant such lease.

Registration of leases and transfers.

30. Within one month after the execution of a lease it shall be registered by the Mining Registrar in Sydney, who shall forward a copy thereof to the Mining Registrar of the division in which such land is situated. All transfers of leases or portions thereof or interests therein shall be registered by the Mining Registrar in Sydney within one month after the date of such transfer.

Applicant and holder of lease to hold miner's right or mineral license.

31. The applicant for or holder of a gold-mining lease shall be the holder of a miner's right, and the applicant for or holder of a lease to mine for silver, lead, tin, or antimony shall be the holder of a mineral license; and the applicant for or holder of a lease referred to in sub-clause (*k*) of clause 29 shall be the holder of a miner's right or mineral license.

Forfeiture of lease.

32. In the event of an applicant for a lease refusing or neglecting to execute such lease for the space of one month after notice shall be given him of such lease being ready for execution, such lease shall be liable to forfeiture with all moneys paid thereon. In the event of the lessee failing to fulfil the conditions and covenants of the lease, or to use the land *bonâ fide* for the purpose for which it has been demised, such lease shall be liable to forfeiture, and may be forfeited on the authority of the Governor. In the event of operations having wholly ceased in connection with any mine for a period of twelve months, the lease shall thereupon become absolutely void and determined.

Suspension of work.

33. If at any time a mine shall become unworkable from any cause which in the opinion of the Warden would necessitate a suspension of mining operations, he may grant suspension of the condition to employ labour for a period not exceeding six months; and in computing the period of twelve months referred to in clause 32, the period during which work has been suspended with the sanction of the Warden as herein provided shall not be included.

Amalgamation of leases.—Schedule 9.

34. Adjoining lands or lands disconnected by roads only, and held under separate leases, may be worked conjointly as one mine, provided such contiguous lands shall not in the aggregate exceed the area allowed respectively for leases under the said Act, and that notice in the form of Schedule 9 of intention to work such leases conjointly, signed by the lessees or a majority of them, be deposited with the Mining Registrar in Sydney.

Lease may be surrendered.

35. A lessee shall be entitled at any time with the consent of the Governor to surrender his lease.

Lessee may remove plant, &c.

36. Within six months after any lease shall have been forfeited, or shall have expired by effluxion of time, or been otherwise determined, or in the event of the owner of such land having by the authority of the Governor re-entered and taken possession of it, the former lessee, his executors, administrators, or assigns shall, if he have paid all rents due and all compensation for damage done, be at liberty to remove all machinery and buildings erected over the same, and all appliances, tools, and material (other than the poppet-legs or brace erected over any shaft, or any material already used for the purpose of keeping open the shafts, adits, or mine) belonging to such former lessee, or to his executors, administrators, or assigns.

Registration of certain agreements.

37. Every agreement entered into between an owner of private land and a holder of a miner's right or a mineral license under section 33 of the Act 57 Vic. No. 32 shall, within fourteen days after the date of such agreement, be registered with the Mining Registrar of the division of the Mining District in which the land, the subject of such agreement, is situated.

Prospecting license—Schedules 11 and 12.

38. The Warden may grant to any holder of a miner's right who shall apply for the same in the form of Schedule 11 a prospecting license in the form of Schedule 12, and such license shall entitle the holder thereof to enter upon private land, except as hereunder mentioned, and to mark off a prospecting protection area of the dimensions and in the manner provided for in any Mining Act or Regulations in force for the time being and appertaining to mining for gold on Crown Lands; and the holder of such prospecting license shall have the right within such prospecting protection area to dig and search for gold subject to the provision of the said Act. And whenever alluvial deposits containing gold of a payable character are discovered, such discovery shall forthwith be reported to the Warden, who shall report the same to the Minister. Provided that such prospecting license as aforesaid shall not entitle the holder thereof to enter upon any private land occupied under the provisions of the Act 57 Vic. No. 32 or held under agreement for mining purposes as provided in section 33 of the last-mentioned Act.

Deposit to cover surface damage.

39. Before granting a prospecting license to any person to enter upon such private land for prospecting purposes, the Warden shall hold an inquiry on the land, of which due notice shall be given to the owner and occupier (if any) or to their respective local agents, provided such agents are registered as such with the Mining Registrar of the division in which the prospecting protection area is situated as well as to the applicant for such prospecting license, and shall thereupon assess the amount of money to be deposited by the applicant aforesaid towards covering the damage to the surface of such likely to be caused by mining operations being conducted thereon; and the Warden may make such stipulations and conditions with respect to such mining operations as shall appear to him necessary and expedient, and shall have power to enforce the same in all cases.

Prospector to have preferent right to claim.

40. Whenever a notification of resumption of land under the said Act shall appear in the Gazette, the holder of a prospecting license who is the discoverer of such payable deposits as aforesaid within his prospecting-protection area, and who has duly reported the same to the Warden, shall be deemed to be the first applicant for a prospecting claim under his miner's right; and the date of publication of such notification in the Gazette shall be reckoned as the date of application of such prospecting claim; but in all other respects, as to area, labour conditions, and other matters, the application shall be dealt with subject to the Regulations in force for the time being authorising the occupation of Crown Lands for mining purposes; and in the event of an auriferous quartz vein being discovered in such prospecting protection area, the holder or holders thereof shall report the same to the Warden, and within thirty days thereafter shall be entitled to apply, in terms of clause 12, sub-clause (*h*) hereof, for a lease of such land; and he or they shall in such case be deemed to be the first applicant or applicants as the case may be.

Penalties.

41. If any owner or occupier, or other person, obstruct any authorised person in the performance of any act sanctioned by the Act 57 Vic. No. 32, or by these Regulations, or who shall interfere with, remove, destroy, or deface any boundary mark, or any necessary notice posted in connection therewith, or any post erected, or notice posted in compliance with the requirements of the said Act or these Regulations, or who shall otherwise violate the provisions of the said Act or these Regulations shall on conviction thereof be liable for the first offence to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, or on conviction of a second or any subsequent offence to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

Repeal of Regulations.

42. The Regulations made by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, on the 11th day of June instant, and published in the Gazette on the 12th day of June instant, are hereby repealed.

SCHEDULE 1.

Application for authority to search for gold.

[No. and date of miner's right.]

I , being the holder of a miner's right, hereby apply for an authority to search for gold in the private land hereunder mentioned, viz.:—

Name of owner

Name of occupier

Portion No. . Parish of , county of

(Signature)

To Mr. Warden
at

SCHEDULE 2.

Application for authority to search for minerals.

[No. and date of mineral license.]

I, , being the holder of a Mineral License hereby apply for an authority to search for [name minerals] in the private land hereunder mentioned, viz.:—

Name of owner

Name of occupier

Portion No. . Parish of , county of

(Signature)

To Mr. Warden
at

SCHEDULE 3.

Authority to search on Private Land. [Duplicate.]

I, , being a Warden of the . Mining District, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the Act 57 Vic. No. 32 and the Regulations made thereunder, do hereby authorise the undermentioned holder of to enter into and upon portion No. in the parish of , and county of , by himself, alone, or accompanied by one other holder of a , and during fourteen days from the date hereof, to search therein for any vein or lode outcropping at the surface thereof, and to take and remove therefrom samples of ore not exceeding in the aggregate twenty eight pounds (28 lb.) in weight for the purpose of testing the value thereof, but not to mine upon the said land.

Given under my hand at , this day of , 18 .

(Signature)
Warden.

SCHEDULE 4.

Application to Lease.

To the Honourable the Minister for Mines,
Sydney.

Date

Sir,

I or we, being , hereby apply for a lease, or special lease, of that parcel of private land, being , comprising , more or less, for the purpose of thereon and thereunder. For which purpose require the surface of the said land, as shown in the sketch at foot hereof. The period for which require the said lease is years. Possession of the said land was taken for the purpose of this application, on the day of 18 , at the hour of , by the erection of posts and in accordance with the Regulations. The datum post is at the angle of the said parcel of land. The length of road through private land to the parcel of land herein applied for is .

Name and address of applicants, No., date

(Signature)

Received this day of 18 , at the hour of , and numbered , together with the deposits hereunder.

Rent .....£
Survey fee .....£
Appraisement fee.....£

Warden or Warden's Clerk.

SCHEDULE 5.

Notice to Owner and Occupier.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Minister for Mines for a lease to be effectual of that parcel of private land, being comprising , of which you are reputed to be the , for the purpose of , the area of surface required is . And you are hereby required to furnish within twenty-one days from the date hereof to the Minister for Mines full particulars of your estate and interest in the parcel of land aforesaid.

Dated at Sydney this day of , 18 .

To
at

Under Secretary for Mines.

SCHEDULE 6.

Notice of Assessment to Applicant.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. , a Mining Appraiser, duly appointed in that behalf, and by the direction of the Minister for Mines, has assessed the amount of compensation which you should pay to the owner, Mr. , at £ , and to the occupier, Mr. , at £ , and to the mortgagee, Mr. , at £ , for the loss which they respectively will sustain by way of damage to that parcel of private land being for a lease of which you applied on the day of . 18 , by reason of your occupying and using acres of the surface of the said land, and also by reason of the mining works to be by you the said land.

And you are hereby required to pay the sums aforesaid to the owner, occupier, and mortgagee respectively within day from the date hereof.

Dated at Sydney this day of , 18 .

To
at

Under Secretary for Mines.

NOTE.—If you are dissatisfied with the assessment you may, within twenty-one days from the date hereof, apply to the Minister to have such assessment reviewed.

SCHEDULE 7.

Notice of Assessment. To Owner, Occupier, and Mortgagee.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. , a Mining Appraiser, duly appointed in that behalf and by direction of the Minister for Mines, has assessed the amounts of compensation, as set out at foot hereof, which should be paid by Mr. for the loss which will be sustained by the persons undermentioned respectively, by reason of the said Mr. , under the lease applied for by him on the day of 18 , occupying acres of the surface of that parcel of private land, being , and by reason of the to be by him. And Mr. has been required to pay such compensation within days from the date hereof.

To the owner, Mr. , £

To the occupier, Mr. , £

To the mortgagee, Mr. , £

Total..... £

Dated at Sydney, this , day of 18 .

Under Secretary for Mines.

To

at

NOTE.—If you are dissatisfied with the assessment you may, within twenty-one days from the date hereof, apply to the Minister for Mines to have such assessment reviewed.

SCHEDULE 8.

Notice of Inquiry.

In the matter of

To

at

Notice is hereby given that I shall, at the Warden's Court at , on the day of , 18 , at the hour of , hold an inquiry into the matter of

And you are hereby required to attend such inquiry at the time and place abovenamed, and to give such evidence in the matter, and produce thereat such books, papers, writings, deeds, and documents relating to the matter as may be in your power, custody, or possession.

You may have a summons to compel the attendance of any witness, or for the production of any books, deeds, or documents, on applying at this office.

Given under my hand at , this day of , 18 .

Warden.

SCHEDULE 9.

Notice of intention to work conjointly.

We hereby give notice that it is our intention to work the following leases conjointly as one mine, namely :—

The aggregate area of such leases does not exceed acres. The lands demised by the said leases adjoin or are disconnected by roads only.

Dated at , this day of , 18 .

(Signatures)

SCHEDULE 10.

Scale of Fees.

	£	s.	d.
Survey of Lease not exceeding 10 acres	2	10	0
Do for every additional acre up to 80 acres.....	0	1	0
Do over 80 acres not exceeding 320 acres, for every additional acre	0	0	6
Do any area over 320 acres, for every additional acre	0	0	3
Survey of Road per chain or part of chain in length	0	0	9
Appraisement fee	1	10	0
Preparation and registration of lease in triplicate ...	1	0	0
Registration of transfer	0	10	0
Registration of notice of intention to work conjointly	0	10	0

SCHEDULE 11.

Application for Prospecting License.

To Mr. Warden

at

I, the undersigned, being the holder of Miner's Right No. dated the day of , 18 , and issued at , hereby apply for a Prospecting License to enter upon that parcel of private land owned by , and being portion , in the parish of , county of , and to mark off thereon a prospecting protection area, and to search within such area for gold.

Dated at , this day of , 18 .

(Signature)

SCHEDULE 12.

Prospecting License.

I, , being a Warden of the Mining District, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon me by the Act 57 Vic. No. 32 and the Regulations made thereunder, do hereby grant to , being the holder of Miner's Right No. , dated the day of 18 , and issued at , a Prospecting License, in virtue of which the said is entitled to enter upon that parcel of private land owned by , and being portion , in the parish of , county of , and thereon to mark off a prospecting protection area, and to search within such area for gold.

Dated at , this of , 18 .

(Signature)

Warden.

Sydney : Charles Potter, Government Printer.—1894.

1894.

(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINING ON PRIVATE LANDS ACT OF 1894.

(REPEAL OF SCHEDULE 10 AND SUBSTITUTION OF A SCHEDULE IN LIEU THEREOF.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 57 Vic. No. 32, sec. 43.

Department of Mines and Agriculture,
Sydney 21 August, 1894.

REPEALING OF SCHEDULE 10 OF THE REGULATIONS UNDER THE "MINING ON PRIVATE LANDS ACT, 1894," AND SUBSTITUTION OF A SCHEDULE IN LIEU THEREOF.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of Schedule 10 of the Regulations under the "Mining on Private Lands Act, 1894," which were published in the *Government Gazette* of the 20th June, 1894, being repealed, and of the following Schedule being substituted therefor.

SYDNEY SMITH.

SCHEDULE.

Scale of Fees.

	£	s.	d.
Survey of lease, for 1 acre or less	1	0	0
Do exceeding 1 acre up to 5 acres	1	10	0
Do exceeding 5 acres and up to 10 acres	2	0	0
Do exceeding 10 acres and not exceeding 15 acres	2	10	0
Do for every additional acre up to 80 acres	0	1	0
Do over 80 acres not exceeding 320 acres, for every additional acre	0	0	6
Do any area over 320 acres, for every additional acre	0	0	3
Survey of road, per chain or part of chain up to 1 mile in length	0	0	9
Do per chain or part of chain where the length of the road exceeds 1 mile	0	0	6
Appraisement fee	1	10	0
Preparation and registration of lease in triplicate	1	0	0
Registration of transfer	0	10	0
Registration of notice of intention to work conjointly	0	10	0

1894.
(SECOND SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINING ON PRIVATE LANDS ACT OF 1894.

(REPEAL OF CLAUSE 11, AND THE SUBSTITUTION OF REGULATION IN LIEU THEREOF.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 57 Vic. No. 32, sec. 43.

Department of Mines and Agriculture,
Sydney, 21 August, 1894.

REPEALING OF CLAUSE 11 OF THE REGULATIONS UNDER THE "MINING ON PRIVATE LANDS ACT, 1894," AND THE SUBSTITUTION OF REGULATION IN LIEU THEREOF.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of Clause 11 of the Regulations under the "Mining on Private Lands Act, 1894," which were published in the *Government Gazette* of the 20th June, 1894, being repealed, and of the following Regulation being substituted therefor.

SYDNEY SMITH.

REGULATION.

Any person having taken possession as aforesaid of a parcel of land for the purpose of applying to lease, the same may require a Mining Surveyor authorised thereto by the Minister or the Warden to define the boundaries of such parcel of land, but it shall not be necessary to employ a surveyor to define the position of the road or right-of-way from such parcel of land to the nearest practicable point of a public road. Any such road or right-of-way may be defined by the applicant by blazing a tree at intervals of not more than two chains apart on either side of the road or right-of-way. If there are no trees or no trees in suitable positions, posts projecting above the surface not less than three feet may be used instead of blazed trees.

1894.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINING ON PRIVATE LANDS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 29.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 22 *November*, 1894.

R. W. DUFF,
Governor.

Message No. 29.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends to the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to amend and extend the "Mining on Private Lands Act, 1894," and for other purposes in connection therewith.

Government House,
Sydney, 22*nd November*, 1894.

1894–5.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MINING ON PRIVATE LANDS ACT AMENDMENT AND MINING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 54.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 *April*, 1895.

FREDK. M. DARLEY,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Message No. 54.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Lieutenant-Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to amend and extend the Mining on Private Lands Act of 1894, and to alter and amend sections 14, 63, 65, and 66 of the Mining Act, 1874, and for other purposes in connection therewith.

Government House,
Sydney, 3*rd April*, 1895.

1894.
(SECOND SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CLAIM OF PATRICK HANNAM.

(PETITION FROM PATRICK HANNAM, A MINER, PRAYING THE HOUSE TO GRANT HIM FURTHER COMPENSATION.)

Received by the Legislative Assembly, 20 *November*, 1894.

To the Honorable the House of Representatives of New South Wales in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of Patrick Hannam, a miner,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioner was employed in the Rivers and Harbours Department as a quarryman, about the year 1877, and while so engaged boring in rock, preparatory to blasting it, a piece of steel flew into his right eye, which organ very soon after had to be removed. The operation having been performed by Dr. James Cox.

That in consequence of the loss of his right eye, your Petitioner was appointed caretaker of Government property at "Black Wattle Swamp," and continued in that position during about nine months; his services being then no longer required.

That your Petitioner was never compensated for the loss of his eye.

That your Petitioner made several applications for employment under the Rivers and Harbours Department, but without success. He, therefore, went prospecting, and discovered a payable reef at Temora.

That a portion of your Petitioner's interest in the said reef was illegally transferred by the Mining Registrar; and in consequence of such illegal transfer your Petitioner suffered serious loss, and, therefore, petitioned your Honorable House for redress.

That on the 20th December, 1883, a Select Committee was appointed on the motion of Mr. Gerald Spring, to take into consideration the alleged illegal transfer.

That the Committee took evidence, and reported that they found:—

That Patrick Hannam was the holder of a twelfth share of six men's claim at Temora.

That the Mining Registrar registered in the name of William Oliver a transfer of half the said share without your Petitioner's consent or authority.

That by such illegal transfer, your Petitioner was deprived of his interest in the said claim which was of considerable value, as shown by the evidence of Mr. Warden de Boos, whose estimate of its value was from £1,000 to £1,200.

That on the 21st May, 1886, another Committee of your Honorable House was appointed to inquire into your Petitioner's claim, on the motion of Mr. O'Sullivan, and after deliberation, this second Committee adopted the first Committee's report. And your Petitioner was compensated to the extent of £300 only; but the great loss of time, expense, and annoyance to which your Petitioner had been subjected during the time—three years—over which the inquiry extended, would appear to have been greatly, if not entirely, lost sight of by the Committee.

That during the year 1893, your Petitioner had the honor of more than one interview with Sir Henry Parkes relative to the loss sustained in consequence of the illegal transfer referred to.

That while in Sydney, engaged as stated in the preceding paragraph, your Petitioner was knocked down at the corner of Newtown Road, after leaving the Balmain tram, and severely injured on the left side—having either four or five ribs more or less injured. Your Petitioner had to be treated for nine days in the Prince Alfred Hospital.

That since the injury so received to his ribs, your Petitioner has been an inmate of various charitable institutions of the Colony, having been completely incapacitated for any labour whatever by the loss of his eye, as described; by the injury to his general health, resulting from the injured ribs; and to the fact that his left eye-sight is almost gone, leaving him almost helpless without an attendant.

That your Petitioner has good reason to believe that the almost complete loss of sight, in the case of his left eye, has resulted from the injury to his ribs, on the same side, that eye never having been affected in any way prior to such injury.

That having regard to all the facts herein set forth by your Petitioner—the complete loss of his right eye; the loss sustained by the action of the Mining Registrar at Temora; the injury to his body, as described; the almost complete loss of his left eye; and very serious injury to his general health, consequent upon the injury to his ribs—your Petitioner prays your Honorable House to consider the whole of his case, and to afford him such further measure of relief as, to your Honorable House, may seem meet.

And your Petitioner will ever pray.

his
PATRICK x HANNAM.
mark.

Witness to the signature of the said Patrick Hannam,—
F. J. FEE.