

# Sessional Papers

1912.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 1.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

*(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)*

THURSDAY, 15 AUGUST, 1912.

No. 1.

## PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES ALLOWANCE BILL.

*(Resolution.)*

Mr. Holman moved, That the Committee agree to the following Resolution :—

*Resolved*,—That it is expedient to bring in a Bill to amend the Constitution Act, 1902, with regard to the allowances to Members of the Legislative Assembly ; and for other purposes.

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 44.

Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Bruntnell,
Mr. McNeill,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Minahan,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Edden,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Mr. Page,	Mr. Estell,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Ashford,
Mr. Gus Miller,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. John Storey,	Mr. Cochran,
Mr. Scobie,	Mr. Brinsley Hall,
Mr. Black,	Mr. McLaurin,
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Hoyle,
Mr. Brown,	Mr. Fern,
Mr. Keegan,	Mr. Cusack.
Mr. Harry Morton,	
Mr. Mescer,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Kelly,	Major C. E. Nicholson,
Mr. Dooley,	Mr. Thrower.

Noes, 16.

Mr. Latimer,
Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. James,
Mr. Wood,
Mr. Levy,
Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Cohen,
Mr. Henley,
Mr. Fallick,
Mr. Lonsdale,
Mr. Thomas,
Mr. Moxham,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.

*Tellers,*

Mr. W. Millard,
Colonel Onslow.

*Agreed to.*

On motion of Mr. Holman, the Chairman left the Chair to report that the Committee had come to a Resolution.

W. S. MOWLE,  
Clerk Assistant.



1912.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 2.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

WEDNESDAY, 21 AUGUST, 1912.

No. 1.

## PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES ALLOWANCE BILL:—

Clause 1 having been agreed to,—

Clause 2. Section twenty-eight of the Constitution Act, 1902, as amended by the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1906, is amended—

- (a) by the substitution of the words "five hundred" for the words "three hundred";
- (b) by the addition of the following paragraph to follow the first paragraph:—  
"The Leader of the Opposition shall be entitled to receive an additional allowance of two hundred and fifty pounds per annum"; and
- (c) by the addition at the end of the section of the following paragraph:—  
"All moneys accruing due to any member under this Act, not drawn within seven days after the close of any Parliament, either by dissolution or by effluxion of time, shall revert to the Treasury." [Read.]

Allowance to  
be £500 per  
annum.

Question put,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 45.

Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. Estell.
Mr. Trofée,	Mr. Cusack,
Mr. McGowen,	Mr. Thrower,
Mr. Bruntnell,	Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. McNeill,
Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,	Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Dooley,
Mr. Hollis,	Mr. Hoyle,
Mr. Kelly,	Mr. Keegan,
Mr. Fern,	Mr. Lynch,
Mr. Scobie,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Nielsen,	Mr. Harry Morton,
Mr. Edden,	Mr. G. A. Jones,
Mr. Nicholson,	Mr. Peters,
Major C. E. Nicholson,	Mr. John Miller,
Mr. Brown,	Mr. T. S. Crawford.
Mr. Brinsley Hall,	
Mr. Dunn,	Tellers,
Mr. Minahan,	Mr. Hickey.
Mr. Mercer,	Mr. Gus. Miller.
Mr. Ashford,	
Mr. Meehan,	
Mr. Levien,	
Mr. Grahame,	
Mr. John Storey,	
Mr. Burgess,	
Mr. Page,	

Noes, 25.

Mr. Fallick,
Mr. Robson,
Mr. Cohen,
Mr. Wade,
Mr. David Storey,
Mr. Perry ( <i>The Richm'd</i> ),
Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Price,
Mr. Waddell,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Nobbs,
Dr. Arthur,
Mr. Thomas,
Mr. Henley,
Mr. Ball,
Mr. Latimer,
Mr. Mark F. Morton,
Mr. Moxham,
Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Downes,
Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Lonsdale,
Mr. Black.

Tellers,

Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Cochrane.

Agreed to.

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No. 2.

No. 2.

SAME BILL.

Mr. Cohen brought up the following new clause to stand as clause 3 :—

Commencement.

"This Act shall come into force on the first day of November, one thousand nine hundred  
"and thirteen."

Question put,—That the clause (as read) stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 26.

Mr. Lee,  
Mr. Cocks,  
Mr. Lonsdale,  
Mr. Wade,  
Mr. Cohen,  
Mr. David Storey,  
Mr. Perry (*The Richm'd*),  
Mr. Price,  
Mr. Waddell,  
Mr. Nobbs,  
Mr. Hunt,  
Mr. Robson,  
Mr. McFarlane,  
Mr. Downes,  
Mr. Fallick,  
Mr. Latimer,  
Colonel Onslow,  
Mr. Ball,  
Mr. Black,  
Mr. Mark F. Morton,  
Mr. Thomas,  
Mr. Moxham,  
Mr. W. Millard,  
Mr. Henley.

Tellers,

Dr. Arthur,  
Mr. Taylor.

Noes, 44.

Mr. Nielsen,  
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,  
Mr. Treflé,  
Mr. Bruntnell,  
Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,  
Mr. Griffith,  
Mr. Cann,  
Mr. Dooley,  
Mr. Edden,  
Mr. Scobie,  
Mr. Donaldson,  
Mr. Hickey,  
Mr. Keegan,  
Mr. Dunn,  
Mr. G. A. Jones,  
Mr. Morrish,  
Mr. Levien,  
Mr. Gus. Miller,  
Mr. John Miller,  
Mr. T. S. Crawford,  
Mr. Hollis,  
Mr. Peters,  
Mr. Thrower,  
Mr. McNeill,  
Mr. Nicholson,  
Mr. John Storey,  
Mr. Burgess,  
Mr. Page,  
Mr. Mercer,  
Mr. Fern,  
Mr. Cusack,  
Mr. Harry Morton,  
Mr. McGowen,  
Mr. Meehan,  
Mr. Kelly,  
Mr. Hoyle,  
Mr. Estell,  
Mr. Brinsley Hall,  
Mr. Ashford,  
Mr. Lynch,  
Mr. Brown,  
Major C. E. Nicholson.

Tellers,

Mr. Grahame,  
Mr. Minahan.

*Negatived.*

On motion of Mr. McGowen, the Chairman left the Chair to report the Bill, without amendment, to the House.

THURSDAY, 22 AUGUST, 1912.

No. 3.

SAVINGS BANKS AMALGAMATION BILL :—(*Further considered.*)

Clauses 2 and 3 having been agreed to,—

*Vesting of property in Commissioners.*

Clause 4. (1) All property real and personal, and all moneys, and securities for money, and all obligatory instruments, evidences, and muniments, and all powers, rights, claims, and privileges at law or in equity acquired, had, or possessed by, or enjoyed, or vested in the Savings Bank of New South Wales, or the trustees or district trustees, or the president or vice-president or other officer of such bank on behalf of or for the use or benefit of such bank, or for any purpose, or upon any trust connected with such bank (including any provident fund established by the trustees) shall, by virtue of this Act, pass to and become vested in the commissioners and be deemed and taken to be the property of the commissioners as if the right or title thereto had originally been vested in or entered into with or by the commissioners.

(2) Out of the accumulated profits of the Savings Bank of New South Wales the commissioners shall pay to the managing trustee of that bank such sum of the Governor may approve as compensation for the abolition of his office.

(3) All permanent staff officers in the service of the Savings Bank of New South Wales shall, on the passing of this Act, be regarded as having been appointed by the commissioners in terms of the Principal Act, and any leave rights accruing to such officers shall be preserved to them by the commissioners.

Should the services of any officers of the bank be dispensed with by the commissioners "within twelve months" from the passing of the Act for any reason other than misconduct, the commissioners shall pay to such officers such amount by way of compensation as the commissioners may in their discretion determine. [*Read.*]

And the clause having been amended as indicated,—

Motion made (*Mr. Fell*) to leave out from line 6 of subclause (3) the words "within twelve months."

Question put,—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause,—

Committee

Vesting of  
property of  
Savings Bank of  
New South  
Wales in Com-  
missioners for  
Government  
Savings Bank

Compensation  
to managing  
trustee.

Taking over of  
officers of  
Savings Bank of  
New South  
Wales.

Compensation  
on dispensing  
with services  
of officers.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 43.

Mr. Lee,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. McGowen,	Mr. Hoyle,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Black,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Hollis,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. T. S. Crawford
Mr. Keegan,	Mr. Lonsdale.
Mr. Dunn,	Mr. Griffith,
Mr. Gardiner,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Kelly,	Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Cohen,	Mr. Page,
Mr. John Miller,	Mr. McLaurin,
Mr. Waddell,	Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Moxham,	Mr. Cusack,
Mr. Kearsley,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. McGarry,	Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Mercer,	Mr. Mark F. Morton,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Bruntnell,
Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. Brown.
Mr. Nielsen,	
Mr. Latimer,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Hickey,
Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,	Mr. Minahan.
Mr. Ashford,	

*Words stand.*

Noes, 18.

Mr. Fallick,
Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Price,
Mr. Downes,
Mr. Fell,
Mr. David Storey,
Mr. Perry ( <i>The Kichm'd</i> )
Mr. Levy,
Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Wood,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. Henley,
Dr. Arthur.

*Tellers,*

Major C. E. Nicholson,
Mr. Thomas.

No. 4.

SAME BILL.

*Same Clause.*

Motion made (*Mr. Fell*), to add at end of clause the following :—

“ Provided such compensation be not less than one month's salary for each year of service  
“ calculated upon the mean rate of salary paid during the previous three years.”

Question put,—That the words proposed to be added be so added.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 20.

Mr. David Storey,
Mr. Perry,
Mr. Downes,
Dr. Arthur,
Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. Henley,
Mr. Wood,
Mr. Cohen,
Mr. Fallick,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Price,
Mr. Moxham,
Mr. Hunt,
Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Harry Morton,
Mr. Brown,
Mr. McFarlane.
<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Bruntnell,
Mr. Levy.

Noes, 40.

Mr. Nielsen,	Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Minahan,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Lonsdale,
Mr. McGowen,	Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Waddell,
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Hickey,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Latimer,	Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Hoyle,	Major C. E. Nicholson,
Mr. Kearsley,	Mr. Thomas,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. McLaurin,
Mr. Ashford,	Mr. John Miller,
Mr. Hollis,	Mr. Black.
Mr. Keegan,	
Mr. T. S. Crawford.	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Page,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Dunn,	Mr. Gardiner.
Mr. Cusack,	
Mr. McGarry,	

Addition of proposed words negatived.

And the remaining clauses and the Schedule having been dealt with,—

On motion of Mr. Cann, the Chairman left the Chair to report the Bill, with amendments, to the House.

W. S. MOWLE,  
Clerk Assistant.



1912.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 3.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

WEDNESDAY, 28 AUGUST, 1912.

No. 1.

STOCK BRANDS (AMENDMENT) BILL. (*Further considered.*)

Clauses 2 to 4 having been agreed to,—

*Brands.*

Clause 5. (1) Every registration of brands under the Principal Act in force at the commencement of this Act shall, upon the expiration of a period to be fixed by a proclamation of the Governor published in the Gazette, be deemed to be cancelled as from the date of such expiration. Cancellation of brands.

(2) Any proprietor of a brand duly registered under the Principal Act, and the registration of which is in force at the commencement of this Act, shall have a prior right to have the same re-registered with such alteration as may be duly made in the same, if he makes application in the prescribed form before the expiration of the period aforesaid and pays the prescribed fee in all cases where an alteration is made in the original brand. Rights of proprietors of existing brands.

[*Read.*]Motion made (*Mr. W. Millard*), to add at end of clause the words "not exceeding one shilling."

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight,—

THURSDAY, 29 AUGUST, 1912, A.M.

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 14.

Mr. Lee,  
Mr. Nobbs,  
Mr. McFarlane,  
Mr. McLaurin,  
Mr. Cohen,  
Mr. Fallick,  
Mr. Brinsley Hall,  
Mr. McGarry,  
Mr. Lonsdale,  
Mr. Downes,  
Mr. Brown,  
Mr. W. Millard.

*Tellers,*

Mr. Mark F. Morton,  
Mr. G. A. Jones,

Noes, 27.

Mr. Kearsley,	Mr. Hollis,
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. McGowen,	Mr. Scobie,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Fern,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Dunn,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Black,
Mr. Minahan,	Mr. Cusack.
Mr. Edden,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Meehan,	Mr. Ashford.
Mr. Dooley,	
Mr. Grahame,	
Colonel Onslow,	
Mr. Nicholson,	

*Addition of proposed words negatived.*

And the clause having been amended as indicated,—

Clause, as amended, agreed to.

And the remaining clauses having been agreed to,—

On motion of Mr. Treflé, Mr. Hoyle, Temporary Chairman, left the Chair to report the Bill, with amendments, to the House.

W. S. MOWLE,  
Clerk Assistant.



1912.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 4.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

WEDNESDAY, 11 SEPTEMBER, 1912.

No. 1.

GAS BILL (*Further considered*).

Clause 1 having been agreed to,—

Clause 2. In this Act, unless the context requires another meaning,—

“Gas company” means any company, corporation, firm, or person supplying any gas for lighting, heating, motive power, or other purpose, and disposing of the same for profit, “but does not include” a local authority. Definitions.

“Gas works” means works of a gas company, and the works connected therewith.

“Local authority” means council of a municipality or shire.

“Original Capital” means all moneys subscribed by the shareholders of a gas company as share capital in such company prior to the passing of this Act, but does not include “premium capital, or” reserves. [*Read.*]

Motion made (*Mr. Wade*) to leave out from line 4 the words “but does not include” and insert the words “and includes” instead thereof.

Question put,—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 35.

Mr. McGowen,	Mr. Hoyle,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Ashford,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Keegan,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Thrower,
Mr. Scobie,	Mr. Cochran,
Mr. Kelly,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. John Storey,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Mr. Edden,	Mr. Gardiner.
Mr. Lynch,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Estell,	
Mr. Minahan,	Mr. Hickey,
Mr. Kearsley,	Mr. Fern.
Mr. Meehan,	

Noes, 27.

Mr. Fell,	Mr. Hunt.
Mr. Henley,	Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Wood,	Colonel Onslow,
Major C. E. Nicholson,	Mr. Thomas,
Mr. Wade,	Mr. Briner,
Mr. Perry ( <i>The Richmond</i> ),	Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Price,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Robson,	
Mr. Brown,	Mr. Bruntnell,
Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Lonsdale.
Dr. Arthur,	
Mr. Taylor,	
Mr. McFarlane,	
Mr. Lee,	
Mr. Fallick,	
Mr. Downes,	
Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Cocks,	
Mr. Latimer,	

Words stand.

No. 2.

SAME BILL.

Same clause.

Motion made (*Mr. Carmichael*) to add the following definition:—

“ ‘Original capital’ means all moneys subscribed by the shareholders of a gas company as share capital in such company prior to the passing of this Act, but does not include ‘premium capital, or’ reserves.”

Motion

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Motion made (*Mr. Fell*) to amend the proposed amendment by leaving out the words "premium capital or."

Question put, That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the proposed amendment.  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 35.

Mr. Edden,	Mr. Estell,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Cochran,
Mr. Hoyle,	Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Fell,
Mr. Trofé,	Mr. Fern,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Lynch,
Mr. Keegan,	Mr. Kearsley,
Mr. Minahan,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Hollis,	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Gardiner,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Mercer,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. T. S. Crawford.
Mr. Ashford,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Meehan,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. John Storey,	Mr. Scobie.
Mr. Page,	
Mr. Dunn,	

Noes, 27.

Mr. Mark F. Morton,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Perry ( <i>The Richm'd</i> ),	Major C. E. Nicholson,
Mr. Robson,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Cocks,	Dr. Arthur,
Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. Henley.
Mr. Parkes,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Price,	Mr. David Storey,
Mr. Downes,	Mr. Bruntnell.
Mr. Nobbs,	
Mr. Donaldson,	
Mr. Briner,	
Mr. Thomas,	
Mr. W. Millard,	
Mr. Hunt,	
Mr. Latimer,	
Colonel Onslow,	
Mr. Fallick,	
Mr. Lonsdale,	

*Words stand.*

*Amendment, as proposed, agreed to.*

*Clause, as amended, agreed to.*

And clauses 3 to 12 having been agreed to, clauses 13 to 19 postponed, clauses 20, 21, and 22 agreed to, clause 23 postponed, and clauses 24 to 26 agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Hoyle, Temporary Chairman, left the Chair to report progress and ask leave to sit again To-morrow.

THURSDAY, 12 SEPTEMBER, 1912.

No. 3.

GAS BILL (*further considered*).

The Schedules having been postponed.

*Standard rate of Dividend.*

Standard rate of dividend.

Postponed clause 13. Except as by this Act provided, the profits of any gas "company" to be divided among the holders of its share capital or stock in any year shall not exceed the following rate (which is in this Act referred to as the standard rate of dividend), that is to say, on the original capital of the company at the rate of ~~four~~ ten pounds in respect of every one hundred pounds actually paid up of such capital: and on the additional capital to be raised after the passing of this Act the rate of seven pounds in respect of every one hundred pounds actually paid up of such capital as shall be issued as ordinary capital and the rate of five pounds in respect of every one hundred pounds actually paid up of such capital as shall be issued as preference capital.

Provided that where any gas company which at the commencement of this Act is carrying on the business of supplying gas has during any of the three years next preceding such commencement paid to the holders of its share capital or stock as a dividend at a higher rate than the standard rate as above prescribed the Minister shall certify the mean rate of dividend so paid during such years or ten per centum whichever shall be the less, and thereupon the standard rate of dividend with respect to such company shall for the first year after such commencement be the mean between the rate of four per centum as above prescribed and the rate so certified by the Minister; and for the two subsequent years the mean between the standard rate for the preceding year and four per centum, after which the standard rate shall be four per centum per annum. [*Read.*]

Motion made (*Mr. Wade*) to insert in line 1 after the word "company" the words "established after the commencement of this Act."

Question put, That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted.  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 29.

Mr. Cohen,	Mr. Downes,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Brinsley Hall,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Robson,
Mr. Wade,	Mr. Henley,
Mr. Perry ( <i>The Richm'd</i> ),	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Thomas,	Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Bruntnell,	Mr. Fallick,
Mr. Ball,	Mr. Levy,
Colonel Onslow,	Mr. Nobbs.
Mr. Donaldson,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Mark F. Morton,	Major C. E. Nicholson,
Mr. Taylor,	Mr. Harry Morton.
Dr. Arthur,	
Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Briner,	
Mr. W. Millard,	
Mr. Latimer,	
Mr. Hunt,	

Noes, 33.

Mr. Edden,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Mercer,
Mr. McGowen,	Mr. Cochran,
Mr. Estell,	Mr. Fern,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Ashford,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. Hollis,
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	Mr. Gardiner,
Mr. Minahan,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Kearsley,	Mr. Thrower.
Mr. Keegan,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Black,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Dooley,	Mr. Lynch.
Mr. Meehan,	
Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,	

*Insertion of proposed words negatived.*

And the clause having been amended as indicated,—

No.

No. 4.

SAME BILL.

Same clause.

Motion made (Mr. Carmichael) to leave out from line 4 the word "four" and insert the word "ten" instead thereof.

And the word "four" having been left out,—

Question put,—That the word proposed to be inserted in place of the word left out be so inserted. Committee divided.

Ayes, 34.

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Mr. Cann,              | Mr. Grahame,          |
| Mr. Black,             | Mr. Gardiner,         |
| Mr. McGowen,           | Mr. Stuart-Robertson, |
| Mr. Carmichael,        | Mr. Morrish,          |
| Mr. Keegan,            | Mr. Osborne,          |
| Mr. Hickey,            | Mr. T. S. Crawford,   |
| Mr. Beeby,             | Mr. Kelly,            |
| Mr. Fern,              | Mr. Meehan,           |
| Mr. Lynch,             | Mr. Ashford,          |
| Mr. Meagher,           | Mr. Dooley,           |
| Mr. Nicholson,         | Mr. Mercer,           |
| Mr. Estell,            | Mr. Gus. Miller,      |
| Mr. G. R. W. McDonald, | Mr. Cochran,          |
| Mr. Minahan,           | Mr. McNeill,          |
| Mr. Hollis,            | <i>Tellers,</i>       |
| Mr. Page,              |                       |
| Mr. Edden,             | Mr. Peters,           |
| Mr. Kearsley,          | Mr. G. A. Jones.      |

Noes, 31.

- |                                   |                    |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Major C. E. Nicholson,            | Mr. Lévy,          |
| Mr. Latimer,                      | Mr. Thomas,        |
| Mr. Cohen,                        | Mr. Parkes,        |
| Mr. Wood,                         | Mr. McFarlane,     |
| Mr. Wade,                         | Mr. Brown,         |
| Mr. Perry ( <i>The Richm'd</i> ), | Mr. Brinsley Hall, |
| Mr. Robson,                       | Mr. Downes,        |
| Mr. David Storey,                 | Dr. Arthur,        |
| Mr. Fallick,                      | Mr. Henley,        |
| Mr. Taylor,                       | Mr. Nobbs,         |
| Mr. Hunt,                         | Mr. Cocks.         |
| Mr. Harry Morton,                 | <i>Tellers,</i>    |
| Mr. Donaldson,                    |                    |
| Mr. Briner,                       | Mr. Bruntnell,     |
| Mr. W. Millard,                   | Colonel Onslow.    |
| Mr. Mark F. Morton,               |                    |
| Mr. Ball,                         |                    |
| Mr. Lonsdale,                     |                    |

Agreed to.

And the clause having been further amended as indicated,—

No. 5.

SAME BILL.

Same clause.

Motion made (Mr. Robson) to insert after the words last inserted the following:—

" Provided that notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, every now existing gas company shall be entitled, within three months of the passing of this Act, without any further authority, to increase its paid-up capital to the extent of any premium capital then held to the credit of the company, and to distribute such increased capital amongst its shareholders *pro rata* according to the number of shares in the capital of the company held by them respectively, and such increased capital shall be deemed original capital."

Question put,—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted,— The Committee divided.

Ayes, 29.

- |                                   |                     |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Colonel Onslow,                   | Mr. Hunt,           |
| Dr. Arthur,                       | Mr. Latimer,        |
| Mr. Cohen,                        | Mr. Cocks,          |
| Mr. Perry ( <i>The Richm'd</i> ), | Mr. Harry Morton,   |
| Mr. Lonsdale,                     | Mr. Mark F. Morton, |
| Mr. Wade,                         | Mr. Ball,           |
| Mr. Wood,                         | Mr. Briner,         |
| Mr. Robson,                       | Mr. Thomas,         |
| Mr. David Storey,                 | Mr. Downes.         |
| Mr. Fallick,                      | <i>Tellers,</i>     |
| Mr. McFarlane,                    |                     |
| Mr. Nobbs,                        | Mr. W. Millard,     |
| Mr. Henley,                       | Mr. Taylor.         |
| Mr. Brown,                        |                     |
| Mr. Brinsley Hall,                |                     |
| Major C. E. Nicholson,            |                     |
| Mr. Parkes,                       |                     |
| Mr. Lévy,                         |                     |

Noes, 34.

- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| Mr. Meagher,        | Mr. Cann,              |
| Mr. Kearsley,       | Mr. Osborne,           |
| Mr. G. A. Jones,    | Mr. G. R. W. McDonald, |
| Mr. Estell,         | Mr. Keegan,            |
| Mr. McGowen,        | Mr. Lynch,             |
| Mr. Holman,         | Mr. Cochran,           |
| Mr. Black,          | Mr. Meehan,            |
| Mr. Gardiner,       | Mr. Mercer,            |
| Mr. Fern,           | Mr. Morrish,           |
| Mr. Beeby,          | Mr. Gus. Miller,       |
| Mr. Grahame,        | Mr. Nicholson,         |
| Mr. T. S. Crawford, | Mr. McNeill,           |
| Mr. Hollis,         | Mr. Dooley,            |
| Mr. Ashford,        | Mr. Stuart-Robertson.  |
| Mr. Edden,          | <i>Tellers,</i>        |
| Mr. Peters,         |                        |
| Mr. Carmichael,     | Mr. Minahan,           |
| Mr. Kelly,          | Mr. Hickey.            |

Insertion of proposed words negatived.

And the clause having been further amended as indicated,—

Clause, as amended, agreed to.

And clauses 14 to 19 having been agreed to,—

No. 6.

SAME BILL.

Where company ceases to supply gas.

Postponed clause 23. Where the Minister certifies to the Governor that it has been proved to his satisfaction that a gas company has ceased to supply or has suspended the supply of gas, it shall be lawful for the Governor, by his officers and servants, to take possession temporarily of the land and premises of such company, and all machinery, plant, utensils, and materials used by it in the production and supply of gas, and the manufacture of by-products. The Governor shall thereupon appoint a manager, who shall carry on the business of the company, and for that purpose shall have the powers of the company and of its directors and manager. The manager so appointed shall keep accounts of all moneys expended and received by him in carrying on such business, and shall from time to time pay over to a person appointed in that behalf by the directors of the company the profits of such business as appearing from such accounts.

Power of Governor to carry on temporarily the business of a gas company.

The

The Governor shall, when he thinks fit, remove the manager and cause the company to be placed in possession of its property and business, and all matters of account to be adjusted with and all just payments to be made to the company. [Read.]

Question put, That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 32.

Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. Cochran,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Ashford,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Holman,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Kearsley,
Mr. Gardiner,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Edden,
Mr. Estell,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Fern,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Hollis,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Meagher,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. Keegan,	Mr. G. R. W. McDonald.
Mr. Minahan,	
Mr. Meehan,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Dooley,	Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Nicholson,	Mr. Gus. Miller.

Agreed to.

Noes, 27.

Major C. E. Nicholson,	Mr. Latimer,
Mr. Cohen,	Mr. Levy,
Mr. Perry ( <i>The Richmond</i> ),	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Wood,	Dr. Arthur,
Mr. Robson,	Mr. Henley,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Brinsley Hall,
Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. Fallick,
Mr. Taylor,	Mr. Nobbs.
Mr. Cocks,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Colonel Onslow,	Mr. Harry Morton,
Mr. Ball,	Mr. David Storey.
Mr. Hunt,	
Mr. Thomas,	
Mr. Briner,	
Mr. W. Millard,	
Mr. Mark F. Morton,	
Mr. Downes,	

No. 7.

SAME BILL.

Schedule One.

Gas Companies to which this Act applies.

Company.	Standard price of gas per 1,000 cubic feet.	
	s. d.	
Australian Gaslight Company ... ..	3	9 3
North Shore Gas Company ... ..	3	9 3
Newcastle Gas Company The City of Newcastle Gas and Coke Company, Limited ... ..	3	7½ 3

[Read.]

The figure "9" having been left out,—

Motion made (*Mr. Wade*) to fill the blank with the figure 5.

Question put,—That the figure proposed to be inserted be so inserted.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 25.

Major C. E. Nicholson,	Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Robson,	Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Mark F. Morton,
Mr. Cocks,	Mr. David Storey,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Harry Morton,
Mr. Perry ( <i>The Richmond</i> ),	Mr. Briner.
Mr. Downes,	
Mr. McFarlane,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Cohen,	Mr. Thomas,
Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Ball.
Mr. Brown,	
Mr. Brinsley Hall,	
Mr. Henley,	
Mr. Levy,	
Mr. Fallick,	
Mr. Latimer,	
Mr. W. Millard,	

Insertion of proposed figure negatived.

And the blank having been filled with the figure 3,

And the Schedule having been further amended as indicated,—

Schedule, as amended, agreed to.

And the remaining Schedules and certain new clauses having been agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Thrower, Temporary Chairman, left the Chair to report the Bill, with amendments, to the House.

W. S. MOWLE,  
Clerk Assistant.

1912.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 5.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

TUESDAY, 17 SEPTEMBER, 1912.

No. 1.

## LEGAL PRACTITIONERS AMENDMENT BILL:—

Clause 1. This Act may be cited as the "Legal Practitioners Amendment' Act, 1912." [Read.] Short Title.  
Motion made (*Mr. Cohen*) to leave out the words "Legal Practitioners Amendment," and insert  
the words "Richard Denis Meagher Admission" instead thereof.

Question put,—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause.  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 31.

Mr. Edden,	Mr. Fern,
Mr. Trellé,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Donaldson,	Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Ashford,
Mr. Morrish,	Mr. Cochran,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Cusack,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Briner,
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. Harry Morton,
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,	Mr. Gus Miller.
Mr. Minahan,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Keegan,	
Mr. McNeill,	Mr. Scobie,
Mr. Estell,	Mr. Thrower.
Mr. McGowen,	
Mr. Hollis,	
Mr. Osborne,	
Mr. Kearsley,	
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	

Noes, 17.

Mr. Robson,
Mr. Levy,
Mr. Wade,
Mr. Wood,
Mr. Cohen,
Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. Henley,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Price,
Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Fallick,
Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Lonsdale,
Mr. W. Millard.
<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Thomas,
Mr. Bruntnell.

*Words stand.**Clause, as read, agreed to.*

No. 2.

## SAME BILL.

Clause 2. From and after the passing of this Act, Richard Denis Meagher shall be admitted to appear, practise, and act, and continue to appear, practise, and act as an attorney, solicitor, and proctor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, and of all and any of its jurisdictions to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as if he had been so admitted by the Supreme Court on the date of the passing of this Act, notwithstanding any decision of any Court heretofore made or given, and notwithstanding any general rule or qualification which the said Court has made and established or may make and establish before the passing of this Act for the admission of such attorneys, solicitors, and proctors. [Read.]

Question put,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.

36547 227—

Committee

Admission of  
Richard Denis  
Meagher as an  
attorney,  
solicitor, and  
proctor of the  
Supreme Court  
of New South  
Wales.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 30.

Mr. Edden,	Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Donaldson,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Black,	Mr. McGowen,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Estell,
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Scobie,	Mr. Keegan,
Mr. Hollis,	Mr. Minahan,
Mr. Thrower,	Mr. G. R. W. McDonald.
Mr. Osborne,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Kearsley,	Mr. Hickey,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. Morrish.
Mr. Fern,	
Mr. Harry Morton,	
Mr. Briner,	
Mr. Cochran,	
Mr. Cusack,	
Mr. Ashford,	
Mr. McGarry,	

Agreed to.

Noes, 17.

Mr. Robson,
Mr. Levy,
Mr. Wade,
Mr. Wood,
Mr. Cohen,
Mr. Bruntnell,
Mr. Thomas,
Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Fallick,
Mr. Lonsdale,
Colonel Ouslow,
Mr. W. Millard.
<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Henley,
Mr. Price.

No. 3.

SAME BILL.

Possession  
of rights,  
privileges, and  
obligations  
subject to the  
discipline of the  
Supreme Court.

Clause 3. Upon and after the passing of this Act the said Richard Denis Meagher shall possess all the rights, privileges, and obligations of an attorney, solicitor, and proctor of the said Supreme Court, including the right of audience in all courts whatsoever in which attorneys, solicitors, and proctors of the said Supreme Court now or hereafter shall have such right, and shall be subject as such attorney, solicitor, and proctor to the discipline of the said Supreme Court in respect of any act, omission, or conduct subsequent to the passing of this Act. [*Read.*]

Question put,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 30.

Mr. Edden,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. Donaldson,	Mr. Fern,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. Cochran,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Briner,
Mr. Morrish,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	Mr. Harry Morton,
Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,	Mr. Kearsley.
Mr. Minahan,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Keegan,	Mr. Ashford,
Mr. McNeill,	Mr. Cusack.
Mr. Estell,	
Mr. McGowen,	
Mr. Gus. Miller,	
Mr. Scobie,	
Mr. Hollis,	
Mr. Thrower,	
Mr. Osborne,	

Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Hoyle, Temporary Chairman, left the Chair to report the Bill, without amendment, to the House.

Noes, 17.

Mr. Robson,
Mr. Levy,
Mr. Wade,
Mr. Wood,
Mr. Cohen,
Mr. Bruntnell,
Mr. Thomas,
Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. Henley,
Mr. Lonsdale,
Mr. Fallick,
Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Price,
Mr. Lee.
<i>Tellers,</i>
Colonel Ouslow,
Mr. W. Millard.

W. S. MOWLE,  
Clerk Assistant.

1912.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 6.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

WEDNESDAY, 2 OCTOBER, 1912.

No. 1.

UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL:—(*Further considered*)

Clause 2 having been agreed to.

*The Senate.*

Clause 3. Sections seven, eight, and nine of the University and University Colleges Act, 1900 are repealed, and the following sections are inserted:—

Repeal of ss.  
7, 8, and 9 of  
Act of 1900.

7. The body politic and corporate of the University of Sydney shall consist of a Senate, which shall be constituted by—four Fellows appointed by the Governor;

“One Fellow elected by the Members of the Legislative Council as prescribed by regulations to be made in pursuance of the provisions of this Act;

“One Fellow elected by the Members of the Legislative Assembly as prescribed by regulations to be made in pursuance of the provisions of this Act”;

~~Five Fellows elected by the members of the Professional Board of the University.~~ **Five Fellows to be representatives of the teaching staff of the University, as follows:—The Chairman of the Professorial Board and four Fellows elected by the faculties of the University voting together. Provided that no two Fellows so elected shall belong to the one faculty.**

“Seven” Fellows elected by the graduates of the University;

“One Fellow elected by the municipal councils within the metropolitan area of Sydney as prescribed by regulations to be made in pursuance of the provisions of this Act;

“One Fellow elected by the mayors and presidents of the councils of all municipalities and shires (other than the city of Sydney), which the Governor from time to time declares by proclamation in the *Gazette* to have a population of over six thousand persons; such Fellow to be elected as prescribed by regulations to be made in pursuance of the provisions of this Act”;

The first of each such appointment and election shall be made or held within three months after the commencement of this Act; but if for any cause any such election is not held, or is void, the Governor may appoint to the office:

“Provided” that Sir Henry Normand MacLaurin and His Honor Judge Backhouse shall each, during his life, be deemed to be one of Fellows in addition to the seven Fellows elected by graduates as aforesaid.

8. Subject to the above proviso, the members of the Senate shall be appointed or elected for five years, or until their successors are appointed or elected, and shall then retire, but such retirement shall not prevent them from being subsequently appointed or elected as Fellows.

9. Any vacancy occurring by death or resignation of a Fellow so appointed or elected shall be filled by a like appointment or election, as the case may be, of a Fellow, who shall hold office during the residue of the term of the Fellow whose office he fills.

9A. Elections of Fellows representative of the ~~Professional~~ **Faculties** Board and of the graduates shall be according to by-laws to be made by the Senate, or, if the Senate fails to make such by-laws before the expiration of two months from the commencement of this Act, shall be according to regulations which the Governor is hereby authorised to make: Provided that voting at such elections shall be **by ballot** or by letter posted to the Registrar.

Such by-laws may be made at any time after the passing of this Act.

9B. The appointment and election of the other Fellows shall be according to regulations to be made in that regard by the Governor.

9c. Any election of Fellows by the graduates of the University shall be by the following persons, namely—

- (a) fellows;
- (b) officials declared by this Act to have the same rights and privileges within the University as Masters and Doctors;
- (c) graduates keeping their names in accordance with any by-law in that behalf on the register of the University, who have taken within the University the degree of Master or Doctor;
- (d) Bachelors and all other persons who obtain any certificate which the Senate by by-law declares to be equivalent to the degree of Bachelor. [*Read.*]

Motion made (*Mr. Wade*) to leave out all the words in lines 5 to 8.

Question put,—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause.  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 37.

Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Edden,	Mr. Hickey,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Kearsley,
Mr. Dooley,	Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Fern,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,	Mr. John Storey,
Mr. Gardiner,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. Keegan,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. McGowen,	Mr. Estell,
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	Mr. Cochran,
Mr. Mercer,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Minahan,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Hoyle.
Mr. Osborne,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Cusack,	Mr. Scobie,
Mr. Peters,	Mr. Hollis.
Mr. Grahame,	
Mr. Morrish,	

Noes, 29.

Major C. E. Nicholson.	Mr. John Miller.
Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Brinsley Hall,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Robson,
Mr. Wade,	Mr. Bruntnell,
Mr. Cohen,	Mr. Hindmarsh,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Fallick,	Colonel Onslow.
Mr. Henley,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Levy,
Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.
Mr. Cocks,	
Mr. Brown,	
Mr. Latimer,	
Dr. Arthur,	
Mr. Hunt,	
Mr. Moxham,	
Mr. Thomas,	
Mr. Ball,	
Mr. Levien,	
Mr. McLaurin,	

*Words stand.*

And the clause having been amended, as indicated.

No. 2.

SAME BILL.

*Same clause.*

Motion made (*Mr. Cohen*) to leave out from line 14 the word "seven" and insert the word "sixteen" instead thereof.

Question put,—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause.  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 34.

Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. Edden,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Hoyle,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Gardiner,	Mr. Scobie,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Hollis,
Mr. Morrish,	Mr. Burgess,
Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. Keegan,
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	Mr. Cochran,
Mr. Estell,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Mercer,	Mr. John Storey,
Mr. Minahan,	Mr. Cusack,
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. Dooley.
Mr. Fern,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. Black,
Mr. Kearsley,	Mr. Dunn.
Mr. Osborne,	

Noes, 24.

Major C. E. Nicholson,	Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Brown,	Mr. McLaurin,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. John Miller,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Thomas.
Mr. Levy,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Colonel Onslow,	Mr. Bruntnell,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Cohen.
Mr. Fallick,	
Mr. Henley,	
Mr. Ball,	
Mr. Lee,	
Mr. Hindmarsh,	
Mr. McFarlane,	
Mr. Moxham,	
Mr. Robson,	
Mr. Nobbs,	
Mr. W. Millard,	
Mr. Cocks,	

*Word stands.*

No. 3.

SAME BILL.

*Same clause.*

Motion made (*Mr. Cohen*) to leave out all the words in lines 15 to 22.

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight,—

THURSDAY, 3 OCTOBER, 1912, A.M.

Question put,—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause.

Committee

3.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 34.

Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Gardiner,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Fern,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Dooley,	Mr. Lynch,
Mr. Estell,	Mr. Hickey,
Mr. Dunn,	Mr. Thrower,
Mr. Morrish,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,
Mr. Keegan,	Mr. Kearsley,
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	Mr. McGarry.
Mr. John Storey,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Minahan,	Mr. Black,
Mr. Hollis,	Mr. Gus. Miller.
Mr. Edden,	
Mr. Burgess,	
Mr. Cochran,	
Mr. Grahame,	
Mr. Cusack,	
Mr. Scobie,	
Mr. Mercer,	

*Words stand.*

Noes, 19.

Mr. Henley,
Mr. Brown,
Mr. Wood,
Mr. Levy,
Mr. Cohen,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Lonsdale,
Major C. E. Nicholson,
Mr. Fallick,
Mr. Ball,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Moxham,
Mr. Bruntnell,
Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. Hunt,
Mr. McLaurin,
Mr. W. Millard.
<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. McFarlane,
Colonel Onslow.

No. 4.

SAME BILL.

*Same clause.*

Motion made (Mr. Cohen) to leave out the proviso.

Question put,—(To test the Committee.)—That the word "Provided" proposed to be left out, stand part of the clause.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 33.

Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Cusack,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Kearsley,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Dooley,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Estell,	Mr. Lynch,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Thrower,
Mr. Dunn,	Mr. Hollis,
Mr. Morrish,	Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,
Mr. Gardiner,	Mr. Hickey.
Mr. Edden,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Keegan,	Mr. Fern,
Mr. Minahan,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. John Storey,	
Mr. G. A. Jones,	
Mr. Burgess,	
Mr. Gus. Miller,	
Mr. Cochran,	
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	
Mr. McGarry,	
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	

*Word stands.*

And the clause having been further amended as indicated,—

Clause, as amended, agreed to.

And the remaining clauses having been dealt with,—

On motion of Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Hoyle, Temporary Chairman, left the Chair to report the Bill, with amendments, to the House.

THURSDAY, 3 OCTOBER, 1912.

No. 5.

MINERS ACCIDENT RELIEF (AMENDMENT) BILL (*Further considered*):—

Clause 3. Section Two of the Principal Act is amended in the definition of "mine" by inserting Amendment of section 2 of Principal Act. at the end of that definition the words "and includes a mine from which sandstone, basalt, andesite, syenite, trachite, granite, or porphyry is obtained." [Read.]

Motion made (Mr. John Miller) to insert in line 3, after the word "granite," the words "clay or shale for making bricks, tiles, or pottery."

Question put,—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 26.

Mr. Fallick,	Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Henley,	Mr. Moxham,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. McLaurin.
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Mr. Wade,	Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Cohen,	Mr. John Miller,
Mr. Perry ( <i>The Richmond</i> ),	Dr. Arthur.
Mr. Lonsdale,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Major C. E. Nicholson,	Mr. Thrower,
Mr. Levy,	Mr. Bruntnell.
Mr. Nobbs,	
Mr. Brown,	
Mr. Thomas,	
Mr. Brinsley Hall,	
Mr. McFarlane,	
Mr. Latimer,	
Mr. Hindmarsh,	

*Insertion of proposed words negatived.*

Clause, as read, agreed to.

And clauses 4, 5, and 6 having been agreed to,—

Noes, 32.

Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Lynch,
Mr. Estell,	Mr. Kearsley,
Mr. Edden,	Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Mercer,
Mr. McGowen,	Mr. Dooley,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Black,
Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. Keegan,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Mehan,
Mr. Hollis,	Mr. Gardiner,
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. John Storey,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Dunn,	Mr. McGarry.
Mr. Grahame,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Nicholson,	Mr. Minahan,
Mr. Peters,	Mr. Hoyle.
Mr. Cusack,	

No. 6.

## No. 6.

## SAME BILL.

Principal Act.  
New s. 9.  
New  
constitution of  
board.

Clause 7. Section nine of the same Act is repealed, and the following is inserted in its place:—

9. (1) The board shall consist of five members, ~~who shall be appointed by the Governor, of whom one shall be Under-Secretary of the Department of Mines and chairman of the board, and the other four of whom one shall be the Secretary for Mines and chairman of the board, the other four shall be appointed by the Governor and shall respectively, so far as practicable, be representative of and nominated by—~~

the owners of coal and shale mines ;  
the owners of other mines ;  
the persons employed in or about coal or shale mines.  
the persons employed in or about other mines.

Deputy  
chairman.

(2) The board may appoint from its members a deputy chairman who shall, in the absence of the chairman, preside at its meetings.

(3.) ~~The members of the board holding office at the commencement of this Act are retired.~~

(3.) The members of the present board shall continue to hold office until a new board is appointed under this Act. [*Read.*]

Motion made (*Mr. Edden*) to leave out from subclause (1) the words "who shall be appointed by the Governor, of whom one shall be Under-Secretary of the Department of Mines and chairman of the board, and the other four" and insert the words "of whom one shall be the Secretary for Mines and chairman of the board, the other four shall be appointed by the Governor and"

Question put,—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause.  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 26.

Mr. Cohen,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Brinsley Hall,
Mr. Levy,	Mr. Mark F. Morton,
Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. McCourt,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Waddell,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. David Storey.
Mr. Thomas,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Bruntnell,	Mr. Cocks,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Hunt.
Dr. Arthur,	
Major C. E. Nicholson,	
Mr. Brown,	
Mr. McFarlane,	
Mr. Henley,	
Colonel Onslow,	
Mr. Robson,	
Mr. Moxham,	
Mr. W. Millard,	

Noes, 34.

Mr. Edden,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Estell,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Hoyle,
Mr. Trefflé,	Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Dooley,
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Kearsley,	Mr. Thrower,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Scobie,	Mr. Keegan,
Mr. Mercer,	Mr. John Storey,
Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Cusack,
Mr. Minahan,	Mr. Gardiner.
Mr. Osborne,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Fern,	Mr. Lynch.
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	

*Words left out.*

## No. 7.

## SAME BILL.

*Same amendment.*

Question put,—That the words proposed to be inserted in place of the words left out be so inserted.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 34.

Mr. Trefflé,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Estell,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Edden,	Mr. Hoyle,
Mr. Scobie,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Hickey,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Kearsley,	Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Black,	Mr. G. A. Jones,
Mr. Fern,	Mr. Cusack,
Mr. Thrower,	Mr. Dooley,
Mr. Minahan,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Nicholson,	Mr. Gardiner.
Mr. Lynch,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. Cochran,
Mr. Keegan,	Mr. Mercer.
Mr. Grahame,	

Noes, 26.

Dr. Arthur,	Mr. Mark F. Morton,
Mr. Cohen,	Mr. Bruntnell,
Mr. Thomas,	Mr. Moxham,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Levy,	Mr. Brinsley Hall,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Colonel Onslow.
Mr. Cocks,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Robson,	Mr. David Storey,
Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.
Mr. Lee,	
Mr. Brown,	
Mr. McFarlane,	
Mr. Henley,	
Major C. E. Nicholson,	
Mr. Hunt,	
Mr. Waddell,	
Mr. McCourt,	
Mr. Ball,	

*Words inserted.*

And the clause having been further amended as indicated,—

*Clause, as amended, agreed to.*

And the remaining clauses having been agreed to,—

On motion of Mr. Edden, the Chairman left the Chair, to report the Bill, with amendment, to the House.

## No. 8.

CROWN LANDS (DECLARATORY) BILL (*further considered*):—

*Commencement, short title, and interpretation.*

Commencement  
and short title.

Clause 1. This Act shall come into force on the ~~day of~~ one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and may be cited as the "Crown Lands (**Amending and Declaratory**) Act, 1912," and shall be read with the Crown Lands Act of 1884, and all Acts amending the same (in which Acts the Church and School Lands Act, 1897, shall be taken to be included), but so as not to repeal, defeat, or affect the operation of any provision contained in the Western Lands Act of 1901, or in any Act passed for the amendment thereof.

In the interpretation of this Act the expression "Crown Lands Acts" means the Crown Lands Act of 1884, and all Acts amending the same (including the Church and School Lands Act, 1897, and this Act). [Read.] Interpretation.

Motion made (*Mr. Beeby*) to leave out from lines 1 and 2 the words "Shall come into force on the day of \_\_\_\_\_, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and"

Question put,—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause.  
Committee divided.

## Ayes, 23.

Mr. Lee,	Mr. Cocks,
Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Henley,	Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. McLaurin.
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Tellers,
Mr. Levy,	Mr. Bruntnell,
Mr. Cohen,	Mr. Thomas.
Mr. McFarlane,	
Mr. Mark F. Morton,	
Mr. Latimer,	
Mr. Brown,	
Major C. E. Nicholson,	
Mr. Ball,	
Dr. Arthur,	
Mr. Lonsdale,	
Mr. Brinsley Hall,	
Mr. Waddell,	

## Noes, 32.

Mr. Edden,	Mr. Osborné,
Mr. Estoll,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Keegan,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Thrower,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Dooley,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Fern,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Kearsley,	Mr. Cusack,
Mr. Dunn,	Mr. Gus. Miller.
Mr. Black,	Tellers,
Mr. Burgess,	Mr. Minahan,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. Gardiner.
Mr. Hoyle,	

Words left out.

And the clause having been further amended as indicated,—  
Clause, as amended, agreed to.

No. 9.

SAME BILL.

*Repeal of enactments.*

Clause 3. Sections thirteen, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-one, forty-five, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, "sixty," ninety-one, one hundred and three, and one hundred and thirty-four of the Crown Lands Act of 1884, section three of the Crown Lands Titles and Reservations Validation Act of 1886, sections twenty four, forty-five, and forty-seven of the Crown Lands Act of 1889, section seven of the Crown Lands Act Amendment Act of 1891, the Conditional Purchasers Relief Act, except section five thereof, section twenty of the Crown Lands Act of 1895, sections two, four, and fifteen of the Crown Lands (Amendment) Act, 1899, sections nine, seventeen, and eighteen of the Crown Lands Act Amendment Act, 1903, the Blockholders Act, and section thirteen of the Church and School Lands Act, 1897, are hereby repealed. So much of section one hundred and thirty-eight of the Crown Lands Act of 1884 as enables the Governor to validate certain conditional purchases is also repealed. Repeals.

[Read.]

Motion made (*Mr. McFarlane*) to leave out from line 2 the word "sixty."

Question put,—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause.  
Committee divided.

## Ayes, 31.

Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. Fern,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Thrower,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Hickey,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Hoyle,
Mr. Dunn,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. Estoll,	Mr. Keegan,
Mr. Edden,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Gardiner,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Minahan,	Mr. Mercer.
Mr. Osburne,	Tellers,
Mr. Dooley,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Cusack,	Mr. Kearsley.
Mr. Gus. Miller,	
Mr. Burgess,	

## Noes, 22.

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Mark F. Morton,	Mr. Cocks,
Mr. Levy,	Mr. Thomas.
Mr. Wood,	Tellers,
Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. Lonsdale,
Mr. Henley,	Mr. Ball.
Mr. Cohen,	
Mr. Waddell,	
Mr. Lee,	
Dr. Arthur,	
Major C. E. Nicholson,	
Mr. Brinsley Hall,	
Mr. Brown,	
Mr. W. Millard,	
Mr. McLaurin,	
Mr. Latimer,	
Mr. Nobbs,	

Word stands.

Clause, as read, agreed to.

And clauses 4 to 10 having been dealt with,—

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight,—

FRIDAY, 4 OCTOBER, 1912, A.M.

And clauses 11 to 16 having been dealt with.

*Assigning or subletting leases.*

Clause 17. It shall be a condition annexed to every scrub, snow, or improvement lease, or lease of inferior lands granted after the commencement of this Act that the lessee shall not assign or sublet without the Minister's consent in writing, and the fact that any stock not owned by the lessee have been or are being depastured on the lease (other than travelling stock depasturing on any part of the land under such lease which is included within a travelling-stock route or camping reserve) shall be prima-facie evidence of such assignment or subletting, and a provision giving effect to this section may be inserted in any instrument evidencing any such lease as aforesaid. [Read.] Assigning or subletting leases.

Question put,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 30.

Mr. Mercer,	Mr. Fern,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Trefé,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Mr. Kearsley,	Mr. Estell,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Dunn,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Thrower,
Mr. McGarry,	Mr. Cusack,
Mr. Edden,	Mr. Page.
Mr. Hollis,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Hoyle,	Mr. Hickey,
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. G. A. Jones.
Mr. Osborne,	
Mr. Meehan,	
Mr. Keegan,	
Mr. Dooley,	
Mr. Burgess,	

Noes, 16.

Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Mark F. Morton,
Mr. Wood,
Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Lonsdale,
Mr. Fallick,
Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Brown,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Brinsley Hall,
Mr. Ball,
Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. McLaurin.
<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Latimer,
Mr. Henley.

*Agreed to.*

And clauses 18 to 25 having been dealt with.

On motion of Mr. Beeby, Mr. Scobie, Temporary Chairman, left the Chair to report progress and ask leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

W. S. MOWLE,  
Clerk Assistant.

1912.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 7.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

TUESDAY, 8 OCTOBER, 1912.

No. 1.

SHEARERS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' ACCOMMODATION BILL.—(Further considered).—

Clauses 1 and 2 having been agreed to,—

Clause 3. The Governor may from time to time "appoint" inspectors under this Act. [*Read.*] Inspectors.Motion made (*Mr. McFarlane*) to insert after the word "appoint" the words "police to act as."

Question,—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 20.

Mr. Lee,  
Mr. Lonsdale,  
Mr. Cohen,  
Mr. Waddell,  
Mr. Downes,  
Mr. McFarlane,  
Mr. Brown,  
Mr. Nobbs,  
Mr. Henley,  
Mr. Brinsley Hall,  
Major C. E. Nicholson,  
Mr. Latimer,  
Mr. Thomas,  
Mr. Bruntnell,  
Mr. David Storey,  
Mr. W. Millard,  
Mr. Ball,  
Mr. Mark F. Morton.

*Tellers,*

Mr. Fallick,  
Mr. Taylor.

Noes, 34.

Mr. Estell,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Kearsley,	Mr. Grabame,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Keegan,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Minahan,	Mr. G. A. Jones,
Mr. Dooley,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Mercer.
Mr. Black,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Cusack,	Mr. Lynch,
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. Hollis.
Mr. John Storey,	
Mr. Kelly,	
Mr. Peters,	
Mr. Morrish,	
Mr. Dnnn,	
Mr. Gardiner,	
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	
Mr. Cochran,	
Mr. Burgess,	

*Insertion of proposed words negatived.**Clause, as read, agreed to.*

And the remaining clauses having been dealt with,—

On motion of Mr. Beeby, Mr. Hoyle, Temporary Chairman, left the Chair to report the Bill, with amendments, to the House.

WEDNESDAY

WEDNESDAY, 9 OCTOBER, 1912.

No. 2.

EARLY CLOSING BILL—(Further considered):—

Clauses 1 and 2 having been agreed to, clause 3 postponed, and clauses 4 and 5 agreed to.

(a) Metropolitan and Newcastle districts.

Clause 6. The closing time for non-scheduled shops in the Metropolitan and Newcastle districts shall be—

on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, six o'clock ;  
 on Friday "nine" o'clock ;  
 on Saturday, one o'clock. [Read.]

Motion made (Mr. Wood) to leave out from line 4 the word "nine" and insert the word "ten" instead thereof.

Question proposed,—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause.

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight,—

THURSDAY, 10 OCTOBER, 1912, A.M.

Mr. Kelly moved, "That the Question be now put."

Question put,—That the Question be now put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 39.

Mr. Edden,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Dooley,	Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Gardiner,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Griffith,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Fern,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Cusack,
Mr. Dunn,	Mr. Cochran,
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. Cann,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Hollis,
Mr. Kelly,	Mr. Minahan,
Mr. Scobie,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Hoyle,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Mr. Kearsley,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Morrish,	Mr. Black,
Mr. McNeill,	Mr. G. A. Jones.
Mr. Mercer,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Peters,	
Mr. John Storey,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,	Mr. Estell.
Mr. Page,	

Noes, 34

Mr. Latimer,	Mr. Cocks,
Mr. David Storey,	Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Fallick,	Mr. Downes,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Harry Morton,
Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Hunt,
Colonel Onslow,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Cohen,	Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Levien,
Mr. Mack F. Morton,	Mr. Briner.
Mr. Lee,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Robson,	
Mr. Moxham,	Mr. Levy,
Major C. E. Nicholson,	Mr. Nobbs.
Mr. Henley,	
Mr. Brown,	
Dr. Arthur,	
Mr. Brinsley Hall,	
Mr. Thomas,	
Mr. Bruntnell,	

And it appearing by the Tellers' Lists that the number in favour of the motion, being a majority, consisted of "at least thirty Members,"—

Agreed to.

No. 3.

SAME BILL.

Same clause.

Question put,—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 39.

Mr. Edden,	Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Dooley,	Mr. Gardiner,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Estell,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Cann,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Hollis,
Mr. Dunn,	Mr. Minahan,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Mr. Kelly,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Scobie,	Mr. Black,
Mr. Hoyle,	Mr. G. A. Jones,
Mr. Kearsley,	Mr. Griffith,
Mr. Peters,	Mr. Fern,
Mr. Mercer,	Mr. Cusack,
Mr. McNeill,	Mr. Cochran.
Mr. John Storey,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,	
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. Hickey,
Mr. Page,	Mr. Morrish.
Mr. McGarry,	

Noes, 34.

Mr. Latimer,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. David Storey,	Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Fallick,	Mr. Levien,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Briner,
Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Harry Morton,
Mr. Levy,	Mr. Mark F. Morton,
Colonel Onslow,	Mr. Downes,
Mr. Cohen,	Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Cocks,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Nobbs.
Mr. Robson,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Moxham,	
Major C. E. Nicholson,	Mr. Brinsley Hall,
Mr. Henley,	Mr. Lonsdale.
Dr. Arthur,	
Mr. Brown,	
Mr. Thomas,	
Mr. Bruntnell,	
Mr. Taylor,	
Mr. Hunt,	

Word stands.

No. 4.

SAME BILL.

Same clause.

Question proposed,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.

Mr. Beeby moved, "That the Question be now put."

Question put,—That the Question be now put.

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 39.		Noes, 34.	
Mr. Edden,	Mr. Morrish,	Mr. Latimer,	Mr. Mark F. Morton,
Mr. Dooley,	Mr. Peters,	Mr. David Storey,	Mr. Harry Morton,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Mercer,	Mr. Fallick,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. McNeill,	Mr. Wood,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. John Storey,	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Brinsley Hall,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,	Colonel Onslow,	Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Dunn,	Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. Cohen,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. Page,	Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Lonsdale,
Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. McGarry,	Mr. Lee,	Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Nicholson,	Mr. Robson,	Mr. Levien,
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Gardiner,	Mr. Moxham,	Mr. Briner.
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	Mr. Estell,	Major C. E. Nicholson,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Cochran,	Mr. Henley,	Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Minahan,	Mr. Cusack,	Dr. Arthur,	Mr. Levy.
Mr. Hollis,	Mr. Fern,	Mr. Brown,	
Mr. Burgess,	Mr. Griffith.	Mr. Thomas,	
Mr. Cann,	<i>Tellers,</i>	Mr. Bruntnell,	
Mr. Kelly,	Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Nobbs,	
Mr. Scobie,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson.	Mr. Cocks,	
Mr. Hoyle,		Mr. Donaldson,	
Mr. Kearsley,		Mr. Downes,	

And it appearing by the Tellers' Lists that the number in favour of the motion, being a majority, consisted of "at least thirty Members,"—  
*Agreed to.*

No. 5.

SAME BILL.

*Same clause.*

Question put,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 39.		Noes, 34.	
Mr. Edden,	Mr. Morrish,	Mr. Latimer,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Dooley,	Mr. Hoyle,	Mr. David Storey,	Mr. Lonsdale,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Scobie,	Mr. Wood,	Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Kelly,	Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. Levien,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Estell,	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Briner,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Gardiner,	Mr. Levy,	Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. Dunn,	Mr. Nicholson,	Colonel Onslow,	Mr. Cocks,
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. McGarry,	Mr. Cohen,	Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. Page,	Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Downes,
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. Lee,	Mr. Mark F. Morton,
Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,	Mr. Robson,	Mr. Harry Morton.
Mr. Black,	Mr. John Storey,	Mr. Moxham,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Griffith,	Major C. E. Nicholson,	Mr. Fallick,
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	Mr. Fern,	Mr. Henley,	Mr. Ball.
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Cusack,	Dr. Arthur,	
Mr. Minahan,	Mr. Cochran.	Mr. Brown,	
Mr. Burgess,	<i>Tellers,</i>	Mr. Thomas,	
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Hollis.	Mr. Bruntnell,	
Mr. McNeill,	Mr. Kearsley,	Mr. Taylor,	
Mr. Mercer,		Mr. Brinsley Hall,	
Mr. Peters,		Mr. Hunt,	

*Agreed to.*

No. 6.

SAME BILL.

(b) *Country districts.*

Clause 7. (1) The closing time for non-scheduled shops in every country shopping district (other than a district in which, at the commencement of this Act, the closing time on Saturday is one o'clock) shall be—

- on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, six o'clock ;
- on Wednesday, one o'clock ;
- on Saturday, "nine" o'clock :

Provided that where the above closing time applies to such shops in any such district, it may be altered to the closing time fixed by the next following subsection.

(2) The closing time in country shopping districts for non-scheduled shops for which, at the commencement of this Act, the closing time on Saturday is one o'clock, shall be—

- on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, six o'clock ;
- on Friday, "nine" o'clock ;
- on Saturday, one o'clock :

Provided that where the above closing time applies to such shops in any such district, it may be altered to the closing time fixed by the last preceding subsection. [*Read.*]

Motion made (*Colonel Onslow*) to leave out from line 6 the word "nine" and insert the word "ten" instead thereof.

The Temporary Chairman Mr. Thrower, having called the attention of the Committee to continued irrelevance on the part of the Honorable Member for Waverley, Colonel Onslow, directed him to discontinue his speech.

And the Honorable Member exercising his right under Standing Order No. 157, required the Temporary Chairman to put the Question,—That he be further heard,—

Question put,—That the Honorable Member for Waverley, Colonel Onslow, be further heard.

Committee

Closing time for non-scheduled shops, country districts.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 34.

Mr. Fallick,	Mr. Waddell,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Levy,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Briner,
Mr. Cocks,	Mr. David Storey,
Mr. Cohen,	Mr. Bruntnell,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Harry Morton,
Mr. Levien,	Mr. Ball,
Colonel Onslow,	Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Taylor,	Mr. Hunt,
Dr. Arthur,	Mr. Henley,
Mr. Downes,	Mr. Nobbs.
Mr. Brown,	
Mr. Brinsley Hall,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Moxham,	Mr. Thomas,
Mr. Latimer,	Mr. Donaldson.
Major C. E. Nicholson,	
Mr. McFarlane,	
Mr. Robson,	
Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Lee,	
Mr. Mark F. Morton,	

*Negatived.*

Noes, 39.

Mr. Edden,	Mr. Gardiner,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Estell,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Black,
Mr. Kearsley,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Hollis,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. Cusack,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Minahan,	Mr. Scobie,
Mr. Cochran,	Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Dooley,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. John Storey,	Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,
Mr. Burgess,	Mr. Fern,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Griffith.
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Kelly,	Mr. Hickey,
Mr. Dunn,	Mr. G. A. Jones.
Mr. Lynch,	
Mr. Hoyle,	

No. 7.

SAME BILL.

*Same clause.*

Question put,—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 39.

Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. Lynch,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,
Mr. Dooley,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Edden,	Mr. John Storey,
Mr. Gardiner,	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Estell,
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Hoyle,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Kearsley,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Cusack,
Mr. Minahan,	Mr. Fern,
Mr. McNeill,	Mr. Scobie,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Griffith.
Mr. Hollis,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Cochran,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Dunn.
Mr. Nicholson,	
Mr. Page,	

*Word stands.*

Noes, 32.

Mr. Latimer,	Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Fallick,	Mr. Parkes,
Colonel Onslow,	Mr. David Storey,
Mr. Ball,	Mr. Cocks,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Levien,
Mr. Levy,	Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Briner,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Downes,
Mr. Taylor,	Mr. Bruntnell.
Mr. Waddell,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Harry Morton,
Mr. Moxham,	Mr. Mark F. Morton.
Mr. McFarlane,	
Mr. Brinsley Hall,	
Mr. Brown,	
Mr. Thomas,	
Major C. E. Nicholson,	
Mr. Henley,	
Dr. Arthur,	
Mr. Nobbs,	
Mr. Robson,	

No. 8.

SAME BILL.

*Same clause.*Motion made (*Mr. Ball*) to leave out from line 4 of sub-clause 2 the word "nine" and insert the word "ten" instead thereof.

Question put,—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 39.

Mr. Dooley,	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Cusack,
Mr. Hollis,	Mr. Hoyle,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Gardiner,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. Estell,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Cochran,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Fern,	Mr. Page,
Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. Minahan,
Mr. Edden,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Griffith,
Mr. Burgess,	Mr. Scobie,
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	Mr. G. R. W. McDonald.
Mr. McNeill,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Kearsley.
Mr. Black,	
Mr. John Storey,	

*Word stands.*

Noes, 34.

Mr. Latimer,	Mr. Henley,
Mr. Mark F. Morton,	Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Cohen,	Mr. David Storey,
Mr. Ball,	Mr. Levien,
Mr. Levy,	Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Wood,	Dr. Arthur,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Robson,	Mr. Thomas,
Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Briner,
Mr. Donaldson,	Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Cocks,	Mr. Nobbs.
Mr. Lonsdale,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Bruntnell,	Major C. E. Nicholson,
Mr. Harry Morton,	Mr. Brown.
Mr. Downes,	
Colonel Onslow,	
Mr. Taylor,	
Mr. Lee,	
Mr. Fallick,	
Mr. Moxham,	
Mr. Brinsley Hall,	

No. 9.

No. 9.

SAME BILL.

Same clause.

Question put,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 39.

Mr. Stdart-Robertson,	Mr. Kearsley,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Estoll,
Mr. Edden,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Treffé,	Mr. Cusack,
Mr. Gardiner,	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Hoyle,	Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. Dooley,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Holman,
Mr. Hollis,	Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. McNeill,	Mr. Scobie,
Mr. Minahan,	Mr. Fern,
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Griffith.
Mr. Black,	
Mr. John Storey,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Cochran,	Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Morrish,	Mr. Page.
Mr. G. A. Jones,	

Agreed to.

Noes, 32.

Mr. Lee,	Mr. Briner,
Mr. David Storey,	Mr. Thomas,
Colonel Onslow,	Mr. Fallick,
Mr. Moxham,	Mr. Lonsdale,
Mr. Brinsley Hall,	Mr. Taylor,
Major C. E. Nicholson,	Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Brown,	Mr. Bruntnell,
Mr. Henley,	Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Robson,	Mr. Hunt.
Mr. Latimer,	
Mr. Mark F. Morton,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Cohen,	Dr. Arthur,
Mr. Ball,	Mr. Downes.
Mr. Levy,	
Mr. Wood,	
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	
Mr. Nobbs,	
Mr. McFarlane,	
Mr. Waddell,	
Mr. Harry Morton,	
Mr. Parkes,	

No. 10.

SAME BILL.

Clause 8. (1) The alteration of closing time under the last preceding section shall be made by the Governor by proclamation in the Gazette in pursuance of a poll taken, as hereinafter provided. Alteration of closing time.

(2) Such poll may be taken as follows:—

If, after the expiration of ~~nine~~ six months, from the time when this Act, or any Act by it, has been applied to a country shopping district, a memorial in the form prescribed is presented to the Minister, signed by not less than one-third in number of the shopkeepers of non-scheduled shops in the district, the Minister shall notify, ~~as prescribed,~~ in the Gazette and at least two issues of a newspaper circulating in the district that on a day therein named (not being less than twenty-one, nor more than twenty-eight ~~thirty~~ days after the first notification) a poll will be taken under this subsection.

On the day so named the poll shall be taken as prescribed, and at such "poll" in districts proclaimed as mining districts each shopkeeper and each shop assistant of a non-scheduled shop and in districts proclaimed as agricultural districts every elector on the State Electoral Roll in such district shall have one vote: Provided such shop assistant is of or over the age of eighteen years, and has for the previous three months been employed in a non-scheduled shop in the district.

If a majority of those voting at the poll vote in favour of such alteration of the closing time, the Minister shall so notify in the Gazette, and such alteration shall take effect forthwith.

(3) Where in a district a poll has been taken under this section, or under section three of the Act No. 81, 1900, hereby repealed, no poll shall in such district be taken under this section to reverse or amend the decision of the former poll within a period of two years thereafter. [*Read.*]

And the clause having been amended as indicated,—

Motion made (*Major C. E. Nicholson*) to insert in line of sub-clause (2) after the word "poll" the words "in districts proclaimed as mining districts."

Question put,—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 46.

Mr. Lee,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Treffé,	Mr. Mark F. Morton,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Robson,
Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Dunn,	Mr. Cochran,
Mr. Cohen,	Mr. Moxham,
Mr. Levy,	Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Waddell,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. Hickey,
Major C. E. Nicholson,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Mr. Brinsley Hall,	Mr. John Storey,
Mr. Henley,	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Scobie,
Mr. Thrower,	Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Donaldson,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Thomas,	Mr. Lonsdale,
Dr. Arthur,	Mr. Latimer,
Mr. Taylor,	Mr. Griffith.
Mr. Cann,	
Mr. Wood,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Fallick,	Mr. David Storey,
Colonel Onslow,	Mr. Bruntnell.
Mr. Harry Morton,	
Mr. Ball,	

Noes, 23.

Mr. Estell,
Mr. Kearsley,
Mr. Dooley,
Mr. Hollis,
Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Fern,
Mr. Eddon,
Mr. Gardiner,
Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Peters,
Mr. Minahan,
Mr. Cusack,
Mr. Carmichael,
Mr. Holman,
Mr. Meagher,
Mr. Black,
Mr. Grahame,
Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,
Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Nicholson.
<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson.

Words inserted.

And the clause having been further amended as indicated,—

Clause, as amended, agreed to.

No. 11.

## No. 11.

## SAME BILL.

## (a) Butchers' shops.

Closing time  
for butchers'  
shops.

Clause 9. The closing time for butchers' shops shall be—

(a) on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, "and Saturday," six o'clock ;  
on Wednesday, one o'clock ; or

(b) on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, six o'clock ;  
on Saturday, one o'clock ;

as the shopkeeper may choose. [Read.]

Motion made (Mr. Wood) to leave out from line 2 the words "and Saturday."

Question put,—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause.

Committee divided.

## Ayes, 34.

Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. G. A. Jones,
Mr. Gardiner,	Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Cochran,	Mr. John Storey,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Kearsley,
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. Estell,
Mr. Burgess,	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Hollis,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. Thrower,	Mr. Cusack,
Mr. Mercer,	Mr. Griffith,
Mr. Minahan,	Mr. Grahame.
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Tellers,
Mr. Nicholson,	Mr. Scobie,
Mr. Fern,	Mr. Dooley.
Mr. Page,	

## Noes, 26.

Major C. E. Nicholson,	Mr. Black,
Mr. Brown,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Bruntnell,	Mr. Henley,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Latimer,
Mr. Levy,	Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Thomas.
Mr. Waddell,	Tellers,
Mr. Cohen,	Mr. Donaldson,
Dr. Arthur,	Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Fallick,	
Mr. Lee,	
Mr. McFarlane,	
Mr. Brinsley Hall,	
Mr. Robson,	
Mr. Moxham,	
Colonel Onslow,	
Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Hunt,	

Words stand.

And the clause having been amended, as indicated,—

## No. 12.

## SAME BILL.

Motion made (Mr. G. R. W. McDonald) to add the following words:—

"Provided that in country districts the closing time shall be the same as that provided in  
"section 7 (1) for non-schedule shops."

Point of Order.—Mr. Cohen submitted that the Committee had rejected the proposition  
in an amendment proposed by the Honorable Member for Bega, and as the amendment was  
exactly the same, it was out of order.

The Temporary Chairman, Mr. Hoyle, ruled the amendment out of order.

Whereupon Mr. Burgess moved, That the Temporary Chairman leave the Chair to report a  
Point of Order, and ask leave to sit again so soon as the Point of Order has been decided by  
the House.

The Point of Order is:—That a Point of Order was taken by the Honorable Member for  
Petersham that an amendment moved by the Honorable Member for Eingara was out of  
order, on the ground that the Question had already been decided on a motion submitted  
by the Honorable Member for Bega, and which had already been lost. The Committee  
disagree with the Chairman's ruling on the grounds that the clause had not been disposed  
of, only portion of it.

Question put.

Committee divided.

## Ayes, 15.

Mr. Treflé,
Mr. Gardiner,
Mr. Ball,
Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Kearsley,
Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Lynch,
Mr. Fern,
Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Cohen,
Mr. Edden,
Mr. W. Millard.
Tellers,
Mr. Robson,
Mr. Dunn.

## Noes, 45.

Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Griffith,
Mr. Henley,	Mr. Scobie,
Mr. Bruntnell,	Mr. Minahan,
Mr. Brown,	Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Levy,	Mr. Cusack,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Black,
Mr. Taylor,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Moxham,	Mr. John Storey,
Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Beeby,
Colonel Onslow,	Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Latimer,
Mr. Hollis,	Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Cochran,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Cann,
Mr. Morrish,	Major C. E. Nicholson,
Mr. Peters,	Dr. Arthur,
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Thomas,	Mr. Fallick,
Mr. Hunt,	Tellers,
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Hickey,
Mr. Mercer,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson.
Mr. G. A. Jones,	
Mr. Kelly,	

Negatived.

Clause, as amended, agreed to.

And clauses 10 to 16 having been postponed,—

No. 13.  
SAME BILL.

*Shop assistants.*

Clause 17. (1) No shop assistant shall be employed in any non-scheduled shop, "or any <sup>Time of employment in non-scheduled, or butcher's, or poulterer's shop.</sup> butcher's" or poulterer's shop, or about the business of any such shop which is situate within any shopping district, for more than fifteen minutes after any closing time fixed, appointed, chosen, or deemed to be chosen, in pursuance of this Act for such "shop."

(2) Provided that the shopkeeper of any non-scheduled shop may employ any shop <sup>Work after closing hours.</sup> assistant on any six week days in any half-year (not being days on which the shop closes at one or nine o'clock or any public or bank holiday allowed within the district as a holiday) for a period not exceeding three hours (exclusive of the hour to be allowed for refreshment under this section) after the closing hour on the said days; but during any such period the shop shall be closed and the assistants so employed shall be allowed by the shopkeeper one hour for refreshment, between the hours of five and seven o'clock in the afternoon.

There shall be kept by the shopkeeper a record of the extra hours worked under this section, and such record shall be exposed in some position visible and accessible to all his shop assistants, shall bear the certificate of each such assistant as to its correctness as regards himself, and shall be produced to the inspector when demanded by him.

(3) Provided also that where a shop assistant, employed in a non-scheduled shop, is <sup>Where holiday allowed on full pay.</sup> allowed a holiday on full pay for the purposes of recreation during the whole of any day other than a bank holiday or day appointed within the portion of the district in which the shop is situated as a public holiday under the Banks and Bank Holidays Act, 1898, or day observed as a holiday for any religious purpose, as provided in section fourteen of this Act, the shopkeeper, for each day so allowed, may employ the assistant for a period not exceeding three hours (exclusive of the hour to be allowed for refreshment under this section) on one other day (not being a day on which the shop closes at one or nine o'clock, or a bank or public holiday as aforesaid) after the closing time on each such day, but after the said closing time the shop shall be kept closed, and the assistant so employed shall be allowed by the shopkeeper one hour for refreshment between the hours of five and seven o'clock.

(4) If the shopkeeper of a shop, or any person acting, or apparently acting, in the <sup>Employment in breach of section.</sup> management of the shop, employs any shop assistant in breach of this section, or otherwise contravenes any provision of this section, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

[*Read.*]

Motion made (*Mr. Wood*) to leave out from line 2 the words "or any butcher's."

Question put.—That the words proposed to be left out s'and part of the clause.

Committee divided.

*Ayes, 36.*

Mr. Edden,	Mr. Dooley,
Mr. Thrower,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Hoyle,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Gardiner,	Mr. Lynch,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. Black,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Holman,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. John Storey,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. McNeill,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Mr. Estell,	Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,
Mr. Page,	Mr. Scobie,
Mr. Cochran,	Mr. Cusack.
Mr. Minahan,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Hickey,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Kearsley.
Mr. Nicholson,	

*Words stand.*

*Noes, 28.*

Mr. Thomas,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Levy,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Taylor,	Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Briner,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Bruntnell.
Mr. Lonsdale,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Hindmarsh,	Mr. Peters,
Major C. E. Nicholson,	Mr. McLaurin.
Mr. Nobbs,	
Mr. Brown,	
Mr. Brinsley Hall,	
Mr. Henley,	
Mr. Moxham,	
Colonel Onslow,	
Mr. Hunt,	
Dr. Arthur,	
Mr. Cohen,	

No. 14.

SAME BILL.

*Same clause.*

Motion made (*Mr. Stuart-Robertson*) to add at end of subclause (2) the words "Provided that such shop assistants engaged in 'non-schedule' shops are not worked more than forty-eight hours per week."

Motion made (*Mr. Minahan*) to amend the proposed amendment by leaving out the word "non-schedule"

Question put.—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the proposed amendment.

Committee divided.

*Ayes, 19.*

Mr. Kearsley,
Mr. Hoyle,
Mr. Black,
Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. G. A. Jones,
Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Thrower,
Mr. Cochran,
Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Dooley,
Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Estell,
Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Lynch.
<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Minahan,
Mr. Gardiner.

*Word left out.*

*Noes, 36.*

Mr. Cohen,	Major C. E. Nicholson,
Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Griffith,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Cann,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Levien,	Mr. Hunt,
Dr. Arthur,	Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Henley,
Mr. Edden,	Mr. John Storey,
Mr. Ball,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Briner,
Mr. Page,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Treflé,	Colonel Onslow.
Mr. Donaldson,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Thomas,	Mr. Bruntnell,
Mr. Cusack,	Mr. Downes.
Mr. Lee,	
Mr. Moxham,	
Mr. McFarlane,	
Mr. Brown,	
Mr. Brinsley Hall,	

No. 15.

No. 15.

SAME BILL.

*Same amendment.*Question put,—That the amendment as amended, proposed to be inserted, be so inserted.  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 18.

Mr. Kearsley,  
Mr. Hoyle,  
Mr. Gardiner,  
Mr. Osborne,  
Mr. Minahan,  
Mr. G. A. Jones,  
Mr. Kelly,  
Mr. Cochran,  
Mr. Black,  
Mr. Mercer,  
Mr. Gus. Miller,  
Mr. Estell,  
Mr. Dooley,  
Mr. Meehan,  
Mr. Nicholson,  
Mr. Thrower.

Tellers,

Mr. Stuart-Robertson,  
Mr. Morrish.

Noes, 38.

Mr. Waddell,	Mr. John Storey,
Mr. Bruntnell,	Mr. Hunt,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Lynch,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Henley,
Mr. Levien,	Mr. Parkes,
Dr. Arthur,	Major C. E. Nicholson,
Colonel Onslow,	Mr. Brinsley Hall,
Mr. Edden,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Ball,	Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Moxham,
Mr. Page,	Mr. Downes,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	Mr. Beeby,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Donaldson.
Mr. Thomas,	
Mr. Cusack,	
Mr. Griffith,	
Mr. Briner,	

Tellers,

Mr. Dunn,  
Mr. McNeill.

*Insertion of proposed words negatived.**Clause, as read, agreed to.*

And clause 18 having been postponed, clauses 19 to 30 dealt with, and clause 31 considered.

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midday,—

THURSDAY, 10 OCTOBER, 1912.

1. On motion of Mr. Carmichael, the Chairman left the Chair, to report progress, and ask leave to sit again To-morrow.

W. S. MOWLE,  
Clerk Assistant.

1912.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 8

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

THURSDAY, 17 OCTOBER, 1912.

No. 1.

FRUIT CASES BILL—(Further considered):—

Clauses 1 to 3 having been agreed to,—

Clause 4. Where any fruit is sold in a case in New South Wales, or exported in a case from New South Wales to any other place within the Commonwealth, such case shall be of a size, measurement, and capacity as provided in the regulations. [Read.]

Size of cases for  
sale of fruit.  
cf. Vic. Act No.  
2,059.

Question put,—That the clause as read stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 33.

Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Cusack,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. John Storey.
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Estell,
Mr. Gardiner,	Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Kearsley,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,	Mr. Keegan,
Mr. Minahan,	Mr. Fern,
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	Mr. Hickey,
Mr. Dooley,	Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Burgess.
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Tellers,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	
Mr. Page,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Nicholson,	Mr. Peters.
Mr. Hollis,	

Noes, 23.

Mr. Lee,	Mr. Harry Morton,
Mr. Cohen,	Mr. Briner,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. McLaurin.
Mr. Mark F. Morton,	Tellers,
Mr. Perry ( <i>The Richm'd</i> ),	Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Bruntnell,	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.
Mr. Waddell,	
Mr. McFarlane,	
Mr. Nobbs,	
Mr. Fallick,	
Mr. Brown,	
Mr. Hunt,	
Mr. Henley,	
Major C. E. Nicholson,	
Mr. Ball,	
Mr. Lonsdale,	
Mr. W. Millard,	
Mr. Thomas,	

Agreed to.

No. 2.

SAME BILL.

Clause 5. (1) Where fruit is sold in a case within the "State," such case shall be either new or shall be clean and free from any insect or fungus disease. Cases to be clean. cf. *Ibid.* s. 4

(2) Where any fruit is exported in a case from New South Wales to any place within the Commonwealth such fruit shall be contained only in a case which has not previously been used for any purpose whatsoever. [Read.] New cases to be used for export. cf. *Ibid.* s. 5.

Motion made (*Mr. Hunt*), to insert in line 1 after the word "State" the words "or exported."

Question put,—That the words proposed to be inserted, be so inserted.

39421 258—A

Committee

Committee divided.

**Ayes, 25.**

Mr. Henley,	Mr. MacLaurin,
Mr. Cohen,	Mr. Briner,
Mr. Wood,	Colonel Onslow,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. David Storey,
Mr. Taylor,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Levy,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Perry ( <i>The Richm'd</i> ),	Mr. Fullick.
Mr. Lonsdale,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. McFarlane,	
Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Hunt,
Major C. E. Nicholson,	Mr. Mark F. Morton.
Mr. McCourt,	
Mr. Thomas,	
Mr. Robson,	
Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. W. Millard,	

*Insertion of proposed words negatived.*

*Clause, as read, agreed to.*

And clause 6 having been agreed to,—

**Noes, 30.**

Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. John Storey,
Mr. Estell,	Mr. Cusack,
Mr. Hollis,	Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Fern,	Mr. Keegan,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. Black,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Kearsley,
Mr. Kelly,	Mr. Dooley,
Mr. Dunn,	Mr. Griffith,
Mr. McNeill,	Mr. Cann,
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. Minahan.
Mr. Nicholson,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Morrish,	
Mr. Gardiner,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Mr. Mercer,	Mr. G. R. W. McDonald.

**No. 3.**

**SAME BILL.**

Clause 7. (1) Proceedings may be taken against any person who offends against any of the provisions of this Act—

- (a) by any inspector under the Vines and Vegetation Diseases Act, 1901, or Fruit Pests Act, 1906 (if so authorised by the Minister either generally or specifically).  
 (b) by any member of the police force, if authorised by the Minister generally or specially.

(2) For the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of this Act are being complied with, any such inspector or any member of the police "force" if authorised by the Minister generally or specially may at any time board any vessel or enter any market, shop, store, warehouse, factory, stall, yard, shed, vehicle, stand, premises, or place whatever.

(3) In proceedings for an offence against any of the provisions of this Act—

- (a) no proof shall be required of any order to prosecute or of the authority or appointment of any inspector or of any member of the police force; and  
 (b) it shall lie on the defendant to prove that in respect of any case the provisions of this Act have been complied with. [*Read.*]

And the clause having been amended, as indicated,—

Motion made (*Mr. Treflé*), to insert in line 2 of sub-clause (2) after the word "force" the words "if authorised by the Minister generally or specially."

Question put,—That the words proposed to be inserted, be so inserted.

Committee divided.

**Ayes, 40.**

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Levy,	Mr. Holman,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Estell,
Mr. Perry ( <i>The Richm'd</i> ),	Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Gardiner,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Cohen,	Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Fell,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Briner,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Hunt,	Mr. McLaurin,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Mark F. Morton,	Mr. John Storey,
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. Robson,
Major C. E. Nicholson,	Mr. Hollis.
Mr. Henley,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Lynch,	
Mr. McNeill,	Mr. Dooley,
Mr. McCourt,	Mr. Morrish.

*Words inserted.*

And the clause having been further amended as indicated,—

*Clause, as amended, agreed to.*

And the remaining clauses having been agreed to,—

On motion of Mr. Treflé, Mr. Thrower, Temporary Chairman, left the Chair to report the Bill, with amendments, to the House.

**No. 4.**

**SYDNEY CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.**

*(Resolution.)*

Motion made (*Mr. Griffith*), That the Committee agree to the following resolution:—

*Resolved*,—That it is expedient to bring in a Bill to make further and better provision for the Municipal Government of Sydney; to amend the Sydney Corporation Act, 1902, the Sydney Corporation Amendment Act, 1902, the Sydney Corporation (Amendment) Acts, 1905, 1906, and 1908, the Real Property Act, 1900, the Trustee Act, 1898, the Weights and Measures Act, 1898, the City of Sydney Improvement Act, and the Fisheries Act, 1902; and to establish weighbridges and weighing machines; and to purchase and sell and to preserve and can fish and to treat fish offal and inedible fish; for the regulation of certain trades; for the preservation of the public health; to authorise expenditure from the City fund for certain purposes; and for purposes consequent thereon or incidental thereto.

Question

Enforcement of Act by inspectors, &c., of Vic. Act No. 2,069, s. 7.

Evidence.

Question put.  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 33.

Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Griffith,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Mr. Fern,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Kelly,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Estell,	Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,
Mr. Dooley,	Mr. Cusack,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Kearsley,	Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Cochran,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Hollis,
Mr. John Storey,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. Burgess.
Mr. Gardiner,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Keegan,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. Morrish.
Mr. Mercer,	
Mr. Holman,	

Noes, 26.

Mr. Cohen,	Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. McLaurin,
Mr. Levy,	Mr. Briner,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Hunt,
Mr. David Storey,	Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Perry ( <i>The Richm'd</i> ),	Mr. Bruntnell.
Mr. Nobbs,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Taylor,	Mr. Robson,
Mr. Waddell,	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.
Mr. Thomas,	
Mr. Lee,	
Mr. Mark F. Morton,	
Mr. Fallick,	
Major C. E. Nicholson,	
Mr. McFarlane,	
Mr. Henley,	
Mr. McCourt,	
Mr. Parkes,	

Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Griffith, Mr. Thrower, Temporary Chairman, left the Chair, to report that the Committee had come to a resolution.

No. 5.

EARLY CLOSING BILL—(*Further considered*):—

Clauses 31 and 32 having been agreed to, clause 33 and the Schedule postponed.

Postponed Clause 3. (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Definitions.

“Close” means close to the admission of the public for purposes of trade.

“Employ” means employ in any way or in any kind of work.

“Metropolitan shopping district” or “metropolitan district” means area included in the city and municipalities mentioned in Schedule Three.

“Newcastle shopping district” “or Newcastle district” means area included in the municipalities mentioned in Schedule IV hereof.

“Non-scheduled shops” means shops other than those of classes or kinds mentioned or specified in Schedules One and Two.

“Proclamation” means proclamation published in the Gazette.

“Shop” means place, building, stall, tent, vehicle, or boat, or pack in which goods are offered or exposed for sale, or in which the business of an auctioneer of goods, wares, or merchandise, hairdresser, pawnbroker, blacksmith, farrier, coachsmith, wheelwright, or undertaker is carried on, ~~and includes a boot-repairing shop.~~

“Shop-assistant” means person employed in or in connection with the sale of goods in a shop, not being a carter, and includes any clerk, storeman, or packer employed in a shop, or any person doing any work in connection with hairdressing business, ~~or in a boot-repairing shop,~~ or partner under the age of twenty-one years, but does not include any person who is employed by the shopkeeper only when the shop is closed.

“Shopkeeper” means person, partnership, or corporation occupying a shop, directly or indirectly, as principal, and includes hawkers, but does not include a commercial traveller bona fide engaged in selling goods to the trade by sample only: Provided that where a shopkeeper leases to any other person, or enters into an agreement by which any other person occupies his shop, or any part thereof, for a term or period less than one week, he shall, notwithstanding such lease or agreement, continue to be shopkeeper of the shop.

“Week-day” means any day of the week except Sunday.

(2) The closing times mentioned in this Act are hours after the hour of noon. Within the municipality of Broken Hill, and within the electoral district of Sturt, the time mentioned in this Act shall be taken to mean the mean time of the one hundred and thirty-fifth meridian of longitude east of Greenwich in England. [*Read.*]

The clause having been amended, as indicated.—

Motion made (*Mr. Levy*), to leave out from line 14 the words “and includes a boot-repairing shop.”

Question put,—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 25.

Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. Estell,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Fern,	Mr. McNeill.
Mr. Dooley,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. Hickey,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Morrish.
Mr. Page,	
Mr. Griffith,	
Mr. Cochran,	
Mr. Kearsley,	
Mr. Keegan,	
Mr. Lynch,	
Mr. Cusack,	
Mr. Peters,	

Noes, 32.

Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Henley,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. McLaurin,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. John Storey,
Mr. Cohen,	Mr. Price,
Mr. Bruntnell,	Mr. Gardiner,
Mr. Perry ( <i>The Richm'd</i> ),	Mr. Hollis,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Mark F. Morton,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Major C. E. Nicholson,	Mr. John Miller,
Mr. Thomas,	Mr. David Storey.
Mr. Fallick,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. W. Millard,	Mr. Levy,
Mr. Robson,	Mr. Minahan.
Mr. Waddell,	

Words left out.

And the clause having been further amended as indicated,—

Clause, as amended, agreed to.

No. 6.

## No. 6.

## SAME BILL.

*(b) Poulterers', Hairdressers', and Tobacconists' shops.*

Closing time for  
poulterers',  
hairdressers',  
and tobacconists'  
shops.

Postponed clause 10. The closing time for poulterers', and hairdressers', "and tobacconists" shops shall be—

(a) on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, six o'clock for poulterers', and **half past seven o'clock** for hairdressers' "and" **eight o'clock** for tobacconists' shops; on Wednesday, one o'clock;

on Saturday, "nine" o'clock; or

(b) on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, six o'clock for poulterers', and **half past seven o'clock** for hairdressers' and **eight o'clock** for tobacconists' shops; on Friday, nine o'clock;

on Saturday, one o'clock,

as the shopkeeper may choose. [*Read.*]

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight,—

FRIDAY, 18 OCTOBER, 1912, A.M.

Motion made (*Mr. Cohen*), to leave out from lines 1 and 2 the words "and tobacconists'."

Question put,—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 29.

Mr. Page,	Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Fern,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Estell,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Gardiner,	Mr. Dooley,
Mr. Keegan,	Mr. Cann,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,
Mr. Thrower,	Mr. Minahan,
Mr. Morrish,	Mr. Fell,
Mr. Peters,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. McNeill,	Mr. Black,
Mr. Kearsley,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Cusack,	
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	

Noes, 25.

Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Price,
Mr. Henley,	Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Thomas,	Mr. John Miller,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Lynch,
Mr. Levy,	Mr. McLaurin,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Cohen,	Mr. Hunt,
Mr. McCourt,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Taylor,
Major C. E. Nicholson,	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Fallick,	
Mr. McFarlane,	
Mr. Bruntnell,	
Mr. Hollis,	
Mr. Ball,	
Mr. Cochran,	

*Words stand.*

And the clause having been amended as indicated,—

## No. 7.

## SAME BILL.

*Same clause.*

Motion made (*Mr. Hollis*), to insert in line 2 of paragraph (a) after the word "and" the words "eight o'clock" "for"

Question put,—That the words proposed to be inserted be so inserted.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 31.

Mr. Lee,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Dooley,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Hollis,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Gardiner,	Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Cohen,	Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Hunt,	Mr. Lynch,
Mr. Fallick,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Black,
Major C. E. Nicholson,	Mr. Bruntnell,
Mr. Henley,	Colonel Onslow,
Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,	Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Dunn,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Ball,	Mr. Thrower,
Mr. McLaurin,	Mr. Levy,
Mr. John Miller,	
Mr. Lonsdale,	

Noes, 23.

Mr. Price,	Mr. Cusack,
Mr. Thomas,	Mr. Cochran,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Griffith,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Fern,
Mr. Cann,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. Hickey,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Estell,	
Mr. Minahan,	
Mr. Gus Miller,	
Mr. Keegan,	
Mr. Page,	
Mr. Meehan,	
Mr. Mercer,	
Mr. Holman,	
Mr. Peters,	
Mr. Kearsley,	

*Words inserted.*

## No. 8.

## SAME BILL.

*Same clause.*

Motion made (*Mr. Wood*), to leave out from line 4 of paragraph (a) the word "nine" and insert the word "ten" instead thereof.

Question put,—That word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause.

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 30.

Mr. Estell,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Hollis,	Mr. Cusack,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. Cochran,
Mr. Gardiner,	Mr. Kearsley,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Mr. Dooley,	Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Dunn,	Mr. Griffith,
Mr. Page,	Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Morrish,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Minahan,	Mr. Hickey,
Mr. Fern,	Mr. Keegan.
Mr. Lynch,	

Noes, 23.

Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Cohen,
Mr. Henley,	Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Price,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Levy,	Mr. McLaurin,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. John Miller.
Mr. Wood,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Fallick,	Mr. Thomas,
Mr. Taylor,	Mr. Lonsdale.
Mr. Bruntnell,	
Mr. McCourt,	
Mr. McFarlane,	
Major C. E. Nicholson,	
Mr. Lee,	
Mr. Hunt,	
Mr. W. Millard,	
Mr. Black,	

*Word stands.*

And the clause having been further amended as indicated,—

*Clause, as amended, agreed to.*

And postponed clauses 11 and 12 having been agreed to,—

No. 9.

SAME BILL.

DIVISION 3.—*Shops mentioned in Schedule Two.*

Postponed clause 13. Subject to the next following section, the closing time for shops mentioned in Schedule Two in any shopping district shall be—

Closing time for shops mentioned in Schedule Two.

(a) Where the shop is mentioned in Part I of the Schedule—

on Saturday, nine o'clock :

on other week days ~~seven~~ **nine** o'clock ;

**Provided that the hour of closing for florists' shops and cooked provision shops on Saturday night shall be eleven o'clock.**

Provided that the closing time for newsagents' shops within the Metropolitan and Newcastle districts district shall be—

on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, eight o'clock ;

on Friday, nine o'clock ;

on Saturday, ~~eight~~ **nine** o'clock ; and

the closing time for chemists and druggists' shops, and public and private dispensaries, in the Metropolitan and Newcastle districts, shall, in every week, be—

on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, "~~six~~" half past seven o'clock ;

on Friday, nine o'clock ;

on Saturday, one o'clock, " or on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, seven-thirty o'clock ;

on Wednesday, one o'clock ;

on Saturday, nine o'clock ;

as the shopkeepers may choose, as provided for in the previous section.

(b) where the shop is mentioned in Part II of the Schedule—

on each week-day, eleven o'clock ;

(c) where the shop is mentioned in Part III of the Schedule—

on each week-day, twelve o'clock midnight. [*Read.*]

And the clause having been amended as indicated,—

Motion made (*Mr. Wood*), to leave out from line 13 of paragraph (a) the word "six."

And the word having been left out,—

Motion made (*Mr. Thomas*), to fill the blank with the word "eight."

Question put,—That the word proposed to be inserted in place of the word left out be so inserted.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 23.

Mr. Lee,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Levy,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Cohen,	Mr. Bruntnell,
Mr. Dunn,	Mr. Wood,
Major C. E. Nicholson,	Mr. Hollis.
Mr. Thomas,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Henley,
Mr. McLaurin,	Mr. Taylor.
Colonel Onslow,	
Mr. W. Millard,	
Mr. Hunt,	
Mr. Mercer,	

Noes, 26.

Mr. Holman,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Thrower,	Mr. Dooley,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Keegan,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. Cusack,
Mr. Estell,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,
Mr. Kearsley,	Mr. Griffith,
Mr. Cochran,	Mr. Fern.
Mr. Morrish,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Gardiner,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Minahan.
Mr. McNeill,	

*Insertion of proposed word negatived.*

And the blank having been filled, and the clause further amended, as indicated.

No. 10.

No. 10.

SAME BILL.

*Same clause.*

Question put,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 29.

Mr. Dooley,	Mr. Cochran,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Kearsley,
Mr. Minahan,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Mr. Hollis,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Cusack,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Gardiner,	Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Morrish,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. McNeill,	Mr. Griffith.
Mr. Estell,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Page,	Mr. Keegan,
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. Lynch.
Mr. Peters,	
Mr. Fern,	

Noes, 17.

Mr. W. Millard,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Bruntnell,
Mr. Levy,	Mr. Cohen.
Mr. Lonsdale,	
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	
Mr. McCourt,	
Mr. Nobbs,	
Mr. Lee,	
Mr. Thomas,	
Mr. Henley,	
Colonel Onslow,	
Mr. McLaurin,	
Mr. Hunt,	
Mr. Taylor,	
Mr. Ball,	

Agreed to.

And the remaining postponed clauses and Schedules One, Two, and Three, having been agreed to,—

No. 11.

SAME BILL.

## SCHEDULE FOUR.

## DESCRIPTION OF NEWCASTLE SHOPPING DISTRICT.

The Municipalities of Newcastle, Adamstown, Carrington, Hamilton, Lambton, Merewether, New Lambton, Plattsburg, Stockton, Wallsend, Waratah, and Wickham; **East and West Maitland, Cessnock, and Kurri Kurri.** [*Read.*]

Motion made (*Mr. Gardiner*), to add at end of clause "East and West Maitland, Cessnock, and "Kurri Kurri."

Question put,—That the word proposed to be added be so added.

Committee divided.

And the Tellers not agreeing as to the numbers, the Temporary Chairman, Mr. Thrower, appointed other Tellers, who reported as follows:—

Ayes, 28.

Mr. Osborne,	Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Gardiner,	Mr. Black,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. Hollis,	Mr. Fern,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Kearsley,	Mr. Griffith,
Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,	Mr. Morrish.
Mr. Dunn,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Page,	Mr. Hickey,
Mr. Meehan,	Mr. Dooley.
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	
Mr. Lynch,	
Mr. Keegan,	
Mr. Estell,	
Mr. Grahame,	
Mr. Peters,	
Mr. Cusack,	

Noes, 16.

Mr. Cohen,
Mr. Levy,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. Wood,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. Henley,
Mr. Bruntnell,
Mr. McLaurin,
Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Thomas,
Mr. Cochran.

*Tellers,*

Mr. Lonsdale,
Colonel Onslow.

*Words added.**Schedule, as amended, agreed to.*

No. 12.

SAME BILL.

Mr. Beeby brought up the following new clause to follow clause 14:—

14<sup>A</sup> (1) In public-houses, hotels, or wine-shops, no goods usually sold by a non-scheduled shop, or by a shop mentioned in Schedule One, or in Part 1 of Schedule Two, shall be sold, or offered, or exposed for sale after the closing time for such shop.

(2) The occupier of any public-house, hotel, or wine-shop, or any person acting or apparently acting in the management of such shop who contravenes the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

Question put,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 17.

Mr. Cochran,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Dooley,	Mr. Griffith.
Mr. Holman,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Bruntnell.
Mr. Cann,	
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	
Mr. Henley,	
Mr. Peters,	

Noes, 20.

Mr. Wood,	Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Hollis,	Mr. Kearsley,
Mr. Estell,	Mr. McLaurin,
Mr. Fern,	Mr. Page,
Mr. McCourt,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Gardiner,
Mr. Black,	Mr. T. S. Crawford.
Mr. Cusack,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. G. R. W. Macdonald,
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. Keegan.
Mr. Mercer,	

*Negatived.*

On motion of Mr. Beeby, Mr. Thrower, Temporary-Chairman, left the Chair to report the Bill, with amendments, to the House.

W. S MOWLE,  
Clerk Assistant.

1912.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 9.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

TUESDAY, 29 OCTOBER, 1912.

No. 1.

SYDNEY CORPORATION (FRANCHISE) BILL :—

Clause 1 having been agreed to.

*Extension of franchise to adults.*

Clause 2. Section nine, subsection one, of the Principal Act is amended by omitting paragraph (c) as amended by the Sydney Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1905, and by inserting in lieu thereof the following :—

(c) any person, male or female, being a natural-born or naturalised British subject, who on the first day of September of the year in which a roll is to be prepared as hereinafter provided, **has been resident in the State continuously during the preceeding six months and** has a definite and his principal place of abode in that ward and who has continuously during the three months next preceding the above-mentioned day resided or had his principal place of abode in ~~the city~~ **that ward** :

Provided that any such person who on the said day—

- (i) is of unsound mind ; or.
- “(ii) is in receipt of aid from any public charitable institution, except as a patient “ under treatment for accident or disease at a hospital ; or ”
- (iii) is in prison under any conviction ; or
- (iv) has been convicted of any crime or offence wherever committed, for which if the same had been committed in New South Wales, he might have been lawfully sentenced to death or penal servitude, and has not received a free pardon therefor or served the sentence passed on him ; or
- (v) has against him an unsatisfied order of any court for the maintenance of his wife or children (whether legitimate or illegitimate) ; or who
- (vi) within six months preceding the said day has been imprisoned without the option of a fine for an aggregate period of three months ; or
- (vii) within one year prior to the said day has been convicted of any offence under the Commonwealth Electoral Act, 1902-1909, the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1902, Part V of this Act, or any Act amending the said Acts or part or any of them ; or
- (viii) within one year prior to the said day has been convicted of being an habitual drunkard, an idle and disorderly person, or incorrigible rogue, or a rogue and vagabond ; or
- (ix) within one year prior to the said day has been convicted of having committed an aggravated assault upon his wife ;

shall not be entitled to be placed in the citizens' roll for such ward. [*Revd.*]

And the clause having been amended, as indicated,—

Motion made (*Mr. Hoyle*) to leave out paragraph (ii).

47293 295—

*Cf. Parlia-  
mentary  
Electorates and  
Elections Act,  
1902, s. (21), 4.*

*Qualifications of  
citizens.*

*Amendment of  
s. 9 (1) of  
Principal Act.*

Question

Question put,—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause.  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 35.		Noes, 27.	
Mr. Latimer,	Mr. Hollis,	Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. Hoyle,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Bruntnell,	Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Cochran,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Price,	Mr. Minahan,	Mr. John Storey,
Mr. Cohen,	Mr. Ball,	Mr. Kelly,	Mr. Dooley,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Mark F. Morton,	Mr. Burgess,	Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. W. Millard,	Mr. John Miller,	Mr. McNeill.
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Hunt,	Mr. Thrower,	Tellers.
Mr. Waddell,	Colonel Onslow,	Mr. Ashford,	
Mr. Levy,	Mr. Page,	Mr. Fern,	Mr. Hickey,
Mr. Perry ( <i>The Richm'd</i> ),	Mr. Moxham,	Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Osborne.
Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,	Mr. Peters,	
Mr. Brown,	Mr. Cusack,	Mr. Morrish,	
Mr. Fallick,	Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. Black,	
Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. Dunn,	Mr. Meehan,	
Major C. E. Nicholson,	Tellers,	Mr. Keegan,	
Mr. Wood,		Mr. T. S. Crawford,	
Mr. Robson,	Mr. Donaldson,	Mr. Estell,	
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Taylor.	Mr. McGarry,	
Mr. Henley,		Mr. Grahame,	

Words stand.

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight,—

WEDNESDAY, 30 OCTOBER, 1912, A.M.

Clause, as amended, agreed to.  
And clauses 3, 4, and 5 having been agreed to.

No. 2.  
SAME BILL.

Election of  
aldermen.

Clause 6. No election of aldermen of the city, other than an election to fill an extraordinary vacancy, shall be held in the month of December, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, but an election of such aldermen shall be held on the first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and the aldermen in office on the thirtieth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, may continue to hold office until such postponed election be held, and shall then retire, but may at such election be re-elected if otherwise qualified. The aldermen elected at such election may hold office until the time appointed for the next following general election of aldermen. [*Read.*]

Question put,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 36.		Noes, 24.	
Mr. Hollis,	Mr. Grahame,	Major C. E. Nicholson,	Mr. John Miller,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Burgess,	Mr. Nobbs,	Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Thrower,	Mr. Wood,	Mr. Mark F. Morton.
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. McNeill,	Mr. Cohen,	Tellers,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Dunn,	Mr. Perry ( <i>The Richm'd</i> ),	
Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. John Storey,	Mr. Levy,	Mr. Bruntnell,
Mr. Estell,	Mr. Page,	Mr. Taylor,	Mr. Robson.
Mr. Dooley,	Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Price,	
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. Hoyle,	Mr. Lee,	
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Keegan,	Mr. Latimer,	
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Meehan,	Mr. Henley,	
Mr. Ashford,	Mr. Cochran,	Mr. Brown,	
Mr. Minahan,	Mr. McGarry,	Mr. Fallick,	
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. Cusack,	Mr. Ball,	
Mr. Black,	Mr. Mercer.	Mr. Moxham,	
Mr. Peters,	Tellers,	Mr. Waddell,	
Mr. Fern,		Mr. McFarlane,	
Mr. Morrish,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,	Mr. Hunt,	
Mr. Kelly,	Mr. G. R. W. McDonald.	Mr. W. Millard,	

Agreed to.

And clause 7 having been agreed to,—  
On motion of Mr. Griffith, Mr. Scobie, Temporary Chairman, left the Chair, to report the Bill, with amendments, to the House.

No. 3.  
INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION ACT—AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE ONE:—

Mr. Beeby moved, That the Committee agree to the following Resolutions:—  
(1) That, in accordance with the terms of section 16 (1) of the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, there be now added to the industries and callings mentioned in the second column of Schedule One of the said Act, certain industries and callings as follows:—

Industries and Callings.	Place where added.
Tuckpointers, tilelayers... ..	After the words "slate workers" in the Building Trades group of industries.
Billiard markers, "domestic workers," medical school laboratory and microbiology department attendants.	After the words "public charitable institutions," in the Domestic group of industries.
dried-peel makers, employees in meat-preserving works, poultryers and assistants.	After the words "jam factory employees," in the Food Supply and Distribution (No. 1) group of industries.
loycees in the milk industry in the County of Cumberland, and including employees of dairymen and milk vendors, butter, cheese, and bacon factory employees, persons engaged in the manufacture of butterine and margarine in the State of New South Wales.	After the words "cooling chamber employees," in the Food Supply and Distribution (No. 2) group of industries.
	Wood-carvers

Industries and Callings.

Place where added.

- Wood-carvers, pianoforte makers, billiard-table makers, loose cover cutters, carpet cutters and fixers, and box and case makers. After the words "bamboo-workers," in the Furniture Trades group of industries.
- Wire-workers, wire fence, nail, and tubular gate makers, iron-pipe makers, moulders, grinders, dressers, and polishers of any metal, and brass finishers, canister makers, metal ceiling employees and sheet-metal fixers; employees engaged in the manufacture of metallic bedsteads, metallic cots, metallic chair-beds, and metal parts of perambulators, waggon and carriage makers and repairers, agricultural and pastoral implements, and machinery makers and repairers, **stove, oven, and grate makers and repairers, and piano-frame makers**, ship joiners and ship carpenters, and all other persons engaged in the iron and ship-building trades. After the words "wire-netting makers," in the Iron and Ship-building Trades group of industries.
- Leather dressers, and boot, shoe, and slipper repairers. After the words "basil-workers," in the Leather Trades group of industries.
- Persons engaged in the demolition of buildings, sewer miners, lime-burners and makers, surveyors' employees **labourers**. After the words "timber-getters and carters," in the Labourers group of industries.
- Sail, tent, and tarpaulin and canvas makers ... .. After the words "shale products," in the Manufacturing (No. 1) group of industries.
- Goldsmiths, silversmiths, gilders, chasers, engravers, lapidaries, persons engaged in the manufacture or repair of watches, clocks, electroplate ware, spectacles, optician employees (mechanical), wholesale drug factories' employees, coffee and other mill employees, persons employed in or in connection with the manufacture and refining of sugar, and in all the products of sugar-cane. After the word "electroplaters," in the Manufacturing (No. 2) group of industries.
- Employees engaged in or in connection with mining for minerals other than coal or shale, and all persons engaged in and about diamond and gem-bearing mines. After the words "reduction works," in the Metalliferous Mining (general) group of industries.
- Clerks, employees in any branch of the process of photography, employees in dental workrooms, and theatrical employees. After the words "warehouse employees," in the Professional and Shop Workers group of industries.
- Trimmers ... .. After the word "firemen," in the Shipping group of industries.
- Caretakers and cleaners employed in or in connection with any place of business, employees engaged in the working and maintenance of privately-owned railways. After the word "watchmen," in the Miscellaneous group of industries.
- Turnstile hands, ticket and change hands, wharf cleaners, and all other persons employed in connection with ferry services.** After the words "ferry boats," in the Shipping group of industries.

(2.) That the foregoing Resolution be transmitted to the Legislative Council for its concurrence.  
 Motion made (*Mr. Wood*) to leave out from line 6 the words "domestic workers."  
 Question put,—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Resolution.  
 Committee divided.

Ayes, 35.		Noes, 23.	
Mr. Lynch, Mr. Treflé, Mr. Morrish, Mr. Beeby, Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Thrower, Mr. Cann, Mr. Ashford, Mr. Estell, Mr. Minahan, Mr. Keegan, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Gus. Miller, Mr. Meehan, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Page, Mr. Dooley, Mr. G. R. W. McDonald, Mr. John Storey,	Mr. Dunn, Mr. Hoyle, Mr. McGarry, Mr. Cusack, Mr. Mercor, Mr. Peters, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Fern, Mr. T. S. Crawford, Mr. Hickey, Mr. Black, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Grahame, Mr. McNeill, <div style="text-align: center;"><i>Tellers,</i></div> Mr. Hollis, Mr. G. A. Jones.	Mr. Henley, Mr. Fallick, Mr. Wood, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Levy, Mr. McFarlane, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Mark F. Morton, Mr. Lee, Mr. Price, Mr. Moxham, Mr. Latimer, Major C. E. Nicholson, Mr. Brown, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Ball, Mr. Waddell, Mr. W. Millard, Mr. Perry ( <i>The Riclim'd</i> ),	Mr. Bruntnell, Mr. Nobbs. <div style="text-align: center;"><i>Tellers,</i></div> Colonel Onslow, Mr. Robson.

*Words stand.*  
 And the Resolution having been amended as indicated,—  
*Resolution, as amended, agreed to.*  
 On motion of Mr. Beeby, Mr. Scobie, Temporary Chairman, left the Chair to report that the Committee had agreed to the resolutions, with amendments.

W. S. MOWLE,  
 Clerk Assistant.



1912.

—  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

—  
No. 10.

—  
WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

—  
IN

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

—  
FRIDAY, 8 NOVEMBER, 1912.

No. 1.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORATES AND ELECTIONS BILL :—

Clauses 1 to 188 read.

The Honorable Member for Darlinghurst, Mr. Levy, requiring that the clauses be put *seriatim*,—  
The Chairman ruled that he was following the practice, and it was in order to put the clauses *in globo*.

Whereupon Mr. Levy moved, That the Chairman leave the Chair to report a Point of Order, and ask leave to sit again so soon as the Point of Order has been decided by the House.

The Point of Order is:—" That the Chairman having decided to put all the clauses of " the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Bill *in globo* to the Committee, the " Honorable Member for Darlinghurst insisted, under Standing Order No. 258, " that the clauses must be taken and put one by one, there being no difference of " procedure under the Standing Orders between Consolidating Bills and other Bills."

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 20.

<p>Mr. Fallick, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Levy, Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Wood, Mr. McFarlane, Mr. Price, Mr. Downes, Mr. Bruntnell, Mr. Nobbs, Mr. Henley, Dr. Arthur, Mr. Brinsley Hall, Colonel Onslow, Mr. Thomas, Mr. McLaurin, Mr. Moxham, Mr. W. Millard.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Tellers,</i></p> <p>Mr. McGarry, Mr. Ball.</p>
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Noes, 33.

<p>Mr. Beeby, Mr. Estell, Mr. Thrower, Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Treflé, Mr. Holman, Mr. Ashford, Mr. Scobie, Mr. Black, Mr. T. S. Crawford, Mr. Minahan, Mr. Meehan, Mr. Stuart-Robertson, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Cann, Mr. McNeill, Mr. Morrish, Mr. Kelly,</p>	<p>Mr. Gus. Miller, Mr. Peters, Mr. Grahame, Mr. Griffith, Mr. Keegan, Mr. Page, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Briner, Mr. Harry Morton, Mr. Mercer, Mr. Lynch, Mr. G. A. Jones.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Tellers,</i></p> <p>Mr. Hickey, Mr. Donaldson.</p>
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*Negatived.*

On motion of Mr. Holman, Mr. Scobie, Temporary Chairman, left the Chair to report progress, and ask leave to sit again on Monday next.

W. S. MOWLE,  
Clerk Assistant.

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible. It appears to be a list or a series of entries, possibly containing names and dates. Some faint words are visible, such as "1861", "1862", "1863", "1864", "1865", "1866", "1867", "1868", "1869", "1870", "1871", "1872", "1873", "1874", "1875", "1876", "1877", "1878", "1879", "1880", "1881", "1882", "1883", "1884", "1885", "1886", "1887", "1888", "1889", "1890", "1891", "1892", "1893", "1894", "1895", "1896", "1897", "1898", "1899", "1900".]

1912.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 11.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IN

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

*(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)*

MONDAY, 11 NOVEMBER, 1912.

No. 1.

## ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE, 1912-13.

The Estimates under the Heads "Secretary for Lands," "Minister for Public Works," "Public Instruction," "Labour and Industry," and "Secretary for Mines," having been postponed,—

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:—

The Estimates down to and including that for Commercial Agents having been agreed to,—  
And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight.

TUESDAY, 12 NOVEMBER, 1912, A.M.

## MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:—

Question proposed,—That there be granted to His Majesty a sum not exceeding £30,926 for Miscellaneous Services for the year 1912-13.

Motion made (*Mr. McCourt*), That the item, "To meet cost of lectures by Professor Warren on New South Wales hardwood timbers, to be delivered in England and America, £100," be omitted,—and question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 16.

Mr. Nobbs,  
Mr. Cohen,  
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,  
Mr. Wood,  
Mr. Levy,  
Mr. Brinsley Hall,  
Mr. McCourt,  
Mr. McNeill,  
Mr. Page,  
Mr. W. Millard,  
Mr. Fallick,  
Mr. Henley,  
Mr. Ball,  
Mr. Bruntneil.

Tellers,

Mr. McLaurin,  
Colonel Onslow.

Noes, 27.

Mr. Holman,  
Mr. McGowen,  
Mr. Treflé,  
Mr. Dooley,  
Mr. Black,  
Mr. Hickey,  
Mr. Estall,  
Mr. Fern,  
Mr. Donaldson,  
Mr. Kearsley,  
Mr. Grahame,  
Mr. G. A. Jones,  
Mr. Osborne,  
Mr. Minahan,  
Mr. T. S. Crawford,  
Mr. Hollis,  
Mr. Meehan,  
Mr. Burgess,

Mr. Keegan,  
Mr. Gus. Miller,  
Mr. Lynch,  
Mr. Dunn,  
Mr. Ashford,  
Mr. John Storey,  
Mr. Thrower.

Tellers,

Mr. Peters,  
Mr. McGarry.

Omission of item negatived.

On motion of Mr. Treflé, Mr. Scobie, Temporary Chairman, left the Chair to report progress and ask leave to sit again.

FRIDAY, 15 NOVEMBER, 1912, A.M.

No. 2.

GAS BILL (*consideration of Legislative Council's amendments referred to in Message of 30th October, 1912*).

Amendments considered seriatim.

Clause 1. This Act may be cited as the "Gas Act, 1912," and except as to section fifteen, Short title. twenty, and twenty-nine shall come into force on the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and sections fifteen and twenty-nine shall come into force on the passing of the Act, and section twenty on the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen: [*Considered.*]

Motion made (*Mr. Carmichael*), That the Committee disagree to the Legislative Council's amendments in clause 1.

Question put.

Committee

42993

326—A

Committee divided.

Ayes, 31.

Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Ashford,	Mr. Dooley,
Mr. Dunn,	Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Gus Miller,
Mr. Keegan,	Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Thrower,	Mr. Fern,
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. Gardiner,
Mr. Estell,	Mr. Cann,
Mr. Kelly,	Mr. Holman,
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Meehan,	Mr. Peters.
Mr. Treflé,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Beeby,	
Mr. Page,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Minahan,	Mr. Osborne.
Mr. Hollis,	

Noes, 28.

Mr. Latimer,	Mr. Waddell,
Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Cohen,	Mr. McLaurin,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Brinsley Hall,
Mr. David Storey,	Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Henley,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Thomas,
Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. Downes,
Mr. McCourt,	Mr. Hunt.
Mr. Parkes,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Robson,	
Mr. Taylor,	Mr. Bruntnell,
Mr. Fallick,	Colonel Onslow.
Mr. Brown,	
Dr. Arthur,	
Mr. Cocks,	
Major C. E. Nicholson,	

*Legislative Council's amendment disagreed to.*

No. 3.

SAME BILL.

Definitions.

Clause 2. In this Act, unless the context requires another meaning,—

"Gas Company" means any company, corporation, firm, or person supplying any gas for lighting, heating, motive power, or other purpose, and disposing of the same for profit, but does not include and includes a local authority.

"Gasworks" means works of a gas company, and the works connected therewith.

"Local authority" means council of a municipality or shire.

"Original capital" means all moneys subscribed by the share holders of a gas company as share capital in such company prior to the passing of this Act, but does not include premium, capital, or reserves means all moneys paid or to be paid, or credited or to be credited as paid, by the shareholders of a gas company in respect of fully or partially paid up shares in such company issued prior to the passing of this Act, or under the provisions of section fifteen thereof; but save as aforesaid does not include premium capital or reserves created after the passing of this Act. [*Considered.*]

Motion made (*Mr. Carmichael*), That the Committee disagree to the Legislative Council's amendments in line 4.

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 28.

Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. Hollis,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Dooley,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Keegan,
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Peters,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Page,	Mr. Thrower,
Mr. Ashford,	Mr. Dunn.
Mr. Meehan,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Estell,	
Mr. Minahan,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Fern.

Noes, 26.

Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Latimer,
Mr. Bruntnell,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Cohen,	Mr. McCourt,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Downes,
Mr. Cocks,	Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Waddell,
Mr. Henley,	Mr. McLaurin,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Robson,
Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. W. Millard.
Mr. Brinsley Hall,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Hunt,	
Mr. Thomas,	Mr. Ball,
Dr. Arthur,	Mr. Donaldson.
Mr. Brown,	
Mr. Taylor,	

*Legislative Council's amendments disagreed to.*

And the remaining amendment in the clause, and the amendments down to and including those in clause 19 having been dealt with,—

No. 4.

SAME BILL.

*Sliding scale.*

Standard price of gas.

Schedule One.

Clause 21 20. Notwithstanding anything contained in any Act or any memorandum or articles of association, the standard price to be charged by a gas company for gas supplied by it to private consumers by meter shall be at the rate set out in Schedule One hereto:

Provided that if at any time after the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, the cost of production of gas is increased by reason of any alteration in labour conditions, including wages, by any award or industrial agreement made under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, or any Act amending the same, and in the cost of coal, or by reason of either of those causes, the gas company, whose cost of production is so increased, shall be entitled to have the standard price of its gas increased by proclamation in manner hereinafter provided by one penny per thousand cubic feet for every penny by which the cost of producing one thousand cubic feet of gas is increased as aforesaid.

Upon the auditor of any gas company certifying to the Minister that the cost of production of the gas of such company has been increased by the reasons as aforesaid, or either of them, to the extent of at least one penny per thousand cubic feet, the Minister shall, with all reasonable despatch, cause an inquiry, at which the Minister and the gas company

company may be represented, to be held by a Supreme or District Court Judge, and if such judge shall certify that the cost of production has been so increased, the Governor shall forthwith, by proclamation in the Government Gazette, increase the standard price by one penny per thousand cubic feet in respect of every penny by which the said judge shall certify that the cost of production per thousand cubic feet of gas has been increased; and, further, provided that where the standard price has been increased as aforesaid with respect to any gas company, the Minister may at any time, and from time to time, cause a further inquiry to be held in the manner as aforesaid, and if such judge shall certify that the cost of production has been decreased by reason of an alteration in labour conditions, including wages by any award or industrial agreement made under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, or any Act amending the same, and in the cost of coal, or by reason of either of these causes, the Governor shall forthwith, by proclamation in the Government Gazette, decrease the standard price in respect of the said company by one penny per thousand cubic feet for every penny by which the said judge shall certify that the cost of production per thousand cubic feet of gas has been decreased; but so that such decrease shall at no time reduce the standard price in respect of such company below that stated in Schedule One. No proclamation under either of the above provisos shall be made with respect to any company within six months after the date of the last of such proclamations affecting such company:

Provided that the company shall reduce the price so charged by them for gas, below the standard price, in proportion to any increase beyond the standard rate in the dividend payable by the company on the paid-up capital of the company, as follows:—

In respect of any year during the whole of which the price charged by the company has been one penny or more below the standard price, the dividend payable by the company may, in respect of each penny by which the standard price has been reduced, be increased above the standard rates of dividend by five shillings on every one hundred pounds of paid-up capital, and so in proportion for any fraction of one hundred pounds.

Where a reduction in the price of gas is made by the company for six months only of any year, the dividend payable by the company for such year may, in respect of each penny of such reduction, be increased by two shillings and sixpence on every one hundred pounds of paid-up capital, and so in proportion for any fraction of one hundred pounds. And in respect of any year during the whole of which the price charged by the company has been one penny or part of a penny above the standard price, the dividend payable by the company shall, in respect of each penny or part of a penny by which the standard price has been exceeded, be reduced below the standard rate of dividend by five shillings on every one hundred pounds of paid-up capital, and so in proportion for any fraction of one hundred pounds.

Where any increase in the price of gas is charged by the company for six months only of any year, the dividend payable by such company for such year shall in respect of each penny of such increase, be reduced by two shillings and sixpence on every one hundred pounds of paid-up capital, and so in proportion for any fraction of one hundred pounds. [*Considered.*]

Motion made (*Mr. Carmichael*), that the Committee disagree to the Legislative Council's amendment inserting a new proviso.

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 29.

Mr. Ashford,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Thrower,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Dooley,
Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Mr. Beely,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Black,	Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Peters,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Fern,	Mr. Hickey,
Mr. Nicholson,	Mr. Keegan,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Morrish.
Mr. Page,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Minahan,	
Mr. Estell,	Mr. Hollis,
Mr. Mercer,	Mr. Burgess.
Mr. Gus. Miller,	

Noes, 26.

Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Henley,	Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Cohen,	Mr. McLaurin,
Mr. Cocks,	Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Waddell,
Mr. Robson,	Mr. Thomas,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Downes,
Dr. Arthur,	Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Latimer,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. McFarlane,	
Mr. Ball,	Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Brown,	Mr. W. Millard.
Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	
Mr. Brinsley Hall,	
Mr. Bruntnell,	

*Legislative Council's amendment disagreed to.*

No. 5.

SAME BILL.

*Same clause.*

Motion made (*Mr. Carmichael*), That the Committee disagree to the Legislative Council's amendment adding words at end of clause.

Question put.

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 29.

Mr. Ashford,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Dunn,	Mr. Thrower,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Dooley,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Hollis,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Peters,	Mr. Estell,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Minahan,
Mr. Fern,	Mr. Page,
Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. Holman,
Mr. Morrish,	Mr. Nicholson.
Mr. Grahame,	
Mr. McGarry,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Mercer,	Mr. Hickey,
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	Mr. Keegan.
Mr. McNeill,	

Noes, 26.

Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. McCourt,
Colonel Onslow,	Mr. McLaurin,
Mr. W. Millard,	Mr. Bruntnell,
Mr. Cohen,	Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Cocks,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Downes,
Mr. Robson,	Mr. Thomas,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Waddell.
Dr. Arthur,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Henley,	Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Latimer,	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.
Mr. McFarlane,	
Mr. Ball,	
Mr. Brown,	
Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Brinsley Hall,	

*Legislative Council's amendment disagreed to.*

And the Council's amendments in clauses 21 and 22 having been agreed to,—

No. 6.

SAME BILL.

*Where company ceases to supply gas.*

Clause 25. Where the Minister certifies to the Governor that it has been proved to his satisfaction that a gas company has ceased to supply or has suspended the supply of gas, it shall be lawful for the Governor, by his officers and servants, to take possession temporarily of the land and premises of such company, and all machinery, plant, utensils, and materials used by it in the production and supply of gas, and the manufacture of by-products.

The Governor shall thereupon appoint a manager, who shall carry on the business of the company, and for that purpose shall have the powers of the company and of its directors and manager.

The manager so appointed shall keep accounts of all moneys expended and received by him in carrying on such business, and shall from time to time pay over to a person appointed in that behalf by the directors of the company the profits of such business as appearing from such accounts.

The Governor shall, when he thinks fit, remove the manager and cause the company to be placed in possession of its property and business, and all matters of account to be adjusted with and all just payments to be made to the company. [*Considered.*]

Motion made (*Mr. Carmichael*), That the Committee disagree to the Legislative Council's amendment omitting the clause.

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 28.

Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. Estell,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Thrower,
Mr. Peters,	Mr. Dooley,
Mr. Keegan,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Mr. Ashford,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Carmichael,
Mr. Page,	Mr. McGarry.
Mr. Minahan,	Mr. McNeill.
Mr. Hickey,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Hollis,	Mr. Mercer.
Mr. Fern,	

Noes, 26.

Mr. Brown,	Mr. McCourt.
Colonel Onslow,	Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Cohen,	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Henley,	Mr. Waddell,
Mr. Cocks,	Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Robson,
Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. Downes,
Mr. Brinsley Hall,	Mr. McLaurin.
Mr. W. Millard,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Ball,	Mr. Bruntnell,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Lonsdale.
Mr. Latimer,	
Dr. Arthur,	
Mr. Thomas,	

*Legislative Council's amendment disagreed to.*

And the Council's amendments down to and including those in clause 27 having been dealt with,—

No. 7.

SAME BILL.

Clause 28. In addition to the price charged by any company for gas supplied by it, such company may charge for the hire of any prepayment meter and fittings to be used therewith a price calculated at a rate not exceeding "one shilling" per thousand cubic feet of gas supplied, such price to include the hire of one meter and the fittings used therewith.

The said price shall include the providing, letting, fixing, repairing, and maintenance of the meter and fittings, and the cost of collection, inspection, and any other cost incurred by the company in connection with the meter and fittings. [*Considered.*]

Motion made (*Mr. Carmichael*), That the Legislative Council's amendment be amended by leaving out the words "one shilling" and inserting the words "four pence,"—instead thereof.

Question put,—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the amendment.

Committee

Power of Governor to carry on temporarily the business of a gas company.

Charge for hire of prepayment meter.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 26.		Noes, 29.	
Mr. Bruntnell,	Mr. Henley,	Mr. Estell,	Mr. Mercer,
Dr. Arthur,	Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Fern,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Scobie,	Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Cohen,	Mr. McLaurin,	Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. Keegan,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Hunt,	Mr. Black,	Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Cocks,	Mr. Brown,	Mr. Treffé,	Mr. Dunn,
Colonel Onslow,	Mr. W. Millard,	Mr. Hickey,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Latimer,	Mr. Taylor,	Mr. Osborne,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Thomas,	<i>Tellers,</i>	Mr. Minahan,	Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Ball,	Mr. Dooley,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Mr. Brinsley Hall,	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.	Mr. Meehan,	Mr. Grahame.
Mr. Robson,		Mr. Holman,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. McFarlane,		Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. McCourt,		Mr. Hollis,	Mr. Ashford.
Mr. Donaldson,		Mr. Morrish,	
Mr. Downes,		Mr. Gus. Miller,	

*Words left out.*

And the words "four pence" having been inserted,—  
*Legislative Council's amendment, as amended, agreed to.*

And the Council's amendment inserting new clause 29 having been agreed to,—

No. 8.

SAME BILL.

SCHEDULE ONE.

*Gas companies to which this Act applies.*

Company.	Standard price of gas per 1,000 cubic feet.
Australian Gaslight Company ... ..	3 96
North Shore Gas Company, Limited... ..	3 96
The City of Newcastle Gas and Coke Company, Limited ... ..	3 96

[*Considered.*]

Motion made (*Mr. Carmichael*), That the Committee disagree to the Legislative Council's amendment in line 3.

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 30.		Noes, 22.	
Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. Dunn,	Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,	Colonel Onslow,	Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Henley,	Mr. Page,	Mr. Cohen,	Mr. Robson,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Peters,	Mr. Wood,	Mr. Brinsley Hall.
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. McNeill,	Mr. Cocks,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Treffé,	Mr. McGarry,	Mr. Lonsdale,	
Mr. Scobie,	Mr. McLaurin,	Mr. Bruntnell,	Mr. Thomas,
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. Morrish,	Dr. Arthur,	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.
Mr. Black,	Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Latimer,	
Mr. Nicholson,	Mr. Donaldson,	Mr. W. Millard,	
Mr. Ashford,	Mr. Dooley,	Mr. McFarlane,	
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Mercer.	Mr. Brown,	
Mr. Minahan,	<i>Tellers,</i>	Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Estell,	Mr. Burgess.	Mr. Waddell,	
Mr. Meehan,	Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. Ball,	
Mr. Keegan,		Mr. McCourt,	

*Legislative Council's amendment disagreed to.*

And the Council's amendment inserting the word "Limited" having been agreed to,—

No. 9.

SAME BILL.

SAME SCHEDULE.

Motion made (*Mr. Carmichael*), That the Committee disagree to the Legislative Council's amendment in line 4.

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 31.		Noes, 22.	
Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. Estell,	Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Burgess,	Mr. Cohen,	Mr. Robson,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Morrish,	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Hunt.
Mr. Black,	Mr. Donaldson,	Mr. Wood,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Henley,	Mr. McNeill,	Mr. Cocks,	
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. McLaurin,	Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Brinsley Hall,
Mr. Treffé,	Mr. Meehan,	Mr. Thomas,	Colonel Onslow.
Mr. Scobie,	Mr. Keegan,	Mr. Bruntnell,	
Mr. Nicholson,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,	Dr. Arthur,	
Mr. Ashford,	Mr. McGarry,	Mr. Latimer,	
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Grahame,	Mr. W. Millard,	
Mr. Page,	Mr. Fern.	Mr. McFarlane,	
Mr. Dunn,	<i>Tellers,</i>	Mr. Brown,	
Mr. Minahan,	Mr. Peters,	Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. Hickey.	Mr. Waddell,	
Mr. Dooley,		Mr. McCourt,	
Mr. Mercer,		Mr. Ball,	

*Legislative Council's amendment disagreed to.*

No.

No. 10.

SAME BILL.

SAME SCHEDULE.

Motion made (*Mr. Carmichael*), That the Committee disagree to the Legislative Council's amendment, in line 5.

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 31.

Mr. Henley,	Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. McLaurin,
Mr. Black,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Mr. Ashford,	Mr. Keegan,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Minahan,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Scobie,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. Holman,
Mr. Peters,	Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Estell,	Mr. Fern,
Mr. Burgess,	Mr. McGarry.
Mr. Morrish,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. G. A. Jones,
Mr. Dooley,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Mercer,	
Mr. Donaldson.	

Noes, 22.

Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. McCourt,
Colonel Onslow,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Ball.
Mr. Wood,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Cocks,	Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Cohen.
Mr. Bruntnell,	
Dr. Arthur,	
Mr. Latimer,	
Mr. McFarlane,	
Mr. Brown,	
Mr. Brinsley Hall,	
Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Waddell,	
Mr. Thomas,	
Mr. Hunt,	
Mr. Robson,	

*Legislative Council's amendment disagreed to.*

And the remaining amendments made by the Council having been dealt with,—

On motion of Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Thrower, Temporary-Chairman, left the Chair to report that the Committee had disagreed to some, amended other, and agreed to the remainder of the Legislative Council's amendments in the Bill.

No. 11.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE, 1912-13.

The Estimates under the Heads "Schedule to the Constitution Act," "Executive and Legislature," "Premier and Colonial Secretary," and "Railways" having been further postponed.

SECRETARY FOR LANDS.

Question proposed,—That there be granted to His Majesty a sum not exceeding £343,187 to the Department of Lands for the year 1912-13.

And the Committee continuing to sit after Mid-day,—

FRIDAY, 15 NOVEMBER, 1912.

Motion made (*Mr. Wood*), That the item "Under Secretary, £900, be reduced by £100,"—and Question put.

The Committee divided.

Ayes, 18

Mr. Nobbs,
Dr. Arthur,
Mr. Lonsdale,
Mr. Wood,
Mr. Cohen,
Mr. Perry,
Mr. Fallick,
Mr. McCourt,
Major C. E. Nicholson,
Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Latimer,
Mr. W. Millard
Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Ball,
Mr. Thomas.
<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Levy,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.

Noes, 31.

Mr. Meagher,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Estell,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. John Storey,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Black,
Mr. Scobie,	Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Kearsley.
Mr. Keegan,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Thrower,
Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. Ashford.
Mr. Edden,	
Mr. Mercer,	
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	
Mr. Page,	
Mr. Dunn,	
Mr. Fern,	
Mr. McGarry,	
Mr. McLaurin,	

*Reduction of item negatived.*

And the remaining Estimates under the Head "Department of Lands" having been agreed to,—

On motion of Mr. Beeby, Mr. Burgess, Temporary Chairman, left the Chair to report progress and ask leave to sit again.

No. 12.

No. 12.

## SYDNEY CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL (No. 2).

(Resolution.)

Mr. Griffith moved, That the Committee agree to the following Resolution:—

*Resolved*,—That it is expedient to bring in a Bill to make further and better provision for the Municipal Government of Sydney; to extend the powers and functions of the Sydney Corporation in certain directions; to authorise the said Corporation to undertake the purchase, sale, and preservation of fish, and the treatment of fish offal in any part of New South Wales; to authorise expenditure from the City funds for certain purposes; with these objects to amend certain Acts, and for purposes consequent thereon or incidental thereto.

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 29.

Mr. Edden,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. G. A. Jones,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Kearsley,
Mr. Estell,	Mr. Fern,
Mr. Scobie,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Hickey,
Mr. Ashford,	Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Gus. Miller,	
Mr. McNeill,	
Mr. Burgess,	
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	
Mr. John Storey,	
Mr. Meehan,	
Mr. Page,	
Mr. Thrower,	
Mr. Keegan,	
Mr. Grahame,	

Noes, 18.

Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. Perry ( <i>The Richmond</i> ),
Mr. Cohen,
Mr. Price,
Mr. Wood,
Mr. Latimer,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,
Dr. Arthur,
Mr. Fallick,
Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Waddell,
Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Thomas,
Colonel Onslow.
<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Henley,
Mr. Hunt.

Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Griffith, the Chairman left the Chair to report that the Committee had come to a Resolution.

No. 13.

GREATER SYDNEY CONVENTION BILL (*consideration of Legislative Council's Amendments referred to in Message of 10th October, 1912*).

Amendments considered in sections.

The Council's amendment in clause 4 having been disagreed to.

Clause 5. (1) Any person whose name is on the day fixed by the Governor by notification in the Gazette, on the roll of a ~~parliamentary electorate~~, an existing area, the whole of which is included in a convention electorate, shall be entitled to vote at an election of delegates for the last-mentioned electorate. Franchise.

Where part of a ~~parliamentary electorate~~ an area is included in a convention electorate, the Inspector-General of Police shall ~~cause the names of the persons on the parliamentary roll for~~ such parliamentary electorate, but who do not on the day fixed by the Governor by notification in the Gazette reside within the convention electorate, to be struck out of a copy of such roll. He shall sign and certify the copy so altered, and the persons whose names remain on such copy of the roll so certified shall be entitled to vote at an election of delegates for the convention electorate shall prepare a list of the names of persons who are on the roll of the area and who have qualifications as occupier, owner, or rate-paying lessee of land within the electorate.

He shall sign and certify such roll, and the persons whose names appear on such roll so certified shall be entitled to vote at an election of delegates for the convention electorate.

(2) ~~Marriage shall not prevent a woman otherwise qualified from voting.~~ An elector may only vote once at an election under this Act. [*Considered.*]

Motion made (*Mr. Griffith*), That the Committee disagree to the Council's amendment in subclause (1).

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 25.

Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. John Storey,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Keegan,	Mr. Ashford,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Scobie,	Mr. Thrower,
Mr. Burgess,	Mr. G. A. Jones,
Mr. Estell,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Morrish,	
Mr. McNeill,	

Noes, 17.

Mr. Nobbs,	Colonel Onslow.
Mr. Latimer,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Perry ( <i>The Richmond</i> ),	Mr. Bruntnell,
Mr. Henley,	Mr. Thomas.
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	
Mr. Wood,	
Mr. Cohen,	
Mr. Price,	
Mr. Waddell,	
Dr. Arthur,	
Mr. McFarlane,	
Mr. W. Millard,	
Mr. McCourt,	
Mr. Hunt,	

Legislative Council's amendment disagreed to.

No. 14.

No. 14.

## SAME BILL.

*Same clause.*

Motion made (*Mr. Griffith*), That the Committee disagree to the Legislative Council's Amendment in Sub-clause (2) omitting words.

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 25.

Mr. Estell,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Burgess,	Mr. Kearsley,
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Thrower,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Black,	Mr. John Storey,
Mr. Keegan,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. G. A. Jones,
Mr. Scobie,	
Mr. Hickey,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Morrish,	Mr. Ashford,
Mr. Dunn,	Mr. Minahan.
Mr. McNeill,	

Noes, 17.

Mr. Nobbs,	Colonel Onslow.
Mr. Latimer,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Perry,	Dr. Arthur,
Mr. Henley,	Mr. W. Millard.
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	
Mr. Wood,	
Mr. Cohen,	
Mr. Price,	
Mr. Waddell,	
Mr. Bruntnell,	
Mr. McFarlane,	
Mr. McCourt,	
Mr. Hunt,	
Mr. Thomas,	

*Legislative Council's amendment disagreed to.*

And the Council's other amendment in the sub-clause, having been agreed to, and the amendments in clause 9 disagreed to,—

No. 15.

## SAME BILL.

Preamble.

Whereas it is desirable that a single municipal government be provided for the various municipalities and shires, or part thereof, comprised within the City of Sydney and the suburbs thereof, hereinafter referred to as the proposed City of Sydney; And whereas it is desirable that a scheme for such government should be prepared on the basis of an amalgamation of areas: Be it therefore enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Title.

An Act for the constitution of a convention to formulate a scheme for the amalgamation of purpose of making better provision for the local government of Sydney and certain neighbouring municipalities and shires or parts thereof; to define the powers and duties of such convention; and for purposes consequent thereon or incidental thereto. [*Considered.*]

Motion made (*Mr. Griffith*), That the Committee disagree to the Legislative Council's amendments in the Preamble and Title;

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 26.

Mr. Treflé,	Mr. John Storey,
Mr. Booby,	Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Thrower,
Mr. Black,	Mr. McGarry.
Mr. Keegan,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Minahan,	Mr. Morrish.
Mr. Scobie,	
Mr. Hickey,	
Mr. Kearsley,	
Mr. McNeill,	
Mr. Peters,	
Mr. G. A. Jones,	
Mr. Estell,	
Mr. Ashford,	
Mr. Burgess,	
Mr. Gus. Miller,	
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	

Noes, 17.

Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. Latimer,
Mr. Perry,
Mr. Henley,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Wood,
Mr. Cohen,
Mr. Waddell,
Mr. Bruntnell,
Dr. Arthur,
Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. McCourt,
Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Thomas.
<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Price,
Colonel Onslow.

*Legislative Council's amendments disagreed to.*

On motion of Mr. Griffith, the Chairman left the Chair to report that the Committee had agreed to one and disagreed to all the other of the Legislative Council's amendments in the Bill, including the amendments to the Title.

No. 16.

## PARLIAMENTARY PRIVILEGES BILL.

*(Resolution).*

Mr. Holman moved, That the Committee agree to the following Resolution:—

*Resolved*,—That it is expedient to bring in a Bill to confer certain privileges, immunities, and powers on the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, and the Committees and Members thereof; and for purposes consequent thereon or incidental thereto.

Question put.

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 25.

Mr. Minahan,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Scobie,	Mr. Black,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Keegan,	Mr. G. A. Jones,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Peters.
Mr. Burgess,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Kearsley,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. McNeill.
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	
Mr. Ashford.	
Mr. Gus. Miller,	
Mr. John Storey,	
Mr. Thrower,	
Mr. Estell,	

Noes, 14.

Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. Henley,
Mr. Wood,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. Price,
Mr. Waddell,
Mr. Cohen,
Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Thomas,
Mr. Bruntnell,
Mr. McCourt,
Mr. W. Millard.
<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Latimer,
Mr. Cocks.

*Agreed to.*

On motion of Mr. Holman, the Chairman left the Chair to report that the Committee had come to a Resolution.

W. S. MOWLE,  
Clerk Assistant.

1912.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 12.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

ix

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

*(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)*

MONDAY, 25 NOVEMBER, 1912.

No. 1.

UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL (No. 2):—

Clauses 1 to 7 having been agreed to,—

*Exhibitions, lectures, and matriculation.*

Clause 8. The following sections are inserted next after section thirty-one of the same Act:—

31A. (1) The Senate shall not allot to students entering the University public exhibitions which shall take the form of exempting the holders from the payment of matriculation, tuition, and degree fees to the University; such exhibitions shall be tenable as prescribed by by-laws to be made by the Senate in that behalf: Provided that the exhibitor shall be of good conduct and shall make such progress in his studies as shall satisfy the Senate. New s. 31A. Public exhibitions.

(2) The number of such exhibitions to be so allotted each year shall be one for every five hundred of the persons within New South Wales who are between the ages of seventeen and twenty as shown by the last preceding census of the Commonwealth, or such other ratio as may be determined by resolution of both Houses of Parliament. That the number of exhibitions to be awarded at the end of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen shall not exceed one hundred.

The Senate shall each year determine the number of such exhibitions to be allotted during that year to students entering each school within the University, having due regard to the expressed wish of the exhibitor.

(3) Such exhibitions shall be allotted in the order of merit shown by examinations for leaving certificates granted under the provisions of this Act commencing in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen to students to whom leaving certificates are granted which certify that they have passed such examinations in the subjects and at the standards which the Senate determines are necessary for matriculation, and a certain number of such exhibitions to be determined by the Senate may be allotted to students at evening tutorial classes:

Provided that any person who has been a resident of New South Wales for three years may compete at such examinations and shall be considered equally with such students in the allotment of exhibitions, and any exhibition may be allotted to such person accordingly:

Provided also that the number of exhibitions to be allotted to such persons, in any one year, shall not exceed "five" per centum of the total number of exhibitions allotted in that year.

31B. The Senate shall allow students of the Teachers College and such teachers in schools under the Public Instruction Act of 1880 as the Minister may approve to attend the University lectures without the payment of any fees: Provided that such teachers have previously passed the entrance examination prescribed by the University by-laws. New s. 31B. Teachers in schools may attend lectures without payment of fees.

New s. 31c.  
Leaving  
certificate.

New s. 31d

31c. A leaving certificate which certifies that a student has passed the required examination in the subjects and at the standards which the Senate determines are necessary for matriculation or the granting to any person of an exhibition under the proviso to subsection three of section 31A, shall entitle the holder to matriculate at the University.

31d. Any student entering the University by means of the leaving certificate or exhibition shall be eligible for any bursary or scholarship or exhibition at the disposal of the Senate subject to the terms of the foundation thereof. [Read.]

Motion made (*Mr. Cohen*), to leave out from the second proviso the word "five" and insert the word "ten" instead thereof.

Question put,—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 37.

Noes, 28.

Mr. Cann,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. Kearsley,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Edden,	Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Gardiner,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Estell,	Mr. Ashford,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Hollis,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Meagher,	Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Minahan,	Mr. McLaurin,
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Briner,
Mr. Keegan,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Dooley,	Mr. Fern,
Mr. Mercer,	
Mr. Gus. Miller,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Burgess,	Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Hickey,	

Major C. E. Nicholson,	Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Brown,	Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Cohen,	Mr. Hindmarsh,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Levy,	Mr. John Miller,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Downes,
Mr. Lonsdale,	
Mr. Perry ( <i>The Richm'd</i> ),	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Taylor,	Mr. Price,
Mr. Cocks,	Mr. Henley,
Mr. Fallick,	
Mr. Brinsley Hall,	
Mr. Latimer,	
Mr. Thomas,	
Mr. McFarlane,	
Mr. Robson,	
Mr. Moxham,	
Mr. Waddell,	
Mr. Nobbs,	
Mr. Ball,	

*Word stands.*

*Clause, as read, agreed to.*

And clause 9 having been agreed to,—

On motion of Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Scobie, Temporary Chairman, left the Chair to report the Bill, without amendment, to the House.

TUESDAY, 26 NOVEMBER, 1911, A.M.

No. 2.

SUPPLY—ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE, 1912-13:—

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE:—

The Estimates down to and including those under the Head "Parliamentary Library" having been dealt with,—

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTING STAFF:—

Question proposed,—That there be granted to His Majesty a sum not exceeding £7,813 for Parliamentary Reporting Staff for the year 1912-13.

Motion made (*Mr. Cohen*),—That the item, "Hansard Clerk, £200," be omitted,—and question put Committee divided.

Ayes, 16.

Noes, 33.

Mr. Fallick,
Mr. Henley,
Mr. Levy,
Mr. Wood,
Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. Thomas,
Major C. E. Nicholson,
Mr. Brown,
Mr. McLaurin,
Mr. Waddell,
Mr. Brinsley Hall,
Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Cohen,
<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Lonsdale,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,

Mr. Cann,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Edden,	Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,
Mr. Fern,	Mr. Keegan,
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	Mr. John Storey,
Mr. Scobie,	Mr. Ashford,
Mr. Burgess,	Mr. Estell,
Mr. Hollis,	Mr. Lynch,
Mr. McNeill,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. Briner,	
Mr. Kearsley,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Gardiner,	Mr. Cusack,
Mr. Gus. Miller,	

*Omission of item negatived.*

*Estimate agreed to.*

And the Estimate, "Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works," having been agreed to,—

On motion of Mr. Cann, Mr. Thrower, Temporary Chairman, left the Chair to report progress and ask leave to sit again; also that the Committee had come to certain Resolutions.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 27 NOVEMBER, 1912.

No. 3.

HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS (METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT) BILL—(Further considered):—

Clauses 1 to 3 having been agreed to,—

Clause 4. (1) A building which is not exclusively used for purposes of public worship, or is not a chimney stack or sewer ventilator—

- (a) shall not under any circumstances be erected of or increased to a greater height than "one hundred and fifty" feet ;
- (b) no such building shall be "erected" of or increased to a greater height than one hundred feet within the City of Sydney without the approval of the city building surveyor or outside the City of Sydney without the approval of the Government Architect :

Provided that in the case of any building exceeding one hundred feet in height, the fire commissioners of New South Wales shall first certify to the Chief Secretary that adequate provision has been made in respect of such building for protection against fire.

(2) Provided that this section shall not apply to—

- (a) the erection or increase in height of any building as sanctioned by the city building surveyor before the fifth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, or to the rebuilding of any such building to the height as so sanctioned : or
- (b) the rebuilding to the same height as at the commencement of this Act of a building then existing and completed. (Read.)

Motion made (Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick) to leave out from paragraph (a) the words "one hundred and fifty" and insert the words "two hundred,"—instead thereof.

Question put,—That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the clause.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 38.

Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Thrower,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Fern,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,	Mr. Gardiner,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Cochran,
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Kearsley,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Hollis,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. McLaurin,
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	Mr. Cusack,
Mr. Estell,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Henley,	Mr. Mark F. Morton,
Mr. Keegan,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. Dooley,	Mr. Mercer.
Mr. Taylor,	
Mr. Ashford,	Tellers,
Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Price,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. G. A. Jones.

Words stand.

Noes, 16.

Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. Wood,
Mr. Levy,
Mr. Cohen,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Latimer,
Mr. Brown,
Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Brinsley Hall,
Major C. E. Nicholson,
Mr. Parke.
Tellers,
Mr. Ball,
Mr. Hunt.

No. 4.

SAME BILL.

Same clause:

Motion made (Mr. Holman), to insert in line 1 of paragraph (b) after the word "erected" the words "of, or increased to a greater height than one hundred feet."

Question put,—That the words proposed to be inserted, be so inserted.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 37.

Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,
Mr. Estell,	Mr. Price,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Thrower,
Mr. Fern,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Taylor,	Mr. Mark F. Morton,
Mr. Kearsley,	Mr. Waddell,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. McLaurin,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Cochran,
Mr. Hollis,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. Dooley,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Dunn,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Keegan,	Mr. Page.
Mr. Gardiner,	Tellers,
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Edden,	Mr. Ashford.
Mr. Cusack,	
Mr. G. A. Jones,	

Words inserted.

And the clause having been further amended as indicated,—

Clause, as amended, agreed to:

And clause 5 having been agreed to,—

On motion of Mr. Holman, Mr. Scobie, Temporary Chairman, left the Chair to report the Bill, with amendments, to the House.

Noes, 17.

Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. Levy,
Mr. Cohen,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Ball,
Mr. Lee,
Mr. McFarlane,
Major C. E. Nicholson,
Mr. Brinsley Hall,
Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Parke,
Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Henley,
Colonel Onslow.
Tellers,
Mr. Fallick,
Mr. Lonsdale.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 28 NOVEMBER, 1912, A.M.

No. 5.

EARLY CLOSING BILL:—(*Recommitted* for reconsideration of clauses 9, 16, 21, 33, and Schedule One),—[*Further considered*].  
 Clause 9 having been agreed to,—

*Penalties.*

Penalty for not closing shop.

Clause 16. (1) If any shop situate within any shopping district is not closed and kept closed for the remainder of the day at and after the closing time fixed, chosen, or deemed to be chosen, for such day in respect of such shop by or under this Act, or if in any such shop any goods are offered or exposed for sale after the said time, the shopkeeper of the shop and any person acting, or apparently acting, in the management of the shop, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act:

Provided that no such shopkeeper or person shall be guilty of the said offence by reason only that within one half-hour after the said closing time goods have been offered for sale or sold to a customer who, at the said closing time, was in the shop being served or waiting to be served:

Provided also that no registered pharmacist within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act, 1897, shall be guilty of the said offence by reason only that he has, after the said closing time, supplied any drug, patent or proprietary medicines, or surgical "appliance" that is shown to be urgently required either by a prescription so endorsed by a legally qualified medical practitioner or by a declaration to that effect in the prescribed form made by the applicant or purchaser.

Hairdressers' shop.

(2) If in any hairdresser's shop any work is done for any customer after the closing time fixed, chosen, or deemed to be chosen for any day in respect of such shop, the shopkeeper of the shop, or any person acting, or apparently acting, in the management of the shop, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act:

Provided that no such shopkeeper or person shall be guilty of the said offence by reason only that within one half-hour after the said closing time any work was done for a customer who at the closing time was in the shop being attended to, or waiting to be attended to.

Saving.

(3) Provided that no person shall be convicted under this section for not closing or keeping closed a shop if he proves that the shop was not closed or not kept closed only for the purpose of ventilation or of persons visiting or resorting to the premises for purposes other than for trade in the shop, or, in the case of a retail butcher, for the purpose of persons entering or leaving in connection with the delivery of meat to the shop of such butcher.  
 (*Read.*)

Motion made (*Mr. Carmichael*), to insert at end of subclause (1) the words "that is shown to be urgently required either by a prescription so endorsed by a legally qualified medical practitioner or by a declaration to that effect in the prescribed form made by the applicant or purchaser."

Question put,—That the words proposed to be inserted, be so inserted.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 31.

Mr. Edden,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Dooley,	Mr. Kearsley,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Hollis,	Mr. Keegan,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. Cochran,
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,	Mr. Ashford,
Mr. Morrish,	Mr. Griffith,
Mr. Peters,	Mr. Holman.
Mr. Fern,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Page,	Mr. Cusack,
Mr. Mercer,	Mr. G. A. Jones.
Mr. Estell,	
Mr. Thrower,	

Noes, 24.

Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Mark F. Morton,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Levy,	Mr. Fallick.
Mr. W. Millard,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Price,	Major C. E. Nicholson,
Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Brinsley Hall.
Mr. McCourt,	
Mr. Hunt,	
Mr. Brown,	
Colonel Onslow,	
Mr. Cohen,	
Mr. Taylor,	
Mr. McLaurin,	
Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Henley,	

*Words inserted.**Clause, as amended, agreed to.*

And clauses 21, 33, and Schedule One having been agreed to,—

On motion of Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Scobie, Temporary Chairman, left the Chair, to report the Bill 2°, with further amendments.

No. 6.

SAME BILL:—(*Recommitted* 2° for reconsideration of clause 14.)

Closing time to mixed shops.

14. (1) Where in a hairdressers' or tobacconists' shop or in a shop mentioned in Schedule Two, not being a public house, hotel, or wine shop, there is carried on any class of trade not usually carried on in shops mentioned in such Schedule, the closing time of such shop shall, unless the Minister grants an exemption under this section, be the closing time for non-scheduled shops.

(2)

(2) Where in a shop mentioned in Part II or Part III of Schedule Two, not being a public house, hotel, or wine shop, there is carried on any class of trade usually carried on by a tobacconist's shop or by a shop mentioned in an earlier part of the said Schedule, the closing time of such shop shall, unless the Minister grants an exemption under this section, be the closing time for a tobacconist's shop or for the shop mentioned in such earlier part of the said Schedule according to the class of the trade carried on therein.

(3) Provided that notwithstanding such exemption the time of employment in the shop of the shop assistants, who are usually employed in the class of trade usually carried on in a shop not mentioned in Schedule Two, or in a shop mentioned in an earlier part of such Schedule, as the case may be, shall be the same as if such exemption had not been granted.

(4) The exemption may be granted by notification under the hand of the Minister sent by post to the shopkeeper, and may be revoked at any time in like manner.

(5) No such exemption shall authorise the sale or offering for sale or exposure for sale of any goods the dealing in which would under Part II of this Act necessitate the closing of such shop.

(6) Provided further that no public house or wine shop shall sell or expose for sale any goods usually sold in tobacconists' shops after the closing time for such shops except single cigars or single packets of cigarettes sold at the bar of such hotel.

Any person who contravenes the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence against this Act. *[Read.]*

Motion (*Mr. Carmichael*) to add at end of clause the following proviso:—

(6) Provided further that no public house or wine shop shall sell or expose for sale any goods usually sold in tobacconists' shops after the closing time for such shops except single cigars or single packets of cigarettes sold at the bar of such hotel.

Any person who contravenes the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

Question put,—That the words proposed to be added, be so added.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 27.

Mr. Black,	Mr. Hollis,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Mr. Edden,	Mr. Holman,
Mr. Dooley,	Mr. Ashford,
Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Meehan,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Cochran,	Mr. Estell,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Thrower,
Mr. Keegan,	Mr. Mercer.
Mr. Furgess,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Morrish,	
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Cusack,	Mr. Fern.
Mr. Hickey,	

Words added.

Noes, 24.

Mr. Kearsley,	Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. Lonsdale,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Levy,
Mr. Waddell,	Mr. Cohen,
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Fallick,
Mr. Price,	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,
Mr. McCourt,	Mr. Nobbs.
Mr. Taylor,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Mark F. Morton,	
Mr. Hunt,	Mr. Brinsley Hall,
Colonel Onslow,	Mr. McLaurin.
Major C. E. Nicholson,	
Mr. Ball,	
Mr. Lee,	
Mr. Henley,	

No. 7.

SAME BILL.

*Same clause.*

Question put,—That the clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 30.

Mr. Black,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Hollis,
Mr. Edden,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,	Mr. Holman,
Mr. Dooley,	Mr. Ashford,
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Fern,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Cusack,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. Estell,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. Thrower,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Kearsley,
Mr. Peters,	Mr. Mercer.
Mr. Meehan,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Griffith,	
Mr. Keegan,	Mr. Cochran,
Mr. Burgess,	Mr. Morrish.

Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Scobie, Temporary Chairman, left the Chair to report the Bill 3<sup>d</sup>, with a further amendment.

Noes, 21.

Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Hunt,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Mark F. Morton,
Mr. Fallick,	Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Cohen,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Levy,	
Mr. Lonsdale,	Colonel Onslow,
Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. Henley.
Mr. McCourt,	
Mr. Price,	
Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. McLaurin,	
Mr. Waddell,	
Mr. Lee,	
Mr. Ball,	
Major C. E. Nicholson,	
Mr. Brinsley Hall,	

FRIDAY, 29 NOVEMBER, 1912, A.M.

No. 8.

GAS BILL:—(Consideration of Legislative Council's Message of 21st November, 1912, in reference to the amendments in this Bill.)

Motion made (*Mr. Carmichael*), That the Committee insists upon the Assembly's disagreements to, and amendments upon, the Council's amendments in the Bill.

Question put.

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 33.

Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. Cusack,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Kearsley,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Edden,	Mr. Keegan,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Gardiner,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. G. A. Jones,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Ashford,
Mr. Estell,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Cochran,
Mr. John Storey,	Mr. Nicholson,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. Fern.
Mr. Grahame,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Burgess,	Mr. Hickey,
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Hollis.
Mr. Mercer,	
Mr. Peters,	

Noes, 22

Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Dr. Arthur,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Brown.
Mr. McFarlane,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Levy,	Mr. Fell,
Mr. Latimer,	Mr. Cohen.
Mr. Perry ( <i>The Rich'm'd</i> ),	Mr. Thomas,
Mr. Thomas,	Colonel Onslow,
Colonel Onslow,	Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Donaldson,	Mr. Mark P. Morton,
Mr. Mark P. Morton,	Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Lee,
Mr. Lee,	Mr. Fallick,
Mr. Fallick,	Mr. Brinsley Hall,
Mr. Brinsley Hall,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Ball,	Major C. E. Nicholson,
Major C. E. Nicholson,	Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. W. Millard,	Mr. Lonsdale,
Mr. Lonsdale,	

Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Scobie, Temporary Chairman, left the Chair to report accordingly.

FRIDAY, 29 NOVEMBER, 1912.

No. 9.

SUPPLY—LOAN ESTIMATES, 1912-13.

Question proposed,—That there be granted to His Majesty for the year 1912-13, to be raised by Loan, a sum not exceeding £8,924,520 for Public Works and other Services and for the repayment of Loans.

Motion made (*Mr. McCourt*),—That the item "Industrial Undertakings, £246,000," be reduced by £113,000,—and Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 22.

Mr. Perry ( <i>The Rich'm'd</i> ),	Mr. Hunt.
Mr. Wood,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Cohen,	Mr. Bruntnell.
Mr. Lonsdale,	
Mr. Fell,	
Mr. Robson,	
Colonel Onslow,	
Mr. Fallick,	
Mr. Nobbs,	
Mr. Brinsley Hall,	
Mr. McFarlane,	
Mr. Thomas,	
Mr. Latimer,	
Mr. McCourt,	
Mr. Waddell,	
Mr. David Storey,	
Mr. W. Millard,	
Mr. Moxham,	

Noes, 36.

Mr. Meagher,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Hollis,
Mr. Estell,	Mr. Cusack,
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. G. A. Jones,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Gardiner,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Dooley,
Mr. Meehan,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Keegan,	Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Harry Morton,
Mr. Burgess,	Mr. Mercer.
Mr. John Storey,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Fern,
Mr. Cochran,	Mr. Hickey.
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	

Reduction of Item negatived.

No. 10.

SAME ESTIMATE.

Same Item.

Motion made (*Mr. Cohen*),—That the item be reduced by £45,000,—and Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 21.

Mr. Wood,	Mr. Brinsley Hall.
Mr. Cohen,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Fell,
Mr. Perry ( <i>The Rich'm'd</i> ),	Mr. David Storey.
Mr. Lonsdale,	
Colonel Onslow,	
Mr. Robson,	
Mr. Nobbs,	
Mr. McFarlane,	
Mr. Thomas,	
Mr. Latimer,	
Mr. McCourt,	
Mr. Ball,	
Mr. Bruntnell,	
Mr. Waddell,	
Mr. W. Millard,	
Mr. Moxham,	
Mr. Hunt,	

Noes, 33.

Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Burgess,	Mr. Gardiner,
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Estell,
Mr. Black,	Mr. G. A. Jones,
Mr. Hollis,	Mr. Cochran,
Mr. Meehan,	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Hickey,
Mr. Keegan,	Mr. Mercer,
Mr. John Storey,	Mr. Cusack.
Mr. Carmichael,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Fern,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Donaldson,	Mr. McGarry.
Mr. Grahame,	
Mr. Dooley,	

Reduction of Item negatived.

No. 11.

No. 11.

## SAME ESTIMATE.

*Same Item.*

Motion made (*Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick*),—That the item be reduced by £35,000,—and Question put.  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 22.

Mr. Fell,	Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. Waddell.
Mr. Cohen,	
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Perry ( <i>The Richm'd</i> ),	Mr. Fallick,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Brinsley Hall.
Colonel Onslow,	
Mr. Robson,	
Mr. Latimer,	
Mr. Thomas,	
Mr. McFarlane,	
Mr. Nobbs,	
Mr. Ball,	
Mr. Bruntnell,	
Mr. McCourt,	
Mr. David Storey,	
Mr. W. Millard,	
Mr. Moxham,	

Noes, 34.

Mr. Beaby,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	Mr. Dooley,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Gardiner,
Mr. Burgess,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Cochran,
Mr. Meehan,	Mr. G. A. Jones,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Keegan,	Mr. Cusack,
Mr. John Storey,	Mr. Estell,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Hollis.
Mr. Hickey,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Mercer,	
Mr. Fern,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Donaldson,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson.

*Reduction of Estimate negatived.*

No. 12.

## SAME ESTIMATE.

*Same Item.*

Motion made (*Mr. McFarlane*),—That the item be reduced by £25,000,—and Question put.  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 22.

Mr. Fell,	Mr. Waddell,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. David Storey.
Mr. Cohen,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Perry ( <i>The Richm'd</i> ),	Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.
Mr. Robson,	
Mr. Nobbs,	
Mr. McFarlane,	
Mr. Thomas,	
Mr. Latimer,	
Mr. Brinsley Hall,	
Mr. Hunt,	
Mr. Moxham,	
Mr. W. Millard,	
Mr. McCourt,	
Mr. Bruntnell,	
Mr. Ball,	
Mr. Fallick,	

Noes, 34.

Mr. Beaby,	Mr. Page,
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	Mr. Estell,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Cochran,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Kelly,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Burgess,	Mr. Gardiner,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Meehan,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Keegan,	Mr. Fern,
Mr. Hollis,	Mr. Mercer,
Mr. John Storey,	Mr. Hickey.
Mr. Black,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Lynch,	
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. Dooley,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. Cusack.

*Reduction of Estimate negatived.**Estimate agreed to.*

On motion of Mr. Cann, Mr. Scobie, Temporary Chairman, left the Chair to report progress and ask leave to sit again, also that the Committee had come to a Resolution.

W. S. MOWLE,  
Clerk Assistant.

1912.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 13.

## WEEKLY REPORT OF DIVISIONS

IX

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE MINUTES.)

MONDAY, 2 DECEMBER, 1912.

No. 1.

IRRIGATION BILL (No. 2) (*further considered*).

Clause 1 again proposed.

And the Committee continuing to sit after Midnight,—

TUESDAY, 3 DECEMBER, 1912, a.m.

Clause 1 agreed to.

And clauses 2 and 3 having been agreed to,—

*Appointment of Commissioner.*

Clause 4. (1) The Governor may appoint some fit and proper person to be Commissioner for Appointment of  
Commissioner.  
Water Conservation and Irrigation.

(2) The Commissioner shall hold office for seven years from the date of his appointment, and shall be eligible for reappointment; and may be removed from office by the Governor only for misbehaviour or incapacity, or upon a resolution by the Legislative Assembly.

(3) The Commissioner shall be paid a salary at the rate of one thousand two hundred and fifty pounds per annum, and such salary is hereby charged upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and such fund, to the extent required for the payment of such salary, is hereby permanently appropriated.

(4) If the Commissioner is absent from his duties, the Governor may appoint a deputy commissioner, who, during such absence, shall have the powers and perform the duties of the Commissioner.

(5) The Commissioner shall devote the whole of his time and attention to his duties under this Act, and shall not be engaged in any other business for gain. [*Read.*]

Question put,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill,  
Committee divided.

Ayes, 35.

Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Dooley,	Mr. Cochran,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Trelle,	Mr. Ashford,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Gardiner,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Thrower,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Estell,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Edden,
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Mr. Minahan,	Mr. Hollis,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Hickey,
Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. McNeill.
Mr. Keegan,	
Mr. Mercer,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. John Storey,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. Kearsley.
Mr. Burgess,	

Noes, 30.

Mr. Henley,	Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Levy,	Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,
Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Moxham,
Mr. Fallick,	Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Cohen,	Mr. Waddell,
Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. Fell,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. McCourt,	Mr. Fern.
Mr. Thomas,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Latimer,	
Major C. E. Nicholson,	Mr. Price,
Mr. Brinsley Hall,	Mr. Robson.
Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Bruntnell,	
Mr. Brown,	
Mr. Ball,	
Mr. Hunt,	
Colonel Onslow,	

Agreed to.

† 44965 366--A

No. 2.

No. 2.

SAME BILL.

*Appointment of Officers.*Appointment  
of officers.

Clause 5. (1) The Governor may appoint such officers as he thinks necessary for the purposes of this Act, provided that the yearly salary of any such officer is over five hundred pounds. The Commissioner may suspend any officer so appointed, and shall thereupon refer the matter to the Minister.

(2) The Commissioner may appoint officers, servants, and workmen, provided that the yearly salary of any such officer or servant is not over five hundred pounds.

(3) The provisions of the Public Service Act, 1902, or of any Act amending it shall not apply to officers and servants so appointed: Provided that nothing herein contained shall affect the rights accrued or accruing under the said Acts or any Acts thereby repealed to any such officer or servant whose services are transferred by appointment under this section; and such officers and servants may continue to contribute to any account and shall be entitled to receive any payment, pension or gratuity as if they were officers within the meaning of the said Acts. [Read.]

Motion made (*Mr. Wood*) to leave out sub-clause (1).

Question put,—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 38.

Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Mr. Dooley,	Mr. Kearsley,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Gardiner,	Mr. Cochran,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Thrower,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Ashford,
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Minahan,	Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Keegan,	Mr. Hollis,
Mr. Mercer,	Mr. Fern,
Mr. John Storey,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Mr. McNeill.
Mr. Hickey,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Edden,	Mr. G. A. Jones.
Mr. Estell,	

*Words stand.*

Noes, 27.

Mr. Henley,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Fell,
Mr. Levy,	Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. Fallick,	Mr. Waddell,
Mr. Robson,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Moxham.
Mr. Cohen,	
Mr. Thomas,	
Mr. Latimer,	
Major C. E. Nicholson,	
Mr. Brinsley Hall,	
Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Bruntnell,	
Mr. Brown,	
Mr. Ball,	
Mr. McCourt,	
Mr. Price,	
Mr. Donaldson,	

No. 3.

SAME BILL.

*Same clause.*

Question put,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 32.

Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Gardiner,	Mr. G. A. Jones,
Mr. Thrower,	Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Estell,
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Mr. Burgess,	Mr. Kearsley,
Mr. Meehan,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Minahan,	Mr. Hickey,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Cochran,	Mr. Edden,
Mr. John Storey,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson.
Mr. Keegan,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Page,	Mr. Hollis,
Mr. Dunn,	Mr. Mercer.
Mr. Ashford,	

*Agreed to.*

And clauses 6 and 7 having been agreed to,—

Noes, 28.

Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Fallick,	Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Robson,	Mr. Moxham,
Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Bruntnell,
Mr. Thomas,	Mr. Waddell,
Mr. Latimer,	Mr. Taylor,
Major C. E. Nicholson,	Mr. Cohen.
Mr. Brinsley Hall,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Parkes,	Mr. Levy,
Mr. Brown,	Mr. Henley.
Mr. Ball,	
Mr. Price,	
Mr. Fell,	
Colonel Onslow,	
Mr. W. Millard,	

No. 4.

SAME BILL.

*POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMISSIONER.*Powers of  
Commissioner.

Clause 8. (1) The Commissioner shall have and exercise the powers conferred expressly on him by this Act, and shall, subject to this Act and any regulations thereunder—

- (a) have control of any irrigation area and any works thereon or used in connection therewith;
- (b) may in the manner prescribed dispose of lands in irrigation areas under the Crown Lands " (Amendment) " Act, 1912;
- (c) have exclusively the powers of the Minister under the Water Rights Act, 1902;

(d)

(d) have exclusively, so far as relates to water supply, water conservation, irrigation, and artesian wells, the powers of the Minister under the Artesian Wells Act, 1897, the Water and Drainage Act, 1902, and the Water and Drainage and Artesian Wells (Amending) Act, 1906; and shall exclusively be the constructing authority for the purpose of constructing any works under those Acts.

(2) For the purpose of carrying out the above provisions, the Acts referred to in paragraphs (c) and (d) of the last preceding section shall be read as if in place of "the Minister" were read "the Commissioner appointed under the Irrigation Act, 1912"; and the said Acts shall be read with such other amendments as are necessary to bring those Acts into conformity with this Act: And in the Crown Lands (Amendment) Act, 1912, "the Commissioner appointed under the Irrigation Act, 1912," shall be read instead of "the Trust."

(3) Provided that the following matters of policy shall be submitted by the Commissioner to the Minister, and shall be subject to his approval—that is to say:

Matters of policy submitted to Minister.

- (a) The disposal of lands within irrigation areas under the provisions of the Crown Lands (Amendment) Act, 1912, and all matters arising out of such disposal.
- (b) The periods for the repayment for improvements effected by the Commissioner.
- (c) The establishment and sale of any industrial undertaking.
- (d) The establishment of demonstration farms.
- (e) The construction of works under this Act.
- (f) Any other matters declared by the Governor to be matters of policy. [Read.]

And the clause having been amended, as indicated,—

Motion made (*Mr. McFarlane*) to leave out from paragraph (b) the word "(Amendment)."

Question put,—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 39.

Mr. Dooley,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Griffith.	Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Holman,
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Keegan,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Estell,
Mr. Thrower,	Mr. Cann,
Mr. Black,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Mr. Hollis,	Mr. Minahan,
Mr. Peters,	Mr. Waddell,
Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Kearsley,	Mr. Fern.
Mr. Edden,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Stuart-Robertson.	
Mr. Donaldson,	Mr. Hickey,
Mr. Morrish,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,	
Mr. Ashford,	
Mr. Dunn,	
Mr. Cochran,	
Mr. Meehan,	
Mr. Page,	
Mr. John Storey,	
Mr. Burgess,	
Mr. Gardiner,	

Noes, 23.

Mr. Brown,
Mr. Latimer,
Mr. Cohen,
Mr. Henley,
Mr. McFarlane,
Mr. Nobbs,
Mr. Lonsdale,
Mr. McCourt,
Mr. Levy,
Mr. Bruntnell,
Major C. E. Nicholson,
Mr. Brinsley Hall,
Mr. Parkes,
Mr. Thomas,
Mr. Robson,
Mr. Ball,
Mr. Moxham,
Colonel Onslow,
Mr. Price,
Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Taylor.
<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Fell,
Mr. W. Millard.

Word stands.

No. 5.

SAME BILL.

Same clause.

Question put,—That the clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 38.

Mr. Dooley,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Black,	Mr. John Storey,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Thrower,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Fern,
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Peters,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. Hollis,
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Holman,
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. Keegan,
Mr. Kearsley,	Mr. Estell,
Mr. Edden,	Mr. Cann,
Mr. Morrish,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Mr. Mercer,	Mr. Minahan.
Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Ashford,	
Mr. Cochran,	Mr. Gardiner,
Mr. Donaldson,	Mr. Dunn.

Noes, 26.

Mr. Brown,	Mr. Brinsley Hall,
Mr. Latimer,	Major C. E. Nicholson,
Mr. Cohen,	Mr. Bruntnell,
Mr. Henley,	Mr. Levy.
Mr. McFarlane,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Wood,	
Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Moxham,
Mr. Lonsdale,	Colonel Onslow.
Mr. McCourt,	
Mr. Fallick,	
Mr. Price,	
Mr. Hunt,	
Mr. Waddell,	
Mr. Taylor,	
Mr. W. Millard,	
Mr. Fell,	
Mr. Ball,	
Mr. Robson,	
Mr. Thomas,	
Mr. Parkes,	

Agreed to.

No. 6.

No. 6.

## SAME BILL.

Commissioner  
to construct  
works, &c.

Clause 9. The Commissioner may, in or in connection with any irrigation area—

- (a) construct works for storage or diversion of water ;
- (b) construct conduits, lay pipes, and erect posts through or on any lands or through or on roads for the purpose of conveying or transmitting water or power, or for any other purpose, and fix electric wires or cables to any buildings ;
- (c) construct drainage and other works ;
- (d) construct, **subject to the provisions of the Public Works Act**, roads, railways, and tramways, and may construct any such railway or tramway across, over, or along any roads ;
- (e) provide or effect improvements. [*Read.*]

And the clause having been amended, as indicated,—

Question put,—That the clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 36.

Mr. Dooley,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. John Storey,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Cochran,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Page,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Lynch,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Thrower,	Mr. Fern,
Mr. McGarry,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Estell,
Mr. Hickey,	Mr. Keegan,
Mr. G. A. Jones,	Mr. Cann,
Mr. Kearsley,	Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. Minahan.
Mr. Edden,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Morrish,	
Mr. Ashford,	Mr. T. S. Crawford,
Mr. Gardiner,	Mr. Hollis.

Noes, 25.

Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Latimer,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Cohen,	Mr. Waddell,
Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Wood,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Henley,	
Mr. Lonsdale,	Mr. Thomas,
Mr. McCourt,	Mr. Ball.
Mr. Levy,	
Mr. Fallick,	
Major C. E. Nicholson,	
Mr. Brinsley Hall,	
Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Robson,	
Mr. Moxham,	
Colonel Onslow,	
Mr. W. Millard,	
Mr. Bruntnell,	
Mr. Huut,	

*Agreed to.*

And clauses 10 and 11 having been dealt with,—

No. 7.

## SAME BILL.

Fares and rates  
charged on  
railways, &c.,  
vested in  
Commissioner.Clause 12. (1) The Commissioner may on any railway or tramway vested in him, including the railway between Goondah and Barren Jack, use any motive power, and draw or propel carriages and wagons for passenger and goods traffic, and may charge such fares and rates as he may fix or as may be prescribed in respect of such traffic. [*Read.*]

Question put,—That the clause, as read, stand part of the Bill.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 35.

Mr. Dooley,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. John Storey,	Mr. Ashford,
Mr. Treflé,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Hickey,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Kearsley,
Mr. Hollis,	Mr. G. A. Jones,
Mr. Minahan,	Mr. Edden,
Mr. Mercer,	Mr. Stuart-Robertson,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Keegan,	Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Burgess,	Mr. Fern,
Mr. Peters,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Thrower,	
Mr. Gardiner,	Mr. Gus. Miller,
Mr. Cochran,	Mr. Lynch.
Mr. Page,	

Noes, 26.

Mr. Cohen,	Mr. Thomas,
Mr. Latimer,	Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Nobbs,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. Waddell,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. W. Millard.
Mr. Henley,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Lonsdale,	
Mr. McCourt,	Mr. Huut,
Mr. Levy,	Mr. Brinsley Hall.
Mr. Fallick,	
Major C. E. Nicholson,	
Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Ball,	
Mr. Bruntnell,	
Mr. Fell,	
Mr. Moxham,	
Colonel Onslow,	
Mr. Price,	
Mr. Brown,	

*Agreed to.*

And clauses 13 to 17 having been agreed to,—

No. 8.

## SAME BILL.

Possession may  
be taken for  
arrears of  
charges.Clause 18. When charges for water made under this Act, or any interest thereon, have been unpaid for four years, or where the holding has been abandoned, the Commissioner may take possession of the land in respect of which they are due, which thereupon shall revert to the Crown, and shall be Crown lands within the meaning of the Crown Lands Acts and may be dealt with thereunder, but shall not be available for any class of holding until specifically set apart "under the Crown Lands (Amendment) Act, 1912." [*Read.*]Motion made (*Mr. McFarlane*) to leave out the words "under the Crown Lands (Amendment) Act, 1912," and insert the words "by the Minister for Lands," instead thereof.

Question put,—That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the clause.

Committee

Committee divided.

Ayes, 36.

Mr. Dooley,	Mr. G. A. Jones,
Mr. John Storey,	Mr. Kearsley,
Mr. Trellé,	Mr. Grahame,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Hickey,
Mr. Holman,	Mr. McGarry,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Thrower,
Mr. Black,	Mr. Gardiner,
Mr. Lynch,	Mr. Meehan,
Mr. Minahan,	Mr. Page,
Mr. McCreer,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Ashford,
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	Mr. Morrish,
Mr. Keegan,	Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,
Mr. Burgess,	Mr. McNeill,
Mr. Hollis,	Mr. Fern.
Mr. Gus. Miller,	Tellers,
Mr. Edden,	Mr. Peters,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. Cochran.
Mr. Beeby,	

Noes, 27.

Mr. Brown,	Mr. Moxham,
Mr. Latimer,	Mr. Hunt,
Mr. Levy,	Mr. Taylor,
Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. Donaldson,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. W. Millard,
Mr. McCourt,	Mr. Cohen.
Mr. Nobbs,	Tellers,
Mr. Fallick,	Mr. Lonsdale,
Major C. E. Nicholson,	Mr. Henley.
Mr. Brinsley Hall,	
Mr. Parkes,	
Mr. Ball,	
Mr. Bruntnell,	
Mr. Fell,	
Colonel Onslow,	
Mr. Waddell,	
Mr. Robson,	
Mr. Price,	
Mr. Thomas,	

Words stand.

Clause, as read, agreed to.

And the remaining clauses, and a new clause, having been dealt with,—

On motion of Mr. Griffith, Mr. Scobie, Temporary Chairman, left the Chair to report the Bill, with amendments, to the House.

WEDNESDAY, 4 DECEMBER, 1912.

No. 9.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL (No. 2).

Consideration of the Legislative Council's amendments referred to in Message of 3rd December, 1912.

Amendments considered *seriatim*.

And the Council's amendments in clause 3 having been agreed to,—

Clause 4. (1) Where any such advisory board reports that the whole or any part of any of the land comprised in any such lease as aforesaid is suitable to be acquired for closer settlement, the Minister may, in his discretion, notify in the Gazette that such lease is, so far as it relates to the land aforesaid, resumed by the Crown, and thereupon the lease shall, subject to the provision herein contained, be deemed to be so resumed:

Notification of  
resumption of  
lease.

Provided that any such resumption and any agreement (except a resumption by agreement with the lessee, and in respect of which the compensation agreed to be paid does not exceed fifteen thousand pounds) or proceeding consequent thereon, shall be subject to the approval of Parliament, expressed by resolutions passed by both Houses of Parliament:

Provided also that if such land comprise the greater part of the area of any lease, the holder of the lease shall have the right to require the Minister to resume the lease as to the whole of the land comprised in it. Such right shall be asserted in the prescribed form within four weeks after the said notification in the Gazette. After such notification the holder of the lease may, with the consent of the Minister, retain the whole or any part of the land comprised in the lease for such period and upon such conditions as may be agreed upon.

(2) The Minister may agree with the person who at the time of the notification in the Gazette as aforesaid was the holder of the lease as to the amount of compensation to be paid such person, but such amount shall not exceed the advisory's board's valuation.

Compensation  
payable to  
lessee.

If such agreement is not made the holder of the lease may, within twenty-eight days after such notification, or within such further time as the Minister may allow, notify the Minister by way of appeal in the prescribed form that he requires such compensation to be determined by the local land board as hereinafter provided.

The holder of the lease shall set out in such notice of appeal the amount in which he claims as the value of the interest in the lease, so far as it is proposed to resume it, and of his interest in the improvements on the land.

If such holder fails to give such notice of appeal, or fails to set out the amount he claims as aforesaid, the valuation of the advisory board shall for the purposes of subsection five of this section, be deemed to be the amount of his claim.

(3) After receipt of such notice of appeal the Minister shall refer the matter to the local land board to compute under this Act and determine the amount of compensation to be paid to such holder. The determination of the local land board, subject to appeal to the Land Appeal Court, shall be final and conclusive.

(3) Such compensation shall be determined by a court constituted as provided in section eighteen of the Closer Settlement Act, 1904, and the decision of the judge and one of the assessors of such court shall be the determination of the court, and shall be final.

(4) The measure of such compensation shall be the value of the residue of the term of the lease (so far as it has been resumed) to the person who was the holder thereof at the date of the notification of resumption in the Gazette, together with the value of the improvements on the land having regard to the conditions of the lease, and particularly—

Measure of  
compensation.

- (a) the profits earned by the holder of the lease solely from the use of the land;
- (b) the improvements on the land in respect of which the holder of the lease has or has not tenant-right;
- (c)

(c) any right of the Minister to withdraw the whole or any part of the land from the lease and the compensation (if any) payable in respect thereof, and for improvements on the land.

(5) The following provisions shall apply to the costs of all proceedings for determining the amount of compensation aforesaid :—

- (a) Where the amount determined by the local land board or the Land Appeal Court hearing the appeal is equal to or less than the amount of compensation which the Minister has offered, or, where no such offer has been made, the amount of the valuation of the advisory board, the holder of the lease shall pay the costs of the appeal.
- (b) Where the value so determined is equal to or greater than the amount which the holder of the lease claims as compensation, the Crown shall pay such costs.
- (c) Where the value so determined is greater than the amount of the offer or valuation referred to in paragraph (a), but is less than the amount of the claim of the holder of the lease, the Crown shall pay to the said holder the proportion of his costs which the excess of the value so determined over such offer or valuation, bears to the excess of the claim over such offer or valuation.

(6) The provisions of sections twenty, twenty-one, subsection one of section twenty-two, sections twenty-three, forty-four, and forty-five of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1904, relating to the acquisition or resumption of land under that Act, and to the proceedings relating thereto, shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to the resumption of leases under this Act, and proceedings relating thereto. [*Considered.*]

Question put,—That the Committee agree to the Legislative Council's amendment in the first proviso to sub-clause (1).

Question put.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 31.

Mr. Treflé,	Mr. Cochran,
Mr. Cann,	Mr. Estell,
Mr. Griffith,	Mr. Mercer,
Mr. Edden,	Mr. Minahan,
Mr. McNeill,	Mr. John Storey,
Mr. Beeby,	Mr. Burgess,
Mr. Carmichael,	Mr. Keegan,
Mr. Fern,	Mr. Lynch,
Mr. Kelly,	Mr. Ashford,
Mr. Grahame,	Mr. Dunn,
Mr. Osborne,	Mr. Black,
Mr. Stuart-Robertson,	Mr. Meagher.
Mr. Morrish,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. T. S. Crawford,	
Mr. Kearsley,	Mr. Hoyle,
Mr. Cusack,	Mr. Gardiner.
Mr. G. R. W. McDonald,	

Noes, 23.

Mr. Cohen,	Mr. Fallick,
Mr. Henley,	Mr. Ball,
Mr. Wood,	Mr. John Miller,
Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick,	Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Robson,	<i>Tellers,</i>
Mr. Perry ( <i>The Richm'd</i> ),	
Mr. Mark F. Morton,	Mr. Price,
Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. Thomas.
Mr. Levien,	
Mr. Nobbs,	
Mr. Latimer,	
Dr. Arthur,	
Mr. Brown,	
Mr. McCourt,	
Mr. W. Millard,	
Mr. Lonsdale,	
Mr. Moxham,	

*Legislative Council's amendment agreed to.*

And the remaining amendments made by the Council in the Bill, including the amendment in the Title, having been agreed to,—

On motion of Mr. Beeby, Mr. Scobie, Temporary Chairman, left the Chair to report that the Committee had agreed to the Legislative Council's amendments in the Bill, including the amendment in the Title.

W. S. MOWLE,  
Clerk Assistant.

1912.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ATTENDANCES OF MEMBERS IN DIVISIONS AND COUNTS-OUT  
DURING THE SESSION OF 1912.

	Divisions in the House.	Divisions in Committee.	Counts-out.	Total.
Arthur, Richard, Esq., M.D. ... ..	52	47	...	99
Ashford, William George, Esq. ... ..	68	53	...	121
Ball, Richard Thomas, Esq. ... ..	62	74	...	136
Beeby, The Hon. George Stephenson... ..	71	74	...	145
Black, George, Esq. ... ..	72	90	...	162
Briner, George Stuart, Esq. ( <i>Temporary-Chairman of Committees</i> ) ... ..	40	30	...	70
Brown, William, Esq. ... ..	65	64	1	130
Bruntnell, Albert, Esq. ... ..	66	74	2	142
Burgess, George Arthur, Esq. ( <i>Temporary-Chairman of Committees</i> ) ... ..	56	72	...	128
Cann, The Hon. John Henry ... ..	76	72	2	150
Carmichael, The Hon. Ambrose Campbell ... ..	73	37	...	110
Cochran, John Patrick, Esq. ... ..	40	62	...	102
Cocks, Arthur Alfred Clement, Esq. ... ..	38	32	...	70
Cohen, John Jacob, Esq. ... ..	73	88	2	163
Crawford, Thomas Simpson, Esq. ... ..	82	92	...	174
Cusack, John Joseph, Esq. ... ..	76	61	...	137
Donaldson, Robert Thomas, Esq. ... ..	54	50	...	104
Dooley, James, Esq. ... ..	57	75	...	132
Downes, Frederick William Arthur, Esq. ... ..	57	31	1	89
Dunn, William Fraser, Esq. ... ..	80	84	...	164
Edden, The Hon. Alfred ... ..	67	55	...	122
Estell, John, Esq. ... ..	91	88	1	180
Fallick, James, Esq. ... ..	86	67	1	154
Fell, David, Esq. ... ..	26	18	...	44
Fern, Charles Stuart, Esq. ... ..	64	78	...	142
Fitzpatrick, John Charles Lucas, Esq. ... ..	60	65	1	126
Gardiner, Arthur Rowland, Esq. ... ..	68	64	2	134
Grahame, William Calman, Esq. ... ..	79	78	1	158
Griffith, The Hon. Arthur ... ..	71	70	1	142
Hall, Brinsley, Esq. ... ..	67	61	3	131
Henley, Thomas, Esq. ... ..	81	86	3	170
Hickey, Simon, Esq. ... ..	80	89	...	169
Hindmarsh, George Thomas, Esq. ... ..	12	5	1	18
Hollis, Robert, Esq. ... ..	81	74	2	157
Holman, The Hon. William Arthur ... ..	65	76	...	141
Hoyle, Henry Clement, Esq. ( <i>Temporary-Chairman of Committees</i> ) ... ..	55	30	...	85
Hunt, John Charles, Esq. ... ..	66	78	1	145
James, Augustus George Frederic, Esq. ... ..	14	1	...	15
Jones, George Alfred, Esq. ... ..	67	71	...	138
Kearsley, William, Esq. ... ..	70	73	1	144

	Divisions in the House.	Divisions in Committee.	Counts-out.	Total.
Keegan, Thomas, Esq. ... ..	81	78	...	159
Kelly, Andrew Joseph, Esq. ... ..	50	41	...	91
Latimer, William Fleming, Esq. ... ..	72	63	...	135
Lee, The Hon. Charles Alfred... ..	53	55	...	113
Levien, Robert Henry, Esq. ... ..	24	13	...	37
Levy, Daniel, Esq. ... ..	49	63	2	124
Lonsdale, Edmund, Esq. ... ..	78	80	3	161
Lynch, John Patrick, Esq. ... ..	72	70	...	142
McCourt, The Hon. William ... ..	57	50	1	108
MacDonald, George Roy William, Esq. ... ..	60	60	...	120
McFarlane, John, Esq. ... ..	72	86	2	160
McGarry, Patrick, Esq. ... ..	53	68	2	123
McGowen, The Hon. James Sinclair Taylor... ..	21	15	1	37
McLaurin, Gordon Rannald, Esq. ... ..	48	44	...	92
McNeill, John, Esq. ... ..	60	71	...	131
Meagher, Richard Denis, Esq. ( <i>Chairman of Committees</i> )... ..	43	9	...	55
Meehan, John Charles, Esq. ... ..	77	69	...	146
Mercer, James Ballantyne, Esq. ... ..	91	90	...	181
Millard, William, Esq. ... ..	84	85	3	172
Miller, Gustave Thomas Carlisle, Esq. ... ..	79	92	...	171
Miller, John, Esq. ... ..	40	16	2	58
Minahan, Patrick Joseph, Esq. ... ..	76	75	...	151
Morrish, James John, Esq. ... ..	86	90	...	176
Morton, Henry Douglas, Esq. ... ..	43	24	...	72
Morton, Mark Fairies, Esq. ... ..	47	40	1	88
Moxham, Thomas Robert, Esq. ... ..	40	44	1	94
Nicholson, Major Charles Edward ... ..	68	66	...	134
Nicholson, John Barnes, Esq. ... ..	62	49	...	108
Nielsen, Niels Raamus Wilson, Esq. ... ..	6	4	...	10
Nobbs, John, Esq. ... ..	91	94	4	189
Onslow, Colonel James William Macarthur... ..	72	86	1	159
Osborne, John Percy, Esq. ... ..	86	90	...	176
Page, Frederick Joseph, Esq. ... ..	72	83	1	156
Parkes, Varney, Esq. ... ..	54	47	2	103
Perry, John, Esq. ( <i>The Richmond</i> ) ... ..	54	31	2	87
Peters, Henry John Frederick, Esq. ... ..	71	81	...	152
Price, Richard Atkinson, Esq. ... ..	64	36	3	103
Robson, William Elliott Veitch, Esq. ... ..	51	56	1	108
Seobie, Robert, Esq. ( <i>Temporary-Chairman of Committees</i> ) ... ..	73	39	...	114
Storey, David, Esq. ... ..	39	29	2	70
Storey, John, Esq. ... ..	61	55	...	116
Stuart-Robertson, Robert James, Esq. ... ..	72	72	1	145
Taylor, William, Esq. ... ..	65	63	...	128
Thomas, Follet Johns, Esq. ... ..	73	79	...	152
Thrower, Thomas Henry, Esq. ( <i>Temporary-Chairman of Committees</i> ) ... ..	62	53	1	116
Treffé, The Hon. John Louis... ..	75	80	1	156
Waddell, The Hon. Thomas ... ..	51	62	1	114
Wade, The Hon. Charles Gregory, K.C. ... ..	18	11	...	29
Willis, The Hon. Henry ( <i>Speaker</i> ) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Wood, The Hon. William Herbert ... ..	78	83	4	165

Legislative Assembly Office,  
Sydney, 5th December, 1912.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,  
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

1912.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BUSINESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NEW SOUTH WALES  
DURING THE SESSION OF 1912.

1. Now Write issued ... ..										0
2. Select Committees :—										
On Public Matters ... ..									7	
On Private Bills ... ..									2	
										9
3. Standing Committees ... ..										5
4. Public Bills :—										
Originated in the Assembly—										
Received the Royal Assent ... ..									37	
Otherwise disposed of ... ..									82	
										119
Brought from the Council—										
Received the Royal Assent ... ..									0	
Otherwise disposed of ... ..									4	
										4
5. Private Bills :—										
Originated in the Assembly—										
Received the Royal Assent ... ..									2	
Otherwise disposed of ... ..									0	
										2
Brought from the Council—										
Received the Royal Assent ... ..									1	
Otherwise disposed of ... ..									1	
										2
6. Petitions received :—										
Printed ... ..									51	
Not Printed ... ..									5	
										56
7. Divisions :—										
In the House ... ..									92	
In Committee of the Whole ... ..									94	
										186
8. Sittings (for details see paragraph 15, page 2) :—										
Days of Meeting ... ..										65
Hours of Sitting ... ..										619 h. 02 m.
Hours of Sitting after Midnight ... ..										127 h. 04 m.
Daily Average ... ..										9 h. 31 m.
Adjourned for want of a Quorum—										
Before commencement of Business ... ..									0	
After commencement of Business ... ..									4	
										4
9. Votes and Proceedings :—										
Entries in Votes and Proceedings—										
Of Business done... ..									785	
										785
Daily Average ... ..										12
Entries in Notice Paper—										
Of Questions and Answers ... ..									1,526	
Of Notices of Motion ... ..									5,134	
Of Orders of the Day ... ..									3,833	
Of Contingent Notices ... ..									7	
										10,500
Daily Average ... ..										162
10. Contingent Notice Papers ... ..										3
11. Orders for Papers ... ..										2
12. Addresses for Papers ... ..										0
13. Other Addresses ... ..										1
14. Papers laid upon the Table :—										
By Message ... ..									127	
By Command ... ..									341	
In Returns to Orders ... ..									2	
In Returns to Addresses ... ..									0	
Reports from Standing and Select Committees ... ..									25	
										495
Ordered to be Printed ... ..									106	
Not ordered to be Printed ... ..									389	
										495
										15.

15. Sittings of the House:—

Return of the number of days on which the House sat in the Session of 1912, stating, for each day, the date of the month and the day of the week, the hour of the meeting and the hour of adjournment, and the total number of hours occupied in the sittings of the House, and the average time; and showing the total number of hours on which the House sat each day, and the number of hours after midnight, and the number of entries in each day's Votes and Proceedings.

No.	Month.	Day.	House Met.	House Adjourned.	Hours of Sitting.		Entries in Votes.
					h. m.	h. m.	
1	23 July	Tuesday	12 noon	6:20 o'clock p.m.	6 20	...	12
2	24	Wednesday	4 o'clock p.m.	11:57	7 57	...	12
3	25	Thursday	4	5 6	1 6	...	7
4	30	Tuesday	4	12:25 a.m.	8 25	0 25	4
5	31	Wednesday	4	11:12	7 12	...	4
6	1 Aug	Thursday	4	12:14	8 14	0 14	1
7	6	Tuesday	4	11:53 p.m.	7 53	...	5
8	7	Wednesday	4	11:40	7 40	...	59
9	8	Thursday	4	12:27 a.m.	8 27	0 27	16
10	13	Tuesday	4	7:19 p.m.	3 19	...	4
11	14	Wednesday	4	10:51	6 51	...	11
12	15	Thursday	4	12:49 a.m.	8 49	0 49	10
13	20	Tuesday	4	10:37 p.m.	6 37	...	10
14	21	Wednesday	4	12:35 a.m.	8 35	0 35	9
15	22	Thursday	4	11:30 p.m.	7 30	...	7
16	27	Tuesday	4	11:5	7 50	...	9
17	28	Wednesday	4	2:30 a.m.	10 30	2 30	15
18	29	Thursday	4	4:53 p.m.	0 53	...	4
19	3 Sept.	Tuesday	4	11:54	7 54	...	7
20	4	Wednesday	4	12:39 a.m.	8 39	0 39	6
21	5	Thursday	4	4:18	12 18	4 18	6
22	10	Tuesday	4	5:18 p.m.	1 18	...	5
23	11	Wednesday	4	12:45 a.m.	8 45	0 45	9
24	12	Thursday	4	1:0	9 0	1 0	15
25	17	Tuesday	4	11:40 p.m.	7 40	...	6
26	18	Wednesday	4	1:10 a.m.	9 10	1 10	10
27	19	Thursday	4	1:40	9 40	1 40	13
28	24	Tuesday	2	3:15	13 15	3 15	13
29	25	Wednesday	4	1:22	9 22	1 22	14
30	26	Thursday	4	1:32	9 32	1 32	13
31	1 Oct.	Tuesday	2	10:50 p.m.	8 50	...	11
32	2	Wednesday	4	2:7 a.m.	10 7	2 7	9
33	3	Thursday	4	12:58	8 58	0 58	7
34	8	Tuesday	2	12:40	10 40	0 40	9
35	9	Wednesday	4	12:54 p.m.	20 54	12 54	6
36	10	Thursday	7	10:48	3 48	...	8
37	15	Tuesday	2	2:11 a.m.	12 11	2 11	12
38	16	Wednesday	4	10:48 p.m.	6 48	...	9
39	17	Thursday	4	9:46 a.m.	17 46	9 46	12
40	22	Tuesday	2	11:30 p.m.	9 30	...	13
41	23	Wednesday	4	5:2	1 2	...	3
42	24	Thursday	4	12:5 a.m.	8 5	0 5	3
43	29	Tuesday	2	1:15	11 15	1 15	15
44	30	Wednesday	4	11:45 p.m.	7 45	...	5
45	31	Thursday	4	12:50 a.m.	8 50	0 50	11
46	5 Nov.	Tuesday	2	11:16 p.m.	9 16	...	15
47	6	Wednesday	4	8:10 a.m.	16 10	8 10	24
48	7	Thursday	4	9:25 p.m.	5 25	...	21
49	8	Friday	10 a.m.	7:7	9 7	...	32
50	11	Monday	4 p.m.	6:35	14 35	6 35	7
51	12	Tuesday	2	12:7	10 7	0 7	29
52	13	Wednesday	4	1:14	9 14	1 14	10
53	14	Thursday	4	6:6 p.m.	26 6	18 6	21
54	18	Monday	4	5:56	1 56	...	6
55	19	Tuesday	2	1:48 a.m.	11 48	1 48	8
56	20	Wednesday	4	7:57 p.m.	3 57	...	2
57	21	Thursday	4	4:28 a.m.	12 28	4 28	11
58	22	Friday	10 a.m.	10:30 p.m.	12 30	...	13
59	25	Monday	4 p.m.	10:1 a.m.	18 1	10 1	11
60	26	Tuesday	7	2:31	7 31	2 31	11
61	27	Wednesday	4	6:5	14 5	6 5	16
62	28	Thursday	6:30	2:25	7 56	2 35	16
63	29	Friday	10 a.m.	7:21 p.m.	9 21	...	10
64	2 Dec.	Monday	2 p.m.	1:25 a.m.	35 25	25 25	54
65	4	Wednesday	2	10:52 p.m.	8 52	...	19
Total					619 02	127 04	785

Average length of sitting daily, 9 hours 31 minutes.

Legislative Assembly Office,  
Sydney, 5 December, 1912.

RICH'D. A. ARNOLD,  
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

1912.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 1.

REGISTER OF PUBLIC BILLS ORIGINATED IN THE ASSEMBLY DURING THE SESSION OF 1912.

68513  
202

Short Titles.	By whom initiated.	Message from Governor, recommending provision for.	Originated in Committee of the Whole.	Ordered.	Presented and read 1 <sup>st</sup> .	Proceeded with under Standing Order.	Read 2 <sup>nd</sup> and Committed.	Recommitted.	Reported.	Report adopted.	Read 3 <sup>rd</sup> , passed, and sent to Council for concurrence.	Agreed to by Council without Amendment.	Agreed to by Council with Amendments.	Council's Amendments agreed to.	Council's Amendments disagreed to.	Order of the Day discharged and Bill withdrawn.	Bill dropped or laid aside.	Assent reported.	No. of Act.	Remarks.
Appropriation .....	Mr. Cann .....	1912. 22 Oct.	1912.	1912. 26 Nov. a.m.	1912. 26 Nov. a.m.	1912.	1912.	.....	1912.	1912.	1912.	1912.	1912.	1912.	.....	1912. 27 Nov. a.m.	.....	1912.	1912.	Founded on Resolution of Ways and Means.
Appropriation (No. 2) .....	Mr. Cann .....	27 Nov. a.m.	.....	27 Nov. a.m.	27 Nov. a.m.	.....	27 Nov. a.m.	.....	27 Nov. a.m.	27 Nov. a.m.	27 Nov.	28 Nov.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 Dec.	50	Standing Orders suspended, for rescission of Resolution from Committee of Supply, 27 November, a.m. Introduced under previous order of leave, 26 November, a.m. Founded on Resolution of Ways and Means. Standing Orders suspended, 3 December, 1912, a.m. Not returned by Council.
Auctioneers' Licensing (Amendment) .....	Mr. Holman .....	3 Dec. a.m.	.....	4 Dec. a.m.	4 Dec. a.m.	.....	4 Dec. a.m.	.....	4 Dec. a.m.	4 Dec. a.m.	4 Dec.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Banks and Bank Holidays .....	Mr. Holman .....	.....	.....	7 Aug.	7 Aug.	.....	8 Nov.	.....	8 Nov.	8 Nov.	12 Nov.	13 Nov.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 Nov.	43	.....
Bellevue Hill Line to Bondi Beach Tramway .....	Mr. Griffith .....	3 Dec.	4 Dec. a.m.	4 Dec. a.m.	4 Dec. a.m.	.....	4 Dec. a.m.	.....	4 Dec. a.m.	4 Dec. a.m.	4 Dec.	4 Dec.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*	67	Standing Orders suspended, 3 December, 1912.
Broadmeadow-Waratah Tramway .....	Mr. Griffith .....	3 Dec.	3 Dec.	3 Dec.	3 Dec.	.....	3 Dec.	.....	3 Dec.	3 Dec.	3 Dec.	4 Dec.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*	68	do do do
Careless use of Fire .....	Mr. Holman .....	.....	.....	7 Aug.	7 Aug.	.....	8 Nov.	.....	8 Nov.	8 Nov.	12 Nov.	13 Nov.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 Nov.	28	.....
Carrington Bridge Removal .....	Mr. Griffith .....	3 Dec.	4 Dec. a.m.	4 Dec. a.m.	4 Dec. a.m.	.....	4 Dec. a.m.	.....	4 Dec. a.m.	4 Dec. a.m.	4 Dec.	4 Dec.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*	60	do do do
Claims against the Government and Crown Suits .....	Mr. Holman .....	.....	.....	7 Aug.	7 Aug.	.....	8 Nov.	.....	8 Nov.	8 Nov.	12 Nov.	13 Nov.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 Nov.	27	.....
Closer Settlement Amendment (No. 2) .....	Mr. Beeby .....	26 Nov.	27 Nov.	27 Nov.	27 Nov.	.....	29 Nov. a.m.	.....	29 Nov. a.m.	29 Nov. a.m.	.....	.....	3 Dec.	4 Dec.	.....	.....	.....	*	74	.....
Coal Mines Eight Hours .....	Mr. Edden .....	7 Aug.	29 Oct.	29 Oct.	29 Oct.	.....	11 Nov.	.....	11 Nov.	11 Nov.	12 Nov.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not returned by Council.
Coal Mines Regulation .....	Mr. Holman .....	.....	.....	7 Aug.	7 Aug.	.....	8 Nov.	.....	8 Nov.	8 Nov.	12 Nov.	13 Nov.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 Nov.	37	Stopped by prorogation.
Coal Mines Regulation (Amendment) .....	Mr. Edden .....	7 Aug.	8 Aug.	8 Aug.	8 Aug.	.....	19 Sept.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do
Companies (Amendment) .....	Mr. Beeby .....	.....	4 Dec. a.m.	4 Dec. a.m.	4 Dec. a.m.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Condohin to Broken Hill Railway .....	Mr. Griffith .....	9 Oct.	3 Dec.	3 Dec.	3 Dec.	.....	3 Dec.	.....	3 Dec.	3 Dec.	3 Dec.	4 Dec.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*	64	Standing Orders suspended, 3 December, 1912.
Consolidated Revenue Fund and Public Works Fund .....	Mr. Cann .....	24 July	.....	24 July	24 July	.....	24 July	.....	24 July	24 July	24 July	30 July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 Aug.	18	Standing Orders Suspended, 24 July, 1912. Founded on Resolution of Ways and Means.
Consolidated Revenue Fund and Public Works Fund (No 2) .....	Mr. Cann .....	24 Sept.	.....	26 Sept.	26 Sept.	.....	26 Sept. a.m.	.....	26 Sept. a.m.	26 Sept. a.m.	26 Sept.	26 Sept.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 Oct.	20	Standing Orders suspended, 25 September, 1912, Founded on resolution of Ways and Means.
Coroners .....	Mr. Holman .....	.....	.....	7 Aug.	7 Aug.	.....	8 Nov.	.....	8 Nov.	8 Nov.	12 Nov.	13 Nov.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 Nov.	30	.....

\* Assent not reported during Session.

No. 1.—REGISTER OF PUBLIC BILLS ORIGINATED IN THE ASSEMBLY DURING THE SESSION OF 1912—continued.

Short Titles.	By whom initiated.	Message from Governor recommending provision for.	Originated in Committee of the Whole.	Ordered.	Presented and read 1 <sup>st</sup> .	Proceeded with under Standing Order.	Read 2 <sup>d</sup> and Committed.	Recommitted.	Reported.	Report adopted.	Read 3 <sup>d</sup> , passed, and sent to Council for concurrence.	Agreed to by Council without Amendment.	Agreed to by Council with Amendments.	Council's Amendments agreed to.	Council's Amendments disagreed to.	Order of the Day discharged and Bill withdrawn.	Bill dropped or laid aside.	Assent reported.	Number of Act.	Remarks.	
Crown Lands Amending and Declaratory. (Changed from Crown Lands (Declaratory).)	Mr. Beeby	1912. 8 Aug.	1912. 16 Aug. a.m.	1912. 16 Aug. a.m.	1912. 16 Aug. a.m.	1912. ....	1912. 22 Aug. a.m.	1912. ....	1912. 8 Oct.	1912. 8 Oct.	1912. 10 Oct.	1912. ....	1912. 14 Nov.	1912. 22 Nov.	1912. ....	1912. ....	1912. ....	1912. 4 Dec.	1912. 53		
Crown Lands Purchases and Leases Validation.	Mr. Beeby	8 Aug.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Bill not brought in.	
Defamation.....	Mr. Holman	....	7 Aug.	7 Aug.	....	....	8 Nov.	....	8 Nov.	8 Nov.	12 Nov.	13 Nov.	....	....	....	....	....	26 Nov.	32		
Dentists.....	Mr. Holman	....	7 Aug.	7 Aug.	....	....	8 Nov.	....	8 Nov.	8 Nov.	12 Nov.	13 Nov.	....	....	....	....	....	26 Nov.	28		
District Courts.....	Mr. Holman	....	7 Aug.	7 Aug.	....	....	8 Nov.	....	8 Nov.	8 Nov.	12 Nov.	13 Nov.	....	....	....	....	....	26 Nov.	23		
Dubbo Sewerage.....	Mr. Griffith	9 Oct.	3 Dec.	3 Dec.	....	....	8 Dec.	....	4 Dec.	4 Dec.	4 Dec.	4 Dec.	....	....	....	....	....	26 Nov. *	63	Standing Orders suspended, 3 December, 1912.	
Early Closing.....	Mr. Beeby	12 Sept.	19 Sept. a.m.	19 Sept. a.m.	19 Sept. a.m.	....	25 Sept. a.m.	....	18 Oct. a.m.	18 Oct. a.m.	20 Nov.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Not returned by Council.	
Early Closing and Saturday Half Holiday.	Mr. Holman	....	....	7 Aug.	7 Aug.	....	....	....	6 Nov. a.m.	28 Nov. a.m.	28 Nov. a.m.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6 Nov.	Bill not brought in.
Eight Hour.....	Mr. Beeby	17 Sept.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Bill not brought in.
Electric Power Disposal.....	Mr. Griffith	5 Sept.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Bill not brought in.
Factories and Shops.....	Mr. Holman	....	7 Aug.	7 Aug.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Bill not brought in.
Factories and Shops (No. 2).....	Mr. Holman	....	7 Nov.	7 Nov.	....	....	8 Nov.	....	8 Nov.	8 Nov.	12 Nov.	13 Nov.	....	....	....	....	....	....	26 Nov.	39	
Fertilizer's Amendment.....	Mr. Treflé	24 July	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Bill not brought in.
Friendly Societies.....	Mr. Holman	....	7 Aug.	7 Aug.	....	....	8 Nov.	....	8 Nov.	8 Nov.	12 Nov.	13 Nov.	....	....	....	....	....	....	26 Nov.	46	
Fruit Cases.....	Mr. Treflé	24 July	8 Aug.	8 Aug.	....	....	19 Sept.	....	17 Oct.	17 Oct.	29 Oct.	....	28 Nov.	3 Dec.	....	....	....	....	26 Nov. *	72	
Gaming and Betting.....	Mr. Holman	....	7 Aug.	7 Aug.	....	....	8 Nov.	....	8 Nov.	8 Nov.	12 Nov.	13 Nov.	....	....	....	....	....	....	26 Nov.	26	
Gas.....	Mr. Carmichael	30 July	8 Aug.	8 Aug.	....	....	6 Sept. a.m.	....	12 Sept.	12 Sept.	19 Sept. a.m.	....	30 Oct. (a) (b)	....	....	....	....	....	....	71	Counsel heard at Bar of House, 4 September, 1912. Motion to refer to Select Committee. Negatived 6 September, a.m. Message to Council agreeing, disagreeing, and amending Council's Amendments, 15 November, 1912, a.m. Message from Council insisting on its amendments, and disagreeing to the Assembly Amendments on its Amendments, 21 November, 1912. Assembly insists upon its Disagreements and Amendments and requests Free Conference, 29 November, 1912, a.m. Message from Council agreeing to Free Conference, appointment of Assembly Managers, and report by same. Consideration of Report made an Order of the Day for later hour, 2 December, 1912. Message from Council still insisting, disagreeing, and agreeing, 3 December, 1912, a.m. Assembly agree to report Resolution adopted by Free Conference, and no longer insists and agreeing, 3 December, 1912, a.m. Bill not brought in.
Col Gol and Benance Irrigation.	Mr. Beeby	23 Oct.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Not returned by Council.
Government Railways (Duplication Board)	Mr. Griffith	....	....	....	....	....	29 Aug. a.m.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Not returned by Council.
Government Railways.....	Mr. Holman	....	7 Aug.	7 Aug.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Not returned by Council.
Government Railways (No. 2).....	Mr. Holman	....	7 Nov.	7 Nov.	....	....	8 Nov.	....	8 Nov.	8 Nov.	12 Nov.	13 Nov.	....	....	....	....	....	....	26 Nov.	30	

\* Assent not reported during Session.

A374

No. 1.—REGISTER OF PUBLIC BILLS ORIGINATED IN THE ASSEMBLY DURING THE SESSION OF 1912—continued.

Short Titles.	By whom initiated.	Message from Governor recommending provision for.	Originated in Committee of the Whole.	Ordered.	Presented and read 1 <sup>o</sup> .	Proceeded with under Standing Order.	Read 2 <sup>o</sup> and Committed.	Recommitted.	Reported.	Report adopted.	Read 3 <sup>o</sup> , passed, and sent to Council for concurrence.	Agreed to by Council without Amendment.	Agreed to by Council with Amendments.	Council's Amendments agreed to.	Council's Amendments disagreed to.	Order of the Day discharged and Bill withdrawn.	Bill dropped or laid aside.	Assent reported.	No. of Act.	Remarks.	
Greater Sydney Convention	Mr. Griffith	1912.	1912.	1912.	1912.	1912.	1912.		1912.	1912.	1912.		1912.	1912.	15 Nov.	1912.	1912.	1912.	(a) Council's Amendments agreed to and disagreed, 10 15 November, 1912. Message to Council, 22 November, 1912. Council insists upon its Amendments, 27 November, 1912. Stopped by Prorogation.		
Great Southern Railway Improvements.	Mr. Griffith	3 Dec.	3 Dec.	3 Dec.	3 Dec.		3 Dec.		3 Dec.	3 Dec.	3 Dec.	4 Dec.						*	59	Standing Orders suspended, 3 December, 1912.	
Inebriates	Mr. Holman			7 Aug.	7 Aug.		8 Nov.		8 Nov.	8 Nov.	12 Nov.	13 Nov.							26 Nov.	24	Not returned by Council.
Income Tax (Further Amendment).	Mr. Cann	5 Nov.	7 Nov.	7 Nov.	7 Nov.		23 Nov.		23 Nov.	23 Nov.	28 Nov.	28 Nov.									
Inscribed Stock (Issue and Renewals).	Mr. Cann	2 Oct.	17 Oct.	17 Oct.	17 Oct.		5 Nov.		6 Nov.	6 Nov.	7 Nov.	21 Nov.							3 Dec.	51	Stopped by Prorogation.
Interstate Maintenance Orders.	Mr. Holman		7 Nov.	7 Nov.	7 Nov.																
Irrigation	Mr. Griffith	7 Nov.	14 Nov.	14 Nov.	14 Nov.											14 Nov.					
Irrigation (No. 2)	Mr. Griffith				14 Nov.		28 Nov.		3 Dec.	3 Dec.	3 Dec.		4 Dec.	4 Dec.						73	Brought in on former order of leave. Amendment to read this day 6 months, negatived.
Jury	Mr. Holman			7 Aug.	7 Aug.		8 Nov.		8 Nov.	8 Nov.	12 Nov.	13 Nov.							26 Nov.	31	Pro forma Bill. Not returned by Council.
Law of Evidence	Mr. McGowen				23 July																
Legal Practitioners Amendment.	Mr. Donaldson			18 Sept.	18 Sept.		17 Sept.		17 Sept.	17 Sept.	1 Oct.										
Liquor	Mr. Holman			7 Aug.	7 Aug.		8 Nov.		8 Nov.	8 Nov.	12 Nov.	13 Nov.							26 Nov.	42	
Loan	Mr. Cann	29 Nov.	29 Nov.	29 Nov.	29 Nov.		29 Nov.		29 Nov.	29 Nov.	29 Nov.	4 Dec.								57	Founded on Resolution of Ways and Means, 29 November. Stopped by Prorogation.
Local Government (Amending)	Mr. Griffith	5 Sept.	20 Sept.	20 Sept.	20 Sept.																
Local Government (Main Roads)	Mr. Griffith	7 Nov.	7 Nov.	7 Nov.	7 Nov.											27 Nov.					Motion for 2 <sup>o</sup> negatived, 22 November, a.m.
Maintenance Orders	Mr. Holman	30 July																			Bill not brought in.
Marriage	Mr. Holman	30 July																			do do
Medical Practitioners	Mr. Holman			7 Aug.	7 Aug.		8 Nov.		8 Nov.	8 Nov.	12 Nov.	13 Nov.							20 Nov.	29	
Miners Accident Relief	Mr. Holman			7 Aug.	7 Aug.											6 Nov.					
Miners Accident Relief (Amendment).	Mr. Edden	7 Aug.	20 Sept.	20 Sept.	20 Sept.		2 Oct.		8 Oct.	3 Oct.	8 Oct.		27 Nov.	3 Dec.				*	69		do do
Miners Accident Relief (Sewer Miners).	Mr. Edden	7 Aug.																			
Mines Inspection	Mr. Holman			7 Aug.	7 Aug.																
Mines Inspection (Amendment)	Mr. Edden	8 Aug.	14 Aug.	14 Aug.	14 Aug.		25 Sept.									6 Nov.					Stopped by Prorogation.
Mining (Amendment)	Mr. Edden	8 Aug.	14 Aug.	14 Aug.	14 Aug.																do do
Motor Traffic	Mr. McGowen	27 Aug.																			Bill not brought in.
Newcastle District Abattoir and Sale Yards (changed from Newcastle District Abattoirs)	Mr. McGowen	20 Aug.	27 Sept.	27 Sept.	27 Sept.		22 Oct.		22 Oct.	22 Oct.	29 Oct.		5 Nov.	12 Nov.					28 Nov.	49	
Newcastle Iron and Steel Works.	Mr. Griffith	2 Oct.	3 Oct.	3 Oct.	4 Oct.		13 Nov.		13 Nov.	13 Nov.	15 Nov.	27 Nov.						*	55	Motion made for 2 <sup>o</sup> , and amendment to refer to select committee agreed to, 1 October, 1912.	
Newcastle Market Reserve	Mr. Beeby	17 Oct.																			Bill not brought in.
Newcastle Southern Breakwater Extension.	Mr. Griffith	3 Dec.	3 Dec.	3 Dec.	3 Dec.		3 Dec.		3 Dec.	3 Dec.	3 Dec.	4 Dec.						*	61	Standing Orders suspended, 3 December, 1912.	
New Lambton, Hartley Vale Colliery and Australasian Coal Company Railways Resumption.	Mr. Beeby	20 Aug.																			Bill not brought in.
Parliamentary Representatives' Allowance	Mr. Holman	30 July	15 Aug.	15 Aug.	15 Aug.		21 Aug.		21 Aug.	21 Aug.	22 Aug.	12 Sept.							18 Sept.	19	Motion to read 2 <sup>o</sup> this day two years, negatived 21 August.
Parliamentary Electorates and Elections.	Mr. Holman			7 Aug.	7 Aug.											26 Sept.					
Parliamentary Electorates and Elections (No. 2).	Mr. Holman			7 Nov.	7 Nov.		8 Nov.		11 Nov.	11 Nov.	12 Nov.	13 Nov.							26 Nov.	41	

\* Assent not reported during Session.

A375

No. 1.—REGISTER OF PUBLIC BILLS ORIGINATED IN THE ASSEMBLY DURING THE SESSION OF 1912—continued.

Short Titles.	By whom initiated.	Message from Governor recommending provision for.	Originated in Committee of the Whole.	Ordered.	Presented and read 1.	Proceeded with under Standing Order.	Read 2 and Committed.	Recommitted.	Reported.	Report adopted.	Read 3*, passed, and sent to Council for concurrence.	Agreed to by Council without Amendment.	Agreed to by Council with Amendments.	Council's Amendments agreed to.	Council's Amendments disagreed to.	Order of the Day discharged and Bill withdrawn.	Bill dropped or laid aside.	Assent reported.	No. of Act.	Remarks.
Parliamentary Powers and Privileges ( <i>changed from</i> ) Parliamentary Privileges.	Mr. Holman	1912. 30 July	1912. 15 Nov.	1912. 15 Nov.	1912. 15 Nov.	1912.	1912.		1912.	1912.	1912.	1912.	1912.	1912.	1912.	1912.	1912.	1912.	1912.	Stopped by Prorogation.
Pastures Protection.	Mr. Holman	24 July		7 Aug.	7 Aug.		8 Nov.		8 Nov.	8 Nov.	12 Nov.	13 Nov.						26 Nov.	35	Bill not brought in.
Police Appeal.	Mr. McGowen	20 Aug.																		do
Port Kembla Harbour (Northern Breakwater).	Mr. Griffith	3 Dec.	3 Dec.	3 Dec.	3 Dec.		3 Dec.		3 Dec.	3 Dec.	3 Dec.	4 Dec.							65	Standing Orders suspended, 3 December, 1912.
Prickly Pear.	Mr. Beeby	17 Oct.	3 Oct. a.m.	3 Oct. a.m.	18 Oct. a.m.															Stopped by Prorogation.
Public Parks.	Mr. Holman			7 Nov.	7 Nov.		8 Nov.		8 Nov.	8 Nov.	12 Nov.	13 Nov.						26 Nov.	40	
Public Service (Amendment).	Mr. Holman	22 Oct.	8 Nov.	8 Nov.	8 Nov.		15 Nov.		15 Nov.	15 Nov.	22 Nov.	28 Nov.							56	Motion to recommit negatived 22 November, 1912.
Public Trustee.	Mr. Holman	30 July	7 Nov.	7 Nov.	7 Nov.		13 Nov.													Stopped by Prorogation.
Public Works.	Mr. Holman			7 Aug.	7 Aug.											8 Nov.				
Public Works (No. 2).	Mr. Holman			7 Nov.	7 Nov.		8 Nov.		8 Nov.	8 Nov.	12 Nov.	13 Nov.						26 Nov.	45	
Public Works Resumptions (Costs).	Mr. Holman		7 Nov.	7 Nov.	7 Nov.															Stopped by Prorogation.
Resumption (Township Allotments).	Mr. Griffith	5 Sept.																		Bill not brought in.
Savings Banks Amalgamation.	Mr. Beeby	8 Aug.	15 Aug.	15 Aug.	15 Aug.		21 Aug.		22 Aug.	22 Aug.	28 Aug.									Motion to recommit negatived 28 August, 1912. Not returned by Council.
Scaffolding and Lifts.	Mr. Holman			7 Aug.	7 Aug.		8 Nov.		8 Nov.	8 Nov.	12 Nov.	13 Nov.						26 Nov.	38	
Senators Elections (Amendment).	Mr. McGowen	26 Nov.	27 Nov.	27 Nov.	27 Nov.		28 Nov.		28 Nov.	28 Nov.	28 Nov.	3 Dec.							75	
Shearers and Agricultural Labourers Accommodation.	Mr. Beeby	17 Sept.	19 Sept. a.m.	19 Sept. a.m.	19 Sept. a.m.		26 Sept.		9 Oct. a.m.	9 Oct. a.m.	10 Oct. a.m.									Not returned by Council.
Small Debts Recovery.	Mr. Holman			7 Aug.	7 Aug.		8 Nov.		8 Nov.	8 Nov.	12 Nov.	13 Nov.						26 Nov.	33	
Special Deposits (Industrial Undertakings).	Mr. Griffith						29 Aug. a.m.						19 Sept.	29 Oct.				13 Nov.	22	
Stamp Duties (Amendment).	Mr. Cann						7 Nov.													Stopped by Prorogation.
State Coal Mines.	Mr. Edden						18 Sept.						5 Nov.	3 Dec. a.m.					70	
State Ironworks.	Mr. Griffith	5 Sept.					29 Aug. a.m.	16 Oct. a.m.	16 Oct. a.m.	16 Oct. a.m.	16 Oct. a.m.									Not returned by Council.
Stock Brands (Amendment).	Mr. Treflé	24 July	8 Aug.	8 Aug.	8 Aug.		16 Aug.		29 Aug. a.m.	29 Aug. a.m.	1 Oct.									do do
Supreme Court Procedure.	Mr. Holman	30 July					20 Sept. a.m.		20 Sept. a.m.	20 Sept. a.m.										Bill not brought in.
Sydney Corporation (Amendment).	Mr. Griffith	17 Oct.	17 Oct.	17 Oct.	30 Oct. a.m.											6 Nov.				
Sydney Corporation Amendment (No. 2).	Mr. Griffith	7 Nov.	15 Nov.	15 Nov.	15 Nov.											28 Nov. a.m.				<i>Point of Order.</i> That title of Bill took power to amend certain Acts, but certain other Acts were amended which were not governed by those purposes—Mr. Deputy Speaker ruled Bill of out of order, 28 November, 1912.
Sydney Corporation (Amendment), No. 3.	Mr. Griffith	3 Dec.																		Bill not brought in.
Sydney Corporation (Franchise).	Mr. Griffith			27 Sept. a.m.																Bill not brought in.
Sydney Corporation (Franchise, No. 2).	Mr. Griffith			15 Oct.	16 Oct.		29 Oct.		30 Oct. a.m.	5 Nov.	7 Nov.									Not returned by Council.
Tamworth Sewerage.	Mr. Griffith	3 Dec.	3 Dec.	3 Dec.	3 Dec.		3 Dec.		8 Dec.	3 Dec.	3 Dec.	4 Dec.							66	Standing Orders suspended, 3 December, 1912.
Teachers' College—Building.	Mr. Carmichael	20 Sept. a.m.	20 Sept. a.m.	20 Sept. a.m.	24 Sept.		30 Oct.		30 Oct.	30 Oct.	1 Nov. a.m.	14 Nov.						27 Nov.	48	

\* Assent not reported during Session.

No. 1.—REGISTER OF PUBLIC BILLS ORIGINATED IN THE ASSEMBLY DURING THE SESSION OF 1912—continued.

Short Titles.	By whom initiated.	Message from Governor, recommending provision for.	Originated in Committee of the Whole.	Ordered.	Presented and read 1 <sup>st</sup> .	Proceeded with under Standing Order.	Read 2 <sup>d</sup> and Committed.	Recommitted.	Reported.	Report adopted.	Read 3 <sup>d</sup> , passed, and sent to Council for concurrence.	Agreed to by Council without Amendment.	Agreed to by Council with Amendments.	Council's Amendment's agreed to.	Council's Amendments disagreed to.	Orders of the Day discharged and Bill withdrawn.	Bill dropped or laid aside.	Assent reported.	No. of Act.	Remarks.
Teachers' College .....	Mr. Griffith .....	1912. 12 Sept.	1912. .....	1912. .....	1912. .....	1912. 29 Aug. a.m.	1912. 30 Oct.	.....	1912. 30 Oct.	1912. 30 Oct.	1912. 1 Nov. a.m.	1912. 14 Nov.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1912. 27 Nov.	1912. 47	
Tenants' Improvements .....	Mr. Beeby .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Stopped by Prorogation.
Tied Houses .....	Mr. Minahan .....	.....	12 Nov.	12 Nov.	18 Nov.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do
Totalisator .....	Mr. Levien .....	.....	7 Nov.	7 Nov.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do do
Trustees Audit .....	Mr. Cann .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 Aug.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 Nov.	21	(a) Message to Council, giving reasons for Assembly's disagreements to Council's Amendments, 3 October, 1912. Amendment to re-commit negatived, 8 October, 1912.
University (Amendment) .....	Mr. Carmichael .....	30 July	26 Sept. a.m.	26 Sept. a.m.	26 Sept. a.m.	.....	1 Oct.	.....	3 Oct.	3 Oct.	8 Oct.	.....	18 Nov.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b) Message from Council—not insisting upon its amendment: disagreed to by Assembly, 29 October, 1912.
University (Amendment) No. 2 .....	Mr. Carmichael .....	.....	.....	.....	25 Nov.	.....	25 Nov.	.....	25 Nov.	25 Nov.	26 Nov. a.m.	27 Nov.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 Dec.	62	Standing Orders suspended 25 November. Introduced under previous order of leave, 27 September, 1912.
Valuation of Land .....	Mr. Griffith .....	5 Sept.	10 Oct.	10 Oct.	15 Oct.	.....	16 Oct.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Stopped by Prorogation
Veterinary Surgeons .....	Mr. Treflé .....	24 July	8 Aug.	8 Aug.	8 Aug.	.....	19 Sept.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bill not brought in.
Vine and Vegetation Diseases (Amending) .....	Mr. Treflé .....	24 July	8 Aug.	8 Aug.	8 Aug.	.....	19 Sept.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Motion to read second time "this day six months" negatived, 20 September, a.m. Stopped by Prorogation.
Vine and Vegetation Diseases and Fruit Pests .....	Mr. Holman .....	.....	7 Aug.	7 Aug.	7 Aug.	.....	8 Nov.	.....	8 Nov.	8 Nov.	12 Nov.	13 Nov.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 Nov.	34	
Water .....	Mr. Holman .....	.....	7 Aug.	7 Aug.	7 Aug.	.....	8 Nov.	.....	8 Nov.	8 Nov.	12 Nov.	13 Nov.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 Nov.	44	
Water Hyacinth .....	Mr. Frelé .....	24 July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bill not brought in.
Wentworth Park Validation .....	Mr. Beeby .....	8 Aug.	16 Aug. a.m.	16 Aug. a.m.	16 Aug. a.m.	.....	5 Nov.	.....	5 Nov.	5 Nov.	6 Nov.	27 Nov.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 Dec.	64	
West Mait and Sewerage .....	Mr. Griffith .....	3 Dec.	5 Dec.	3 Dec.	3 Dec.	.....	3 Dec.	.....	3 Dec.	3 Dec.	3 Dec.	4 Dec.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*	62	Standing Orders suspended 3 December, 1912.
Wyalong to Lake Cudgellico Railway .....	Mr. Griffith .....	9 Oct.	5 Nov.	5 Nov.	7 Nov.	.....	3 Dec.	.....	3 Dec.	3 Dec.	3 Dec.	4 Dec.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*	76	Standing Orders suspended, 3 December, 1912.

\* Assent not reported during Session. † For stage at which Bill had reached in former Session, see Appendix.

## No. 2.—REGISTER OF PRIVATE BILLS INTRODUCED UPON PETITION TO THE ASSEMBLY DURING THE SESSION OF 1912.

Short Titles.	By whom initiated.	Petition presented.	Ordered.	Presented and read 1 <sup>st</sup> .	Proceeded with under Standing Order.	Referred to Select Committee.	Reported by Select Committee.	Read 2 <sup>d</sup> and committed.	Reported.	Report adopted.	Read 3 <sup>d</sup> .	Passed, and sent to Council.	Agreed to by Council without Amendment.	Agreed to by Council with Amendments.	Council's Amendments agreed to	Assent reported.	Remarks.
Dalgely Siding .....	Mr. Briner .....	1912. 6 Nov. ....	.....	.....	1912. 6 Nov. ....	1912. .....	1912. .....	1912. .....	1912. .....	1912. .....	1912. .....	1912. 22 Nov. ....	1912. 14 Nov. ....	.....	.....	1912. 27 Nov. ....	Standing Order 409 suspended. Message asking Council to proceed with, 6 November. Title amended by Council.
City Tattersall's Club .....	Mr. Thrower .....	25 July .....	.....	.....	25 July	18 Sept.	24 Sept. a.m.	15 Oct.	15 Oct.	15 Oct.	15 Oct.	.....	.....	1912. 19 Nov. ....	1912. 22 Nov. ....	3 Dec.	

No. 3.—REGISTER OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BILLS BROUGHT FROM THE COUNCIL DURING THE SESSION OF 1912.

Short Titles of—		Brought up and read 1 <sup>st</sup> .	Proceeded with under Standing Order.	Read 2 <sup>nd</sup> and Committed.	Reported.	Report adopted.	Read 3 <sup>rd</sup> , passed without Amendment, and returned to Council.	Read 3 <sup>rd</sup> , passed with Amendment, and sent to Council for concurrence.	Agreed to by Council.	Assent reported.	Number of Acts.	Remarks.
Public Bills.	Private Bills.											
	Australian Mutual Provident Society's Officers' Provident Fund Trustees Enabling.	1912. 28 Nov.	1912. ....	1912. 4 Dec.	1912. 4 Dec.	1912. 4 Dec.	1912. 4 Dec.	1912. 4 Dec.	1912. ....	1912. *	..	
Friendly Societies (Amendment) .....	.....	.....	4 Sept. †	4 Dec. a.m.	4 Dec. a.m.	4 Dec. a.m.	4 Dec. a.m.	.....	.....	.....	1	
Height of Buildings (Metropolitan Police District) .....	.....	6 Nov.	.....	14 Nov.	27 Nov.	27 Nov.	.....	28 Nov.	3 Dec.	.....	58	
Liquor (Local Option) .....	.....	27 Nov.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	Stopped by Prorogation.
Metropolitan Traffic (Amendment) .....	.....	25 Aug.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	Stopped by Prorogation.
.....	Saint James' Parsonage .....	12 Nov.	.....	22 Nov.	22 Nov.	22 Nov.	25 Nov.	.....	.....	3 Dec.	..	

\* Assent not reported during Session.

† For stage at which Bill had reached in former Session, see Appendix.



1912.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

REGISTER OF ADDRESSES AND ORDERS FOR PAPERS DURING THE SESSION OF 1912.

NO. OF ORDER.	WHEN PASSED.			ON WHOSE MOTION.	PAPERS APPLIED FOR.		RETURN TO ADDRESS OR ORDER. (Laid on Table.)	REGISTER NUMBER.	IF TO BE PRINTED.
	VOTES.				By Address.	By Order.			Date of Order.
	No.	Date.	Entry.						
3	25	1912. 17 September..	3	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick .....	.....	Tram Accidents .....	1912. 29 October...	12/477	.....
4	28	24 September..	6	Mr. Price .....	.....	Prime Cost Goods selected for Contracts, Government Architect's Branch .....	.....	.....	.....

REGISTER OF ADDRESSES AND ORDERS FOR PAPERS DURING FORMER SESSIONS.

NO. OF ORDER.	WHEN PASSED.			ON WHOSE MOTION.	PAPERS APPLIED FOR.		RETURN TO ADDRESS OR ORDER. (Laid on Table.)	REGISTER NUMBER.	IF TO BE PRINTED.
	VOTES.				By Address.	By Order.			Date of Order.
	No.	Date.	Entry.						
2	69	1912. 8 March.....	2	Mr. Parkes .....	.....	Government Brickworks.....	23 July, 1912.....	12/51	1912. 13 August.

1912.

REGISTER OF ADDRESSES (*NOT BEING FOR PAPERS*) TO THE GOVERNOR, DURING THE SESSION OF 1912.

SUBJECT OF ADDRESS.	ORIGINATED IN THE ASSEMBLY.				WHEN PASSED OR AGREED TO.			WHEN AND HOW PRESENTED.				WHEN AND HOW ANSWERED.				REMARKS.
	VOTES.				VOTES.			VOTES.				VOTES.				
	No.	Date.	Entry.	On whose Motion.	No.	Date.	Entry.	No.	Date.	Entry.	By whom.	No.	Date.	Entry.	By whom and how.	
The Governor's Opening Speech .....	1	1912. 23 July ...	11	Mr. Hickey .....	8	1912. 7 August	3	9	1912. 8 August	1	Mr. Speaker, accompanied by the House.	9	1912. 8 August	1	His Excel- lency the Governor.	Address in Reply prepared by Se- lect Committee appointed for that purpose.

Legislative Assembly Office,  
Sydney, 5th December, 1912.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,  
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

1912.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES APPOINTED DURING THE SESSION OF 1912.

No. of COMMITTEE.	DESIGNATION OF COMMITTEE.	WHEN AND HOW APPOINTED.	MEMBERS.	CHAIRMAN.	No. of MEETINGS.		No. of WITNESSES EXAMINED.	WHEN REPORTED.
					Called.	Held.		
1	The Governor's Opening Speech .....	23 July, 1912. Votes No. 1, Entry 11..... (On motion of Mr. Hickey.)	{ Mr. Cann, Mr. Hickey, Mr. T. S. Crawford, Mr. Meagher, Mr. Estell, Mr. Peters. }	Mr. Hickey .....	.....	1	None	1912. 23 July.
2	Elections and Qualifications .....	31 July, 1912. Votes No. 5, Entry 3 .....	{ Mr. Ball, Mr. Hollis, Mr. Black, Mr. James, Mr. Downes, Mr. G. A. Jones, Mr. Grahame, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Mark F. Morton. }	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Standing Orders * .....	7 August, 1912. Votes No. 8, Entry 4..... (On motion of Mr. McGowen.)	{ Mr. Speaker, Mr. Cann, Mr. McCourt, Mr. Meagher, Mr. Briner, Mr. Cohen, Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Beeby, Mr. Wood, Mr. McGowen. }	Mr. Speaker.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Library † .....	7 August, 1912. Votes No. 8, Entry 5 ... (On motion of Mr. McGowen.)	{ Mr. Speaker, Mr. Gus. Miller, Dr. Arthur, Mr. Levy, Mr. Hollis, Mr. Bruntnell, Mr. Black, Mr. Harry Morton, Mr. Downes, Mr. McGowen. }	The President .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Refreshment* .....	7 August, 1912. Votes No. 8, Entry 6 ... (On motion of Mr. McGowen.)	{ Mr. Briner, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Morrish, Mr. John Miller, Mr. Page, Mr. Perry, Mr. Brinsley Hall, (The Richmond), Mr. Levien, Major C. E. Nicholson, Mr. McGowen. }	Mr. Levien .....	1	1	None	.....
6	Printing .....	7 August, 1912. Votes No. 8, Entry 7 .....	{ Mr. Bruntnell, Mr. Estell, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Mark F. Morton, Mr. Grahame, Mr. Henley, Mr. McLaurin, Mr. G. A. Jones, Mr. McGowen. }	Mr. Henley .....	18	18	None.	{ 13 Aug., 15 Aug., 22 Aug., 3 Sept., 5 Sept., 12 Sept., 19 Sept., 26 Sept., 3 Oct., 17 Oct., 24 Oct., 31 Oct., 7 Nov., 14 Nov., 21 Nov., 28 Nov., 3 Dec., 4 Dec.

\* Confers on subjects of mutual concernment with a similar Committee of the Legislative Council.

† Acts in conjunction with a similar Committee of the Legislative Council.

STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES APPOINTED DURING THE SESSION OF 1912—continued.

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No. OF COMMITTEE.	DESIGNATION OF COMMITTEE.	WHEN AND HOW APPOINTED.	MEMBERS.	CHAIRMAN.	No. OF MEETINGS.		No. OF WITNESSES EXAMINED.	WHEN REPORTED
					Called.	Held.		
7	Administration of the Rocks Resumed Area.*	20 August, 1912. Votes No. 13, Entry 8... (On motion of Mr. Cochran.)	Mr. Cann, Mr. Briner, Mr. Bruninell,   Mr. Price,   Mr. Parkes, Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Thrower,† Mr. McNeill, Mr. Harry Morton, Mr. Kearsley,† Mr. Cochran.	Mr. Cochran.....	7	3	1	1912.
8	Increase in House Rents† .....	12 September, 1912, a.m. Votes No. 23, Entry 9. (On motion of Mr. Keegan.)	Mr. McGowen, Mr. Waddell, Mr. Stuart-Robertson, Mr. Minahan, Mr. Fallick, Mr. Fell, Mr. T. S. Crawford, Mr. Keegan.	Mr. Keegan .....	13	11	7	5 November.
9	City Tattersall's Club Bill‡ .....	13 September, 1912, a.m. Votes No. 24, Entry 14. (On motion of Mr. Thrower.)	Mr. Holman, Mr. McCourt, Mr. Grahame, Mr. John Miller, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Thrower.	Mr. Thrower .....	1	1	4	19 September.
10	Claims of Samuel Alfred Hutchinson.	8 October, 1912. Votes No. 34, Entry 3 ... (On motion of Mr. Kelly.)	Mr. Edden, Mr. Dooley, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Henley, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Moxham, Mr. Meagher, Mr. Price, Mr. Stuart-Robertson, Mr. Kelly.	Mr. Kelly.....	3	2	None.	6 November.
11	Newcastle Iron and Steel Works Bill	10 October, 1912. Votes No. 36, Entry 7 (On motion of Mr. Perry (The Richmond))	Mr. Griffith, Mr. Page,** Mr. Grahame, Mr. Lonsdale, Mr. Lee, Mr. Henley, Mr. McGarry, Mr. Estell,†† Mr. Cohen, Mr. Perry (The Richmond).	Mr. Perry (The Richmond).	6	6	8	31 October.
12	Applications of Mr. Charles Lancelot Garland for Special Gold Leases.	15 October, 1912. Votes No. 37, Entry 5... (On motion of Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.)	Mr. Edden, Mr. Thrower, Mr. Fell, Mr. John Miller, Mr. W. Millard, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Meagher, Mr. Fallick, Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.	Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick.	11	5	4	4 December. (Progress.)
13	Seizure of Timber, Plant, &c., and Prosecution of James Ambrose Taylor.	15 October, 1912. Votes No. 37, Entry 6... (On motion of Mr. G. A. Jones.)	Mr. Treflé, Mr. G. R. W. McDonald, Mr. Beeby, Mr. Ashford, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Black, Mr. Harry Morton, Mr. John Miller, Mr. G. A. Jones.	Mr. G. A. Jones ...	11	7	6	4 December. (Progress.)
14	Parliamentary Accommodation§ .....	8 November, 1912. Votes No. 49, Entry 3 (On motion of Mr. McGowen.)	Mr. Meagher, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Holman, Mr. T. S. Crawford, Mr. Waddell, Mr. Morrish, Mr. McCourt, Mr. Briner, Mr. Fallick, Mr. McGowen.	Mr. McGowen.....	4	3	2	.....

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\* Leave given to make a visit of inspection. † Leave given to sit during the Sittings of the House. ‡ Bill reintroduced at stage it had reached in former Session. § Leave given to make visits of inspection, and sit during the Sittings of the House.  
 † Discharged 31st October, 1912. ‡ Appointed, 31st October, 1912. \*\* Discharged, 16th October, 1912, a.m. †† Appointed, 16th October, 1912, a.m.

Legislative Assembly Office,  
Sydney, 5th December, 1912.

[3d.]

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1912.

RICHD. A. ARNOLD,  
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

1912.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 1.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 7th August, 1912. Votes No. 8, Entry 7, have agreed to report to your Honorable House in relation to the Papers referred to them as follows:—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for Approach to Workshops at Randwick.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	1912. 23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of appropriation of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for Railway Purposes at Mulgrave.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of appropriation and resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for Railway Purposes at Towrang.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of appropriation of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for Railway Purposes at Bean Baa.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of appropriation of land under the Public Works Act, 1900, for Railway Purposes at Tootool.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1900, for Water Supply at Harden.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for access to Hutcheson-street at Balmain.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of appropriation of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for Tramway improvements at Parnell-place, Newcastle.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for extending the Tramway Depot at Waverley.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for extending the Car Shed at Wallsend.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for widening the Railway between Waratah and West Maitland, No. 4.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for maintaining the Traffic at Cowra.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of appropriation of land under the Public Works Act, 1900, for extension of Siding at Combaning.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of appropriation of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for Battery-room at Long Bay (La Perouse line).	.....	Mr. Cann .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of appropriation of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for maintaining the Water Supply at Springdale.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks
Notification .....	of appropriation of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for maintaining the Traffic at Wallendbeen.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	1912. 23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of appropriation of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for maintaining the Traffic at Bellata.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of appropriation and resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for maintaining the Traffic at West Maitland.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of appropriation and resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for maintaining the Traffic (Tramway) at Sutherland.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of appropriation and resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900 for maintaining the Traffic at Wallaugarra.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for diversion of Burrowa-road at Young.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of appropriation and resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for maintaining the Traffic at Derain.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of appropriation and resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for maintaining the Traffic at Tuggerah.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of appropriation and resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the purpose of maintaining the Tramway at Hamilton.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of appropriation and resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for effecting Traffic Improvements at Aberdeen.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of appropriation of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for maintaining the Traffic at Clarence.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for Railway Purposes at North Strathfield.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the purpose of quadruplicating the Railway Line between Waratah and West Maitland, No. 3.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for erection of Gatehouse at Hexham.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Proclamation.....	under the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act of 1894, prescribing a scale of diet, medical comforts, &c., which should be carried by vessels leaving the State.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Substituted Regulation .....	No. 10, under the Government Savings Bank Act, 1906 .....	.....	Mr. Cann .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Proclamation.....	placing the Observatory Hill resumed area under the Housing Board constituted under the Housing Act, 1912.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Report .....	of the Chief Commissioner for Railways and Tramways for the quarter ended 31st March, 1912.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	23 July .....	To be printed.....	Already in print.
Notification .....	of appropriation and resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for grade improvements between Blaxland and Valley Heights.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for maintaining the Traffic at Harefield.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Return .....	showing the cases in which rents have been increased by the Sydney Harbour Trust from October, 1910, to April, 1912.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	23 July .....	To be printed.	
Report .....	of Senate of the University of Sydney for 1911.....	.....	Mr. Carmichael .....	23 July .....	To be printed.	
Report .....	of Trustees of the Sydney Grammar School for 1911 .....	.....	Mr. Carmichael .....	23 July .....	To be printed.	
Report .....	of Trustees of the Public Library of New South Wales for 1911 ..	.....	Mr. Carmichael .....	23 July .....	To be printed.	
Report .....	of the Trustees of the National Art Gallery of New South Wales for 1911.	.....	Mr. Carmichael .....	23 July .....	To be printed.	
Amended Regulations.....	No. 24, under the State Children Relief Act, 1901.....	.....	Mr. Carmichael .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Amended Regulations.....	Nos. 20 and 21, under the Neglected Children and Juvenile Offenders Act, 1905.	.....	Mr. Carmichael .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Amended By-laws .....	of the University of Sydney .....	.....	Mr. Carmichael .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	

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Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Notifications .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for Public School purposes at Katoomba, Repentance Creek, Red Head, Walla Vale, Comboyne, Hampton, Craboon, Mount Oriel, Ada Vale, Upper Bylong, Hawthorne, and Hill View.	.....	Mr. Carmichael .....	1912. 23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Regulations .....	under the Pure Food Act, 1908 .....	.....	Mr. McGowen.....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Report .....	of Committee and Statement of Account of the New South Wales Public Disaster Relief Fund for 1911.	.....	Mr. McGowen.....	23 July .....	To be printed.	
Statement .....	of Bank Liabilities and Assets for quarter ended 31st March, 1912	.....	Mr. McGowen.....	23 July .....	To be printed .....	Already in print.
Statement .....	of Liabilities and Assets of Public Companies for quarter ended 31st March, 1912.	.....	Mr. McGowen.....	23 July .....	To be printed .....	Already in print.
By-laws .....	for the Municipalities of Cowra, Katoomba, and Nyngan, under the Country Towns Water and Sewerage Acts, 1880-1905.	.....	Mr. Griffith .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Return to an Order .....	made on 8th March, 1912, "Government Brickworks" .....	Mr. Parkes .....	Mr. Griffith.....	23 July .....	To be printed.	
Report .....	of the Completion of the Stanmore Stormwater Channel—Contract No. 702—under the provisions of the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Acts, 1880-1889.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
By-laws .....	for the Alipou Swamp Drainage Trust, the 3B Bore Water Trust, The Little Broadwater Swamp Drainage Trust, and the Coubal Bore Water Trust under the Water and Drainage Act, 1902.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Copy of Minute .....	by Public Service Board, recommending the appointment of Messrs. E. Lloyd and T. H. M. de Burgh, on probation, as Engineering Draftsmen, Department of Public Works.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Copy of Minute .....	by Public Service Board regarding the appointment of Mr. B. J. Smart, as Officer-in-Charge, Government Testing Office, Lithgow, Department of Public Works.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Regulations .....	made by the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Trust .....	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Returns .....	under the several Acts of Parliament administered by the Registrar-General for 1911.	.....	Mr. Holman.....	23 July .....	To be printed.....	Already in print. 03
Report .....	of the Comptroller-General of Prisons for 1911 .....	.....	Mr. Holman.....	23 July .....	To be printed.	
New General Rules .....	Nos. 60 and 61, of section 55, under the Mines Inspection Act, 1901	.....	Mr. Edden .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Proclamation.....	declaring "Garnet and Topaz" to be minerals within the meaning of the Mining Act, 1906.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Proclamation.....	declaring "Pottery Clay" to be a mineral within the meaning of the Mining Act, 1906.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Proclamation.....	declaring certain lands in the parish of North Gundagai, county of Clarendon to be "Private Lands" within the meaning of the Mining Act, 1906.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Proclamation.....	declaring certain lands in the parish of Tambaroora, county of Wellington, to be "Private Lands" within the meaning of the Mining Act, 1906.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Report .....	of Department of Mines for 1911 .....	.....	Mr. Edden .....	23 July .....	To be printed.....	Already in print.
Gazette Notices.....	setting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with the Dedication of certain lands under the Crown Lands Acts of 1884 and 1889; and the Public Trusts Acts, 1897.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Particulars.....	of Western Lands Leases issued under the provisions of the Western Lands Acts, to the 3rd July, 1912.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Abstract.....	of Crown Lands authorised to be dedicated to Public Purposes under the Crown Lands Act of 1884.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for addition to the Public Recreation Ground, Waterloo.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for establishing a Public Recreation Ground, Rose Bay.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	23 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for Cook's River Improvements above the Dam.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	24 July.....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for an Experimental Farm at Temora.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	24 July.....	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Scheme.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	24 July.....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Scheme.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	24 July.....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for construction of the Manly to Brookvale Tramway, Part 2.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	24 July.....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the construction of Trialgara Bore.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	24 July.....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for Additional Storage accommodation at the Leichhardt Depot of the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	24 July.....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the construction of the Carrington Tramway.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	24 July.....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Scheme.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	24 July.....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the construction of Water Supply Works for the Borough of Wollongong, with extensions to Port Kembla, and towards Bulli.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	24 July.....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the construction of the Rookwood Stormwater Channel.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	24 July.....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for construction of the Wallsend to Speer's Point, Lake Macquarie, Tramway.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	24 July.....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for construction of the Maitland to South Grafton Railway.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	24 July.....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1901, for the North Shore Drainage Works.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	24 July.....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for Cook's River Improvements above the Dam.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	24 July.....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for construction of the Rookwood to Bankstown Tramway, with Branch to Priucess street.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	24 July.....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for construction of the Cooma to Bombala, <i>via</i> Nimitybelle, Railway.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	24 July.....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for construction of the Barrenjack Dam.	.....	Mr. Trefle .....	24 July.....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	under Part IV of the Stock Act, 1901, extending the Proclamation controlling the introduction of stock, fodder, and fittings from Queensland, and stock from the Northern Territory of South Australia.	.....	Mr. Trefle .....	24 July.....	Not to be printed.	
Proclamation.....	under section 155 of the Stock Act, 1901, setting forth the restrictions and prohibitions applying to the importation and introduction of cattle, horses, mules, camels, sheep, goats, and fodder from Queensland into New South Wales.	.....	Mr. Trefle .....	24 July.....	Not to be printed.	
Papers .....	in connection with the appointment of Mr. W. Ernest Cooke, M.A., as Government Astronomer.	.....	Mr. Carmichael .....	24 July.....	Not to be printed.	
Report .....	of the Conference of Statisticians of the States of Australia, held at Sydney, March, 1912.	.....	Mr. Carmichael .....	24 July.....	To be printed.....	Already in print.
Report .....	of the Royal Commission of Inquiry respecting the question of Legalising and Regulating the use of the Totalisator in New South Wales, together with Evidence and Appendices.	.....	Mr. Carmichael .....	24 July.....	To be printed.....	Already in print.
Regulations .....	Nos. 404 to 421, inclusive, and Forms Nos. 156 to 169, inclusive, under the Crown Lands (Amendment) Act, 1912; Amended Regulations Nos. 48, 85, 303, 309, 311, 312, 353, and 396, and Amended Forms Nos. 18, 78, and 145, under the Crown Lands Acts.	.....	Mr. Elden .....	24 July.....	Not to be printed.	

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Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks
Amended Regulation .....	No. 135, under the Crown Lands Acts .....	.....	Mr. Edden .....	1912. 24 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Amended Form .....	No. 98, under the Crown Lands Acts .....	.....	Mr. Edden .....	24 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Amended Form .....	No. 63, under the Crown Lands Acts .....	.....	Mr. Edden .....	24 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Amended Regulations .....	Nos. 48, and 415, and Amended Form No. 16J, under the Crown Lands Acts .....	.....	Mr. Edden .....	24 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Amended Regulations .....	Nos. 125 and 126, under the Crown Lands Acts .....	.....	Mr. Edden .....	24 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Gazette Notices .....	setting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with the Dedication of certain Lands, under the Crown Lands Acts of 1884 and 1889, and the Public Trusts Act, 1897.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	24 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for Public Recreation Ground at Saddleback Mountain.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	24 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Memorandum .....	by the Government Statistician regarding the area of New South Wales suitable for wheat-growing, and the question of wheat-growing in relation to rainfall.	.....	Mr. McGowen .....	25 July .....	To be printed .....	Already in print.
Thirty-third General Report .....	of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works .....	.....	Mr. McGowen .....	25 July .....	To be printed .....	Already in print.
Report .....	by Mr. J. D. Simpson, Supervising Engineer, Railway and Tramway Construction Branch, on the North Coast Railway.	.....	Mr. Griffith .....	25 July .....	To be printed.	
Report .....	of the Department of Labour and Industry on the working of the Factories and Shops Act, Minimum Wage Act, Early Closing Acts, Shearers' Accommodation Act, &c., during 1911.	.....	Mr. Carmichael .....	25 July .....	To be printed .....	Already in print.
Regulations .....	Nos. 31 and 35, under the "Sydney Harbour Trust Act, 1900."	.....	Mr. Cann .....	30 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Twenty-ninth Annual Report .....	on Inscribed Stock, with Appendices, under the "Inscribed Stock Act, 1902."	.....	Mr. Cann .....	30 July .....	To be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for maintaining the Traffic at Enmore.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	30 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Amended Regulations .....	No. 214, under the Crown Lands Acts .....	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	30 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Additional Regulations .....	Nos. 414A and 417A, Additional Form No. 170, and Amended Form No. 25 under the Crown Lands Acts.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	30 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Statement .....	of Accounts in connection with the Rozelle Joinery Works for eight months ended 31st May, 1912, as prepared by Albert Borckard, Esq., F.C.P.A., Public Accountant, together with an estimate of profit for the month of June.	.....	Mr. Griffith .....	30 July .....	To be printed	
Statement .....	of the Receipts and Expenditure in connection with the State Metal Quarry, at Kiama, for the six months ended 30th June, 1912.	.....	Mr. Griffith .....	30 July .....	To be printed.	
Statement .....	of Capital Expenditure on State Brickworks, Lime Works, Metal Quarries, Uhr's Point Timber Depot, and Rozelle Joinery Works, as debited to 19th July, 1912.	.....	Mr. Griffith .....	30 July .....	To be printed.	
Statement .....	showing Contracts recently carried out, or in progress, where specified time for completion has been exceeded by three months or upwards.	.....	Mr. Griffith .....	30 July .....	To be printed.	
By-laws .....	Metropolitan Sewerage .....	.....	Mr. Griffith .....	30 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Regulation .....	made by the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Trust .....	.....	Mr. Griffith .....	30 July .....	Not to be printed.	
By-laws .....	of the Booloeroo Bore Water Trust, under the Water and Drainage Act, 1902.	.....	Mr. Griffith .....	30 July .....	Not to be printed.	
By-laws .....	of the Drildool Bore Water Trust, under the Water and Drainage Act, 1902.	.....	Mr. Griffith .....	30 July .....	Not to be printed.	
Correspondence .....	between the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth and the Premier of New South Wales, showing the arrangements made with the Commonwealth Government in connection with the collection of the Commonwealth Electoral Lists by the Police.	.....	Mr. McGowen .....	30 July .....	To be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
A letter from the Auditor-General	<p>transmitting for presentation to the Legislative Assembly, under the directions contained in the 34th section of the Audit Act, 1902, copies of Minutes of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, authorising transfers of amounts from one head of Service to supplement a Vote for another Service, namely:—</p> <p>(a) £1,000 from Vote "Agriculture—Salaries," to Vote "Stock and Brands—Contingencies, 1911-12, for Introduced Stock."</p> <p>(b) £200 from Vote, "Centennial Park—Contingencies," to Vote, "Botanic Gardens—Contingencies."</p> <p>(c) £150 from Vote, "Agriculture—Salaries," to Vote, "Wentworth Irrigation Area—Maintenance, &amp;c."</p> <p>(d) £50 from Vote, "Agriculture—Salaries," to Vote, "State Governor's Residences."</p> <p>(e) £500 from Vote, "Agriculture—Salaries," to Vote, "Stock and Brands—Contingencies, 1911-12, for Introduced Stock."</p> <p>(f) £150 from Vote, "To meet Payments to the Chief Commissioner for Railways for Railway Claims for transmission of destitute persons and others," to Vote "Burial of Destitute Persons, &amp;c."</p> <p>(g) £1,000 from Vote, "Chief Secretary's Department—Salaries," to Vote, "Incidental, Unforeseen Expenses, &amp;c."</p> <p>(h) £400 from Vote, "To meet Payments to the Chief Commissioner for Railways for Railway Claims for transmission of destitute persons and others, to Vote, "Benevolent Asylum, Sydney, and other kindred institutions— for support of Women and Children"; and £30 from Vote, "To pay Officers of the Department of Colonial Secretary who may be granted extended leave of absence prior to retirement," to Vote, "Bureau of Statistics and Registry of Friendly Societies and Trade Unions."</p> <p>(i) £500 from Vote, "Department of Lands—Salaries," to Vote, "For payment of officers who may be granted extended leave of absence prior to retirement—Miscellaneous Services."</p> <p>(j) £700 from Vote, "Sheriff—Contingencies" to Vote, "Public Service Board—Contingencies."</p> <p>(k) £500 from Vote, "Attorney-General and Justice—Miscellaneous Services—To pay officers who may be granted extended leave of absence prior to retirement," to the following Votes, viz.:— £350 to Vote, "Judges—Contingencies;" and £150 to Vote, "Probate and Intestate Estates—Contingencies."</p> <p>(l) £50 from the Vote, "Attorney-General and Justice—Miscellaneous Services—Refund of half fines inflicted under the "Deserted Wives and Children Act," to Vote, "Attorney-General and Justice—Miscellaneous Services—Refund of fees paid for licenses issued on certificates granted by Magistrates."</p> <p>(m) £100 from Vote, "Prothonotary—Contingencies," to Vote, "Judges—Contingencies;" and £100 from Vote, "Equity—Contingencies," to Vote, "Judges—Contingencies"; £175 from Vote, "Sheriff—Contingencies," to Vote, "Coroners—Contingencies"; £150 from Vote, "Attorney-General and Justice—Miscellaneous Services—For expenses of inquiries under Royal Commissions Evidence Act, No. 23, 1901, and inquiries under "Crimes Act, 1900," to Vote, "Petty Sessions—Contingencies"; and £150 from Vote, "Attorney-General and Justice—Miscellaneous Services—To provide for new positions which may be created after Estimates have been passed by Parliament," to Vote, "Petty Sessions—Contingencies."</p>	.....	Mr. Speaker .....	1912. 30 July.....	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks
A letter from the Auditor-General	(n) £100 from Vote, "Registrar-General—Contingencies," to Vote, "Master-in-Equity—Contingencies." (o) £300 from Vote, "Registrar-General—Contingencies," to Vote, "Attorney-General and Justice—Miscellaneous Services—Purchase of law books, &c." (p) £600 from Vote, "Registrar-General—Contingencies," to Vote, "Prisons—Contingencies." (q) £700 from Vote, "Registrar-General—Contingencies," to Vote, "Petty Sessions—Contingencies." (r) £150 from Vote, "Registrar-General—Contingencies," to Vote, "Coroners—Contingencies." (s) £150 from Vote, "Registrar-General—Contingencies," to Vote, "Sheriff—Contingencies"; £100 from Vote, "Registrar-General—Contingencies," to Vote, "Attorney-General and Justice—Miscellaneous Services—For Law revision and Consolidation of Statutes"; and £400 from Vote, "Registrar-General—Contingencies," to Vote, "Prison—Contingencies." (t) £6,000 from Vote, "Lunacy—Salaries," to the following Votes, viz. :—£1,000 to Vote, "Agent-General for New South Wales—Contingencies," £500 to Vote, "Exchange on Remittances," £2,500 to Vote, "Sewerage and Water Rates," and £2,000 to Vote, "Unforeseen Expenses." (u) £2,000 from Vote, "Lunacy—Contingencies," and £2,000 from Vote, "Darling Harbour Resumptions—Interest on Compensation Money," to Vote, "Gratuities to Officers on Retirement." (v) £1,000 from Vote, "Interest on Advances by Banks in London," and £2,000 from Vote, "Department of Mines—Contingencies," to Vote, "Sydney Harbour Trust—Contingencies." (w) £4,000 from Vote, "To promote Prospecting for Gold, &c.," to Vote, "Industrial Court—Contingencies." (z) £2,500 from Vote, "Department of Lands—Salaries," to Vote, "To meet Legal Expenses, &c." (y) £700 from Vote, "Bubonic Plague Expenses," to the following Votes, viz. :—£300 to Vote, "Parliamentary Reporting Staff—Contingencies"; £300 to Vote, "Rewards for apprehension of Offenders"; and £100 to Vote, "Master in Lunacy—Contingencies."	.....	Mr. Speaker .....	1912. 30 July.....	Not to be printed.	
Amended Notification.....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for addition to Public Park at Waterloo.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	31 July.....	Not to be printed.	
Gazette Notices .....	setting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with the dedication of certain lands, under the Crown Lands Act of 1884.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	31 July.....	Not to be printed.	
Report .....	by the Director of Government Building Works regarding prices quoted by private firms for the supply of bricks for Randwick, Bondi, and Little Coogee Public Schools, and price charged by State Brickworks.	.....	Mr. Carmichael .....	31 July.....	To be printed.	
Regulations .....	under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912 .....	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	6 August .....	To be printed .....	Already in print.
Notice.....	of intention to declare that Additional Conditional Purchase No. 1910-69, and Conditional Lease No. 1910-36, being portions 132 and 133 respectively, parish of Kingsgate, county of Gough, Land District of Glen Innes, applied for by Richard Wells, shall cease to be voidable.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	6 August .....	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Notice.....	of intention to declare that Additional Conditional Purchase No. 1903-49, portion 31, parish of Kindee, county of Macquarie, Land District of Port Macquarie, and Conditional Lease 34,200 (03-29), portions 32 and 48, parish of Kindee, county of Macquarie, Land District of Port Macquarie, applied for by John Coombes; also Additional Conditional Purchase No. 1910-21, portion No. 77, parish of Kindee, county of Macquarie, Land District of Port Macquarie, applied for by John Coombes, shall cease to be voidable.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	1912. 6 August .....	Not to be printed.	
Notice.....	of intention to declare that Homestead Selection No. 1911-16, being portion 303, parish of Heddon, county of Northumberland, Land District of Maitland, applied for by William Wesley Yates, shall cease to be voidable.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	6 August .....	Not to be printed.	
Amended Form .....	No. 12, under the Pastures Protection Act, 1902 .....	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	6 August .....	Not to be printed.	
Amended Regulation .....	under the Careless Use of Fire Acts, 1901-1906, relating to burning off operations in the Mitchell Shire.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	6 August .....	Not to be printed.	
Annual Report .....	of the Director of Botanic Gardens and Government Domains for 1911.	.....	Mr. Trellé .....	7 August .....	To be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for Public Wharves at Jones Bay.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	7 August .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for Sewerage Works for the Municipality of Bathurst.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	7 August .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for improvements to the grounds of the Hospital for Insane, Parramatta.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	7 August .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the Casino Stormwater Channel.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	7 August .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for Public Wharves at Darling Harbour.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	7 August .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for Water Supply Works for the Borough of Wollongong, with extensions to Port Kembla and Bulli.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	7 August .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the Water Supply Works for the Borough of Wollongong, with extensions to Port Kembla and Bulli.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	7 August .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the Maitland to South Grafton Railway.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	7 August .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the Maitland to South Grafton Railway.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	7 August .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the Kialgarn Bore.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	7 August .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the Rookwood to Bankstown Tramway, with Branch to Princes-street.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	7 August .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for a Way of Access to Botany-street Quarry, Randwick.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	7 August .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for a Public Watering Place at Deep Creek.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	7 August .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for a Scheme of Sewerage for the Municipality of Wagga Wagga.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	7 August .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the Casino Stormwater Channel.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	7 August .....	Not to be printed.	

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Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
32267	Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Scheme.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	1912. 7 August .....	Not to be printed.
	Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for a Police Paddock at Pennant Hills.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	7 August .....	Not to be printed.
	Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Local Government Act, 1906, for the Windsor Water Supply.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	7 August .....	Not to be printed.
	Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Local Government Act, 1906, for Quarry Purposes, Parish of Prospect.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	7 August .....	Not to be printed.
132-B	Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Local Government Act, 1906, for a Town Hall, Municipality of Prospect and Sherwood.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	7 August .....	Not to be printed.
	Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Local Government Act, 1906, for Drainage Purposes, parish of Alexandria.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	7 August .....	Not to be printed.
	Report .....	of the Board appointed to inquire into the circumstances connected with the fatal blasting accident which occurred at Minnamurra, on the Illawarra line, on the 28th May, 1912.	.....	Mr. Cann.....	8 August .....	To be printed.
	Interim Report.....	of Royal Commission to inquire into the Goods Traffic at Darling Harbour and Darling Island.	.....	Mr. Cann.....	8 August .....	To be printed.
	Report .....	of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the congestion of Goods Traffic in country centres, and the delays in transit of Inward and Outward Produce and Merchandise.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	8 August .....	To be printed .....
	Report .....	of the Investigation Officer in the Department of Labour and Industry for the year ended 30th June, 1912.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	8 August .....	To be printed.
	Papers.....	respecting the case of Alice Wilkins.....	.....	Mr. Holma .....	8 August .....	Postponed for further consideration.

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*Assembly Reading Room, Legislative Assembly,  
Sydney, 13th August, 1912.*

THOMAS HENLEY,  
Chairman.

[9d.]

Sydney : William Applegate Gullett, Government Printer.—1912.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 2.

## REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 7th August, 1912, Votes No. 8, Entry 7, have agreed to report to your Honourable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 1, dated 13th August, 1912, as follows:—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Papers	respecting the case of Alice Wilkins		Mr. Holman	1912. 8 August	To be printed.	Already in print.
Report	of the Chief Commissioner for Railways and Tramways for the quarter ended 30th June, 1912.		Mr. Cann	13 August	To be printed	
Report	of the Chief Commissioner for Railways and Tramways for the year ended 30th June, 1912.		Mr. Cann	13 August	To be printed	Already in print.
Report	of the Housing Board on progress made at Dacey Garden Suburb...		Mr. Cann	13 August	To be printed.	Not to be printed.
Amended Regulation	of the University of Sydney		Mr. Carmichael	13 August	Not to be printed.	
Papers	in connection with the case of W. J. Chidley		Mr. McGowen	14 August	To be printed.	Not to be printed.
Abstract	of Crown Lands authorised to be dedicated to Public Purposes, under the Crown Lands Act of 1884.		Mr. Beeby	14 August	Not to be printed.	
Gazette Notices	setting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with the Dedication of certain Lands, under the Crown Lands Acts of 1884 and 1889, and the Public Trusts Act, 1897.		Mr. Beeby	14 August	Not to be printed.	Not to be printed.
Amended Notification	of the resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for a Public Recreation Ground at Long Reef, Narrabeen.		Mr. Beeby	14 August	Not to be printed.	
Rules	under the Criminal Appeal Act, 1912		Mr. Holman	14 August	Not to be printed.	Not to be printed.
Regulations	made pursuant to the provisions of the Prisons Act, 1899, for the treatment of appellants, under the Criminal Appeal Act, 1912, who are entitled to bail.		Mr. Holman	14 August	Not to be printed.	
Additional Rule	under the District Courts Acts		Mr. Holman	14 August	Not to be printed.	Not to be printed.
Amended Regulations	under the Justices (Fees) Act, 1904		Mr. Holman	14 August	Not to be printed.	
Counsel's Report	on the Inquiry into the Claims of Madame Bell against the Education Department, together with other reports and correspondence that have ensued since the printing of the Report of the Select Committee.		Mr. Carmichael	14 August		Postponed for further consideration.
Papers	in connection with the State Government taking over the Suspension Bridge, North Sydney, and relative to the proposed extension of the existing Tramway across the Bridge.		Mr. Griffith	15 August	To be printed.	To be printed.
Papers	in connection with the construction of the Rookwood-Bankstown Railway.		Mr. Griffith	15 August	To be printed.	
Papers	in connection with the extension of the Manly-Brookvale Tramway to Collaroy Beach.		Mr. Griffith	15 August	To be printed.	To be printed.
Additional Papers	regarding the establishment of Government Timber Depot and Workshops at Uhr's Point.		Mr. Griffith	15 August	To be printed.	
Depositions	taken in the Children's Court in the case of Lydia Brown v. Alice Anna Wilkins (in supplementation of Paper laid on Table on 8th August, 1912).		Mr. Holman	15 August	To be printed.	



1912.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 3.

## REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 7th August, 1912, Votes No. 8, Entry 7, have agreed to report to your Honourable House in relation to the papers referred to them since their report No. 2, dated 15th August, 1912, as follows:—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Counsel's report .....	on the Inquiry into the Claims of Madame Bell against the Education Department, together with other reports and correspondence that have ensued since the printing of the Report of the Select Committee.	.....	Mr. Carmichael .....	1912. 14 August.....	To be printed .....	In part.
Particulars.....	of lands surrendered and allotted under the provisions of the Closer Settlement Promotion Act, 1910, from 1st March, 1912, to 25th July, 1912.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	20 August.....	Not to be printed	
Report and Financial Statement ...	of the Government Railways Superannuation Board for the year ended 30th June, 1912.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	20 August.....	To be printed.	
Regulations .....	Nos. 36, 37, and 38, under the Sydney Harbour Trust Act, 1900 ...	.....	Mr. Cann .....	20 August.....	Not to be printed.	
Regulation.....	No. 271, under Sydney Harbour Trust Act.....	.....	Mr. Cann .....	20 August.....	Not to be printed.	
Report .....	of the Treasury Fire Insurance Board for the period, 1st July, 1911, to 9th August, 1912.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	20 August.....	Not to be printed.	
Letters .....	which were addressed to Hospital Committees in connection with claims for subsidy.	.....	Mr. McGowen.....	20 August.....	Not to be printed	
Statement .....	of Bank Liabilities and Assets for quarter ended 31th June, 1912...	.....	Mr. McGowen.....	20 August.....	To be printed.....	Already in print.
Statement .....	of Liabilities and Assets of Public Companies for quarter ended 30th June, 1912.	.....	Mr. McGowen.....	20 August.....	To be printed.	Already in print.

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Letters .....	from the Auditor-General, transmitting for presentation to the Legislative Assembly, under the directions contained in the 24th section of the Audit Act, 1902, copies of Minutes of His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, authorising transfers of amounts from one head of Service to supplement a Vote from another Service, namely :— (a) £80 from Vote, "Botanic Gardens—Salaries, 1911-12," to Vote, "Centennial Park—Contingencies, 1911-12." (b) £750 from Vote, Department of Lands—Salaries," to Vote, "To meet cost of Postage and Railway Freight Stamps, &c." .....	.....	Mr. Speaker .....	1912. 20 August .....	Not to be printed.	
By-laws .....	under the Fire Brigades Act, 1909 .....	.....	Mr. McGowen .....	21 August .....	Not to be printed.	
Abstract .....	of Crown Lands reserved from sale for the preservation of Water Supply or other Public Purposes, under the Crown Lands Act of 1884.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	21 August .....	Not to be printed.	
Abstract .....	of Sites for Cities, Towns, and Villages, under the Crown Lands Act of 1884.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	21 August .....	Not to be printed.	
Abstract .....	of Alterations of Designs of Cities, Towns, and Villages, under the Crown Lands Act of 1884.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	21 August .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the supply of water to Cooma.	.....	Mr. Griffith .....	21 August .....	Not to be printed.	
Statements .....	with reference to speech made by Mr. Parkes respecting the taking over of Sections 2 and 3 of the North Coast Railway.	.....	Mr. Griffith .....	21 August .....	To be printed.	
Report and General Balance Sheet	of the State Brickworks, Homebush Bay, as at 30th June, 1912.	.....	Mr. Griffith .....	21 August .....	To be printed.	

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Assembly Reading Room, Legislative Assembly,  
22nd August, 1912.

THOMAS HENLEY,  
Chairman.

[3d.]

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 4.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 7th August, 1912, Votes No. 8, Entry 7, have agreed to report to your Honourable House in relation to the papers referred to them since their report No. 3, dated 22nd August, 1912, as follows:—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Return .....	showing the number of acres of Crown lands in the Mascot, Botany, and Randwick Municipalities.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	1912. 27 August.....	Not to be printed.	
Amended Regulations.....	Nos. 32 and 33, Additional Regulation No. 33A and Additional Forms Nos. 29b, 30b, and 31A, under the Closer Settlement Acts.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	27 August.....	Not to be printed.	
Notice.....	of intention to declare that after-auction purchases of portions 2,030 and 2,035, parish of Young, county of Monteagle, purchasers William Henry Eastley and Alfred James Eastley, respectively, shall cease to be voidable.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	27 August.....	Not to be printed.	
Report .....	of the Inspector-General of the Insane for 1911 .....	.....	Mr. McGowen.....	27 August.....	To be printed.	In part.
Papers .....	in connection with the case of W. J. Chidley. [In supplementation of Papers laid on Table on 14th August, 1912.]	.....	Mr. McGowen.....	27 August.....	To be printed.	
Notification .....	of appropriation and resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for Railway Traffic at Homebush.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	27 August.....	Not to be printed.	
Statement .....	of the Transactions of the State Debt Commissioners for the year 1911-12.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	27 August.....	To be printed.	
Papers.....	regarding the appointment of Mr. William Bruce as Director of Government Building Works, Department of Works.	.....	Mr. Griffith .....	27 August.....	To be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Return .....	regarding pay &c., of Warders in Gaols and Attendants in Hospitals for the Insane.	.....	Mr. McGowen.....	1912. 28 August .....	To be printed.	
Joint Opinion .....	of the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General regarding the power of appointing and dismissing Officers and Servants of the Parliamentary Staff.	.....	Mr. McGowen.....	28 August.....	To be printed.	
Report .....	by Board of Official Visitors in regard to the case of W. J. Chidley, confined in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park.	.....	Mr. McGowen.....	28 August.....	To be printed.	
Abstract .....	of Crown lands authorised to be dedicated to Public Purposes, under the Crown Lands Act of 1884.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	28 August.....	Not to be printed.	
Gazette Notices .....	setting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with the dedication of certain lands, under the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and the Public Trusts Act, 1897.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	28 August.....	Not to be printed.	
Correspondence.....	between the Premier, the President of the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and the Chairman of the Refreshment Room Committee, respecting the management of the Parliamentary Refreshment Room.	.....	Mr. Levien .....	28 August.....	To be printed .....	In part.
Notification .....	of appropriation and resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1902, for Marshalling Sidings at Enfield.	.....	Mr. Cann.....	29 August.....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for Railway Traffic at Rhodes.	.....	Mr. Cann.....	29 August .....	Not to be printed.	
Statement .....	by the Deputy Judge of the Court of Arbitration respecting the alleged removal of Mr. H. R. Curlewis from the position of Chairman of an Industrial Board.	.....	Mr. Holman .....	29 August .....	To be printed.	
Proclamation.....	declaring certain works to be a "Mining Purpose" within the meaning of the Mining Act, 1906.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	3 September .....	Not to be printed.	
Amended Regulation .....	No. 61, under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	3 September .....	Not to be printed.	

Assembly Reading Room, Legislative Assembly.  
31 September, 1912.

THOMAS HENLEY,  
Chairman.

{3d.}

1912.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 5.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 7th August, 1912, Votes No. 8, Entry 7, have agreed to report to your Honourable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 4, dated 3rd September, 1912, as follows:—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
<i>Gazette Notices</i> .....	setting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with the Dedication of certain Lands, under the Crown Lands Act, 1884, and the Public Trusts Act, 1897.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	1912. 4 September .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of the resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for addition to Robertson Park, Watson's Bay.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	4 September .....	Not to be printed.	
Report .....	on the administration of the Private Hospitals Act, 1908, during 1911.	.....	Mr. McGowen.....	5 September .....	To be printed.	

Assembly Reading Room, Legislative Assembly,  
Sydney, 5th September, 1912.

THOMAS HENLEY,  
Chairman.



## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## No. 6.

## REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 7th August, 1912, Votes No. 8, Entry 7, have agreed to report to your Honourable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 5, dated 5th September, 1912, as follows:—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for Railway Traffic at North Goulburn.	.....	Mr. Cann.....	1912. 10 September .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of appropriation and resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for Railway Traffic at Mirrool.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	10 September .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of appropriation and the resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for Railway Traffic at Harden.	.....	Mr. Cann.....	10 September .....	Not to be printed.	
Statement .....	of Accounts of the Sydney Harbour Trust Commissioners for the year ended 30th June, 1912.	.....	Mr. Cann.....	10 September .....	To be printed.	
Report .....	of the Actuarial Sub-Committee on the Establishment of a Superannuation Fund for the whole of the Government Services, including the Municipal and Shire Services.	.....	Mr. McGowen.....	10 September .....	To be printed.....	Already in print.
Report .....	of the Police Department for 1911 .....	.....	Mr. McGowen.....	10 September .....	To be printed.....	Already in print.
Papers .....	respecting the Aborigines Reserve, No. 163, parish Bowra, county Raleigh, and the application of Daniel O'Rourke for an Additional Conditional Purchase on such Reserve.	.....	Mr. McGowen .....	10 September .....	Not to be printed.	
Correspondence .....	and Papers respecting the case of Martin Joseph Gallagher .....	.....	Mr. Holman .....	10 September .....	Not to be printed.	
By-laws .....	of the Trustees of the Myocum Swamp Drainage Trust, under the Water and Drainage Act, 1902.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	10 September .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the widening of Cook's River road, now King-street, St. Peter's.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	10 September .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for The Spit to Manly Tramway.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	10 September .....	Not to be printed.	
Gazette Notices.....	setting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with the Dedication of certain Lands, under the Crown Lands Acts, 1884 and 1889, and the Public Trusts Act, 1897.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	11 September .....	Not to be printed.	
Report .....	of the Inspector-General of Hospitals and Charities on the Metropolitan Hospitals for 1911, and the State Hospitals and Asylums for the Infirm, for the year 1910-1911.	.....	Mr. McGowen.....	12 September .....	To be printed.....	Already in print.
Amendment .....	of Paragraph 14 of Prison Regulations, No. 9 .....	.....	Mr. Holman .....	12 September .....	Not to be printed.	

Assembly Reading Room, Legislative Assembly,  
Sydney, 12th September, 1912.

THOMAS HENLEY,  
Chairman.



1912.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 7.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 7th August, 1912, Votes No. 8, Entry 7, have agreed to report to your Honourable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 6, dated 12th September, 1912, as follows:—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Return .....	respecting the number of persons killed in coal, shale, and metalliferous mines during 1911; and the number of persons incapacitated by injuries in mines, also nature of their injuries.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	1912. 17 September .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the Ashfield Stormwater Channel.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	18 September .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Local Government Act, 1906, for the Queanbeyan Rubbish Depot.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	18 September .....	Not to be printed.	
Second Report .....	of the Government Bureau of Microbiology, on work performed during the years 1910 and 1911.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	19 September .....	To be printed.....	Already in print.
Return .....	showing the number of persons killed and injured on the New South Wales Railways and Tramways during the financial year ended 30th June, 1912.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	19 September .....	To be printed.....	Already in print.
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for Railway Traffic at West Maitland.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	19 September .....	Not to be printed.	
Abstract.....	of Crown Lands authorised to be dedicated to Public Purposes, under the Crown Lands Act of 1884.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	19 September .....	Not to be printed.	
Gazette Notices.....	setting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with the Dedication of certain Lands, under the Crown Lands Acts of 1884 and 1889, and the Public Trusts Act, 1897.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	19 September .....	Not to be printed.	
Proclamation.....	declaring Tourmaline to be a "mineral" within the meaning of the Mining Act, 1906.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	19 September .....	Not to be printed.	

Assembly Reading Room, Legislative Assembly,  
Sydney, 19th September, 1912.

THOMAS HENLEY,  
Chairman.



1912.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 8.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 7th August, 1912, Votes No. 8, Entry 7; have agreed to report to your Honourable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 7, dated 19th September, 1912, as follows:—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
By-laws .....	of the Municipal Council of Tamworth, under the Public Health Act, 1902.	.....	Mr. McGowen.....	1912. 25 September .....	Not to be printed.	
Return .....	of Leases granted under the provisions of section 18, Crown Lands Act Amendment Act, 1903.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	25 September .....	Not to be printed.	
Regulations .....	under the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Act, 1910 .....	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	25 September .....	Not to be printed.	
Report .....	of the Aborigines Protection Board for 1911 .....	.....	Mr. Cann .....	26 September .....	To be printed.	
Substituted Regulation .....	No. 8A, under the Government Savings Bank Act, 1906 .....	.....	Mr. Cann.....	26 September .....	Not to be printed.	
Substituted Regulation .....	No. 22, under the Government Savings Bank Act, 1906 .....	.....	Mr. Cann.....	26 September .....	Not to be printed.	
Report .....	of the completion of the Edgeware-road Stormwater Channel, Contract No. 1,015.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	26 September .....	Not to be printed.	

Assembly Reading Room, Legislative Assembly,  
Sydney, 26th September, 1912.

THOMAS HENLEY,  
Chairman.

[8d.]

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES,

No. 9

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 7th August, 1912. Votes No. 8, Entry 7, have agreed to report to your Honorable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 8, dated 26th September, 1912, as follows:—

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Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
				1912.		
Alteration of Regulation	under the Metropolitan Traffic Act, 1900.....	.....	Mr. McGowen.....	1 October.....	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for an extension of the Government Workshops at Uhr's Point.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	1 October.....	Not to be printed.	
Notification	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for certain Buildings and Works at Daceyville.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	1 October.....	Not to be printed.	
Gazette Notices	setting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with the Dedication of certain Lands under the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and the Public Trusts Act, 1897.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	1 October.....	Not to be printed.	
Abstract.....	of Crown Lands authorised to be dedicated to Public Purposes, under the Crown Lands Act of 1884.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	2 October.....	Not to be printed.	
Gazette Notices.....	setting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with the Dedication of certain Lands under the Crown Lands Act of 1884 and 1889 and the Public Trusts Act, 1897.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	2 October.....	Not to be printed.	
Report .....	of the Acting-Registrar of Friendly Societies and Trade Unions for 1911, regarding Friendly Societies, Trade Unions, and Building and Co-operative Societies, and transactions under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1910.	.....	Mr. McGowen.....	3 October.....	To be printed.	
Report .....	of the Conference between the Honorable the Vice-President of the Executive Council and Representatives of the Friendly Societies and Dispensaries on Questions relating to the establishment of State Dispensaries and future Legislation generally affecting Friendly Societies, together with a Statement by the Premier and Chief Secretary of reasons for convening the Conference.	.....	Mr. McGowen.....	3 October.....	To be printed.....	Already partly in print.
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for Water Supply at Beckom.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	3 October.....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of appropriation of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for Railway Traffic between Balmoral and Hilltop.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	3 October.....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for Tramway Traffic at Abbotsford.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	3 October.....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of appropriation of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for Railway Traffic at Petersham (No. 2).	.....	Mr. Cann .....	3 October.....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of appropriation of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for Railway Traffic at Bombo.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	3 October.....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of appropriation and resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for Deviation between Waterfall and Otford.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	3 October.....	Not to be printed.	

Assembly Reading Room, Legislative Assembly,  
Sydney, 3rd October, 1912.

G. A. JONES,  
Temporary Chairman.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 10.

## REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 7th August, 1912. Votes No. 8, Entry 7, have agreed to report to your Honorable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 9, dated 3rd October, 1912, as follows:—

Description of Paper	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks
Statements .....	of Receipts and Expenditure in respect of the Farm Account, Government Asylums for the Infirm, and the Farm and General Account, Hospitals for the Insane generally, for the period 1st September, 1911, to 30th June, 1912.	.....	Mr. McGowen.....	1912. 8 October .....	To be printed.	
Information .....	respecting Promotions, &c., in the Police Force in the North-eastern Police District during the past five years.	.....	Mr. McGowen .....	9 October .....	To be printed.	
Report .....	of the Minister of Public Instruction for 1911.....	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	10 October .....	To be printed.....	Already in print.
Statement .....	of Receipts and Expenditure in respect of the Farm Account, Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Farms, during the period 1st September, 1911, to 30th June, 1912.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	15 October .....	To be printed.....	Already in print
Statement .....	of Receipts and Expenditure in respect of the Tourist Resorts Working Account, during the period 1st September, 1911, to 30th June, 1912.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	15 October .....	To be printed.....	Already in print.
Statement .....	of Receipts and Expenditure in respect of the Farm Account, Brush Farm Home for Boys, during the period 1st September, 1911, to 30th June, 1912.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	15 October .....	To be printed.....	Already in print.
Statement .....	of Receipts and Expenditure in respect of the Labour Farm Account during the period 1st September, 1911, to 30th June, 1912.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	15 October .....	To be printed.....	Already in print.
Notification .....	of appropriation and resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for Railway Traffic between Blaxland and Valley Heights.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	15 October .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for Railway Traffic from Narrandera to Jerilderie, at Jerilderie.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	15 October .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of appropriation of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for erection of Pumper's Cottage, at Gilgandra.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	15 October .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	appropriation of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the Water Supply at Lawson.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	15 October .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of appropriation and resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the duplication of the Railway between Silverdale and Harden.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	15 October .....	Not to be printed.	
Reports .....	by Mr. W. G. Acocks, Inspector, Auditor-General's Department, upon the Meat Industry and the proposed New Abattoirs at Homebush Bay.	.....	Mr. McGowen.....	16 October .....	To be printed.....	Already in print.
Sewerage Financial By-laws .....	of the Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board, under the Hunter District Water and Sewerage Acts, 1892-1906.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	16 October .....	Not to be printed.	
Water Financial By-laws .....	of the Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board, under the Hunter District Water and Sewerage Acts, 1892-1906.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	16 October .....	Not to be printed.	

Assembly Reading Room, Legislative Assembly,  
Sydney, 17th October, 1912.

THOMAS HENLEY,  
Chairman.



1912.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 11.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 7th August, 1912. Votes No. 8, Entry 7, have agreed to report to your Honorable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 10, dated 17th October, 1912, as follows:—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks
Proclamation.....	declaring Whip Walk, and approaches thereto, to be a "Mining Purpose" within the meaning of the Mining Act, 1906.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	1912. 22 October .....	Not to be printed.	
Amended Regulation .....	No. 367, under the Crown Lands Acts.....	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	22 October .....	Not to be printed.	
Report .....	by Mr. David Hay regarding the question of improving the means of passenger transit in the City and Suburbs of Sydney, including a connection with North Sydney; together with Plan.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	23 October .....	To be printed.	
Abstract.....	of Crown Lands authorised to be dedicated to Public Purposes, under the Crown Lands Act of 1884.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	23 October .....	Not to be printed.	
Abstract.....	of Crown Lands authorised to be dedicated to Public Purposes, under the Crown Lands Act of 1884.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	23 October .....	Not to be printed.	
Gazette Notices.....	setting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with the Dedication of certain Lands under the Crown Lands Acts of 1884 and 1889, and the Public Trusts Act, 1897.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	23 October .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for a Public Recreation Ground at Lithgow.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	23 October .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for establishing a Public Recreation Ground at Yass.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	23 October .....	Not to be printed.	
Report .....	of the Chief Commissioner for Railways and Tramways for quarter ended 30th September, 1912.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	23 October .....	To be printed.	

Assembly Reading Room, Legislative Assembly,  
Sydney, 24th October, 1912.

THOMAS HENLEY,  
Chairman.



1912.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 12.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 7th August, 1912, Votes No. 8, Entry 7, have agreed to report to your Honourable House in relation to the papers referred to them since their report No. 11, dated 24th October, 1912, as follows:—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Return to an Order Statement .....	made on 17th September, 1912—"Tram Accidents" of balances of Appropriations for the year 1911-12, written off as savings on 30th June, 1912.	J. C. L. Fitzpatrick .....	Mr. Cann .....	1912. 29 October .....	Not to be printed. To be printed .....	Already in print.
Notification .....	of appropriation and resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for railway traffic at Cockle Creek.	.....	Mr. Cann.....	29 October .....	Not to be printed.	
New Rule .....	of the Australian Museum, under the Australian Museum Act, 1902.	.....	Mr. Carmichael .....	30 October .....	Not to be printed.	Postponed for fur- ther consideration.
Amended and Additional By-laws Agreement.....	of the University of Sydney .....	.....	Mr. Carmichael .....	30 October .....	Not to be printed.	
Report .....	between the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria respect- ing the construction of Railways in Border Districts.	.....	Mr. McGowen.....	30 October .....	To be printed.	
Minute .....	on the Mineral Hill Silver Field, by E. F. Pittman, Esq., A.R.S.M., Government Geologist and Under Secretary for Mines.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	30 October .....	.....	
By-laws .....	of the Public Service Board, recommending the appointment of Mr. J. S. Gibb as Chief Examiner, Local Government Branch, Department of Public Works.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	30 October .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	regulating the water supply of the Municipality of Dungog, under the Country Towns Water and Sewerage Acts, 1880-1905.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	30 October .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for a line of railway from Maitland to South Grafton, Taree to Wanchope section.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	30 October .....	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the construction of Chidgey's Drain, Iron Cove Creek Extension, Ashfield.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	1912. 30 October .....	Not to be printed.	
Gazette Notices.....	setting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with the dedication of certain lands, under the Crown Lands Acts of 1884 and 1889, and the Public Trusts Act, 1897.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	30 October .....	Not to be printed.	
Notice.....	of intention to declare that Conditional Purchase Lease No. 1910-14, 754 acres, Land District of Casino, applied for by James William Handford, on the 15th September, 1910, shall cease to be voidable.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	30 October .....	Not to be printed.	
Notice.....	of intention to declare that Homestead Selection No. 11-14, 13½ acres, Land District of Maitland, applied for by Richard Robert Saunders, on 12th August, 1911, shall cease to be voidable.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	30 October .....	Not to be printed.	
Amended Form.....	No. 156, under the Crown Lands Acts .....	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	31 October .....	Not to be printed.	
Particulars.....	of Western Lands Leases, issued under the provisions of the Western Lands Acts to 23rd October, 1912.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	31 October .....	Not to be printed.	

Assembly Reading Room, Legislative Assembly,  
31st October, 1912.

THOMAS HENLEY,  
Chairman.

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[3d.]

1912.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 13.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 7th August, 1912. Votes No. 8, Entry 7, have agreed to report to your Honorable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 12, dated 31st October, 1912, as follows:—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks
Report .....	on the Mineral Hill Silver Field, by E. F. Pittman, Esq., A.R.S.M., Government Geologist and Under Secretary for Mines.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	1912. 30 October .....	To be printed.	
Report and Statement .....	of Receipts and Expenditure of the Sydney Cricket Ground Trust for the year ended 30th September, 1912.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	5 November .....	To be printed.	
Report... ..	of the Sydney Harbour Trust Commissioners for the year ended 30th June, 1912.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	5 November .....	To be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for railway traffic at Heathcote.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	5 November .....	Not to be printed.	
Report .....	of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Trust for the eighteen months ending 30th June, 1912, with Plan and Report and Balance-sheet upon the operations of the Trust for the same period, by Mr. Albert Borchard, F.C.P.A.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	5 November .....	To be printed.	
Abstract.....	of Crown Lands authorised to be dedicated to Public Purposes, under the Crown Lands Act of 1884.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	6 November .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the Meroe Bore.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	6 November .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the Kempsey Water Supply.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	6 November .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the Muswellbrook Water Supply.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	6 November .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for a State Sand-lime Brickworks at Botany.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	6 November .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the Goulburn Water Supply.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	6 November .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the Maitland to South Grafton Railway—Gloucester Water Supply.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	6 November .....	Not to be printed.	
Minute .....	of the Public Service Board recommending the appointment of Mr. R. H. Truman as Examiner, Local Government Branch, Department of Public Works.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	6 November .....	Not to be printed.	
Report .....	of the Department of Forestry for the year ended 30th June, 1912	.....	Mr. Treflé .....	6 November .....	To be printed.	
Regulations .....	under the Theatres and Public Halls Act, 1908 .....	.....	Mr. McGowen.....	7 November .....	Not to be printed.	
Report .....	of the Hunter District Water Supply and Sewerage Board for year ended 30th June, 1912, together with Appendices.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	7 November .....	To be printed.	

*Assembly Reading Room, Legislative Assembly,  
Sydney, 7th November, 1912.*

THOMAS HENLEY,  
Chairman.



1912,

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 14.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 7th August, 1912, Votes No. 8, Entry 7, have agreed to report to your Honourable House in relation to the papers referred to them since their report No. 13, dated 7th November, 1912, as follows:—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Regulations .....	under the Careless Use of Fire Acts, prohibiting burning-off operations in the Jemalong Shire during certain months of the year.	.....	Mr. McGowen.....	1912. 11 November .....	Not to be printed.	
Regulations .....	under the Pure Food Act, 1908 .....	.....	Mr. McGowen.....	11 November .....	Not to be printed.	
Report .....	of Proceedings of the Conference between Representatives of the British Medical Association (New South Wales Branch), Friendly Societies, and Medical Institutes, on questions relating to General and Country agreements between the Medical Officers and the various Friendly Societies, and the rates of remuneration to be paid the Doctors.	.....	Mr. McGowen.....	11 November .....	To be printed .....	Already in print.
Memorandum .....	by the Commissioner for the Consolidation of the Statute Law in reference to the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Bill; together with a copy of the Bill.	.....	Mr. Holman .....	11 November .....	To be printed .....	In part. In substitution for Memorandum laid upon Table on 7th August, 1912.
Papers .....	in connection with the removal, by the Minister for Lands, of certain Members from the Inverell Land Board.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	13 November .....	To be printed.	
Gazette Notices .....	setting forth the mode in which it is proposed to deal with the Dedication of certain Lands, under the Crown Lands Acts of 1884 and 1889, and the Public Trusts Act, 1897.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	13 November .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the Construction of Glebe Island Railway, at Leichhardt.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	14 November .....	Not to be printed.	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Notification .....	of appropriation and resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for railway traffic improvements—Underbridge at North Strathfield.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	1912. 14 November .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of appropriation and resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the quadruplication of the Great Northern Railway from Waratah to West Maitland.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	14 November .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of appropriation and resumption of land under the Public Works Act, 1900, for railway traffic at Bendick Morrell.	.....	Mr. Cann .....	14 November .....	Not to be printed.	
Abstract.....	of Crown lands authorised to be dedicated to public purposes, under the Crown Lands Act of 1884.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	14 November .....	Not to be printed.	
Amended .....	Regulations Nos. 407 and 409, and amended form No. 158, under the Crown Lands Acts.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	14 November .....	Not to be printed.	
Additional .....	Regulation No. 422, and Additional Form No. 171, under the Crown Lands Acts.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	14 November .....	Not to be printed.	
Report .....	of the Public Service Board for 1911.....	.....	Mr. Holman .....	14 November .....	To be printed .....	Already in print.

Assembly Reading Room, Legislative Assembly,  
Sydney, 14th November, 1912.

THOMAS HENLEY,  
Chairman.

[3d.]

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1912.

1912.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 15.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 7th August, 1912, Votes No. 8, Entry 7, have agreed to report to your Honourable House in relation to the papers referred to them since their report No. 14, dated 14th November, 1912, as follows:—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Further papers .....	in connection with the removal, by the Minister for Lands, of certain members of the Inverell Land Board.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	1912. 18 November .....	To be printed .....	In part. ( <i>Extract only.</i> ) Already in print.
Statement .....	of Bank Liabilities and Assets for quarter ended 30th September, 1912.	.....	Mr. McGowen.....	18 November .....	To be printed .....	
Statement .....	of Liabilities and Assets of Public Companies for quarter ended 30th September, 1912.	.....	Mr. McGowen.....	18 November .....	To be printed .....	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the construction of certain Drainage Works for the Western Suburbs of the City of Sydney.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	18 November .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the construction of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Settlement.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	18 November .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the construction of the Maitland to South Grafton Railway.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	18 November .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the construction of the Kialgara Bore.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	18 November .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the construction of the Windsor Fire Station.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	18 November .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for the Bathurst Water Supply.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	18 November .....	Not to be printed.	
Second Report .....	from the Public Accounts Committee; together with Minutes of Evidence.	.....	Mr. Fell .....	18 November .....	To be printed .....	

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Regulations .....	under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912 .....	.....	Mr. Beeby.....	1912. 19 November .....	Not to be printed.	
Additional Regulations .....	for the treatment of appellants under the provisions of the Criminal Appeal Act, 1912.	.....	Mr. Holman .....	19 November .....	Not to be printed.	
Regulations .....	under the Public Instruction Act of 1880, and the Public Service Act, 1902.	.....	Mr. Carmichael.....	19 November .....	To be printed .....	Already in print.
Map .....	showing parts of the land and wharfage vested in the Sydney Harbour Trust Commissioners (in supplementation of the Annual Report laid upon the Table on the 5th November, 1912.)	.....	Mr. Cann.....	21 November . . . .	To be printed.	
Notification .....	of the Repeal of Rule 2, under the Savings Bank of New South Wales Act, 1902.	.....	Mr. Cann.....	21 November . . . .	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for Railway Traffic at Wambidgee.	.....	Mr. Cann.....	21 November .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of appropriation of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, required for Railway Traffic at Boree Creek.	.....	Mr. Cann.....	21 November .....	Not to be printed.	

*Assembly Reading Room, Legislative Assembly.  
Sydney, 21st November, 1912.*

THOMAS HENLEY,  
Chairman.

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1912.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 16.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 7th August, 1912, Votes No. 8, Entry 7, have agreed to report to your Honourable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 15, dated 21st November, 1912, as follows :—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Papers .....	containing Auditors' and Government Examiner's Reports on the Accounts of the Municipality of Bankstown, and Correspondence connected therewith.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	1912. 25 November .....	To be printed.	
Minute .....	by the Public Service Board recommending the appointment of Mr. Spenser Dennis, as Designing Engineer, Department of Public Works.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	25 November .....	Not to be printed.	
Report .....	of the Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage for the year ended 30th June, 1912; together with Diagrams and Plans under the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Act, 1910 .....	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	25 November .....	To be printed.	
Regulations .....	under the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Act, 1910 .....	.....	Mr. Edden .....	26 November .....	Not to be printed.	Already in print.
Schedules .....	A to G, Estimates (Consolidated Revenue Fund) 1912-13, Department of Public Works.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	26 November .....	To be printed.....	Already in print.
Schedules .....	1912-13, Estimates, Public Works Fund (Construction).....	.....	Mr. Edden .....	26 November .....	To be printed.....	Already in print.
Report .....	of the Department of Lands and Western Land Board for the year ended 30th June, 1912.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	26 November .....	To be printed.....	Already in print.
Regulations .....	under the Theatres and Public Halls Act, 1908 .....	.....	Mr. McGowen .....	27 November .....	Not to be printed.	
Report .....	of the Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture for the year ended 30th June, 1912.	.....	Mr. Treflé .....	27 November .....	To be printed.	
Report .....	of the Department of Agriculture for the year ended 30th June, 1912.	.....	Mr. Treflé .....	27 November .....	To be printed.	

*Assembly Reading Room, Legislative Assembly,  
Sydney, 28th November, 1912.*

THOMAS HENLEY,  
Chairman.



1912.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 17.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 7th August, 1912. Votes No. 8, Entry 7, have agreed to report to your Honorable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 16, dated 28th November, 1912, as follows:—

Description of Paper	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks
Abstract.....	of Crown lands reserved from sale for the preservation of Water Supply or other Public Purposes, under the Crown Lands Act of 1884.	.....	Mr. Treflé .....	1912. 28 November .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900 for a Public Recreation Ground at Forty Baskets Beach, North Harbour.	.....	Mr. Treflé .....	28 November .....	Not to be printed.	
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for a Public Recreation Ground at Maroubra.	.....	Mr. Treflé .....	28 November .....	Not to be printed.	
Evidence and Exhibits ..	in connection with the Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the condition and welfare of the residents of Lord Howe Island, and into the control of the Kentia Palm Seed trade.	.....	Mr. Treflé .....	29 November .....	Not to be printed.	
By-laws .....	under the Public Health Act, 1902, made by the Municipality of Wellington, for regulating Common Lodging-houses.	.....	Mr. McGowen.....	2 December .....	Not to be printed.	
Regulations .....	under the Metropolitan Traffic Act, 1900.....	.....	Mr. McGowen.....	2 December .....	Not to be printed.	
Regulation.....	under the Dentists Act.....	.....	Mr. McGowen.....	2 December .....	Not to be printed.	
Interim Report.....	of the Royal Commission of Inquiry as to Food Supplies and Prices, on the Supply and Distribution of Fish.	.....	Mr. McGowen.....	2 December .....	To be printed .....	Already in print.
Report .....	of the Department of Public Works for the year ended 30th June, 1912; together with Appendices, Photographs, &c.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	2 December .....	To be printed.	
Additional Regulations .....	Nos. 66 to 93, under the Explosives Act, 1905 .....	.....	Mr. Cann .....	2 December .....	Not to be printed.	
Report.....	of the Vice-President of the State Children Relief Board, for year ended 5th April, 1912.	.....	Mr. Carmichael .....	2 December .....	To be printed.	
By-laws .....	under the Country Towns Water and Sewerage Acts, 1880-1905, regulating water supply of the Municipality of Singleton.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	3 December, a.m.	Not to be printed.	

Assembly Reading Room, Legislative Assembly,  
Sydney, 3rd December, 1912

THOMAS HENLEY,  
Chairman.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 18.

REPORT FROM PRINTING COMMITTEE.

THE PRINTING COMMITTEE of the Legislative Assembly, appointed under the Sessional Order of 7th August, 1912, Votes No. 8, Entry 7, have agreed to report to your Honourable House in relation to the Papers referred to them since their Report No. 17, dated 3rd December, 1912, as follows :—

Description of Paper.	Subject of Paper.	By whom Moved for.	By whom laid upon Table.	When laid upon Table.	Recommended by the Committee.	Remarks.
Notification .....	of resumption of land, under the Public Works Act, 1900, for Public School purposes at North Sydney, Collengullie South, Back Paddock, Everton, Yellowin, Main Creek, Mundawaderra, Peel's Creek, Bulliac, Ghinni Ghinni, Freshwater, Ryan, Gundar, Newtown, Redfern, Dunee, Fern Top, St. Peters, Bilambil, Temi Shale Mine.	.....	Mr. Edden .....	1912. 3 December .....	Not to be printed.	
Papers .....	respecting of the charges made against Mr. Horaco Taylor, Registrar of the Dental Board of New South Wales.	.....	Mr. McGowen.....	4 December .....	Not to be printed.	
Amended .....	form No. 166, under the Crown Lands Acts .....	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	4 December .....	Not to be printed.	
Report .....	of the Director of Labour, State Labour Bureau, for the Year ended 30th June, 1912, together with Appendices.	.....	Mr. Beeby .....	4 December .....	To be printed.	
Papers .....	in connection with the Accounts of the Canterbury Municipal Council, and with certain allegations made against the Council relative to its conduct of the affairs of the Municipality.	.....	Mr. Griffith.....	4 December .....	Not to be printed.	

Assembly Reading Room, Legislative Assembly,  
Sydney, 4th December, 1912.

THOMAS HENLEY,  
Chairman.



1912.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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PAPERS AND EVIDENCE

TAKEN AT

THE INQUIRY

HELD RELATING TO

The Duties of Persons Employed on the  
Assembly Side of Parliament House

AND

MINUTES BY THE SPEAKER.

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**INQUIRY HELD RELATING TO THE DUTIES OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON THE  
ASSEMBLY SIDE OF PARLIAMENT HOUSE.**

**MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.**

**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**

WITNESSES.

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TUESDAY, 9 APRIL, 1912.

Stanley McGowen, examined:—

MR. SPEAKER: Q. I want to know what your duties are, Mr. McGowen? A. To adjust the date boxes in all the clerks' rooms; to supervise all Ministers' rooms.

Q. What does that mean? A. Look after the stationery and the desks; to supervise the Independents' room; the Ministerial supporters' room, and the Opposition room.

Q. Those are the Party rooms? A. Yes.

Q. What do you do there? A. The messengers supply the stationery for the rooms, but I see that the desks are clean and that the stationery is in the boxes correctly. When the Proof Votes come up in the morning, I have to endorse each Proof Vote to each clerk, and I personally distribute them to the clerks. I have to sharpen all the pencils and file all Votes and Proceedings, Business Papers—

Q. File them—what does that mean? A. Put them on the file.

Q. How many of them? A. There are four in the Chamber, Mr. Speaker's, Clerk of Records, Clerk of Printing Branch—

Q. Do not enumerate them, but say four, five, or six—whatever it may be? A. Say nine Votes and Proceedings.

Q. What other duties have you? A. To file the day's Business Papers, to assist in distributing all printed papers in the House to each Member of the Assembly.

Q. Have you anything to do with the mail? A. No.

Q. Can you think of anything else? A. There are lots of things I could enumerate in the way of office work. For instance, I have to assist in the typewriting and all the duties which are general to the office.

Q. In what way do you assist in typewriting? A. In typing letters.

Q. Do you do typewriting? A. Yes.

Q. Can you typewrite a letter? A. Yes.

Q. Approximately, what you have mentioned is the sum of your duties here? A. Yes, as far as I know at present.

Delfosse Badgery, examined:—

MR. SPEAKER: Q. Will you enumerate the principal duties you have to perform? A. During the sittings of the House, I am required to read the Proof Votes with Mr. Turner in the morning, and when that work is finished I arrange the papers and file them in their proper places. I put a fastener through them, put a cover on them, and indorse it, and then put them in their respective places. Then, for the meeting of the House, I have to place the Orders of the Day and Bills on the Table, and see that each Bill is in its proper place, and that there is a sufficient number

for the House. I also have to attend to the clerks' places at the Table—in conjunction with Mr. McGowen, that is—and afterwards I assist in the office; probably reading Bills with Mr. Webb.

Q. All Bills? A. Yes. I also have to attend to the Members' Stamp Book, which is issued monthly.

Q. That means, I suppose, the postage stamps? A. Yes—the stamp allowance, I should say.

Q. Can you tell me whether they receive the stamps, and whether they receive them regularly? A. No; the allowance was issued in stamps up to the end of January last, but ever since then the Members have been paid in cash, and they are very irregular in coming for it, and one is likely to be called upon at any moment of the day to attend to them.

Q. Do they all take money? A. Yes; excepting for arrears that are now standing over as regards stamps, it is all paid in cash.

Q. Has any Member ever refused to take the money? A. I know of one Member who has not actually refused, but who has not come for his allowance.

Q. He has never demurred at taking the money? A. No. We always have to show the balance.

Q. Who gave you instructions to that effect? A. Mr. Boydell. I generally assist in the office—do a lot of typewriting at times.

Q. What is done in typewriting? A. Letters in connection with the Department, and copies of anything that may be required.

Q. In the routine work of the office? A. Yes.

Q. Copies of instructions, for instance? A. Yes. I receive instructions from Mr. Boydell, and sometimes he will ask for copies of different papers he may have or want, and I make copies of them on the typewriting machine.

Q. Are you expert at typewriting? A. Yes.

Q. Can you write in typewriting as fast as I am speaking now? A. Yes, I think so.

Q. By abbreviating, I suppose? A. No, in full.

Q. Can you think of anything else you have to do? A. I cannot think of anything else at the moment.

Q. How long have you been in the service? A. Five years.

Q. Where were you before you came here? A. I was in the country before I came here.

Q. You had had no office experience, had you? A. No.

Q. Did you pass any standard examination? A. I never actually passed, but I was prepared for an examination.

Q. What was it for? A. The Matriculation.

Q. Was it the Junior (University) Examination? A. Yes.

Q. You were prepared for that? A. Yes.

Witnesses—D. Badgery, H. L. Harnett, J. M. Webb, 9 April, 1912.

Q. At what school? A. The North Shore Grammar School.

Q. You did not go up for examination? A. No.

Q. What is your salary now? A. £150 per annum.

Q. What salary did you start at? A. £125. I have had increments of £15 and £10.

Q. When did you have your last increase? A. About two years ago.

Q. Is there anything else you wish to tell me as to your duties? A. I am called upon to assist generally in office work.

Harold L. Harnett, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. How long have you been in the service? A. A little over ten years.

Q. Where did you come from? A. I was with the troops in South Africa. Previous to that I was in the employ of the New South Wales Fresh Food and Ice Company.

Q. Doing clerical work? A. Assistant cashier.

Q. Have you passed any standard examination? A. Yes; in 1888 I passed the Junior (University) Examination.

Q. What salary did you start at? A. £200 per annum.

Q. What is your salary now? A. £350.

Q. When did you get your last increase? A. When the last Estimates were passed. My salary was £333 previously, and Mr. Speaker Cann recommended that it should be brought up to £350.

Q. Those are the only two increases you have had? A. When I first came here I started at £200; the next position I got was the position just above mine, and my salary was then raised to £261.

Q. Will you say what your duties are? A. My present position is that of Clerk-in-Charge of Printed Papers. It is my duty to make out an entry of all papers laid on the Table of the House for the Votes and Proceedings. Papers that come up from the Printer I have to have distributed to Members, and also Bills in all their stages. I also have to box the papers off to keep them for records, and supply them whenever they are required. I also have to see at the meeting of the House that there is a proper supply of Bills which are likely to be brought forward, and of papers that may be required for the use of Members. When the House is in Session I also have to assist the Clerk of Select Committees with Select Committee work generally.

Q. You assist Mr. Christie? A. Yes; when he is very busy.

Q. Is there anything else that you do? A. At the end of the Session I have to go through all papers that have been laid on the Table of the House, and box them off for records.

Q. What do you mean by "box them off for records"? A. I make out a table of contents like this of all sorts of papers, and box them off.

Q. You index them? A. Yes; and they are put in boxes that are all numbered, and they are, of course, always available for the use of Members or anybody else who may require them.

Q. Have you objected to an order issued by the Speaker with respect to the management of the refreshment bar;—have you made that objection to Mr. Arnold? A. Yes.

Q. Is there anything else you would like to say? A. I make out a table of contents of Acts?

Q. What does that mean? A. All the different Acts, from 1856-7 up to date, are boxed off.

Q. In their regular order? A. Yes.

Q. Numerical order? A. Yes.

Q. You know them by numbers? A. Different Sessions.

Q. Every Act is known by a number in each Session? A. Yes; all public Acts are numbered, and they are all boxed off in different Sessions for the use of Members.

Q. Do Members of Parliament come here and ask for information? A. Yes.

Q. And do other officers of the Department or officers of any public Department come here and ask for information? A. Yes. Very often they want copies of different Bills in different stages. For instance, a Bill is laid on the Table of the House, and somebody from a Department comes

here and wants to get a copy of that Bill, and there are copies of the Bills in different stages as they pass through the House.

Q. They actually come to you? A. Yes; they come to the office here.

John M. Webb, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. How long have you been here? A. I was appointed in March, 1900.

Q. At what salary did you begin? A. £75, I think.

Q. What is your salary now, and how has it increased up to the present? A. It has been increased at different times as vacancies occurred, until the Public Service regulations were brought in. And it was then raised by £10 increments in the first case; and then the regulations were altered, and subsequently my salary went up by £30 increments until it reached the present amount of £380. In 1890, I was appointed as Temporary Clerk for a year during Mr. Robertson's illness—he being absent on leave for a year.

Q. Where were you before you came here? A. Just before I came here I was in the employ of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, and I was in Fiji.

Q. What was your work before you went there? A. I was educated at the Sydney Grammar School, and from there I went to Queensland.

Q. Did you pass any standard examination? A. The ordinary school examination.

Q. What form were you in? A. I went through the Lower School, and then went to the Modern side of the Upper School, and was in the First or Second form in the Moderns. Subsequently I had four or five years' wheat-growing, then I went to the Sugar Company, until my health broke down with dysentery, and I had to leave the Company's service.

Q. What are your duties here? A. I have to attend to all the Bills and do various things in connection with them—reading the Bills in the first place to see they are correct, and filling in the breviate should they be absent.

Q. With whom do you read them? A. Either with Mr. Badgery or, in case of amendments, with one of the other clerks. Amendments that are made in Committee I have to see are inserted in their proper place, and I have to see that the Bill is correct after it comes from Committee; and I have to have the Bill for Third Reading stage put on vellum in the correct shape.

Q. You have that responsibility? A. Yes.

Q. When it is in vellum, if there are any amendments made what do you do in that case? A. It may be recommitted; if it is recommitted I have to follow out the amendments in the Third Reading shape, and it has to be put on parchment afresh. Then, of course, those Bills that have come back from the Upper House have to be put on vellum in the assent shape embodying all amendments which may have been made in the Legislative Council. All the Petitions that have been presented during the Session have to be compiled in their proper order, similar petitions have to be put under the one head, and there are special pages which contain a number of similar petitions. I have to compile also the Weekly Report of Divisions, showing how Members vote in every case, whether in Committee or in the House.

Q. Do Members come and worry you for information? A. Yes; they come very frequently.

Q. Would you say that they hinder you in the performance of your duties? A. I could not say that.

Q. Do they come here and remain for any length of time? A. No; they come here when they want a paper or information about a certain Bill, or anything like that, and I give them the information and they leave.

Q. Did you object to an order by the Speaker with respect to the management of the refreshment bar? A. I did go in with the others. I went in with the intention of asking that it might be modified. I might say also that I have to attend to the Chairman's Certificates on Bills.

Q. What are your hours of duty? A. It is very hard to say—all the time, of course, while the House is sitting.

Q. All the time? A. Yes, absolutely.

Q. Night and day? A. Yes.

Q. Continuously? A. Absolutely.

Q. Just as the House continues to sit, so you have to remain here? A. Yes. Of course there are times when we get a chance to go home early and have a good sleep.

Q. Ordinarily how many hours a day do you work;—at what time do you come, and at what time do you leave? A. I am here about half-past 9 o'clock in the morning during the Session. I make a point of being here about half-past 9, and sometimes twenty minutes past 9, and I leave when the House is up. Of course there are times when I cannot leave when the House is up. Sometimes there are two or three Bills which may have been put through just before the House adjourns. The House may adjourn at 11 o'clock, and then I have to see that the amendments are incorporated in the Bills before I go home. I have had to work until 4 o'clock in the morning, sometimes, and I got no rest all that time.

Q. What are the ordinary hours in recess? A. The ordinary hours in recess are from 10 to 4 o'clock, except on Saturday, when we leave at 12 o'clock.

Q. That, I suppose, applies to every other officer? A. Yes, it applies to every officer. I might mention that Saturday being supposed to be an easier day than the others, only half the staff come on duty on Saturday morning—this is done by special arrangement.

Q. So on every alternate Saturday you are off duty? A. Yes.

Fred. B. Langley, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. How long have you been here? A. Seven years.

Q. Where did you come from? A. I was three years at the University before I came here.

Q. What did you do there? A. I did one year in Arts and two years in Engineering.

Q. At what salary did you commence here? A. £150.

Q. What salary do you get now? A. £200.

Q. How have you received the increments? A. They were under the Public Service scheme at first. I got from £150 to £160 and then to £170, and then there was a later regulation which came into operation, and my salary went to £200 straight away from £170. It took me three years to get my present salary.

Q. Will you tell me what your duties are? A. I compile the Question Index of all questions asked in the House, and when printed check the same with the Second Clerk Assistant. I also check the General Index with the Second Clerk Assistant. I keep the Members' Stamp Account, and get from the bank money to pay the same, and pay Members this money, generally. I index all letter books and generally read Bills with the Clerk of the Printing Branch. I am always asked for when a Bill has been amended in Committee. I distribute Commonwealth Year Books and Volumes of Commonwealth Acts. I order all Year Books and Directories. I have the care of Statistical Registers and the reception of Ballot-papers. I get Bills and Papers when necessary for Members. I have temporarily had charge of all stationery and stationery accounts, and I have all dealings with the Stores Supply Committee.

Q. Do you do typewriting? A. Yes.

Q. Are you fast? A. Fairly fast.

Q. Is there much typewriting to do in your Department? A. There is a good deal, especially in Session time. A lot of entries and things of that kind.

Q. What about? A. Entries for the House, and returns of different descriptions.

Q. Instead of writing you type it? A. Generally.

Q. Type it from memory? A. It is generally compiled from the Votes, or something of that description.

Q. You do not make a shorthand note and type from that note? A. No.

Q. You do not write shorthand? A. No.

Q. Did you object to an order by the Speaker with respect to the management of the Refreshment Bar? A. Yes, I was one of those who did.

W. Leslie Moore, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. When did you enter the service? A. February, 1903?

Q. At what salary? A. £150.

Q. How many increments have you had? A. I am now receiving £262. With my first rise I went to £200, and the next to £260. I just happened to be in a way that gave me the full salary. I did not have to come under the increment regulation.

Q. When did you get your last rise? A. About five years ago.

Q. How much was it? A. From £200 to £260, and the next year I received £2 more.

Q. What were you doing before you came here? A. After leaving school I was five years in my father's office.

Q. Did you pass any standard examination? A. Yes, the Junior Examination of the Sydney University; and I prepared for Matriculation, but I did not sit for the examination. I had to leave school before that examination was held.

Q. What are your duties? A. I have to generally assist in the office. That entails innumerable duties.

Q. Just enumerate your principal recurring duties? A. I act as clerk to the Clerk of Select Committees. That entails the sending out of all notices to Members of the Committees daily, and the summoning of witnesses. That might mean fifty or sixty or more notices in a day. It has been as high as ninety in a day. I receive and have charge of and daily issue stores and stationery—though temporarily that work is now being done by Mr. Langley, as the Select Committee work was so heavy last Session. I have to keep a list, and issue tickets to members of the Press Gallery.

Q. That is, you draft a ticket for the Printer? A. No, I write the tickets for the signature of the Serjeant-at-Arms. I do whatever writing is necessary, and the Serjeant issues the tickets.

Q. The ticket is a printed one? A. Yes; but there has to be certain writing on the ticket. I have charge of the tickets, and keep a list of the tickets that I issue.

Q. Will you refer to your principal duties? A. Most of my principal duties are to assist in the general work of the office—for instance, to assist in checking index with the Second Clerk Assistant, and assist in typewriting in the office and searching for precedents. I also have to pay in at the various banks the cheques for officers' salaries.

Q. Have you anything to do with the Members' salaries? A. No.

Q. Who has to do with that? A. Mr. McCourt. In recess I have to assist in preparing returns generally and checking the same.

Q. That is, sessional returns—compiling returns at the end of the Session? A. Yes; I only assist in checking them.

Q. You do not mean preparing a return at the request of a Member—in reply to a question tabled in the House? A. No, except a question affecting our Department. I have to assist the Clerk Assistant in compiling and checking the consolidated index. I keep a list of keys and boxes of Honorable Members. During last recess I prepared a pamphlet showing all the Rulings of Mr. Speaker McCourt during his term of office.

Q. Is that the little publication I have seen? A. Yes.

Q. Was that for the whole of his period? A. For ten years of his period; and during the previous recess I prepared a similar work of the decisions of Chairmen of Committees.

Q. Did you object to the order by the Speaker with respect to the management of the refreshment bar;—did you make any objection to Mr. Arnold? A. Yes; I was one of those who did.

Q. Are there any other duties you perform? A. There is another duty in recess—assisting the Clerk of Records in examining old records—manuscript records of many years ago—and reducing them in bulk and destroying anything that it is not necessary to keep. That is done in

*Witnesses*—W. L. Moore and W. R. McCourt, 9 April, 1912

accordance with an order of the House made a few years ago, and it entails a considerable amount of time.

Q. That would not recur, would it? A. Yes; that goes on every year. We do a few sessions each year.

William Rupert McCourt, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. When did you enter the service? A. 1st May, 1901.

Q. At what salary did you begin? A. £150.

Q. What is your salary now? A. £333.

Q. How has it been increased? A. I went from £150 to £200; and from £200 to £261, and from £261 to £300, and then by increments to £310, £320, £333.

Q. What was the last increment? A. £13.

Q. When was that? A. I think in 1908.

Q. So it is three or four years since you had an increase? A. Yes.

Q. What are your duties? A. I keep a record of the meetings of the House—the time it adjourns, and the total number of hours it sits, of the Counts-out, Divisions, the Questions answered, Entries, and, in connection with the Notice Paper, I keep a record of the Questions, Motions, and Orders of the Day. Each day I make out from the Business Paper, in anticipation, entries for the Votes and Proceedings, and write in duplicate all Messages to the Legislative Council, and am always prepared to look up precedents. I also keep the Salary Accounts. That includes the payments to the officers, and also the making out of the Members' Pay Sheets.

Q. You have to do with Members' salaries? A. Yes, in this way; I am responsible to the Clerk of Records for the accuracy of the Pay Sheets, which we then send on to the Treasury.

Q. Have you the handling of the cheques? A. No, not the cheques, but I have to furnish an accurate pay sheet. The cheques are paid at the Treasury.

Q. Have you any kind of check on a Member's salary—have you known of a Member not receiving his salary? A. No.

Q. Have you known a Member to receive it earlier than he should get it? A. Yes; I think that since I have been doing this work there has been, at any rate, one instance of that.

Q. Only one instance? A. Yes, I think so.

Q. If there has been only one instance, I will not ask you for names, but tell me if you know of more instances? A. No, I do not think so.

Q. You do not know of more than one? A. No. I think it cropped up on one occasion.

Q. The payment was made before it was due? A. Yes, I think so. I believe so.

Q. Tell me what you know? A. The instance would be about four years ago.

Q. There was one case? A. Yes.

Q. I wanted to know whether it was a practice? A. No, not a practice.

Q. Do you have anything to do with the Members' postage stamp allowance? A. No.

Q. Supposing a Member gives instructions for his honorarium to be paid to him personally, or to his banker, do you receive that notice? A. No, it goes direct to the Paymaster at the Treasury. We really know nothing of the details.

Q. Have you related all your duties? A. No. At the end of the Session I make out a part of a return dealing with the business of the House, and assist the Clerk Assistant with an explanatory abstract, and also with checking the totals of the Appropriation Bill.

Q. But do they not come from the Treasurer already made up? A. No, that is compiled by the Clerk Assistant.

Q. What does he compile? A. He practically compiles the Bill.

Q. You are speaking now of a Temporary Supply Bill, are you not? A. No, the Appropriation Bill, after the Estimates have been passed. We prepare that in anticipation of all the Estimates going through the House without alteration

Q. And if there are no alterations, are not the total already added up? A. Yes; but we add them up.

Q. If the work has been done before? A. The totals have not been added up finally, because the Additional Estimates have to be added on to the Estimates in chief. Any addresses to the Governor I have to write in handwriting, and at the close of the Session I have to record and box off manuscript Bills. I also do typewriting.

Q. Is there much typewriting to do? A. Yes, there are a lot of letters and things of that kind that have to be typewritten; and most of the entries made out in anticipation of Votes and Proceedings have to be typewritten.

Q. If there were somebody here whose duty was to do all the typewriting, would it help the staff? A. Yes.

Q. Would there be enough typewriting to employ one person? A. Yes. We often have two machines going at busy times.

Q. Is the work of such a character that you could dictate it to a typewriter? A. Yes.

Q. What were you doing before you came here? A. I came direct from Newington College.

Q. Did you pass any standard examination? A. No. I was to sit for one in a fortnight, but, leaving college when I did, I did not sit for it.

Q. What was the standard examination? A. The University Junior. I may say that I was in the highest form at the College.

Q. What are your hours of duty here? A. In Session time I arrive between half-past 9 and 10 o'clock.

Q. Do you stay right through the sitting of the House? A. Every alternate night we get away at 9 o'clock. On other nights we stay right through the sitting of the House.

Q. What if you have no work to do—how do you pass your hours when the House is sitting? A. We wait until some work comes.

Q. What work would come? A. Principally in the way of looking up precedents, and things of that kind; and also Members send up from time to time for certain information.

Q. Members send up here at midnight? A. Yes, for Acts and Bills and papers and all that kind of thing, right through the night.

Q. On the occasion of a second reading debate, when many speeches would be delivered, would you be here waiting for something to turn up? A. Yes.

Q. Two or three nights a week? A. Yes.

Q. All through the night? A. Yes; and still have to be back again in the office at the usual time the next morning.

Q. Did you object to an order by the Speaker with respect to the management of the refreshment bar? A. Yes, I was one of those who did.

Q. Can you mention any other duties you have to perform? A. Yes; when writs are issued by Mr. Speaker, I make them out. That is all I can recollect at the moment, except that of course I assist generally in the office.

Q. Is there anything else you can think of that you would like to tell me about your duties? A. I may say there are incidental duties. For instance, when a Division occurs in the House the original Division list is sent up and we make a duplicate copy of it for the Printer.

Q. That seems to be a reason for your staying here? A. That would be one of the reasons.

Q. Is there anything more important than that as a reason for keeping you here? A. Yes. Sometimes some very important precedents are required, and we have to make search for them; and when a new matter is suddenly brought on in the House there is always a large demand for Acts, Papers, and Bills, and things of that kind, dealing with that particular subject, for Members. Our records go right back to 1856.

Q. Can you produce Bills that may have failed and Acts that may have passed, and supply information to Members during the debate? A. Yes.

Q. And you would be asked for this even at midnight? A. Yes; and from time to time returns are asked for. For instance, a Member may ask how many times he has voted in the House.

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Witnesses—W. R. McCourt and S. G. Boydell, 9 April, 191

Q. Would he come at midnight? A. Not generally. He might come in the morning.

Q. Do Members come here very often? A. No, they nearly always send a messenger for information they want. We have just been asked, for instance, to furnish a return dealing with the number of times the Closure has occurred in the House during the past Session.

Q. You are asked for these returns, by whom? A. I think that one was asked for by Mr. Holman.

Q. During the last few days? A. Yes; and also another one of the same nature during the last few days.

Sydney Grant Boydell, examined:—

MR. SPEAKER: Q. How long have you been here? A. Nearly twenty-three years.

Q. Where did you come from? A. I had not been in any other office.

Q. Did you pass any standard examination before you came here? A. The Junior University Examination.

Q. At what salary did you begin? A. £100 a year.

Q. What is your salary now? A. £476.

Q. Speaking roughly, what have the increments been? A. I came here in November, 1890. A vacancy occurred on the 1st February, 1891, and I then went up to £200. I remained at £200 for just over ten years.

Q. How old were you at the end of the ten years? A. I was about 33. In 1901 two officers went away to the Federal Parliament—my brother and Mr. Monaghan—and I got a rise then to £333. There were no increments at that time. I remained at that salary for about two years, and then I missed the next position, and became Clerk of Select Committees at £428. I held that position until 1909, and in July, 1909, I was appointed First Clerk and Clerk of Records. I have been in that position ever since, except the little while I was in the Chamber.

Q. Have you anything to do with Members' salaries? A. Only the checking of their pay sheets. That is, I initial and authenticate them, and put them before Mr. Arnold.

Q. How can you authenticate anything for which you do not see the vouchers; you only know that the first of the month has arrived? A. Yes; and I make out the pay-sheets, or rather initial them, after Mr. McCourt has made them out.

Q. You really check the pay-sheets? A. Yes.

Q. You do not know how members get their money or whether they do get it? A. No. Our pay-sheet says to what credit and the bank the money is to be paid.

Q. What are your duties generally? A. To enter in the Register all papers laid on the Table, and to enter in another register all correspondence, and to index the latter. I also keep an alphabetical register of bills, and prepare sessional returns of same. I also keep an alphabetical register of addresses and orders, and prepare sessional returns of same.

Q. Do you find it tedious having to do the work alone in making out these returns? A. If I am pushed I get one of the clerks to assist me. Or I give them my book, and get them to copy it.

Q. Would it help you if you had a typewriter? A. Well, they do all the typewriting at present.

Q. Could you dictate this work to a typewriter? A. Not very well, because it would take up my time just as much as if I were writing it myself.

Q. But if you are reading all the time your eyes are not taken off your work? A. Oh, yes.

Q. Could you dictate to a typewriter without making mistakes? A. Yes.

Q. But in taking your eyes off your work, you might miss a line—that might happen? A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever had that experience? A. Yes; but we check them afterwards when they come up in print.

Q. When it comes back how do you discover an error? A. I have a clerk in with me, and supposing it is a Register of Bills he runs through and calls out a certain Bill. For instance, "Public Instruction Offices Bill" (Mr. Beoby);

presented and read first time, 1st March." Then he would turn over a few more papers, and say, "Read the second time, and committed on 5th March."

Q. What is the advantage in having that collated? A. It is most important.

Q. Tell me the advantage—I am not questioning it, but I want to know the reason? A. For instance, at the beginning of next Session all the Bills that were not finally dealt with this Session will have to be set down at the stage they reached this Session.

Q. But all that information might be gleaned if one would take the trouble to go through the Votes and Proceedings? A. Yes; it is all in the Votes and Proceedings, but it would take some time to get it.

Q. Here you have it in a concise form? A. Yes, alphabetically.

Q. It is really systematising the work? A. It is a most useful work.

Q. You find it useful? A. Yes.

Q. Give me an instance of its being useful? A. Someone will come up here and say, "What about the Albury Sewerage Bill which was passed three or four years ago? I do not know exactly the date of it." Then I or one of the Clerks will get hold of the Register and run along until we come to the Session when the Bill was passed, and thus be able to give all the details about it.

Q. But is there not a record somewhere of the Acts of Parliament that are passed? A. In the next room where we keep Printed Papers we have a list of Acts, but it might be that the Bill had not become an Act.

Q. And you really have as much record of it as if it were passed? A. Yes. I also keep accounts of salaries, contingencies, and other expenses, and enter them in the different registers, and I countersign all cheques.

Q. What cheques are they? A. From fifteen to eighteen cheques twice a month.

Q. You fill in the cheque and countersign it? A. No, a clerk over there fills them in, and I see they are right and countersign them.

Q. And who signs them? A. Mr. Arnold.

Q. One more word about those records;—where do you get the information from to enable you to compile those records? A. From the Votes and Proceedings. Every day, as soon as I arrive in the morning, I go through the Votes and mark off anything that is to be entered in this Manuscript Register that I keep.

Q. Who is responsible for the accuracy of Votes and Proceedings—because the accuracy of this record depends on the accuracy of the first man? A. Mr. Arnold would be responsible for that.

Q. Does he actually take the record? A. Yes, in the House every night.

Q. He actually does it? A. Yes, he does it himself.

Q. What are your other duties? A. I have charge of all correspondence, and prepare minutes and replies to the same, and act as Inspector of Stores and Stationery.

Q. What stores have you besides stationery? A. Such things as gun bottles, ink-bottles, and gum brushes, and all sorts of things. I also prepare Annual Returns in connection with that; and I keep an account of the postage stamps used by the Department.

Q. What check have you upon that? A. This book. Everybody who takes stamps out from here, initials for them.

Q. They account for the stamps by their initials? A. Yes, by their initials.

Q. What do they do with the stamps? A. For instance, some go out on the Proof Votes to Members in the morning, and on telegrams, and in connection with distribution of papers that are printed.

Q. Have you the duty of affixing those stamps to these papers? A. The junior clerks do it.

Q. Do they go out from the Messengers' room? A. The papers are here already. They come here first from the Printing Office, and we put them all in wrappers, and send them down to the messengers.

Q. You do that? A. Yes; the clerks.

Witness—S. G. Boydell, 9 April, 1912.

Q. Would it relieve you of much drudgery if that were done by the messengers? A. Yes; but it would have to be supervised.

Q. Why would it have to be supervised? A. As it is now, the junior clerks are supervised by the Clerk-in-Charge of Printed Papers.

Q. It is really a check on the use of the stamps;—that is what you mean, is it not? A. No; it is a check to see that the papers are regularly distributed.

Q. To see that they actually go out? A. Yes.

Q. But there is the Chief Messenger? A. I do not mean to say after they are once in the wrapper. We have to take it for granted then that the messengers actually hand them to Members themselves.

Q. Do you see any reason why the Chief Messenger should not be responsible for the getting out of these papers;—could he not account to you for stamps? A. He would have to come to me for stamps.

Q. But he could account to you for these stamps the same as your junior clerk does? A. Yes. For instance, when the Proof Votes are distributed, he comes to me in the morning with a card marked, say, "Five at 1d. = 5d."

Q. That is what the principal messenger does? A. Yes.

Q. If those papers were to go to him, and you never saw them, and he came to you for postage stamps, so long as he accounted to you for the postage stamps, those papers would, in all probability, go out as they now go out? A. Yes.

Q. And that would relieve you of a lot of unnecessary drudgery up here? A. Yes. Another matter we pay for is charged letters from the Post Office—that is, letters that are underpaid at the Post Office. We leave a certain amount with the Chief Messenger, and he pays for these charged letters.

Q. Members' letters? A. Yes.

Q. If he can do that, he could just as properly do the other? A. Yes.

Q. Are there any other important duties that you perform? A. I superintend the general work of the office.

Q. That is, you have the oversight of what is done? A. Yes; everything goes through my hands, and I initial it and put it before Mr. Arnold.

Q. You mean the general work? A. Yes.

Q. What are the hours of duty;—your own hours and generally in the office? A. From before 10. In the case of some of the clerks, half-past 9 till the rising of the House on certain days in the week, and until 9 o'clock on alternate nights.

Q. What about Saturday? A. On Saturday only half the staff are here—from about 10 to 12 o'clock.

Q. On every alternate Saturday you are off duty? A. Yes.

Q. If the House is sitting continuously day after day and night after night, as was done recently, are you here? A. Yes; during the latter part of this last long Session the whole of the staff was kept on night after night.

Q. The whole of the staff? A. All, except the two junior clerks.

Q. For what purpose? A. To be in readiness to do anything that is required of them.

Q. Are there any couches on which they can get a shake-down? A. This sort of thing.

Q. They are really waiting for something to turn up? A. Yes; but I may say that, generally speaking, we are kept on the move. We never get what might be called an undisturbed rest, even up here.

Q. But are you doing duties that might be done in the daytime? A. No.

Q. How do you get work at 12 o'clock at night? A. For instance, when a Bill comes back from the Legislative Council with amendments. One of the staff probably has to watch the Council to see what they are doing, and if a Bill comes back with amendments and we think that they may be agreed to by the Assembly, a Message has to be quickly written agreeing to the amendments; or if an Assembly Bill is agreed to by the Council with amendments, and the Assembly disagrees to some and agrees to others, and so on, and a report to that effect is sent up here, a Message to that effect has to be written out here pretty quickly.

Q. How many of you would have the duty of writing a Message of that kind? A. There would only be one clerk writing.

Q. Would you give a duty like that to an office boy? A. No. Q. Officers of a certain grade would do work of that kind—how many of them are there? A. Mr. McCourt and Mr. Moore would do the writing of the Messages.

Q. Or, I suppose, Mr. Langley or any of the other officers, except the two youngest? A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Langley, Mr. Moore, Mr. McCourt, and Mr. Webb could do it? A. Yes. They have all been through the routine of this office and have done it.

Q. And Mr. Badgery, I suppose, could do it? A. Yes. It would be a matter of the writing as much as anything. We like to have the Messages nicely done.

Q. Anything else? A. There are one or two matters I did not put down on the list that was sent to you the other day—that is in connection with the old records that Mr. Moore mentioned to you. Mr. Arnold has instituted a scheme of lessening the records. We are overloaded with old things. I go through these with a clerk and sort them out. Ones that are not printed go together in one lot, those that are printed go together in another lot, and if there are any actual originals—for instance, in the fifties—they are kept apart from the others.

Q. For what purpose are they kept? A. They were kept originally under the Standing Orders. In 1904, Mr. Caruthers passed a motion that any manuscripts that were not originals and were not required could be destroyed.

Q. If I were to ask you to-day for the date of the first Question of Privilege raised in the Parliament, would you have that record? A. In the index.

Q. Even if it took place before the Houses were separated? A. We have volumes of those as well.

Q. Could you find that record? A. Yes.

Q. Could you find out who raised the question? A. Yes.

Q. And all about it? A. Yes.

Q. Where would you find it? A. There is a set of volumes in Mr. Arnold's room—from 1824, I think.

Q. That is in Votes and Proceedings? A. Yes.

Q. But those are not the records to which you refer? A. No; I am referring to the papers laid on the table, such as Bills.

Q. The papers themselves—not the record of the papers? A. Yes.

Q. You have a number of volumes of records, that took place under the old regime when this State was a Crown colony—have you the papers in connection with those records? A. We have some of them, but I would not say that we could find any particular paper prior to 1856—prior to responsible government.

Q. What I referred to took place in the early fifties; I had in my mind a question that was raised by Robert Lowe—the first question of Privilege—in the early fifties; I have turned it up; there is a record, but I wanted to test your system and see if it was of any value;—he raised a question of Privilege in the House, and there is a record of it, and I wished to know whether you could find that from your records? A. We could find out when it occurred.

Q. But you were referring, I noticed, to papers actually tabled? A. In reference to the work I was doing, yes.

Q. Did you raise an objection to an order of the Speaker with respect to the management of the refreshment bar? A. Yes.

Q. Is there anything else you can speak of? A. There is the custody of ballot-papers—ballot-papers sent in after a general election.

Q. You keep them? A. Yes.

Q. Only for a certain period? A. Until the end of the Parliament.

Q. And then you destroy them? A. Yes.

Q. How are they destroyed—is there any formality, are they destroyed in the presence of anyone? A. No.

Q. Do you put a firestick into a pile of them? A. They have generally been given to the paper mills. I might say that on late nights Mr. Arnold has left to me the responsibility of saying whether the whole staff is required or not.

Q. Do Members come up here and ask for papers at midnight? A. Yes.

Q. And returns at midnight? A. They may ask for a Bill. Of course, we are here to do any work that is required.

Q. You do not know whether they use those records or not? A. No, I do not.

William Stewart Mowle, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. When did you enter the service? A. 1st January, 1884.

Q. At what salary? A. £100.

Q. What is your salary now, and how has it been increased? A. Each time, on promotion, I received the salary next above.

Q. And it now stands at what? A. £722 10s.

Q. Will you mention what your duties are? A. I attend in the House during the sittings.

Q. What are your duties in the House? A. I take a note in the Clerk Assistant's note-book of everything that occurs in the House, and in Committee I take notes of amendments and procedure generally on Bills and resolutions—anything referred to a Committee of the Whole House.

Q. Is there anything else you do in the House? A. Well, of course, I assist the Clerk if he is busy—I assist him in turning up points in connection with matters that may arise from time to time. I have a short digest of rulings in a book which sometimes is of use to the Clerk. I assist the Clerk generally.

Q. What are your duties out of the Chamber? A. I have to keep a record which is known as the Weekly Report of Divisions in Committee, and in that is published sufficient of the proceedings to lead up to and make intelligible Divisions in Committee of the Whole House. The whole of the Committee proceedings are not published, but sufficient of them to make the subject of the Division perfectly clear. As far as I am aware, we have never published the whole of the proceedings in Committee.

Q. Have you anything to do with Votes and Proceedings—I mean in the preparation of the Records? A. Very little. I am responsible for anything that is reported from Committee. I give the Clerk manuscript that afterwards appears in print as the reports of the Committee. For instance, a resolution, or a series of resolutions reported from the Finance Committee or the Committee on a Bill requiring a preliminary stage. I pass them in the hands of the Clerk, and those are official.

Q. Do you assist Mr. Turner at the Table in any way? A. I do assist him, but perhaps hardly officially. It would be official in this way: Under the Standing Orders one of the Clerks at the Table always conveys messages from the Assembly to the Council. If Mr. Turner, as Second Clerk Assistant, went out of the Chamber to convey a message to the Council, and if, during his absence, anything occurred of which he would require to make a note in compiling his Business Paper, I would let him know it had occurred.

Q. That is the full extent to which you would assist him? A. That I should be officially required to do so.

Q. Do you give him any other assistance? A. Well, he would consult with me if in any doubt as to the placing of any matter. Of course, I should be most happy to give him any assistance I could: I would not let anything like official etiquette stand in the way of correctness and accuracy.

Q. Is there anything else you can think of? A. Of course when Bills are in progress in the Council, I watch the proceedings there carefully to see that the Council do not make any amendments that might be considered to infringe the privileges of the Assembly, and it is part of my duty to call the Clerk's attention to anything that seems to me to come within that category, and to either pass it on to Mr. Speaker, or perhaps put it on one side if the Clerk does not regard it as of any consequence. Of course he uses his discretion in that regard. I also watch the proceedings of the Council to see what Bills we are likely to get back; and towards the end of the Session it is necessary to watch the proceedings closely for fear that the Assembly might go directly into Committee as we have done at the end of

this Session, and there is no time to get anything printed, and we have simply to work on the copy of the Bill that has come over.

Q. Are there any general duties you have to perform up here when the House is out of Session? A. Papers are got out for me, and I supervise the construction of the Finance Volume. We keep everything to do with the Financial Statement. The Estimates are put on one side and we find them useful, and so also do the Departments. That is one of my duties; and there is the putting away of the whole of the Proceedings of Committee of the Whole House—putting all those in their proper order. That is Bills in various stages, with the Divisions appertaining to them. These are kept together, put away, and ticketed with the Register of Bills in the Compiling and Record Room.

Q. Show me one? A. This represents everything done in Committee in the way of amendment in this Bill—a Motion that a Member be not further heard, or that the question be now put, or the raising of a Point of Order and its dismissal by the Chairman, or its reference to Mr. Speaker.

Q. Everything is shown there? A. Yes.

Q. What do you do with that? A. The moment that comes out of Committee it is marked "Progress; sit again to-morrow." That would not go away from me in that state, but with the second mark, "With Amendments; third reading for to-morrow." That immediately is sent out of the Chamber. And from my notes a rough copy is prepared for the Government Printer, and is sent away as soon as ever it is ready, no matter what the hour may be. A Clerk in the room of the Clerk-in-charge of Printed Papers takes those notes from my copy, and this is the authentic copy.

Q. Does that go to the Printer? A. No, it does not go out of the office.

Q. Those papers are laid away and, perhaps, never turned up again? A. Just occasionally.

Q. You keep an index of them? A. Yes.

Q. Does that involve much labour? A. No. It is very little more than merely ticking off a printed form.

Q. Where would you find them in ten years' time? A. There is a Record-room behind your room.

Q. You lay them away in a room? A. Yes. We have boards marked with a little label tag hanging down, and the Session is clearly indicated.

Q. I said in ten years' time, because I wished to know whether they would be shifted? A. No, they would not.

Q. They would remain there until a firestick is put into them? A. Yes. I might say, in parentheses, that our records have been moved four times since I have been here, but they are moved carefully.

Q. I do not know what value they have? A. I do not know what value they may have, but I take it that every one of them could be called for by a court of law.

Q. If officers can vouch for the correctness of the draft, that should be sufficient? A. The Chairman of Committees of the whole House certifies to the Bill, and gives his certificate to Mr. Speaker that he has been through the Bill, and reports that it is in accordance with the Bill as passed.

Q. Is there anything else you wish to say of your duties generally? A. There is one important duty which occurs from time to time; you can judge of its frequency by the amendment of anything that appears in this handbook. I, in conjunction with the clerk, in a relative position in the Council, compiled this book, and always keep it going—that is "The Parliamentary Handbook."

Q. Did you object to the order of the Speaker with respect to the management of the refreshment bar? A. What particular case was that?

Q. Mr. Arnold reported to me that his officers objected to the order of the Speaker with respect to the management of the refreshment bar? A. No, I made no objection. There are two other matters I should like to mention. Of course that book of precedents takes some time.

Q. What does that mean? A. Short references to cases that we can turn up rapidly. For instance, there are peculiar incidents that have happened in connection with Bills.

*Witnesses*—W. S. Mowle, 9 April, and F. B. Turner, 10 April, 1912.

- Q. You keep that? A. Yes, and it is invaluable to us.  
 Q. Is that in print? A. No.  
 Q. It has never been printed? A. No.  
 Q. How many years does that cover? A. From the initiation of responsible Government. I have turned over the whole of the Votes and Proceedings to extract this.  
 Q. Would that in print be a useful handbook for Members? A. I do not know that it would in this particular phase, but the material is there from which to get such a book.  
 Q. I mean—to put that into the printer's hand as it is? A. No, I do not think it would be sufficiently elaborate.  
 Q. You are able to turn it up because you know it? A. Yes.  
 Q. But there are a few Members in the House to whom this would be of use;—for instance, Ministers, and, if I may say so, prominent industrious Members, Chairman of Committees, and the Temporary Chairmen and the Speaker, do you not think it would be of use to them? A. Yes, I think it would.  
 Q. It has never been got out? A. No.  
 Q. There are precedents there? A. Yes. For instance, on casting votes. Under the head of "Speaker," I have practically all the important casting votes he has given, and which I can turn up in a few moments.  
 Q. In the House of Commons the Clerk has always got out a Digest—I do not know that it is complete—of what has been done for the last ten or twenty years; in some of the editions of "May's Parliamentary Practice" you will find a summary at the end of that publication. You will

also find that in the rulings of the various Speakers they publish a great deal of that kind of information—simply invaluable, I should say? A. I have made a start covering a good many pages simply trying to reduce and adapt "May" to our own practice—that is, disregarding anything that is quite particular to the House of Commons, and would scarcely be applicable to our own proceedings, and I had an idea of presenting that for publication at some time.

Q. That would be useful; I have something in my mind and if this were in print I should be able to use a great deal of it? A. Mr. Arnold has a very nice copy, too, in very much the same form, which he initiated many years ago. Mine has only been done since I have been at the table, and of necessity I have a great deal of back work yet to pull up. There are two little books Mr. Arnold has got out since he has been Clerk—first the book you have already seen, and also the "Parliamentary Records," which shows the Speakers, Presidents, Chairmen of Committees, and so on. Both of those are taken from our records, and of course could all be put together. At Mr. Arnold's request I got out a consolidated index to the papers laid on the table of the House from the sessions 1881 to 1891; and I am proposing to continue that as opportunity offers—taking another ten years' period. It is very useful in this way: when a paper is required quickly (as papers sometimes are), and is not of any use unless it is got quickly—perhaps when a debate is on—it saves having to run through each individual session for a period of ten years—if the subjects are consolidated under one head it facilitates the work of the office very much. That is a work that can be carried on now that it is pretty well in order.

WEDNESDAY, 10 APRIL, 1912.

Frank Beaumont Turner, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. When did you enter the service, Mr. Turner? A. I think on the 7th April, 1887. But I was in the Council offices for a year before that.

Q. At what salary did you start in the Council offices? A. £100 a year.

Q. How old were you then? A. Twenty-four.

Q. What salary do you receive now? A. £570.

Q. How have you had your increases? A. £30 from the 1st July last.

Q. And before that? A. £30 from the previous June.

Q. What was your salary before that? A. £476.

Q. How long had you that salary? A. Three or four years.

Q. What was your salary before that? A. About £50 less.

Q. How long do you think you were at that salary? A. About five years.

Q. What is your grade in this service? A. Second Clerk Assistant.

Q. How long have you been in that position? A. I think between three and four years.

Q. Who was the Clerk of the Assembly before that? A. Mr. Arnold at that time.

Q. How did it come about that you were not Second Clerk Assistant before;—what caused your promotion? A. I went from Clerk of Records to Second Clerk Assistant.

Q. But who dropped out? A. Mr. Robertson, the son of the late Sir John Robertson.

Q. Did Mr. Robertson die? A. Yes.

Q. What are your duties in the Chamber? A. To look through questions and notices of motions, and send them to the printer.

Q. Why do you look through them? A. To correct them. I see if they are in accordance with the Parliamentary practice, and the Member concerned happens to be there, I show it to him, and ask him if he is agreeable to have an alteration made. Some Members say, "Alter it as you

like," showing they have confidence in me. I also make up the Business Paper—take notes of the proceedings for the Votes and Proceedings.

Q. You make a note of all the Votes? A. I make a note of all the business that transpires.

Q. You make a note of anything that is passed? A. If a Minister presents any Notice, or anything like that, I make a note of it.

Q. If a motion is proposed and carried, do you make a note of that? A. Yes.

Q. If a Bill passes through the readings, you make a note of that? A. Yes; all the stages.

Q. Do you make a note of what the House does in Committee? A. No; Mr. Mowle does that.

Q. What else do you do at the table? A. I make up the Business Paper for the proof.

Q. Do you do that at the table in the Chamber? A. Yes, as a rule; but if business is rushed on late I have to take it upstairs.

Q. Do you find it confusing doing that work at the table? A. No. I may have a little difficulty on account of the small print.

Q. You are not confused by the talking that is going on? A. No.

Q. Do you do anything else at the table? A. When the divisions have been taken I send the Division Lists up either to the Record Room or to *Hansard* if the divisions are in Committee. I correct the Division Lists if any initials that ought to have been put in have been left out.

Q. That is the principal thing you do there? A. Yes.

Q. When the House is in session, what do you do in the office? A. The first thing is to read through the Proof Votes and Notice Paper.

Q. That is, Votes and Proceedings? A. Yes.

Q. You read that through? A. Yes.

Q. With anyone? A. Yes; with one clerk out of the Record Room.

Q. Who usually does that? A. Mr. Badgerly has been doing that for some time. Mr. Langley used to do it.

Q. Do you read it, or do they read it? A. They read to me from the manuscript. Then I take it into the Clerk of the Assembly, Mr. Arnold.

Q. You take it in when it is corrected? A. Yes.

Q. What do you correct it by? A. From the manuscript.

Q. From your own notes? A. Yes. The manuscript is sent to the Printing Office at night, and returned in the morning, and we read from the manuscript.

Q. Is there anything else? A. There is the Index.

Q. What Index? A. The Index of the Votes.

Q. You have an Index of the Votes? A. Yes; I have to compile that.

Q. Is that published? Yes.

Q. When is it published? A. As a rule, it is published once a month. There is one Index, I believe, of the Votes up to 18th December, and the House did not resume until the 19th February, and about five weeks of the Index is not quite finished yet—from the 19th February to the prorogation.

Q. You keep that handy, and add to it as you can? A. Yes.

Q. Have you any means of checking it? A. With regard to checking, we generally have one or two clerks from the Record Room, when they can be spared.

Q. What means have you of checking a discrepancy;—supposing you misunderstood something, or that you were called away and missed something, in the Votes and Proceedings? A. Supposing I was called away the Clerk, Mr. Arnold, would be responsible partly for that.

Q. If you have to leave the Chamber, who takes the record when you are away? A. Mr. Arnold and Mr. Mowle.

Q. And then they pass it on to you? A. Yes, until recently. They have not done so recently.

Q. Why have they not passed it on to you? A. That, I cannot say. Mr. Arnold issued instructions that I should go by my own notes, unless I am called away; then if anything transpires in the meantime it is supposed to be given to me, or I presume I should ask if anything had transpired whilst I was out.

Q. If you did not ask would it not be given to you? A. There might be an oversight—that is, with regard to my note book.

Q. There might be an oversight—they might forget to give you something? A. Yes, if they are very busy.

Q. Why have you been left to your own resources lately—you must go out occasionally? A. I could not say. I have never inquired.

Q. There is no doubt in your mind about that, is there? A. No, sir.

Q. During the Session, have you anything else to do in the daytime? A. I cannot think of anything else just now.

Q. What about getting this matter to the Printer—how do you get it to the Printer's? A. By the messengers.

Q. Say, the Business Paper? A. A man comes up from the Printer. He is communicated with by telephone when the House is up. He goes to the Hansard room and to two rooms in our Department—that is, the Bill room and the Second Clerk Assistant's room. Mr. Arnold generally leaves his copy on the messenger's table downstairs in the vestibule.

Q. A messenger takes your manuscript to the Printer? A. Yes, a messenger from the Printing Office.

Q. He is summoned when the House is up? Yes.

Q. Who gives it to him? A. He calls for it and gets it from me.

Q. Have you much work to do on it before you give it to him, generally? A. Sometimes I have, and sometimes I have not.

Q. Sometimes you have a good deal of work to do? A. Yes, and sometimes it is ready directly the House is up.

Q. You have to write the Paper up from your notes? A. Yes.

Q. You have not had time to do it at the Table, or have not done it at the Table, and you do it afterwards? A. Yes.

Q. And he has to wait for it? A. Yes.

Q. Do you sometimes send him away without it? A. Oh, yes, because it is delaying other work, and if mine is not ready I say, "I will take it down myself."

Q. Delaying other work—you mean he has to take down other manuscript? A. Yes.

Q. And so that that work should not be delayed, you tell him to come again? A. Yes, or I take it myself. I generally take it myself.

Q. Is there not a messenger who could do that for you? A. No.

Q. Is there not a junior clerk who could it? A. No, they have all gone off duty.

Q. Does Mr. Arnold know you do it yourself? A. Yes, I have told him.

Q. Does he approve of your doing it yourself? A. He does not say.

Q. Has he ever said he thought it was degrading to your office for you to do that work yourself? A. He never told me so.

Q. It is a messenger's work, is it not? A. Yes, it is.

Q. What is your position at the Table in the Chamber? A. Second Clerk Assistant—that is, third Clerk at the Table.

Q. Has Mr. Arnold given you instructions as to what you shall do when you deliver manuscript? A. No.

Q. Has he ever said that you are to put the time on it? A. Yes; he has told me recently to put the time on it.

Q. What is the reason? A. He always puts the time himself when he sends a message down to the Printer—it may be 7-58 or 11-30, and he puts the time on the envelope.

Q. When you pass an envelope out of your room you put the time on it? A. Yes.

Q. And then you take it to the Printing Office;—what is done when you get to the Printing Office? A. I go upstairs and put it on the Night Overseer's desk, and I wait to give it to him.

Q. What is the grade of the Night Overseer? A. He is pretty high up, I think; there is the Superintendent and the Overseer, and then there is the Night Overseer.

Q. When he is there, what does he do with it when he receives it? A. He looks through it and judges the space that it will take, and distributes it to the gully men.

Q. Does he put on the time he receives it? A. I have never seen him put the time there. They have dockets, I think, and they put it on when the different work is distributed to the men.

Q. Not necessarily the time when it is handed in, but the time when the work is distributed? A. Yes.

Q. That may be some time after? A. Yes; it is some time after.

Q. Have those people ever objected to delay in the delivery of the manuscript from you? A. No. They have only told me this—that if my work is not down there is plenty of other work to go on with, so they are never idle.

Q. Never delayed as regards getting out the work? A. No; not delayed in the morning—I mean with regard to the Proof Votes—and there has never been any idle time down there. They told me that distinctly.

Q. If you omitted from your manuscript such a thing as the passing of a Bill, or the passing of a motion, or when the Speaker leaves the Chair, and when the Deputy-Speaker comes in—is it your duty to make these notes? A. My duty when I am in the Chamber is to take notes—for instance, if a Point of Order is raised, in which case I would simply put down "a Point of Order."

Q. But if the Speaker left the Chair? A. I would say "The Speaker left the Chair on motion by Mr. So-and-So; House in Committee"; or, "the Deputy-Speaker" as the case might be.

Q. But the Speaker does not make much fuss in leaving the Chair, and if he left the Chair someone else might be in it for an hour before you were aware of the fact unless you looked round? A. But supposing the Speaker left the Chair and the House were in Committee for a long time —

Witness—F. B. Turner, 10 April, 1912.

Q. I do not mean for the House to go into Committee, but when the Deputy-Speaker comes in? A. I would not take any notice of that.

Q. You would not take any notice of there being a change in the Chair? A. Not at that particular time.

Q. Not when it took place? A. No.

Q. You would, would you not? A. Not supposing that you left the Chair at tea-time.

Q. Supposing that I left the Chair at 11 o'clock, you would not know that I had left the Chair perhaps until 12, but a Point of Order might be raised and a decision might be given by the Deputy-Speaker? A. That would be taken notice of.

Q. But if no Point of Order was raised, and the debate was a well conducted one, the Deputy-Speaker might not have occasion to say a word for hours, and you would not know that he was there? A. No; there is no note taken of that.

Q. Has Mr. Arnold had occasion to object to discrepancies in your notes or to errors in the Records? A. Yes; he has said occasionally that I did not explain them fully enough.

Q. Have you wilfully neglected to explain as fully as he thinks a matter should be explained? A. Wilfully, no, sir. During the latter part of the Session we have sat five days a week and five nights, and on the last two occasions I was not able to get to bed. Starting the first thing Monday morning—say at half-past 9, or at any rate before 10 o'clock—my work continued throughout the day; and the first sitting of the week has been, as a rule, a very long one.

Q. All through the night? A. All through the night, or until early in the morning, as a rule.

Q. And then the House would meet again next day as usual at half-past 4? Yes; but we have to do the checking of the Votes the first thing in the morning.

Q. Then you come on duty in the Chamber at half-past 4? A. Yes.

Q. You go all through that night? Yes, and every day and night until Saturday.

Q. And working in the day-time? A. Yes, with only the lunch hour off.

Q. Would you get much time for sleep or rest? A. Very little. It was very rarely that I would go to sleep upstairs. Occasionally I would fall asleep downstairs, owing to the state of the atmosphere.

Q. Have you been able to go home every day? A. No.

Q. Time would not permit of your going home? A. No, it would not.

Q. Do you find that it has affected your health at all? A. It has, to a certain extent.

Q. Have you consulted your medical adviser? A. I went to Dr. Chisholm Ross. Mr. Mowle suggested it some time ago, and Mrs. Turner did, too, and my wife and I went to Dr. Chisholm Ross.

Q. What did he say? A. He said that he could see I was run down, and he added, "You would be all right if you had a little rest."

Q. Is your sight affected? A. It is, rather.

Q. Does the continuous work affect your sight? A. Yes.

Q. Are you astigmatic? A. I have been to Dr. Pope and also to Dr. Gordon McLeod with regard to my eyes.

Q. Are both eyes the same? A. No; the left one is weaker. One of the cords is strained, so the doctor told me, owing to convulsions when I was young. Three or four years ago, when I was looking through the Proof Votes and there was a strong wind blowing, a corner of the paper caught against the pupil and injured my eye.

Q. And you have suffered from that? Yes.

Q. Have you consulted a doctor recently? A. Within a year.

Q. Do you perform any other important duties, which you have not mentioned? A. I have to go over to see Mr. Garland—one of the Clerks of the Council. Supposing papers are laid on their Table and not on ours, these things have to be checked to go into the Index; they may be laid on the one Table and not on the other.

Q. Can you think of anything else you have to do? A. No, I cannot think of anything else specially, except seeing that the books are on the Table, and that the Chamber is in proper order.

Q. Recently, as Speaker, I issued a direction respecting the management of the refreshment bar;—did you raise any objection, to Mr. Arnold, with reference to that instruction? A. I never said a word. When instructions are issued, of course I do not say a word.

Q. Has Mr. Arnold written suspending you lately? A. Yes.

Q. How do you regard that intimation? A. Until I reply, I do not know what he will do.

Q. Has the Clerk of the Assembly any authority or power to suspend you? A. I did not know that he had.

Q. On what grounds has he made a complaint against you? A. For missing one or two things in reading the Votes; and perhaps an Order of the Day has been improperly left off or put on. Perhaps I have put it down in the proof in anticipation, and being a little rushed subsequently, did not strike it out and say "for consideration of Committee of the Whole to-morrow." There was one morning when I did not strike it out.

Q. Could not all those things occur while you were out of the Chamber? A. I think one did—that was the Housing Bill. I left that out.

Q. You were out of the Chamber? A. Yes, I think I was out of the Chamber, because it was not reported until a little later on. I am going to look at *Hansard* to find that out, because I may have taken a Bill over to the Council, or been out of the Chamber for a minute or two for some other reason.

Q. You may have been away at the Council? A. Yes, or I may have been at the lavatory.

Q. It would have been somebody else's duty to make a note during your absence? Yes; Mr. Arnold and Mr. Mowle.

Q. And had they given you a note, you would have that note in manuscript now? A. Yes. It is generally a verbal intimation of what had taken place. Formerly the practice was for the Clerk Assistant and the Second Clerk Assistant to compare notes some time during the evening and see if they agreed; one might overlook something, or the other might overlook something.

Q. In that way discrepancies are not likely to occur, nor errors to creep in? A. No.

Q. Has Mr. Arnold also made it a ground of complaint against you that you did not deliver a manuscript to the Printer? A. Yes. I was late in giving a reply, because I could not find out exactly from the Night Overseer how they booked the times. I have been there myself, and they have not taken the time I have left the manuscript there.

Q. Mr. Arnold asked you for the time when you delivered a manuscript? A. Yes.

Q. And you were not able to give him that information until you had obtained it from the Printing Office? A. Yes.

Q. And that caused delay in your answering Mr. Arnold's question? A. Yes.

Q. Do you regard it as being within Mr. Arnold's power or authority to put a question of that kind to you as a senior officer of the Department? A. Well, it has never been done before. The rule is that the Proof Votes should be out in a reasonable time. They have not been delayed in the morning through my having delivered them late at night.

Q. But do you regard it as any part of your duty to do the work of a messenger? A. No.

Q. Do you regard it as part of your duty to take that manuscript over to the office? A. No; I only do it for the welfare of the office, so that the Votes shall not be late in the morning. That was my chief object.

Q. You did not regard it as part of your duty? A. No.

Q. Has Mr. Arnold had occasion to speak to you about intemperance since the beginning of March last—that is, a little over a month ago? A. He has not said a word to me about it.

Q. He has not? A. No.

Q. Have you been intemperate during the last month? A. No; I have drunk very little at all.

Q. Have you had any intoxicating liquors from the Refreshment Bar since I issued that direction in March? A. No.

Witnesses—F. B. Turner, 10 April, and R. A. Arnold, 18 April, 1912.

Q. You have not had any intoxicating liquors from the Refreshment Bar since then? A. No.

Q. Did Mr. Arnold make it a ground of complaint that you were intemperate and incapable of performing your duties in consequence, since the beginning of March last? A. No.

Q. In his suspension memo. to you, has he charged you with intemperance? A. He mentions one day—the 1st of March—a Friday at the end of the second week after the Christmas adjournment.

Q. Was that charge well-founded? A. No; he could easily have been mistaken, because I was tired out, and the weather during that period was very enervating, and other people complained of there being no ventilation in the Chamber, and the humidity was very great; the weather was very trying.

Q. You say on your honor, that you were not the worse for liquor on that date? A. No, on my word of honor. I may have had one or two drinks, but it would not affect me to such an extent.

Q. You might have had one or two glasses of refreshment, but not sufficient to upset you? A. No.

Q. Nor to unfit you for your duties? A. No.

Q. Did Mr. Arnold, on that day, intimate to you that he thought you were the worse for liquor? A. No.

Q. Did anyone else? A. No.

Q. Would you be indignant if anyone said you were the worse for liquor on that date? A. I certainly would.

Q. Is there anything else you would like to say as a reason for not answering the question put to you by Mr. Arnold? A. I might say that there was no want of respect for or discourtesy towards Mr. Arnold in my not replying earlier than I did, because I was waiting to get information from the Government Printer. For several weeks past I have hardly known the taste of intoxicating liquor. I have been extra tired and worn out, and have felt very sleepy and drowsy occasionally, the same as have others who have been in the Chamber. I have been constantly in attendance there both day and night. Sometimes I have not been able to go home, and on two or three occasions I have not been to bed at all. Perhaps it was 5 or 6 o'clock before I finished my work, and then I went for a walk to get some fresh air before having breakfast, as I thought it would be much better to stay in town than to go home, because if I had gone home I could not have got much rest. When discrepancies have occurred in connection with my work in the Chamber, it is very possible that they arose owing to my temporary absence from the Chamber.

Q. Do you feel yourself unfitted in any way for your duties as Second Clerk Assistant? A. I feel sure that after two or three months' rest, having my evenings free, I will be quite competent to fulfil my duties.

Q. As soon as you have rested? A. Yes.

#### THURSDAY, 18 APRIL, 1912.

Richard Aldous Arnold, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. As you are aware, I have been making an inquiry into the management of the office upstairs, where there are a number of clerks under your control, and who are, generally, under my control as Speaker. I find that there is insubordination in the office, and an absence of knowledge on the part of officers in the higher grades as to their duties and their relationship to the Speaker. They seem to regard the Speaker as quite an outside person, and to think that they have only to please the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, and can treat the Speaker with a meagre amount of respect. I find also that they have assumed duties and serious responsibilities that should not devolve upon them, and upon which I shall have occasion to make a few observations in a Minute that I shall append to the evidence taken. I have noticed that Mr. Mowle, the Second Clerk Assistant, regards what he calls "official etiquette" as of more consequence than the efficiency of the service, and that he has permitted discrepancies to creep in to the Votes and Proceedings which might have been prevented had he discharged his high duties as laid down in the Standing Orders, and the Practice in the House of Commons, and of other Houses where at least two clerks sit at the Table. With regard to the third officer—known as the Second Clerk Assistant—Mr. Turner—in going through the office I found him absent. I had knowledge from yourself, as Clerk of the Legislative Assembly and Head of the Office, that he was suspended by you for dereliction of duty and other offences which you have formally brought under my notice in writing. In the memorandum you have submitted to me, I find you have charged Mr. Turner with—

Neglect of duty.

Incompetence for the work of his position.

And is not straightforward.

I should like you to definitely state, for the purpose of record, what the special acts of neglect are upon which you rely in the complaint you have lodged against Mr. Turner? A. I think I have appended them all to that in writing.

Q. What are they? A. Delay: On Monday 19th February this year, the House rose at 5:14 p.m., and the Notice Paper was received at the Printing Office at 11 p.m.—a delay of five hours and forty-six minutes. On Tuesday, 20th February, the House rose at 11:30 p.m., and the Notice

Paper was received at the Printing Office at 1:40 a.m. (Wednesday)—a delay of two hours and ten minutes. On Wednesday, 21st February, the House rose at 5:21 p.m., and the Notice Paper was received at the Printing Office at 8:30 p.m.—a delay of three hours and nine minutes. On Thursday, 22nd February, the House rose at 1:54 a.m. (Friday), and the Notice Paper was not received at the Printing Office until 3:30 a.m.—a delay of one hour and thirty-six minutes. On Friday, 23rd February, the House rose at 11:11 p.m., and the Notice Paper was not received at the Printing Office until 1:40 a.m. (Saturday)—a delay of two hours and twenty-nine minutes. On Monday, 19th February, there were eleven new questions and fourteen new notices of motion received. On Wednesday, 21st February, there were seven questions and three notices of motion received. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday the new notices were, respectively—on Tuesday, ten questions and one motion; on Thursday, three questions; on Friday, sixteen questions and seven motions. The House sat seven hours on Tuesday, nine hours and twenty-four minutes on Thursday, and six hours and forty-one minutes on Friday. So there was all that time to revise the new Notices and put them into the Notice Paper. Then there is neglect to properly revise the manuscript Notices. I put in three Advance Proofs—one for Wednesday, 6th March, and one for Tuesday, 12th March, and one for 25th March (*Exhibit "A"*). There is one here to which I may be allowed to call special attention. On the Advance Proof, dated Tuesday, 27th February, a Notice, marked "G," appears:—

"G." Mr. John Miller to move:

- (1.) Is it a fact that certain people —
- (2.) Is it a fact —
- (3.) Is it a fact —

&c., in the form of a Question, but the heading is, "to move." I sent this back to Mr. Turner, with the query, "Is this correct?" and Mr. Turner wrote upon it "Yes."

Q. What should it have been? A. Mr. John Miller "to ask." I then called special attention to the words "to move," and wrote upon the Advance Proof the words, "Is this right?" and Mr. Turner sent it back to me with the words "to ask" put in, but not quoting any Minister, so I had to send it back again and ask who had to be asked. I had to send that Advance Proof back three

Witness—R. A. Arnold, 18 April, 1912.

times. There is another Advance Proof here, not headed, and with no date, and with Questions marked "G," "I," and "N" in improper form.

Q. Is that all you wish to say at present in reference to neglect of duty? A. No. The next instance hardly admits of actual proof—that is to say, the retention of the Advance Proof sheets an unnecessary length of time for revision seriously delaying the work. There are one or two instances, but, as a rule, I do not mark the time when they are sent and when returned. I put in a few instances:—The first one is marked at one minute past 8; returned by Mr. Turner, in the first place, at 9:26. It had to be sent to him again, and the second return was not until 9:56, nearly two hours afterwards, although there were only seven Notices to read. [*Exhibit "B."*] I might say, generally, that I have frequently noticed that a paper which has taken me from five to ten minutes to read, I did not get back from Mr. Turner for considerably more than an hour. There have been occasions when the Government Printing Office have sent up asking for the return of these proofs while I have been waiting to get back the marked copies. Another neglect of duty has been the neglect to see that the Table was furnished with all papers required for reference in connection with Notices of Motions and Orders of the Day on the Notice Paper. I may say that Mr. Turner is not required to furnish the Table—that is done by one of the junior clerks—but one of his duties is to go through the Notice Paper before the House meets, and to see that all papers that may be called for in the discussion of any Notices or Orders of the Day are either on the Table or in a handy position in the Chamber, so that when asked for they may be promptly furnished. The next instance of neglect is incorrect marking of Record copy of the Notice Paper, indicating withdrawal or postponement of Notices of Motions. Perhaps I may be allowed to explain that one copy of the Notice Paper is marked by the Second Clerk Assistant, with all Notices of Motions that are withdrawn—either finally withdrawn or withdrawn, and fresh notice given of them for another day—and that is the only copy that we have to refer to to see what was done with a Notice of Motion. We are frequently asked what became of a Notice of Motion, and this copy we have to turn to to find that out. My attention has only been drawn to one instance, and I have not had an opportunity of examining this, or have not desired such an opportunity. I merely record what has come under my notice. During a debate in the House a Minister asked me when a Notice of Motion given by Mr. Wade—I think referring to the brickworks—was withdrawn. He required the information promptly during the debate. I asked Mr. Turner to give me the information, and he was a considerable time before replying, and finally found that the Notice had not been marked as "withdrawn" at all. Another instance is careless compilation of Index.

Q. Would that be work in the Chamber or in the office? A. It is work I used to do in the Chamber when in a similar position. Of course, it has to be done whenever one has time. This is another case where I was asked for information in the Chamber by a Member who wished to refer to a case where attention was called by the Chair to the character of amendments made by the Legislative Council in a Bill—a matter that should have been easily found in any properly made index. It could not be found. I had search made for it in the office and still without result, and finally I had to refer to the Member's own memory, and he traced it back by stages of memory, and when found, I discovered that no notice had been taken of it by way of entry in the Index, although it was a clear entry in the Votes and Proceedings, and an important one. I may mention that this was not the first time that I called Mr. Turner's attention to his careless indexing. There are two other instances of neglect of duty of a similar character. On the 18th January last, I asked Mr. Turner verbally for information as to whether any change had been made in the method of dealing with manuscript Notices since the present Speaker took office. Mr. Turner, from nervousness or whatever cause it may have been, did not seem to be able to give me an intelligible verbal answer, so I asked

him to report on the matter in writing to me, and although I reminded him on two or three occasions that I had not received any reply, the written reply was not handed to me until the 20th February, in the afternoon—a delay of more than one month; and when I looked at the report I found that it had nothing whatever to do with the subject I had asked about. I may say that it began with the words "Alterations made by Mr. Speaker Willis respecting routine of business in the Legislative Assembly from the 15th June, 1911." Mr. Speaker Willis was not elected until August. On the 20th March last, I asked, in writing, Mr. Turner for an explanation of why the Notice of Motion in Mr. Wade's name previously referred to, had not been marked on his Record Copy of the Notices of Motions. I am still waiting for that reply—I have had no reply to that yet. On an evening late in the last Session—all my complaints date since the beginning of this year—if I remember aright, on the occasion of the debate on the Railway Duplication Board Bill, Mr. Griffith asked me for the number of occasions on which the adjournment of the House had been moved to call attention to the congested state of traffic on the railways, during the last two Sessions. As Mr. Turner has charge of the file of Indices, I asked him to get the information out. After waiting thirty minutes for a reply from Mr. Turner, and feeling that the Minister was getting impatient for the information, I sent upstairs a written memorandum, asking an officer there for it. I received a reply from upstairs giving five instances, of which three were applicable. After receiving this, I received a reply from Mr. Turner giving only one instance. Then there is Mr. Turner's further neglect of duty in connection with the notes he takes in the House. I can only support that complaint by calling upon Mr. Turner to produce his notes for Mr. Speaker's inspection. I may be allowed to say that each of the three Clerks at the Table should take notes of everything that occurs in the House; the Clerk of the Assembly takes no notice of new Notices handed in—those are checked by the Clerk Assistant and the Second Clerk Assistant—but with that exception all three Clerks should take notes of everything that occurs in the House—that is to say, all business done in the House to ensure the correctness of the Votes. That completes the instances of neglect.

Q. I observe, in the closing remarks you have made, that you say the Clerk is responsible for everything that takes place at the Table, and I assume that the duties you refer to are enumerated in the Parliamentary Handbook, pages 396 and 397? A. The duties are broadly set out in Standing Orders 52 and 53.

Q. Is this Handbook compiled by yourself? A. It is compiled under my direction.

Q. You have directed my attention to Standing Orders 52 and 53. Standing Order 52 is as follows:—

*Votes and Proceedings.*

52. Every Vote and Proceeding of the House shall be recorded by the Clerk of the Assembly, and the Votes and Proceedings of the House shall, being first perused by the Speaker, be printed by the Government Printer; and the Votes and Proceedings, so printed from day to day, signed by the Speaker, and countersigned by the Clerk, shall be the Journals of the House.

That Standing Order, I suppose, is common to every Parliament in the Kingdom? A. I think so.

Q. And as we act under the Standing Orders of the House of Commons, where we have no special Standing Order dealing with any particular matter, I might mention that that is the practice there. Standing Order 53 is as follows:—

*Custody of Records.*

53. The custody of the Votes and Proceedings, Records, and all documents whatsoever laid before the House, shall be in the Clerk, who shall neither take nor permit to be taken any such Votes and Proceedings, Records, or documents, from the Chamber or offices, without the express leave or Order of the Speaker.

I notice, further, Mr. Arnold, that Standing Order 24, under the heading "Absence of the Clerk," says:—

In case of unavoidable absence or illness of the Clerk of the Assembly, the duties imposed upon him shall be performed by the Clerk Assistant, or, in his absence, by the officer next in seniority.

I understand, therefore, that the responsibility for the correctness of the Records devolves upon the Clerk, and that in his absence, temporarily or otherwise, the next officer—who would be Mr. Mowle—would be responsible, and in the absence of Mr. Mowle the responsibility would rest upon the Second Clerk Assistant, Mr. Turner. Nothing has been brought under my notice to show that the two senior officers were absent at any time together. I therefore say that I agree with Mr. Arnold that the responsibility for the correctness of the Votes and Proceedings rests equally upon the clerks at the Table. Mr. Arnold has specially exempted himself from the responsibility of taking new notices.

Mr. ARNOLD: I may be allowed to say that I have not initiated that practice. That has always been the practice.

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. I understand that you are following out a practice of long standing? A. Yes.

Q. At the same time, the Standing Orders are here for my guidance, and I must consider the matter in the light of the Standing Orders, which are very clear. In the Handbook, every duty is enumerated, whether relating to Acts of Parliament or to Acts specially referred to in the Standing Orders.

Mr. ARNOLD: May I be allowed to point out that new notices do not affect the Votes and Proceedings—they go on the Notice-paper.

Mr. SPEAKER: I purpose now making a few remarks upon that. I think you have very properly stated that you could not be responsible for the minor duties that any officer under your control is expected to perform.

Mr. ARNOLD: You asked me to repeat certain remarks I had made, and I omitted to do so after I had finished with the incident when Mr. Griffith asked me for information as to the number of occasions on which the adjournment of the House had been moved during the last two Sessions to call attention to the congested state of traffic on the railways. I may say that I recognise that the House had been sitting very late, and five nights a week, and it is possible that Mr. Turner's faculties were not as bright as they otherwise might have been, although that excuse would apply to everyone.

Mr. SPEAKER: With regard to the complaint that you make of delay in receiving from Mr. Turner Advance Proofs which had been sent from the Government Printing Office to him for revision, you have repeated in the memorandum you have placed before me a direction you gave to Mr. Turner to note the hours at which the sitting terminated on each day of the week, the hour at which the Notice Paper was received at the Government Printing Office after each sitting, and to explain the cause of delay in each case, which you say he had not supplied to you promptly. I find from the memorandum you have placed before me that the House rose on a certain day at fourteen minutes past 5 p.m., and the Notice Paper was received at the Government Printing Office at 11 p.m.—5 hours and 46 minutes afterwards;—do you, Mr. Arnold, think that that is a neglect of duty, seeing that the Notice Paper was delivered there at 11 p.m.? A. I consider it so.

Q. You consider it was a neglect of duty? A. Yes.

Q. I understand that you think that the Notice Paper should have been delivered there earlier? A. Certainly.

Q. Do you regard it as the duty of an officer in the high position of the Second Clerk Assistant to deliver these Notices to the Government Printer? A. Certainly not to deliver them.

Q. It not being his duty to deliver these Notices, how do you regard as a neglect of duty his not having delivered them before 11 p.m.? A. I think you will find there that I asked him for an explanation.

Q. What right have you to expect an explanation from an officer of his standing with regard to work that should be performed by a messenger and not by him? A. I have not asked him for any such explanation.

Q. He doing what was not expected of him, and performing an office for some reason best known to himself—as an act of kindness, I suppose, relieving someone of a duty—how can you regard that as a neglect of duty? A. I say that Mr. Turner

has no occasion to deliver those envelopes himself at all. What I asked him to explain to me was, how it was there was delay between the time of the adjournment of the House and the receipt of the Notice Paper at the Printing Office. It was within Mr. Turner's right to ascertain whether the delay had occurred through neglect of the messenger to whom I presumed the envelopes had been handed in, not taking them to the Printing Office, or in what way the delay occurred. When I wrote that minute I did not for a moment imagine that Mr. Turner had taken them to the Printing Office, or had had any occasion to take them to the Printing Office. The House on that occasion had adjourned early in the afternoon, and it is the duty of a messenger of this Department to wait until the final envelopes have been sent from the Chamber.

Q. I understand, then, your complaint is, that Mr. Turner did not furnish you, in reply to your question, with an explanation as to why those papers had not been delivered before 11 o'clock—is that your complaint? A. He did not furnish me with a satisfactory explanation.

Q. Is your complaint against him that he did not furnish you with an explanation as to the cause of the five or six hours' delay in the delivery of those papers at the Printing Office? A. He did not furnish me with an explanation that was satisfactory.

Q. As he did not supply you with a reply that you would have considered satisfactory, do you therefore regard it as neglect of duty on his part? A. I regard what he disclosed in his explanation as a neglect of duty.

Q. You asked for an explanation as to the five or six hours' delay in the delivery of that Notice Paper at the Government Printing Office? A. Yes.

Q. I understand that he gave you an explanation which you did not consider satisfactory? A. He gave me an explanation in the first instance in general terms, and I then asked for a specific explanation of the instances quoted. The explanation given to me on my second request—which explanation was only furnished to me after fourteen days' delay—I did not consider satisfactory, either.

Q. Do you regard that as neglect of duty—that the explanation he gave you was not satisfactory? A. I regard what he disclosed in the explanation as unsatisfactory.

Q. He gave an explanation of the performance of a duty that was not his, but that of a messenger;—would you not regard it as an act of courtesy on his part that he furnished you with an explanation regarding the performance of a duty of a messenger, and which you should not have asked him to furnish you? A. No; I would not consider it an act of courtesy at all.

Q. You would not? A. No, I would not.

Q. Is it his duty to note the time this notice was delivered to the Government Printing Office? A. Yes.

Q. Is it his duty to note it? A. Yes.

Q. Do you tell me seriously that it is part of the duty of the occupant of the position held by Mr. Turner to keep a record of the moment that a Notice Paper is delivered at the Government Printing Office? A. It has always been done.

Q. Is it not rather that he is responsible for seeing that the Notice Paper is in order and correct? A. Of course, that is also part of his duty.

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. The other is a mere detail beneath the notice of a high official who sits at the Table.

Mr. ARNOLD: A. Supposing a Notice Paper were to go astray altogether, how could I ascertain how it had gone astray.

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. The very fact that it did not come back would be evidence that it had gone astray. If you could show that such a paper had been forwarded from here and had not come back, and Mr. Turner was asked for an explanation and did not give one, then I should say that it was an act of neglect of duty, because an important paper had gone astray for which he was responsible. That is my reply to your question to me. I notice, further, Mr. Arnold, that you make much of the fact that two hours were taken by Mr. Turner in returning a paper in proof form, with which you, yourself, could have dealt in a few minutes. If the paper came back in order, and the Votes and Proceed

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ings—or ultimately the Journal of the House—did not suffer in consequence of what you believe to be delay, how could you regard that as a neglect of duty—the work was efficiently performed? *A.* I could not tell until the next morning whether that delayed the publication of the Votes and Proceedings.

*Q.* In reference to the instance you gave of delay in returning an advance proof, have you any record that these Votes and Proceedings hung fire in the delivery in consequence of Mr. Turner taking two hours in perusing and returning that advance proof? *A.* I could not have any record of that.

*Q.* If there is no record, I assume that the Votes and Proceedings are now in the Journals and are correct? *A.* Yes.

*Q.* If that is so, where is the neglect of duty—it merely means, does it not, if two hours elapsed, that Mr. Turner did not regard it as a matter of urgency, he performed his duty and the record was made to time, though the work might have been done by himself in ten minutes; you specify a certain case in which you mention two hours were taken by Mr. Turner; I wish you to tell me in what way the Votes and Proceedings, or the Journals of this House, have suffered in consequence of Mr. Turner having taken two hours to do work that you yourself say you could do in ten minutes, and there is no evidence to show that he himself had not done it in ten minutes, because the Votes and Proceedings are correct? *A.* Except the evidence that the paper was not returned to me for nearly two hours.

*Q.* Is it material whether it is returned to you in two hours or not, so long as the work is performed according to the practice of the Department? *A.* It is material that I should get the work out as quickly as possible.

*Q.* You, Mr. Arnold, have not been able to show that the work was not got out; you have stated that the Votes and Proceedings appeared, and the Journal is correct; no neglect of duty has been shown? *A.* I have stated that the Printing Office have sent to me on several occasions, calling attention to the delay in the return of Advance Proofs, and asked if I could send them up so that they could get on with their work. I have no knowledge of the details of printing the Votes and Proceedings. My duty is to send them down to the Printing Office, and I sent them down in as good time as possible, and as quickly as possible, after they have occurred, in order to give the Printing Office plenty of time to set them up.

*Q.* Are there not messengers here for the purpose of taking messages? *A.* Certainly, sir.

*Q.* Why then did you not do what you think should have been done, having been requested to do so by the Government Printer? *A.* Because I was delayed in not having received back the revise from Mr. Turner.

*Q.* But the evidence goes to show that they were got out, and possibly the Government Printer was making a complaint unnecessarily;—have you any evidence that he was justified in making that complaint? *A.* I have the evidence of my own eyes, sir.

*Q.* But your own eyes could not prove that the papers had not been delivered in time for the Government Printer; you would require to see some record to show that the Government Printer had not received the papers in time to get them out, and you, yourself, say that they were got out? *A.* I am afraid I cannot follow you, sir. I have no supervision over the work of the Printing Office—except of the work when it comes up here.

*Q.* It seems to me that Mr. Turner has got his work out—he has gone to the trouble of taking the manuscript to the Government Printer? *A.* When there was no occasion for him to do so.

*Q.* When there was no occasion for him to do it; but so jealous was he for the correct performance of the duties of the officers at the Table—who are equally responsible under certain conditions—that he performed the drudgery of a messenger in order that the work of the office might be creditably performed, and as you, yourself, say has been creditably performed, which the Journals will show? *A.* Provision has been made for a messenger or an attendant from the Government Printing Office to wait on all occasions

until the things are ready to go down. If Mr. Turner took the envelope himself to the Printer, he did it of his own volition, and there was not the slightest occasion for him to do it. He has not been asked or expected to do such work, and it is not proper that he should do such work.

*Q.* Am I to understand, then, that a complaint that you make of neglect of duty is that he performed the duty of a messenger;—that surely is not a neglect of duty? *A.* I did not include that in my complaints at all.

*Q.* That surely is not a neglect of duty? *A.* I did not include that. My complaint was that he did not get his work done in reasonable time.

*Q.* You say that the work was not done in reasonable time, and the Votes and Proceedings and the journals show that the work has been correctly performed; the Standing Orders direct who the officers are responsible for those duties; what more could anyone expect than that the work should be done as directed by the House in the Standing Orders, and that work has been done; indeed, I regard it as a mark of credit to yourself that the work is got out in the way it is, seeing that the hours at the Table are very long and trying; I think much credit is due to yourself and other officers at the Table; and I really cannot see that there is any ground for complaint. You made a complaint, Mr. Arnold, about a new practice set up by myself as Speaker, not being known to Mr. Turner? *A.* No, that was not my complaint.

*Q.* You asked for particulars respecting a practice I had established? *A.* No, I asked whether any alteration in practice had been made. I did not know whether any had been made. I had come back after leave and I asked for information.

*Q.* I understand, Mr. Arnold, that you asked Mr. Turner whether I, as the new Speaker, had made any change in the practice with regard to manuscript notices; Mr. Turner required considerable time to answer that inquiry and this you call delay. I certainly think that I might have made a change in the practice, and it has slipped Mr. Turner's memory. I do not remember making any special point of it. I may have made a short observation, but I do not remember making any long statement as to why the practice was materially altered, and I can quite believe that it would take a little time to turn it up, but the fact that you received the information from Mr. Turner showed that he was assiduous in the performance of his duty, even to details? *A.* I did not receive any information from Mr. Turner, but I received a report from him giving no information whatever on the point—not even alluding to it.

*Q.* Evidently Mr. Turner was not aware that the change had been made, or he would have informed you. There is no neglect of duty—there seems to be an absence of information; but he shows that he was desirous of giving you that information, or rather of obtaining it for you if he could, but he had no knowledge of the matter? *A.* Then he should have replied—he should have said promptly that he had no knowledge. He kept me waiting a month and two days to show he had no information.

*Q.* Might it not be regarded by him as a matter of detail, seeing that he knew of no change? *A.* I should not have regarded it in that way if I had been in his position. If I had been called upon by my chief to give information I should have given it promptly. If I had delayed it a week I should have considered that I had neglected my duty.

*Q.* But could you not understand a matter like that slipping his memory if he knew of no change in practice? *A.* He was reminded by me twice or three times verbally that I had received no reply.

*Q.* Verbally? *A.* Yes, I asked for a report, verbally.

*Q.* I assume that he could not say either yes or no, and therefore, was making some kind of search or inquiry to find out? *A.* The result of his inquiry was that he gave me information on something he said had been done by Mr. Speaker Willis on 6th June.

*Q.* Could there not have been a slip of the tongue in saying Mr. Speaker Willis, instead of Mr. Speaker Cann? *A.* I did not ask about Mr. Speaker Cann. I was here when Mr. Cann was Speaker. There was no occasion for Mr. Turner to go back to Mr. Cann's time at all.

Q. Evidently it was a slip of the tongue. Upon that first complaint, Mr. Arnold, it seems to me that you have shown that Mr. Turner has performed his duty efficiently; and he had done the work of a messenger that was not his duty, and he may give some explanation satisfactory to you for doing the drudgery of a messenger, which was degrading to his office as Third Clerk at the Table. That I shall ask him to explain later? A. I hope, sir, that you do not consider me responsible for his doing those duties, because I never asked him to do the duties of a messenger.

Q. I think Mr. Turner should answer that question, but I will ask him it later. Now, in regard to his incompetence for the work of his position: what have you to say upon that complaint, Mr. Arnold? A. I have to call attention to the serious mistakes made in the Proof Notice Paper, for which he is directly responsible. On Wednesday, 6th March, amongst the Government Orders of the Day was placed "New Offices for the Department of Public Instruction in Sydney; resumption of the Debate," &c., the resumption of the debate not having been fixed on the previous evening for any day. Mr. Carmichael had moved the Motion, and, if I remember rightly, Mr. Edden had moved the adjournment of the debate; and, although I reminded Mr. Carmichael at the time of the necessity of fixing a date for the resumption of the debate, he did not do so. I then told Mr. Carmichael that the matter would not appear on the Notice Paper. As I have said, it did appear the following day in the proof, and Mr. Carmichael saw the Order of the Day on the Proof Notice Paper—so he informed me afterwards—and, in consequence of seeing it there, had not given any fresh notice to deal with the matter. Later on, when looking for it in the revised Notice Paper, he noticed its absence, and came to me to ask why it had appeared in the proof and not in the revise. I had to explain to him that it was a mistake of one of the officers, for which I, of course, was responsible, as head of the Department, but which mistake I was not in a position to detect until the Proof Notice Paper came before me. This mistake was not detected by Mr. Turner when reading the Proof Votes. On the same occasion, "The Income Tax Amendment Bill; consideration in Committee of the Whole," which should have been amongst the Government Orders of the Day, was omitted altogether. I should like to ask Mr. Turner to produce his notes on that occasion. At this distance of time I cannot say for certain whether Mr. Turner noticed the omission of that Order of the Day in reading the Proof Votes or not. On Friday, 8th March, several Notices of Motions were "placed" for different days ahead, and they were left on the Notice Paper for the following Monday, and their being so left in the wrong positions was not noticed by Mr. Turner. On Thursday, 31st March, the Order of the Day, "Housing Bill No. 2; consideration in Committee of the Whole of the Legislative Council's amendments," was left off the Notice Paper altogether.

Q. It seems to me, Mr. Arnold, that what you complain of now would come under the general complaint of neglect of duty, seeing that these complaints refer to things that have not been done which should have been done;—would not that be neglect of duty? A. Certainly it is neglect of duty; and neglect of duty, I consider, owing to incompetence.

Q. Let us assume for the moment—though there is no evidence of it at present—that it has been shown that Mr. Turner has neglected to do something, he may have been willing to perform his duties but was not able to perform them;—now it is for you to show in what way he was, as you say, incompetent to perform that duty? A. Incompetent to detect errors, evidently.

Q. Do you not think that you should show how he was incompetent to perform a duty he has neglected to perform—that is, if he has neglected to perform it? A. There is no question about his having neglected. His marked copy of the Proof Votes, brought in to me after his reading them, shows that he did not detect the errors.

Q. Have you anything further to say upon the question of incompetence? A. With regard to that Housing Bill, the Order of the Day did not appear on the Notice Paper, and when I asked Mr. Turner to show me his notes there

was no note of the Message having been reported in the House, or of the consideration of the Legislative Council's amendments having been fixed for another day. Although it is part of Mr. Turner's work to receive all Messages from the Legislative Council at the door, and to hand them to me for the Speaker, there was no note of the Message having been reported. All the other instances I have are of the same character—errors in the Proof Votes and Proceedings which have not been detected in the reading; and if you do not consider that proof of incompetence, sir, it is not much use my going on with it. I have quite a number of them here.

Q. I will question you upon that; you, Mr. Arnold, base your complaint against Mr. Turner as regards his incompetence to perform the work of an officer in his position on the fact of an incorrect notice on the Business Paper referring to Mr. Carmichael's business? A. I have given three instances.

Q. And several other instances that you have mentioned, and perhaps other instances that you could turn up if you were called upon to do so;—is it not the duty of Mr. Mowle at the Table to assist in the work at the Table respecting the business of the House? A. Yes.

Q. If there was a neglect of duty, or, as you put it incompetence, on the part of Mr. Turner, why was not the work done by Mr. Mowle—was he also incompetent, or did he also neglect his duty? A. No, it is no part of Mr. Mowle's duty to make out the Notice Paper.

Q. But I find from the Standing Orders that when you yourself do not do the work, the other Clerks at the table do the work? A. No—take a check.

Q. They do the work at the table? A. No, they take a check.

Q. Whatever was Mr. Turner's duty at the table, it was equally Mr. Mowle's duty;—if something was left undone that should have been done Mr. Mowle is equally responsible with Mr. Turner, is he not? A. No.

Q. But you, yourself, are responsible? A. Certainly, as head of the Department I am responsible for the whole work of the Department, and I allocate different work to the different officers to get the work done as efficiently as possible in my judgment. When I say "in my judgment," I mean acting mainly on the practice ever since responsible Government was established here.

Q. It is your duty to perform these services, and when you, yourself, do not perform them Mr. Mowle is next responsible—that is definitely stated in the Standing Orders; in his absence, then Mr. Turner is solely responsible; what evidence have you that both you and Mr. Mowle were absent; in that case the duty would devolve solely on Mr. Turner;—if anything has been left undone that should have been done, does not the responsibility rest upon those two officers who perform your duties in your absence? A. No, sir.

Q. Whom else? A. The responsibility for the Notice Paper does not rest on Mr. Mowle in any way whatever.

Q. The responsibility, I say, under the Standing Orders, rests on Mr. Mowle and Mr. Turner with yourself, in getting out the business of the House; they sit at the table for that purpose; the Standing Orders go into details on the matter;—it seems to me that if anything has been left undone that should have been done, then, first of all, you will explain that you were absent—I will assume that you were? A. I was not absent, sir.

Q. Then, I say that you, yourself, should explain why that error was allowed to creep in, and if you regard it as a serious neglect of duty having occurred—and as you say "incompetence" is the correct word to apply to it—then you, yourself, are the person first to explain, and after you Mr. Mowle explains, and lastly, Mr. Turner explains. Should he satisfy me that either one or the other was present, then that one who was present is equally responsible with him and should account to me for having neglected to perform the duties devolving upon him as specified in the Standing Orders? A. But each of the officers at the Table has specific duties to perform, which they perform from the notes they take which are supposed to be a check. In the event of my omitting to notice anything, I would naturally

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turn to Mr. Mowle's note-book; and if I differed from his note-book I would then turn to Mr. Turner's note-book; and if Mr. Turner agreed with Mr. Mowle I should presume that I was in error; or if I had any other means of ascertaining which was correct I should take it.

Q. It seems to me that Mr. Mowle was responsible—he was at the Table? A. Mr. Mowle has nothing to do with the making up of the Notice Paper.

Q. But I tell you Mr. Mowle has; under the Standing Orders he is responsible for the business at the Table in your absence; each one at the Table is responsible, and if Mr. Turner is called upon to do all the work, then I wish to know how it is that the other officers at the Table do not do some work; and if they say they do work, then I wish to know how did this error creep into the Notice Paper—was there a dereliction of duty? A. I consider that there was.

Q. If there was a dereliction of duty, then I say, first to you, why did you not see that that Notice Paper was correct? A. I did, as soon as the proof came to me.

Q. I was prepared to regard your office as sufficiently lofty not to require you to perform the detail work at the Table; I have no desire to go beyond that; that is the light in which I regard your office, but I take a very different view as regards the other two officers; they are equally responsible; if there has been neglect of duty—and you say the word should be “incompetence”—a very serious charge indeed—then I think others must answer that complaint; it should not have been levelled against Mr. Turner alone;—can you say, Mr. Arnold, whether any serious consequences followed what you term “incompetence” on the part of the two officers sitting at the Table to perform the duties specified for them in the Standing Orders? A. Excuse me, I have not said it is incompetence on the part of the two officers.

Q. Will you say what you mean then;—why have you exempted Mr. Mowle from this complaint? A. Because I do not consider Mr. Mowle responsible.

Q. Are you not aware that in the Standing Orders it is clearly stated:—

In case of unavoidable absence or illness of the Clerk of the Assembly, the duties imposed upon him shall be performed by the Clerk Assistant.

A. Yes; but I was not absent.

Q. You were not ill, either? A. No.

Q. You were present? A. Yes.

Q. As I said before, I regard your office as sufficiently lofty not to require you to answer this question, but I wish to know from you, was it not incumbent on Mr. Mowle, under the Standing Order, to perform the duty? A. No.

Q. I will read the Standing Order again:—

In case of unavoidable absence or illness of the Clerk of the Assembly, the duties imposed upon him shall be performed by the Clerk Assistant.

Is not Mr. Mowle the Clerk Assistant? A. Yes; but I was not absent.

Q. Then, as you impose on me the necessity of asking you the question, why did you allow that Business Paper to go out in an incorrect form? A. I could not help it. The first time a Business Paper comes under my notice is when it is in the proof form.

Q. Is it not your duty, sitting at the Table, to see that the work of the House is being properly recorded? A. Certainly, it is my main duty, but I cannot do the work in detail of each officer.

Q. Are you not there to have the oversight of it? A. I might just as well do the whole thing.

Q. You would not permit anyone else to do it. You say you were not absent, but present; and I say then you were responsible. The first officer you have to support you is Mr. Mowle, the Clerk Assistant. You persist in saying that you were not absent, but present; and I say to you, as you did not do that duty, why did not your Clerk Assistant do it? A. Because he has not been called upon to do anything in regard to the Notices of Motions on the Business Paper.

Q. Were you aware that this incorrect Notice Paper was issued? A. No, I was not.

Q. Did any serious consequences follow the issuing of that incorrect Notice Paper? A. Well, the Minister called attention to it, and said his work was delayed in consequences of his being misled by it.

Q. Evidently, then, it was a reflection upon yourself—was it not? A. A reflection on the work of the office for which I am of course responsible as head of the department, but I cannot be expected to do all the work.

Q. As you were not expected to do all the work, was not your Clerk Assistant expected, under Standing Order 24, to do your duty if you did not do it? No.

Q. But it says so in the Standing Order? A. Only in my absence,

Q. You say you were not to be expected to do everything? A. I mean I cannot do everything. What are officers under me for? They have duties allocated to them to do special work—they have their particular work to do. I have to do the writing up of the Votes and Proceedings; Mr. Mowle attends to all work in Committee; and Mr. Turner has to receive Notices of Motions and make out the Business Paper—that is his main duty.

Q. Am I to understand, then, that the Clerk Assistant does absolutely nothing during the many hours on end the House is not in Committee, though he be at the Table? A. No, he takes a check note, and is there to assist in case of anything requiring to be turned up or of any information to be given.

Q. Do you mean to say that you regard Mr. Mowle as the only officer at the Table who should do no work for many hours on end when the House is considering business? A. Certainly not.

Q. Then, if you do not, why was not Mr. Mowle alert taking notes so that he could detect any error that might occur? A. I think his notes will be found to have been taken correctly. I have not looked at them.

Q. Am I to understand, then, that though Mr. Mowle had taken notes and knew that errors had been made, he did not bring under notice the fact that errors had been made? A. He could not know that errors had been made until the proof was issued—neither I nor he could have known it.

Q. Do you mean to say that Mr. Mowle, sitting at the Table next to Mr. Turner for hours on end, never confers with him as to the business of the House? A. I do not say anything of the kind.

Q. If he did confer with him, would it not be of assistance to Mr. Turner in the discharge of his duties? I presume so.

Q. Might not Mr. Turner leave the Table at some call? A. Yes.

Q. Is it not his duty to leave the Table occasionally to take messages? A. Yes.

Q. Would not Mr. Mowle take notes on matters that occur during Mr. Turner's absence? A. Certainly; he takes notes on all matters.

Q. And if Mr. Mowle took notes of such matters, would you not expect him to pass them on to Mr. Turner when he came back to the Chamber? A. Yes; and I would expect Mr. Turner to ask if anything happened while he was absent.

Q. If he did not ask, although something had occurred, would you regard it as Mr. Mowle's duty to withhold from him a record of what had occurred? A. Certainly not.

Q. If it were withheld from him by Mr. Mowle, would it not be a dereliction of duty on the part of Mr. Mowle and not of Mr. Turner? A. If it were wilfully withheld from him, certainly; but I have no evidence that Mr. Turner was not in the Chamber at the time.

Q. Is there any evidence that he was? A. No evidence.

Q. But the assumption is that he was there? A. Yes.

Q. And if he were absent the assumption is that Mr. Mowle was present? A. Certainly.

Q. If Mr. Mowle were present, and something occurred in Mr. Turner's absence—and it is probable that something would occur—would it not be Mr. Mowle's duty, without being asked, to intimate to the clerk who has been absent that some incident had happened? A. I believe he generally does.

Q. Have you any evidence that he did on that occasion?  
A. No, certainly not.

Q. But you see how possible it is for something to have occurred in this particular instance? A. I do not require evidence of the work being done. I assume it is done properly.

Q. But you have told me it was not done? A. I discovered it was not done when the proof came before me.

Q. I am accepting your statement that it was not done, and I say is it not as likely that it was through the neglect of Mr. Mowle as that it was through the neglect of Mr. Turner? A. No, I do not think it is.

Q. Mr. Turner has a special duty causing him to leave the Table, but Mr. Mowle has no special duty causing him to leave the Table at such a time? A. He may be called upon to take messages—to assist Mr. Turner.

Q. It is Mr. Turner's duty to take messages? A. Not necessarily. One of the officers at the Table takes them.

Q. Well, it is the practice? A. Yes, it is the practice for Mr. Turner to take messages.

Q. I understand it is the practice for Mr. Turner to take messages and not Mr. Mowle. The probability is that if anything happened while Mr. Turner was absent Mr. Mowle would make a note of it? A. Certainly.

Q. If he did not make a note of it he neglected his duty, did he not? A. If he did not make a note of it he neglected or omitted to do his duty.

Q. And if he neglected to do his duty, and when Mr. Turner came back he did not by the living voice tell him that something had occurred, would you hold Mr. Turner responsible? A. I should say that Mr. Turner certainly ought to have asked when he came back if anything had happened.

Q. But if Mr. Turner did not ask, do you think that Mr. Mowle would notice that he had not been asked? A. He might be busy with other matters, concerning his own work, at the time and might not have noticed it.

Q. Did you say that although Mr. Mowle might have made a note of it, he would not regard it as his duty to speak unless he was spoken to? A. No, I did not say that.

Q. Have you not said that he might not regard it as his duty to give the information unless he was asked? A. No, I did not say that.

Q. Did you not say that he might not have been asked? A. Yes, I said he might not have been asked, but I did not say that he did not regard it as his duty.

Q. If he were not asked, would you regard it as his duty to give that information without being asked? A. Certainly it would be his duty to give it.

Q. If Mr. Mowle were not asked by Mr. Turner if anything had happened, and something had happened, Mr. Turner would not know what had happened, and if he did not know, how could he make a record of what had happened? A. That proves he ought to have asked.

Q. Does it not show—to use Mr. Mowle's own expression—that the "official etiquette" is such that Mr. Mowle would not give material information it is his duty to give, because he was not asked by the next officer? A. I do not know of any such official etiquette.

Q. I should hope not. I think this is a most serious situation. To sum this matter up, it seems to me on your own showing, Mr. Arnold, as Clerk of the Assembly, that there has been neglect in allowing errors to creep into the Business Paper. For instance, wrongly inserting something as an Order of the Day standing in the name of Mr. Carmichael. If such errors have occurred, it was the duty of the Clerk Assistant to detect them, and he is as much responsible as Mr. Turner for any errors that may have occurred.

Q. You say that serious consequences have followed these errors;—will you state a serious consequence that followed this error? A. I consider it a serious consequence that a Minister called attention to an error that had misled him.

Q. Will you tell me why you have singled out Mr. Turner, and not Mr. Mowle for your complaint, although Mr. Mowle is the first officer responsible for you? A. Because I did not consider that Mr. Mowle was responsible.

Q. Are you not aware of Standing Order 24, which says that "In case of unavoidable absence or illness of the Clerk of the Assembly"—and I take it, further, if you do not

perform the duties imposed upon you—"the duties imposed upon him shall be performed by the Clerk Assistant." Is not Mr. Mowle the Clerk Assistant? A. Yes; but I do not read that Standing Order in the same sense as you do.

MR. SPEAKER: You evidently have misread it, because it says further, "or in his absence"—that is the Clerk Assistant's absence—"by the officer next in seniority"—Mr. Turner, that is to say. So Mr. Turner should not be made a culprit until you have first dealt with Mr. Mowle to ascertain whether the responsibility had not rested upon him. It does seem to me, Mr. Arnold, that you have failed to show that Mr. Turner is incompetent, and you may wish to amend your complaint and insert the name of Mr. Mowle in the place of Mr. Turner under that second heading.

Q. I think we might now consider the next complaint—

And is not straightforward with me when questioned about his work—

That is, Mr. Turner is not straightforward;—would you give some examples? A. I give an instance there, sir.

Q. This is an instance that you reply upon, is it? A. Yes.

Q. I find you say—

Mr. Turner is not straightforward with me when questioned about his work. On the 26th March, noticing that there had been a delay of one hour and fifteen minutes in the delivery of his made-up Notice Paper to the Printing Office, I asked Mr. Turner whether he had despatched the envelope at the time marked thereon. He replied he had, but afterwards, when called upon to report on a statement to a different effect furnished by the Officer-in-Charge at the Printing Office, he told quite a different story.

You say the papers are attached? A. I noticed that the envelope was marked as having been despatched at 5:30 a.m., and received at the Printing Office at 6:45 a.m. I wished to ascertain from the Printing Office where the delay had occurred, thinking it was quite likely the Printing Office attendant had delayed taking it down, as I saw the time when Mr. Turner despatched it was 5:30, and I sent this memorandum to the Superintendent of the Government Printing Office:—

Be good enough to let me know whether the delay apparent in delivery of "MS. Notices and Questions," which was despatched at 5:30 a.m. and received at your office before 6:45 a.m., is attributable to any officer of the Legislative Assembly staff. The delay seems quite unreasonable, and probably contributed to the late delivery of the Proof Notice-papers this morning.

I noticed that the Proof Notice-papers were not delivered here for reading until after 11 o'clock, if I remember rightly.—I am speaking from memory; I know they were very late. The reply I got from the Printing Office was:—

I beg to report that when I was informed that the House had adjourned I sent for the copy, and Mr. Turner informed the messenger that he would ring up when ready. Mr. Turner brought the Notice-paper at about 6:30 a.m., and left it with me at about 6:45 a.m. I also beg to state that the Votes and Notice-paper were heavy.

On that I asked Mr. Turner to report on this report, in view of his statement to me a few minutes previously, that he gave his envelope to the attendant of the Government Printing Office immediately after the adjournment; and I asked that the explanation might be in my hands at 1 o'clock. Mr. Turner's reply was:—

When I come to think of what actually occurred—the man from the Printing Office called for the Business Paper in my room, and I told him I would look through it again. This must have been at about 6 o'clock. He had your MS. and *Hansard's*. He said he would call again in ten minutes. As he did not do so, I rung up to say that I would meet him at the front gate, as a complaint had been made of ringing the bell at the back entrance. He not being there I met him just starting from his building. I then went up to the Night Overseer's office, and on his desk I saw some MS. Votes that had not been distributed to the compositors. No note was taken in my presence of what time I reached there. So I presume that the time recorded as having received the work was when it was handed to the compositors.—F. B. TURNER, 27/3/12.

Q. Did you consider that explanation given by Mr. Turner satisfactory, Mr. Arnold? A. I did not consider it satisfactory.

Q. What did you object to in it? A. There were two absolutely opposite statements. In the first instance the envelope was marked 5:30, which should indicate the time it left Mr. Turner, and when I asked him whether he had sent it immediately after the adjournment of the House, he said he had. When I asked him in writing to explain the

Witness—R. A. Arnold, 18 April, 1912.

discrepancy, he said that the man only called at 6 o'clock, and he went down and delivered it himself at about half-past 6. I could not rely on answers of that kind.

Q. In his memorandum to you the printer says that it was a very heavy paper of Votes and Notices? A. Yes.

Q. And Mr. Turner says that he took time to go through it a second time? A. No; I do not think he says that.

Q. That he would look through it again? A. I think he told the attendant he would look through it again.

Q. Between 5:30 and 6:45, an hour and a quarter, he had to look through a heavy paper of Votes and Notices, in the manuscript;—it would take a considerable time to look through that, would it not? A. It was a made-up Notice Paper.

Q. Was it in print? A. Partly in print; a made-up Notice Paper, which he makes up from one night to another.

Q. In his anxiety to have it correct, he had read through it again;—would you not regard that as a mark of diligence? A. That is not my complaint at all.

Q. But that is my question;—would you not regard that as a mark of diligence? A. If it was done for that reason, and if it was necessary.

Q. Do you think he would do it unnecessarily; would he do it unless he had some legitimate purpose;—do you think he would read it again for the mere purpose of wasting time? A. I have not the least idea.

Q. Would you not suppose that if an officer read a paper through in the draft again when he need not have done it, it would be owing to his anxiety to have it correct; would that not appear to one as the reason for it—a mark of diligence;—to say that it was unnecessary for him to read it through again? A. I do not say it was unnecessary. I do not say anything about it.

Q. To say that it was unnecessary is to carp;—is to find fault without a cause? A. I do not say it was unnecessary. I have not said so.

Q. You complain, first, about the delay from 5:30 to 6:45 in delivering it, and you say that that caused delay in the delivery of the Votes and Proceedings until after 11 a.m.? A. I did not say it caused that. I asked whether the delay had anything to do with the later delivery of the Notice Paper.

Q. However, you regarded the delivery of the Notice Paper at 11 o'clock as being late? A. Certainly.

Q. But you had evidence that it was in the Printing Office at 6:45? A. Yes.

Q. And your complaint is that an hour and a quarter elapsed between the despatch of it and the delivery of it at the Printing Office? A. No. That is not my complaint; that is my inquiry—as to how that occurred.

Q. But you evidently were not satisfied? A. Quite so. I was not.

Q. And you complained of delay in the delivery of that despatched envelope? A. Yes.

Q. Here is the explanation: A third person, the Government Printer, says that it was a very heavy one, and there is evidence, which is not questioned, that Mr. Turner took the trouble to read it carefully through again; he took an hour and a quarter; I should regard that as only a reasonable time to occupy in making a diligent correction of errors, even if it were but the crossing of t's and the dotting of i's; it would take that time when an officer had been on duty till 5:30 in the morning; then I see, further, that he gives a reason for taking it over himself; he had not finished the reading of it; there is evidence that he was reading it; he might have sent it by that messenger; the messenger did not call again; Mr. Turner himself delivered it, and something was said about the ringing of the bell, to which somebody had objected; they complained of the ringing of them up, I suppose;—is that what it means? A. I do not know what it means.

Q. Then Mr. Turner explains further that when he went to the Printing Office he found the matter ready to be distributed amongst the compositors, and no record was taken of the time when he appeared at the Printing Office; there is so much evidence in favour of close appli-

cation to duty on the part of Mr. Turner; and am I asked to take the *ex parte* statement of someone in another office against my officer, who has been kept on duty all night, at least till 6:45 a.m.; so far as I can see, Mr. Arnold, you base your complaint that Mr. Turner was not straightforward with you when questioned about his work upon the *ex parte* statement of an officer in another Department, in the face of certain facts which indicate that there must have been delay in reading over that heavy budget of manuscript;—I think you should produce some stronger evidence than this to show that Mr. Turner has not been straightforward? A. You seem to miss my point.

Q. It seems to me a plain unvarnished story on the part of Mr. Turner, evincing a desire to save everybody except himself trouble? A. My point is, that when I asked Mr. Turner verbally when he sent the envelope down, he told me immediately after the House rose, which was the time marked on the envelope—at 5:30; but when I asked him to describe in writing what he did, he told me an absolutely different story.

Q. It was an absolutely different story? A. An absolutely different story. That is my complaint.

Q. One must always look for a motive when a person is not straightforward; Mr. Turner, I think you must admit, gives all the evidence of being a gentleman, and the evidence of his service here is very much to his credit;—what motive could he have for not being straightforward to you? A. To deceive me.

Q. Why would he wish to deceive you? A. Because he wished me to infer that he sent that envelope down immediately after the House was over, as I had instructed him to do.

Q. But would you regard him as having committed a censurable act in reviewing his work before he sent it away? A. That does not come into the question at all.

Q. You say then that because he said in the first instance that it had gone at 5:30, and it had not gone until he had read it through, that was evidence of deceiving you? A. I thought so, and I think so still.

Q. Do you not see that that was evidence of his faithfulness to you in having your work correctly performed? A. I am not considering the work at all; I am considering the two answers he gave me to two questions, which answers were diametrically opposite.

Q. But his first duty is to see that his work, which is the work of the Department, is correctly done—that was his responsibility, and, therefore, before sending it to the Printing Office he read it through; I cannot see how he could have been deceiving you; it seems to me that he was faithful to you; he was anxious that your work should have no errors in it;—and there is always the fact remaining that it might have been at the Printing Office before 6:45, as there is only a third person's evidence that it was not there before then? A. According to Mr. Turner's first answer to me, it should have been there by twenty-five minutes before 6, because he said he gave it to the messenger immediately after the House rose.

Q. "Immediately after" is a common phrase;—that is very elastic, is it not? A. I do not think it is elastic.

Q. Do you not think that it would extend over an hour? A. Certainly not.

Q. Including walking from here to the Printing Office? A. I do not consider it would. I may be wrong in my interpretation of the word, but I should not consider it would.

Q. And the reading of it through? A. That has nothing to do with it.

Q. As he told you it had gone at 5:30 you thought that he should have despatched it at 5:30, though there may have been errors in it? A. Not at all. It was after the whole thing was over I asked him the question—there was no question of despatching it when I asked him. It was a case where I asked him what time he sent the envelope down, and he said in the first instance, "Immediately after the House rose," and the time marked on the envelope was half past 5 in the morning. And when he was asked to explain in writing how it was that the Government Printing Office reported that they had not received it until 6:45

which was diametrically opposite to the statement he had made to me; as I said before he told me an absolutely different story.

Q. But does it not appear to you that you are taking the word of the officer of the Printing Office in preference to the word of your proved faithful fellow-officer at the Table? A. No, I am not doing that. I am taking the word of the Government Printing officer as to the time he received the envelope from here.

Q. But if that officer had received it much earlier? A. He sent a memorandum back to me that that was the time he received it. Of course I cannot say whether he put down an incorrect statement or not. I have no reason for supposing that he put down an incorrect statement.

Q. But he may have made a mistake? A. Certainly. To err is human.

Q. If he made a mistake it would be to the benefit of the word of your colleague, Mr. Turner? A. If he made a mistake, certainly.

Q. And you say he is liable to make a mistake? A. Certainly.

Q. Why should you be so ready to question the fidelity of your fellow-officer? A. I do not know what else I could have done. He made a statement to me of one thing, and I simply wished to find out from him if he could explain to me why he told me what was not true.

Q. But do you not see that you are doing him a grave injustice in saying his statement was untrue? A. I do not think so.

Q. But what evidence have you that his statement was not true? A. His own evidence.

Q. You say that that is the evidence of the Government Printing Office officer? A. I am not depending on that.

Q. What are you depending on? A. On Mr. Turner's own statement in the second instance when he told me that the attendant came to his room at 6 o'clock, and he then told him that it was not ready, and the man offered to come again in ten minutes' time, and he (Turner) took it down to the Printing Office at 6:30; whereas when I asked him in the first instance he told me the equivalent of his having sent it down when he marked it—5:30. That is my complaint. I do not bring the Printing Office into this complaint at all.

Q. You say, then, that Mr. Turner marked the envelope 5:30, and subsequently said it was not until 6 o'clock? A. Not until after 6 o'clock he took it down, and he had not indicated in any way that he had not sent it out at the time marked on the envelope.

Q. Would you consider that a grievous offence? A. I would.

Q. Do you not think it was a much more grievous offence that you should make such a complaint as this against an officer of his standing? A. I do not think so. I take it that I am responsible for the work of the office whether a man is of a high standing or not.

Q. In order that the work should be efficiently done Mr. Turner took half-an-hour to look through it again; you are willing to admit that it was some time after 6 o'clock;—it may have been 6 o'clock, but you took his word that it was after 6 o'clock—and surely he had no desire to deceive you, because he told you that it was after 6 o'clock? A. He told me previously half-past 5.

Q. What does that matter—he marked "5:30" and after marking "5:30" he may have read it through again? A. Then he should have altered the time he sent it.

Q. But what motive could he have in deceiving you; he may have neglected to alter the figures, but what motive could he have to deceive you, or, to use your own expression, be "not straightforward." So it appears that Mr. Turner did not send this envelope out until 6 o'clock or past 6 o'clock, but he had marked it at 5:30. That seems to me a most trivial complaint to make, especially against an officer who at the least had worked all through that night till 6 o'clock, although he might have left at 5:30 and have left the work uncorrected and you would have been satisfied; but as he corrected his work and it took him at least half an hour longer, you have lodged a complaint against him? A. Did he correct it, Sir; he has not said so.

Q. It is mentioned in evidence here that the Votes and Notice Paper were heavy? A. But Mr. Turner did not say that he corrected it after half-past 5.

Q. But evidence has been given that he said he would look through it again. So evidently he looked through it again. I must say, Mr. Arnold, that the complaint appears to be groundless and one that should not have been made against an officer of Mr. Turner's standing and his proved fidelity to you as head of the department. I wish to know from Mr. Turner why he carried those manuscript papers to the Printing Office when it was the duty of a messenger to take them there?

MR. TURNER: There were three envelopes, I think, on the messenger's desk downstairs—one from Mr. Arnold, one from myself, and one from *Hansard*.

Q. I want to know why you take these manuscript papers to the Printing Office, and why you do not send them by the messenger? A. The messenger did not come up from there until 6 o'clock.

Q. If a messenger from the Printing Office is not here, why do you not employ a messenger who is on the staff? A. There was no messenger here.

Q. Then why have you not employed a junior clerk? A. That would not come under my jurisdiction—that would come under the Clerk of Records or the Clerk of the Assembly.

Q. Is it your duty to carry manuscript papers to the Printing Office? A. No, it is not.

Q. Is it not degrading your high office to do it? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Is it not your duty to employ for that purpose one of the messengers on this staff, whose duty is to go messages? A. If there were one about, but I understand there was no messenger available then.

Q. I am told that it is part of the duty of those messengers to carry messages. If there were no messenger here, then you would employ a junior clerk and so on until you arrived at the officer immediately below you? A. Yes, if there were one available.

Q. Am I to understand that there was no one in the office? A. There was no one in the office and no messenger about.

Q. Had you not taken it yourself it might have been there until now—is that so? A. It might have been there until 9 o'clock that morning.

Q. So your taking it saved three hours? A. Yes.

Q. Did you regard it as a breach of official etiquette to take down that envelope? A. Not under the circumstances.

Q. Under what circumstances? A. There not being anyone about, and we naturally wanted the work done as early as possible in the morning.

Q. You then regarded it as an important duty? A. I did.

Q. I certainly think it was, under those circumstances;—your explanation is satisfactory.

To Mr. Arnold: Q. Is there anything you wish to say, Mr. Arnold? A. No, Sir.

Q. If you have nothing more to say, Mr. Arnold, the inquiry is closed? A. I have nothing more to say.

MR. SPEAKER: I can find no fault with Mr. Turner. He appears to have diligently carried out his duties under circumstances that were very exacting, seeing that he had been kept employed all through the night, and so that the work of the office might be got out as expeditiously as possible, he undertook the duties of a messenger in the interests of the Department over which you, Mr. Arnold, are the head. I think that you owe him a mark of approval for his diligence and assiduity. I regard him as a faithful officer.

The Speaker's Room, Parliament House,  
Sydney, 8 May, 1912.

MINUTE.—Legislative Assembly Offices.

I HAVE carefully considered the evidence of the clerks attached to the Parliamentary staff relating to their duties, given in this inquiry.

The Department under the Clerk of the Assembly is overmanned. Much of the clerical work performed is unnecessary. Returns are prepared, registers posted, and a

Mr. Speaker's Minute, 8 May, 1912.

budget of statistical tables compiled which have no apparent value for future use. The store-rooms are lined with worthless records which should never have passed the waste-paper basket. A staff of intelligent young men are not fully occupied during office hours.

I find that the junior clerks are capable of performing the duties of and filling the offices occupied by Mr. Langley and Mr. McCourt in addition to the work now performed by them. A messenger would satisfactorily perform the routine duties when the office is opened in the morning, and thereby release the junior clerks from certain unimportant duties. The duties allotted to Mr. Harnett would, if added to those performed by Mr. Boydell, provide sufficient employment for Mr. Webb and Mr. Moore in conjunction with what those officers do at the present time.

The reorganisation of the clerical work of the Assembly officers should abolish much unnecessary and expensive service, and effect the retrenchment of four officers, namely, Messrs. Boydell, Harnett, McCourt, and Langley.

The services of these officers could be employed with advantage, perhaps, if Mr. Boydell were transferred to the Public Works Committee's office, and Mr. Harnett to another branch of the Public Service. Mr. Langley could fill the office of Secretary to Mr. Speaker, and assist Mr. Turner at the Assembly Table. Mr. McCourt may be provided with employment under the direction of the Public Service Board. In the reorganisation of the office, to effect the changes I have mentioned in the personnel, salaries shall remain as at present.

It is my resolve to assign to the Serjeant-at-Arms his rightful duties as far as practicable, namely, he shall be housekeeper, and be responsible for everything pertaining to the efficiency, cleanliness, and upkeep of the Assembly side of Parliament House. Moreover, he should have under his control the electrician, the House servants, messengers, and out-door work-people.

It is my direction that Mr. Arnold shall prepare a report embodying, as far as practicable, my determination, and submit the same to me in writing.

Parliament of New South Wales,  
Legislative Assembly.

MR. SPEAKER has outlined his proposals for the reorganisation of the Legislative Assembly staff, and has directed me to prepare a report embodying, as far as practicable, his determination, which is:—

The First Clerk and Clerk of Records, Mr. Boydell, to be transferred to the office of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works.

Mr. Harnett and Mr. McCourt to be recommended to the Public Service Board for employment in other branches of the Public Service.

Mr. Langley to be appointed as secretary to Mr. Speaker, and, when required, to assist the Second Clerk Assistant with his work in the Chamber during the Session.

This leaves four officers to carry out the work of the office,—

Mr. Webb, now Clerk of Printing Branch, Mr. Moore, Mr. Badgery, and Mr. McGowen.

The work now performed by Mr. Boydell is of a most varied and responsible nature—he practically controls the work of the office, and is charged with seeing that it is properly done, and his time is very fully occupied, particularly during Sessions, even until late at night. Mr. Harnett, the Clerk-in-Charge of Printed Papers, also is charged with important and responsible duties in connection with the printed records of the Department, which are in constant demand by Honorable Members and Government Departments, as well as other work which requires care, experience, and intelligence.

Mr. McCourt and Mr. Langley hold respectively the positions of First and Third under the denomination of Clerks, and though they work under the supervision of some of the senior officers in the Department, their work is amongst the most important done by the gentlemen in the office to whom specific work is not assigned by virtue of the positions they hold.

The work performed by all those officers in the past has been most efficiently and intelligently carried out, in all the cases the work of the office being their paramount consideration.

Under Mr. Speaker's proposed reorganisation, all this work will have to be added to that already imposed upon the officers which it is proposed shall remain on the staff, only one of whom, Mr. Webb, has attained to senior rank, and two of whom have had practically no experience of Parliamentary work.

Mr. Webb's present duties, as detailed in the evidence taken by Mr. Speaker, are of a highly important and responsible nature involving as they do, amongst others, the correctness of all Bills at their various stages—there were over 100 brought in last Session, which was about the ordinary average—and in order to carry out this part of his duties he must have one of the Clerks in the office to read to him. He has also to prepare a list of papers laid on the Table for, attend the Printing Committee, and compile its reports for the Chairman's signature.

Mr. Moore issues all summonses to Members of Select Committees and generally assists the Clerk of Select Committees in his work; the issue of summonses alone takes a large amount of his time, he has charge of all stationery and stores and the stock books which the Audit Act requires to be kept in connection therewith, and performs many other duties which require method and intelligence in order that the work of the office should not get into a muddle.

Mr. Badgery and Mr. McGowen have hitherto only done essentially junior work from which it is hard to estimate their capacity for more reasonable duties.

It must be borne in mind that the work of the Assembly Office is now being carried on with practically the same staff as existed at the inauguration of Responsible Government in 1856; I think two junior clerks have been added, but the work, both in bulk and strenuousness, has enormously increased; it is the almost invariable practice that Bills brought in are now ordered for second reading on the next day; all the other work of the Session is done with the same haste, which involves much more work being crowded into a given time.

In the ordinary course during Session the reading of the Proof Votes is the work of paramount importance, and requires one of the Clerks at the Table with another to read from the manuscript, and occupies the greater part of each morning. All Bills brought in also require two clerks' services—one to read and the other to follow the printed proof, and besides this the ordinary work of the office and numerous inquiries have to be attended to; so that it is difficult to see how the work of the office can be efficiently carried out with the reduced staff proposed by Mr. Speaker.

With regard to the second paragraph of Mr. Speaker's Minute, I would respectfully point out that the returns are prepared, Registers posted, and Statistical Tables compiled for ready reference, and are in constant use, and it is only by keeping these Returns and Registers posted up to date that it is possible to get information required in Parliament sufficiently promptly to be of any value—information required during the progress of a Debate is useless if only obtainable after the debate is closed. The Records referred to in the same paragraph are entrusted to the safe custody of the Clerk of the Assembly by the Standing Orders, and he is sworn to carry out his duties, one of which is not to take nor permit to be taken any Votes and Proceedings, Records and Documents whatsoever laid upon the Table from the Chamber or offices without the express leave of Mr. Speaker—all these Records require to be registered, indexed, and properly boxed off in order to be promptly available.

Mr. Speaker has, however, called upon me to report upon carrying out his reorganisation of the Department, and having given reasons why the proposed change will not, in my opinion, be in the direction of maintaining the efficiency of the work of the office, I can only say that, crippled,

though the staff will be, I shall endeavour to carry out Mr. Speaker's wishes to the best of my ability, and if the work is not so promptly or efficiently performed in the future, it will not be through want of an honest endeavour on the part of the staff to carry out the task imposed on them.

In conclusion, I desire to say that I trust that the Officers who it is proposed to retire from the staff, who have one and all borne most excellent characters for the efficiency

and thoroughness of their work, and who have devoted their lives to attaining proficiency in Parliamentary work, will not be allowed to suffer financially.

I have no hesitation in saying that they would be an acquisition to any service to which they may be appointed.

(Signed) RICHD. A. ARNOLD,

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

9th May, 1912.

MONDAY, 13 MAY, 1912.

Richard Aldous Arnold, recalled :—

Mr. SPEAKER: I have perused this memorandum of yours, Mr. Arnold, and I do not agree with it. I think you appear to take a wrong view of your own position as Clerk of the Assembly. I find that under the Standing Orders you are responsible for certain duties enumerated. There are many duties enumerated, most of them nominal: the performance of these would take less time than the reading out of what they are in this summary; but there are several important duties to be performed, and, perhaps, more work than any one man might be expected to do, though very little more than he could do if he were not in the Chamber continuously. The very fact that he is required to be in the Chamber continuously necessitates his having some assistance. There is a Clerk Assistant, who appears to have had very little to do hitherto. It is expected, according to his salary, that he shall render material assistance to the Clerk. There is another clerk also paid a very high salary, and he is expected to render efficient service when called upon to do so. Looking at this matter from a business point of view, none of these officers are fully employed. If there is one who is employed at all fully, it is Mr. Turner, the Second Clerk Assistant. In looking through the duties enumerated on page 396 of the Parliamentary Handbook, I find that there are several important duties. I wish to direct your attention to what they are and how they are disposed of. The Parliament has set out very clearly what is to be recorded in the Votes and Proceedings—the journals. It has said very little about the compilation of worthless records and the keeping of apparently worthless registers. On looking through the Standing Orders—and I have turned up every Standing Order referred to in this summary of the Clerk's duties—I find that Standing Order 53 says :—

The custody of the Votes and Proceedings, records, and all documents whatsoever laid before the House, shall be in the Clerk, who shall neither take, nor permit to be taken, any such Votes and Proceedings, records, or documents from the Chamber or offices without the express leave or order of the Speaker.

They must be in the custody of somebody, and the permanent officer is the rightful person to have the custody of them. Standing Order 52 says :—

Every Vote and Proceeding of the House shall be recorded by the Clerk of the Assembly, and the Votes and Proceedings of the House, shall, being first perused by the Speaker, be printed by the Government Printer; and the Votes and Proceedings, so printed from day to day, signed by the Speaker and countersigned by the Clerk, shall be the journals of the House.

You have referred to those two Standing Orders, though not by number—you have referred to the important duty of taking care of papers. It is most important that papers should be taken care of, but there is nothing extraordinary about it. Every vote must be recorded, just as every proceeding must be recorded, and when the Votes and Proceedings are recorded they become journals of the House. There is the record. *Hunsard* also takes down almost everything that is said. That is another record. In the Votes and Proceedings—in the journals of the House—may be found briefly recorded everything of which the Clerk is required to keep a record. From those Votes and Proceedings there is posted into certain registers—books in the office—the same matter in a tabulated form. Once in a while one comes upon a table that appears to have some value, but most of those which come under my notice are absolutely valueless, and I should regard it as a scandal for any man in my position to allow that kind of

work to continue at enormous expense, work which cannot possibly have any value whatever. The records are kept without it. Turning to Standing Order 69, I see it says :—

A notice of the order for a call of the House, signed by the Clerk, shall be forwarded by post to each Member of the Assembly.

That is a very ordinary service. It is typical of many nominal duties. No great labour is entailed by that service. I find that under Standing Order 76—

Questions may be put to Ministers of the Crown relating to public affairs; and to other Members relating to any Bill, motion, or other public matter . . . and the Clerk shall enter in the Votes and Proceedings the Questions of which formal notice shall have been given.

That is really part of the work done at the Table, and has nothing whatever to do with the office. A very great deal is made by you, Mr. Arnold, of the responsible duties of officers in making corrections. Now, that duty is imposed on the Chairman of Committees. I refer you to Standing Order 284, which says :—

Clerical, typographical, and other obvious errors may be corrected in any part of the Bill by the Chairman of Committees before it is sent to the Council for its concurrence.

I find that under Standing Order 292 certain duties have to be performed, but they are duties that should be performed by Mr. Mowle at the table; it is especially his duty to perform them. Standing Order 292 says :—

When any amendment shall have been made by the Assembly on the Council's amendments, a Schedule of such further amendments shall be prepared, containing reference to each amendment of the Council which has been amended by the Assembly, and describing the further amendment proposed; and this Schedule shall be written or printed on paper, certified by the Clerk of the Assembly, and shall accompany the Message intimating such amendments and desiring the concurrence of the Council.

Of course, everything has to carry the certificate of the Clerk; he is the recognised officer; but this is clearly a duty that is performed in Committee, and that work is recorded by Mr. Mowle. Standing Order 304 says :—

When amendments shall have been made by the Assembly on a Bill which shall have been first passed by the Council a Schedule of such amendment shall be prepared—

It is certified by the Clerk, but this is the work of the clerk at the Table when the House is in Committee—Mr. Mowle. Standing Order 306 says :—

Every Bill originated in this House which shall finally pass shall be fair printed on vellum or parchment, and be by the Speaker presented to the Governor for His Majesty's Assent, provided the Chairman of Committees shall have certified, in writing, on the bill, that he has examined such fair print and found it to correspond in all respects with the Bill as finally passed by both Houses, and that at the top of the first page of such fair print, the Clerk of the Assembly shall have certified to its having finally passed both Houses.

It is clearly the duty of the Chairman of Committees to go through the Bill when it is on vellum—he has to go through it to see it is absolutely correct, and his certificate is the guarantee that it is correct. No subordinate officer or clerk has any responsibility in the matter. It rests on the Chairman of Committees. Standing Order 361 says :—

Except in cases coming under the provisions of the Parliamentary Evidence Act, the Chairman of a Select Committee shall direct the Clerk of the House to summon the witnesses to be examined before such Committee.

That is a very ordinary duty which any junior clerk could be called upon to perform, but it must be done through the recognised head. The Clerk of the Assembly is the recog-

Witness—R. A. Arnold, 13 May, 1912.

ised had, but there is nothing of a responsible character so far as that officer is concerned. A mere boy could perform that duty. That is a duty which I propose should come out of the principal office and be taken charge of by the staff under the Serjeant-at Arms, also the summoning of witnesses under Standing Order 376, such summonses now being under the hand of the Clerk of the Assembly. These duties enumerated comprise the most unimportant duties that you, Mr. Arnold, are called upon to perform as Clerk of the House. As you cannot perform them all, you are given a certain number of clerks to assist you. Any young man of ordinary intelligence can do what is required of him. Responsible duties are performed by the highly-paid officers. I have taken the trouble to look up what is done in the Commonwealth Parliament; although I had not done so at the time I proposed in my minute to cut down the staff, I have since turned it up and I find that in the House of Representatives—the busy House—there are two clerks—the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Assistant Clerk. There is no third Clerk at the Table. In addition to those officers there are four clerks in the office. I have allotted you four officers to do the work of the office. There is the same number in connection with the House of Representatives. So in connection with the House of Representatives they would even then have one less than I would give you, inasmuch as I would allow for three clerks at the Table, as at present, and four upstairs. And consequently you would be working with one more man than they have in connection with the House of Representatives. I am familiar with the records of the House of Representatives. I have always taken them. I peruse them, which is unusual for a Member of Parliament to do, and I have taken the opportunity since I last saw you of comparing the Records of this House with the Records of the House of Representatives. I find that their records are more numerous than those of this place. As regards the Records here, as recently as Saturday last, I received a budget containing several which I bring under your notice as having no practical value whatever. Here is a record of "Attendances of Members in Divisions and Counts-out during the Session of 1911-12." This gives Divisions in the House and Divisions in Committee and the Counts-out, stating the total number for each Member. Of what value that is puzzles me. Is it to show that Members were present or that they were not present? It does not show that. It shows they were present on certain occasions, but it says nothing about the cases where they had paired, and many Members pair although they are always present.

I remember that Mr. Reid very seldom voted in a Division in the House of Representatives—although he was there when many Divisions were taken—simply because he was permanently paired. That record is of no value whatever, and if it costs a lot of money to produce it, it certainly might be discontinued because all the information contained therein might be taken out of the Votes and Proceedings. Here is another:—

A Register of Addresses and Orders for Papers during the Session of 1911-12.

All that information could be obtained from the Journals, and the keeping of a Special Register for that is a waste of paper, it is prodigality in putting the country to the expense of printing it, to say nothing of the expense of having very highly-paid officers to prepare that worthless record. Here is another:—

Business of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales during the Session of 1911-12.

This is also a repetition of what might be found in other records, notably the Journals. That is of no value whatever. Those are three that came to me in the last batch; and I assume that, if I were to go further, I should find many more, as I did when I went through the offices.

Under certain Acts of Parliament you, Mr. Arnold, have other duties to perform, but they are not very arduous. They must be performed; but, any junior clerk in receipt of £50 a year, beginning life, could perform them. The summoning of witnesses, the mere writing out of the addresses of persons and forwarding summonses to them, so

long as your imprint is upon them, is work that could be done by that officer. I propose to take that off your hands. That is, under the Parliamentary Evidence Act, and also under the Parliamentary Elections Act. The duties enumerated do not require senior officers to perform them.

With regard to the custody of the records, of which you make very much, in your memorandum, the journals of the House must be published as a record, as at present. If it were not for that, there would be very little work at the Table, for anyone to do.

I have gone into the matter so carefully that I have even planned how the work can be done, and, as I go into the matter more fully, I am astonished to find that there are so many men in the office doing nothing. I shall go through the office this morning with you, and you will have an opportunity of showing what the officers do, as I am more and more convinced that there is not work enough even for four.

With regard to the duties of officers, I should say that your duties, Mr. Arnold, are such that you should be here in time to see that the office work begins at 9 o'clock; that is, when the House is not in Session.

I think, further, that the work which is the Speaker's should be left for the Speaker to do; and no person should obtrude himself on the duties of the Speaker and undertake work unknown to the Speaker. I specially refer to an Act of Parliament that was passed recently, in regard to which the Clerk of the Assembly and the Clerk Assistant were conferred with by an officer from the Minister's Department with reference to the alteration of the words—the actual, literal letterpress—of the measure; and that did not come under my notice until that officer had been advised. What authority anybody had to advise him either "yea" or "nay" puzzles me. It was not until an appointment had been made by that officer, to interview me, that you, Mr. Arnold, apprised me of the fact that he had been at the office. At an interview here with that officer, I was asked by him to confer with Mr. Mowle. The thing is preposterous; that the Speaker of the House of Assembly, with full control, and elected for the purpose, should have his duties undertaken by a subordinate, and that advice should be given by that subordinate upon the important proposal to alter an Act of Parliament, is something that would astonish the Gods. That is a sample of the condition of the office upstairs.

In your memorandum to me you speak of certain officers as though they were indispensable. I will read through a few of your observations. After referring to my proposal to retrench three officers—Mr. Boydell, Mr. Harnett, and Mr. McCourt—you say:—

The work now performed by Mr. Boydell, is of a most varied and responsible nature—he practically controls the work of the office.

I do not understand how he can control the work of the office. Mr. Boydell is unknown to Parliament. It is Mr. Arnold, who is in charge; he is the Clerk of the Assembly. You also say that he

is charged with seeing that it is properly done.

He has no such responsibility. Under the Standing Orders, that responsibility strictly rests upon you. Then you, further, say that Mr. Boydell's

time is very fully occupied, particularly during Sessions, even until late at night.

It is my intention to have none of them here late at night. There is nothing for them to do, and they shall not be on the place at night. You further say:—

Mr. Harnett, the Clerk-in-Charge of Printed Papers, also is charged with important and responsible duties in connection with the printed records of the department, which are in constant demand by Honorable Members and Government departments.

Honorable Members have the Votes and Proceedings sent to them. If they are not correct, they may have them corrected. A proper procedure is provided and has been followed in some cases elsewhere. When the Votes and Proceedings have passed through that ordeal they become the Journals, the Records of the House. Honorable Mem-

bers receive that information every few days. We have no further responsibility. If they will not take the trouble to get the information they want out of the Journals of the House, theirs is the responsibility. We cannot keep an expensive Department to suggest to them what they want. They will find it in the Records. As to persons coming here from Government Departments for information—they also have access to those Records.

I have consulted the procedure in England, and ascertained that when a case comes before the Courts they ask for the Journals of the House. If they cannot get the Journals of the House, an extract, certified to by the Clerk as taken from the Journals of the House, is accepted; and in some instances, *Hansard* is referred to as confirmation of the procedure of the House. You also say:—

Mr. McCourt and Mr. Langley hold, respectively, the positions of first and third under the denomination of Clerks, and, though they work under the supervision of some of the senior officers in the Department, their work is amongst the most important done by the gentlemen in the office to whom specific work is not assigned by virtue of the positions they hold.

You further say:—

Under Mr. Speaker's proposed reorganisation, all this work will have to be added to that already imposed upon the officers which it is proposed shall remain on the staff, only one of whom, Mr. Webb, has attained to senior rank, and two of whom have had, practically, no experience of Parliamentary work.

As I have shown in going through the Standing Orders, there is nothing that is comprised there but what might be done by any intelligent man; and the young men whom I propose to retain, are, I think, among the brightest you have on your staff.

I regard it as a very serious matter the having in the employ of Parliament any men not fully employed, and I would not be guilty of keeping any men about the place unemployed, practically being ruined for life through not being fully occupied. You further say:—

Mr. Webb's present duties, as detailed in the evidence taken by Mr. Speaker, are of a highly important and responsible nature, involving, as they do, amongst others, the correctness of all Bills at their various stages.

The correctness of all Bills at their various stages depends not entirely upon a clerk. There is the Chairman of Committees who has the responsibility of seeing that nothing gets into a Bill of which Parliament has not approved. That is an essential of the work. He is the officer to perform the duty and he does it satisfactorily, and it does not rest entirely upon Mr. Webb. Then much is made by you of the reading through of Bills. The reading through of a Bill is a very ordinary procedure. One reader corrects another, and finally, as I have said before, the responsibility rests with the Chairman of Committees, and it is his certificate that is necessary. Without it, you, yourself, would not certify to the Bill being correct. All necessary documents that have to be kept under the Acts would justify several clerks being in the office. If it were not for those specifications under Acts, the officers would not be required at all. So there will be something for them to do.

Then, in order to justify there being so many in the office, you say:—

It must be borne in mind that the work of the Assembly office is now being carried on with practically the same staff as existed at the inauguration of Responsible Government in 1856 —

That only goes to show that this state of things has continued since 1856. It does not say that it should continue longer. I should also like to point out that, the Commonwealth being established, much of the work that is recorded in the Journals of the Commonwealth Parliament has been taken from the State Parliaments; and as this State represents one-third of the whole of the work performed, of importance in every Department, there should be less work here than formerly. You qualify your last statement by saying you think that two junior clerks have been added to the staff since 1856, but that the work,

both in bulk and strenuousness, has enormously increased since that date. You further say:—

It is the almost invariable practice that Bills brought in are now ordered for second reading on the next day, involving the necessity of having them carefully read, so that the printed copies shall be ready next day.

Of course, they are read. They are read half-a-dozen times in various places. They are read in the Printing Office before they come here. But the Bill is really nothing at all; it is only so much letterpress up to that point. It has not become the law of the country. When it is the law of the country, responsible officers have to produce certificates. The other work is perfunctory. You further say:—

In the ordinary course, during Session, the reading of the Proof Votes is the work of paramount importance, and requires one of the Clerks at the Table, with another, to read from the manuscript, and occupies the greater part of each morning.

That, as I pointed out before, is an essential part of the work of the Department. The Votes and Proceedings, when they are correct, become the Journals, and that work has to be done; but, when that is done, to duplicate or triplicate it is quite unnecessary. You further say:—

All Bills brought in also require two Clerks' services—one to read and the other to follow the printed proof—and, besides this, the ordinary work of the office and numerous inquiries have to be attended to. So that it is difficult to see how the work of the office can be efficiently carried on with the reduced staff proposed by Mr. Speaker.

It does seem to me, Mr. Arnold, that you do not see eye to eye with me as regards the necessity for the change. I think the step that you are taking is a very serious one. No one should occupy the position as Clerk of the Assembly unless he is satisfied that the work can be done. I realised that when I wrote my Minute, and gave you an opportunity to read it through carefully to see if you could do the work. I have shown that it can be done elsewhere—it is done in the Commonwealth Parliament—and to say that you will faithfully endeavour to carry it out is not sufficient. It has to be carried out. You say:—

Mr. Speaker has, however, called upon me to report upon carrying out his reorganisation of the Department, and having given reasons why the proposed change will not, in my opinion, be in the direction of maintaining the efficiency of the work of the office, I can only say that, crippled though the staff will be, I shall endeavour to carry out Mr. Speaker's wishes to the best of my ability, and if the work is not so promptly or efficiently performed in the future, it will not be through want of an honest endeavour on the part of the staff to carry out the task imposed on them.

I say, again, that is not sufficient. I say what the staff shall be. I will give you a certain number of clerks to do the work that you, yourself, cannot perform. I say that that is sufficient assistance for the work, and I refer once more to the Commonwealth Parliament to show that their work is got out with less assistance. I have stated, further that while I propose to shift several officers from upstairs, still, at the same time, I propose to retain the services of one, at least, down here, and he will be as fully employed, if not more fully, than he is up there. So, to perform certain duties, you would have two clerks more than they have for similar duties in connection with the Commonwealth Parliament; and with that staff I require you to assure me that you can carry out those duties. To say that you cannot do so requires, I think, your further consideration. In your memorandum you say, in conclusion, something on behalf of the clerks.

Now, I propose to go through the office upstairs, and I wish you to show me the work up there to which I have referred as being unnecessary—I wish you to show me those registers, as I am convinced that much of the work performed is unnecessary, and that, with a reduced staff, there will be more than enough assistance to enable you to get out what is required of you under the Standing Orders and the several Acts enumerated by me. I will go through the office with you now, Mr. Arnold.

MR. SPEAKER (*after the visit of inspection*): I have been through the office, Mr. Arnold, and have seen the registers that are kept, and nothing fresh has come under my notice. I had such registers in mind—all the necessary registers

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required under the Acts, and the necessary office books, books of accounts and so on, which, it almost goes without saying must be kept, but still it was only right that I should be shown them. The keeping of those registers and books, I think, perhaps provides work enough for one clerk.

I should like to say, finally, that having gone through the office, and given the matter careful consideration, and having compared the work done here with the work done in connection with the House of Representatives, and seeing that their staff of clerks consists of a smaller number than those in this office, I think that, with the provision made for the work of the office, you should be able to do all the things required of you by the Assembly. Some of the work that is now done might not be required. I certainly think that a good deal of the work that is now done might be left undone. Some of it is duplicated—I think I have already referred to several papers that came under my notice in the last few days as instances of unnecessary work. To produce such papers as have been produced takes time, and a good deal of expense is incurred in the printing of them. I see no reason for changing my conviction that the office is overmanned, and that the staff should be reduced. The class of work that I have seen in the office this morning could be performed by the two junior clerks. They have sufficient intelligence and education to carry out such duties.

I see no reason to change my opinion as to the necessity for a reduction of the staff in the office of the Clerk of the Assembly. To put the matter shortly: The House of Assembly requires of the Clerk certain duties. He cannot perform all those duties himself. He, therefore, must be provided with a staff of clerks. The staff, hitherto, has been too large. It has grown, and it has been nobody's business to retrench it but the Speaker's. The Speaker does not necessarily remain here for a long period, and he may not know that there is need for retrenchment; but, if there ought to be retrenchment, the duty of carrying it out must devolve upon someone, and the right man to effect it is the Speaker, who becomes possessed of the knowledge that the office is overmanned. Having held this inquiry, I am in possession of that knowledge. It is my duty to act, and I must take the responsibility of what I do. I undertook that responsibility when I accepted the Speakership. If you have anything to say, Mr. Arnold, it will be recorded.

Mr. ARNOLD: You mentioned, Sir, that under the Standing Orders, the Chairman of Committees was responsible for the correction of clerical errors in Bills. It seemed to me that you referred to that as showing that there was no necessity for a clerk to read the Bills to ensure their being correct.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Standing Order to which I referred says:—

Every Bill originated in this House which shall finally pass, shall be fair printed on vellum or parchment, and be by the Speaker presented to the Governor for His Majesty's Assent, provided the Chairman of Committees shall have certified, in writing, on the Bill, that he had examined such fair print and found it to correspond in all respects with the Bill as finally passed by both Houses, and that at the top of the first page of such fair print the Clerk of the Assembly shall have certified to its having finally passed both Houses.

Mr. ARNOLD: You referred to another Standing Order under which, you said, clerical and typographical errors may be corrected by the Chairman of Committees.

Mr. SPEAKER: To dispose of this Standing Order, I think you must admit that it is the duty of the Chairman of Committees.

Mr. ARNOLD: But he does not personally go through the Bills with the Bills that are marked by the Clerk Assistant in the House. It is his duty to read the fair print. But all that has to be prepared for him beforehand.

Mr. SPEAKER: He has to certify to the thing being correct.

Mr. ARNOLD: Yes, he has to certify to the thing being correct, but that correct copy has to be prepared and be carefully compared with the amendments made in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. SPEAKER: That is the detail work of a clerk.

Mr. ARNOLD: Quite so.

Mr. SPEAKER: But the very fact that the Bill is fair printed on vellum shows it is for record for all time if need be; and it must be certified to by someone, and that is the responsible officer appointed by the House for the purpose—the Chairman of Committees.

Mr. ARNOLD: But that does not do away with the work of the office in preparing these Bills for examination by the Chairman of Committees. All these Bills have to be prepared, and carefully compared, to see that the amendments have been incorporated in their right place, and read sensibly.

Mr. SPEAKER: But all that has been done, the Clerk of the House, the Clerk Assistant, and the Second Clerk Assistant, all have something to do, and unless they do something of that kind I do not know what they do. So, I take it, that when a Bill leaves the Clerk's table or his office, or the office of one of his two assistants, that work is well in hand. There may be typographical errors, and they will be corrected, but that is work for the Chairman of Committees to perform.

Mr. ARNOLD: We do not send to the Printing Office, the Bill marked in the Chamber. If that were allowed to go to the Printing Office, there would be nothing to refer to. It has all to be copied out before being put into print.

Mr. SPEAKER: That is why I give you several officers to perform work for you. But Standing Order 284 says:—

Clerical, typographical, and other obvious errors may be corrected in any part of the Bill by the Chairman of Committees.

To do that, it is very clear, he must read the Bill through, and he has the responsibility of doing it.

Mr. ARNOLD: That is before the Bill goes to the Council.

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes, undoubtedly.

Mr. ARNOLD: Those are only ordinary clerical or typographical errors. There may be a clerical error in a Bill before it is presented to Parliament.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Chairman of Committees has to deal with it twice. He first deals with it for clerical and typographical errors and finally when it has been passed and is about to be presented to the Governor for the Royal Assent he has to see it is on vellum and is correct to a word.

Mr. ARNOLD: And that has to be done in the office.

Mr. SPEAKER: It has to go through the office, but the duty devolves upon the Chairman of Committees.

Mr. ARNOLD: Quite so.

Mr. SPEAKER: He is the responsible officer.

Mr. ARNOLD: And he does it now.

Mr. SPEAKER: Undoubtedly, he does it. And he signs a certificate, and unless the Bill had that certificate attached to it you would not certify to it.

Mr. ARNOLD: Quite so.

Mr. SPEAKER: And the Speaker would not be called upon to present it.

Mr. ARNOLD: But that does not lessen the work of the office at all.

Mr. SPEAKER: There is the work of the office, and there is also the work of the Printing Office.

Mr. ARNOLD: And all that work in the Printing Office has to be carefully compared up here to see if it is correctly done. We are responsible for the correctness of the Bills and do not allow anyone else to compare that work.

Mr. SPEAKER: What I wish to point out is, that you are making too much of reading over a Bill. Any two junior clerks might read over a Bill.

Mr. ARNOLD: It has not been found that we can depend on two junior clerks to do responsible work of that kind.

Mr. SPEAKER: I have pointed out to you, Mr. Arnold, that the responsibility rests on the Chairman of Committees. The reading over of the Bills takes place in the Printing Office and in your office, and it also takes place by Members of Parliament—all persons who have to do with the Bills read them and find out errors if they can. But the final stamp comes when the Chairman of Committees gives his certificate that the Bill as printed on vellum is absolutely correct. Have you anything more to say, Mr. Arnold?

Mr. ARNOLD: You referred to those Sessional papers that are prepared. They are all done to expedite business, in order that you can readily turn up information that is asked for. They do not involve a very large amount of labour at the end of each Session, but they have to be compiled from Registers which are kept, otherwise you would have to go through every Vote of the whole Session to compile them, and it would take weeks to do what is now done in days or hours. There is one you particularly referred to as being absolutely useless, and should not be prepared at all, that is, attendances of Members in Divisions and Counts-out. That has been done under the direction of a previous Speaker, and, if I remember rightly, at the instance of Members of Parliament themselves, who called attention to the fact that such a return was not prepared.

Mr. SPEAKER: There is in the Votes and Proceedings a record of every incident of that character. But the essential part of it is left out both of the Votes and Proceedings and of this record. It must be left out of the Votes and Proceedings, because you know nothing about pairs in the House.

Mr. ARNOLD: Consequently it must be left out of that return also, because that is prepared from the Votes and Proceedings.

Mr. SPEAKER: Quite so. So that return is only a duplication of what may be found in the Votes and Proceedings.

Mr. ARNOLD: Quite so. But if a Member wished to find out how many Divisions he had voted in, he would have to go and carefully scan each Division to do it.

Mr. SPEAKER: It is his business to find it out, and when he has found it out I do not think it is a matter of any public importance as to whether the number was 20 or 21, because he may have been in the House and paired on a similar number of Bills quite as important, but there is no notice taken of that. That return has no public value.

Mr. ARNOLD: That is entirely for you to say. We have to carry out what we have been ordered to carry out. The Speaker has ordered that return to be made, and we have done it in consonance with the instructions of Mr. Speaker, and I believe those instructions were given, because Members called attention to the matter in the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: If Mr. Speaker has given such an instruction, it would remain in force until it is countermanded, and no blame is attachable to you; but at the same time the responsibility rests on me to say whether that work shall continue, I being of opinion that it is unnecessary and expensive work. I do not know for what reason the Speaker gave the direction. I do not see any reason for such a return.

Mr. ARNOLD: The other returns are exactly in the same category. "Business of the House—Register of Bills" is a most useful document, certainly for reference in the office. I do not know how we would do without it.

Mr. SPEAKER: Many of these returns, as I have said before, are unnecessary; and if you find that, with the staff of clerks I am willing to give you, you are unable to prepare the necessary returns, you will report the matter to me, and, being unnecessary, there will be no need for them to be produced. While there are in the office men wanting employment, they will continue to do the work that is at their hands. But as soon as they find that they are overworked, then the unnecessary work must be discontinued.

Mr. ARNOLD: You compared the work here with the work of the Commonwealth Department. As far as my knowledge goes I think there is no daily issue of the Votes and Proceedings in the Commonwealth Department. I have not compared the work with ours, but I think that is the case. I understand that the Commonwealth Parliament do not issue their Votes and Proceedings daily, but once a week.

Mr. SPEAKER: They must be taken down as they occur. When a vote is taken it is recorded, and proceedings of all kinds that are not Votes are recorded as they occur. It must be so. That takes place in the House of Representatives, and every other House of Parliament. But as to whether the Votes and Proceedings are sent to Members

daily is a matter of no import whatever so far as clerical work is concerned. The work is done as the incidents occur.

Mr. ARNOLD: It gives Members an opportunity to make corrections. If they think there is any incorrect entry they can correct it far more readily if they see it the day after instead of a week, or perhaps some weeks after.

Mr. SPEAKER: Exactly, but that is only a matter of routine. It will not entail any more work and it is only the work of a junior.

Mr. ARNOLD: It entails a good deal more labour.

Mr. SPEAKER: I do not want to fill the inquiry with unnecessary argument. I think I have fully and clearly stated the position. The Votes and Proceedings are taken in both places as the incidents occur, and whether they are sent out once a week or every day makes no difference as regards the labour of taking a note of the proceedings and sending that note to the Printer to get them printed. It has to be done in both cases.

Mr. ARNOLD: Surely it makes a difference in the distribution of the labour. If you have to get a thing out promptly by next morning you require more hands to do it than if you had a month or six weeks in which to do it, and can spread the work over that time. That is the difference between the work in this office and the work in any other office of the Government. It has to be done promptly and up to time, otherwise it would not be considered of much value.

Mr. SPEAKER: Is there anything else you wish to say?

Mr. ARNOLD: I would point out that reducing the staff as proposed renders the substitution of duties in case of emergency extremely difficult.

Mr. SPEAKER: In what way?

Mr. ARNOLD: Because you have no officers to take the place of those experienced officers in the Chamber who may be ill or indisposed, and unable to take their place in the Chamber—I mean, no officers who have gone through the different stages in the office and learnt the work of the office.

Mr. SPEAKER: Upon that, I would like to say this: there are three clerks at the Table. That is also the case in England, but for centuries they had only two, and the third was brought in when Ireland joined the Union; and should an Irish Parliament be reopened in Dublin, there will, in all probability, after that be only two clerks at the Table in England. In the House of Representatives the premier House of Parliament in Australia, there are two clerks at the Table. In Adelaide they have two clerks at the Table. So you have more assistance at the Table than there is in the two Parliaments I have mentioned, and the work that has to be performed is not of such a character that any person with intelligence in the office upstairs for a year would not be able to perform it. It must not be lost sight of that the Speaker is a man of some intelligence, and he has to sign the Votes and Proceedings before they become the Journal of the House, and he is not likely to sign any document of that character which is not correct, and there is safety in the fact that he does peruse the Votes and Proceedings, and has to sign them before they can be finally printed. So there need be no alarm on that score.

Mr. ARNOLD: With regard to some remarks of yours as to the officers of the Assembly being consulted by officials in the other departments as to the Bills that have passed the House with alterations in them—

Mr. SPEAKER: I referred to an Act of Parliament.

Mr. ARNOLD: In that matter, as soon as ever it came to me, I informed the official that it would have to go to the Speaker. I do not know that I could have done anything else, and I informed you exactly what had happened as soon as it had happened.

Mr. SPEAKER: It is satisfactory to me to find that you did do so, but I was very much disappointed to learn that the Clerk Assistant had had a long interview with this representative from the Minister's office, seriously discussing the position.

Witness—R. A. Arnold, 13 May, 1912.

Mr. ARNOLD: As far as I know all he did was to trace where the error originally occurred. An error in the Act was discovered after it had passed, and he traced it back to show that it was so in the Bill as originally presented to the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: No one in the office has authority superior to that of the Speaker, and in all matters of consequence he must be consulted.

Mr. ARNOLD: Surely there is a duty that you wish the clerks to carry out—I mean the duty of tracing an error. I should say it is essentially a clerical duty and not a duty you would wish imposed upon you, sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: Am I to understand that when a measure that has passed Parliament has been found not to correspond with what was intended to be enacted, it is the duty of the clerks to seriously discuss that measure with the view of having it altered.

Mr. ARNOLD: No, I do not say so at all. I say he traced back to where the error had occurred—he traced back each stage of the Bill, and showed the officer who came to him that the error was in the Bill as originally presented to Parliament. This is all he did. He did not discuss the possibility of altering it at all.

Mr. SPEAKER: So I understand that you seriously sat closeted with an officer from the Minister's Department to find out where any error had occurred, just for a pastime.

Mr. ARNOLD: No, certainly not—no pastime in it.

Mr. SPEAKER: Then I take it that it was for some serious purpose.

Mr. ARNOLD: Quite so.

Mr. SPEAKER: Was it for the purpose of making an alteration, Mr. Arnold? No, it was to show where the error originally occurred.

Mr. SPEAKER: Then it could only have been a pastime—to find out where the error occurred.

Mr. ARNOLD: Surely it cannot be a pastime to show the error had not occurred in this office.

Mr. SPEAKER: Of what consequence is it after all?

Mr. ARNOLD: I think it is of great consequence.

Mr. SPEAKER: It is an Act of Parliament. You seem to forget that the Clerks of Parliament are the servants of the House.

Mr. ARNOLD: They are the servants of the House, not of Members of the Opposition or of the Ministry, but of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: They are servants of the House under the control of the Speaker. It is not their business to enact legislation.

Mr. ARNOLD: They do not attempt to enact it.

Mr. SPEAKER: It was then for the fun of finding out where an error had occurred.

Mr. ARNOLD: No, it was not for the fun of it.

Mr. SPEAKER: It was for a pastime.

Mr. ARNOLD: No, there was no pastime in it.

Mr. SPEAKER: Was it for the purpose of making an alteration?

Mr. ARNOLD: It was for the purpose of proving where the error had occurred. I cannot say it more clearly than that.

Mr. SPEAKER: It is no business of yours where an error occurred.

Mr. ARNOLD: If an error occurred in this office it would be business of mine, surely.

Mr. SPEAKER: How could you possibly make an error. You have no responsibility. It is the responsibility of the Chairman of Committees to see that the Bill is as passed by Parliament. The clerks have to do the bidding of the House or of the head of the House. They are not to alter Acts of Parliament.

Mr. ARNOLD: Supposing the Chairman of Committees overlooked an error of that kind.

Mr. SPEAKER: It is no business of a clerk to interfere.

Mr. ARNOLD: What am I to do, then, in the case of an official coming to me? Am I to be absolutely dumb, and refer him to Mr. Speaker?

Mr. SPEAKER: Your duty is to realise that you have your duties specified, and where your duties are not specified officers are to refer to Mr. Speaker, who is at the head of that Department.

Mr. ARNOLD: A good many of the duties I perform are not specified in the Standing Orders.

Mr. SPEAKER: Very many of those duties, perhaps, you should not perform. They occupy time, and your time is too valuable for perfunctory duties.

Mr. ARNOLD: There is nothing about correspondence. My duties in the House are set out under the Standing Orders, but I have a great many duties to perform besides what I perform in the House.

Mr. SPEAKER: A great many duties have to be performed in the offices, and I have given you clerks for that purpose. Have you anything else to say? I wish you to say now definitely whether you can carry out the duties of your office when the staff has been reduced to that of the House of Representatives with two additional officers upon that staff.

Mr. ARNOLD: I will carry them out to the best of my ability.

Mr. SPEAKER: Have you any reason to suppose that you cannot carry out the duties efficiently, as specified by the House.

Mr. ARNOLD: I cannot possibly have any reason until I know whether I can.

Mr. SPEAKER: You do not know of any reasons.

Mr. ARNOLD: Experience is the only thing that can teach me.

Mr. SPEAKER: You know of no reasons why the staff should not be reduced.

Mr. ARNOLD: I have put my reasons on paper.

Mr. SPEAKER: Because you placed on paper your reasons I have taken the trouble of going through this matter carefully this morning, and I think that the putting of those remarks upon paper will involve very much more than you were aware of when you put them on paper because the duties of the office of Clerk must be performed efficiently, and I must be assured that you can carry out those duties. If not, you must tell me why you cannot do so, and you have not done that.

Mr. ARNOLD: I cannot tell you why I cannot do so because I do not know that I cannot do so.

Mr. SPEAKER: Are you prepared to undertake duties.

Mr. ARNOLD: Certainly.

Mr. SPEAKER: That closes the inquiry.

## HOUSEKEEPER.

## WITNESSES.

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TUESDAY, 16 APRIL, 1912.

William Sydney Christie, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. What is your present position? A. I am Serjeant-at-Arms and Clerk of Select Committees.

Q. When did you enter the service? A. In 1884.

Q. What is your present salary? A. £600 per annum.

Q. Have you residence? A. No.

Q. Have you any allowance in lieu of residence? A. No.

Q. How long have you been Serjeant-at-Arms? A. Since 1st July, 1909.

Q. Have you an officer as Serjeant-at-Arms' assistant? A. A clerk in the office is called upon to take up my duties if I am away.

Q. Have you a recognised department—the Serjeant-at-Arms' Department? A. No.

Q. Not as a Department? A. Not as a Department, such as they have in the House of Commons

Q. Have you any recognised control over the messengers? A. No. That duty, I understand, is under the Clerk of the House.

Q. Have you anything to do with the servants about the House? A. No, the servants do not come under my control.

Q. Have you ever been regarded as the Housekeeper of the Legislative Assembly side? A. No.

Q. Who is the Housekeeper? A. I am unable to say officially. It is on record that the Serjeant-at-Arms is Housekeeper in the House of Commons.

Q. Have you control over any of the workpeople about the place? A. No.

Q. Have you the oversight of the electrical arrangements of the establishment? A. I give the electrician instructions when I want the light on, and all that sort of thing.

Q. Have you any control over the stoker of the steam boiler? A. No; he does not come under my notice.

Q. Have you any control over the gardener? A. No; he does not come under my notice, either.

Q. Will you now say what your duties are generally? A. As Serjeant-at-Arms I summon the House the first thing in the afternoon and attend on the Speaker. I also pay any calls for Mr. Speaker and attend him at any official functions when he may require me to do so. I take all Bills that are passed by both Houses to Government House for the Royal Assent.

Q. During the long sittings of the House, have you found your health affected by continuous attendance in the House? A. There is no doubt that my health broke down in the early part of 1909 in consequence of the great strain owing to the long sittings of the House. That was what the doctor attributed it to. In consequence of that breakdown I was away from the office more than twelve months on sick leave.

Q. Recently the sittings have been continuous? A. Yes; they have been continuous and very long and very trying during the latter part of the last session.

Q. Did the strenuousness of that session affect your health? A. It did to a certain extent. It made me feel really worn out, and hardly able to continue the strain if it had lasted much longer.

Q. Were you relieved of your duties by an assistant? A. No, not during the last session of Parliament.

Q. You perform duties as Clerk of Select Committees? A. Yes.

Q. What are those duties? A. The duties of Clerk of Select Committee are: To take instructions from the mover of a Committee. He, as a rule, is elected Chairman of the Committee, and he instructs me to summon the different meetings of the Committee, a summons having to be sent out to each member. The Clerk of Select Committees then attends on each Committee, takes the minutes of the Committee, and, when the evidence comes up from the printing office, it is sent out to each member of the Committee and also to the witness or witnesses. I also draft reports for the different committees, and send a copy of the report to each Member of the Committee, and then a future day is set down for the consideration of the report.

Q. Do you prepare the report? A. In some cases I do.

Q. That is when the Committee has completed its labours? A. When the Committee has finished taking evidence the Chairman will perhaps say to me, "You might draft me a report and let me have it." I prepare a report and forward it to the Chairman, and then, if he approves of it, I have a sufficient number of copies struck off by the Government Printer and sent to each Member of the Committee, and then a future day is set apart for the consideration of that report. When the Committee meet they consider that report, and any amendment they make I take a note of and have the alterations made, and finally fix up the report, and then the report is presented to Parliament.

Q. That routine applies to every Committee under your supervision? A. Yes.

Q. Is there anything else you wish to say on that account? A. No; I think that is all in reference to Select Committees.

Q. Have you any other duties? A. No, except to attend in the House when the House is sitting.

Q. Would you be prepared to undertake the control of the House as Housekeeper, and take control of the workpeople about the House? A. Yes; any duties that may be assigned to me I am willing to undertake.

Q. Would you be prepared, also, to undertake the control of the messengers about the House? A. Yes.

Q. If you require their assistance in the Chamber, you summon them, do you not? A. Yes.

Q. To that extent you always regard them as subject to your authority? A. Yes.

Q. You would be quite prepared to officially take control of the messengers? A. Yes.

Q. Police, too, are on the place, and they come under your instructions, do they not? A. Yes.

Q. That is the practice of the House of Commons, also, is it not? A. I believe it is.

Witness—W. S. Christie, 16 April, 1912.

Q. Do you know if the police of the House of Commons are ever called in by the Serjeant-at-Arms? A. Yes, I believe they are.

Q. Have they as much right in the House of Commons as a messenger has? A. Yes; I believe they have.

Q. Do you know if the messengers walk about the House freely in the House of Commons as they do here? A. No, I believe they do not.

Q. But they enter the House when called upon by the Serjeant-at-Arms, just as the police do? A. Yes, that is so.

Q. Do you know whether it is the duty of the Serjeant-at-Arms to correct Members if he finds they are turning their backs on the Speaker or crossing from one side of the Chamber to the other when the Speaker is on his feet? A. Well, in reference to Members turning their backs on the Speaker, if a Member, for instance, attempts to speak to any of the public over the partition at the back of the Serjeant's chair, I always tell him that it is out of order for him to do that; I tell the Member that it is against the rules.

Q. Has there been a Mace in this House during your period of service? A. Not since I have been here.

Q. Do you know if there ever was a Mace here? A. I never heard of a Mace being here.

Q. Do you know why they never introduced the Mace? A. No; I cannot say that I have ever heard any reason given for its not being introduced here.

Q. The Mace is an emblem of authority, is it not? A. I believe it is.

Q. And when the Speaker is in the chair the Mace should be on the Table, should it not? A. I understand that is the practice elsewhere.

Q. Is it not a duty of the Serjeant-at-Arms to remove the Mace from the Table when the Speaker leaves the Chamber and the Chairman of Committees takes control of the Committee of the Whole? A. Yes; I understand that is the practice elsewhere.

Q. When the adjournment for the day takes place, does not the Serjeant-at-Arms precede the Speaker with the Mace, which is kept in the Speaker's room—is not that the practice of the House of Commons? A. Yes; I understand it is.

Q. And in other Parliaments where they have a Mace that is the practice, too? A. I believe so.

Q. Are there any questions you wish to put to me respecting your office? A. I do not think there are any questions, but there is something I should like to add.

Q. What is that? A. When the position of Serjeant-at-Arms became vacant in 1909 I was a Clerk at the Table, and then I was appointed Serjeant-at-Arms and Clerk of Select Committees; the positions were amalgamated, and I suffered a reduction in salary, and the Government effected a big saving by the amalgamation of the positions, which of course entailed double duty on the Serjeant.

Q. I understand that since you have been Serjeant-at-Arms you have had more important duties to perform than your predecessor had, is that so? A. Ever so much more.

Q. And has your salary been higher than that paid to him? A. Yes; he received £533 per annum, but I was getting more at the Table than I received after the positions were amalgamated; therefore I actually suffered a reduction in salary.

Q. I understand that the transference of yourself from the position of Second Clerk Assistant to that of Serjeant-at-Arms and the Clerk of Select Committees caused a reduction rather than an increase in your salary? A. That is correct.

Q. Did you regard the change as promotion—from the Table to the position of Serjeant-at-Arms? A. I regard it as promotion, but I am sorry to say that I did not receive any extra remuneration for the extra duties which

I performed. I actually suffered a reduction. If I were provided with quarters I would regard it as equivalent to an increase in salary.

Q. Have you any control of the Press Gallery? A. Yes, to this extent: all applications for seats for the Press are received by me, and in turn I submit them to the Secretary of the Press Committee, and then the Committee decide who are to have seats in the Gallery.

Q. Do I understand that the Press Committee determine who shall be in the Press Gallery of Parliament House? A. Yes. Amongst the pressmen there is a committee appointed called "The Press Gallery Committee," and I understand they hold a meeting, and the usual applicants for tickets make application, and the Committee decide on the names to be put on the official list, which is then sent to me, and I issue the tickets according to the list they send to me.

Q. Am I to understand that the Press Gallery Committee assume the right to say who shall have seats in the Gallery—a place that is under the control of the Speaker? A. Yes; that is the practice at the present time.

Q. Supposing the Speaker were to object to some of those men being in the Press Gallery, would they be excluded by you? A. Yes, if Mr. Speaker gave me instructions that a certain person was not to be allowed in the Gallery I would see that he was not allowed in the Gallery.

Q. Could he get there without your ticket? A. No; he would have to have a ticket signed by the Serjeant-at-Arms.

Q. Are these men respectful to you? A. Yes, I have never found them otherwise.

Q. I understand that they occupy rooms, and are provided with a great deal of accommodation at the Government expense—is that so? A. That is so.

Q. Do they provide their own telephone conveniences? A. No; I think the telephones are provided by Mr. Speaker.

Q. Do they provide their own writing material? A. Yes, I believe they do.

Q. Are they provided with any official stationery? A. No, not from the Department.

Q. They are not provided with stationery of any kind? A. No, excepting a blotting-pad.

Q. They have a dining-room in which to have their meals? A. Yes.

Q. Is that room used for any other purpose than for dining? A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. Have you heard that a number of pressmen are, for want of better accommodation, compelled to use that room for their press work? A. I am not aware of that.

Q. If strangers were noticed in the House, would it be your duty to have them removed upon the order of the Speaker? A. Yes.

Q. Has it come under your notice that in the House of Commons the Ladies' Gallery is not regarded as being in the House itself? A. Yes, I believe that is so.

Q. It rests with the ladies themselves to retire if their presence is objected to by any observation made by Members respecting their being in the Gallery? A. Yes.

Q. What is the practice here? A. The practice here has been that if attention has been called to the presence of strangers the Speaker has given instructions to clear the galleries.

Q. Have you known the Ladies' Gallery to be cleared? A. Yes; I have known the present Ladies' Gallery to be cleared on two or three occasions.

Q. Are you satisfied with your present salary? A. No, I am not.

Q. Why not? A. As I have extra duties to perform, I think that I might have received an extra £100 a year on my promotion; for this reason: the Clerk of Select Committees, when he had charge of the Committees only, received a salary of £428 per annum, and by the amalgamation of the positions of Serjeant-at-Arms and Clerk

of Select Committees the Government effected a big saving; and in consequence of the extra duties that I have to perform I think the Government might have given me another £100 a year, making the salary for the combined positions which I hold £700 per annum.

Q. What accommodation have you upstairs for the discharge of clerical duties in connection with your office? A. In connection with my office of Serjeant-at-Arms I have an official room and a dressing-room; and in connection with the office of Clerk of Select Committees I have a room upstairs near the other officers.

Q. If an officer were allotted to you as an assistant could you find room for him in your official room? A. There would be room, but it would be very inconvenient, being right at the top of the building.

Q. There would be room there for another officer? A. Yes, to perform the clerical duties; the only thing is, that it would be inconvenient, being so high up in the building.

Timothy O'Sullivan, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. What is your position here? A. Chief Messenger.

Q. How long have you been in that position? A. I was appointed by Sir Joseph Abbott.

Q. Early in his Speakership or late? A. About the middle of his Speakership.

Q. You have been here seventeen or eighteen years as Chief Messenger? A. Yes.

Q. What is your salary? A. £260.

Q. What was it when you were appointed Chief Messenger? A. £220.

Q. What are your duties? A. To come in at 9 o'clock in the morning and receive the mail from the two messengers, who go down to the General Post Office for letters, &c., have them sorted and put into the various boxes, and to send out by messengers letters to different offices in the city, both official and private, and to attend to all correspondence from upstairs. Those letters have to be entered in our Despatch Book, and the messengers take them out. I go round and see that the Messengers' Department is clean, and that the messengers, as soon as they come back, are on duty in the vestibule and ready to take any messages from our offices and from the Hansard Department. I have also to give out to Members any registered letters that may come for them and which I keep locked up until I can deliver them.

Q. You gave me a list of Members who receive their post by your messengers? A. Yes.

Q. About how many? A. About twenty, I think, have to go out in the morning—that is, throughout the city. I have also to send down to the different departments despatches from the Members—sometimes special ones. We deliver twice a day—at half-past 9 in the morning and a quarter-past 2 in the afternoon. Those are the regular deliveries, but there are special deliveries from Members wanting an answer.

Q. What are your hours? A. From 9 o'clock in the morning until the sitting of the House is over.

Q. Do you remain here all the time? A. Yes.

Q. You are here continuously? A. Yes, from 9 o'clock in the morning until the House breaks up and we go away by the special trams.

Q. Do you think the long hours affect your health? A. No. I get tired, but after a couple of nights' rest I am all right.

Q. What do you do in recess? A. Superintend, just the same as when the House is sitting.

Q. At what time do you leave? A. Four o'clock.

Q. You are here from 9 to 4? A. Yes, when the House is in recess.

Q. Have you any accommodation here for rest? A. Yes, I have a stretcher in my room.

Q. I suppose you do use it? A. Not very much. I generally, if I can, go into the fresh air, and it revives me for the next day.

Q. Are you satisfied with your salary? A. I am perfectly satisfied, and thank you for your kindness to me in connection with the last increase I received.

Q. What did I do for you? A. You gave me a rise of £15.

Q. How many other messengers are there? A. Fourteen, and a lavatory attendant, making fifteen altogether.

George Henry Cannon, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. What is your position here? A. Inspector.

Q. What is your ordinary order of seniority amongst the messengers? A. Third in seniority.

Q. When did you enter the service? A. September, 1882.

Q. What is your salary? A. £185.

Q. When did you get your last increase? A. December last.

Q. When did you receive the previous increase? A. In 1910.

Q. What are your present duties? A. To assist in sorting the mail in the morning—the mail that comes for Members—and readdressing letters as Members desire. Then I go round to the various rooms of the House and inspect them.

Q. How do you find the place generally—do you find it in an orderly condition? A. Yes, in a fairly orderly condition.

Q. In a tidy condition? A. Yes.

Q. You notice whether it has been thoroughly cleaned by the cleaners? A. Yes.

Q. You also notice whether stationery is provided in the boxes? A. Yes.

Q. And whether the ink bottles are clean? A. Yes.

Q. You see all those things are in order? A. Yes, pens, blotting pads, and so on.

Q. Do you find much furniture broken? A. Not very much as a rule.

Q. Do you ever find strangers in the rooms? A. I have done so; last Friday and yesterday.

Q. In a Party room? A. In the Independent Party room.

Q. Did you make any observation? A. Yes, I reminded the Member (Mr. Briner) that they were infringing your rules.

Q. Have you seen strangers in other rooms? A. Yes—in the Ministerial room.

Q. Lately? A. Yesterday. Mr. Burgess had a gentleman there yesterday, and I told him it was against the rules, and he would have to leave, and Mr. Burgess said he would only keep him there a minute; and he then went away.

Q. Do you see any drinking in the rooms? A. I have not noticed any drinking there lately.

Q. Not since the direction was issued? A. No.

Q. Have you seen any strangers in the Party rooms when there have been no members present? A. No, I cannot say that I have.

Q. Have you seen any strangers at any time manipulating letters in the Chief Messenger's Department? A. No, I have not.

Q. Have you not seen any strangers round about the letter rack at any time? A. No, I have not.

Q. Have you seen any private detectives about the place lately? A. No, I have not.

Q. When did you last see private detectives about the place? A. I do not remember having seen any private detectives here.

Q. Do you think those strangers you saw in the rooms were private detectives? A. I could hardly say so.

Witnesses—G. H. Cannon, H. C. Kerl, P. Doran, E. G. Jerrom, 16 April, 1912.

Q. You could not swear to it? A. No. I could not swear to it.

Q. Do you go round the outside of the building at all? A. Yes, I go round occasionally.

Q. Do you ever find strangers about there? A. Since we have had the notice, "No thoroughfare," put up, I have not seen any strangers except people going to and fro in connection with business houses.

Q. Do you find strangers walking right through the building—some from the right of-way? A. No. Any persons I have seen coming from there have been from the Charity Department, who have come round the back way for convenience, and I have reminded them that that was not a thoroughfare, and that the proper way is in the front.

Q. What are your hours? A. I am here from 9 o'clock in the morning until the House rises.

Q. When the House is not sitting what are your hours? A. Nine o'clock till 4.

Q. Are you satisfied with your salary? A. Yes, it is a fair salary.

Q. Are you satisfied with your hours? A. Yes, the present hours. But, of course, when the House is sitting the hours are long.

Q. Have you any request to make? A. No.

Q. Have you any complaints to make? A. No.

Henry Clapham Kerl, examined:—

MR. SPEAKER: Q. What is your position? A. Chamber Messenger.

Q. Are you the Senior Chamber Messenger? A. Yes, at present.

Q. When did you come here? A. In 1882.

Q. At what salary? A. I think about £120.

Q. What is your salary now? A. £175.

Q. When did you get your last increase? A. In 1909.

Q. How much? A. £15 per annum.

Q. What are your duties when Parliament is in session? A. I come here at 9 o'clock in the morning and assist in sorting the letters, and I look through the letter-boxes after the letters have been put in to them to see that they are correctly boxed. I then tidy up the Chamber, sort out the books, and put the different books in their proper places, clean out the water bottles and refill them, also clean the tumblers and fix up the Chamber ready for the meeting of the House at half-past 4, and then I proceed to the Hall and do duty there until dinner time. After dinner I have a rest, and come on duty again at 3 o'clock.

Q. Do you continue on duty until the House rises? A. Yes. At 11 o'clock at night I get one hour's relief; I go off duty until 12, and then I go on duty for two hours; then I get one hour off again, and then I go on as long as the House sits.

Q. What other duties have you? A. Looking up anything that Members require from the *Hansard* and the Votes.

Q. You try to find whatever is asked for by Members in the way of records? A. Yes.

Q. Is there much of that work? A. Not very much. Sometimes there is a rush of it, and sometimes very little.

Q. Have you any cleaning to do? A. No.

Q. Are you satisfied with your billet? A. Yes. I naturally look forward to an increase of salary.

Q. Why should you receive an increase of salary now? A. Only on the assumption that a man naturally does look forward to an increase. We all live in hopes of doing something better.

Q. Is there any request you want to make to me? A. No.

Q. Any complaint? A. No.

Peter Doran, examined:—

MR. SPEAKER: Q. When did you come here? A. 1892. I came on duty in this place.

Q. At what salary? A. £140.

Q. What salary do you now receive? A. £160.

Q. When did you get the last increase? A. I could not exactly tell you.

Q. Is it long ago, or recently? A. A little after the Federal Parliament first met—twelve or thirteen years ago I think.

Q. What are your hours? A. I come at 9 o'clock in the morning, and leave at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the House is not sitting.

Q. Do you come here on Saturdays? A. Yes. Sometimes we get Saturday off.

Q. Not systematically, but occasionally? A. Yes.

Q. When the House is sitting, at what time do you come here? A. Nine o'clock in the morning.

Q. At what time do you go away? A. When the sitting of the House is over.

Q. What are your duties? A. I attend in Mr. Speaker's Gallery, and also when one of the messengers in the House (Kerl) wants anything from upstairs I generally fetch it. I also do duty in the lobby in the day when the messengers are out with the letters. They generally come back about half-past 10 or 11 in the morning. I also attend to the clerks upstairs—anything that has to go to the Printer's I take there, and anything to be brought back I bring back. When the House is sitting I also lock the door when the House goes into division.

Q. Are you satisfied with your salary? A. I cannot say that I am. I do not think it is enough.

Q. Can you tell me why it is not enough? A. As things go now, I can scarcely keep myself respectably dressed and meet demands at home.

Q. Owing to the increased cost of living? A. Yes; and we have to appear respectable here every day; and it costs us a good deal to keep ourselves in clothes, because they get spoilt when we are dusting books and so on.

Q. Are you provided with a uniform? A. Yes, two suits of uniform, but otherwise we have to find our own clothes. We put on the uniform at about 3 o'clock or 4.

Q. You are not in your uniform until about 4 o'clock in the day? A. No, we are not.

Q. Why are you not in uniform until then? A. It has been the practice ever since I came here for us to wear our own clothes until the House meets, and then change.

Q. How do the hours suit you? A. They suit me, generally speaking, very well; but when the House sits until the small hours of the morning I could do with a little more sleep.

Q. You find the strain upon you severe? A. I cannot say that I do, but I feel the want of sleep now and again.

Q. You do not always get enough rest when Parliament is in session? A. No, I do not. That was especially the case during the latter part of the last session.

Q. Otherwise you are satisfied? A. Yes, quite satisfied.

Edward George Jerrom, examined:—

MR. SPEAKER: Q. When did you enter the service? A. 12th September, 1892.

Q. At what salary? A. £75 a year.

Q. What is your salary now? A. £175.

Q. When did you get your last increase? A. Four months ago.

Q. When was the previous increase? A. Two years before that.

Q. How much was that previous increase? A. £10 a year.

Q. What are your hours? A. From 9 to 4 when the House is not sitting; and from 9 a.m. until the House rises when the House is sitting.

Q. You have not had good health lately? A. No.

Witnesses—E. G. Jerrom, C. B. Adcock, R. E. Courtney, L. Dollen, 16 April, 1912.

Q. Do you think that the strain of the long hours affected your health? A. I think so, to a certain extent; but I also met with an accident some time ago, and I think that has led up to my not being so well lately.

Q. Will you say what your duties are? A. My duties are to attend on Mr. Speaker personally.

Q. Have you any other duties? A. None whatever.

Q. Are you kept pretty fully employed? A. Reasonably so.

Q. I think you are well employed. Are you satisfied with your salary? A. Yes, quite.

C. B. Adcock, examined:—

MR. SPEAKER: Q. When did you come here? A. In 1896—on the 13th May.

Q. At what salary? A. £60 per annum.

Q. What salary do you get now? A. £170.

Q. When did you receive your last increase? A. Two or three years ago.

Q. How much was it? A. £10.

Q. What are your duties? A. I have to be here at 9 o'clock in the morning, and take a round of letters; then I have to purchase goods for the officers' tea.

Q. Does it take you much time to make purchases for the officers' tea? A. I should say half an hour a day.

Q. How many rounds a day do you make? A. Only the one in the morning. Then I go to the refreshment-room and procure all the crockery-ware and whatever else is necessary to lay the table in the officers' tea-room. I gather all the things together and place them in the officers' tea-room, ready for the afternoon.

Q. And when the tea is over you return the crockery? A. Yes.

Q. Do you wash-up? A. No.

Q. Have you any other duties? A. Yes. I have to take my turn in doing duty in the Hall, and after dinner I again take my turn in the Hall; and at 10 o'clock I relieve in the Chamber.

Q. When do you go off duty? A. Whenever the House rises.

Q. What are your duties in recess? A. I take a round, and then I assist to do whatever is necessary.

Q. Are you satisfied with your salary? A. Yes.

Q. Are you satisfied with the hours? A. Yes.

Robert Ernest Courtney, examined:—

MR. SPEAKER: Q. When did you come here? A. In 1891. I was eighteen months in the refreshment-room before I came on to the messengers' staff.

Q. What salary did you receive when you became a messenger? A. £100 a year.

Q. What salary do you get now? A. £170.

Q. You have had a reduction lately, have you not? A. Yes.

Q. This is the balance, after deducting the amount of that reduction? A. No—£170 represents my salary.

Q. Quite apart from any incident that has occurred recently? A. Yes.

Q. How long have you had that? A. I think we got an increase last year.

Q. How much? A. £10.

Q. What are your duties? A. In the morning I have to be here at 9 o'clock during the session. I look after the Opposition room and two rooms upstairs—Mr. Wade's room and the next room to it—also the Independent room and the room of Mr. Jones, the secretary to the Labour Party, and the Ministerial Party's room.

Q. Do you look after the small room at the top of the stairs? A. Yes—the next room to Mr. Wade's.

Q. You do that work all the year round. A. Yes.

Q. Looking after those rooms means, I suppose, that you look in—you have no work to do there? A. Yes; my work is to change the blotting-pads and keep the pens in proper order, and keep the paper-boxes full every morning. It is about two hours' work to do the whole lot every morning.

Q. Who does the Opposition room? A. I do all the party rooms, and when I have finished there I assist in the Hall until a quarter to 1, and then am off until 2 o'clock.

Q. Is there anything else you do? A. We have to be dressed at 3 o'clock.

Q. What does that mean? A. Put on our uniform at 3 o'clock.

Q. You do not put it on before 3 o'clock? A. No.

Q. How many suits a year do you get? A. Sometimes one suit in three or two years. It all depends on when they are wanted.

Q. What do you do after that? A. I generally get business-papers ready, and put them round in the various rooms and the Chamber, and get anything that is wanted in reference to Bills coming on for discussion in the evening.

Q. Do you look up precedents? A. Yes; we get *Hansard* marked off, or anything else handy which we think may be wanted.

Q. Whom do you expect to ask you for those references? A. Members.

Q. What else do you do? A. I am relieved at 10 o'clock by Adcock.

Q. For how long? A. One hour.

Q. Do you come on duty again? A. Yes, for two hours; we are relieved every other two hours.

Q. You go off for an hour? A. Yes, go off for an hour, and then come on for two hours.

Q. You continue that right through the night? A. Yes.

Q. Are you satisfied with your hours of service? A. Yes.

Q. Are you satisfied with your salary? A. Yes.

Q. Have you any complaints to make? A. No, none whatever.

Q. Have you any request to make? A. No.

Laurence Dollen, examined:—

MR. SPEAKER: Q. When did you come here? A. 1st March, 1899.

Q. At what salary? A. £140.

Q. What salary do you get now? A. £170.

Q. When did you receive your last increase? A. Twelve months ago. There was a general increase all round.

Q. How much? A. £10.

Q. What are your duties? A. I arrive here at 9 o'clock in the morning, and take the letters from the boxes in the Chief Messenger's office, and take them down to our room and sort them.

Q. Where is your room? A. Opposite the Post Office.

Q. You take the letters down to your room? A. Yes.

Q. What for? A. To sort them.

Q. You take the letters away from the office down to your mess-room, and there you sort the letters? A. Yes. into rounds. I then proceed to serve the city rounds, and after that I generally attend to callers in the Hall, and take despatches to the Printer.

Q. How often a day? A. Sometimes there may be one every quarter of an hour or twenty minutes.

Q. From whom? A. From the clerks' offices—for instance, when they are going through Bills and getting things in readiness for the meeting of the House in the afternoon.

Q. Are you told off for that special duty? A. No, it comes in the general routine of work.

Q. You are all available for that service? A. Yes.

Q. Have you any other duties? A. Only in a general way.

Q. Is there nothing else you can think of? A. Only assisting in the Hall right throughout the sitting of the House.

Q. You are here the same hours as the other messengers? A. Yes.

Q. Are you satisfied with your billet? A. Yes.

Q. Are you satisfied with your salary? A. Yes.

Q. Are you satisfied with the hours? A. Yes.

Q. Have you any request to make to me? A. No.

Q. No complaints? A. No.

Witnesses—W. Taylor, J. Russell, G. Edden, 16 April, 1912.

William Taylor, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. When did you come here? A. 1st May, 1901.

Q. At what salary? A. I think £120.

Q. What salary do you get now? A. £150.

Q. When did you receive your last increase? A. Twelve or eighteen months ago.

Q. How much? A. £10.

Q. What are your duties? A. I am practically postman. I bring letters from the General Post Office at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Q. Is there a special bag? A. Yes—marked "Legislative Assembly."

Q. Made up at the General Post Office? A. No. We have two boxes, and a box to put the bag in at the General Post Office—eight, nine, and ten.

Q. Have you the keys of the boxes? A. Yes.

Q. Where do you keep the keys of the boxes? A. In my pocket.

Q. When you are off duty, do you have them in your pocket? A. No—not when I am at home. I do not carry them about with me.

Q. When you have not got them in your pocket, they are at home? A. Yes, locked up in a drawer.

Q. Where do you keep them at home? A. In a drawer. I lock that drawer, and keep the key of that drawer in my pocket, or my wife has it.

Q. What other duties have you? A. Just the ordinary messengers' duties.

Q. What are they? A. I do a round in the morning.

Q. What follows that? A. Provided there is no running to do, there is a little time allowed to prepare dinner.

Q. Before your dinner hour? A. Yes, we have to prepare the vegetables.

Q. How much time do you have to prepare your dinner? A. Ten minutes or a quarter of an hour. It all depends on the amount of cooking a person has to do. If we are only cooking potatoes we can do that in five minutes; but when cooking a roast or a leg of mutton, we have to run down now and again to keep an eye on it.

Q. Do you go through the routine of cooking a full dinner? A. No, not always. Sometimes we bring in a roast or a leg of mutton, and cook it here.

Q. What other duties have you? A. At half-past 1 I go to the G.P.O. again for the mid-day mail.

Q. What else? A. Then I do whatever I am asked to do between that and tea-time, and after tea I show the ladies to the gallery and take my place in the Hall with the other messengers.

Q. Are you satisfied with your salary? A. Yes.

Q. Are you satisfied with your hours? A. Yes, I have no complaint to make in connection with the hours.

Q. Have you any complaints to make of any kind? A. None whatever.

Q. Have you any requests to make? A. No.

John Russell, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. When did you enter the service? A. 1st May, 1901.

Q. At what salary? A. £110.

Q. What salary do you receive now? A. £150.

Q. What was your last increase? A. I received an increase of £10 about twelve or eighteen months ago.

Q. What are your duties? A. At 9 o'clock in the morning I meet the post at the General Post Office with Taylor, who has just given evidence.

Q. You join Taylor at the General Post Office and take delivery of the post? A. Yes.

Q. How do you take delivery of it? A. We are provided there with two private boxes, and also a box in which to keep the big bag. We empty the letters into the big bag. There are also papers for the Library; we put them in a strap and bring them, too.

Q. Where do you get them from? A. From the General Post Office newspaper counter.

Q. There is a key that Taylor said he had? A. Yes. I have keys also.

Q. You can get at those boxes at any time? A. Yes, while I am on duty.

Q. If you were off duty you could also get at them, could you not? A. Yes.

Q. If somebody were to abstract those keys from your pocket, that person could go to the General Post Office and open private boxes? A. I do not think so—for this reason: we are both known as the regular postmen for the Assembly, and the policeman on duty at the General Post Office recognises us. He is on duty parading up and down in front of the boxes, and the moment he would notice a strange man going there he would challenge his right to go to that box.

Q. What if there were another policeman on duty there? A. They seem to work round—I do not know how they work round, but the policeman who is on duty in the morning appears to be off duty in the afternoon.

Q. All the policemen are known to you—or rather you are known to all the police on duty there? A. Yes, if not by name, by sight. They are men who are left there for many years to get a knowledge of the private-box holders.

Q. They are always there? A. Yes. They very rarely change the policemen there.

Q. What other duties have you? A. When we bring those letters up here they are sorted. I deliver a round, and when I return I take up my position at the front door, and anything that may be required to be delivered I take out in my turn, and I also take my turn in attending to callers. I also do whatever has to be done in the Hall from 2 o'clock onwards until 4 o'clock, and then I attend to the Press Gallery.

Q. What do you do there? A. I take up Business Papers to the Hansard Gallery and the Press Gallery. After doing that I come down and take my turn in the Hall at the front door, attending to the public, and work thus until about 10 o'clock, at which time I go to the Speaker's Gallery and remain there while the House is sitting.

Q. You relieve the attendant in charge there? A. Yes—Rosebray.

Q. If you were not there, what would you be doing? A. I would take my turn in the Hall with the rest of the messengers.

Q. What do you do when Parliament is out of Session? A. I meet the post in the morning, and do the same round, and attend in the Hall the same as the other messengers.

Q. What are your hours? A. From 9 o'clock until the House adjourns when Parliament is in Session, and from 9 to 4 o'clock when it is not in Session.

Q. And what on Saturday? A. From 9 till noon.

Q. Are you satisfied with your salary? A. Yes.

Q. Are you satisfied with your hours? A. Yes.

Q. Have you any complaints to make? A. None whatever.

Q. Have you any request to make? A. No.

George Edden, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. When did you come here? A. 13th March, 1902.

Q. At what salary? A. £50 a year.

Q. How old were you then? A. Fifteen years of age.

Q. What salary do you get now? A. £150.

Q. When did you receive your last increase? A. £10 about eighteen months ago.

Q. What are your duties? A. I come here at 9 o'clock in the morning and deliver letters to the Government offices, and then come back and assist in the Hall and attend to the visitors and officers of the House during the day. At 4 o'clock I take up the position of doorman at the front door when the House is sitting, and stay there until about 6 o'clock, when I go away for an hour. And

# LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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**Member's Name** \_\_\_\_\_

**Visitor's Name** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address** \_\_\_\_\_

**Object of Visit** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date** \_\_\_\_\_

Witnesses—G. Edden, W. H. Savell, S. K. Graham, W. Rosebray, 16 April, 1912.

then I come back and remain until 10 o'clock; and after that I stay in the Hall until the House adjourns, with relief during the night.

Q. What relief do you get? A. It all depends on whether we are busy. Sometimes we take an hour off, and then have two hours on.

Q. Are you satisfied with your salary? A. Yes.

Q. Are you satisfied with your hours? A. Yes.

Q. Have you any complaints to make? A. No.

Q. Have you any requests to make? A. No.

Walter Henry Savell, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. When did you come here? A. In December, 1904.

Q. At what salary? A. £75.

Q. What salary do you get now? A. £150.

Q. When was your last increase? A. About two years ago I received an increase of £10.

Q. What are your duties? A. I come here at 9 o'clock in the morning and put round the memorandums for Select Committees, and if there are any meetings I am in attendance on them. After that I do duty in the Hall. Very often I have to attend on Committees all day long, up to the time the House meets, and I then do duty in the Hall up to the time the sitting of the House is over.

Q. Do you go round with letters? A. If I have no Committees in the morning I assist with the rounds.

Q. Anything else? A. After the House assembles I relieve in the Hall until the sitting of the House is over.

Q. What do you do in recess? A. I come in at 9 o'clock and I attend to Committee notices.

Q. Are there any Committees sitting in recess? A. Only the Public Works Committee. I also assist in sorting the letters and take the usual round.

Q. Where do you sort the letters? A. In the messengers' mess-room.

Q. Where the cooking is done by the messengers? A. Yes. And then I assist in the Hall for the remainder of the day, and do any office work that is needed.

Q. Do you go out in uniform or in private clothes? A. Private clothes.

Q. Are you satisfied with your salary? A. Yes.

Q. Are you satisfied with the hours? A. Yes.

Q. Have you any request to make? A. No.

Q. Have you any complaint to make? A. No.

Stanley Keith Graham, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. When did you come here? A. July, 1906.

Q. At what salary? A. £75.

Q. What salary do you get now? A. £125.

Q. When did you get your last increase? A. About two years ago—£10 increase.

Q. What are your duties? A. I have to be here at 9 o'clock in the morning and clean two rooms, and assist in the Hall, by 12 o'clock; take a round in the afternoon and attend the Serjeant-at-Arms, and be on duty in the Hall.

Q. Do you take a round in the afternoon while Parliament is in Session? A. Yes.

Q. At what time would you go? A. Two o'clock.

Q. Are there any other duties you have to perform? A. In recess we are often called upon to dust books.

Q. You do not do any house-cleaning? A. Only the two messengers' room.

Q. You have two messengers' rooms? A. Yes.

Q. Do you cook in those rooms? A. We do not cook in both rooms, but in one room.

Q. What is the other room? A. A dressing-room.

Q. Are you satisfied with your salary? A. Yes.

Q. Are you satisfied with your hours? A. Yes.

Q. Have you any complaint to make? A. No.

Q. Have you any request to make? A. No.

Walter Rosebray, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. When did you come here. A. September, 1906.

Q. At what salary? A. £75 per annum.

Q. How old are you? A. I am in my 24th year.

Q. Are you married? A. No.

Q. What is your salary now? A. £110.

Q. When did you get your last increase? A. On the last Estimates.

Q. How much? A. £25.

Q. What are your duties? A. I am lavatory attendant. I look after the Ministerial lavatory, the Opposition lavatory, and Mr. Speaker's lavatory. I also attend to all the bath-rooms.

Q. How many bath-rooms are there? A. Six.

Q. Do many members use the baths? A. Yes; when Parliament is in Session. I have had to attend to as many as sixty baths in a day.

Q. Is there ever a shortage of hot water? A. No, not under the present system.

Q. Do you perform any other duties? A. Yes; in the evening I wait at the tables in the Press tea-room.

Q. Do you carry the provisions to the room? A. Yes, from the kitchen to the room.

Q. Do you lay the table? A. Mr. Lang, the outdoor servant, arranges the tables with me.

Q. What are your hours? A. I start at 9 o'clock in the morning, and I finish when the sitting of the House is over.

Q. Do you remain all through the night? A. Yes.

Q. What are your hours when Parliament is not in Session? A. My duties commence at 9 o'clock in the morning and finish at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Q. Are you satisfied with your salary? A. Well, I was looking forward to an increase.

Q. Why were you expecting an increase? A. I would like to settle down in life—that is my chief reason.

Q. What increase were you expecting? A. To £125.

Q. You now get £110? A. Yes.

Q. Are you satisfied with the hours? A. Yes.

Q. Have you any complaints to make? A. No.

Q. Have you any other request to make? A. No other request.

Q. Your father is employed here, is he not? A. Yes.

Q. He is a very old servant, is he not? A. Yes.

Q. Do you think that you could be of any assistance to him if he were to retire? A. Yes.

Q. What assistance would you be to him? A. I am living at home at present.

Q. But if you got married you would not help him much, would you? A. No; I suppose my little help would be gone.

Q. Your father having been here so long, and having such an unblemished record, do you look forward to being a messenger, or would you prefer to go into the waiting department—you do a little waiting now? A. I look forward to become a messenger.

Q. Have you ever made application for transfer? A. No; I have been waiting in expectation of a vacancy occurring.

Q. Have any vacancies been filled whilst you have been here? A. No.

Q. None have occurred? A. No.

WEDNESDAY,

Witnesses—A. A. Rosebray, W. Carroll, 8 May, 1912.

WEDNESDAY, 8 MAY, 1912.

Albertus Almond Rosebray, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. When did you join the service? A. I came here on 8th May, 1880.

Q. That is thirty-two years ago to-day? A. Yes.

Q. Where did you come from? A. Before I came here I was butler to Sir Hercules Robinson, and was seven years in his service.

Q. When you came here what salary did you receive? A. £125 a year.

Q. What was your position on the staff then? A. I was in the Refreshment Room at first. I think I was there three years and ten months.

Q. Since that time what have you been? A. A messenger; and I am now the second in seniority.

Q. What is your present salary? A. £190 a year.

Q. What salary is received by your senior? A. £260.

Q. How long have you been in receipt of £190? A. Since June, 1910.

Q. I understand that O'Sullivan, who is immediately above you in seniority, is in receipt of £260 a year, and your salary is £190? A. Yes.

Q. There is a difference of £70 a year in favour of O'Sullivan? A. Yes.

Q. Is he much your senior in the Service? A. I think that he is four or five years my senior in service here.

Q. Do you find the long hours of duty a heavy strain upon your physical endurance? A. When the House is sitting all night, or for a whole week perhaps, sitting very late, I feel it very much, not getting my proper rest; and in consequence of this heavy strain I regret to say that I must ask at any early date permission to retire from the Service.

Q. When would you wish to retire from the Service? A. At the end of the present financial year; but the matter is causing me much anxiety, because I do not know how I shall be able to make ends meet, as I have had much illness in my family, and have been in straits for some years past in consequence of heavy doctors' bills and chemists' accounts.

Q. Have you known other messengers to retire from the Service during the time you have been here? A. Two have been compelled to retire, I think.

Q. Why were they compelled to retire? A. Both on account of illness.

Q. Was any special provision made for them on retirement? A. They received a large sum of money upon retirement, in recognition of long and faithful service.

Q. How will you be able to make ends meet if you retire—and it is your wish, I understand, to retire because of your failing health? A. I should find it very difficult indeed, because I have a wife who has been an invalid for the last twenty-five years, and in my declining years I really do not know how hard things may be with me in my latter days.

Q. What special post have you filled on the staff of messengers? A. I am the principal doorkeeper, and have charge of Mr. Speaker's gallery, and in the absence of the Head Messenger I always take his place—for instance, when he is at meals or putting on his uniform prior to the meeting of the House or doing something else which necessitates his absence; and he holds me responsible for seeing that all the bells are answered and other calls attended to. I have been commended by Sir Joseph Abbott, Mr. McCourt, and Mr. Cann for the way in which I have carried out my duties in a position that is admitted to be a very difficult one to fill, seeing that all classes of citizens come here at a time when there is a great demand for sitting accommodation.

Mr. SPEAKER: I very much regret that the time has come for you to retire from the Service, as for many years I have known you in the Gallery. In the time of Sir Henry Parkes I remember you were much thought of by him as a faithful officer; but an end comes to all things, and your retirement, evidently, is not far distant. I shall

take an opportunity of placing your case before the Hon. the Premier, and hope that you will be liberally treated, seeing that you make a great sacrifice in retiring from the Service, and are doing it from conscientious motives.

William Carroll, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. How long have you been on the staff of Messengers? A. Eleven years.

Q. At what salary did you begin? A. £50 a year.

Q. What salary do you get now? A. £135; but five years ago I was in receipt of £130.

Q. Evidently you had your salary reduced;—by how much was it reduced? A. £15.

Q. What was the reason for that? A. Complaints were lodged against me, and Mr. Speaker McCourt reduced my salary.

Q. What are your special duties? A. To attend to all the ink bottles, and relieve in the Hall after lunch and be in the top Gallery at 4 o'clock.

Q. At what time do you leave the top Gallery? A. I am relieved for half an hour—from half-past 9 till 10—and after that I continue on duty till the rising of the House.

Q. Have you any complaints to make? A. No.

Q. Have you any request to make? A. No.

Q. You are satisfied with your billet? A. Quite.

Speaker's Room, Parliament House,  
Sydney, 13 May, 1912.

#### MINUTE.

It is my intention to assign to the Serjeant-at-Arms his rightful duties as far as practicable, namely, those of Housekeeper. He shall have charge of all the messengers and work-people about the House and the general oversight of the business of Mr. Speaker's department.

The staff of the Serjeant-at-Arms will be known as a sub-department. He will have attached to his office one clerk, who shall be the Secretary to the Speaker, and take duty as third clerk in the House alternately with the present occupant of that office. He shall also relieve the Serjeant-at-Arms in the House whenever called upon to do so, and perform any duties required of him relating to Select Committees. Many of these duties are assigned at present to the Clerk of the Assembly; and, as a matter of necessity, certain documents specified under Standing Orders will be submitted to the Clerk for his endorsement.

It would be convenient if the Refreshment Room staff were under the supervision of the Serjeant-at-Arms, and I shall take an opportunity of conferring with the President of the Council relating to that desideratum.

The amanuenses shall be attached to this sub-department.

The typewriters also shall receive their instructions from time to time from the Serjeant-at-Arms. These women shall perform duties wherever they are wanted in any part of the establishment, but the first call on their services shall be reserved to the head of the *Hansard* staff.

In the rearrangement of the Refreshment Room several waiters will be left without employment. The work of cleaning will entirely devolve upon the women under the control of Miss Leaney, whose staff may be increased by one or two women if found necessary. In this way a saving in expenditure will be effected; and more efficient and regular service will result from the change.

The bath-room steward shall be transferred to the messengers' staff. The bath-room steward on the Council side may be employed for the carrying out of such duties. The gardener, the electrician, and the stoker of the boiler will also be attached to the staff, and any other work-people who may not be enumerated.

The messengers should be in uniform from the time their duties begin till the hour of leaving the establishment,

It is most urgently necessary that a change should be effected in the mail arrangements of the House. The delivery by messenger shall be discontinued. The handling of letters shall be so regulated that each party room shall have its own messenger, who shall be responsible for the letters received from the mailman.

Separate boxes shall be set aside for each Member, as at present, with the addition of an aperture for the receipt of letters. Each Member shall be provided with a private key to his box.

Messengers and other people about the place who are in the habit of preparing food and cooking their own meals in the culinary department shall be directed to discontinue that practice.

In reorganising the sub-department of the Serjeant-at-Arms it will be necessary to draft rules for guidance, setting out the duties of the Secretary to the Speaker, and the duties of other clerks who might be required from

time to time when they are not fully employed under the Clerk of the Assembly.

The typewriters and shorthand-writers for Committees will also receive their instructions from the Serjeant-at-Arms, and the work generally of Committees and Commissions will pass through his sub-department, and where necessary and so specified be perused and endorsed by the Clerk of the Assembly.

With regard to the messengers, I think it should be impressed upon them that their special duty is to support the Serjeant-at-Arms in the discharge of duties where they can be of service, notably in the removal of Members from the House, so that there shall be no necessity for bringing in the police. Hitherto, I have noticed that very few of them seriously attempt to render assistance to the Serjeant-at-Arms, thereby necessitating the calling in of police, and causing a delay that should always be avoided if possible in the performance of a disagreeable duty.

## “ HANSARD ” DEPARTMENT.

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MONDAY, 15 APRIL, 1912.

Eugene Warren Hine, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. When did you enter the service? A. In 1901.

Q. Where did you come from? A. Immediately prior to that I came from Western Australia, but before going to Western Australia I was in Sydney. I originally came from England.

Q. What were you working at? A. The bulk of my life has been given up to journalistic pursuits.

Q. Where were you just before you came here, and what were you doing? A. I was in Western Australia, engaged in editorial, managerial, and secretarial work.

Q. In connection with what paper? A. I was connected with two papers at Coolgardie. I edited the *Courier*, and subsequently I became manager of the *Miner*. I was also secretary to the Coolgardie Chamber of Mines.

Q. At what salary did you commence here? A. £437 10s.

Q. Have you had any increments since then? A. Five or six years ago the amount was brought up to £450, which was the original minimum.

Q. Had you any promise of an increase of that sum? A. I knew that there were already in existence higher paid positions on the staff to which I hoped to attain in time. There was no actual promise made, but those positions existed, and that was an incentive to me to join the staff.

Q. What are your duties? A. To report the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament, Royal Commissions, Select Committees, and the Public Works Committee.

Q. You work at those Committees now? A. Yes. I have been reporting a Commission this morning—I finished my turn there a few minutes ago.

Q. When Parliament is in session you are in the Gallery? A. Yes, I take my turn in the Gallery—generally in the Council to begin with, and in the Assembly afterwards.

Q. Do you do any Committee work during the sittings of Parliament? A. Frequently.

Q. When would you do that? A. The Committees sit before the House meets, and we take the notes there and afterwards transcribe them at the first period of leisure.

Q. It may be some days afterwards, I suppose, in some cases, before you transcribe? A. Barely that—generally the same day. Provision is generally made to enable the Committee notes to be transcribed on the day on which the Committee sits, because the evidence is usually wanted as soon as possible.

Q. What hours have you? A. Whatever call there is on my time.

Q. In the session do you come here at 9 o'clock? A. Not unless I have an early morning Committee. On a day upon which the House meets I do not come to the office until an hour or two before the actual meeting of the House.

Q. What are your hours? A. I have no appointed hours. I simply do certain work apportioned to me, and my responsibility is to do that work as expeditiously as possible. I have no office hours and never have had.

Q. You come when you like? A. Not exactly that, I come when there is work to be done, and to do the work that is apportioned to me. Whatever the demands may be in regard to time, I am available to do the work.

Q. You really have no fixed hours. A. No.

Q. If you are given some work to do, and you think you can do it in an hour, you come at any time during that day? A. Dependent on the expeditious doing of the work; expedition is always the thing that is aimed at—that is, if it is a case of note-taking, one aims at transcribing the note as rapidly as possible with the view of getting the “copy” as soon as possible either into the hands of the Clerk—if the work is Committee work—or into the hands of the Government Printer, if it is work appertaining to the House.

Q. Tell me your hours;—what time are you expected here in the morning? A. I am not expected to be here at any particular hour.

Witnesses—E. W. Hine and Miss H. Garraun, 15 April, 1912.

Q. At what time do you leave? A. Whenever the work is finished.

Q. What does that mean;—would you stay here all night? A. All night, if necessary.

Q. If you were to finish at mid-day you would go away at mid-day? A. Yes.

Q. If you were not to come at all, would you be missed? A. If there was work to be done—certainly. My duties are all allocated by the Head of the staff.

Q. Does he not allot you work to be done beginning at some fixed hour? A. When the House is meeting, yes.

Q. At what time would that be? A. My first turn after the House meets may be at half-past 4 or 5 o'clock. But prior to that there are proofs to be read, which must be out of hand before the House meets. Generally one comes in before lunch time to get the proofs of the preceding day's sitting of the House out of hand before undertaking that day's reporting work.

Q. What do you do in recess? A. I am appointed in turn with other members of the staff to do whatever Committee work or Royal Commission work we may be called upon to report. I also have to do a certain amount of routine work, incidental to Parliamentary work in the shape of indexing.

Q. You do that in recess? A. Yes; I take my turn in reporting the proceedings of the Public Works Committee, and such Commissions or public inquiries as we may be called upon by the Government to report.

Q. That fills in the whole of your time? A. A considerable portion of it in later years.

Q. Do you have any vacation? A. No recognised vacation.

Q. Have you any holidays? A. I have never had holidays on leave since I joined the staff.

Q. How many years have you been here, and how much leave have you had? A. Eleven years, and no leave.

Q. You have never had any leave—not even a week? A. I have had a week when I may have been free from work—when there has been no call on my services—but I have not had any leisure upon leave.

Q. Do you find the hours fatiguing? A. Yes, when the House is sitting.

Q. When the House is sitting you find the hours fatiguing? A. Undoubtedly.

Q. What about the recess? A. The recess is some compensation for the fatigue of the session.

Q. You regard it in that light—that you get some compensation then? A. Undoubtedly.

Q. Things are much easier in the recess. A. One could not exist otherwise.

Q. Are you satisfied with your present salary? A. I think there ought to be some improvement.

Q. Say, definitely, what you want; do you think your salary is high enough? A. No, I do not think it is, under present conditions.

Q. You say "under present conditions"—what conditions? A. I mean that the spending value of my salary today, as compared with eleven years ago, is very much less. There has practically been no increase, nor is there any prospect of increase under present conditions.

Q. Why? A. Seeing that the higher positions on the staff which existed eleven years ago, have gradually been eliminated, and what was the minimum salary when I joined the staff has practically been made the maximum. I say that I do not think the salary, after long years of service, is sufficient, for this reason: the Federal authorities have recognised the diminished spending power of money by increasing the minimum amount paid to the members of their reporting staff to £525 a year for the same kind of work as we do.

Q. Of course you are aware that the Federal staff is regarded as the blue ribbon of the Public Service? A. I recognise that, but we do work the Federal reporting staff are

not called upon to do—that is, we do a greater variety of work. They do not report Royal Commissions, Select Committees, and Public Works Committee, as we do here.

Q. Is there anything else you care to say? A. I have no initiative in my work; my duties are allotted to me by my superior officer. I simply have to do certain work as it is apportioned to me, and I do it to the best of my ability and as expeditiously as I can.

Miss Helen Garraun, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. What are your duties here? A. My duties are simply to do typewriting from dictation of the shorthand writers.

Q. When did you enter the Service? A. I have been on the permanent staff, I think, about two years or over, but I did sessional work for the House for some years previously.

Q. At what salary did you become an officer on the permanent staff? A. £120.

Q. What is your salary now? A. £156.

Q. How long has it been raised to that, and what was the last increment? A. It was raised from £120 to £156 when the last estimates were passed—the increase dates back, I think, to July last.

Q. Will you tell me shortly what your duties are? A. I come on duty at half-past 4 when the House meets, and remain until the House rises. I am on duty all the time—how long entirely depends on the length of the sitting of the House.

Q. Sometimes you are here day and night? A. Yes, frequently.

Q. What relief do you get;—the House might sit on, but you might become exhausted? A. We do not get any relief at all; we have to stay whether we are exhausted or not. We have to stay until the House rises. I suppose that if we became absolutely incapacitated the Principal Shorthand-writer would let us go off duty; but that has never happened so far.

Q. Still you are here till you are fully exhausted sometimes? A. Yes.

Q. Say the House sits all night, and adjourns at 8 o'clock in the morning until 2 or 3 in the afternoon;—that is a time you would have to rest yourself? A. Yes. Then we have to return when the House meets again.

Q. Is that the only time of rest you would have? A. Yes.

Q. Would a permanent appointment at a higher salary for fixed hours be acceptable to you? A. It would depend on what the fixed hours were.

Q. Clerical work is usually fixed at 6 or 7 hours a day? A. Of course it would be the greatest boon to us, because, going on as we do, hour after hour, is a terrific strain.

Q. Would that upset your present arrangements? A. I do not think so, but of course I could not say whether it would suit me unless I know what the hours were to be.

Q. Say the office hours of Parliament House on the Assembly side, starting in the morning at 9 o'clock or half-past 9, and going on until 4 o'clock—Parliament would not be sitting during those hours—I will merely put it like that? A. It would be much pleasanter work, undoubtedly.

Q. That would suit you;—you could put in those hours? A. Yes.

Q. I am assuming that you have some other occupation or some other call upon you? A. Yes, I have.

Q. And I want to know whether it would suit you? A. It would not suit us so well as having the afternoon work, unless the salary were made proportionately higher.

Q. Are you satisfied with your present salary? A. Yes, I think so. I do not think it is very high considering the work expected of us; but still I was appointed at a certain salary, and knew I was to get that when I was appointed, and subsequently we were given an increase, because expenses were so much higher the last year or two, and Mr. Speaker McCourt considered that we should have an increase in our salary.

Witnesses—Miss H. Garran, Mrs. V. E. Smallwood and A. B. Cockburn, 15 April, 1912.

Q. That was the reason for it, was it? A. Yes. Everything went up so much.

Q. What are your hours? A. It all depends on the Committees and Commissions. As soon as a reporter comes from a Committee meeting, he comes down to me to transcribe, for instance, the evidence of the Public Works Committee, which I have to do to-day; I expect that Mr. Cockburn will come from the Committee meeting at 4 o'clock, and he will go straight down to me and start his transcription. Sometimes the reporters start transcription in the morning.

Q. Have you not any fixed hours? A. No. I have to hold myself at the disposal of the staff. Of course if the meeting of the Public Works Committee were a long one, the transcription work would keep me late—sometimes till 10 o'clock at night.

Q. That does occur? A. Yes, it frequently occurs. No extra payment is made for that.

Mrs. Vela E. Smallwood, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. What is your position here? A. I am on the temporary staff of typewriters.

Q. Have you any other duties? A. Yes, I am employed downstairs with Mr. Speaker and the Members of the Assembly on the Ministerial side.

Q. How are you paid for your services on the *Hansard* staff? A. 3s. per hour until 12 o'clock midnight, and 4s. 6d. per hour after midnight.

Q. What are your duties as amanuensis to the Speaker? A. To attend to his correspondence and typewrite important official documents, precedents, rulings, and all official correspondence between Mr. Speaker and the Premier and other Ministers, and in connection with inquiries, generally, that are instituted by Mr. Speaker. I might add that I did secretarial work for Mr. Speaker in the preparation of preliminary matter respecting the Royal Commission on the case of the ex-Principal Shorthand-writer (Mr. Robinson).

Q. What is your salary? A. £110 per annum.

Q. What are your hours? A. From 9 o'clock to 1 o'clock on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Q. Has your time of duty ever exceeded those hours? A. Yes. Very frequently Mr. Speaker has to send for me on Monday morning, and perhaps three afternoons in the week—that is, when he is very busy. By permission of Mr. Speaker, I stayed behind on one occasion to typewrite a report for the Chairman of the Madam Bell Committee.

Q. You hold yourself in readiness to be called upon at any time to do work for me? A. Yes. I might add that my duties are more important than usual, and entail work of a higher standard than ordinary typewriting.

Q. Are you satisfied with your salary? A. Yes, for the time I give.

Q. You think your services are properly paid for? A. Yes.

Q. Would it be convenient for you to devote more time to your duties here if your salary were raised in the same proportion? A. Yes, if they occupied my full time, and I were paid accordingly; but I could not break more than I now do into the afternoons without giving and being paid for the whole of the afternoon.

Q. When did you first come here to do typewriting? A. About nine years ago.

Arthur Benjamin Cockburn, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. When did you enter the service? A. I entered the service on two occasions. The first was in June, 1901, when I remained in it for only a fortnight, and left on receiving an invitation to join the Commonwealth reporting staff. I re-entered it in November, 1907.

Q. At what salaries? A. I joined the staff at a salary of £437 10s. on each occasion, and I went to the Commonwealth staff at a salary of £500. Shortly after rejoining

this staff a rearrangement of salaries took place, under which I became entitled to an increase of £12 10s. That increase, as I understood it at the time, was intended to bring the amount of the minimum salary into something like closer keeping with the maximum salaries that were being drawn by the senior members of the staff.

Q. When you came here, had you any prospect of an increase of that salary? A. No direct prospect.

Q. No promise made? A. No promise made.

Q. Just before you rejoined this staff your salary from the Commonwealth was £500 per annum? A. Yes, but I had certain expectations in connection with my coming back to this staff.

Q. Say what they are—I suppose those prospects are still open? A. I am afraid not. When I rejoined this staff I was under the impression—gathered from knowledge that had come to me—that when the senior positions which carried higher salaries became vacant by resignation or death, the junior members of the staff would, as a matter of course, receive promotion to the senior positions and the higher salaries.

Q. The senior position immediately ahead of them? A. Exactly.

Q. The positions are graded, are they? A. They were not graded exactly, and I do not know how the differences in salary were first brought about.

Q. What are your recognised hours here? A. When the House is sitting we come on duty sufficiently early prior to the meeting of the House to enable any preliminary arrangements to be made, and then go on with the work of the House as required.

Q. Would it suit you to have fixed regular hours? A. If it were practicable, and at the same time some consideration could be shown in regard to the pressure of the work at various times.

Q. Will you say whether the long hours affect your health? A. Yes, excessively long hours undoubtedly affect one's health.

Q. Do you have excessively long hours here? A. All-night sittings and things of that kind.

Q. Are those long hours continuous, supposing the House sits day and night, and do they frequently occur? A. They have frequently occurred recently; and in former sessions, towards the close of the session, there has always been a period of extreme pressure.

Q. But have you ever known it to be so severe or strenuous as during the last session? A. No, I do not think so. Taking a given period, I do not think so.

Q. Knowing your fellow-officers, do you think that they could stand a session every year such as we have had this year? A. I daresay they could, so long as they had a reasonable time for recuperating; but there is no doubt that the strain last session was a very extreme one.

Q. What are your duties? A. To report debates in Parliament, and also the proceedings of Select Committees of the two Houses, and Royal Commissions; also to take a share of the work of compiling the index and of proof reading.

Q. In the recess, are your duties very exacting? A. Only for periods—that is, after the indexing is out of hand, in connection with the reporting of the proceedings of the Public Works Committee and Royal Commissions.

Q. Have you had any holidays whilst you have been here? A. I have only had periods during which my services were not called upon.

Q. You have not had any fixed holiday? A. ———

Q. You have not had any absence from duty on holiday leave? A. No, there is no such thing as leave known in this portion of the establishment. I might mention, perhaps, by way of indicating the vicissitudes of the work, that I did not have any period of rest between the rising of the House on the 18th of December and the meeting of the House again on the 19th February, the reason being that I was fully occupied with my index work until about

Witnesses—A. B. Cockburn, Miss A. N. McMath, R. Asher, and A. M. Kay, 15 April, 1912.

11th January, when I had to go away with the Public Works Committee to Broken Hill, and I was occupied in reporting their proceedings, and in bringing out a transcript until after the House met.

Annie Ngawini McMath, examined:—

MR. SPEAKER: Q. When did you enter the service? A. I think I began in 1897 to do work for the *Hansard* staff—that is, as a temporary hand.

Q. From that you graduated to the permanent staff? A. Yes; I think five or six years ago.

Q. At what salary? A. I commenced at a salary of £120 a year, but Mr. Speaker Cann, on account of the increase in the cost of living, raised it to £156.

Q. What are your hours? A. I have to be here at half-past 4 and remain until the House rises.

Q. Do you find it very fatiguing? A. Very, naturally.

Q. Do you think your health will stand it if it continues? A. Well, it is the recess that enables me to recuperate.

Q. Am I to understand that you do not do anything in the recess? A. We do not have any all-night sittings in the recess; we do the Public Works Committee and Royal Commission work during the recess. The work is not continuous, but quite sufficient for the salary we are receiving.

Q. I suppose you are very fully occupied even in recess? A. Fairly well occupied. Of course, one could not keep up night and day all the year round.

Q. Have you any fixed hours of service in recess? A. No; we come on duty at 4 o'clock for the Public Works Committee, and stay until that work is finished. The time we are here depends on whether the sitting is a heavy one or not.

Q. You do not work in the morning? A. No, unless the Public Works Committee have been away taking evidence in the country, and then we come on duty at 9.30, and remain until 5 or half-past 5.

Q. Would it suit you to be permanently employed here with fixed hours, say, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon? A. Yes, if we were adequately paid.

Q. I noticed that you said you had an increase granted to you by Mr. Speaker Cann in consequence of the increased cost of living? A. Yes; increase of rents and everything else.

Q. I suppose that if we were to raise the salaries in consequence of a higher tariff you would not expect to come under that new arrangement? A. Yes, I think so; because when we had £120 I thought it was very poor pay, and a salary of £156 is, I think, only sufficient payment for my services, quite apart from the increased cost of living.

Q. Is there anything else you would like to say? A. The accommodation we have is very poor, the air is bad, and there is no comfort whatever.

Q. Insanitary? A. Absolutely.

Q. Is there anything else you would like to say to me? A. I think that our salaries are very ordinary for the work we do; but personally I would prefer to have the benefit of the recess than to be here from an early hour in the morning all the year round.

Q. Would you care to be transferred from the *Hansard* staff upstairs to the work of an amanuensis downstairs, to be fully employed there during the daytime? A. No; I am accustomed to *Hansard* work, and would prefer to remain here, having got into the routine and understanding the work so well.

Ralph Asher, examined:—

MR. SPEAKER: Q. When did you enter the service? A. 16th May, 1911.

Q. At what salary? A. £400 a year, with incremental rises to £450.

Q. That was in your engagement, was it? A. No.

Q. Is there any record that that was promised you? A. I have it in writing, and I think it is in the Executive Minute.

Q. When were the increments to start? A. £10 a year. When overtures were made to me the salaries were £450 each.

Q. What salaries? A. The salaries of the lowest paid members of the *Hansard* staff.

Q. Was that the maximum or the minimum? A. The minimum. When I saw Mr. Robinson, some six months before my permanent appointment and in connection with a sessional appointment I received, Mr. Robinson said he had some difficulty with Mr. Wade's Government in regard to the *Hansard* staff, and he was afraid the Government were desirous of putting improvers upon the staff, and he was anxious to avoid that, and if I would consent to take £400 a year, with incremental rises to £450, it would give him an opportunity of again reopening the matter with the Government.

Q. What are your duties? A. Reporting the proceedings of Parliament, Royal Commissions, Select Committees, and Public Works Committee.

Q. Are you satisfied with the hours? A. Yes, I am satisfied with them. I have been a pressman all my life, and in responsible positions for about twenty years, and my hours have never been regular.

Q. What are your hours in recess? A. The hours in recess are really dependent on the work that offers.

Q. If there is very little work of the office, you have next to nothing to do? A. There is a good recess with little to do.

Q. Would you rather have regular hours than the present system? A. All my life has been spent in this way, with irregular hours. I should not like to have any fixed hours—to come in at a certain time and go out at a certain time. For a little while I was managing the *Star*, and there my hours commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning and were supposed to finish at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, but I could not tear myself away from the office till about 10 o'clock at night.

Q. Is there anything else you wish to say to me? A. No.

Ashton Morely Kay, examined:—

MR. SPEAKER: Q. When did you enter the service? A. 1901.

Q. At what salary? A. £438.

Q. What salary do you get now? A. £450.

Q. Were you promised increases? A. I cannot say that I was promised.

Q. But your salary has been increased? A. Yes.

Q. How long have you been receiving £450? A. I think nine years.

Q. Are you a married man? A. Yes.

Q. What are your duties? A. Similar to the duties of the other *Hansard* reporters.

Q. Are you satisfied with the hours? A. Yes; the fewer hours there were the better I should be pleased.

Q. But at the present time you do not think the hours are longer than they should be? A. Personally, I think they are. We have to be here all the time the House is sitting.

Q. Is there anything else you wish to say? A. Nothing except that I felt a little disappointed at not receiving what I thought I was legitimately entitled to.

Q. How was that? A. Had the usual course at the time I joined the staff been followed subsequently, I should have been in receipt of a higher salary than I am getting at present—that is, if they had continued the old system of filling vacancies as they occurred at the top.

Q. They did not do that? A. No.

Q. What did they do? A. Well, they cut off the higher salaries and appointed men at a lower salary at the bottom.

Q. They did not fill the vacancies? A. No.

Q. They appointed juniors? A. Yes.

Witnesses—E. Downey and P. J. Gandon, 15 April, 1912.

Edward Downey, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. When did you enter the service? A. I think about twenty-five years ago.

Q. What is your present salary? A. £533.

Q. Has it been raised lately? A. No. My position has changed lately; as you know, I have taken Mr. Laing's place, but that is my present salary.

Q. Has your salary been raised with your promotion to the place recently occupied by Mr. Laing? A. No, I am getting only £533.

Q. Are you expecting an increase? A. Yes, I presume that I shall be dealt with liberally—that is, I mean that I will not be kept at my present salary if I am called upon to fulfil other duties; but I have not been informed of anything. I am the longest in the service with the exception of Mr. Laing, and I am now called upon to perform Mr. Laing's duties as Second Shorthand-writer, and I hope that my salary will be increased in consequence.

Q. What are your duties now? A. When the Council is sitting I remain in the Council gallery all the time and take a check note right through, and I am here early next morning, at half-past 9, or sometimes 10, and I generally have to read right through the whole of the proofs, and if there is anything at all doubtful I compare my notes word for word with the reporter's version of what took place, so as to make sure. That takes me up to within perhaps half or three-quarters of an hour of the House meeting again in the afternoon.

Q. Then you stay on in the gallery taking notes right through the sitting? A. Yes; and very severe work it has been this last Session on account of the late hours they sat over the big bills.

Q. As your time was so fully occupied in the daytime, did you have any time for rest? A. Mr. Laing has been very considerate. He never asked me to remain to do anything in the Lower House after I had finished in the Council at half-past 11, say. Therefore I got home about midnight or 1 o'clock in the morning, and between then and breakfast time I managed to get a rest.

Q. If it could be arranged to have fixed hours, would you care for a change in that direction? A. Yes, of course I do not say anything about the practicability of it, in view of the irregularity of our work; but regular hours would be, I think, more satisfactory to everybody from the point of consideration of health. The difficulty in the way of fixing regular hours for this staff is the fact that Parliament itself is so very irregular and uncertain, and we can never tell one day beforehand what amount of work we shall have to do in the next twenty-four hours.

Q. Is there any question you would care to put to me? A. There is nothing personal. I have stated my views in regard to my change of position and my hope for an improved salary; but I have no personal grievance.

Q. Can you give me some information about Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Kalbfell, and Mr. Frank Lyne? A. Mr. John Ramsay joined the New South Wales *Hansard* staff at the time of the establishment of the Federal Parliament. His salary is £450 per annum. His duties are the same as those of other members of the staff, except those of the two senior members—that is, his work is the general work of the staff. He is now away on sick leave.

Q. I should like to know whether his case is a very serious one? A. There is no denying the fact that it is serious. He is just now recovering from the effects of an operation, and he could not be out of the hospital until a few weeks more, at any rate.

Q. Was the operation successful? A. I believe it was.

Q. What was he operated on for? A. I think an internal growth in the intestines. It was a very bad case, but the fact of his being alive shows there is some hope of his recovery now after two operations. He is a thoroughly efficient shorthand-writer, and a man of considerable literary attainments, and an earnest, steady worker on

the staff, and I commend him for consideration, and hope to see him soon at his work again.

Mr. John G. Kalbfell was appointed to this staff towards the end of last Session at a salary of £400 a year. Most of his work has been done in the Council gallery under my direct observation, and I feel confident that he will prove fairly competent and satisfactory, judging by the work performed by him during the last Session. His duties are the same as those of other members of the staff.

Mr. Frank Lyne was appointed on 1st July, 1910, assistant shorthand-writer at a salary of £200 per annum. His present salary is £250. His work has been almost entirely confined to reporting the proceedings of the Public Works Committee and the Totalisator Commission.

P. J. Gandon, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. When did you enter the service? A. 19th February this year.

Q. At what salary? A. £200. The understanding was that I should be permanently appointed.

Q. Has your appointment been made a permanent one? A. No, but I understand the matter is now being attended to.

Q. What are your duties? A. My designation is "*Hansard* Clerk," and my work, generally, is to revise and correct the galley proofs and prepare them for the printer, tracing the Members' and Reporters' corrections; to see that the Orders of the House are properly entered in the *Hansard* proof copy, check the Division Lists, and generally revise the work of the preliminary *Hansard*. During the session I check various reports, and I correct and verify, as far as I am able, the quotations made by Honorable Members, and furnish the reporters with any bills or statutes that are referred to in the course of debate. That is, while the House is sitting.

Q. I presume that your duties are similar to those of the *Hansard* Clerk in the Commonwealth Parliament Reporting Service? A. I believe they are; I have not been able to ascertain exactly what the duties of the Clerk to the Federal Parliament Reporting Staff are. However, I believe I am carrying out similar duties.

Q. Can you say what salary that officer is in receipt of? A. I have heard that it is £204 per annum.

Q. What are your hours? A. During the sitting of the House I was here at 10 o'clock in the morning and remained until midnight, or until the House adjourned, if it adjourned earlier.

Q. Do you find your time fully occupied? A. Yes. There is a lot of work to be done, the correcting of the *Hansard* printer's proofs necessitating pretty close attention, and I have one or two additional duties. I am now keeping a record of the payments made to casual reporters, and temporary typewriters.

Q. I understand that you are performing accountancy duties in addition to your other duties? A. You could scarcely dignify them by that name. I have to record and make up the work of the Committee reporters and typewriters. My work, generally, takes up practically the whole of my time; in fact, I find plenty to do. I consider the work is sufficiently strenuous to keep me occupied the whole time I am here. Prior to accepting my present position I had been doing literary and journalistic work, and during the Industrial Census inquiry, under Mr. Coghlan (Government Statistician) I was *précis* writer. Subsequently I was engaged on the Friendly Society work.

Mr. SPEAKER: I think that Hon. Members are well satisfied with the change that has taken place since you have occupied your present position. They have taken occasion to call upon me to say how well pleased they are at receiving their proofs promptly and regularly, and that the corrections are made much to their satisfaction. They have expressed themselves to me to that effect. This applies generally—from Members on all sides of the House.

Witnesses—R. R. Carrington, 15 April, and J. Tracey, 3 May, 1912.

Richard Rollo Carrington, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. When did you join the service? A. On 1st October, 1889, at a salary of £450 a year.

Q. What is your salary now? A. £460.

Q. How many years' service did you have without receiving any increment? A. I have received only £10 increase, and that was in July, 1907. I am now next to Mr. Downey in seniority. While I have been here three members of the staff holding positions higher than mine, whose salary was £522, have retired, and one (Mr. Downey) has been promoted, but the only increase I have had has been £10.

Q. Have you been overlooked? A. No, but for some reason two of the higher positions, or rather the salaries attached to them, have been done away with. I was not given the higher salary when vacancies occurred above me.

Q. Do you think that your long service has been lost sight of? A. I do not know the reason.

Q. Have other salaries been increased since you came here? A. The men below me have had increases as they have stated, and Mr. Downey, on his promotion at the time of the establishment of the Federal *Hansard* staff, received an increase of £70 a year.

Q. Do I understand that Mr. Downey received an increase of £70 a year when he attained the position now filled by you? A. Yes. I hoped that the same treatment would be meted out to me, because when I joined this staff I was the leading reporter on the *Daily Telegraph*, and I knew what the salaries of the members of *Hansard* staff were, and I naturally expected that in course of time I would work up to the higher salaries. When I was on the *Daily*

*Telegraph* my salary was £7 a week, and the hope of reaching the higher salaries paid on the *Hansard* staff was a great inducement for me to join this staff. Indirectly, I have received two invitations to join the Federal staff. Before it was established, but when Mr. Friend knew that he was to be Chief, he asked me why I had not sent in an application. My reason for not doing so was that as a number of our men were going over to the Federal *Hansard* staff I thought I might as well remain here, my prospects being very good.

Q. So that in the interests of the efficiency of the staff you remained here to do duty with your fellow-officers? A. Yes.

Q. What is your opinion about the hours of work on this staff? A. I do not complain about them, because I knew what the work was when I joined the staff. As a pressman, I had been accustomed to long hours. They are very trying at times. In my own particular case, I have been seriously affected by them sometimes, and have been under medical treatment a good deal.

Q. Can you tell me what salary is paid by the Federal Parliament to officers in the same relative position as yours? A. £525 a year. I am the senior reporter on this staff, immediately below the two chiefs. I have been here over ten years longer than the shorthand writer next to me (Mr. Kay).

Q. What is his salary? A. £450. I have every confidence that the head of the Department will give me fair treatment in every respect, and that my interests will not be prejudiced. My duties are the same as those of the other members of the staff.

FRIDAY, 3 MAY, 1912.

Joseph Tracey, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. When did you enter the service? A. In 1889.

Q. At what salary? A. £200 per annum.

Q. What is your present salary? A. £250 a year.

Q. How was it increased? A. By £50 about ten years ago.

Q. After you had been in the service, how long? A. Twelve years.

Q. Are you satisfied with your present salary? A. I think that considering the time I have been in the service, and the character of the work I have to do, and the increased cost of living, some consideration might, perhaps, be given to me in the way of increase of salary. The cost of living is much greater now than it was at the time I received the £50 increase.

Q. So you think that, to raise your salary by a sum equivalent to the extra taxation, &c., you are called upon to pay, would be only a fair thing to do? A. Yes.

Q. What are your duties? A. To do shorthand writing and typewriting. I typewrite the House debates and Select Committee evidence, and also whenever required to do so, I assist the reporters in getting out their notes more rapidly by taking a shorthand note from their dictation, and then typewriting it.

Q. You are then a shorthand writer as well as typewriter? A. Yes.

Q. Could you do Committee work, for instance, Public Works Committee reporting? A. I think so.

Q. You could, also, report Royal Commissions, if need be? A. I think so. If an opportunity were given to me, I should be willing to undertake the reporting of Select Committees.

Q. Are you an expert typewriter? A. Yes.

Q. Do you think there is anyone in Sydney more rapid than you are in your particular kind of work? A. No.

Q. Am I correctly informed that you are twice as fast as any ordinary typewriter? A. I should hardly say that that is correct. I think that would be a physical impossibility.

Q. Would I be correctly informed if I were told that owing to your rapidity of manipulation, you can do quite 50 per cent. more work in a given time than any ordinary typewriter? A. I should hardly say that.

Q. What would you say? A. I think the percentage is a very difficult thing to say. I think that the advantage I have would be more in the nature of the work I turn out than in the matter of speed.

Q. You are a very fast typewriter, are you not? A. Yes, I am.

Q. Can you do 25 per cent. more work than any ordinary typewriter in the same time? A. Yes, certainly, 25 per cent. more than any ordinary typewriter, and I think much more than that.

Mr. SPEAKER: My reason for putting the question to you is that it has been represented to me that you are a very rapid typewriter, and your services should be adequately paid for, which, perhaps, at the present time, is not the case. Q. Have you anything to say about the sanitary conditions of the room in which you work? A. Yes; I think the room is not at all a fit one in which to work; I think it is very unhealthy.

Q. In what way does it affect your health? A. It is very draughty, and a person working there is very liable to catch cold. I believe that my health has suffered to a certain extent from the bad ventilation and very draughty nature of the room. I might say that in 1909 my health became so much impaired that I was obliged to obtain leave of absence for twelve months, and I believe that the breakdown of my health was attributable, at any rate to some extent, to the bad sanitary arrangements of the room.

Q. What are your hours of duty? A. They are, of course, irregular. I have to be in attendance whenever required, either for House work or for Select Committee work.

Q. Have you much to do in the recess? A. I have a fair amount of work to do in the recess.

Q. Do you think that you work six or seven hours a day during the recess? A. I could not say how many hours a day I work on the average. The work is irregular. For instance, the Public Works Committee work sometimes necessitates my doing typewriting from early in the morning until some time in the evening in order to get out the evidence as soon as possible.

Q. Have you any questions to put to me? A. No.

Q. Are you satisfied with your position? A. Fairly well satisfied.

MONDAY, 6 MAY, 1912.

Mrs. Josephine Francis, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. How long have you been in the service? A. Over ten years, I think.

Q. What was your position when you came here first?

A. Temporary typewriter on the *Hansard* staff.

Q. How have your services been remunerated? A. When I first came I was paid 2s. 6d. an hour until midnight, and 3s. 6d. an hour after midnight; but within the last year or eighteen months there has been an increase.

Q. How much is the payment now? A. 3s. an hour until midnight, and 4s. 6d. an hour after midnight.

Q. You have recently been promoted to the position of amanuensis, have you not? A. Yes.

Q. At what salary? A. £110 a year.

Q. You have other duties—on *Hansard* staff—as well? A. Yes, Council, Assembly, and Select Committees work.

Q. Would that be classed as overtime? A. I do not think so.

Q. Then you regard your duties as amanuensis as something in addition to what you were formerly doing? A. Yes.

Q. Tell me what your duties as amanuensis are? A. I do correspondence for all the Members on the Opposition side of the House, and for some of the Ministerialists when Mrs. Smallwood is otherwise engaged, and I have time, but that is not very often. My time is very well employed; in fact, I think they are going to get up a deputation to you to ascertain if you could see your way clear to grant them my services all day; I have heard that.

Q. If your services were employed all day, what salary would you consider adequate for the office hours of this Department? A. As I think that that would entail my giving up *Hansard* work, I do not think I could do it under £4 a week.

Q. About £200 a year? A. Yes.

Q. How would that salary compare with what is paid to a typewriter in a high-class establishment in the city? A. I am sorry I cannot answer that question, because I have no knowledge, but that salary would be bare remuneration for efficient service.

Q. Would it be convenient for you to be on the permanent staff, where you might be employed at times in attending to Members' correspondence, and also be at call for *Hansard* work, but your hours not to be more than the ordinary hours of the Department? A. Yes, that would suit me very well.

Q. Are you satisfied with your position at present? A. Yes.

Q. Have you any complaint to make? A. No.

Q. Have you a request to make;—you hesitate; perhaps you would care to say something about the room in which you perform your duties? A. Yes, that is so. I think that we work under most insanitary conditions there. The room is small, and badly ventilated; and we have no conveniences whatever. I am loth to make complaint, but I feel that to conserve my health better sanitary arrangements are necessary, when one has to devote so many hours through the night to the work of the Department.

Q. Is there anything else you would care to say to me;—if you have anything to say to me about the conditions under which you work, or if you have any complaints to make, this is your opportunity for making those complaints to me;—have you any to make? A. The only thing is with regard to the morning work; I should like a room of my own if it could possibly be managed.

Q. Have you not a private room? A. No.

Q. Am I to understand that the dictation of letters is done in a public place? A. Practically. It is open to all Members on the Opposition side, and especially during the time the House is in session, the Members are there.

Q. Have Members access to that room during the performance of your duties there as amanuensis? A. Yes.

Q. Am I to understand that you perform your duties in a room that is known as an Opposition party room? A. Yes.

Q. And Members come and go during the dictation of what should be private correspondence? A. Yes, that is so.

Mr. SPEAKER: I certainly think that the room where you perform your duties as amanuensis should be a private room.

The Speaker's Room, Parliament House,  
Sydney, 6 May, 1912.

## MINUTE.

THE long hours imposed upon the *Hansard* staff have injured the health and physical constitution of several officers. I am convinced that the strenuousness of excessively long hours of service has accelerated the impairment of their mental faculties; whilst one old and faithful public servant is at present under treatment by one of the most skilful practitioners, and the perplexing symptoms of his protracted illness are confounding him. It is expedient that the hours of service should be limited to six a day in recess, and eight hours a day in session. The practicability of the proposal may be effected by a watch-and-watch system. Take this as an example: Mr. Laing says that five shorthand writers could efficiently report debates up to midnight, and five others up to 8 a.m. At 4 p.m. five writers would begin their watch, and continue till relieved at midnight by the other five, who would finish their watch at 8 a.m. Should transcription or note-taking occupy other hours at night, the overtime should be paid for, but this should not be encouraged.

The salaries paid are not, in most cases, commensurate with the value of the literary work performed. Moreover, the members of the staff are educated gentlemen of the highest journalistic attainments, and are only admitted to the *Hansard* staff when they have attained the highest degree of proficiency in their profession.

I have, therefore, to recommend that the minimum salaries be raised to £468 per annum, extra hours to be paid for at the rate of 5s. per hour.

I recommend, further, that Mr. Carrington be appointed to the position of relieving note-taker to the Chief of the staff, at a salary of £525 per annum. Mr. Carrington has been nearly twenty-three years in the service, and is of senior grade. He is highly esteemed for his conscientiousness, and is recognised as a leading man amongst the first men of his profession.

The four women typewriters should be fully employed at fixed hours as writers, and their salaries raised to £200 per annum; overtime should be discouraged; but, if necessary, paid for at that rate. It is desirable that the typewriters should be attached to the staff of the Serjeant-at-Arms, their services to be employed where most required.

Mr. Tracey is an expert typewriter, of remarkable quickness, capable of performing much more work than an ordinary typewriter. He is, in addition, a shorthand writer, possessing the qualifications of a competent Select Committee reporter. Mr. Tracey's abilities commend him for duties higher than those of a typewriter. I have, therefore, to recommend that he be detailed for taking shorthand notes of evidence of Select Committees. This officer would be able to transcribe and typewrite his notes for the printer with expedition—a most valuable advantage to this Department in urgent cases. I recommend that his salary be raised to a sum commensurate with his abilities, and that £275 be his annual salary.

Mr. SPEAKER (to Mr. Laing): I should like you to say whether you think what is proposed in that minute is practicable?

Mr. LAING: I think that Mr. Speaker's proposal to separate the two classes of work—the gallery work and the Committee work—is a very desirable one, and perfectly practicable on the lines suggested by Mr. Speaker.

PUBLIC

## PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.

## WITNESSES.

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THURSDAY, 11 APRIL, 1912.

Horace Miller, examined:—

- Mr. SPEAKER: Q. How old are you? A. Twenty-five.  
 Q. When did you enter the service? A. In 1908  
 Q. At what salary? A. £104.  
 Q. Did you pass any standard examination before you came here? A. No.  
 Q. Did you come straight from school here? A. Yes.  
 Q. What was your position in the school? A. I was in the sixth class at Rockdale College.  
 Q. What is your present salary? A. £125.  
 Q. How many increments have you had? A. One.  
 Q. How much was that, and when was it? A. In 1910, when my salary was raised by £21.  
 Q. Will you state the principal duties you have to perform? A. I look after the board-room and send out all circulars of meetings, keep the stamp-book, and copy all letters and place them in the envelopes.  
 Q. Do you write any official letters? A. No; I do all the running about the different departments with departmental letters.  
 Q. Can you do typewriting? A. I am not an expert typewriter, but I understand the machine.  
 Q. Is there anything else you can think of? A. I am often in Mr. Pigott's room assisting him. Mr. Pigott corrects the evidence, and I hold the manuscript and see that his reading is in keeping with the manuscript.  
 Q. You follow him and he reads aloud, and if he makes a mistake you pick him up? A. Yes.  
 Q. Do you go through all the evidence with him? A. Not all; only when I am disengaged.  
 Q. What are your hours of duty? A. From 9 o'clock to generally about a quarter to 5 or half-past 4.  
 Q. Have you any night work at any time? A. No.  
 Q. Do you ever have to go away with the Committee? A. No; I have never been away with them.

Arthur Hurley, examined:—

- Mr. SPEAKER: Q. How long have you been in the service? A. Twenty-four years. I joined it on the 12th September, 1888.  
 Q. Have you been in this Department all the time? A. Yes.  
 Q. At what salary did you begin? A. £52 per annum.  
 Q. What salary do you get now? A. £225.  
 Q. When did you have your last increase? A. The last Estimates—£25.  
 Q. When did you receive other increases? A. About five years previous to that.  
 Q. How much was it? A. The last increase of all, in 1911, was £25, and the preceding one was £50. The first five years my salary was £52; then I went on to £75, and I was on that salary, I think, about three years. Then I went on to £100, and, after another three years, £125. Then I went on to £150, and there I stopped about six or seven years. Then I went on to £200, and received that salary about five years; and last year I got another £25.  
 Q. What were you doing before you came here? A. I was at school.  
 Q. Did you pass any standard examination? A. Not a standard examination; but after I had been in the office three or four years an examination was set me by Mr.

Jacob Garrard, who was then Chairman of the Committee, and Mr. Charles Lyne, the Secretary. I passed that examination, and my position was raised and my salary was increased.

- Q. How much? A. £25.  
 Q. How old were you then? A. About 18.  
 Q. I may take it that as your salary was raised the way you went through your examination was considered satisfactory? A. Very satisfactory indeed.  
 Q. What are your principal duties? A. My duties consist of the reading and revising of proofs of evidence, the typewriting of all correspondence, the registration of all letters, the making up and keeping of all accounts; and generally assisting the Secretary.  
 Q. What does that mean? A. Arranging with him country trips.  
 Q. Making out an itinerary? A. Yes. I also attend to the booking of all plans. At the present time there are twenty-seven inquiries before the Committee. In connection with each of these inquiries there may be, perhaps, two plans, or perhaps two dozen plans, and they are all treated as original plans. These are all entered and registered.  
 Q. That is merely an entry? A. A register of the plans is kept to show where they are. There is a book containing the names of the whole of the witnesses to be examined. I keep that book, and also two books in connection with the Committee's accounts.  
 Q. Does that entail much work, or little? A. It means a detailed entry in one instance and a summary in the other. Every attendance of each member is put down and the amount he receives.  
 Q. How do you know when you are not on the spot? A. The meetings are always held here, except when the Committee are in the country, in which case, of course, Mr. Blenkin gives me the necessary information.  
 Q. Mr. Blenkin accompanies the Committee? A. Yes. The Committee are paid under an Act.  
 Q. You get a summary from Mr. Blenkin? A. Yes; the number of days they are away.  
 Q. And you enter that up? A. Yes, I book that up and make out the accounts from that, and he certifies to them.  
 Q. Who pays? A. The Chairman authorises the payment under the Act, and then the accounts are forwarded to the Treasury, and the Treasury pays them.  
 Q. What other duties have you to perform? A. The greater part is the reading and correcting of proofs and the typewriting.  
 Q. What do you typewrite? A. All kinds of things—business-papers, itineraries, and all the letters that go out of the office.  
 Q. What otherwise you would do with a pen you do with a typewriting machine? A. Exactly.  
 Q. You do not typewrite the evidence? A. No.  
 Q. You typewrite the work you have mentioned rather than do it with a pen? A. I could not do it with a pen, because there is so much of it, and so many copies are required. Something may come out from the Committee of which eight or nine copies are required.  
 Q. Then you would write it only once? A. Write it once on the machine and do nine or ten copies at the one time.

Q. Anything else? A. There is the reading and correcting. First of all, evidence is taken before the Committee; it is then sent to the Printer. When it comes back from the Printer it is sent out to the witnesses, and the first proof that comes from the Printer is then read with the manuscript.

Q. By you? A. Sometimes by me, and sometimes by Mr. Pigott. It is not possible for one man to do it all.

Q. You read that? A. Yes, read it with the manuscript, and correct it.

Q. Somebody reads with you? A. Sometimes, but not always.

Q. Who reads with you? A. Sometimes Mr. Miller reads with me; other times I read by myself. I am reading one now by myself.

Q. Do you make mistakes in that way? A. We are rectifying mistakes. In regard to anything of an important nature we always consult the manuscript, and we have another safeguard in the witness sending back his proof; when he sends back his corrections they are transferred to the first proof, and that is sent again to the Printer.

Q. Say the evidence was taken on one day, when would the witness receive a proof? A. In about a week's time, as a rule.

Q. How long does he keep it before he returns it? A. He generally sends it back by return of post. We always ask the witnesses by circular to do that.

Q. Does it convey the impression that he has read it? A. Yes; there are always corrections made.

Q. If there were delay would the Committee be inconvenienced in any way by his not sending the proof back at once? A. A reasonable time is allowed for the return of proofs, and if they are not returned then we ask for instructions as to whether we shall go on without them. But that rarely happens.

Q. What do you call "reasonable time"? A. If the inquiry is an urgent one they may get a day or two days. If the inquiry is not particularly urgent they may be allowed anything up to one month. If they did not send the proofs back then we would go on without them.

Q. In most cases, even if they kept them a month, the work of the office would not be inconvenienced? A. Not in most cases; in some cases it would, in urgent cases. I also write up the minutes from a draft that Mr. Blenkin, the Secretary, gives us. He is present at the meetings of the Committee in the board-room, and sends out the draft, and I write the minutes up in a minute-book.

Q. That is done with a pen? A. Yes.

Q. Anything else? A. Only that it seems rather strange, after twenty-four years, when we see others who came into the service nine or ten years after we did getting twice as much salary now as we are getting.

Q. Where does that happen? A. It has happened over on the Council side.

Q. The officers there receive higher pay? A. Yes, and in the Assembly too, with the same length of service.

Q. Is this office regarded as a stepping-stone to higher things? A. No; I do not think it is.

Q. It is not understood that you would go from here to the other offices? A. No.

Q. Is this regarded as a place from which you can graduate to a higher post—is this service regarded as part of the Parliamentary staff? A. That question I could not answer. It has never been recognised as such in the way of promotion.

Q. You have never regarded it as such? A. No.

Q. You believe this to be a distinct department, separate from the other? A. No; I have been under the impression that it was a sub-department of the two.

Q. You have regarded this as a sub-department? A. Yes.

Q. That is the reason for your remarking that over there they receive higher pay? A. Yes.

Q. You have the impression that this is a sub-department, from which you might graduate to offices on the

Assembly staff or the Council staff? A. That is my own impression.

Q. Do you think that others in the office share that opinion? A. That I could not say. I have only made that remark because we have been considered to be under the joint control of the President and the Speaker, and that being so I thought—possibly I may have been wrong—that we would, in the ordinary course of events, graduate from here to some higher position. This in itself is such a small office that there is no possible hope of any promotion at all. There are only four of us.

Q. How old are you? A. Thirty-eight.

Q. Do you come under the Civil Service Act? A. No.

Q. You are really under the Parliamentary system? A. Yes, I should think so.

Q. Can you think of anything else? A. I cannot think of anything else, except that the reading of proofs and the making of entries keep us back sometimes night after night. I might add, perhaps, that I also keep a contingencies account book, in which are entered all contingent expenses, such as travelling expenses of the Secretary and shorthand-writers, advertising, and other accounts.

William James Pigott, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: How long have you been in the service? A. Thirty-one years.

Q. Have you been here all the time? A. Not all the time. Mr. Speaker McCourt gave me promotion ten years ago to the Public Works Committee offices.

Q. Where from? A. From the Assembly. I was the attendant in the Chamber for some years. I served under five Speakers there. When I was first appointed, thirty-one years ago, Mr. Speaker Allen, when I was brought before him, asked me if I had passed the necessary University examination—in those days it was the Civil Service examination. I was a young boy at the time, and I said that I had not done so, but I told him that I would endeavour to pass it. I passed the University examination in Dr. Badham's time, and my having done so pleased Mr. Speaker Allen very much, and he promised me that the fact of my being a messenger on the Assembly staff should not interfere with my getting promotion to the Clerical staff of the Assembly.

Q. You passed the University junior examination of that time? A. It was the Civil Service examination in those days. I might say that Mr. Mowle, who is now Clerk Assistant, passed the examination six months after I passed it, and we were boys together in the establishment.

Q. The same standard? A. Yes.

Q. At what salary did you begin? A. I started at £50 a year on the Assembly side.

Q. At what salary did you begin here? A. £200 a year. I think that at that time I was getting £190 in the Assembly.

Q. How long have you been in this office? A. Since 1901.

Q. What is your present salary? A. £225. I got an increase lately. From the Assembly I was promoted to a position here at £200 a year, and since then I have received an increase of £25. My colleagues (Mr. Hurley and Mr. Frank Lync) received two increases. Some time ago, when Mr. Charles Lync was chief of the staff here, he recommended Mr. Hurley and his own son, Mr. Frank Lync, for an increase, and he promised that he would recommend me the following year. But a letter which he wrote to the Speaker at the time (Mr. McCourt) placed my position in an unfair light.

Q. In what way. A. That part of the letter which stated that the senior member of the staff was Mr. Hurley. I pointed out to Mr. Charles Lync that he himself was the chief of the staff, and that Mr. Hurley, like myself, was only a subordinate, and I thought it was very unfair, after my long service, to draw any distinction—that is in re-

Witness—W. J. Pigott, 11 April, 1912.

commending Mr. Hurley for an increase, and only promising to recommend me the following year.

Q. Is Mr. Hurley senior to you? A. No, I am senior to him.

Q. When he received his increase did that give him a higher salary than yours? A. No, it brought his salary on to a level with mine.

Q. But you were senior officer to him? A. Yes.

Q. What are your duties? A. I get the manuscript from the shorthand-writers in the morning, and I enter it in this register as the manuscript is received. In this register, which is kept for the purpose, I enter the name of the witness, and the date of the meeting at which he was examined, when the copy is received from the shorthand-writer, and the date it is sent to the Printer, and when the proofs are returned from the Printer. Then a copy of each of these proofs is sent to each member of the Committee, so that he may check the questions he has put to the different witnesses. A proof is also sent to each witness to give him an opportunity of reading his evidence and correcting any mistakes which the shorthand-writer may have made. When those proofs have been corrected and returned to this office by the witnesses, I transfer their corrections to a revise, which is read in this office also, and checked with the manuscript, and the witnesses' corrections are transferred to the proof. That corrected proof is sent to the Printing Office, and after the corrections have been made there I check them and see that they have been correctly made.

Q. Who reads to you? A. Mr. Hurley helps me when he is not otherwise engaged, and I also help him—we all work together.

Q. What other duties have you to perform? A. The ordinary routine work of the office.

Q. What is the object and value of this register? A. A witness might state that he never received his proof to revise.

Q. What does it matter; you have in print what he said, and the evidence was heard by the Committee? A. Yes; but a witness might state that he never made use of certain words, and then we would say, "Well, here is the proof."

Q. He might say that he had never received the proof, and had never sent it back to you corrected? A. Yes.

Q. Or he might say that he had never sent it back without corrections? A. Yes.

Q. This would be evidence that he had done so? A. Yes.

Q. What proof is there that this is correct? A. It would be almost impossible for it to be wrong, because as the unprinted matter has come out, I have already entered it as copy received, and then, after it has been brought up from the Printing Office as printed matter, which has been checked.

Q. But suppose that you did not send the witness his proofs, but you kept it in the office, and yet you entered it up as if he had received it? Then there is the Despatch Book in the other room.

Q. This book would correspond with your statement? A. Yes, and the Despatch Book, in which letters sent out are entered up, would coincide with this book and show the date on which the proof had been sent out.

Q. It is to provide evidence that cannot be disputed that a witness received his proof and sent it back? A. Yes.

Q. But what if somebody else received that witness' proof and made corrections at random, and then sent it back, what evidence would you have that he made the corrections? A. The witness signs the letter when he sends the proof back and marks the latter correct, and we have to take it as being correct.

Q. But another man might make corrections at random and sign it? A. Yes, it would be possible.

Q. Lots of them you have never received back? A. Well, the witnesses have an opportunity of sending them back.

Q. If they never come back what entry have you there? A. It shows that they have never been returned.

Q. In the case of a man who did not bother about returning the proof, would you send him another? A. Yes, if the evidence was very important. When the evidence is returned corrected, if I see that the corrections are ridiculous, and think that some mistake has been made, or if I have any doubt, I consult my chief (Mr. Blenkin), and follow his advice on the matter. This register also shows when the manuscript is sent to the Printer, and when we receive it back from him. Sometimes the Printer is very busy, and there might be some doubt as to when it was sent, and this book is useful in enabling us to know when it was sent to him. This book tells us all the dates from the time we received the copy from the shorthand writer until it is returned from each witness with his corrections.

Q. Is this your principal work? A. I have to read the manuscript. Generally, Mr. Hurley comes along to help me. I also check a lot of the evidence where figures are concerned; frequently in the hurry, the additions are incorrect, and we have to correct them.

Q. Is your principal duty the keeping of this register? A. And also assisting in the general work of the office. I am not altogether confined to that book. I have to go into the other room, perhaps, sometimes to read out some manuscript to Mr. Hurley in order to get it typewritten very quickly for the use of the Committee.

Q. Do you do any typewriting yourself? A. If Mr. Hurley were away I might write a letter or two, but he generally does the typewriting. He has had more practice at it than I have.

Q. If there were shorthand-writers attached to this Department, could you find them employment in carrying out the office duties? A. I do not think we could sufficiently to justify the appointment of a shorthand-writer to be here permanently all the time. The shorthand-writers that have been taking notes here have generally been connected with the *Hansard* staff, and they usually come on here in the afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Q. Would they be in the way if they were here permanently? A. No. I do not think they would be in the way.

Q. If there were shorthand-writers attached to this office would you be able to keep them employed, going away with the Committee, or about the offices? A. Yes, I suppose we could do that.

Q. How many could you keep employed. A. That is, not counting the *Hansard* man who comes down here?

Q. No; if there were a shorthand-writer attached to this staff could you keep him employed all the time? A. Yes.

Q. Fully employed? A. Yes.

Q. Doing work in the office? A. Yes, a little work in the office, besides his ordinary shorthand work here. A sitting of the Committee may start, say at 2 o'clock, and may last till 4, but sometimes the Committee may adjourn at half-past 3, or there may be a day when there is a visit of inspection, and no evidence be taken on that day. The shorthand-writer would come and take notes between 2 and 4 o'clock, say, and if the Committee adjourned after 4 o'clock, and he could not get a typist then, he could get one in the morning, and that would keep him employed pretty well; or he could do the work at night after the Committee had left.

Q. Do they sit every day? A. Nearly every day.

Q. Are they paid at per sitting? A. Yes, according to the Act. The Chairman receives three guineas per sitting, and each Member receives two guineas per sitting.

Q. Do they sit on Saturdays? A. When I said, "nearly every day," I did not include Saturdays or public holidays.

Q. Do they sit five days a week? A. Sometimes.

Q. When they are not sitting here do they sit in the country? A. Yes.

Q. Do they sit every day in the country? A. Unless they are travelling. When they are in the country they take evidence at periods of the day when it is most convenient for them.

Q. If they were to sit twice in one day, would that be considered one sitting, and would they have earned one fee? A. Yes, only one fee.

Q. No matter how many times they might sit in the day? A. Yes.

Q. If they were to sit in the train would that be a sitting? A. If they were travelling, and the Minutes were read, that would be considered a sitting.

Q. They could hold a meeting in the train? A. Yes, or at a station.

Q. Do you think they ever hold meetings in a train? A. Yes. I think they do so, sometimes.

Q. Have you any evidence of their sitting in a train? A. I would not say in a train, but I would say at a station. The Committee met at a station on a certain day, and then, after the Minutes were read and confirmed, they took a train and travelled some miles to another town to take further evidence, and possibly, when they reached their destination that night, at perhaps 8 or 9 o'clock, they would take evidence. They would actually meet, travel all day, and take evidence at night, and perhaps sit until 10 or 11 o'clock to suit the convenience of witnesses, and so that the Committee could go on travelling next day through the country.

Q. Have you ever known them to bring a witness into a train and open a meeting and examine him in the train? A. No. In reading over the evidence, I have never come across such a thing as that, and the evidence I read is a real record of what takes place.

Arthur Blenkin, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. You are Secretary of this Department? A. Yes.

Q. How long have you been here? A. A year and a half as Secretary, and about the same time previously as Acting Secretary.

Q. What was your salary on your appointment here? A. £500.

Q. Have you had any increments since then? A. Yes. One of the conditions of my appointment was that there were to be two increments of £25 each, and I have had one increment of £25.

Q. So you started at £500, and your salary will go up to £550? A. Yes.

Q. Would you expect it to go higher than that? A. Yes, it is my intention to make application. The salary of the occupant of the office previously was considerably higher.

Q. When you came here you were engaged at so much, with increments to bring your salary up to £550? A. That is right.

Q. Did you understand that that would be the limit that you would reach? A. That would be the limit, unless I obtained what you would term an increase of salary.

Q. If the persons to whom you apply were to say to you, "Your salary is fixed at a maximum of £550; we are very sorry, but we can do nothing in this matter; that is the maximum salary"—what would you say? A. I presume that an officer is always open to an increase of salary. I consider my salary at the end of two years to be £550, and after that I will have to apply for an increase.

Q. You understood that your salary was to be £550, but that for the present you would receive £500, with two increments of £25 each, and that you would then be receiving the sum at which you were engaged—£550 in two years, and that from that period you would be entitled to apply whenever you choose for an increase; that is what you understand? A. Yes, that is what I understand.

Q. You do not understand that you are under the Civil Service Act? A. No, not at all.

Q. You came here from where? A. From the *Hansard* staff.

Q. What are your duties? A. When I arrive here in the morning I attend to the correspondence.

Q. You read it? A. Yes, and write answers, which are sent into the next room to be typewritten.

Q. Do you dictate? A. No, I write the answers in long-hand and send them into the next room, where they are typewritten.

Q. If you had a typewriter you could dictate a letter to the typewriter? A. I have a typewriter, but I do not find it any great advantage dictating a letter to him, instead of writing it, because he is not always ready for it—probably doing other duties—but if I had a shorthand-writer I would be at great advantage. In fact, I believe that Mr. Hurley is learning shorthand, with the view of giving me assistance in that way.

Q. But if you had a smart typewriter, could not that typewriter take down a letter fast enough, and you would not require to make any corrections? A. I would not require to make many.

Q. You would not care to have a typewriter because you might have to make corrections? A. I would not care to have a typewriter unless he was a shorthand-writer, to whom I could dictate letters.

Q. What else have you to do? A. I arrange for the attendance of witnesses; I interview witnesses.

Q. For what purpose? A. They frequently come round asking for advice, and as to the nature of the inquiries and the evidence they are expected to give.

Q. The evidence they are expected to give? A. Yes.

Q. That is, only truthful evidence? A. Yes.

Q. That is all you have to say, I suppose? A. Yes, that is what I do say.

Q. I mean you do not direct the course of evidence? A. No. A man frequently wants to give evidence; he comes here, and we presume that it is evidence in regard, say, to the construction of a railway. I generally tell him this: "The Committee want to know what the district through which that railway will pass is at present capable of without a railway, and what it is likely to be capable of with a railway—what traffic will be brought to the railway," and so on. My other duties include arranging the itineraries of the Committee in connection with their visits to the country. For instance, there is this one which has occupied a considerable amount of time in preparation, and correspondence, and inquiries as to road distances, telephone communication, and so on. I attend all the meetings of the Committee, and read out the Minutes, which are very short. I also take shorthand notes of portion of the evidence, with a view of enabling me to write the Committee's reports.

Q. What does that mean? A. The Committee report to Parliament on every proposal referred to them. Those reports are written by myself.

Q. Prepared by yourself? A. Prepared and written by myself, and brought before the Committee, who go through them in the same way as Parliament goes through a Bill, and they make whatever corrections are necessary. Then the Chairman signs the report, and it is presented to Parliament.

Q. It is the Chairman's report? A. It is practically the Chairman's report, although he does not write it. In this drawer there are from twenty to thirty reports in different stages of preparation. All of them have to be completed, and then they will be brought before the Committee, and they will deal with them. I have a report here on the proposed Broken Hill railway—a partially-completed report.

Q. Has this been before the Chairman? A. No. It will not be before the Chairman until the Committee have arrived at a decision, when I shall write the final portion of the report, which will be the Committee's conclusions.

Q. It will, otherwise, be just as it is now? A. Yes. Of course it is subject to correction by the Committee. That is my principal work.

Witness—A. Blenkin, 11 April, 1912.

Q. Can you show me a report in which the Committee have made corrections? A. I am afraid I have not one here at present, but I think I could get one from the Government Printer.

Q. What I want to do is to see if the Committee have to make many corrections in the report when you submit it? A. The corrections they make are generally very few. I usually grasp the feelings and the opinions of the Committee, and the report is then written by me, and is brought before them, and they pass it.

Q. Do you arrive at conclusions? A. Yes, and make recommendations. But, of course, I am not responsible for them; they are submitted to the Committee, and when the Committee approve of them they go in; but if the Committee do not approve of them they strike them out.

Q. Before the report goes to the Committee, you, on your own initiative, make recommendations? A. I do.

Q. Without any intimation? A. Without any intimation; and I bring them before the Chairman.

Q. Privately? A. Yes; and in that way I may say that I act as an adviser to the Committee.

Q. The draft is complete before you submit any part of it to the Chairman? A. I complete the draft, and send it down to the printer.

Q. Do you submit your hand-written draft to the Chairman? A. No, not the hand-written draft. I always get a printed copy from the printer.

Q. The whole thing is complete before you confer with the Chairman? A. Yes, as a rule—not always.

Q. In what way would it be incomplete? A. It might not include the conclusions of the Committee which I gather from their conversation in arriving at a decision as to whether the work shall be agreed to or not.

Q. You arrive at those conclusions from a formal chat they have? A. Yes, frequently, and sometimes beforehand. I can generally gauge the feeling of the Committee, and what I do saves time.

Q. You write that up as the report and conclusions of the Committee? A. Yes.

Q. You submit it to the Committee? A. Yes, after they have arrived at their conclusions I submit it to them, and they go through it.

Q. You submit it to them typewritten? A. No. A proof copy printed at the Government Printing Office.

Q. You submit that to them, and they then discuss a decision that is in print? A. They go through the different paragraphs—paragraph by paragraph.

Q. They consider a decision that is in one or more paragraphs? A. They do.

Q. Have you known them to reverse a decision that is in print? A. I have never known them to reverse a decision in print, because it is generally in accordance with their previous decision as to whether the work is to be agreed to or not.

Q. But when did they arrive at that previous decision? A. Prior to their getting a proof of the report they have an informal discussion, and arrive at a conclusion as to what their decision shall be, and after they have arrived at their decision they get a complete report from me.

Q. They really determine the question before you put it into print? A. They do so determine generally, but there are times when it is put into print before they determine. I form my own conclusions from the evidence that has been given, and from whatever little hints they drop, and to save time I have it ready frequently before they decide.

Q. Do you read over the evidence? A. I hear the whole of the evidence, and subsequently read it to refresh my memory, if necessary—I will not say on all occasions. I take my own notes for the purpose of writing the report.

Q. What else have you to do? A. That is practically the whole of my duty. I think I mentioned the fact that I accompany the Committee on all trips to the country.

Q. You do that? A. Yes. And I listen to the whole of the evidence, and take notes, with the view of making out the report.

Q. When you go to the country, do you take a shorthand-writer with you? A. Yes, the *Hansard* staff send a shorthand-writer.

Q. How is he provided for—he is there to do work? A. Yes.

Q. He is put up? A. Yes, I arrange for that before he goes. He accompanies and puts up with the Committee.

Q. Who pays the bill? A. He receives 17s. 6d. per day for hotel expenses, and he is also reimbursed all coaching expenses.

Q. But who pays his hotel bill? A. He pays it himself.

Q. He pays his hotel account, and is allowed so much a day? A. Yes, the same as myself.

Q. Are you on the same scale? A. Yes.

Q. What do the Members get? A. Thirty shillings per day each, and out of that they have to pay all their coaching expenses.

Q. What about the hotel—that is, the board—bill; they may lodge in the train sometimes? A. Well, in that case they will get their 30s. a day.

Q. Do they pay for their board? A. Yes.

Q. Each man pays his own bills? A. Yes.

Q. Are there any other duties you perform? A. I think I have told you pretty well all I can think of on the spur of the moment.

Q. Now about the shorthand staff here—if shorthand-writers were appointed, how many men could you employ permanently; of course I am thinking now of keeping them employed about this Department; you could keep two men fully employed? A. Yes.

Q. You could employ two men permanently here? A. Yes.

Q. Would they have to do their own typewriting? A. No, I do not think they should. That would mean delay.

Q. You could keep them fully employed without their having to do their own typewriting? A. They would not have to do their own typewriting, but would have to dictate their notes to a typewriter—otherwise they would lose from 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. of their time.

Q. You could keep two shorthand writers fully employed here? A. Yes, I could keep two shorthand writers fully employed on the work of the Committee in the taking of notes of evidence and transcription.

Q. Could you employ one of those men taking notes in your own office? A. Yes, I could employ him here in connection with the dictation of these reports.

Q. Would the same two men be able to do work in the office—would they have time for work in the office in addition to the Committee work? A. Generally, I do not think they would. But if there were spare time, I could make use, at any rate, of one of them.

Q. If you had several other men here employed in connection with other Committees, could you look after them, or could they be under some control here? A. I am afraid it would be rather difficult to do that, because I find that I have sufficient to do without looking after the arrangements for the present shorthand-writers.

Q. Have you anyone in the office who could arrange the work for the shorthand-writers for other Committees? A. No, I do not think there is anyone in the office who could. In the first place, they do not understand shorthand work.

Q. I mean only to arrange the work for them; they would all be capable men for their work, but there must be a head over them—someone to refer to; is there anyone in the office who could do that? A. No.

Q. What about Mr. Pigott? A. I think he has sufficient to do as it is. If he gets a proof of evidence that has

been got out by a shorthand-writer, and finds something in it he does not understand, and which is doubtful, he refers it to me.

Q. Of course, as head of this Department, you would be always referred to in a matter of doubt? A. Yes.

Q. You would expect that of them, would you not? A. Yes; but I think the present system could not very well be improved upon.

Q. Could you find accommodation for shorthand-writers for Committee work? A. I am afraid not. But accommodation might be found for them in one of the Select Committee rooms.

Q. Why are you in doubt—you say "might"? A. That of course would depend on Mr. Speaker. There are three committee rooms down downstairs, and they are not always wanted for Select Committee work.

Q. You would not say what I have suggested is impracticable? A. No, I would not say that.

Q. What about the hours of employment here? A. The staff generally attend about a quarter to half-past 9 in the morning—including myself—and generally leave at half-past 4 or a quarter to 5, sometimes later; it depends upon the exigencies of the work. I might add that I generally take some work home with me.

Q. They do not work at night? A. No, they are not expected to do so, except on special occasions. I can recall only one occasion on which it has happened since I have been here, and that was quite recently.

Q. Could you not perform all your own duties without working at night? A. I could not get through them without taking work home with me.

Q. But if you had help? A. No, I do not think so. My work involves a lot of research into evidence, and of course no one could do that for me.

Q. But could you not unload some of your work here and have an understudy of your work, if it involves research? A. There is no one in this Department at present who I think is capable of undertaking the writing of reports for the Committee. If there had been I would not have been here.

Q. But that is the work which you say requires research, is it not? A. Yes; therefore I have to do it myself. I cannot unload it on to anybody.

Q. Could you not put some more of the other work on somebody else? A. I put as much as I can upon them. I am not complaining about doing work at home.

Q. Could you not unload some of your work so that you need not take work home; or, if you could not do that, could you not prolong the time for bringing in your report? A. No, I could not do either. If I were to prolong the time in bringing in a report, the chances are that Parliament might not be able to deal with it, owing to its presentation being delayed.

Q. If Parliament were to appoint another Public Works Committee to do work similar to what this Committee is doing—there could not be two heads in one department, and you would still be the head—would you be able to do the reports of both Committees? A. No, I do not think so. If you appoint two committees you would double the work, and probably double the number of reports, and would require to double the staff.

Q. Could you supervise the drafting of the reports of the two committees? A. I could supervise work done by other people, certainly.

Q. Do you think that it would be as efficiently done as it is now, if you had to supervise the work for two committees? A. Yes, if you could get one competent secretary for the second committee. You would require to have a secretary for the other committee, and also another staff.

Q. Do you think it is practicable? A. I do not think it is.

Q. Have you heard that the formation of another committee has already been mooted? A. No, I have not

heard anything of it; but if another committee is formed you will require another secretary for that committee, and another staff.

Q. You are saying that this staff is incapable of being enlarged; it would have to be duplicated? A. It would have to be duplicated.

Q. And not enlarged? A. That is so.

Q. Otherwise, there would have to be another head and another staff of officers? A. Yes.

Q. And that is only saying that you could not manage an office bigger than this? A. It is saying that I could not do more work than I am doing now.

Q. But could you not unload some of the work on to an assistant? A. An assistant would have to be practically in the same position as myself—a secretary.

Q. Could you not get someone who could prepare a report under your directions? A. Yes.

Q. It would come to you for the final touches? A. The assistant secretary, or whatever you like to call him, would have to arrange his itineraries the same as I do myself, and would have to attend his committee meetings and go away with that committee and write his reports, sometimes in the country and sometimes in the office, or at home, the same as I do.

Q. And they would come to you for the final touches? A. That practically means my revising his work and doing my own in addition.

Q. There must be one head? A. You mean that the reports should come to me before the Committee considered them.

Q. If there were a second committee every report would come to you in the draft? A. I see what you mean; mine would be the work of supervision.

Q. It might be more than that; you might give him rough notes upon which to draft a report? A. I am afraid it would be putting too much work on my neck to give him notes, because I would not know anything of the inquiry. It would be wholly in the hands of the other secretary or assistant secretary, and I really could not give him notes. I would know only about my own inquiries, you might say—inquiries which I attended.

Q. Dropping out the question of a second committee, you contend that if more work were done than is now done by the Committee you could not get out more reports than you now get out? A. I could not, personally. I could revise an assistant's report, but could not give him notes on which to write a report.

Q. If you had an assistant now, you could give him notes upon which he could draft a report? A. I could dictate my report to him. That would only be relieving me to a certain extent. It would not assist in getting out the work of the Committee more quickly.

Q. Could you not give your assistant notes upon which he could draft a report for you, and you could put the finishing touches upon it? A. Yes.

Q. And you could do it here? A. Yes, I could do that in connection with the present Committee.

Q. You would not need to take work home then? A. No, I would not, if I had an assistant. But I have not asked for one.

Q. You could then do the work here without taking any of it home? A. With an assistant I could relieve myself of some of the present work.

Q. And you need not take it home? A. I need not take it home.

Q. Have you anyone in the office who could assist you? A. No; whoever could assist me would have to be a shorthand-writer.

Q. There is no one in the office who could do it? A. Not at present.

Q. What about Mr. Pigott? A. He is not a shorthand-writer, and even if he were I do not think he could assist me in that; his time is very closely occupied in reading proofs.

Witnesses.—A. Blenkin, 11 April; and C. H. Goman, 15 April, 1912.

Q. Could he do it? A. If he could do it it would simply be a transcription of what I dictated to him, and, not being a shorthand-writer, he could not do the work.

Q. You could dictate that to a shorthand-writer, and it could be typewritten? A. Yes, to a shorthand clerk; I do not want an expert.

Q. And when you had done that could he assist in what you call research? A. He could; if he were an intelligent young fellow he could assist me. He could go through a lot of statistical information and summarise it.

Q. And then you could finish your work without taking any of it home? A. Yes, I could under those conditions.

The Speaker's Room, Parliament House,  
Sydney, 8 May, 1912.

MINUTE.—Public Works Committee.

THE evidence given by Mr. Blenkin in this inquiry goes to show that he is very much overworked in consequence of having to travel with the Public Works Committee in the country, and to peruse evidence and prepare reports when the Committee is in town. He requires assistance, which is not available for him from his own staff, which is a small one of three officers. There is an officer on the staff of the Assembly, Mr. Boydell, whose services could be made available for the Public Works Committee work; and I would recommend that he be transferred to that sub-department to afford relief to Mr. Blenkin.

On the staff of the Public Works Committee I find there are two very old public servants. Mr. Hurley has a record of twenty-four years' faithful service, and his salary now stands at £225 a year. That his salary is not

higher is all the more remarkable seeing that Mr. McCourt, of the Assembly staff, after eleven years' service, is in receipt of £333 a year; and Mr. Moore, after nine years' service, is in receipt of £262 a year, although their duties are no more responsible than those of Mr. Hurley. Mr. Hurley is an assistant to Mr. Blenkin, and is a very efficient officer, with many duties to perform, which he is able to discharge to the satisfaction of the head of that office. I recommend that his salary be raised to £300 a year.

Mr. William James Pigott, another clerk in the same office, has been a public servant for thirty-one years. He was transferred from the Assembly staff, and his present salary is £225 a year; but seeing that officers of nine and eleven years' standing are in receipt of salaries ranging up to £350 a year, I certainly am of opinion that Mr. Pigott also should have his salary raised to £300 per annum. His duties are arduous, and he performs them with admitted ability.

The information I have obtained goes to show that the office requires to be reorganised with a view to rearrangement of duties, so that the senior officers may not be called upon to do junior work. A typewriter might be employed to take that drudgery from them.

The evidence taken at the inquiry shall be forwarded to the President of the Council, and I am hoping that he will see the reasonableness of the request made by both Mr. Hurley and Mr. Pigott that their salaries should be raised. I further commend for the President's consideration the representations made by Mr. Blenkin that he should be given assistance, so that he may have more time to attend to the management of the office.

## MESSENGERS, Etc.

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MONDAY, 15 APRIL, 1912.

Charles Henry Goman, examined:—

MR. SPEAKER: Q. What is your position here? A. Head waiter.

Q. How long have you been here? A. Twenty-three years.

Q. What salary did you start at? £135.

Q. What do you get now? A. £200.

Q. How did you get your increments? A. I think I first went to £145, and then to £160, £175, and £200.

Q. When did you get your last increase? A. I think about eighteen months ago.

Q. What are your hours of work? A. From 9 o'clock in the morning until the House rises.

Q. If the House sits day and night are you here all the time? A. Yes.

Q. Do you get any sleep or rest? A. Through the night we get relief, of course, when things ease down.

Q. Do you go by a system, or just indiscriminately when you can get away? A. As Mr. Young arranges it. We report to him when we are not so busy.

Q. What are your duties? A. I work under Mr. Young, and take charge of all the other men, and see they do their work. I am responsible to Mr. Young for it.

Q. Do their work—where? A. At the tables, and in the building generally—cleaning and waiting.

Q. What are the duties of your waiters? A. In the morning cleaning the dining-room and the billiard-room, and preparing for the first meal—lunch. Waiting, of course, does not start until lunch time.

Q. As waiters, do they do any washing-up? A. Yes.

Q. All the washing-up? A. Barring the dinner plates and dishes; that is kitchen work. We clean the silver and all the cups and saucers, and glassware and cutlery.

Q. You do not do the washing-up in the kitchen? A. Not in the kitchen.

Q. You have to perform other duties besides waiting? A. Yes.

Q. What are they? A. At meal times I do the carving.

Q. Apart from the occupation of a waiter, you do other work—cleaning? A. Yes.

Q. Tell me what you do? A. I and another man clean the dining-room. Other men are allotted similar work in different parts of the building. I have to see they do their work properly. I am responsible to Mr. Young to see the place is kept clean. I walk round and help them occasionally; but my principal work is in the dining-room.

Witnesses.—C. H. Goman, F. Randall, and R. J. Bowman, 15 April, 1912.

Q. What cleaning do they do? A. The furniture, walls, carpets, curtains, chairs, and so on.

Q. In what rooms? A. Corridors, Press reporters' rooms, Mr. Speaker's room, Ministerial rooms, and the Premier's quarters.

Q. What about the *Hansard* department? A. The girls do that part.

Q. Those are your principal duties? A. Yes.

Q. Are you satisfied with your present salary? A. Yes, certainly.

Q. Are you satisfied with your hours of duty? A. Under present conditions I am, because we have a little quiet time in the recess to look forward to.

Q. Are you satisfied with your hours of labour? A. Yes, certainly.

Q. How many hours a day do you have to work on the average, taking an average all the year round? A. I could not form even a rough estimate.

Q. Do you get any holidays? A. Yes.

Q. What holidays? A. I take charge in Mr. Young's absence. He has a holiday, and then I have a holiday—three weeks, or it may be a month sometimes.

Q. How often? A. Every recess I get three or four weeks' holiday.

Q. Not more than that? A. A day or two off now and again. Mr. Young arranges that.

Q. Do you think that the work of this place could be so arranged that no man would be called upon to work more than eight hours a day? A. I do not think so, without entailing extra expenditure.

Q. Could it be done? A. It could be done by having an extra shift of men.

Q. You think it could be done if you worked on shifts? A. Yes, certainly. The difficulty is on account of the uncertainty of the hours of sitting.

Q. How many men would be sufficient to do the work here if they had only the waiting to do, on the eight hours system? A. We could not do with fewer men than we have at the present time.

Q. On the eight hours system? A. Yes. They would have to be here at meal times, and that is when our principal waiting has to be done. We are very closely pushed now, sometimes. It is only for a short time, but we could not do with fewer men at meal times.

Q. The waiters fill in their time by doing cleaning? A. Yes, that is part of our duty.

Q. The cleaning of the rooms, I mean? A. We are waiters and cleaners—principally cleaners. We do more cleaning than waiting.

Q. Is there anything else you wish to say to me? A. No.

Q. Have you any grievance? A. None whatever.

Frederick Randall, examined:—

MR. SPEAKER: Q. What is your position here? A. The bar attendant.

Q. Have you any other duties to perform? A. I do exactly what I am told in regard to anything in connection with the Refreshment Room or answering bells or anything else. I do exactly as Mr. Young tells me.

Q. What is your salary? A. £170.

Q. At what salary did you commence? A. £135, I think.

Q. How was your salary raised? A. It was raised from £135 to £160, and when they gave general increases, I think about twelve months ago, my salary was brought up to £170, which is £5 less than what my predecessor got.

Q. You have a grievance? A. No. I wish respectfully to state that I have no grievance at all.

Q. Will you enumerate your principal duties? A. In the bar I attend to Members. I fix up everything in the bar for their requirements. At meal times I assist in the dining-room until such time as the Members have finished their meal, and when they go up to the bar to pay for it I am there to receive the money.

Q. What are your hours of duty? A. From 9 o'clock in the morning until the sitting of the House is over.

Q. Day and night? A. Yes; while the House is sitting.

Q. What if the House sits all day and all night, and day after day and night after night? A. Then I am here practically the same—with such respite as Mr. Young gives me.

Q. Are you able to get away every day during the session for eight hours' rest? A. No; for instance, when the sitting of the House is not over until 6 o'clock in the morning, I have to be back here again at 9 o'clock the same morning.

Q. Are you satisfied with your salary? A. Yes. I wish to emphatically state that I have no grievance.

Robert John Bowman, examined:—

MR. SPEAKER: Q. Are you second waiter? A. Yes.

Q. How long have you been here? A. Sixteen years next May.

Q. At what salary did you commence? A. I started first of all in the Council Lavatory as lavatory attendant.

Q. At what wages? A. About £4 6s. a month.

Q. How old were you then? A. Twenty-four years, I think.

Q. How long were you there? A. About three months.

Q. What salary do you get now? A. £150.

Q. When did you get your last increase? A. About twelve months ago, I think.

Q. How much was it? A. £10.

Q. Are you satisfied with your salary? A. Quite.

Q. What are your hours of duty? A. From 9 o'clock in the morning until the House rises, when Parliament is in session.

Q. Are you here night and day when the House is sitting continuously? A. Yes.

Q. What are your duties? A. To attend to the Dining Room—prepare for breakfast and lunch, and also to attend to the Speaker.

Q. Do you get anything extra for that? A. No.

Q. If the Speaker were to live here, would you be here to get him his breakfast and his tea? A. If the House were sitting I would be here from 9 o'clock in the morning until the sitting of the House was over.

Q. What if the House were not sitting? A. Then my time would be from 9 o'clock in the morning to 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Q. How would he get on for his meals? A. The House servant here gets the breakfast, but I clear away the things when I come in.

Q. The Speaker then would really have to fit himself in to the convenience of the place? A. Yes.

Q. Is there anything else you would like to say;—you do cleaning, do you not? A. Yes, I clean the Dining Room, blinds, and walls, chairs, and tables.

Q. What about cleaning outside this room? A. The only cleaning I do outside this room is the cleaning of silver.

Q. What about the building generally? A. I do not attend to any other part than the dining-room.

Q. Have you a union? A. No.

Q. Is there not a Waiters' Union? A. Yes, there is.

Q. Are you not a unionist? A. No.

Q. How is that? A. People employed in Parliament House are exempt from unions.

Q. What would your wages be if you were not here, but had similar employment elsewhere? A. I could not say. I have never interested myself in the workmen outside.

Q. Do you know what their hours are when working under the rules of the union? A. No.

Q. Is there anything else you wish to say to me? A. No.

Q. You are quite satisfied with your billet and your salary and your hours of duty? A. Yes.

Q. Do you have holidays sometimes? A. At the end of the session we get three weeks holidays, when the Refreshment Room is closed.

Q. At the end of every session? A. Yes.

*Witnesses*—F. Hawtree, J. Masters, R. Alexander, G. Gee, and W. Snowdon, 15 April, 1912.

Frederick Hawtree, examined:—

- Mr. SPEAKER: *Q.* When did you come here? *A.* In 1895.  
*Q.* At what salary did you begin? *A.* I commenced as lavatory attendant on the Council side, and I think I was paid £5 5s. a month.  
*Q.* What do you get now? *A.* £145.  
*Q.* Did you learn waiting here? *A.* Yes, with a little experience before I came here.  
*Q.* What are your hours of duty? *A.* It would be difficult to say. We start at 9 o'clock in the morning and do not finish until half an hour or so after the sitting of the House is over.  
*Q.* What do you do in recess? *A.* In recess, after we have given the place a thorough cleaning, we usually clean the silver.  
*Q.* Do you do any house-cleaning? *A.* My first duty in the morning is to go to the billiard-room and thoroughly clean that.  
*Q.* Do you do any other rooms? *A.* Yes, the Premier's bedroom, dining-room, and corridor.  
*Q.* Do you do any other rooms? *A.* Not unless something unforeseen occurs.  
*Q.* Are you satisfied with your salary? *A.* Yes.  
*Q.* Do you have any holidays? *A.* Yes, a fortnight.

John Masters, examined:—

- Mr. SPEAKER: *Q.* What is your position here? *A.* I am a waiter.  
*Q.* When did you join the service? *A.* I joined the service temporarily in 1896.  
*Q.* At what wages? *A.* I was only on the night-staff in those days.  
*Q.* What wages did you get then? *A.* Five shillings a night for three nights in the week.  
*Q.* You were temporarily employed then? *A.* Yes.  
*Q.* A kind of night watchman? *A.* No; I came to work in the dining-room.  
*Q.* You received 5s. a night when you were employed here as a temporary waiter? *A.* Yes; in the evenings only.  
*Q.* What salary do you get now? *A.* £145.  
*Q.* Are you satisfied with your billet? *A.* Yes; but I find it difficult to make ends meet sometimes, and would be pleased to have a little more money if I could get it.  
*Q.* But you will not leave if your salary is not raised? *A.* No.  
*Q.* Do you do any cleaning? *A.* Yes.  
*Q.* What cleaning do you do? *A.* The big verandah, the smoking-room, and the stairs about here—brasses and so forth.  
*Q.* Do you do the Party rooms? *A.* No.  
*Q.* You have nothing to do with the Ministers' rooms? *A.* Only the Premier's room.  
*Q.* At what time do you begin? *A.* Nine o'clock in the morning.  
*Q.* What time do you leave? *A.* When the sitting of the House is over, if Parliament is in session; and I work from 9 o'clock in the morning till 4 o'clock in the afternoon when Parliament is not in session.  
*Q.* What duties have you to perform when Parliament is not in session? *A.* We still have to keep our own department clean, and we have to look after the lunch and clean up afterwards.  
*Q.* You have no grievance? *A.* No.

Robert Alexander, examined:—

- Mr. SPEAKER: *Q.* What is your position here? *A.* Waiter and cleaner.  
*Q.* When did you come here? *A.* I have been here about eleven years.  
*Q.* You came here about 1901, did you? *A.* Something like that.  
*Q.* At what wages? *A.* I was night waiter at first.  
*Q.* A temporary hand? *A.* Yes.  
*Q.* How much a night did you get? *A.* Five shillings for every meal.

*Q.* When you were made a permanent waiter, what salary did you start at? *A.* £135.

*Q.* What do you get now? *A.* £145.

*Q.* When was your salary last raised? *A.* About twelve months ago.

*Q.* What hours do you work? *A.* When the House is not sitting I work from 9 o'clock in the morning till 4 o'clock in the afternoon. When the House is sitting, I work from 9 o'clock in the morning, or until the sitting of the House is over, or as soon after that as we can get away.

*Q.* Have you a grievance? *A.* None at all.

*Q.* You are satisfied with your salary? *A.* Yes.

George Gee, examined:—

- Mr. SPEAKER: *Q.* What are you here? *A.* I am a waiter. I am what is termed lobby-man on the waiters' staff. I put away all the gear, and see that it is correct.  
*Q.* When did you enter the service? *A.* In 1900.  
*Q.* At what wages? *A.* I think £5 10s. a month. It was what was called half-pay.  
*Q.* How old were you then? *A.* Twenty-two or twenty-three.  
*Q.* You say you were on what was called half-pay, what does that mean? *A.* The waiters, I think, were paid £11 5s., and I started in the kitchen.  
*Q.* What were your hours of duty then? *A.* The same as they are now.  
*Q.* What wages do you now get? *A.* £12 a month.  
*Q.* When did you get your last increase? *A.* Twelve months ago.  
*Q.* Are you satisfied with your wages? *A.* Yes.  
*Q.* Are you a member of a union? *A.* No.  
*Q.* Do you know what the union hours are? *A.* No.  
*Q.* You do not know anything about the union? *A.* No.  
*Q.* What are your hours? *A.* From 9 o'clock in the morning until the sitting of the House is over, when Parliament is in session, and from 9 o'clock to 4 o'clock in the recess.  
*Q.* Do you do any cleaning? *A.* Yes, all through the building.  
*Q.* Say shortly what you do in that way? *A.* Sweep the carpets and dust all the chairs.  
*Q.* Where? *A.* In the Ministers' rooms and the Members' rooms.  
*Q.* Have you any complaints to make? *A.* When the House is sitting I find the long hours hard. It affects my health.  
*Q.* In what way does it affect your health? *A.* Well, my nerves. I may be very busy all the day and night, and may not get more than perhaps a couple of hours' rest after working day and night.  
*Q.* Would that occur often? *A.* Last session it did.  
*Q.* Have you had to get medical advice? *A.* Yes.  
*Q.* What does your medical adviser say? *A.* I have not had medical advice for a few years, but at the end of last session I had to go to Mr. Park, a chemist, to get a tonic for my nerves.  
*Q.* Are you satisfied with your wages? *A.* Yes.

William Snowdon, examined:—

- Mr. SPEAKER: *Q.* When did you join the service? *A.* About the 28th August, 1897.  
*Q.* At what salary? *A.* £63 per annum.  
*Q.* What hours did you work? *A.* I was lavatory attendant on the Council side, and I used to assist the pantry-man in the pantry washing-up, and attend to the lift at lunch and dinner time.  
*Q.* What salary do you get? *A.* £145.  
*Q.* When did you get your last increase? *A.* I think last year.  
*Q.* Are you satisfied with your present salary? *A.* Perfectly satisfied.

Witnesses—W. Snowdon, H. Fennings, A. E. Arnold, and R. Bell, 15 April, 1912.

Q. What hours do you work? A. The same as the rest of the staff.

Q. I understand that you work day and night when the House is sitting? A. Yes.

Q. Do you find the long hours affect your health? A. I do. I felt completely run down at the end of last session.

Q. Run down—what does that mean? A. My nerves; the least thing would startle me. And when the House did adjourn, if I went home to sleep I would wake up about every two or three hours. I attribute that to the long hours.

Q. Did you take any medical advice? A. No.

Q. Do you get any holidays? A. Yes, the same holidays as the rest of the staff have.

Q. How often? A. We usually get three weeks at Christmas time; and, if occasion arises when we are not required for a week now and again, we have a week off.

Q. Is there anything else you would like to say to me? A. No.

Henry Fennings, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. What is your position here? A. A waiter.

Q. What salary do you receive? A. £145.

Q. What duties do you perform? A. I clean the Ministers' rooms in the morning, and during the rest of the time my duties are in the dining-room.

Q. Are you satisfied with your billet? A. Yes.

Q. Do the hours of duty suit you? A. Occasionally we have very long hours, and get very tired. Of course, I have to take the rough with the smooth, and put up with the long hours.

Q. It does not affect your health? A. Not at all.

Q. You have no request and no complaints to make? A. No.

Alfred Edward Arnold, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. How long have you been in the service? A. Six years next July.

Q. At what salary did you commence? A. £100 a year.

Q. What salary do you get now? A. £110.

Q. What is your position? A. Lavatory attendant. I also attend to the lift, and to the newspaper reporters' rooms. I clean those rooms. I also wash-up.

Q. Do you clean the reporters' small rooms as well as their dining-room? A. Yes; I do the three rooms belonging to the lady typewriters, and all the newspaper reporters' rooms, and the Press galleries.

Q. You do not do the *Hansard* room? A. Only the three lady typewriters' rooms.

Q. Do you get your meals here? A. Yes.

Q. Do you lodge on the premises? A. I have done so once or twice. While the Upper House is sitting I am here.

Q. Have you always worked on the Assembly side? A. Yes, in the joint department.

Q. What are your hours? A. I start at 9 o'clock in the morning, and I am here every night when the Assembly is sitting until after dinner, and I wash-up; then I stay on and attend to the lavatory until the sitting of the Upper House is over.

Q. Do you leave then? A. Yes.

Q. You really go off duty when the Council rises? A. Yes.

Q. You are never later than that? A. No; of course, every night the Assembly sits I am here.

Q. You are here when the Upper House is not sitting? A. Yes, until after dinner, and I have washed-up.

Q. Are you satisfied with your hours? A. Yes.

Q. Are you satisfied with your salary? A. Well, I hope to get more.

Q. You have been here six years? A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever asked for more salary? A. I got a £10 rise the last time increases were given.

Q. When was that? A. Last year. I think that all the Upper House officers got a rise then.

Q. Before that, how much did you receive? A. £100.

Q. How long were you working at £100? A. Until last July.

Q. Are you satisfied with your salary? A. No, I am not. My work is not a boy's work, but a man's work, and I think I ought to get more than I receive.

Q. Is there anything else you wish to say to me? A. No.

Robert Bell, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. What is your position here? A. Chef.

Q. When did you come here? A. In May, 1900.

Q. At what salary? A. £210 a year.

Q. What do you get now? A. £250.

Q. When was your salary raised? A. About three months ago.

Q. Where were you before you came here? A. I have had a large and varied experience. I left the Grosvenor Hotel to come here.

Q. What was your position there? A. Chef.

Q. What are your hours? A. I arrive here at a quarter past seven in the morning.

Q. And what time do you leave? A. I am here while the House is sitting.

Q. Why need you be here all that time if you are chef? A. That is my arrangement.

Q. You are here all night and all day sometimes? A. Practically.

Q. Do you do any cooking yourself? A. The greater part of it.

Q. Do you make up all the dishes yourself? A. I do.

Q. And the soups? A. Yes.

Q. Have you any assistants? A. Yes; one man and two women.

Q. What do they do? A. The man assists me generally. One woman attends to the vegetables, and the other does the washing-up in the scullery—I might say, with the assistance of a sessional help.

Q. What is that? A. A man who comes in while Parliament is in session.

Q. What does he do? A. He washes the pots.

Q. It sounds as if they are in the kitchen with you? A. Without him, there is one man and a woman there.

Q. And you have additional assistance when Parliament is in session? A. Yes.

Q. You find you are able to get through your work? A. I have always managed to do so, so far.

Q. You never have to leave the puddings unmade or cakes unbaked? A. I have never let it beat me yet.

Q. Can you make a cake? A. Yes.

Q. Do you ever make a cake? A. Very seldom.

Q. So you do leave them unmade? A. We are not called upon to make them.

Q. Would you have time to make them? A. I would make them.

Q. You can get through the work, whatever is required to be done? A. Yes.

Q. When Parliament is not in session, what have you to do? A. I have to superintend the getting of the kitchen ready to start again.

Q. That is, cleaning up the kitchen? A. Yes; and the mending of utensils, and the like of that.

Q. A little tin-plate work? A. Yes, and copper.

Q. Are you a plumber or a tin-plate worker? A. No. I pick the work out for the tradesmen.

Q. You go through your place and straighten it up? A. Yes.

Q. You throw out tins that are worn out, and those that want mending you put on one side;—but that does not occupy much time, does it? A. At the present time, with no lunches to prepare I, myself, have very little to do.

Q. Do you have holidays? A. Yes.

Q. What about your health? A. Latterly, it has not been too good.

**Witnesses**—R. Bell, A. B. Jones, J. Lang, and J. Parry, 15 April, 1912.

*Q.* How do you account for that? *A.* The long hours and the confinement, and my getting on in years—I suppose that has something to do with it.

*Q.* Do you think that the long hours have much to do with it? *A.* They certainly have had a little to do with it.

*Q.* Have you taken any medical advice? *A.* Yes.

*Q.* What did the doctor say? *A.* I forget what he designated the disorder. I was suffering from some stomach trouble.

*Q.* He said that your stomach was out of order, did he? *A.* It was gastritis.

*Q.* Nothing worse than that? *A.* No. He said that otherwise I was physically well.

*Q.* Is there anything more you wish to say, or any request you desire to make to me? *A.* No.

Arthur Benjamin Jones, examined:—

**MR. SPEAKER:** *Q.* What position do you hold here? *A.* Cook's assistant.

*Q.* When did you come here? *A.* About June, 1903.

*Q.* At what salary did you commence? *A.* £135.

*Q.* What salary do you get now? *A.* £145.

*Q.* Can you cook? *A.* Yes.

*Q.* Can you make soups? *A.* Yes.

*Q.* Can you make puddings? *A.* Yes.

*Q.* Are you a good grill cook? *A.* Yes.

*Q.* You can grill? *A.* Yes; I can do anything with meat.

*Q.* Do you ever grill a steak here? *A.* Yes; for you, sir.

*Q.* Have you ever seen a chop grilled here? *A.* Yes.

*Q.* You can make up entrées—all kinds of dishes? *A.* Yes, ordinary dishes.

*Q.* You cannot do any fancy cooking, but plain cooking? *A.* Yes.

*Q.* Are you satisfied with your billet? *A.* Yes.

*Q.* Are you satisfied with your salary? *A.* Yes.

*Q.* What about your hours? *A.* Mr. Young considers us all he can. Of course, we have to work long hours when Parliament is in session, but we are quite prepared to do that. I never feel any bad effects from it.

*Q.* At what time do you begin in the morning? *A.* Six o'clock, or a little after. I have to be here early to receive goods from the tradesmen.

*Q.* Do you live on the premises? *A.* While the House is sitting I do, practically.

*Q.* Where do you live? *A.* The chef and I have a room off the kitchen.

*Q.* I suppose you have your meals here? *A.* Yes; while the House is sitting.

*Q.* Is there anything else you wish to say, or any request you desire to make? *A.* I have a fortnight's holidays, and when we are slack I relieve the engineer in looking after the boiler and providing hot water for use throughout the building.

*Q.* That is, you do a little stoking;—you make up the fires and keep them going, to boil water? *A.* Yes, I look after the engine.

*Q.* You can drive an engine? *A.* Yes; I drove one when I was 18 years of age, but I have not got a certificate.

*Q.* If the engine-driver here were ill, would you be able to take charge of the engine? *A.* Yes.

*Q.* What power is it? *A.* Not more than about 30 to 35 lb. pressure.

*Q.* What horse-power? *A.* It is a stationary engine. You could not gauge the horse-power. It is just a horizontal boiler.

*Q.* You do not know what it is gauged at? *A.* 35 lb. to the square inch.

*Q.* Is there anything else you wish to say? *A.* No; I have been treated very fairly.

John Lang, examined:—

**MR. SPEAKER:** *Q.* When did you join the service? *A.* 29th July, 1892.

*Q.* At what salary? *A.* £135 a year.

*Q.* What is your salary now? *A.* £180 a year, with quarters.

*Q.* How long have you had the quarters? *A.* Since I have held the position of house servant—twelve months 9th November last.

*Q.* Do you get any extra pay for being house servant? *A.* No.

*Q.* When did you get your last increase? *A.* Last Christmas.

*Q.* What are your hours? *A.* During the session my hours are from 6 a.m. to whatever time the dinner is over on one night, and on the following day from 6 a.m. until 1 a.m. the following morning.

*Q.* So you are on all through day and night until 1 a.m. every alternate day? *A.* Yes; alternately with the outdoor servant.

*Q.* That is, during the session? *A.* Yes; my hours during the recess are from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m.

*Q.* What about Saturday? *A.* On one Saturday I am off duty up to 4 p.m. On that occasion I go on duty at 4 p.m. and remain on duty until 9 p.m. On the following Saturday I begin duty at the usual time in the morning and remain on duty until 9 p.m.

*Q.* Do you ever get holidays? *A.* Yes.

*Q.* How often? *A.* The outdoor servant and I arrange our holidays through Mr. Young to suit ourselves, because the outdoor servant has to keep his work outside in hand as well as doing certain work in the House.

*Q.* But you do get holidays sometimes? *A.* Yes; and when we do we arrange to have every alternate week.

*Q.* Do you ever do any waiting? *A.* Only looking after the Speaker's breakfast, and also the Press tea during the session.

*Q.* Are you satisfied with your hours? *A.* Yes, I am perfectly satisfied with my present conditions in regard to hours and work.

*Q.* Are you satisfied with your salary? *A.* Perfectly satisfied.

*Q.* Have you any request to make to me? *A.* No.

Joseph Parry, examined:—

**MR. SPEAKER:** *Q.* When did you come here? *A.* I have been here twenty years, last January.

*Q.* You were here before Lang, were you? *A.* Yes; just before Lang.

*Q.* With what salary did you begin? *A.* £135.

*Q.* What do you get now? *A.* £156.

*Q.* When did you get your last increase? *A.* Six months ago.

*Q.* Are you a married man? *A.* Yes.

*Q.* Do you live on the premises? *A.* No.

*Q.* What are your hours? *A.* I start at half-past 7 in the morning and every alternate night I am on duty until the sitting of the House is over. Every other night I leave at 7.30 p.m.

*Q.* Why do you remain here during the sitting of the House? *A.* I have to attend to the lady typewriters, the Hansard staff, and the Press.

*Q.* That is, you look after their meals? *A.* I take their meals to them, and refreshments.

*Q.* What do you do for the Press? *A.* I take them their suppers and any refreshments they may require at any time they send down for them.

*Q.* At night? *A.* Yes, the night I am on duty. When Lang is on I go off at half-past 7.

*Q.* Are you satisfied with your salary? *A.* Yes.

*Q.* Are you satisfied with your hours? *A.* Yes.

*Q.* Have you anything to say on your own account? *A.* My work outside is very trying and exhausting, especially in the summer. More particularly when the House sits as it did during the last session. Sometimes my work outside gets behind, and I have to pull myself almost to pieces to pick it up again, and if I might do so, I would suggest that my hours of duty should terminate when the

Witnesses—J. Parry, M. Leaney, A. Hunt, and J. Yates, 15 April, 1912.

dinner is over. That would make my duties much lighter, and I feel sure that I could keep the grounds in better order.

Q. You think your hours are too long? A. Yes.

Q. What do you mean by saying that you could keep the grounds in better order? A. I have to look after the back portion of the place—the mowing of the lawns, the borders, and so on.

Q. Is there anything else you do? A. There is the ordinary cleaning work. I may be up all night, and running about all night if the House sits all night, and then I am not in a fit state to go outside and work next day with the mowing machine, because it is very exhausting work, especially in the hot weather, and there are times in the year when that work gets neglected. I should be much relieved, and the grounds, I think, would be kept in better order if my hours of duty were to terminate when the dinner is over at night.

Q. Have you been to a doctor? A. No; I have not been ill enough for that.

Q. How far from here do you live? A. I stay in Dowling-street, Moore Park.

Q. You are a married man? A. Yes, and I have four children.

Margaret Leaney, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. When did you join the service? A. In 1879.

Q. At what salary? A. I think £80 a year.

Q. What is your salary now? A. £100.

Q. And quarters? A. Yes.

Q. How many women have you under your control? A. Four.

Q. Will you tell me what they do? A. They do a good many of the offices in Parliament House, the corridors, and all the laundry work.

Q. The Party rooms? A. Yes; the Opposition and the Ministerial supporters' rooms.

Q. And the Independents' room? A. No, they do not do the Independents' room.

Q. Do you do the Chamber? A. Yes, and the Library, the Speaker's suite of rooms, the President's suite of rooms, all the offices on the Council side, and all the Assembly offices.

Q. What about the Ministers' rooms? A. The waiters do those.

Q. I assume that you are here permanently—as your home? A. Yes.

Q. I take it that you are in charge, and see that everything necessary is done? A. Yes.

Q. What hours of work have the women that are under you? A. They get up at half-past 5 o'clock in the morning when the House is sitting, and start work at 6 o'clock, and after all the work inside the building has been done—offices, Chambers, Libraries, and so on—about half-past 10 they have breakfast; and then they go into the laundry. They work in the laundry all day until about 6 o'clock in the evening. One goes and cooks the dinner for the rest.

Q. After the cleaning inside the building is done they have to do the laundry work? A. Yes.

Q. How much time would that occupy each day? A. When the House is sitting they wash every day, even on Saturday.

Q. You do not leave off at any fixed time? A. No; according to the work. During the day they have to go to the kitchen and put in a couple of hours there making the toast to be sent up to the dining-room.

Q. You assist in the kitchen? A. Yes; the five of us go to the kitchen. Two make toast, two run the dishes to the lift, and I take the orders, and call them out to the cook. Then, we usually finish at half-past 7.

Q. When they finish making the toast, what have they to do? A. They have to wait in the kitchen until the dinner is over, then they go to their rooms; or perhaps, two or three of them go out for a walk until 10 o'clock.

Q. Is there anything you would like to say to me? A. No.

Q. You are perfectly satisfied yourself? A. Yes.

Q. Do you think that they are satisfied? A. I think so. I do not think they would remain here otherwise.

Q. (To the other maids): Have you any request to make to me? A. No.

Q. Are you satisfied with your work? A. Yes.

Q. (To Miss Leaney): Will you tell me what wages they get? A. Three get £90, and one gets £85.

Q. None less than £85? A. No.

Q. When were their wages last raised? A. About six months ago; they got a rise of £10 each.

Q. And they are perfectly satisfied? A. Yes.

Q. What is your position? A. Housekeeper.

Q. Are you designated in the official returns as "house-keeper"? A. I believe so.

Q. But that is not correct; there is nothing else you wish to say to me;—there is no request you desire to make? A. No.

Q. (To the other maids): You have nothing you wish to say to me—any of you? A. Nothing.

Arthur Hunt, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. What is your position? A. Caretaker of the recreation ground.

Q. When did you come here? A. Eleven years ago last Christmas.

Q. At what salary did you begin? A. £145, and I was supposed to have a cottage, and did so for about three years.

Q. What happened then? A. It was not fit to live in; therefore I asked Mr. Speaker to allow me to live elsewhere.

Q. Where was the cottage? A. Where the new building for the Committee Rooms is now. It was made out of the old stables.

Q. When you left it, were your wages raised? A. No; there was no alteration.

Q. What do you now get? A. £155; £10 was added last year.

Q. What are your hours? A. From 9 o'clock in the morning, and for as long as I am wanted. If I am not wanted longer, I generally leave about 4 o'clock, but if I am still wanted on the green, I stay until I am told to go. I have to be in attendance when anyone is on the green.

Q. And in the recess the same? A. Yes; if there is nothing doing I leave at 4 o'clock, but if they are playing on the green, and require my services, I have to stay.

Q. Are you satisfied with your billet? A. Yes. There is one thing I have omitted to tell you—that is, that every alternate Sunday I do duty as watchman here.

Q. All day? A. Yes, from 9 till 4.

Q. Who is on duty as watchman on the alternate Sunday? A. Lang.

Q. Is there anything else you wish to say? A. No.

James Yates, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. What is your position? A. Boiler attendant. I look after the hot-water service.

Q. How long have you been here? A. About four years.

Q. You know something about the pressure of a boiler? A. Yes, I was eleven years in the Government Architect's Department, employed in connection with the steam service.

Q. What is your salary? A. £155. I started at £145.

Q. When did you get an increase? A. Last year.

Q. Do you live on the premises? A. No.

Q. What are your hours of duty? A. As long as I am wanted.

Q. What time do you come? A. Eight o'clock in the morning, or a quarter past, to get steam ready.

Q. At what time do you go off duty? A. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when Parliament is in recess.

*Witnesses*—J. Yates and S. C. Young, 15 April, 1912.

Q. And when the House is sitting? A. I am here all the time. I bank the fire at about 11 o'clock, and stay in the boiler room. I remain on the premises while the House continues to sit.

Q. Is there any need for you to remain here all the time? A. Yes. If I were to go home at 3 o'clock and the House continued to sit all night, Members might want baths at 8 o'clock next morning; and, of course, it would take me some time to get steam up. There is only one coil and one cylinder.

Q. What is the pressure? A. Only 30 to 35 lb.

Q. Of what power is the boiler? A. I think about 12 horse-power.

Q. And you cannot keep up enough steam to keep the baths going twenty-four hours? A. That is all I am supposed to do by the Inspector's orders.

Q. How do you make the water hot? A. I generate the steam, and it gets into the cylinder.

Q. Could you not make enough steam during the ordinary working hours to keep you going until the next morning? A. Not very well. It is all according to the out-take of the cylinder. If Members have a lot of baths it drains the cylinder, and the cold water is going into the cylinder.

Q. If you had another coil, would that help you? A. If there were another cylinder it would make a lot of difference, and I believe that they are going to put in a new boiler.

Q. What power are they going to put in? A. I could not say.

Q. Have you any help? A. No.

Q. Is the steam used for any other purpose than the one you have mentioned? A. Cooking and the laundry, and heating purposes.

Q. Are you satisfied with your billet? A. Yes.

Q. And your hours? A. Yes.

Q. And your pay? A. Yes.

Sidney Charles Young, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. When did you come here? A. In August, 1884.

Q. At what salary? A. £125 a year.

Q. What is your salary now? A. £300 a year and quarters.

Q. When you came here what was your position? A. A waiter.

Q. How long were you here as a waiter? A. Three years.

Q. What was your promotion? A. To practically steward's assistant, and I occupied that position for ten years.

Q. Then you were appointed steward? A. Yes.

Q. At what salary? A. £250.

Q. When was the last increase? A. About twelve years ago.

Q. What are your duties? A. I am responsible for the proper discharge of the duties of the staff. My duties are not limited by any means; I am available at all hours.

Q. You order provisions? A. Yes. The chef submits lists to me, and I approve of them.

Q. Do you keep large stores? A. Not very large. The largest I suppose I ever had was £30 worth—that is of tinned stores—not what is in the cellar.

Q. Do you keep a large quantity of perishable goods? A. Not a large stock.

Q. Do you have a variety of perishable goods; for instance, do you have any quantity of fish? A. No, we buy daily.

Q. Do you have any quantity of milk? A. Twice daily.

Q. Do you test it yourself? A. I have not done so for some time because the contractor is under a guarantee to us to supply us with pure milk. I do not test the milk daily, but I test it occasionally.

Q. Have you a tester? A. Not a proper tester, but I apply what I consider is a good test. If you let a little

milk stand for a time it will show whether it is good milk or whether it has been tampered with in any way, either with water or with preservative.

Q. That is only a rough-and-ready method of testing milk? A. Yes. I have no instrument with which to test it.

Q. Do you keep ice? A. Yes.

Q. Do you keep food on ice? A. No, but we keep it in the ice-house.

Q. Where do you get your fish from? A. We get it from Chinnery, in Hunter-street.

Q. I suppose it is off the ice? A. Most of it is.

Q. Could you get fresh fish from the market? A. It would be possible, I presume.

Q. And it would not be more expensive? A. I think it would, because I should have to go amongst the big fish-buyers in the market, and it is well known that they get the bulk and the best of the fish, and if I wanted any of it the price would be forced up.

Q. I was not contemplating your going into the market and buying fish as a competitor; I was assuming that you had some arrangement with Chinnery and would get it through him—not that you would get it at the market, yourself. But that you would get it through him from the market direct, so that the fish would not go anywhere near his ice-room or cooling chamber or even shop; if that were done you would get the fish fresh? A. The system I have is this: every morning Chinnery brings me what fish he has for my selection.

Q. But it may have been in his ice-chest? A. Most of it is, now.

Q. But if you were to get it direct from the market through him, you would get it as fresh as he got it? A. But if there is any fresh fish he brings it to me now. The supply of fish has been very limited for a good while.

Q. He would call it fresh fish even if it came off the ice? A. Yes.

Q. I am thinking of fish that would come direct to you from the fishermen? A. I understand your meaning.

Q. In that case, you would get something worth calling fish, but in the other case you might get something tasteless? A. No one objects more than I do to anything iced.

Q. Does the meat go into the ice-chest? A. Yes, it goes into our own ice-chest when we have to keep any of it—when it is not cooked immediately.

Q. Could you manage to have the meat used as it comes from the butcher, and not put it into the ice-chest? A. The bulk of it we do. The only meat we really keep in the cool chamber is chops, cutlets, or rump of beef. We buy a rump of beef weighing 50 or 60 lb.

Q. If you were to abolish your ice-chest would the waste of perishable food be considerable? A. Yes, it would.

Q. About what percentage of waste would there be? A. I should say about 20 per cent.

Q. Not more than that? A. I do not think so.

Q. You order all provisions? A. Yes.

Q. Do you ever have occasion to send supplies back? A. Sometimes I have done so, but very seldom.

Q. What percentage do they allow you upon returns? A. If I send back anything that is good and wholesome—as has sometimes happened when the House has risen unexpectedly, perhaps on account of notice being given of a motion of censure—they allow me the full cost price of it; but there is not a great deal that I can send back, because it is nearly all on the way to being cooked, because we perhaps do not know anything of the adjournment until about 5 o'clock. I always exchange bread and butter, and, of course, the milk is taken back.

Q. Is there anything more you wish to say about perishable food? A. No, I think not.

Q. Do you order supplies for the bar? A. With the approval of the Chairman of the Sub-Committee. I submit to him a statement of goods required.

Q. Do you test the spirits that are supplied? A. Yes; I break down the spirits myself.

Q. The bar is really conducted as a retail hotel bar? A. Exactly.

Q. Does the bar pay its way? A. Yes, the bar does.

Q. Does the dining-room pay its way? A. No, it certainly does not.

Q. I am not thinking of the wages, but of the provisions? A. Yes, I understand you.

Q. Do you think that this dining-room returns as much money as you pay for the goods consumed? A. It does not.

Q. Taking into account the consumption of food by people about the place—if that were paid for, would the dining-room pay its way? A. No.

Q. There is a loss? A. Yes.

Q. How do you account for that? A. The liberality of the tariff.

Q. The tariff is not high enough? A. No.

Q. This tariff is, I believe 25 per cent. higher than the Federal tariff? A. Yes.

Q. If you had the profits from the bar pooled with the takings from the dining-room, would this place pay its way? A. Just about do it.

Q. Not more than pay its way? A. No.

Q. If you had to pay for the labour employed in running this place there would be a loss to the extent of the wages paid to the staff? A. Yes. But it must be understood that the staff that would be required to run the refreshment room as a branch itself would not require to be the same staff as we have here now.

Q. You could do with fewer men? A. Yes. On my first appointment here there were only four of us.

Q. So you think the place could be managed with fewer men? A. I am certain of it.

Q. You believe it is over-manned? A. It is, as regards permanent employees. But we should have to have seasonal help.

Q. If the bar profits were kept separate from the takings in the dining-room, would there be much profit from the takings of the bar? A. I could not tell you how much.

Q. How much a year, approximately? A. For an ordinary session of, say, about eight months, the gross takings are about £1,200 or £1,400, and the bulk of that amount is from the food.

Q. You are putting the bar with the dining-room? A. Yes, to explain the gross takings of £1,200 or £1,400 the last time I made out a balance.

Q. Do you think the bar itself pays its way? A. I am certain it does.

Q. What profit is made on the bar? A. That I could not tell you. The business in the bar varies very much.

Q. Is there any credit balance now in the hands of the Refreshment-room Committee? A. Yes.

Q. Have they got that from the bar, and how long has it been accumulating? A. It did not come from the bar. For many years each new Member who was elected to Parliament paid £3 3s. as an entrance fee, this place being regarded as a club.

Q. It is that fund the Committee have in hand? A. Yes.

Q. Do you think that they draw on that fund now annually to keep the refreshment-room bar going? A. Yes.

Q. If they draw upon that fund the sum total must be lower now than it was? A. No, it is not, the reason being that the Government pay the Committee £1 per week for my board, and that keeps the fund practically on an even basis.

Q. That is, the Government pay the Committee £52 a year? A. Yes, in half-yearly payments. The Secretary has to submit a voucher to the Committee.

Q. What is the reason for drawing a line with your board—why do not the Government pay in something for the board of other members of the staff? A. That was an

arrangement come to on my appointment—I think, at the instrumentality of Sir Joseph Abbott. He thought the Committee should be compensated in some way.

Q. So your position here carries with it your board in addition to salary and quarters? A. Yes, my own board.

Q. You think that the £52 paid for your board keep the thing solvent? A. It keeps the thing on an even keel.

Q. If it were not for that there would be a deficiency? A. Yes, it stands to reason, considering that I have been fifteen years in my present position, and that fifteen times fifty is nearly £800.

Q. What is now the amount of the fund? A. Something in the vicinity of £600 crediting stock and cash.

Q. If the place were not paying its way, whose business would it be to make representations to the Government—would it be your business? A. No.

Q. The Committee's? A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever known them to ask for a grant? A. I have not known it, but they have done so.

Q. You have not known them to ask for a grant of late? A. Not for the last twenty-five years.

Q. Going back to the refreshment room—what is the lowest price at which a dinner is supplied? A. 1s. 3d.

Q. What do you supply for that? A. Soup, fish or meat, or an entree, sweets, tea, bread, butter, and jam, and all the best of condiments.

Q. They could get that outside for the same amount of money, could they not? A. No, I am sure they could not.

Q. Could they not get it for 1s. in some places? A. Not what we give them here.

Q. How much more would they have to pay outside for a meal such as you supply for 1s. 3d.? A. I hardly think that whatever they paid elsewhere they could get a meal served in the same way and in such abundance as they get it here. There is no restriction on anything. In some places, if you have a double portion you have to pay extra for it, but here we do not have that sort of thing—everything is supplied in abundance. Last month our account for vegetables alone was nearly £40. I suppose that vegetables alone average nearly 3d. per Member. It frequently happens that a Member does not want a heavy meal, therefore he merely has tea, bread and butter and jam, and that does not pay.

Q. What is paid for that? A. 6d. for a pot of tea and 9d. for a special pot of tea. It is the small things that do not pay.

Q. You think that the food supplied actually costs more than you get for it? A. I am positive of it.

Q. The attendance you cannot calculate, because it is not made a charge upon the room? A. No—apart from that.

Q. People running a refreshment business outside have to pay rent, interest on their capital, wear and tear, and so on? A. Yes, you must make some allowance for that.

Q. None of those things are chargeable here? A. No.

Q. With regard to the men on the place, do you think that you could arrange the staff in such a way that they would have to work only eight hours a day? A. Up to a certain point, I could.

Q. Up to what point? A. If you could give me a guarantee as to what time the House would adjourn; presuming that the staff were increased to the extent, say, of half a dozen men, and you could have one staff working from 9 o'clock in the morning—which is essentially necessary for cleaning purposes—until 6 o'clock in the evening, and another staff coming on duty to take up the running then, the only thing is how long is the House going to sit. If the House were to sit longer than eight hours, that would interfere.

Q. Have you thought of this: that if the House were sitting late it would not be expected that Members would receive the same amount of attention after 12 o'clock midnight as they would receive before that time, because you could not have a full staff in attendance, some of your men having to be away resting; and at a later hour

*Witnesses*—S. C. Young, 15 April; M. Leaney and S. C. Young, 6 May, 1912.

still, there would be fewer waiters in attendance, because other men must go away to rest; and at a still later hour the staff would be so reduced that at last one would have to make-shift with what he could get; then you would be getting close to the early morning hours, and those waiters who went away first of all could then come back; each watch would be a short one; they would get up in the night and come on for so many hours, and then go off for so many hours—that is if the House was sitting continuously; it could be done that way, could it not, so that the men need not work more than eight hours a day? A. I make provision now for that sort of thing as much as I can.

Q. They would not be working eight hours continuously? A. No.

Q. You might work it on a two hours' watch, or a three hours' watch, or a four hours' watch, or whatever would be practicable. In that way, would it not be practicable to work out an eight hours' system; I am not saying how many men you should have? A. From 9 o'clock in the morning until after the tea hour, the full staff must be here—they are then working at fairly high pressure all the time.

Q. In your memo. to me you say that the eight hours' system is not practicable here? A. Do I say it in so many words—it is certainly not intended to be such.

#### MONDAY, 6 MAY, 1912.

Miss Margaret Leaney, recalled, and further examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. Since you gave evidence in this inquiry I have thought over many observations made by you relating to the services performed by the women under your control; and in perusing the evidence of other work-people employed about the place I find that they claim to have done work—cleaning in rooms—that I know very well is done by women under your control, such as this suite of rooms. I know they are done by someone under your supervision and not by the men. I wish to know whether you will be able to undertake all the cleaning done in Parliament House on the Assembly side and relieve the waiters of any duties in the way of cleaning that they now say they perform; could you undertake to do the whole of the work? A. I could if I had enough women on the staff, but I find it very difficult to get good servants. The four I have now are very good, but if one of them happened to leave it would be very difficult to replace her.

Q. But if you could find women to do the work you would undertake to do the whole of the cleaning work? A. Yes.

Q. How many more women would you require to do the work? A. I do not think I could get it done with less than two more, because the Assembly side is a very large place, including all the Ministerial rooms and the big corridors and the Premier's rooms. To give satisfaction I do not think I could do with less than two more women. I do not know whether you are aware, sir, how many rooms the women have to do now. I have reckoned them up.

Q. How many? A. Thirty-four; but in the session with two cleaners we got in I was relieved of four rooms,—that is the Opposition room on this floor and the Opposition flat upstairs.

Q. I understand that your present staff of four women clean thirty rooms when the House is in session? A. Yes.

Q. Is much cleaning done by the waiters? A. A lot of cleaning is done by the waiters, and they have done some of the corridors for the women.

Q. If you had women to do the work now performed by waiters who are cleaners, how many women would you require for that work? A. Two.

Q. Seeing that four women are able to clean thirty rooms, would you require two women to do the balance of

Q. I asked you to work out a scheme on paper; I did not limit you as to the number of men? A. No, you did not limit me in that respect. I thought I would be able, perhaps, to work out a scheme that would be satisfactory, and I did not think it was of any use submitting anything but a satisfactory scheme.

Q. Do you wish to withdraw that memo.? A. Yes, if you will permit me.

Q. You may withdraw the memo.; the men you have cleaning here are the waiters? A. Yes.

Q. In working out your scheme I want you to work it out with a staff of men who shall have no cleaning to do. Is there anything else you wish to say to me? A. I should like to explain that of the six maids who came before you with Miss Leaney, four are employed under her as laundresses and cleaners, and the other maids are employed in the kitchen. Their duties, briefly stated, are as follows:—One is the kitchen maid. She acts as vegetable cook, prepares some of the sweets, and generally assists in keeping the kitchen clean. The other is the scullery maid. She washes all large crockeryware used in the big dining-room, prepares vegetables, and assists the kitchen maid in cooking them and dishing up the same, and she also assists in general cleaning of the kitchen and scullery.

the cleaning that is now done by waiters who call themselves cleaners? A. Yes, because the rooms are so large and there are large staircases.

Q. I understand that if you had two more women on your staff you could undertake to do all the cleaning? A. I could if I had two more good women.

Q. I would provide a man to do any heavy lifting that might be required in connection with the cleaning of the rooms. You say there is some difficulty in getting women servants? A. Yes.

Q. What is the pay they receive? A. Three of my women are paid £90 a year each. The last one who came, I think, gets £10 less.

Q. Do they live on the place? A. Yes, they live on the place, but they provide food for themselves.

Q. They provision themselves? A. Yes.

Q. This comes as a surprise to me. Can you say definitely that they have no meals served from the kitchen of the catering department? A. No meals.

Q. I understand that if you were authorised to engage two extra women, you would be able to do all the cleaning to the satisfaction of the Housekeeper? A. Yes, I hope to do so.

Q. Would these two women sleep on the premises or go home to sleep? A. They would have to go home to sleep.

Sidney Charles Young, recalled, and further examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. I have looked through the evidence of the waiters and cleaners, and I wish to ask you a few questions about the management of the place. Your head waiter stated that the waiting starts at lunch time? A. Yes, that is so.

Q. Could waiters get ready at 12 o'clock and have time to do their work as waiters? A. No, because the dining-room has to be cleaned, and everything prepared, and it would take more than an hour.

Q. Could women do all the cleaning about this establishment? A. No.

Q. They could not do all the cleaning? A. Not in my opinion.

Q. Why not? A. Because it would be too heavy.

Q. What would be too heavy? A. We have to do a great deal of moving of furniture, for cleaning purposes, and a great deal of the furniture is very heavy.

Q. Are you aware that they now clean thirty-four rooms and find themselves able to shift a chair? A. It is possible there are thirty-four rooms they clean, but it is only the offices, and there is no heavy furniture there.

Q. You think, I presume, that if a man were employed to shift heavy weights they could then do the cleaning? A. Yes.

Q. What does the head waiter take charge of in your absence? A. Everything.

Q. Does that mean that he takes charge of the cash register? A. Everything.

Q. In your absence he really is in charge just as you are in charge when you are there? A. Yes.

Q. If the women were to do all the cleaning could an extra shift of men be provided for the waiting? A. It could be done, certainly.

Q. You have stated in your evidence that when you came here some years ago four waiters were employed and were enough to do the work? A. Yes, after dinner, and the cleaning of the room, of course.

Q. In those days you had temporary men employed to serve in the Session? A. Yes.

Q. But four permanent men were sufficient to run the place? A. Yes.

Q. You have now, I understand, about ten? A. Nine.

Q. Does that include yourself? A. No.

Q. Does it include Randall, the barman? A. Yes.

Q. If all the cleaning were done by the women you could, I suppose, manage with four waiters as formerly? A. No.

Q. Why could you not? A. Because in those days there were arrangements in connection with the waiting whereby the messengers used to assist.

Q. You now get in extra men when required, and if four men could not do the work you would get in extra men for the night; that would work out would it not? A. Yes, four could do the Refreshment Room.

Q. So, four permanent men, you think, would be sufficient? A. Yes, in the Refreshment Room.

Q. There is no mistake about that? A. No mistake about the Refreshment Room.

Q. Four permanent waiters would be sufficient. A. Yes.

Q. And others being required to serve the meals, they could be employed at so much per night? A. Yes, but you would have to employ additional assistance for luncheons as well, because in the times I spoke of there were hardly any meals during the day—only at night time, generally.

Q. If four men could serve a dinner could not four men serve a luncheon? A. Not at present, as they are now.

Q. Do you mean to say that four men, being able to serve a dinner, could not serve a luncheon? A. Four men would not serve a dinner—so I understand. You mean to say that I would have additional assistance, as formerly. If there were additional assistance as formerly to run the dinners I say that it would be necessary, not perhaps to have as much assistance, but to have some assistance during the luncheon hour as well, because at present the luncheons are frequently very heavy when the House is sitting—almost as much as dinner, sometimes—whereas in former times we had very few meals in the day-time.

Q. How many more men would be sufficient to serve luncheons? A. We would want four more.

Q. You mean to say you would require eight men? A. Yes.

Q. How would you employ these men after luncheon hour? A. I would not want them after luncheon hour—only for occasional assistance for luncheon hour.

Q. You have that already;—what employment can you find for eight or nine men at the present time, for some of whom you say you would have no employment under the altered conditions? A. There is cleaning up during the afternoon, and half the staff go off for an hour and a half in the afternoon.

Q. So I understand that if they were relieved of the cleaning they would have absolutely nothing to do after the luncheon is off? A. Oh, yes they would.

Q. What would they have to do? A. They would have to do all the cleaning up and washing and getting ready the crockery, plate, and glassware, and tidying up the dining-room and relaying the tables for dinner.

Q. Is not all the cleaning up done for them at present excepting the glassware, the crockery, and the silver? A. No, the present staff do it.

Q. All the present staff now do, so the evidence shows—is to clean the silver, wash the glass and the crockery, everything else being done in the scullery? A. Yes, all the other things are done in the kitchen.

Q. Was Goman a waiter before he came here? A. Yes.

Q. Can you account to me for there being on the staff of waiters so many men who appear to have known nothing of waiting before they came here; with one or two exceptions the men on the staff appear not to have been waiters but to have been lavatory attendants or night-watchmen or engaged in other manual employment? A. There are two or three exceptions where they have been lavatory men as stated, but they had always had experience in the dining-room, because every one in the department has to generally assist in the work of the Refreshment Room in some way or other.

Q. So the men you have here were all trained by yourself in the establishment? A. Yes.

Q. They never had a training as waiters until they came here? A. Some of them had not.

Q. Is it a fact that the lavatory men are employed as waiters on the Pressmen? A. No.

Q. Is not my lavatory steward employed waiting on Pressmen in their dining-room at night? A. No, he is not—not actually waiting upon them. He carries the things up for Lang, who waits upon them. Lang is specially in charge there.

Q. Is not Lang an outside workman doing all kinds of drudgery and work similar to that of a lavatory man—any dirty cleaning, or drains or otherwise? A. No, he does not touch the drains much. There is an out-door servant for that.

Q. Is he not an out-door servant? A. No, he is an in-door servant.

Q. But Lang works outside; Lang has extraordinary duties; he is an outside workman, he is a waiter, after he has attended to lavatory work when called upon to do so outside; he is a night-watchman, occasionally taking duties on Sundays, and he is called upon to serve the Speaker's breakfast notwithstanding the fact that you have a staff of nine waiters not fully employed; Lang is a most extraordinary man; duties seem to be piled upon him from all quarters? A. Lang was for many years in the dining-room as a waiter.

Q. But Lang is now an out-door workman doing the drudgery of the place; I see him about the place; he is the first man about at 6 o'clock in the morning; whenever a willing man is required Lang seems to be in requisition! A. I admit that.

Q. To call upon lavatory men to wait upon Press Representatives, for whom a special dining-room has been provided, is nothing short of a scandal; Snowdon is a lavatory man and assistant in the pantry—washing up—and attends to the lift; the long hours affect his health and nerves; Parry is an outside servant who does the drudgery anywhere and everywhere, amongst the drains if need be—assisting Lang; his duties are also to wait on the journalists at night time as a waiter? A. Yes, serving refreshments.

Q. But he also attends to the journalists as waiter, and all night if need be, he is carrying drinks from the bar! A. That is so.

Q. This man complains of the long hours; he is also a gardener; he is a night-watchman; he is a waiter; he

Witness—S. C. Young, 6 May, 1912.

attends to lavatories if need be; he attends to drains; he starts at 7.30 in the morning and also takes a turn as watchman, I think, on Sundays? A. No, sir.

Q. On alternate Sundays? A. No Sunday duty. It is the caretaker of the recreation-ground who takes a turn with Lang on Sunday.

Q. Are all these men under your control? A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Yates says he is a boiler attendant and receives orders from the Inspector—what inspector is that? A. Inspector of Boilers.

Q. Is he a Government official? A. Yes, in the Public Works Department.

Q. Are you aware that he is relieved by the assistant cook in doing stoking? A. Yes.

Q. Do you find that that practice works satisfactorily? A. Yes, very satisfactorily so far.

Q. I am glad to see that there is someone to relieve him; your duties include the management of the staff? A. Yes.

Q. And the management of the Refreshment Bar? A. Yes.

Q. And the management of the Dining-room? A. Yes.

Q. Do you take any management of the kitchen? A. Yes, it is under my supervision.

Q. Do you order goods upon your own judgment? A. I approve of the orders given to me by the chef.

Q. But you do not use your own judgment as to whether the goods ordered are required or not? A. Yes. I must do that. I either approve of his order or eliminate some part of it. He sees me every night after dinner, and we discuss the matter and arrange the menus.

Q. In connection with the receiving of goods here, have you any arrangement with the suppliers as to the prices that shall be charged for the goods? A. In some respects, but not in all.

Q. In what respect? A. The butcher is under contract as to price.

Q. How often are the contracts made? A. Usually every year. When a Session is about to start I generally write or send to the butcher and ask him if there is any difference in the contract prices, and if so I wish him to send me along a statement, so as to exactly understand the position.

Q. Is there any competition? A. No, not now; but there has been. I have on several occasions called for prices from different butchers, but Uhde has been supplying us for many years.

Q. How many years? A. Roughly speaking, I think twenty years; it may be a year or two less, but certainly it is a long time.

Q. As regards the greengrocer, in your evidence you say that you pay £40 a month for vegetables? A. I did the last month the House was sitting, but of course that was an exceptionally heavy five weeks—five days a week. I suppose the vegetable account is generally anything from £30 to £35.

Q. I do not know that it matters how much the lump sum is; the point is, really, how you pay for your goods; what is agitating my mind is that this Refreshment Room is insolvent, notwithstanding the fact that there are big profits from the bar, which are pooled with the takings from the Refreshment Room, and I wish to get at the bottom of the matter, as I believe it to be my duty to find out where the leakage has taken place, as nobody hitherto has looked into it;—is the greengrocer allowed to charge as he likes? A. Certainly not. I might say that the agreement is, that the contractors shall supply me with butter, hams, bacon, and eggs at 2d. over the market price, but in regard to greengroceries the charge is very slightly over the market price.

Q. Seeing that you are such a wholesale buyer, why should you pay anything over market price? A. A reason as much as anything else is the convenience of being able to send things back if we do not want them, which frequently happens.

Q. Upon that statement, I must remind you that in your evidence you told me that very little is sent back, because goods that might otherwise be sent back are on their way to the kitchen before you know the House is rising, and consequently it is too late to make returns? A. Yes.

Q. And so very little has hitherto been returned; that cannot be used, then, as a reason for these people being paid more than a market price for their goods, especially seeing that you are a wholesale buyer? A. We are not a wholesale buyer in the meaning of the word.

Q. Do you not say that you buy £40 worth of vegetables a month? A. Yes, we have done that.

Q. Then would you not say that you were a wholesale buyer? A. No, not in the meaning of the word as I understand it.

Q. Of course I know you do not take a cart-load of cabbages at a time? A. We take a dozen or perhaps fifteen.

Q. But you are buying largely—you are buying to the extent of £10 a week? A. Exactly, sir.

Q. I think you might claim to be a wholesale buyer quite as much as any other restaurateur in the city; then I notice in your evidence that you say that you do not make any test of the milk;—you are a large buyer of milk? A. Yes.

Q. And you do not test it—you do not know whether the milk is wholesome or not? A. I believe it to be wholesome.

Q. But have you noticed the public scandal of dairymen putting preservatives in their milk, and also watering it? A. I have, sir.

Q. Even if you are doing business with the most honorable men, it is only a business precaution to test the value of your goods and their quality with proper instruments? A. Yes, it might be an advantage; but I have great confidence in the man who supplies me with milk, and it is to his own interest to give me the best he has.

Q. But as a manager and business man, is it not your duty not to take any man upon his reputation, but to weigh in the goods and test their quality—you are supplying provisions for the legislators of the country? A. Exactly, sir.

Q. I wish you to explain, Mr. Young, why it is that the dining-room does not pay its way? A. I think I stated it to you in my evidence, and I do not know that I can add anything to what I have said on the matter.

Q. No wages are paid out of the takings? A. Nothing.

Q. No interest is paid upon capital? A. No.

Q. And no wear and tear? A. No.

Q. No rent, no fuel—everything is provided? A. Yes, everything is provided.

Q. Am I to understand that the raw goods which you buy are sold to the consumers at less than what they cost you? A. Considerably less.

Q. And that your prices for a meal are 25 per cent. higher than a similar meal would cost down town? A. I have yet to learn that.

Q. I would refer you to an establishment in Hunter-street where they were supplying a plain meal at 9d., but owing to the increased cost of provisions the charge was raised to 1s. for three courses; further, I understand from you that there are profits from the bar, and that those profits are absorbed in the management of the Refreshment Room? A. Yes.

Q. I understand, further, from your evidence, that there is even then a shortage, and that there has been a draw upon the capital that is in the hands of the Committee? A. Yes.

Q. And, further, that the Government has compensated the fund by allowing £52 a year for your board? A. Yes.

Q. And notwithstanding these advantages, in the management of that Department you cannot make it pay—is

that so? A. We are not losing anything—only from the point of view that these additions help to keep the refreshment fund floating.

Q. But I understand that your capital in hand is reduced because a drain has been made upon it? A. Yes.

Q. To keep your accounts paid? A. Yes.

Q. That evidently shows that with all these advantages you as manager of that department, still cannot make it pay? A. Yes, exactly.

Q. And you are charging for a meal 25 per cent. more than several houses are charging down town for a plain meal? A. No, I do not admit that—not for a similar meal.

Q. I asked you when you were previously under examination, "What is the lowest price at which a dinner is supplied?" and you answered, "1s. 3d.;" then I asked you, "What do you supply for that?" and you replied, "Soup, fish or meat, or an entree, sweets, tea, bread, butter, and jam, and all the best of condiments"; I have consulted people who understand this business thoroughly; they have reduced the matter to writing, and have given me the quantities, and they tell me that for a plain dinner of soup, the best of roast beef, two vegetables, one plain pudding, tea, and bread and butter, if need be, and the ordinary condiments—pepper, salt and mustard—the actual cost of the raw goods per meal would not be more than 6d.? A. I challenge their statement.

Q. They say not more than 6d.? A. I challenge their statement.

Q. Remember you may be called upon to stand by your judgment if your judgment is so firm as that? A. It is in that respect.

Q. That could be done for 6d.—the cost of the raw goods—because, as they put it, they would not have any rent or wages to pay, nor any fuel to pay for; they say they are able to buy in a raw state for 6d. as much goods as would be consumed in a meal; you say, further, in your evidence, "It frequently happens that a Member does not want a heavy meal, therefore he merely has tea, bread and butter and jam, and that does not pay"; then I asked you, "What is paid for that?" and you replied, "6d. for a pot of tea, and 9d. for a special pot of tea. It is the small things that do not pay"? A. Allow me to correct that. I have no recollection of saying "9d. for a special pot of tea." We serve pots of tea with everything—there are no "special" pots of tea at all. We never charge 9d. for a special pot of tea.

Q. It has been represented to me that very heavy charges are made here for a simple pot of tea; do you definitely say that you have never made a charge of 9d.? A. Yes, I have made a charge of 1s. if I sent it away from the room. It is the Committee's charge—not my charge.

Q. But you say that these are the things that do not pay? A. That pays all right. If we send away a special pot of tea that pays easily, but 6d. does not pay if we serve it in the room.

Q. I have taken evidence upon that; I have consulted competent people, and asked them to give me the benefit of their experience, and they say that a pot of tea, bread and jam could be served for 4d. if they had not to pay anything to anybody working on the place, and if they did not have to pay rent and for wear and tear—what do you say to that? A. I say, how could it be done, seeing that it frequently happens that very nearly half a pot of jam is used and a pot of jam costs 7d. net without anything else.

Q. I think you are singling out an isolated case; are you aware that within a stone's throw of this building a refreshment-room keeper is supplying a light tea similar to this for 6d.? A. Yes.

Q. To the Members of this Assembly? A. Yes.

Q. They have to leave this establishment to go and buy a light tea outside? A. I am aware of it.

Q. That refreshment-room keeper has to pay rent and also for labour and everything else attending the management of the business, and they supply a light tea at 6d.,

and yet you say these are the things that do not pay;—do you not think that a plain dinner and a plain tea could be supplied here at nominal prices as is done in the House of Commons, where one of the achievements of a Session was the establishment there of a 9d. dinner or a 9d. luncheon, and lots of people were delighted to find that it could be done, for the very reason that we have here—that is that all the labour was otherwise paid for; the Government providing everything necessary to conduct the place, they felt that it was a scandal that poor men could not get a plain meal there at a nominal price, and they accomplished it, and were really proud of having done so because it removed a scandal from the place;—do you think that you could provide a meal here for the clerks and other work people about the place for the actual cost price of the goods purchased—at a cost price of 6d. a dinner and 4d. a light tea, seeing that it will cost you nothing to prepare the meal? A. I should have to go into the matter. I will not give a hasty answer to a question of that sort.

Q. So you wish to look into the matter with a view of having that done? A. With pleasure, sir.

Q. Are you aware that in three parts of this building there are separate dining and tea rooms, in one of which some of the persons employed at Parliament House prepare their own vegetables and do their own cooking, and for this purpose leave their work for which they are paid? A. Yes.

Q. This is going on in the shadow of a building which is kept up at enormous expense, with a chef at the head of the culinary department, and a house steward in control, and with every necessary appliance and convenience;—notwithstanding that those men had to leave their own work in order to prepare their meals because the expense of getting a meal from the Refreshment Room is beyond them—is more than they can afford;—are you aware of that? A. Yes, I am aware of that.

Q. Has it come under your notice that these men would willingly pay a nominal price for their meals—they want nothing given them, they would willingly pay the cost price of the goods supplied? A. I should think they would.

Q. They have represented to me that they would be glad of the opportunity of getting a meal like that? A. I quite believe it.

Q. Now they tell me they would have to go down town to get such a meal? A. Yes.

Q. With regard to the takings in the Refreshment Room. How is the cash register managed; who checks the cash? A. I check the cash.

Q. Who opens the register? A. The Secretary to the Refreshment Committee.

Q. It is completely under his control? A. Yes.

Q. Does he keep accounts? A. Yes, as far as I know.

Q. Does he make an entry in an account book of the amount of the takings? A. He has some system of keeping an account.

Q. Is there any check upon that? A. I could not say. It has nothing to do with me.

Q. Have you the handling of the money? A. Yes, I have charge of all the money, and hand it to him from the register. I am allowed £50 worth of change for use.

Q. I understand that the Secretary to the Refreshment Room Committee opens the register? A. Yes.

Q. Does he check the tickets? A. There are no tickets.

Q. I understand that your machine gives the total takings at the end of the day? A. Yes.

Q. And when the Secretary opens the register he takes the records shown by the machine? A. Yes.

Q. Does he check it with the machine? A. He checks the cash handed to him by me with the cash amounts shown on the register.

Q. But the actual cash in the machine is handled by you and not by him? A. Yes.

Witness—S. C. Young, J. Mallitt, and F. Darby, 6 May, 1912.

Q. When you take the money out of that register, have you a key for the purpose? A. No, he has a key for taking the record which is the total of the takings.

Q. But the actual money could be abstracted by anybody? A. Yes, that is all loose.

Q. Have you ever known these machines to get out of order? A. Yes, I have.

Q. Do you believe that the machine you have got there is in order? A. I do.

Q. Have you ever had it examined by the maker's mechanics? A. Yes, on two or three occasions.

Q. And you believe it is in order? A. Yes.

Q. How can you account for the refreshment account being insolvent? A. Simply because we are not getting sufficient return for the expenditure.

Q. But you have admitted to me that you get profits on the drinks supplied at the bar; but you do your own breaking-down, and get all the advantages of a licensed victualler, and that money goes into the common pool; and notwithstanding the fact that that profit goes into a pool, the fund at the end of the year is insolvent—there is not sufficient to pay the accounts without drawing upon the capital that is in hand? A. They work upon the capital.

Q. But the capital is something less now than it was formerly, is it not? A. Not that I know of.

Q. At the present time you say it exactly pays its way? A. As far as my knowledge serves me. I do not keep any books.

Q. The profits from the bar enables the account to be kept solvent? A. That is my impression.

Q. I understand, then, that your reference to a shortage applied to some long years ago—they were short of money, and they drew on their capital; is that so? A. The current account was short—it was not sufficient to pay—and they had to draw on their reserve fund.

Q. I understand that on that occasion the fund was insolvent, but to-day, with the profits from the bar, the accounts balance? A. Yes, I think so; as far as I know, they do.

Q. Could you manage with four permanent waiters as formerly? A. Yes, if I had only the Refreshment-room.

Q. I understand that if you required assistant waiters you would get them in, as you do at present? A. Yes. I understand that the waiters would not be called upon to do any cleaning. In that case it would be necessary to employ a man for the billiard-room. One of the waiters now looks after the billiard-room and attends to everything in connection with it.

Q. With regard to the takings—seeing that the takings from the bar are pooled with the takings from the Refreshment-room, would it be practicable to keep accounts apart by issuing tickets for refreshments? A. Yes.

Q. It would merely be a matter of subtraction from the total to know what the amount taken in the bar was? A. Yes.

Q. You would then know to what extent the Refreshment-room was unable to pay its way? A. Yes.

Q. When will you be able to let me have a reply to my question as to whether you would be able to supply the clerks and other people about the establishment with a plain meal at a nominal price, so that they shall not have to prepare it themselves on the premises, or go down town for such a meal? A. Some time to-day.

James Mallitt, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. What is your position here? A. Night-watchman.

Q. When did you come here? A. About five years ago. I began duty as night-watchman, but I had been in the Parliamentary service for twenty-five years before that, making a record of thirty years' service altogether.

Q. At what salary did you start? A. £160 a year.

Q. Has your salary been raised since you came here? A. Yes.

Q. When was it last raised? A. Last July, I think.

Q. How much? A. £10.

Q. Do you receive any payment for other services? A. Yes, £25 a year for looking after the fire appliances.

Q. What do you do for that payment? A. Clean the hose, fill the water-buckets, and generally look after all the fire appliances.

Q. When do you do that? A. Every week.

Q. In what part of the day? A. In the morning, before I go off duty generally.

Q. If that duty were taken from you, you would lose £25 a year? A. Yes.

Q. Would that disturb your arrangements? A. No; I divide that between myself and the other night-watchman.

Q. If you were relieved of that duty, the loss of the money would not upset you? A. No. But a shilling or two got in that way now and again is very acceptable.

Q. It might be more regular to have the outside workmen to do the job? A. I think we can look after the apparatus better than if it were left to the outside men.

Mr. SPEAKER: I think you have looked after it well. A. We always keep it in good order.

Q. What are your duties as night-watchman? A. To go all through the buildings, forwards and backwards.

Q. When do you come on duty? A. One week at 9 p.m., and another week at 12 o'clock, midnight.

Q. When do you go off duty? A. The man who comes on duty at 9 p.m. goes off at 5 o'clock in the morning; the man who comes on duty at 12 o'clock, midnight, goes off when the house-servant relieves him. Sometimes he stays till 8 o'clock.

Q. What does the house-servant do then? A. He commences cleaning.

Q. The work of the day begins when you leave? A. Yes, all the staff are in when we leave.

Q. What about Sunday service? A. It is the same. We stay here until 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, and come on duty at 9 o'clock the previous night.

Q. But I mean in the daytime on Sunday—who is on watch here during the daytime? A. The house-servant is, one Sunday, and the man on the lawn-tennis ground, the other Sunday, I believe—that is, up to 4 o'clock; and then the house-servant goes on until 9 o'clock.

Q. That is Lang? A. Yes.

Q. Are you satisfied with your billet? A. Yes.

Q. Are you satisfied with your pay? A. Yes.

Q. Have you any complaints to make? A. None whatever.

Q. Have you any request to make? A. No.

Frank Darby, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. What is your position here? A. Assistant night-watchman.

Q. When did you come here? A. On 1st May, 1902.

Q. How does it come about that you are junior to the other night-watchman, your service being longer than his? A. Mallitt was for thirty years in another position here, which was dispensed with. He was in charge of the stables till they were abolished, and had thirty years' service, or more, up to then.

Q. What is your salary? A. £155 a year.

Q. When was your salary last raised? A. On the 1st of last July.

Q. How much? A. £10.

Q. Your duties are similar to those of Mallitt? A. Yes.

Q. Have you any complaints to make? A. None whatever.

Q. You are quite satisfied with your billet and your hours of duty? A. Yes, with the exception that I should like to know whether it would be possible for us to have one night a week off. In most places where night-watchmen are employed, in fact in all cases under the Government, they get nights off, and I would suggest that it could be arranged without having any additional servant, by one of us doing the extra hours of duty on one night in the week, and allow the other to remain off, this arrangement to be carried out on a night when there is least danger to the place—that is, Saturday or Sunday night.

Q. That is to say, you would put in an extended "watch" one night, and be relieved on the other? A. Yes.

Q. But would your physical endurance enable you to do that? A. We would have the next night off as compensation, and it would break the monotony of continuous service.

Q. But what if a man of affairs were to say to you that the inducement would be for you to lie down and rest, because you were fatigued, and there was no one standing over you to see whether you were sleeping or not and the place might be broken into or set on fire, and you yourself might be burnt to death while you were asleep. Is it advisable that you should be encouraged to fatigue yourself beyond ordinary endurance to such an extent that you might take the rest that nature demanded, and leave the place unprotected? A. Certainly not.

Q. Would not that be likely to occur? If a man is here longer than he should be, he may fall asleep at his post, and then it is that an accident happens. Have you not read of a locomotive engine getting off the line at a time when a man responsible for its safety had fallen asleep at his post, or of a more serious accident than that, perhaps? I do not think I could make such a recommendation as you suggest; but, if you could show that there is somebody about the place who could come on duty to let you off, I think it would be only reasonable for you to be let off once in a while. Is there anything else you wish to mention? A. No.

Mr. SPEAKER: You confer with the senior watchman, and, if you arrive at some practicable proposal, you and he may approach me about it. There must always be somebody on duty; and I think that your hours are long enough.

The Speaker's Room, Parliament House,  
Sydney, 6 May, 1912.

#### MINUTE.

I HAVE perused the evidence given by the work-people in the charge of the house steward, and Mr. Young's evidence has confirmed my impression that the Refreshment-room, which is a joint department, is flagrantly overmanned.

The waiters are required to perform house-cleaning; there are nine men employed on certain rooms daily, whilst four women employed on more house-cleaning, beginning several hours earlier than the men, are able to finish more work, with expedition, by 10 o'clock a.m. Miss Leaney has, under examination, assured me that, with an increase of her staff by one, or at most two women, she could undertake all the house-cleaning, and have it done satisfactorily. Such a change is desirable, seeing that the women are at present performing the major part of the house-work.

My attention has been drawn to the fact that there are two bath-room attendants with insufficient employment, but, when the Houses are sitting, their services are demanded to do table-waiting in a free-and-easy dining-room somewhere out of sight. In the same employ, the two outdoor servants are also supernumerary waiters. These workmen are engaged as lavatory attendants and outdoor servants upon insanitary duties in the day-time, and should not be called upon to serve food at tables in the evening. One man could perform all the lavatory and bathroom work occurring on both sides of the establish-

Witnesses—F. Darby, 6 May; and S. C. Young, 14 May, 1912.

ment, thereby releasing a man for other occupation. The two outdoor men (Lang and Parry) are overworked. They appear to be at the call of every man who wishes to be relieved from duty, thereby making their hours of service most unwarrantably long. These two men are outdoor workers from 6 a.m. and 7.30 a.m. respectively, till evening. Then they act as waiters till dinner is over, and night-watchmen until 9 p.m., with duties on Sunday once a fortnight, in the case of Lang. Their hours should be fixed on the eight-hour system as outdoor workmen; and as heavy weight lifters where the women are employed.

The boiler attendant is not fully employed. The stoking of a small boiler, for the purpose of providing hot water, cannot satisfy his willing hands. He should be placed under the eight-hours system, as his presence on the premises at night is unnecessary. The cook's assistant stokes the fires when occasion requires it; and that precaution can continue, in the absence of the boiler attendant.

The caretaker of the recreation-ground has irregular calls upon his time, but his hours are fixed, and he is agreeably employed. He should relieve the outdoor workers of the gardening, so that two bites may not be given to the cherry. The gardening is but nominal service.

I find it my duty to recommend the following changes in management:—

1. That the waiting staff be fixed at four permanent men, three at wages of £3 per week each, and a head waiter at £4. Eight hours to be a full day's labour, managed according to the watch-and-watch system. Seasonal waiters to be employed to work as required, as is done at present. The cleaning performed by the waiters shall be undertaken by Miss Leaney's staff of women servants.
2. That the cooks shall continue their duties under present conditions, but their presence on the premises as lodgers is to be deprecated.
3. That, as far as practicable, the hours of employment for other workmen shall be regulated upon the eight-hours system.
4. That a man shall be given the duties of night-watchman to fill in the time before the senior night-watchman comes on duty.
5. That the house steward should be a man of business capacity, one of proved ability in club-house experience. He should show capacity for managing a dining-room so as to provide a dinner at a minimum price of 6d. and a light tea of 4d., available for clerks and other officers in the service of Parliament. The expenses attaching to the management of the Refreshment-room being provided from the public exchequer justifies an insistence on efficient management, to compare reasonably with outside management of tea-houses and dining-rooms. A reference to Mr. Young's evidence, appended hereto, will show that he does not realise that business management is an essential part of his office as house steward. I further recommend that the adopted system of cash-taking and account-keeping should forthwith be inquired into.
6. The Serjeant-at-Arms, by virtue of office, is the traditional housekeeper of the people's House. I therefore recommend that he shall assume control of the staff employed by Mr. Speaker.

TUESDAY, 14 MAY, 1912.

Sydney Charles Young, recalled, and further examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: I received your memorandum, in which you show the prices at which you can serve a dinner, a tea, and a beef-tea supper—plain meals—for anyone attached to Parliament House who might want them. I find that the dinner is worked out at less than 8d., and the tea at less than 5d., and the beef-tea at less than 2d. I have taken the opinion of several people, one in particular, who has had a very large experience in hotel-keeping and providing for boarders, and they all agreed that 12 lb. of

meat, 10 lb. of potatoes, two cabbages, three loaves of bread,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of butter, condiments, and pudding, were more than could be consumed by fourteen persons—they thought it would work out at seventeen or eighteen. A man of experience put it this way: He said that while you might provide for fourteen persons, there would be always enough over for three or four people—that while you might be clean out of condiments or bread, for instance, still there would be more than enough, perhaps, of the other things for other people, and that in a going concern

Witnesses—S. C. Young and R. Hudson, 14 May, 1912.

this estimate would work out at seventeen or eighteen. He spoke from wide experience. Other people to whom I spoke about a tea for fourteen persons—for which you estimated four loaves of bread, 1½ lb. butter, two jars of jam, two quarts of milk, tea, and sugar—said there was more bread and butter and jam provided for than fourteen persons were likely to consume at a tea. None of them conferred together—they were all separate people, and they all told me the same thing—that they were of opinion that in that case the estimate would work out for seventeen or eighteen persons. As regards the beef tea, your estimate is all right. You have not placed any great importance on that—neither have they.

Mr. YOUNG: There is one item I omitted in the dinner. I did not provide for any tea at dinner.

Mr. SPEAKER: I think they mentioned that, but they said that in working out a dinner such as your estimate gave, supplying tea was not a serious matter, because there would always be sufficient tea left from the provisions for the afternoon tea to cover the dinner. Some people do not drink tea. Do you agree with the opinion expressed by those persons to whom I have spoken?

Mr. YOUNG: Not in regard to the meat. Twelve pounds of meat is the net weight of the meat supplied.

Mr. SPEAKER: It is my desire to be able to place before the Refreshment-room Committee the prices at which a dinner, a tea, and a supper can be provided. It is desirable that there should be a nominal charge for these plain meals, and if each can be served at a bedrock price that will cover the cost of dinner, tea, and beef-tea supper at 6d., 3d., and 2d. respectively, I should be glad to be able to make such a recommendation to the Refreshment-room Committee. Have you anything to say in reply to that, Mr. Young?

Mr. YOUNG: I will undertake to serve those meals at those prices—a plain dinner at 6d., a tea at 3d., and a beef-tea supper at 2d.

Mr. SPEAKER: Do you believe they can be served at those prices without showing a loss to the Refreshment-room Fund? A. I do, sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: In that case, I shall make a recommendation to the Refreshment-room Committee that the minimum charges for a plain dinner, tea, and supper shall be the prices that you have mentioned.

Richard Hudson, examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: Q. What is your position here? A. Electrician.

Q. When were you appointed? A. I was appointed to the Service first on 13th October, 1884.

Q. What were you then? A. Assistant engineer at the General Post Office. I was transferred to Parliament House in 1897.

Q. Where did you get your experience in electricity? A. At the General Post Office, under the Chief Electrician.

Q. Have you a certificate to show that you are a qualified electrical engineer? A. No, I have not any certificate; but I think that my appointment to the position here, and having come from the General Post Office, where I held the position of engineer in charge of electric lighting, might well be regarded as sufficient qualification.

Q. What is your salary? A. £225.

Q. What salary were you in receipt of when you came here first? A. £200.

Q. When was your salary raised? A. Last year.

Q. What are your duties? A. I have charge of the whole of the electric work in this building in connection with Parliament House, with the exception of the telephones, which are under the Federal authorities. I look after the bells, motors, telephonettes, and all the electric lights and fittings.

Q. What motors have you charge of? A. We have fifteen motors.

Q. What are they? A. Ventilating fans and cooling fans.

Q. Any other kind of motor? A. No.

Q. Do you generate electricity on the place? A. No, we do not do so now.

Q. You really get your service from the City Council? A. Yes.

Q. So your business here is to look after the turning on and the turning off of the current from time to time? A. Yes; and the maintaining and keeping in repair.

Q. Does a man require expert knowledge to perform all your duties? A. Yes, undoubtedly it requires a man with knowledge and experience; otherwise things would go very badly at times.

Q. Have you a current strong enough here to kill a man? A. Yes, in one instance only—that is, on the main switch-board; but there is sufficient voltage on all our circuits to injure a man if he were carelessly handling the work.

Q. Could you locate any part of the service where the voltage is strong enough to kill a man? A. I would not like to answer that question definitely, because it is hard to define what quantity would kill a man. A quantity that would kill one man would scarcely affect another. That is human experience.

Q. Do you think it approaches the point of danger in its voltage in the locality you now have in mind? A. It would be dangerous if it were left exposed, but it is carefully kept under lock and key.

Q. Who has charge of the key? A. I have charge of the keys. I carry them in my purse, except the duplicate set, which is in charge of the Steward.

Q. Does the Steward use that duplicate set? A. Only when I am away, on leave and men come from the Public Works Department to relieve me.

Q. So I understand that it is not possible for any messenger or workman about the place to meet with injury through exposure to the leads? A. No, practically impossible in this building, because everything is so well guarded.

Q. I was told by the electrician at the House of Representatives in Melbourne that the voltage there was strong enough to kill a man if an inexperienced person were to meddle with it. Have you so much voltage here? A. Yes, we have; if an inexperienced person interfered with it, and it was exposed. But, as I have said before, it is all closed in, all the dangerous parts being under lock and key.

Q. That shows you have very great responsibility resting on you? A. Yes.

Q. Have you any other duties to perform? A. No.

Q. Does the ventilating fan work satisfactorily? A. Up to the present it has worked perfectly satisfactorily.

Q. Does looking after it give you much employment? A. It has increased my work and my responsibility considerably.

Q. You find that you are able to perform all the duties that are expected of you? A. Yes. I find it a little trying during the session, but I think the shorter hours in the recess compensate somewhat for that.

Q. What are your hours of duty in the session? A. From 9 o'clock in the morning until the sitting of the House is over.

Q. What are your hours of duty in recess? A. From 9 till 4, and from 9 till 12 on Saturday.

Q. Are you satisfied with your billet? A. Yes.

Q. Have you any complaints to make? A. None at all.

Q. Have you any request to make? A. No.

1912.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**PARLIAMENTARY STAFF,**

(JOINT OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL REGARDING THE  
POWER OF APPOINTING AND DISMISSING OFFICERS AND SERVANTS OF.)

*Printed under No. 4 Report from Printing Committee, 3 September, 1912.*

Department of the Attorney-General and of Justice, Sydney, 11 June, 1912.

JOINT OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

*Subject:—Parliamentary Staff—Power of appointing and dismissing officers and servants.*

In advising upon the matter of the appointment and dismissal of officers and servants at Parliament House, it is necessary to distinguish, in the first place, between officers whose place is determined by the Public Service Acts and other servants generally, and in the next place between servants of either Chamber and those who are under joint control of the two Chambers. A further distinction of the latter class may also be necessary so far as relates to the employees in the Refreshment Room, as apparently in pursuance of an arrangement made in the year 1896, the Joint Committee of the two Houses controlling the Refreshment Room has special powers of appointment and dismissal in connection with this staff, which is not exercised by Committees over other servants under joint control. There are, it will thus be seen, four classes of cases to be considered: (1) servants of either House; (2) servants in the joint employ of the two Houses (other than the Refreshment Room staff); (3) the Refreshment Room staff; and (4) officers. It is necessary to consider the position of each class separately.

The general law governing the matter of appointment and dismissal is found in section 47 of the Constitution Act of 1902 and the proviso thereto. By that section the appointment of all public officers under the Government is vested in the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, "with the exception of the appointment of the officers liable to retire from office on political grounds." The proviso to the section exempts from this general rule, "minor appointments which by any Act or by order of the Governor and Executive Council are vested in the heads of departments or other officers or persons."

The power of appointment thus vested in the Governor carries with it, under section 30 of the Interpretation Act of 1907, power "to remove or suspend the person appointed, and to appoint permanently or temporarily, as the case may require, any person in his stead."

Primarily, therefore, all appointments and dismissals are to be made by the Governor, acting on the advice of the Executive Council. Where it is alleged that power to appoint or dismiss rests with some other officer, it must be shown there is either an Act of Parliament or an order of the Governor and Executive Council vesting such other officer with that power.

No such order has ever been made in connection with the officers of the House, who are appointed and dismissed by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council. The necessary procedure in such cases under the Civil Service and Public Service Acts is considered in a later part of this opinion.

With regard to persons employed about the House other than officers, the position is somewhat more complex. In the year 1856 it would appear an order was made in accordance with the terms of the Constitution Act by the Governor and Executive Council vesting in the Clerk of Parliaments and the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly the power of appointing and dismissing the servants of their respective Chambers. We are of the opinion that this was a valid exercise of the power of the Governor and Executive Council under the Act, and did vest in those officers the authority which it purported to convey. So far as the records disclose this was the last time that any such order was made.

The subsequent course of events is worthy of remark. A Conference was held between the Standing Orders Committee of the two Chambers in August, 1867, at which the following report was adopted:—

"That the messengers and other servants of each House of Parliament be appointed by the President and Speaker respectively. That the housekeeper and other servants of the joint establishment of both Houses be appointed and dismissed by the President and Speaker, or, in the case of dissolution, by the President alone; but that, while Parliament is in Session, the servants connected with the Refreshment Room be subject to control and dismissal by the joint Refreshment Committee."

The report was ordered to be printed by the Legislative Council on the 14th August, 1867, and on the 21st August the Council resolved that a copy of this report be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor, who, on the 27th April, 1871, was pleased to signify, by message, the concurrence of his responsible Ministers therein. This was apparently the last determination of the Legislative Council upon this matter, and the practice, so far as can be ascertained, has been uniformly in accordance with the terms of this resolution ever since.

In connection with the Legislative Assembly, the course of events was somewhat different, but the result was similar.

On the 24th March, 1869, the Standing Orders Committee of the Legislative Assembly resolved that the messengers of the Legislative Assembly should be under the Speaker's control, and that he should have the power to appoint and dismiss.

On the 27th idem a resolution was agreed to that the report on the above resolution be adopted and communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.

On the 29th of March, 1871, in reply to this Address, the Governor intimated that his responsible advisers concurred in thinking that the messengers of the Legislative Assembly should be under the direction and control of the Speaker, and that the power of appointing and dismissing them should rest with him.—(Legislative Assembly Votes and Proceedings, Vol. 1, 1870-71, p. 653.)

This also appears to have been the last action taken by the Legislative Assembly upon the matter, and the course of practice since that date also appears to have been uniform and in accord with the resolutions recited.

The question that arises, whether the resolutions of the Chambers thus described, and the messages of the Governor conveying the concurrence of Ministers in the opinions expressed by the Chambers, amount to an order of the Governor and Executive Council sufficient to divest the Clerks of the Chambers of the authority conferred on them by the order of 1856, and re-vest such authority in the Speaker. We are of opinion that it does not. An order of the Governor and the Executive Council is one thing, a message of the Governor to either House of Parliament is an entirely different thing; both are thoroughly well known; the difference between them was well understood at the period in question.

We are, therefore, compelled to conclude that there has been no order made by the Governor and Executive Council sufficient to confer authority on the Speaker and President to make the minor appointments to the Parliamentary staffs. Apparently, however, all parties have acted upon the assumption that whatever order was necessary had been made. The clerks wrote to the Governor formally tendering their resignations of the power conferred upon them by the order of 1856, and from the date of the receipt of His Excellency's two messages in 1871, the practice which has been uniformly followed of making such appointments on the authority of the President and Speaker has raised no demur. It would appear that it was the wish of all parties concerned—Government, Executive, and both Chambers, as well as of the President and Speaker and Clerks of the Chambers—that an order should have been made. It is apparently due to some oversight that this was not done, and it would, perhaps, be well for the Premier to advise His Excellency to make the necessary order in terms of the Governor's messages of 1871, even now, in order that this legal defect may be cured, and the practice which has prevailed be placed on a legal footing. Assuming that this defect is cured in this way, the position will then be as follows:—

1. Servants of either Chamber (which we are informed means practically the staffs of messengers attached to the Council and the Assembly).—We are of opinion that the power of appointment and dismissal of these servants will rest in the hands of the President in the case of the Council's staff, and of the Speaker in the case of the Assembly's staff, respectively.
2. Servants in the joint employ of the two Houses (other than the Refreshment Room staff).—We are of opinion that the power of appointment and dismissal of the servants will rest in the hands of the Speaker and the President acting jointly. The resolution adopted by the Conference of the Standing Orders Committee of the two Chambers, in August, 1867, adopted by the Legislative Council and concurred in by the Governor and Ministers on 27th April, 1871, as already recited, will govern the cases of these servants, if given effect to in the form of an Order of the Governor and Council as herein suggested.
3. Refreshment Room Staff.—The existing practice in connection with this staff would appear to be distinct from that affecting the remainder of the staff jointly employed by the two Houses. This difference of practice apparently dates to the year 1896, when the right of the Refreshment Committee to nominate all proposed appointees was urged by them upon the President and Speaker. This claim was based upon the resolution of the Legislative Council of 1867, and its acceptance by the Government and Executive in 1871, already frequently referred to. After considerable correspondence between the President and Speaker of that day, the Chairman of the Refreshment Committee and the Premier, in the course of which the Refreshment Committee resigned from that position in a body, it was ultimately determined that the President and the Speaker would give effect to the recommendations of the Refreshment Committee with regard to both appointments and dismissals in session only. The practice would appear to have been uniformly in consonance with the terms of this agreement since that date, and it is worthy of observation that on the 12th May, 1897, the Speaker, wishing to make certain changes in the rate of wages paid to the Refreshment Room staff, addressed the Committee, asking them to take the matter into their consideration.

We are, therefore, of opinion the power of appointments and dismissals of this staff will lie jointly with the President and Speaker, but that the unbroken practice of the last sixteen years has been that that power should be exercised only upon recommendations emanating from the Refreshment Committee.

4. The position of officers of the House must be considered in connection with the Constitution Act and the Public Service Acts of 1884 and 1895.

The Executive minutes of such appointments and dismissals are minutes submitted to His Excellency by the Minister of the Crown administering the Department generally, in practice, the Premier.

Under

Under the Civil Service Act of 1884 officers of Parliament were included in the general terms "Civil Servants," and in respect to them it is true, the word "Minister" was specially defined as embracing the President of the Legislative Council and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. The Clerk of Parliaments and the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly were also made for the purposes of the Act heads of departments.

Under the Act of 1895, however, this state of things came to an end. A large portion of the Act of 1884 was repealed. The definition clause was not repealed, but was retained solely in connection with the retiring allowance and superannuation provision of that Act, which were the only operative sections which were not repealed by the Act of 1895.

For the purposes of appointments and dismissals, therefore, the President and Speaker are no longer to be deemed ministers or the clerks of the chambers heads of departments.

It should be pointed out that amongst the officers also some are on the joint staff of the two Chambers, others are officers of the Council, or of the Assembly. In the case of the former class of officers, the practice has been for the President and Speaker to jointly address the Premier, pointing out the necessity for appointment or dismissal, and for the Premier to make the necessary recommendations to the Governor and Council. In the case of officers of either House, the President or Speaker similarly addresses the Premier who makes the necessary recommendation.

Summarising the positions, therefore, it would appear as matters stand at present the power of appointing and dismissing officers of the House lies with the Governor and Executive Council acting upon the recommendation of the Premier; that the power of appointing and dismissing minor servants still rests legally with the clerks of the two Chambers, though in practice their authority has long been abandoned; that the servants of each House are under the control of the President or Speaker; that the servants of the joint staff are under the joint control of the President and Speaker; and that in the case of the Refreshment Room this joint control is exercised upon the recommendation of the Refreshment Room Committee.

W. A. HOLMAN,  
Attorney-General.

DAVID R. HALL,  
Solicitor-General.



1912.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## THE OFFICE OF SPEAKER AND THE PARLIAMENTARY PRIVILEGES BILL.

(THE JOINT OPINION OF MR. BRUCE SMITH, K.C., AND MR. P. McMAHON GLYNN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 10 September, 1912.

*Ex parte* the Honorable Henry Willis, Speaker of the Legislative House of Assembly, New South Wales.

### OPINION.

FOR convenience of reference, we set out, in expressing our opinion upon the questions submitted:—

*Question 1.*—Is an Order in Executive Council or an Order in Cabinet binding on the Speaker?

In general terms—No. It might be, however, that some Act would subject the Speaker to such an Order by the Cabinet, in which case it would be binding. Any Order of the Executive Council made in pursuance of an Act would be binding.

*Question 2.*—Is Parliament subject to an Order of the Governor-in-Council relating to the control of its servants?

Subject to Section 47 of The Constitution Act, 1902, Parliament is not subject to an Order of the Governor-in-Council relating to the control of its servants. In the absence of an Act passed under Section 47, an Order-in-Council vesting minor appointments in the Speaker or Clerk would be valid.

*Question 3.*—If a staff of work people be placed under the joint control of the President and Speaker, would either of them have authority to dismiss a servant for misconduct?

If the control be joint it must be jointly exercised, whether for misconduct or for any other reason, unless the authority giving the joint control otherwise provides in certain contingencies.

*Question 4.*—Is the Speaker a Minister under the Public Service Acts, 1884 and 1895, and, if so, would he, in that capacity, have power to make appointments and dismissals of work people?

By the Civil Service Act (New South Wales), 1884 (No. 24), Section 2, the Speaker and the Parliament are Ministers in respect of the officers of Parliament for certain limited purposes. The parts of this Act dealing with appointments (3 to 41 and 57 to 62 and 64) were repealed by (but the provisions were incorporated in) the Public Service Act, 1902, an Act (Section 5) that does not apply to officers or servants of the Houses of Parliament. These officers and servants remain under the control of the Speaker, the President, and, for some purposes, both; but none of the Acts confer the power of appointment or dismissal on the Speaker, or affect the provisions of 18 and 19 Victoria, Clause 54, Section 37, re-enacted by Section 47 of the Constitution Act, 1902.

The Speaker is still a Minister within the meaning of Section 2 of the Civil Service Act for the purpose of recommendations (*e.g.*, 27, 37); but not for the purpose of appointments and dismissals of officers, work people, &c.

*Question 5.*—If the Speaker is a Minister under the Public Service Act, is he free to act independently of the President in the appointment and dismissal of work people?

If the Speaker is a Minister, only in the limited sense just referred to, he is not free to act at all in regard to the appointment and dismissal of any class of public servants, except when invested under the Constitution with power of making minor appointments.

*Question 6.*—Does Clause 2 in the Civil Service Act, 1884, abrogate the Order-in-Council, 1856, vesting in the Clerk of the Assembly the power of appointing and dismissing the servants of the Legislative Assembly? See other Acts.

The opinion expressed in Question 4 applies. The Order-in-Council of 1856 vested certain powers in the Clerk of Parliament and the Clerk of Legislative Assembly, but the Clerks resigned from those powers apparently in 1871, so that the definition clause could not affect the powers.

*Question 7.*—Would the Parliamentary Privileges Bill of Mr. Holman (sent herewith), if passed, abrogate an Order in Executive Council previously made with regard to the control of officers and servants of Parliament? Would the practice of the House of Commons then operate in New South Wales? What is the practice in regard to the engagement and dismissal of officers and servants employed in and about the Commons House of Parliament?

The only Order in Executive Council which appears to have been made pursuant to Section 37 of the Constitution Act was that of 1856, vesting certain powers in the Clerk of Parliaments and the Clerk of the Assembly, and as the clerks resigned from those powers apparently in 1871, they would in our opinion be out of office as soon as the resignation was accepted. These powers, therefore, did not exist when the 1884 Act was passed, and could not be said to be abrogated. The proposed "Parliamentary Privileges Act of 1912" would, in our opinion, vest in the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council and all their committees all the privileges and powers which are now enjoyed by the House of Lords and House of Commons and their respective committees. Those powers do not extend to appointments and dismissals of officers, nor does the Bill purport to vest the power of appointment and dismissal under Section 47 of the Constitution Act, 1902. The Clerk and the Clerks Assistant of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom (by House of Commons Officers Act, 1856, 19 and 20 Vic., c. 1) are appointed by the Crown on the recommendation of the Speaker. The Clerk of the House of Commons formerly had by usage the power of appointing subordinate clerks. (See Redlich P. of H. of C., vol. ii, p. 178). The Act 52 George III, cap. 11 (Section XIV) confirmed this usage (subject to control by a statutory commission): and also by Section XV the old usage of the Sergeant-at-Arms "nominating and appointing all officers, messengers and other persons attendant on the House together with the power of suspension of such officers so nominated." By Section XVI on complaint of misconduct or unfitness, the Speaker may order an enquiry, and if the person appear to him to be guilty, require that such person be suspended or removed.

Under this Act no power of appointment, suspension, or (direct) removal, was vested in the Speaker, who could only act against officers or attendants, on complaint.

The 19 and 20 Vic. c. I, after reciting that the power of appointment under the Act 52 Geo. III, c. II, "cannot be varied without the authority of Parliament," declared that the appointment of the Clerk and Clerk-Assistant thereafter was to be made by the Crown under sign manual. In each House of the Imperial Parliament the regulation of the staff, including their salaries and pensions, is entrusted to a committee or commission of the House; the commission of the House of Commons being appointed by the Statute mentioned, 52 Geo. III, c. II. "The appointments of clerks in the establishments of the two Houses are, by the abovenamed Statutes, vested in the Clerk of Parliaments, and the Clerk of the House of Commons respectively, with absolute freedom of selection." (Report of Select Committee on Staff:—Rep. Com., 1899, vol. ix., p. 629.) The officers of the House are thus brought under the House itself; but by-statute, not by usage alone. (*Ib.* Qs. 411, 412, 453, 455. See Q. 436 as to appointments of messengers and doorkeepers by Sergeant-at-Arms, by Act.)

*Question 8.*—What is the inherent power (if any) with regard to the employment and dismissal of officers, clerks, and work people in the employ of Parliament, and is such power exercisable by the Speaker?

There are no inherent powers in the Speaker in regard to the employment and dismissal of officers, clerks, and work people in and about the Parliament. Unless power be vested in him by Act or Order-in-Council in accordance with the Constitution [as to which see General Statement (h)], he can only make recommendations to the Ministers, who must act through the Governor-in-Council.

*Question 9.*—Is the Speaker liable to be removed from office on the passing of a party motion of "No confidence?"

The Speaker is liable to removal by a vote of the Legislative Assembly for the purpose under section 22 of the Constitution 18 and 19 Vic., c. 54.

*Question 10.*—Should the House desire to raise the salary of an officer of Parliament, is it in order for the House, without the concurrence of the Ministers of the Crown, to present an address, through the Speaker to the Governor, praying the Crown to spend money in a certain way, and promising to make good what is needed?

Subject to the Standing Orders, it would be in order, but unusual, for the House; without the concurrence of Ministers, to present an address to the Crown praying the Crown to spend money and promising to vote the money required. (Redlich, vol. iii, p. 121.) But as the Crown, by custom or Standing Order, now fixes the limits of, and initiates, expenditure, the passing of a resolution for such an address would involve, if constitutional usage were observed, the resignation of the Ministry.

*Question 11.*—If Ministers of the Crown decline to recommend certain persons employed in the officers of Parliament for dismissal when so recommended by the Speaker, would it be competent for the Committee of Supply to remove the salary from the Estimates and the Speaker carry out the direction accordingly.

It would be competent for the Committee of Supply to strike out the salary of an officer of Parliament, but that vote would not amount to an authority to the Speaker to remove the officer from the service nor relieve the Government of its legal obligation to pay the officer's salary.

*Question 12.*—Whether Parliament is the paramount authority and the Speaker the Official head of the Assembly in the employment and dismissal of clerks and House servants?

Subject to the provisions of the Constitution referred to [Post Paragraph (b)] Parliament is the paramount authority and may, by Act, vest the power of appointment and dismissal in the Speaker.

*Question 13.*—Whether the Premier or the Cabinet is in authority to direct that clerks or work people in the employ of Parliament shall be dismissed from or retained in the service if the President and Speaker on behalf of Parliament direct otherwise?

Neither the Premier nor the Cabinet has any authority beyond that conferred on him or it to dismiss public servants; but when either possessed that authority it would override that of the President and the Speaker, unless they, or either of them, are, or is, invested with superior authority emanating from the same constitutional course.

This and the next questions are, in effect, dealt with in the General Statement and the opinions on specific questions. Of course, if the Cabinet is of opinion that clerks and work people should be dismissed or retained, the members of the Cabinet being Executive Councillors, an Order-in-Council would follow. [E]

*Question 14.*—Generally on the case as to the powers and authority vested in the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

#### GENERAL STATEMENT.

In accordance with the suggestion for the purpose in these questions, we supplement the particular expressions of opinion by a general statement of the position as we conceive it:—

- (a) The powers of the Speaker, in respect of the appointment, dismissal, and control of officers and servants employed in the Legislative Assembly, or in connection with both Houses, depends primarily on any relevant enactments.
- (b) Section 37 of The Constitution 18 and 19 Vic., c. 51, declares that the appointment of all public officers shall be vested in the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council, except certain political appointments which are vested in the Governor, and minor appointments which by Act or Order-in-Council may be vested in the heads of Departments, or other officers or persons. The Section is re-enacted with the addition of the words in brackets, by Section 47 of The Constitution Act, 1912, which reads:—

47. Subject to the provisions of The Public Service Act, 1902, and of all other enactments relating to the appointment of officers, and being in force at the passing of this Act the appointment of all public offices under the Government, whether such offices are salaried or not, shall be vested in the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council, with the exception of the appointments of the Officers liable to retire from office on political grounds, as hereinbefore mentioned, which appointments shall be vested in the Governor alone; provided that this enactment shall not extend to minor appointments which by any Act or by order of the Governor and Executive Council are vested in heads of departments or other officers or persons.

- (c) The Interpretation Act of 1897, Section 30, provides that, unless the contrary intention appears, the power to appoint includes the power to remove or suspend.
- (d) Similar provisions as to appointment of officers are contained in the Constitution of other States.
- (e) Under the Commonwealth Constitution, Section 67, until Parliament otherwise provides, the appointment and removal of all officers (other than Ministers) is vested in the Governor-General in Council: unless the appointment is delegated by the Governor-General in Council, or by a law of the Commonwealth, to some other authority. The officers of the House of Representatives and of the Senate respectively are appointed and regulations in respect of them are made on the nomination of the Speaker or President by the Governor-General in Council—[See Acts Inter. Act 1901, sec. 17 (f).] We believe that on a question arising some time ago as to the power of the President of the Senate to appoint an officer, the Law Department advised that the appointment must be made by the Governor-General in Council.
- (f) It appears, then, that in the Commonwealth and States the officers of the Houses are, by Act or usage, appointed by the Governor or Governor-General in Council on the recommendation of the Speaker or President. The Report in 1880 of a Select Committee of the Legislative Council of Victoria on Parliamentary usage in relation to the position and emoluments of the officers of the House, contains some references to the then practice in New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria and New Zealand (Vic. Legislative Council Votes 1880-81, App. D). It refers to a resolution (1860) of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, that, in order to maintain the dignity and usefulness of the office of Speaker, all clerks and other officers of the House ought to be appointed by the Executive on the recommendation of the Speaker, and to the reply of the Governor that he would "direct that, for the future, the Speaker shall be consulted with regard to the appointment of all officers" of the House. The report proceeds to state that,

"In 1863, when an important appointment (that of the Usher) was filled in Victoria, your Honorable House passed a Special Resolution in these words—'That this Council, while it does not assume to itself the right of making appointments, such being by the Constitution Act vested in the Governor-in-Council, expresses a hope that no gentleman in any manner distasteful to them will be placed in office so intimately connected with them as is the Usher of the Council.' In 1910 the President of the Legislative Council and the Government of Victoria differed as to an appointment to the position of clerk. In the course of the incidental correspondence, the President said, 'I am aware that if the Governor-in-Council will not approve of the nomination, the Government can eventually succeed in obtaining what appointment they desire . . . .'"

Generally, then, it may be said, subject to statute, all non-political appointments of officers or servants are made by the Executive head, the Governor-in-Council.

- (g) The Constitution of New South Wales, as mentioned, vests all non-political appointments in the Governor-in-Council, with power by Act or Order-in-Council to vest minor appointments in heads of Departments or other officers or persons. This must be taken to extend to appointments of officers of Parliament, and would include (to quote the words of 52 Geo. III, C. II, Sec. XV) messengers and other persons attendant on the House. In a letter of 26th May, 1893, from the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New Zealand, it is stated that the Clerk, Clerk-Assistant, and all the officers of the Assembly are appointed by the Governor-in-Council, "the messengers being appointed by the Speaker alone." (N.Z. pp. 1893, 13). The assumed authority for the appointment of messengers was doubtless the intimation of the Governor of 29th March, 1871, in reply to an address (L. V. & P. 1868-69, vol. I, p. 515)—"That his responsible advisers concurred in thinking that the messengers of the Assembly should be under the direction and control of the Speaker, and that the power of appointing and dismissing them should rest with him." (L. A. Votes and Proceedings, vol. I, 1870-71, p. 653. The Message, strictly construed, means "rests with" the Governor. The message to the Legislative Council of 27th April, 1871 (Journal of L. C. 1870-71, vol. 19, p. I, page 162) is clear. It intimates "that the messengers and other servants of the Council should be appointed and dismissed by the President," &c., &c.
- (h) The question arises, whether the fact recorded by the Journals of the Legislative Assembly, read in the sense of the Message to the Council, raises a presumption that an Order by the Governor-in-Council has been made vesting the appointment of minor officers of the Legislative Assembly in the Speaker [see Halsbury, L., or E., vol. 21, p. 668. n (c)]. An Order-in-Council is, of course, necessary and cannot be irrefutably presumed from what appears to be recorded in the Votes and Proceedings. The records of the Executive Council may show whether an Order has been made. Since 1871 the practice has been in accordance with the Message. In *Jephson v. Young*, 21 N.S.W. L.R., p. 188, at 190, it was held that after the lapse of so many years during which such appointments were made, it must be assumed that the power to appoint was duly vested in the Minister. In the State of N.S.W. v. The Commonwealth, 6 C.L.R., at 221, the Chief Justice Griffith said:—"I entirely concur in the reasoning of the judgment of that case, and I think that in construing Acts relating to the Public Service, the existing practice must be treated as well known, and as authorized by law." In this case there are the Message, the accepted resignation of the clerks, and the practice. Until its non-existence is shown, then, an Order-in-Council may be presumed, and appointments and dismissals of messengers by the Speaker would probably be presumed to be valid. Nor, in our opinion, would the validity of previous appointments and dismissals be affected by proof that no Order-in-Council had been made.
- (i) By the Civil Service Act (N.S.W.) 1884 (No. 24), Section 2, the Speaker and the Parliament are Ministers in respect of the officers of Parliament for certain limited purposes. The part of this Act dealing with appointments (3 to 41) and (57 to 62 and 64) were repealed by The Public Service Act of 1895 (No. 25), which was repealed by (but its provisions were incorporated in) The Public Service Act of 1902, an Act (Sec. 5) that does not apply to officers or servants of the Houses of Parliament. These officers and servants remain under the control of the Speaker, the President, and for some purposes, of both; but none of the Acts confers the power of appointment or dismissal on the Speaker, or affects the (already cited) provisions of 18 and 19 Vic., c. 54, Sec. 37, re-enacted by Section 47 of the Constitution Act, 1902.
- (j) The power of committal for contempt, which is not the subject of a particular question, has not been extended by Statute, so it is still as stated in the opinion of Counsel, dated 27th November, 1893. Generally, the removal of obstruction is the object, and determines the scope of the power; and whether the power extends to acts outside the House depends on the exigency of the occasion as to which, in the discretion of the Speaker, the House is fairly wide. (*Harnet v. Crick*, A. C., 1908, at page 476; *Fielding v. Thomas*, A. C., 1896, at 612.)

Apart from contempt, privilege is not relevant.

BRUCE SMITH.  
P. McM. GLYNN.

1912.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PARLIAMENTARY REFRESHMENT ROOM.

(CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PREMIER, THE PRESIDENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, THE SPEAKER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, AND THE CHAIRMAN OF THE REFRESHMENT-ROOM COMMITTEE, RESPECTING THE MANAGEMENT OF.)

*Printed under No. 4 Report from Printing Committee, 3 September, 1912*

The Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly to The Honorable the President of the Legislative Council.

Dear Sir,

The Speaker's Room, Legislative Assembly, Sydney, 17 May, 1912.

I have the honor to submit for your perusal the evidence taken at the Inquiry of certain persons employed at Parliament House, where you have control with myself.

May I invite your attention to my Minutes, as under:—

See pages

Minute relating to Staff of Public Works Committee, and the recommendation made therein No. 1.  
that Mr. Boydell should be transferred to that office from the Assembly Department.

Minute relating to Staff of Waiters, House-women and other work-people now under the Steward No. 2.  
(Mr. Young).

The same relating to the management of the Refreshment Room by the Steward.

No. 2.

Evidence—Mr. Young recalled.

No. 3.

I have not inquired into the management of the Library, as I would wish to be guided by your wishes in that matter.

If you can concur in the suggestion I have made, namely, that all Waiters, Cleaners, and work-people generally should be placed under the supervision of the Serjeant-at-Arms, the overmanning of the Staff and the expenses attached to the upkeep of the Assembly side of Parliament would be largely reduced, to the benefit of the public weal.

At your convenience, I shall esteem it a favour to have a reply from you.

I am, &c.,

HENRY WILLIS,

[Enclosure—No. 2.]

The Speaker's Room, Parliament House, Sydney, 6 May, 1912.

MINUTE.

I HAVE perused the evidence given by the work-people in the charge of the House-steward, and Mr. Young's evidence has confirmed my impression that the Refreshment Room, which is a joint department, is flagrantly overmanned.

The waiters are required to perform house-cleaning. There are nine men employed on certain rooms daily, whilst four women, employed on more house-cleaning, beginning several hours earlier than the men, are able to finish more work with expedition by 10 o'clock a.m. Miss Leaney has, under examination, assured me that, with an increase of her staff by one or at most two women, she could undertake all the house-cleaning, and have it done satisfactorily. Such a change is desirable, seeing that the women are at present performing the major part of the housework.

My attention has been drawn to the fact that there are two bathroom attendants with insufficient employment; but, when the Houses are sitting, their services are demanded to do table-waiting in a fresh-and-easy dining-room somewhere out of sight. In the same employ, the two outdoor servants are also supernumerary waiters. These workmen are engaged, as lavatory attendants and outdoor servants, upon insanitary

insanitary duties in the daytime, and should not be called upon to serve food at tables in the evening. One man could perform all the lavatory and bathroom work occurring on both sides of the establishment, thereby releasing a man for other occupation. The two outdoor men (Lang and Parry) are overworked. They appear to be at the call of every man who wishes to be relieved from duty, thereby making their hours of service most unwarrantably long. These two men are outdoor workers from 6 a.m. and 7.30 a.m., respectively, till evening. Then they act as waiters till dinner is over, and night watchmen until 9 p.m., with duties on Sunday once a fortnight in the case of Lang. Their hours should be fixed on the eight-hours system as outdoor workmen and heavy weight lifters where the women are employed.

The boiler attendant is not fully employed. The stoking of a small boiler, for the purpose of providing hot water, cannot satisfy his willing hands. He should be placed under the eight-hours system, as his presence on the premises at night is unnecessary. The cook's assistant stokes the fires when occasion requires it; and that precaution can continue in the absence of the boiler attendant.

The caretaker of the recreation ground has irregular calls upon his time, but his hours are fixed, and he is agreeably employed. He should relieve the outdoor workers of the gardening, so that two bites may not be given to the cherry. The gardening is but nominal service.

I find it my duty to recommend the following changes in management:—

1. That the waiting-staff be fixed at four permanent men, at wages of £3 per week each, but the head-waiter at £4. Eight hours to be a full day's labour, managed according to the watch-and-watch system. Sessional waiters to be employed to work as required, as is done at present. The cleaning performed by the waiters shall be undertaken by Miss Leaney's staff of women servants.
2. That the cooks shall continue their duties under present conditions. But their presence on the premises as lodgers is to be deprecated.
3. That, as far as practicable, the hours of employment for other workmen shall be regulated upon the eight-hours system.
4. That a man shall be given the duties of night-watchman to fill in the time before the senior night-watchman comes on duty.
5. That the house-steward should be a man of business capacity, one of proved ability in club-house experience. He should show capacity for managing a dining-room so as to provide a dinner at a minimum price of 6d., and a light tea at 4d., available for clerks and other officers in the service of Parliament. The expenses attaching to the management of the Refreshment Room being provided from the public exchequer justifies an insistence on efficient management, to compare reasonably with outside management of tea-houses and dining-rooms. A reference to Mr. Young's evidence, appended hereto, will show that he does not realise that business management is an essential part of his office as house-steward. I further recommend that the system adopted in cash taking and account-keeping should forthwith be inquired into.
6. The Serjeant-at-Arms, by virtue of office, is the traditional housekeeper of the people's house. I therefore recommend that he shall assume control of the staff employed by Mr. Speaker.

**The Honorable the President of the Legislative Council to The Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.**

Sir,

President's Room, Legislative Council, Sydney, 23 May, 1912.

Having already acknowledged the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, with enclosures, I am now writing in reply, and it is with deep regret that I find that I cannot give my approval to the different proposals submitted to me in your Minutes.

You have held an inquiry respecting the Staff of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works without consulting me, and apparently without the knowledge of the Chairman and Members of that Committee. To such an inquiry I cannot be a party, as it can be of no value without an expression of opinion from the Members of the Committee, who should have been parties to such inquiry.

I shall deem it my duty to forward to the Chairman of the Committee all the papers, including your Minute and the evidence taken by you, for its consideration.

Regarding your inquiry into the Staff associated with the Refreshment Room, here again you have acted without my concurrence, and I must respectfully decline to be a party to such inquiry. Therefore I cannot approve of the Minute upon the subject that you submit to me, but later on will deem it my duty to submit all the papers to the Refreshment Room Committee for consideration during the next Session of Parliament.

With all respect may I point out to you that the two Committees mentioned above are Joint Committees appointed by both Houses of Parliament to act in their respective departments in all matters of mutual concernment. Great powers are given to them, and our control over them is, as you will see from the records, limited. In my opinion they cannot be ignored in any inquiry concerning their respective staffs.

You say that you had not inquired into the management of the Library, as you wish to be guided by my wishes in that matter. With reference to this I have only to say that in my opinion the Library, with an excellent staff, is admirably managed by a Joint Committee representing both the Houses of Parliament; you are a member of such Committee, and if you wish any alteration made in the management, may I suggest that you bring the matter up for consideration before the Committee.

In conclusion, I regret that you have taken the unusual course of giving publicity to the many proposed alterations you desire to make without consulting myself or, so far as I am aware, the Members of the Government.

Deeply regretting that I felt bound to act contrary to your wishes in the matters submitted to me.

I have, &c.,

F. B. SUTTOR,  
President.

The

The Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly to The Honorable the President of the Legislative Council.

Dear Sir, The Speaker's Room, Legislative Assembly, Sydney, 24 May, 1912.

I have your letter of 23rd in reply to mine of 17th instant relating to the Departmental Inquiry here.

It is my duty as Speaker to see that the persons paid by Parliament for the performance of duties are properly employed. It is my duty, further, to make such changes in the staff as are found necessary, and this authority is conferred upon me by Act of Parliament.

With regard to the Public Works Committee, which you have referred to, its powers are defined and do not conflict with mine.

The Refreshment Room Committee meets once in a way, and does not exceed its powers, and has held but one meeting during the last seventeen months. I cannot agree with you that my powers should be transferred to that Committee. I shall, however, communicate with the Chairman and place a few facts under notice.

When I communicated with you and placed the evidence taken at the inquiry at your disposal, there was no obligation to do so; it was an act of courtesy to you as President of the Council. You are at liberty to act independently of me, and may make any use you think fit of the information the inquiry has disclosed.

I am, &c.,

HENRY WILLIS.

The Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly to The Honorable Colonel Holborow.

Dear Sir, The Speaker's Room, Legislative Assembly, Sydney, 24 May, 1912.

I have recently held an inquiry into the management of this department, and questioned Mr. Young respecting the methods followed with regard to the Refreshment Room.

Mr. President of the Council has received from me a copy of the evidence taken, which he will forward to you without delay. I wish to invite your attention to the evidence given by Mr. Young when he was recalled.

Herewith I am enclosing a memorandum relating to a proposed tariff for plain meals, which would be available to officers and others if adopted by your Committee.

I am, &c.,

HENRY WILLIS.

[Enclosure.]

Tuesday, 14 May, 1912.

Sydney Charles Young, recalled, and further examined:—

Mr. SPEAKER: I received your memorandum, in which you show the prices at which you can serve a dinner, a tea, and a beef-tea supper—plain meals—for anyone attached to Parliament House who might want them. I find that the dinner is worked out at less than 8d., and the tea at less than 5d., and the beef tea at less than 2d. I have taken the opinion of several people, one in particular, who has had a very large experience in hotel-keeping and providing for boarders, and they all agreed that 12 lb. of meat, 10 lb. of potatoes, two cabbages, two loaves of bread,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of butter, condiments and pudding, were more than could be consumed by fourteen persons—they thought it would work out at seventeen or eighteen. A man of experience put it this way: He said that while you might provide for fourteen persons, there would be always enough over for three or four people—that while you might be clean out of condiments or bread, for instance, still there would be more than enough, perhaps, of the other things for other people, and that in a going concern this estimate would work out at seventeen or eighteen. He spoke from wide experience. The other people to whom I spoke about a tea for fourteen persons—for which you estimated four loaves of bread, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. butter, two jars of jam, 2 quarts of milk, tea and sugar—said that there was more bread and butter and jam provided for than fourteen persons were likely to consume at a tea. None of them conferred together—they were all separate people, and they all told me the same thing—that they were of opinion that in that case the estimate would work out for seventeen or eighteen persons. As regards the beef tea, your estimate is all right. You have not placed any great importance on that—neither have they.

Mr. YOUNG: There is one item I omitted in the dinner. I did not provide for any tea at dinner.

Mr. SPEAKER: I think they mentioned that, but they said that in working out a dinner such as your estimate gave supplying tea was not a serious matter, because there would always be sufficient tea left from the provisions for the afternoon tea to cover the dinner. Some people do not drink tea. Do you agree with the opinion expressed by those persons to whom I have spoken?

Mr. YOUNG: Not in regard to the meat. Twelve pounds of meat is the nett weight of the meat supplied.

Mr. SPEAKER: It is my desire to be able to place before the Refreshment Room Committee the prices at which a dinner, a tea, and a supper can be provided. It is desirable that there should be a nominal charge for these plain meals, and if each can be served at a bed-rock price that will cover the cost of dinner, tea, and beef-tea supper at 6d., 3d., and 2d. respectively, I should be glad to be able to make such a recommendation to the Refreshment Room Committee. Have you anything to say in reply to that, Mr. Young?

Mr. YOUNG: I will undertake to serve those meals at those prices—a plain dinner at 6d., a tea at 3d., and a beef-tea supper at 2d.

Mr. SPEAKER: Do you believe they can be served at those prices without showing a loss to the Refreshment Room Fund? A. I do, sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: In that case I shall make a recommendation to the Refreshment Room Committee that the minimum charges for a plain dinner, tea, and supper shall be the prices that you have mentioned.

The Honorable Colonel Holborow to The Honorable the Speaker of the  
Legislative Assembly.

Dear Sir,

Legislative Council, Sydney, 27 May, 1912.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, with enclosure, relative to your examination of Mr. Young, the Parliamentary Steward, regarding the tariff, and to inform you that the matter will be referred to the Parliamentary Refreshment Room Committee at the earliest opportunity for their consideration during the next Session of Parliament.

I am, &c.,

WM. H. HOLBOROW.

The Honorable Colonel Holborow to The Honorable the Speaker of the  
Legislative Assembly.

Sir,

Legislative Council, Sydney, 29 May, 1912.

In further reply to your letter of the 24th May, instant, I desire to state that I have to-day learned that you have dismissed the whole of the Staff of the Refreshment Room Waiters, as from the 30th June, proximo.

Since the year 1896, the question of appointment and dismissal has been recognised to be on the recommendation of the Parliamentary Refreshment Room Committee to the President and Speaker, and, as the Chairman, whom you yourself acknowledge as such, I resent your action in this matter, and have given instructions to Mr. Young that none of the waiters referred to are to be put off until the Refreshment Room Committee so recommends.

I understand that Mr. Christie, Serjeant-at-arms, on your instructions, demanded all the keys from the Secretary of the Refreshment Room Committee and the Parliamentary Steward. I have directed them to refuse the demand. I have also given directions that the Parliamentary Refreshment Room is to be carried on as usual until instructions to the contrary are given by the Committee.

I am forwarding a copy of this letter to the Honorable the President of the Legislative Council, who with yourself exercises the power of appointment and dismissal on the recommendation of the Committee.

I have, &c.,

W. H. HOLBOROW,

Chairman, Parliamentary Refreshment-Room Committee.

The Honorable the President of the Legislative Council to The Honorable the  
Premier.

Sir,

President's Room, Parliament House, Sydney, 29 May, 1912.

I have the honor to forward herewith copies of correspondence that has recently passed between Mr. Speaker and myself, respecting inquiries Mr. Willis held upon the general management of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, and also that of the Parliamentary Refreshment Room.

The evidence taken at these inquiries was forwarded to me, together with certain conclusions which the Speaker asked me to approve of. I declined to approve of the recommendations made, and refused in any way to be a party to the inquiries, upon the grounds that they were held behind the backs of the respective Committees, and would refer you to my letter of the 23rd May instant, addressed to the Speaker, which fully sets out my views respecting these inquiries.

I have ascertained this morning that Mr. Speaker has given the whole of the Refreshment Staff of Waiters under Mr. Young notice of dismissal, to date from 30th June next, a copy of which notice is attached herewith.

This news came to me as a great surprise, and I respectfully submit to you that Mr. Speaker has absolutely no authority to take this extreme action.

The powers of the President and Speaker as regards the Refreshment Room are very limited, as will be seen on the perusal of an extract from the proceedings of the Parliamentary Refreshment Room Committee, dated 30th September, 1896, enclosed herewith. This document shows that, friction having arisen, an agreement was ultimately come to by which the Committee was given the absolute control of all matters concerning the Refreshment Room, the President and Speaker agreeing under this document to approve of any recommendation made to them by the Committee.

The notices of dismissal given to the different officers was under the hand of the Serjeant-at-Arms, and this morning that officer, acting under instructions from Mr. Speaker, demanded the keys from the Usher of the Black Rod, who is Secretary to the Committee, and made a similar demand upon those in possession of Mr. Young, the Parliamentary Steward. Both these officers very properly declined the demand made upon them.

I enclose a letter of to-day's date, addressed by the Chairman of the Parliamentary Refreshment Room Committee, Colonel Holborow, to Mr. Speaker, a copy of which the writer has been good enough to forward to me, and whose action in this matter I thoroughly endorse.

Having placed the case before you, I trust you will see your way to support the position taken up by myself and the Chairman of the Committee, and will prevent a gross injustice being done to a number of faithful servants of long standing, who have received notice of dismissal without having been given an opportunity of saying anything in their defence, and without any reason being assigned for this extreme action taken by Mr. Speaker.

I have, &c.,

F. B. SUTTON,

President.

Sir,

[Enclosures.]

Sir,

Legislative Assembly Office, Sydney, 28 May, 1912.

I am directed by Mr. Speaker to inform you that your services as waiter in the Parliamentary Refreshment Room will be dispensed with after the 30th June proximo.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. C. CHRISTIE,  
Serjeant-at-Arms.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Parliamentary Refreshment Room Committee of the  
4th November, 1896.

*Report from the Chairman.*—The Chairman reported that several members of the Refreshment Room Committee met the Premier, Mr. G. H. Reid, in his room in the Legislative Assembly on 28th October, 1896, by invitation from him, when he informed them that he had had an interview with the President of the Council and the Speaker of the Assembly relative to the difference between them and the Committee on the subject of control, by appointment and dismissal, over the Steward and other employees connected with the Refreshment Room and adjuncts, the result of which, Mr. Reid stated, was that the President and Speaker had determined that in future they would act upon the recommendation of the Committee in such matters. Mr. Reid added that the relative position between the President and Speaker on the one hand, and the Committee on the other, would be precisely similar to that between the Governor and Executive Council, the Governor invariably accepting the recommendations of the Executive Council as a matter of form.

With this understanding the Premier requested the Committee to continue to act, as their resignations had not taken effect because the Members had not been discharged by the respective Houses as Committeemen, to which request the Members present acceded.

The Honorable the Premier to The Honorable the President of the Legislative Council.

Sir,

Premier's Office, Sydney, 31 May, 1912.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 29th instant, with annexures, upon the subject of inquiries conducted recently by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly in relation to the management of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works and the Parliamentary Refreshment Room.

The contents of your communication are receiving the consideration of the Government.

I have, &amp;c.,

JAS. S. MCGOWEN.

The Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly to The Honorable Colonel Holborow.

Dear Sir,

The Speaker's Room, Sydney, 12 June, 1912.

Your letter of 29th May duly reached me, and I am now writing to say that I believe you are under a misapprehension as to the authority of the Chairman of the Refreshment Room Committee.

Believe me, &amp;c.,

HENRY WILLIS.

The Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly to The Honorable the President of the Legislative Council.

Dear Sir,

The Speaker's Room, Legislative Assembly, Sydney, 23 July, 1912.

I am informed by the Steward of the Refreshment Room that he recently reported to you that I had complained of his inattention to certain preparations for the accommodation of persons employed on the Assembly side of the building. He has also informed me that you instructed him to continue as he is doing.

It is very much to be regretted that you should think fit to encourage the Steward in his disposition to treat my authority with indifference.

I deem it my duty to inform you that in future I shall personally act in all matters where my authority as Speaker is acknowledged.

I am, &amp;c.,

HENRY WILLIS,  
Speaker.

The Honorable the President of the Legislative Council to The Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Dear Sir,

President's Room, Legislative Council, Sydney, 24 July, 1912.

In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I desire to say that, in a short conversation I had with the Steward in the presence of the Secretary of the Refreshment Room Committee, I told him that in all matters under our control he was to act upon instructions given jointly by you and by me, before any alteration in the carrying out of his duties was made.

I have, &amp;c.,

F. B. SUTTON,  
President.

The

The Honorable the President of the Legislative Council to The Chairman,  
Parliamentary Refreshment Room Committee.

Sir, President's Room, Legislative Council, Sydney, 27 July, 1912.

I deem it my duty to forward to you certain correspondence that has passed between the Speaker and myself with reference to an inquiry held by Mr. Willis respecting the management generally of the Parliamentary Refreshment Room, together with the evidence taken at such inquiry and the recommendations thereon submitted to me.

You will observe that I declined to give my approval to any of the recommendations submitted to me by Mr. Speaker upon the grounds that I would not be a party to any inquiry held behind the backs of your Committee.

You will also observe that the inquiry was held without my knowledge or consent.

I have, &c.,  
F. B. SUTTON,  
President.

STATEMENT.

In submitting for the information of the Committee the accompanying Statement of Accounts, up to the 1st August, 1912, I would venture to refer to certain facts in regard to the management of the Refreshment Room, in order to show that the various Committees appointed from time to time by the Parliament have always, within the scope of their functions, studied the interests of Members in connection therewith.

The use of the Refreshment Room is restricted to Members of Parliament and such officials as the Committee may direct. The tariff of charges has been so regulated by the Committee that the revenue derived from the Refreshment Room has been found sufficient to cover the cost of catering.

Prior to the year 1892, an entrance fee of £3 3s. was imposed on each Member, but this levy was subsequently abolished by resolution of Parliament. This step naturally resulted in a considerable reduction in the capital account for catering.

In the year 1875 the Committee had no funds available, and the members of the Refreshment Room subscribed £1 each to place the finances of the Committee on a sounder basis.

The tariff charges have been revised from time to time, and in 1895 they were double those now in force.

Notwithstanding the reduction in the funds mentioned and the present increased cost of provisions, the Committee has been able to balance current accounts, and to show an accrued capital balance of £669 10s. 9d., thereby justifying their careful and judicious management of the Refreshment Room.

The Committee has always met at least once a month during the term of their appointment.

The functions and powers of the Committee in relation to appointments and promotions in the Parliamentary Refreshment Room staff has been recognised and defined by the Government.

The establishment of the Parliamentary Refreshment Room was intended for the convenience and comfort of Members, and the tariff has been arranged from time to time on a basis sufficient to meet requirements.

The following Statement will show the financial position of the Committee as at 1st August, 1912:—

BALANCE SHEET to 1st August, 1912.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Amounts owing to Tradesmen ...	170	12	8	Balance in Bank ...	192	15	4
Balance ...	669	10	9	Savings Bank of New South Wales...	214	0	0
				Government Savings Bank ...	107	19	11
				Cash in Steward's hands ...	50	0	0
				General stock... ..	180	4	2
				Accounts owing to Committee ...	84	10	0
				„ since paid ... ..	10	14	0
	£840	3	5		£840	3	5

The Chairman of The Parliamentary Refreshment Room Committee to The  
Honorable the President of the Legislative Council.

Sir, Parliament House, Sydney, 19 August, 1912.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 27th July ultimo, forwarding certain correspondence that has passed between Mr. Speaker and yourself relative to the general management of the Parliamentary Refreshment Room.

The correspondence was placed before the Committee at its meeting on Wednesday last, and by a resolution, unanimously carried, instructed me in acknowledging the receipt of same to express the Committee's appreciation of the attitude adopted by you in regard to the matter, and for your consideration in sending the correspondence on to the Committee.

I have, &c.,  
W. H. HOLBOROW,  
Chairman, Refreshment Room Committee.

The

The Chairman of the Parliamentary Refreshment Room Committee to The  
Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Sir, Committee Rooms, Parliament House, Sydney, 21 August, 1912.

I have the honor, as Chairman of the Parliamentary Refreshment Room Committee, to transmit to you the following resolution adopted by the Committee at its meeting this day:—

“That the Honorable the Speaker be invited to attend the next meeting of the Committee and substantiate his charges against certain of the Refreshment Room Staff, as made from the Speaker's Chair in the Legislative Assembly Chamber on Wednesday, the 7th August, 1912.”

I have to state further that the next meeting of the Refreshment Room Committee will be made known to you in due course.

I have, &c.,

W. H. HOLBOROW,  
Chairman.

The Chairman of the Parliamentary Refreshment Room Committee to The  
Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Sir, Committee Room, Parliament House, Sydney, 26 August, 1912.

Following on my letter of the 21st August, instant, I have the honor to inform you that the Parliamentary Refreshment Room Committee have fixed their meeting for Wednesday next, 28th August, at 3 p.m., in the Legislative Council Committee Room, to which the Committee invites your attendance in terms of the resolution embodied in my letter to you of the above-mentioned date.

I have, &c.,

W. H. HOLBOROW,  
Chairman  
(per W.L.S.C.).

The Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly to The Chairman of the  
Parliamentary Refreshment Room Committee.

Dear Sir, The Speaker's Room, Legislative Assembly, Sydney, 27 August, 1912.

I have your letter of the 21st, and am much obliged for the same. The evidence taken at the inquiry relating to the employment of persons in connection with the Refreshment Room shall be made available to your Committee without unnecessary delay.

I have to say, in reply to your further communication of the 26th, that as the Refreshment Room Committee will terminate their authority at the end of the Session, I shall be glad to have any advice they can offer relating to the tariff, but I cannot materially alter my recommendations regarding the reorganisation of that branch of this Department.

I am, &c.,

HENRY WILLIS,  
Speaker.



1912.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

STATUTES CONSOLIDATION COMMISSION.

(COMMISSIONER'S MEMORANDUM AND CERTIFICATE.)

*Printed under No. 14 Report from Printing Committee, 14 November, 1912.*

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORATES AND ELECTIONS BILL (No. 2)

THIS Bill consolidates—

Federal Elections Act, 1900 ;  
Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1902 ;  
Parliamentary Elections Amendment Act, 1902 ;  
Women's Franchise Act, 1902 ;  
Electorates Redistribution Act, 1904 ;  
Parliamentary Elections Act, 1906 ;  
Parliamentary Elections (Second Ballot) Act, 1910 ;  
Parliamentary Elections (Amendment) Act, 1911 ;

The complex provisions of the Acts herein consolidated have not been easy to reconcile in a number of instances, but it is thought that the clearness of consolidation has not been at the cost of any amendment of the original provisions.

*Clause 84* apparently requires that the Minister may appoint the chief polling-place at which the returning officer may preside. *Clause 87* enables the returning officer to sit at any one booth of a polling-place. The words in this original section, "as he sees fit and such polling-place shall be deemed the principal polling-place," were repealed by the Act of 1906. It is submitted that *clause 87* should more properly provide that the returning officer should preside at one booth at the chief polling-place appointed by the Minister under *clause 84*, but the clauses in their present form exactly reproduce the original sections as amended by the Act of 1906.

Some slight alterations have been made in the Schedules, in accordance with the variances introduced by the later Acts and after conference with the responsible departmental officers.

Save and except as aforesaid, I certify that this Bill solely consolidates, and in no way alters, adds to, or amends the law as contained in the Statutes therein consolidated.

WILFRED BLACKET,  
Commissioner for the Consolidation of the Statute Law

1910

(1910) 1910

1910

1912.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEW SOUTH WALES ELECTORAL DISTRICTS COMMISSIONERS.  
(REPORT OF THE, TOGETHER WITH AUTHENTICATED MAPS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 July, 1912.*

*[Presented to Parliament in accordance with the provisions of Section 13 (2) of the "Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1902."]*

Office of the Commission,  
Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney, 10th May, 1912.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Frederic John Napier Baron Chelmsford,  
Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and  
Saint George, Governor of the State of New South Wales and its Dependencies,  
in the Commonwealth of Australia.

WE, the Commissioners appointed by Your Excellency under the provisions of the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act, 1902, the Women's Franchise Act, 1902, the Electorates Redistribution Act, 1904, the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1906, and the Parliamentary Elections (Second Ballot) Act, 1910, have the honor to inform Your Excellency that, having followed in all respects the directions contained in the beforementioned Statutes, and otherwise acted in accordance with law, we have distributed New South Wales into ninety new Electoral Districts according to the descriptions set out in the Schedule to this Report, and have given to such new Electoral Districts the several names respectively placed at the head of the said several descriptions.

W. EDMUNDS, } Electoral Districts  
F. A. COGHLAN, } Commissioners.

ENCLOSURES ACCOMPANYING REPORT.

1. "Schedule"—Names and Boundaries of New Electoral Districts.
2. Maps (20) marked respectively "A" to "H" inclusive and "J" to "U" inclusive.

## SCHEDULE.

## Names and Boundaries of new Electoral Districts.

## ALBURY.

Commencing on the boundary dividing the States of New South Wales and Victoria, at the source of the Upper Indi River, in the range dividing the waters of the Snowy River on the east from those of the Murray River on the west; and bounded thence by that range and the range dividing the county of Wallace from the counties of Selwyn and Buccleuch generally northerly to the range dividing the Land District of Tumut from the Land District of Cooma, and by the last-mentioned range generally northerly to the range forming the south-western boundary of the parish of Peppercorn, county of Buccleuch; by that range, which also forms the southern boundaries of the parishes of Peppercorn and Jibcen, generally north-westerly and westerly to the range dividing the parishes of The Peaks and Jounama; by that range south-easterly, the south boundary of Resumed Area No. 1,057, parish of Jounama, westerly, the south-east boundary of Resumed Area No. 1,040 south-westerly to portion 8; by that portion west and south, crossing Jounama Creek, to the south-east boundary of Resumed Area No. 805, parish of Boraig; by that boundary and the south-east boundary of Improvement Lease No. 869, of 4,050 acres, south-westerly to the Tumut River; by that river downwards to the southern boundary of parish of Yellowin, county of Selwyn; by the southern boundary of that parish generally westerly and south-westerly to the boundary between the counties of Selwyn and Wynyard; by that boundary generally northerly to the boundary between the parishes of Wereboldera and Batlow, county of Wynyard; by that boundary generally north-westerly to the boundary between the parishes of Gilmore and Batlow; by that boundary generally westerly to Gilmore Creek; by that creek downwards to the north boundary of portion 8, parish of Batlow; by the north and west boundaries of that portion; by part of the north and the west boundaries of portion 115, the south boundary of portion 116, the south boundaries of portions 73 and 112, parish of Hindmarsh, and part of the northern boundary of portion 205, generally westerly to Adelong Creek; by that creek upwards to a branch rising in portion 45; by that branch upwards to the east boundary of portion 45; by part of that boundary southerly, and the south boundary of that portion and its continuation, westerly to the western boundary of the parish of Hindmarsh; by that boundary southerly to the northern boundary of the parish of Hillas; by that boundary westerly to Kendall Trigonometrical Station; by a line westerly to the south-east corner of portion 59, parish of Dutzon; by the southern and western boundaries of that parish generally westerly and northerly to the north-west corner of portion 94; thence by a line westerly to the north-east corner of portion 60, parish of Mate; by a line partly forming the northern boundaries of that portion and portions 51, 81, 34, and 47 westerly; thence by the boundary dividing parishes of Mate and Oberne from the parish of Umbango generally westerly and northerly to an eastern boundary of the parish of Kilgowla; by part of that boundary and the boundary dividing the Land Districts of Wagga Wagga and Tumberumba North, south-westerly to the range forming the boundary between the counties of Wynyard and Goulburn; thence by that range and the range forming the boundary between the counties of Mitchell and Goulburn generally westerly to the south-east corner of portion 37, parish of Maclean, county of Mitchell; by the eastern boundary of that portion and eastern boundaries of portions 39 and 55; and the southern boundary of portion 85, the western boundaries of that portion and portion 84, and part of the western boundary of portion 36, the southern and western boundaries of portion 136, parish of Mangoplah, the southern and western boundaries of portion 128, part of the southern and the western boundary of portion 112, the southern and western boundaries of portion 129, the southern and the western boundaries of portion 130, the south and west boundaries of portion 87, parish of Cox, the west boundary of portion 23, generally northerly, the south and part of the west boundaries of portion 24, the south and part of the west boundaries of portion 32, the north boundaries of 77, 80, and 20, an eastern and the north boundary of portion 72, parish of Vincent, and a line westerly crossing the great Southern Railway to the east boundary of portion 80; by that boundary and the northern boundary of the parish of Vincent, generally westerly to the road reserved through portion 6; by that road and its continuation south-westerly to the north boundary of portion 11; by that boundary and a line crossing Bullenbung Creek, the north and west boundaries of portion 57, parish of Milbrulong, part of a northern, a western, and a northern boundary of portion 48, northern boundaries of portions 82 and 51, the west boundary of the latter portion, part of the east and the south boundary of portion 106, a road forming the north-west boundaries of portions 75 and 78, and the northern boundaries of portions 29, 45, and 30, generally westerly to the boundary between the counties of Urana and Mitchell; by that boundary southerly and south-easterly to the northernmost corner of portion 68, parish of

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Comer, county of Hume ; by the eastern boundaries of that portion and portion 56 ; by the boundary dividing the parishes of Stitt and Comer southerly and easterly, and the eastern boundaries of the parishes of Stitt and Walla Walla southerly to the northern boundary of portion 16, parish of Creighton ; by the northern boundaries of portions 16 and 21 easterly, the eastern boundaries of portions 21, 92, 95, and 94 southerly ; part of the northern boundary of portion 165, parish of Castlestead, easterly, the eastern boundaries of that portion and portion 112 southerly, the southern boundaries of portions 112, 166, and 113 westerly, part of the north-east boundary of portion 102 south-easterly, part of its south boundary westerly, the eastern boundary of portion 167, part of the northern and the eastern boundaries of portions 169 and 94, part of the southern boundary of portion 94, a western boundary of portion 170, and the western boundary of portion 116 generally southerly to the boundary dividing the counties of Goulburn and Hume ; by that boundary generally southerly to the river Murray ; thence a line south crossing that river to its left bank, being the boundary between the States of New South Wales and Victoria ; by that boundary generally easterly and southerly, to the point of commencement.

**ALEXANDRIA.**

County of Cumberland, parishes of Alexandria and Petersham : Commencing at the intersection of Dowling-street with Crescent-street ; and bounded thence by lines along the centre of Crescent-street westerly and Bourke-street northerly, to the southern boundary of the Borough of Redfern ; thence by that boundary westerly to Botany Road, and by lines along the centres of Boundary-street westerly and Cornwallis-street northerly to a prolongation of the north-eastern boundary of the railway lands at Ev-leigh ; thence by the boundaries of those lands crossing the Main Suburban Railway north-westerly, south-westerly, and again crossing that railway south-easterly to the Illawarra railway ; thence by that railway south-westerly to the Cook's River Road ; thence by lines along the centre of that road southerly, Waterloo and Mitchell Roads easterly and north-easterly, Huntley-street south-easterly, and Euston road north-easterly to Harley-street ; thence a line along the centre of the area resumed for sewerage south-easterly to the centre of Bourke-street north-easterly to the southern boundary of portion 410, J. T. Campbell's 185 acres in parish Alexandria, being also the western prolongation of the southern boundary of the Sydney Common ; thence by that line easterly to the centre of Dowling-street, and by a line along the centre of that street northerly, to the point of commencement.

**ALLOWRIE.**

Commencing on the South Pacific Ocean at North Head, and thence by the northern shore of Bateman's Bay and the left bank of Clyde River, generally westerly to the south-east corner of the Nelligen Population Area, parish of East Nelligen, county of St. Vincent, the east boundary of that Population Area north, its north boundary and a line west to the main Currowan road ; by that road south-westerly and the main road from Nelligen to Elrington generally north-westerly to the north-west corner of portion 4, parish of Murrenburg ; thence by the boundary between the Land District of Braidwood and Moruya, and the Budawang Range, generally northerly, to the source of Vine's Creek ; by that Creek downwards to Endrick River ; by that River downwards to the western boundary of the parish of Sassafra ; by that boundary and the west and part of the north boundaries of the parish of St. George north and east to Ettrema Creek ; by that creek and Yalwal Creek downwards to the Shoalhaven River ; by that river, the Kangaroo River and Yarrunga Creek upwards to a point west of the south-west corner of Quarry Reserve No. 28573, parish of Burrawang, county of Camden ; by a line east to the south-east corner of that reserve ; thence by the road from Yarrunga to Osborne south-easterly to the edge of cliffs on the western side of Barrangary Creek ; by those cliffs generally north-easterly and by the southern boundary of portion 259 easterly to its south-east corner ; thence by a line north-easterly to Belmore Falls ; thence by the edge of the cliffs southerly, northerly, and easterly to the crossing of the Butter-track from Kangaroo Valley over Kangaroo River ; by that river upwards to the northern boundary of reserve No. 4,993 ; by that boundary and the north-eastern boundary of portion 236, parish of Yarrowa ; by east and north boundaries of portions 89 and 88, parish of Kangaloon, and the eastern boundary of portion 241 northerly to the Illawarra Coast Range ; by that range north-westerly and north-easterly to the west boundary of portion 297, parish of Kembla ; by part of that boundary and the west boundary of portion 282 northerly to the Cordeaux River ; by that river upwards to the south-west corner of portion 281 ; by the western boundary of the parish of Kembla, generally northerly to a point west of the north-west corner of portion 284, a line partly forming the north boundary of that portion, and 277 and 211 east to Cordeaux River ; by that river downwards and Kembla Creek upwards to

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the west boundary of portion 203, thence north to a range of cliffs; by those cliffs south-easterly through portions 203, 12, and 13 to the north-west corner of portion 167; by the northern boundaries of that portion and portion 148, the north and east boundaries of portions 142, 112, 98, 97, generally east and south to the south-east corner of the latter portion, a line east to portion 8, parish of Wollongong, part of the west boundary of that portion south to a point west of the north-west corner of portion 49, a line east to that point, the west boundaries of that portion and of portions 51 and 50, south to Jenkin's or Allen's Creek; by that creek downwards to the South Pacific Ocean; and by that ocean generally southerly, to point of commencement, inclusive of all the Islands off the coast of the district above defined.

### ANNANDALE.

County of Cumberland, parish of Petersham: Commencing at the intersection of the Parramatta-road with Crystal-street, thence by the centre of that street southerly, Yule-street north-easterly, Cannon-street south-easterly, Albany-road easterly, Bridge-street south-westerly, Salisbury-road easterly to Johnstone's Creek, by that creek downwards and Orphan School Creek upwards to Hereford-street; by the centre of Hereford-street north-easterly, by the tram line to Balmain north-westerly to Johnstone's Creek Storm-water Channel; thence by that channel northerly to Rozelle Bay by the waters of that bay westerly, by White's Creek Storm-water Channel and White's Creek upwards to Styles-street, by the centre of Styles-street south-westerly, the centre of Abattoir-road (Catherine-street) southerly, the centre of Parramatta-road westerly, to point of commencement.

### ARMIDALE.

Commencing on the Great Dividing Range, at its junction with the range, dividing the waters of Tuggolo Creek and Barnard River; by the latter range generally south-easterly to Tuggolo Creek; by that creek upwards to the northern boundary of the parish of Myall, county of Hawes; by that boundary easterly to the northern boundary of Tomalla Holding; thence by that boundary south-easterly to a point due west of the south-western corner of portion 25, parish of Nowendoc; thence by a line partly forming the southern boundaries of that portion and portion 76 easterly to the western boundary of portion 70; by that boundary and the western and southern boundaries of portion 69, southerly and easterly to the dividing range between the Nowendoc and Myall Rivers; by that range south-easterly to the boundary dividing the Land District of Walcha from the Land Districts of Stroud and Taree; by that boundary generally north-easterly, north-westerly, and easterly to Cell's River; by that river upwards to an apple-tree marked broad-arrow over W.T. over 10; and thence by a marked line northerly, being a western boundary of the county of Macquarie, to the road from Walcha to Port Macquarie; by that road generally easterly to the west boundary of the parish of Tobin, county of Hawes; by that boundary and the western and northern boundaries of the parish of Naylor, northerly and easterly to the Hastings River; by that river upwards to the boundary of Mooraback Occupation License 464; by that boundary easterly and northerly to the source of Kunderang Brook; by that brook and the Macleay Chandler and Styx Rivers, upwards to the northern boundary of portion 56, Parish of Look-out, County of Clarke; by that boundary easterly to the range dividing the County of Clarke from the Counties of Dudley and Raleigh by that range generally northerly to the source of Boundary Creek; by that creek downwards generally north-easterly to a south boundary of the parish of Allan's Water, county of Fitzroy; by that boundary westerly to the road from Armidale to Grafton; by that road northerly to a line bearing south 16 degrees 42 minutes west 138 chains 33 links from a tree marked broad-arrow over L.D.B. over 48 on Merchin Creek; by that line north-easterly, and by that creek, Blick's River, and Hyland Creek upwards to a spur range that terminates at Hyland Creek, opposite Hyland Yards; thence by that spur north-westerly to the range forming the boundary dividing the counties of Gresham and Clarke from county of Fitzroy; thence by that range northerly, and by the range dividing the counties of Gresham and Clarke north-westerly to Guy Fawkes River; thence by that river downwards to the Sara River; by that river upwards to a western boundary of the parish of Mount Mitchell, county of Gough; by that boundary and southern boundaries of that parish and the parish of Llangothlin, northerly and generally westerly to the road from Armidale to Glen Innes; by that road southerly to the south-western corner of portion 30, parish of Tubbamurrah, county of Clarke; by the southern boundaries of that portion, portions 78, 69, 83, and 38, the western and southern boundaries of portion 81, the southern boundaries of portions 73, 71, and 76, generally easterly, the south-western boundary of portion 72 south-easterly, the western boundaries of portions 26 and 45, parish of Balblair southerly, and again the boundaries of portion 26 easterly, southerly, easterly, and southerly to the Balblair or Aberfoyle River; by that river south-westerly to portion 10; by the eastern boundaries of the

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parishes of Balblair, county of Clarke, and Wentworth, county of Sandon, southerly to the Guyra River; by that river upwards to the south-eastern corner of portion 93, parish of Falconer, county of Sandon, and the southern and south-western boundaries of the parish of Falconer generally westerly and north-westerly to the boundary dividing the counties of Hardinge and Sandon at the south-west corner of portion 72; thence by that boundary south-westerly to the Bundarra River; and by that river, Rocky River, Kentucky Ponds, and Maester's Swamp upwards to the northern boundary of the parish of Sandon, county of Sandon; by that boundary generally easterly to the Great Northern Railway Line; by that railway line south-westerly to the Moonbi Range; by that range generally south-easterly to the Great Dividing Range; and by that range southerly, to the point of commencement.

### ASHBURNHAM.

Commencing on Boggy Cowal, at the north-west corner of the parish of Cowal, county of Narromine; thence by the western boundaries of that parish and the parishes of Nelson and Enerweena generally southerly to the Bogan River; by that river downwards, by the north-west boundary of portion 27, parish of Graddle, county of Kennedy, a line, the north-western boundaries of 13, 24, 23, and 9, parish of Willabong, and 12 and 15, parish of Ormonde, the west boundary of the last-mentioned portion generally south-westerly; by the south boundary of that parish, and the western and southern boundaries of the parish of Genaren easterly, southerly, and generally easterly, to Genaren Creek; by that creek upwards to the west boundary of the parish of Belardery; by that boundary, and the south boundary southerly and easterly to the Bogan River; by that river upwards to the road from Bogan Gate to Coradgery; by that road south-westerly to the range forming the northern boundary of the county of Ashburnham; by that boundary north-westerly to the Gunning Range; by that range, the eastern boundary of the parish of Gunning, county of Cunningham, and Coradgery Range southerly to the Lachlan River; by that river downwards, the western boundary of the parish of Jemalong, county of Forbes, to the range forming the boundary between the counties of Gipps and Forbes; by that range generally southerly and easterly; by the southern boundaries of the parishes of Maudry and Birangan, county of Forbes, easterly to the Warraderry Range; by that range northerly, by the Two-mile Creek downwards; by the southern boundary of the parish of Warraderry easterly; by the northern boundaries of portions 35 and 36, parish of Kangaroo; by the Warumba Range, and by part of the northern boundary of the Land District of Cowra generally north-easterly to Kangaroo Creek; by that creek downwards; by the Lachlan and Belubula Rivers and Nyrang and Gum Flat Creeks upwards; thence by the main road from Nanami to Orange; by that road generally north-easterly to its intersection with the Canowindra to Long's Corner road, near Mogong Creek; by the last-mentioned road north-westerly to Long's Corner; by Mandagery Creek upwards; by the southern and western boundaries of the parish of Mandagery westerly and northerly to Duladerry Creek; by Duladerry Creek upwards; by Croker's Range northerly, and the Curumbenya Range forming the boundary between the counties of Ashburnham and Gordon north-easterly; by a line partly forming the western boundary of portion 34, parish of Benya, and Improvement Lease 697 generally northerly by the west boundary of portion 26, parish of Warraberry; the road from Mount Aubrey to Molong and Cumnock; by western boundaries of portions 28, 48, 55, 35, and 56; the south and west boundaries of portion 46 generally northerly to Dilga Creek; by that creek downwards; by the south-eastern boundary of portion 89, parish of Bolderogery, county of Gordon, the northern boundary of that portion, the eastern and northern boundaries of 83 and 82; by Little River downwards; by the north-eastern, northern, and western boundaries of portion 62, parish of Wagstaff; by the southern and western boundaries of portion 69 and 66, the southern and western boundaries of 27, 26, and 57, the eastern boundaries of 45, 65, and 43, parish of Wandawandong generally northerly; by a line partly forming the north boundaries of the last-mentioned portion, and portion 61, same parish, portions 12, 38, and 11, parish of Strathorn westerly to the range forming the boundary between the counties of Narromine and Gordon; by that range northerly to Bundarra Creek; by that creek, Ugumjil Creek, and Wallaby Creek, Back Water Cowal, and Boggy Cowal generally north-westerly, to the point of commencement.

### ASHFIELD.

County of Cumberland, parishes of Petersham and Concord: Commencing at the intersection of Long Cove Creek Canal with the Parramatta-road; thence by that Canal, upwards to Smith-street, by lines along the centre of Smith-street westerly, Carington-street southerly, Wellesley-street westerly, Nowranie-street southerly, Junction-road westerly, Prospect-road southerly, Pope-street westerly, Victoria-street northerly, Clissold-street westerly, Holden-street northerly, to the junction of a line

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running north-easterly from the intersection of the centre lines of George's River road and Milton-street, and parallel to Park-avenue, by that line and the centre line of George's River Road south-westerly, by lines along the centres of Greenhill-street northerly, Liverpool-road south-easterly, Edwin-street north-easterly, Elizabeth-street south-easterly, Croydon road north-easterly, and the Parramatta-road south-easterly to Iron Creek, by that Creek downwards, and by the waters of Long Cove, and Long Cove Creek Canal, upwards, to the point of commencement.

**BALMAIN.**

County of Cumberland, parish of Petersham: Commencing at Fig-tree Point where the centre of Elliott-street meets the waters of Long Cove; and bounded thence by lines along the centre of Elliott-street generally easterly, Darling-street southerly, Wisebeach-street south-easterly, Beattie-street north-easterly, Mullens-street southerly, Reynolds-street generally south-easterly to White Bay; thence by the waters of Port Jackson and the Parramatta River, to the point of commencement; together with the waters of the Parramatta River above a line joining Long Nose Point and Ball's Head, and below a line between Pulpit Point and Drummoyne Wharf and the islands therein, but exclusive of Rodd Island and the waters of Long Cove west of Long Cove Bridge.

**BATHURST.**

Commencing at the confluence of Lewis Ponds Creek with the Macquarie River; by that river upwards to its confluence with the Turon River; by the latter river upwards to the road from Bathurst to Warrangunia; by that road northerly to a gum-tree marked "broad arrow over M over 11"; by a line east to Cunningham's or Crudine Creek; by that creek, Two-mile Creek, Four-mile Creek, and New Chum Creek upwards to the eastern boundary of the parish of Crudine, county of Roxburgh; by that boundary northerly to the range forming the southern boundary of the parish of Warrangunia; by that range south-easterly to the range dividing the waters of the Turon River from Round Swamp Creek; by that range generally south-easterly to the Turon River; by that river, Jews Creek, and Williwa Creek upwards to the road from Sunny Corner to Wallerawang; by that road generally south-easterly to the south boundary of portion 222, parish of Falnash, county of Cook; thence by the Main Dividing Range southerly and south-easterly to the north-eastern boundary of portion 51, parish of Thornshope, county of Roxburgh; by the Bathurst to Rydal road south-easterly to the north boundary of portion 99; by part of that boundary westerly to Dead Man's Creek; by that creek and Solitary Creek downwards, and Native Dog Creek upwards to the north boundary of portion 56, parish of Thornshope, county of Westmoreland; by part of the north, the east, and part of the south boundaries of that portion, part of the east boundary of portion 57, part of the north, the east, and the south boundaries of portion 217, the east boundaries of portions 42 and 130, the west boundary of portion 23, the north and east boundaries of portion 118, part of the north and the east boundaries of portion 140, part of the north, the west, and part of the south boundaries of portion 126, the south boundary of portion 125, parts of the west and south boundaries of portion 47, part of the west boundary of portion 245, the north boundaries of portions 129 and 15, part of the eastern, northern, and western boundaries of portion 64, the west boundary of 66, part of the north and west boundaries of portion 10, parts of the west and south boundaries of portion 75, the east boundary of portion 97, part of the north boundary of portion 223, the west, and part of the south boundaries of portion 96, the east boundary of portion 296, bearing generally southerly to Old Bathurst road; by that road westerly to the east boundary of portion 297; by that boundary southerly to Fish River; by that river and the Fish River Creek upwards to the north-west corner of portion 283, parish of Norway, county of Westmoreland; by the western and part of the southern boundaries of that portion, the western boundary of portion 284, part of the northern and the western boundaries of portion 131, parts of the north-western, southern, and western boundaries of portion 328; by part of the northern and eastern boundaries of portions 268 and 162, by a line south to the south boundary of portion 297; by part of that boundary and the western boundary of portion 194 southerly to Fish River aforesaid; by that river upwards to the western boundary of portion 50; by that boundary northerly, by the northern boundaries of portions 51, 319, 139, 157, 282, 211, 109, 108, and 107 westerly to the western boundary of the latter portion; by that boundary southerly to the northern boundary of portion 110; by part of that boundary, a line, the northern boundaries of portions 313, 293, 243, 200, and 248 westerly to the road from Swatchfield to Oberon; by that road generally north-westerly to the road forming the north-east boundary of portion 34, parish of Crete; by that road north-westerly, and the road forming the north-west boundary of portion 34 and part of portion 121 south-westerly to a branch of Captain King's Creek; by that branch

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and the creek downwards to the north-west corner of portion 98; thence by a line and the northern boundaries of portions 183 and part of 34, parish of Baring, westerly; the eastern boundary of portion 35, and the northern boundaries of that portion and portion 36, and their prolongation westerly to Sewell's, Davy's, or Stony Creek; by that creek downwards to the southern boundary of portion 43; by that boundary and part of the west boundary of that portion westerly and northerly; by the south boundary of portion 24 westerly to Campbell's River; by that river downwards to Davy's Creek; by that creek upwards to the southern boundary of the parish of Apsley, county of Bathurst; by part of that boundary westerly to the south-west corner of portion 281; thence by a line west to the west boundary of portion 91; by part of that boundary southerly to a south boundary of the parish of Apsley aforesaid; by that boundary generally westerly to Queen Charlotte's Vale Creek; by that creek upwards to the south boundary of portion 42, parish of Grantham; by part of that boundary westerly to the road from Bathurst to Tuena; by that road generally southerly to the northern boundary of portion 88, parish of Lowry; by that boundary and the northern boundaries of portions 53, 52, and 42 westerly, part of the west boundary of portion 42, the northern and western boundaries of portion 44, part of the northern boundary of portion 83, and the northern boundaries of portions 74 and 5 generally south-westerly to the eastern boundary of portion 93, parish of Galbraith; by that boundary, the eastern and part of the southern boundaries of portion 97, the eastern boundary of portion 120; by the western boundary of portion 341, parish of Three Brothers, a line, the western boundary of portion 268, parts of the western and northern boundaries of portion 269 southerly; by the southern and western boundaries of portion 295, to a road one chain wide; by that road generally westerly to Reedy Creek; by that creek downwards and Liscombe's Creek upwards to the eastern boundary of the parish of Napier; by that boundary northerly to the southern boundary of portion 60; by that boundary and part of the southern boundary of portion 73, westerly to a point in the southerly prolongation of the western boundary of portion 23, parish of Torrens; by that prolongation and boundary and a line northerly to the boundary between the Land Districts of Carcoar and Orange; by that boundary westerly to the western boundary of portion 216, parish of Graham; by that boundary and the western boundaries of portions 201, 202, and 218; by part of the southern and the western boundaries of portion 129, the western and part of the northern boundaries of portion 128, the western and northern boundaries of portion 159, part of the northern boundary of portion 191, the western boundary of portion 209, part of the southern and western boundaries of portion 48, part of the southern, the western and northern boundaries of portion 81, part of the north boundary of portion 187, and the western boundary of portion 188, generally northerly to the south boundary of the parish of Colville; by that boundary, the western and part of the northern boundaries of that parish westerly, northerly, and easterly to the boundary dividing the Land Districts of Orange and Bathurst; by that boundary generally northerly, to the point of commencement.

**BEGA.**

Commencing on the South Pacific Ocean at Cape Howe, and bounded thence by the boundary between the States of Victoria and New South Wales north-westerly to the Little Plains River; by that River and Delegete River downwards, Bombala River and Brugolong Creek upwards to the north-west corner of portion 105, parish of Gecar, county of Wellesley; by the north boundary of that parish easterly, part of the west and a north boundary of the parish of Bombala, north and east to the Bombala River; by that river downwards to another northern boundary of that parish; by that boundary east and boundaries of the parish, north, east, again north, and again east to the north-east corner of portion 242; by part of the east boundary of that portion south; by northern boundaries of the parish of Coolumbooka generally easterly to Coolumbooka River; by that river upwards to the north-west corner of portion 57; by a north boundary of the parish last named east to the Great Dividing Range, dividing the waters of the Snowy River from those of the Towamba and Bega Rivers; by that range northerly to the range dividing the waters of the Bega River on the east from those of the Snowy and Murrumbidgee Rivers on the west; by that range northerly to the source of Dolandundale or Tool's Creek; by that creek and Turross River downwards; by the Woila Creek upwards to its source in a spur range which divides its waters from those of Currambene Creek; by that spur range northerly to Euranbene Mountain, on the boundary between the Land Districts of Braidwood and Moruya; by that boundary generally northerly to the main road from Elrington to Nelligen; by that road generally south-easterly to its intersection with the main road to Currowan; by that road north-easterly by a line partly forming the north boundary of Nelligen Population Area; by the east boundary thereof south to the Clyde River; by that river and the South Pacific Ocean generally southerly, to the point of commencement: together with the Islands lying off the coast of district above defined.

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**BELMORE.**

County of Cumberland, embracing a central and southern part of the City of Sydney : Commencing at the intersection of lines along the centre of Liverpool and Harbour streets ; and bounded thence by lines along the centre of Harbour-street southerly, Factory-street westerly, Lackey-street north-westerly, Pier-street south-westerly, Hay-street north-westerly, William Henry street south-westerly, Harris-street south-easterly, George-street West easterly ; Darling Harbour and Main Suburban Railways, southerly to the centre of Cleveland-street ; by lines along the centre of that street easterly, Marlborough-street northerly, Lansdowne-street north-westerly, Riley-street northerly, Oxford-street north-westerly, and Liverpool-street westerly, to the point of commencement.

**BINGARA.**

Commencing at the intersection of the northern boundary of portion 400, parish of Sandon, county of Sandon, with the Great Northern Railway ; and bounded thence by that railway south-westerly to the eastern boundary of the parish of Danglemah, county of Inglis ; and by the boundaries of that parish, northerly and westerly, to the north-west corner of portion 54 ; thence by the boundary between the Land Districts of Tamworth and Armidale north-westerly ; and by the boundary between the counties of Inglis and Darling westerly to the north-west corner of portion 119, parish of Bloomfield, county of Inglis ; thence by lines along the north boundaries of portions 126, 128, and 42, and the east boundaries of portions 167, 166, 165, 164, and 163, parish of Baldwin, county of Darling, north ; and by the Namoi River downwards and Halla Linga Creek upwards to the territorial boundary between the eastern and central division of the State ; thence by that boundary north-westerly forming the boundary between the counties of Darling and Nandewar ; and the boundary dividing the county of Murchison from the counties of Nandewar, Jamison, and Courallie north-westerly and northerly to Slaughterhouse Pinnacle ; thence a line east to Slaughterhouse Creek ; by that creek downwards, the northern boundaries of portions 78, 79, and 54, parish of Singapoora, county of Burnett, and C.Ls. 2,953 and 199 ; by a line and the northern boundaries of portions 36 to 38 and 4, generally easterly to the Gwydir or Big River ; by that river southerly, the south-eastern and southern boundaries of Gineroi Resumed Area, No. 140A, north-easterly, and Hallam's Spring Creek upwards to the boundary dividing the counties of Burnett and Murchison ; thence by that boundary and the western boundaries of portions 16, 17, and 15, parish of Delingera, county of Murchison, and Tea Tree Gully, in all generally southerly to Myall Creek ; by that creek north-easterly to portion 40, parish of Myall, by the western and southern boundaries of that portion, the southern boundaries of portions 41 and 42, southerly and easterly, the northern and part of the eastern boundaries of portion 41, parish of Durham, the northern and eastern boundaries of portion 42, part of the north boundary of portion 43, the eastern boundaries of that portion and portion 180 generally easterly and southerly to the boundary between the parishes of Durham and Evans ; thence by that boundary and the boundary between the parishes of Evans and Dingo easterly and southerly to the Gwydir or Big River ; by that river and Cope's Creek upwards to the road from Bundarra to Inverell ; by that road northerly to the boundary between the counties of Gough and Hardinge ; by that boundary and the boundary dividing the county of Gough from the county of Clarke easterly to the road from Armidale to Glen Innes ; by that road southerly to the south-western corner of portion 30, parish of Tubbamurrah, county of Clarke ; by the southern boundaries of that portion, portions 78, 69, 83, 38, the western and southern boundaries of portion 81, the southern boundaries of portions 73, 71, and 76 generally easterly, the south-western boundary of portion 72 south-easterly, the western boundaries of portions 26 and 45, parish of Balblair, southerly, and again the boundaries of portion 26 easterly, southerly, easterly, and southerly to the Balblair or Aberfoyle River, by that river south-westerly to portion 10, by the eastern boundaries of the parishes of Balblair, county of Clarke, and Wentworth, county of Sandon, southerly to the Guyra River ; by that river upwards to the south-eastern corner of portion 93, parish of Falconer, county of Sandon, and the southern and south-western boundaries of the parish of Falconer generally westerly, and north-westerly to the boundary dividing the counties of Hardinge and Sandon at the south-west corner of portion 72 ; thence by that boundary south-westerly to the Bundarra River ; and by that river, Rocky River, Kentucky Ponds, and Maester's Swamp upwards to the northern boundary of the parish of Sandon, county of Sandon, aforesaid ; and by that boundary generally easterly, to the point of commencement.

**BONDI.**

County of Cumberland, parish of Alexandria : Commencing on the shore of Port Jackson, at the mouth of Double Bay Creek ; and bounded thence by that shore generally north-easterly, and the shore of the South Pacific Ocean generally southerly, to the

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northern boundary of J. R. Hatfield's portion 318, of 10 acres; by that boundary westerly, and its western boundary southerly, to the centre of Birrell-street; by lines along the centre of that street westerly, Watson-street northerly, Bondi-road westerly and north-westerly, Old South Head road south-westerly, Oxford-street westerly, Leswell-street northerly, Edgecliff-road north-westerly, New South Head road easterly to Double Bay Creek, and by that creek northerly, to the point of commencement.

### BOTANY.

County of Cumberland, parishes of Alexandria, Botany, and Petersham: Commencing at the intersection of Cook's River and Waterloo roads; and bounded thence by lines along the centre of Waterloo and Mitchell roads, easterly and north-easterly, Huntley-street south-easterly, and Euston-road north-easterly to Harley-street; thence a line along the centre of the area resumed for sewerage south-easterly, the centre of Bourke-street north-easterly to the southern boundary of portion 410, J. T. Campbell's 185 acres in parish Alexandria, being also the western prolongation of the southern boundary of the Sydney Common; thence by that line easterly to the centre-line of Dowling-street; by the prolongation of that line southerly to Gardiner's Road; thence by lines along the centre of that road easterly, Bunnerong-road southerly, and Old Botany (now Beauchamp) road south-westerly to the northern boundary of portion 164 of 131 acres, parish of Botany; by part of the northern and by the western boundary of that portion, being also boundaries of the Borough of Botany west and south to Botany Bay; thence by the shores of that bay, and the waters of Cook's River generally north-westerly to the centre of Cook's River road, by the centre of that road north-easterly, Sutherland-street, north-westerly, Unwin's Bridge road north-easterly, Edgeware-road north-westerly, the centre of the South Coast Railway north-easterly, to the centre of Cook's River road aforesaid, and by the centre of that road southerly, to the point of commencement.

### BURRANGONG.

Commencing at the confluence of Kangaroo by and Warumba or Back Creeks at the north-east corner of the parish of Kangaroo by, county of Forbes, by the first-named creek upwards to the range dividing the waters flowing into the Lachlan River from those flowing into Tyagong Creek; by that range north-easterly and southerly and the Grenfell Railway easterly to Koorowatha Creek; by that creek and the Bang Bang Creek upwards to the range dividing the counties of Monteagle and Forbes; by that range easterly to the range forming the western watershed of Boorowa River; by that range southerly, and by the Douglas or Black Range, westerly to a road from Young to Murrumburrah; by that road southerly to the north boundary of the parish of Murrumburrah, county of Harden, near Currawong Creek; by that boundary easterly to the west boundary of the parish of Cunningham; by the road forming north boundaries of portions 53, 213, 212, 214, 45, 44, 208, and 207, easterly, west and south boundaries of 190 and part of the south boundary of 191 southerly and easterly to the boundary dividing the Land Districts of Young and Boorowa; by that boundary southerly, westerly, and south-westerly, and by the boundary dividing the Land District of Young from the Land Districts of Gundagai and Cootamundry westerly to an eastern boundary of the municipal district of Wallandbeen; thence by boundaries of that municipal district southerly, westerly, and generally north-westerly to the range forming the northern boundary of the county of Harden; by that range generally south-westerly to the source of Congou Creek; by that creek and Bland or Yeo Yeo creek downwards by the north boundary of the parish of Dinga Dingi; by the main road from Young to Temora, south-westerly; by the east and north boundaries of portion 19, parish of Wallundry; by the north boundary of portion 56, the west boundary of portion 55, the south boundary of 29, a line, the north boundary of portions 36 and 35, a line and the northern boundaries of portions 117, parish of Wallundry, and 44, parish of Temora, the western boundary of 44 and a line forming the eastern boundary of 109 generally westerly and northerly to the road from Young to Hillston; by that road south-westerly by the eastern boundaries of portions 70, 25, C.L. 2,897, and portion 62, parish of Narraburra, the northern boundary of the latter portion, and the north-eastern boundary of 63 generally north-westerly to the range forming the western watershed of Narraburra Creek; by that range northerly, by the south boundaries of portions 43, 25, 44, 27, and 28, parish of Boginderra, easterly; by the eastern boundary of that parish northerly to Bland or Yeo Yeo Creek; by that creek and Bribaree Creek upwards to the boundary between the counties of Bland and Monteagle; by that boundary northerly to the southern boundary of the county of Forbes; by the Weddin Mountains, and the boundary between the counties of Bland and Forbes, to the southern boundary of the parish of Maudry, county of Forbes; by that boundary and the southern boundary of the parish of Birangan easterly to the Warraderry Range; by that range northerly; by the Two-mile Creek downwards; by the

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southern boundary of the parish of Warraderry easterly ; by the northern boundaries of portions 36 and 35, parish of Kangaroooby, county of Forbes ; by the Warrumba Range, and the northern boundary of the Land District of Cowra generally north-easterly, to the point of commencement.

**BURWOOD.**

County of Cumberland, parishes of Concord and Bankstown : Commencing at the junction of the Parramatta-road and Croydon-road ; thence by lines along the centre of Parramatta-road westerly, Burwood-street North, southerly, Rowley-street westerly, Wentworth-road northerly, Cooper-street westerly to the Great Northern Railway ; by that railway north-westerly to the Parramatta-road ; by a line along the centre of that road westerly to the south-eastern boundary of portion 25 of 200 acres, parish of Liberty Plains (Flemington Estate) ; by that boundary south-westerly, and by lines along the centre of Arthur-street north-westerly, the road on the eastern and southern boundaries of the Necropolis, generally southerly, and westerly to the north-west corner of portion 47 of 30 acres, parish of Liberty Plains ; by the western boundary of that portion southerly to the Liverpool-road ; by a line along the centre of that road generally easterly to Cook's River ; by that river downwards to the George's River road ; by lines along the centre of that road north-easterly, Green Hills street northerly, Liverpool-road south-easterly, Edwin-street north-easterly, Elizabeth-street south-easterly, and Croydon-road north-easterly to point of commencement.

**BYRON.**

Commencing on the left bank of Richmond River, at its confluence with the South Pacific Ocean, and bounded thence by that river and Emigrant Creek upwards to portion 233, parish of Tuckombil, county of Rous ; south-west boundaries of that portion, eastern boundary of portion 235, the northern boundary of that portion and of portions 234, 231, and 230 ; the eastern boundaries of portions 98, 299, 294, 298, 232, and 258, generally north-westerly to Maguire's Creek ; by that creek and the northern boundary of parish of Tuckombil, generally westerly, to Pearce's Creek ; by that creek downwards, and Wilson's Creek upwards to Coorabell Creek ; by that creek upwards, and the western boundaries of portion 8, parish of Byron, generally northerly ; by the south-western boundaries of portions 206, 205, 157, and 204, parish of Brunswick, and the south and west boundaries of portions 48 and 97 parish of Mullumbimby, generally north-westerly, to the boundary between the Land Districts of Lismore and Murwillumbah ; by that boundary, Koonyum Koonyum Range, and the Main Dividing Range north-westerly, westerly, and again north-westerly, to the boundary dividing the States of New South Wales and Queensland ; by that boundary north-easterly to the South Pacific Ocean ; by the shore of that ocean southerly, to point of commencement ; together with all the Islands lying off the coast of the district above defined.

**CAMDEN.**

Commencing on the Woronora River at the south-east corner of portion 31, parish of Eckersley, county of Cumberland, and bounded thence by the south boundary of that portion, part of the east and south boundaries of portion 44, and the prolongation of the last-mentioned boundary generally westerly to O'Hare's Creek ; by that creek downwards to its junction with George's River ; by that river upwards to the creek forming the south boundary of portion 298, parish of St. Peter ; by that creek upwards, the west boundary of portion 298, the south boundary of portion 52, parish of Menangle, the east and south boundaries of portion 49, the south boundaries of portions 44, 45, and 41, the south and part of the west boundaries of portion 40, the south boundaries of portions 36 and 31, the south and part of the west boundaries of portion 30, the south boundaries of portions 21, 20, and 13 generally westerly to the Nepean River ; by that river upwards to the south-east corner of portion 1, parish of Camden, county of Camden ; by the southern boundary of that portion westerly, and part of the east boundary of portion 4 southerly to the road from Camden to Douglas Park ; by that road north-westerly about 42 chains to a branch road bearing westerly ; by that road to the eastern boundary of portion 10 ; by part of that boundary and the eastern boundaries of portions 112, 113, 114, parish of Picton, southerly ; by the road forming the southern boundaries of portions 114, 115, 110, 109, 104, 102, 101, 100, 96, 88, and 86 generally westerly to the southernmost corner of the latter portion ; by the south-west boundary of that portion north-westerly, and by the eastern boundaries of portions 84, 132, and 16 northerly ; and the northern boundary of the last-mentioned portion westerly to Spring Creek ; by that creek upwards to the east boundary of portion 72 ; by part of that boundary northerly ; by the north boundaries of that portion and portions 65 and 66 westerly to Werriberri or Monkey Creek ; by that creek and Warragamba River downwards

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to the confluence of the latter with the Nepean River aforesaid ; by the latter river upwards to the south boundary of the parish of Mulgoa, county of Cumberland ; by that boundary and part of the south boundary of the parish of Claremont easterly to Cosgrove Creek ; by that creek downwards to the north-eastern corner of portion 60 ; by the north boundary of that portion west, the east boundary of portion 51 north, part of the south, the east, and part of the north boundaries of portion 18 east, north, and west, the east boundaries of portion 5, 6, 7, and 8 north, the south and east boundaries of portion 4, east and north, part of the south boundary of portion 22, the south boundary of portion 10, and part of the south boundary of 11, west to the Northern road ; by that road generally northerly to the north-west corner of portion 112, parish of Londonderry ; by the north boundaries of that portion and portions 113 and 116, easterly to South Creek ; by that creek downwards to the south-west corner of portion 116, parish of Rooty Hill ; by part of the southern boundary of that portion easterly ; by the west and southern boundaries of portion 118, southerly and north-easterly to the Richmond to Parramatta road ; by that road south-easterly to the south-eastern boundary of portion 120, parish of Gidley ; by that boundary north-easterly to Eastern Creek ; by that creek upwards to the north-west corner of portion 10 ; by part of the north-west boundary of that portion, north-easterly to a road one chain wide ; by that road, which forms part of the north-west boundary of portion 10 aforesaid, and the north-west boundaries of portions 11 and 12, north-easterly to the northernmost corner of the latter portion ; by the north-eastern and a northern boundary of that portion and the north boundary of portion 16, south-easterly and easterly to the Old Windsor road : by that road south-easterly to Toongabbee Creek ; by that creek downwards to a road forming the south-east boundaries of portions 188 and 191, parish of Prospect ; by that road south-westerly to a road forming the north boundary of portion 110 ; by that road easterly to the north-west corner of portion 42 ; by the north-western boundaries of that portion and portions 41, 40, and 39, south-westerly to the north-west corner of portion 38 ; by part of the north boundary of that portion east to Toongabbee-road ; by that road southerly to the Great Western road ; by the latter road easterly to Wentworthville-road ; by that road southerly to Prospect Old road ; by that road easterly to a road forming the eastern boundary of portion 198 ; by that road south-easterly to land resumed for Sydney Water Supply, parish of St. John ; by that resumed land south-easterly to the road from Parramatta to Smithfield ; thence by lines along the centre of that road south-westerly, Sherwood-road easterly, Fairfield-road southerly, Guildford-road easterly, Whittaker's-road southerly, Carrington-road easterly, Parramatta-road southerly, and Loftus-road easterly to the Great Southern Railway ; by that railway south-westerly to a point in the western prolongation of The Promenade ; by that prolongation and the centre of The Promenade easterly to Dogtrap, now Woodville, road ; by the centre of that road south-westerly to its junction with the Liverpool-road, parish of Bankstown ; by the centre of that road generally south-westerly to Prospect Creek ; by that creek downwards to George's River ; by that river downwards to its junction with Mill Creek ; by that creek upwards to Barden's Creek ; by that creek upwards about 40 chains to a road one chain wide ; by that road south-westerly to a point in the easterly prolongation of the north boundary of portion 120, parish of Holdsworthy ; by that prolongation and the northern boundaries of portions 120, 250, 249, and 16, westerly to the north-west corner of the latter portion ; by the western boundary of that portion, a line, the eastern boundary of portion 168 southerly, to its south-eastern corner ; by a line partly forming the eastern boundaries of portions 42 and 41, parish of Eckersley, south to Woronora River ; by that river upwards to the point of commencement.

**CAMPERDOWN.**

County of Cumberland, parish of Petersham : Commencing at the intersection of City-road with Broadway ; and bounded thence by lines along the centre of City and Darlington-roads south-westerly, Cleveland-street easterly, Shepherd-street south-westerly, Ivy-street south-easterly, the north-western boundary of the Railway lands at Eveleigh south-westerly, Forbes-street north-westerly, City-road north-easterly, Bligh-street south-westerly, Missenden-road north-westerly Brown-street south-westerly, Church-street south-easterly, the Municipal Boundary of Newtown south-westerly ; by lines along the centre of Australia-street south-easterly, Bishopsgate-street south-westerly, St. Mary street southerly, Stanley-street and a line westerly to Johnstone's Creek ; by that creek downwards and Orphan School Creek upwards to Hereford-street ; by the centre of Hereford-street north-easterly to the tram-line to Balmain ; by that tram-line south-easterly to Ross-street ; by the centre of Ross-street south-easterly, St. John's-road north-easterly, Lodge-street and Old Parramatta-road south-easterly to the Parramatta-road, and by the centre of that Road easterly to the point of commencement.

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**CANTERBURY.**

Commencing at the intersection of Prospect Creek and the centre of the Liverpool-road ; by that road easterly and the centre of the Dog Trap road north-easterly to the Sydney Water Supply pipe-line ; by that line generally easterly to a north-eastern boundary of the area purchased for the State Model Farm ; by that boundary, a south-eastern boundary of that area, a line, and a south-eastern boundary of the Necropolis north-westerly and north-easterly to the western boundary of portion 47, G. Morris' 30 acres, parish of Liberty Plains, county of Cumberland ; by that boundary south to the Liverpool Road ; by the centre of that road generally easterly to Cook's River ; by that river downwards to the George's River road ; by the centre of that road north-easterly to the centre of Milton-street ; thence by a line crossing the Fernbank Estate parallel with Park Avenue easterly to the centre of Holden-street ; by the centres of that street, Clissold-street, Victoria-street, Pope-street, and Prospect-road, southerly, easterly, southerly, easterly, and southerly to the centre of Canterbury Old road ; by the centres of that road south-westerly to the centre of Canterbury New road ; by the centres of that road and Duntroon-street easterly and southerly to the centre of the Bankstown-Marrickville Railway line ; by that Railway line north-easterly to the centre of Garnet-street ; by that street southerly to Cook's River ; by that river downwards to the centre of Wardell-road ; by the centres of that road and Terrace-road north-easterly, south-easterly, and again north-easterly, to the centre of Livingstone-street ; by the centres of that street, Harnett-street, and Renwick-street south-westerly and south-easterly to the centre of Carrington road ; by that road and its prolongation south-westerly to Cook's River ; by that river downwards to Wollie Creek ; by that creek upwards to the south-west corner of portion 104, parish of St. George, county of Cumberland, Charles Watson's 80 acres ; by the south-eastern boundaries of portions 103, 102, and 101 south-westerly to the centre of Canary's-road ; by the centres of that road, Belmore-road south-easterly and King's Grove road and a line, south-westerly to the centre of Forest-road ; by that road generally south-westerly to the centre of Park street ; by the centre of that street and its continuation westerly to Salt Pan ; by Salt Pan downwards to George's River ; and by George's River and Prospect Creek upwards to the point of commencement.

**CASTLEREAGH.**

Commencing at the junction of the Wallumburrawang Creek with the Castlereagh River ; and bounded thence by the Castlereagh River and Ranter's Creek upwards to the road from Beni to Mendooran ; by that road south-westerly to Jones' Creek, near the 21-mile post ; thence by Jones' Creek and Talbragar and Macquarie Rivers downwards, and by Brummagem Creek upwards to the eastern boundary of the parish of Narromine, county of Narromine ; by that boundary southerly, and by the northern and western boundaries of the parish of Momo westerly and generally southerly to Ugumjil Creek ; thence by Ugumjil and Wallaby Creeks, Backwater Cowal, and Boggy Cowal downwards to the boundary between the counties of Narromine and Oxley, near the north-east corner of portion 6, parish of Meringo, county of Narromine ; thence by the county boundary aforesaid generally south-westerly to the eastern corner of portion 29, parish of Nevertire, county of Oxley ; thence by a line forming the north-eastern boundaries of that portion, portions 28 and 33 north-westerly ; by south-eastern and south-western boundaries of parish of Boro, south-westerly and north-westerly to the road from Bogan River to Nevertire ; by that road north-easterly by part of the north-eastern boundary of parish of Garfield generally north-westerly to the north-west corner of portion 22 of that parish ; by the north-western boundaries of portions 22 and 23, and a southern boundary of the parish of Garfield, and the south-western boundaries of portions 17 and 8, parish of Rutledge, part of the north-western boundaries of that parish and the parishes of Trowan and Woolartha south-westerly, north-westerly, and generally north-easterly to the south-east corner of portion 31, parish of Warien ; by the south-western boundaries of portions 31, 30, 32, 28, 74, 25, 24, 72, and a line north-westerly to the road from Mullengudgery to Warren ; by that road and the south-western boundaries of portions 6, 8, and 9, parish of Mullengudgery, generally north-westerly ; by the western boundary of portion 9, parish of Mullengudgery, and a line partly forming the north-western boundaries of portions 41, 43, 8, and 7, parish of Cookandoon, generally north-easterly to Gunningbar Creek ; by that creek downwards to the south-eastern boundary of the parish of Marinebone, county of Gregory ; by that boundary and the south-eastern boundaries of portions 15 and 6, parish of Geerigan, north-easterly, the north-eastern boundaries of portions 28, 22, and 27, parish of Dreewa, portions 8 and 12, parish of Gilgoen ; north-westerly by part of the south-western boundary of parish of Gilgoen generally north-easterly to Crooked Creek ; by that creek downwards to the north-eastern boundary of portion 19, parish of Gilgoen ; by that boundary and the north-western boundary of that portion and portions 17, 16, and 15, and the north-eastern boundaries of the last-mentioned portion and portion 25, parish of Canonba North, and the north-eastern and north-western boundaries of the parish of Bena north-westerly,

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south-westerly, again north-westerly and again south-westerly to Duck Creek; by that creek downwards to the south-east corner of portion 5, parish of Graddell; by the territorial boundary dividing the Central and Western Divisions of the State south-westerly to the Bogan River; thence by that river downwards to the boundary between the counties of Gregory and Clyde; by that boundary north-easterly to Mara Creek; by that creek downwards to the northern boundary of portion 6, parish of Ridge, county of Clyde; by that boundary, the northern boundaries of portions 21 and 22, the southern boundaries of portions 19, 20, and 17, parish of Warrigal, county of Gregory, the south-eastern boundaries of portions of 11, 1, 9, 14, 13, parish of Willie, a line partly forming the south-eastern boundaries of portions 15, 1, and 45, parish of The Mole, north-easterly to the Macquarie River; by that river downwards to the north-western boundary of the county of Gregory; by part of that boundary north-easterly and easterly to the boundary between the counties of Clyde and Leichhardt; by that boundary northerly to a point at the south-western prolongation of the north-western boundary of portion 25, parish of Gilwarney, county of Leichhardt; by that prolongation, the north-west boundaries of that portion, and portions 2 and 1, parish of Nedgera, north-easterly to Nedgera Creek; by that creek downwards to the Castlereagh River, and by that river, Bullarora, or Tourable Creek, and Gunyillah Creek upwards to the crossing of the road from Coonamble to Pillaga; by that road north-easterly to Terembone or Teridgerie Creek; by that creek upwards to the boundary between the counties Baradine and Leichhardt; by that boundary south-easterly, and by the boundary between the counties of Baradine and Gowen easterly to the eastern boundary of scrub lease No. 118, parish of Woorut, county of Gowen; and by the eastern boundaries of scrub lease No. 118, and portions 41 and 40, parish of Gowang, generally southerly to the Wallumburrawang Creek, and by that creek downwards, to the point of commencement.

**CESSNOCK.**

Commencing at the north-west corner of portion 62, parish of Heddon, county of Northumberland, and bounded thence by the east and south boundaries of the parish of Allandale southerly and westerly to Black Creek; by that creek southerly to portion 261, David Campbell's 2,560 acres, parish of Pokolbin; by the north boundary of that portion west, the west boundary of the same portion, and the east boundary of portion 260, C. M. Doyle's 1,920 acres, southerly to Broken Back Range; by that Range easterly to the south-east corner of portion 28, parish of Cessnock; thence by a road generally north-easterly and easterly, forming the boundaries of portions 91, 73, 103 to 107, parish of Mulbring, to the north-east corner of portion 107; by a line east to portion 72, parish of Stanford; by the west boundary of that portion north, and the south boundary of portion 71 east to the road from Mulbring to Maitland; by that road north-easterly to the Richmond Vale Colliery railway; by that railway generally easterly to the east boundary of portion 85, parish of Stockrington; by that boundary southerly to Sugarloaf Range; by that range south-westerly to the south boundary of portion 66, parish of Teralba; thence by the south boundaries of portions 66, 64, 15A, and 14A easterly, part of the west boundary of portion 97 southerly, a line east partly forming the north boundary of portion 65, to Flaggy or Slatey Creek; by that creek south-westerly, the north and part of the east boundaries of portion 49 east and south, a line east partly forming the north boundary of portion 47, to the east boundary of portion 46, by part of that boundary north, a line east partly forming the south boundary of portion 114, the east boundaries of the last-named portion and portion 101 north, part of the north boundary of portion 101 west, the east boundaries of portions 30 and 130, the east boundary of the parish of Stockrington, and part of the east boundary of portion 46, parish of Alnwick, Joseph Moore's 2,560 acres, northerly to the north-west corner of portion 28; by a line westerly to the south-east corner of portion 8, Edward Ferraby's 1,080 acres, parish of Maitland; by the south boundaries of that portion, portions 26, 223, and John J. Maughan's 1,230 acres, portion 2, westerly to the south-west corner of the last-named portion; by a line westerly to the south-east corner of portion 28, parish of Heddon; by the south boundaries of that portion and portions 29, 58, and 4, E. D. Day's 1,165 acres, westerly; by part of the east, south, and west boundaries of C. J. and D. Campbell's 1,280 acres, portion 3, southerly, westerly, and northerly; by the north boundaries of portions 353, 352, 351, 100, 99, 94, and a line westerly to the eastern boundary of portion 32; by part of that eastern boundary northerly, and by the northern boundaries of that portion, portions 59 and 62, westerly to the point of commencement.

**CLARENCE.**

Commencing on the shore of the South Pacific Ocean at a point due east of the south-east corner of portion 191, parish of Riley, county of Richmond; by a line west to that corner, and by the south boundary of that portion and of portion 25 and a line crossing the Richmond River westerly to the south-east corner of portion 72,

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parish of Coraki, county of Rous; by that river downwards, the north boundary of portions 86, 125, 62, 98, 99, part of the west boundary of the last-mentioned portion, the north boundaries of portions 105, 131, 134, 264, east and south boundaries of portion 220, east boundaries of portions 29 and 31, east and south boundaries of portion 32 generally westerly to Richmond River; by Bungawalbin Creek or South Arm of Richmond River and Sandy Creek upwards; by east, south, and west boundaries of portion 82, parish of West Coraki, county of Richmond; by north and west boundaries of portion 58; by south boundaries of portions 56 and 54; by east and south boundaries of portion 105, the south boundaries of portions 84 and 211, east, south, and west boundaries of portion 209, west boundaries of portions 100, 98, 103, 181, 189, and 190 generally westerly and northerly to Sandy Creek; by that creek upwards to portion 6, parish of Coombell; by the southern and western boundaries of portions 104 and 100, and a line partly forming the south boundary of portion 101 generally westerly to the south-west corner of travelling stock reserve 30,371; by the north-west boundary of that travelling stock reserve to a point south of the south-east corner of portion 24, a road and the east boundary of the last-mentioned portion generally north-easterly to Mongogarie Creek; by that creek and Middle Creek downwards to portion 47, parish of Shannon; by the south and west boundaries of that portion, the west boundary of portion 46, the north boundary of portion 71, a road through portion 73 and part of the west boundary of that portion, a line partly forming the south boundary of portion 63; by the south and west boundaries of portion 69, the east and north boundaries of portion 76 and the north and west boundaries of portion 105 generally north-westerly to Middle Creek; by that creek upwards to portion 67, parish of Mongogarie; by the east boundary of that portion, Hogarth's Range, and the western boundary of the parish of Shannon generally northerly to Deep Creek; by that creek downwards, the western boundaries of portion 76, parish of Dyraaba, of portion 79, and of Water and Camping Reserve 44,517, south boundaries of portions 53, 56, 57, 102, 13, west boundaries of portions 13 and 21, south and west boundaries of portions 37, 33, 34, 35 and 103, and the south boundary of portion 107 to Theresa Creek; by that creek upwards to a branch about 50 chains west of portion 131; by that branch south-westerly to its source; by the Richmond Range southerly to the head of Dubadar or Deep Creek; by that creek downwards to the Clarence River; by that river upwards to Nogrigrar or Grass Tree Creek; by that creek upwards to its head in the range dividing the waters of the Clarence River from those of the Timbarra or Rocky River; by that range and the Gibraltar Range generally south-westerly to Four Mile Spur; by that spur southerly to Mitchell or Mann River; by that river downwards to Nymboida River; thence by a line easterly to Point Gundahl, on the range dividing the counties of Gresham and Fitzroy; by that range north-easterly to the source of Purgatory Creek; by that creek downwards to Clarence River; by the right bank of that river downwards to the south-west corner of portion 63, parish of Ulmarra, county of Clarence; by the south boundary of that portion, and portions 62, 61, 60, and 59, east boundary of the last-mentioned portion, the south boundaries of portions 345, 344, 343, and 342, east boundaries of portions 342, 341, 334, and part of 281, and the north boundaries of portions 231 and 210, generally easterly to Coldstream River; by that river upwards, and a line east to the south-west corner of the parish of Tyndale; by the south boundary of that parish, and the south boundary of portion 152, parish of Coldstream; again by the south boundary of parish of Tyndale easterly to the Coast Range; by that range south-westerly, and by the south boundary of portions 1 and 2, parish of Canoulam, and a line east to the South Pacific Ocean; and by the shore of that ocean northerly, to the point of commencement; together with all islands lying off the coast of the district above defined.

**COBAR.**

Commencing on the boundary dividing the States of New South Wales and Queensland at the boundary between the counties of Tongowoko and Delalab, by the latter boundary generally southerly and easterly to the boundary between the county of Yantara and the counties of Ularara and Fitzgerald; by that boundary and the boundary between the counties of Yungnulgra and Fitzgerald generally southerly and easterly to the boundary between the counties of Yungnulgra and Killara; by that boundary and the boundary between the counties of Young and Killara generally southerly to the Darling River; by that river downwards to the south-western corner of Billilla Western Land Lease 1,412; by the southern boundary of that lease, south-western boundaries of Cultawa Western Land Lease 629, Kew Western Land Lease 104, Fulham Western Land Lease 89, south-western and south-eastern boundaries of Western Land Lease 1,539, part of the south-eastern boundary of Western Land Lease 1,399 and south-western boundary Western Land Lease 1,788 generally easterly and south-easterly to the boundary between the counties of Woore and Mossgiel; by that boundary and the boundary dividing the counties of Booroondarra and Robinson from the county of Mouramba north-easterly to the west corner of Rookery Western Land Lease 440; by the south-western

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 Names and Boundaries of new Electoral Districts.
 

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boundary of that lease and Restdown Western Land Lease south-easterly to the boundary between the counties of Mouramba and Flinders; by that boundary south-easterly to the centre of the road from Nymagee to Buddabadah; by that road generally easterly to the Bogan River near Buddabadah; by that river upwards to the south-west corner of portion 3, parish of Cajildry, county of Oxley; by the road partly forming the north-west boundaries of portions 3, 12, and 11, and the north-east boundaries of portions 4 and 5, same parish; by the north-western boundaries of portions 2, 6, 9, 10, 11, parish of Cremorne, north-easterly, north-westerly, and again north-easterly to a southern boundary of the parish of Garfield; by part of that boundary north-westerly, the south-western boundaries of portions 17 and 8, parish of Rutledge; part of the north-western boundaries of that parish and the parishes of Trowan and Woolartha generally north-easterly to the south-east corner of portion 31, parish of Warien; by the south-western boundaries of portions 31, 30, 32, 28, 74, 25, 24, 72, and a line north-westerly to the road from Mullengudgery to Warren; by that road and the south-western boundaries of portions 6, 8, and 9, parish of Mullengudgery, generally north-westerly; by the western boundary of the last-mentioned portion, and a line partly forming the north-western boundaries of portions 41, 43, 8, and 7, parish of Cookandoon, generally north-easterly to Gunningbar Creek; by that creek downward to the south-eastern boundary of the parish of Marinebone, county of Gregory; by that boundary, and the south-east boundaries of portions 15 and 6, parish of Gerrigan, north-easterly, the north-eastern boundaries of portions 28, 22, and 27, parish of Dreewa, portions 8 and 12, parish of Gilgoen, north-westerly; by part of the south-eastern boundary of the parish of Gilgoen generally north-easterly to Crooked Creek; by that creek downwards to the north-eastern boundary of portion 19, parish of Gilgoen; by that boundary, and the north-western boundary of that portion, and portions 17, 16, and 15, and the north-eastern boundaries of the last-mentioned portion, and portion 25, parish of Canonba North, and the north-eastern and north-western boundaries of the parish of Bena, north-westerly, south-westerly, again north-westerly, and again south-westerly to Duck Creek; by that creek downwards to the south-east corner of portion 5, parish of Graddell; by the territorial boundary dividing the Central and Western Divisions of the State south-westerly to the Bogan River; by that river downwards to the boundary between the counties of Gregory and Clyde; by that boundary north-easterly to Mara Creek; by that creek downwards to the Darling River; by that river downwards to south-east corner of Collywarry Western Land Lease 325; by the eastern and north-eastern boundaries of that lease and north-eastern boundaries of Western Land Leases 841, 840, 1,045, 839, and of Quantambone Western Land Lease 3 northerly and north-westerly to Bokhara River; by that river upwards to the south-west boundary of Willawillingbah Western Land Lease 301; by that boundary, the south-east boundary of that lease, the south-east boundary of Coobung Western Land Lease 262, the south-western boundary of Muckewerawa Western Land Lease 259, north-western and north-eastern boundaries of Bangheet Western Land Lease 8 generally north-easterly and south-easterly to the Narran River; by that river upwards to the north-eastern boundary of Nullawa Western Land Lease 348 near Angledool; by a line partly forming the north-eastern boundary of that lease and the south-western boundary of Western Land Lease 1,268 north-westerly to the northernmost corner of Nullawa Western Land Lease 348; by the eastern boundary of Western Land Lease 146, parish of Mildool, county of Narran, north-westerly and north to the boundary dividing the States of New South Wales and Queensland, and by that boundary west, to the point of commencement.

### COOTAMUNDRA.

Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River at the south-east corner of portion 23, parish of Bilda, county of Clarendon; bounded thence by that river upwards to the north-west corner of portion 2, parish of Mundarlo, county of Wynyard; by the west boundary of that portion and the west boundaries of portions 85 and 102 southerly, part of the east and south boundaries of portion 100 westerly, the west boundaries of portions 101, 140, 141, 142 southerly part of the south boundary of portion 142 easterly, a line and the western and south-western boundaries of portion 161, parish of Bangus, southerly and south-easterly, an east, a south, and another east boundary of portion 264 southerly, westerly, and again southerly, part of the south boundary of portion 67 easterly, a line partly forming the western boundaries of portions 257 and 256 southerly to the boundary between the parishes of Yaven and Bangus; by that boundary generally southerly and the south boundary of the parish of Bangus easterly to Adelong Creek; by that creek upwards to the northern boundary of the parish of Calafat, the northern boundary of that parish and the parish of Minjary generally easterly to the Tumut River; by that river downwards by the Murrumbidgee River upwards, by the north boundary of portion 56, parish of Bundarbo, county of Buccleuch, east; and again by the Murrumbidgee River downwards to Jugiong Creek, thence by the boundary between the Land Districts of Boorowa and Gundagai (forming the south-western watershed of

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Jugiong and Cunningham Creeks) north-westerly, by the northern boundary of the Land Districts of Gundagai and Cootamundry westerly to an eastern boundary of the Municipal District of Wallandbeen; thence by boundaries of that Municipal District southerly, westerly, and generally north-westerly to the range forming the northern boundary of the county of Harden; by that range generally south-westerly to the source of Congou Creek; by that creek and Bland or Yeo Yeo Creek downwards; by the north boundary of the parish of Dinga Dingi, county of Bland; by the main road from Young to Temora south-westerly; by the east and north boundaries of portion 19, parish of Wallundry; by the north boundary of portion 56, the west boundary of portion 55, the south boundary of 29, a line the north boundary of portions 36 and 35, a line and the north boundary of portion 117 generally westerly to Narraburra Creek; a line crossing that creek; by north-eastern and north-western boundaries of portion 44, parish of Temora, and the eastern boundary of portion 109 and its prolongation north-westerly, south-westerly, and northerly to the road from Young to Hillston; by that road south-westerly to a point opposite south-east corner of portion 70; by a line and the eastern boundaries of that portion and portion 25, a south, an east, and the north-east boundary of conditional lease 2,897 generally northerly and north-westerly, part of the north boundary of that conditional lease, the east, and part of the north boundary of portion 62, parish of Narraburra; northerly and westerly, the north-east and north boundaries of portion 63 north-westerly and westerly, and the east boundary of portion 70 generally southerly to the south boundary of the parish of Narraburra; by that boundary and the southern boundary of the parish of Gidgingidinbung generally westerly to the railway from Wyalong to Temora; by that railway south-easterly, southern, and western boundaries of portion 14, parish of Culingera, and the southern boundary of portion 17 generally westerly, and the western boundaries of portions 21, 22, and 42, and a line to the range forming the boundary between the counties of Bland and Bourke; by that range north-westerly to a point east of the north-east corner of portion 65, parish of Quandary, county of Bourke; by a line and the northern boundary of that portion westerly, an eastern and southern boundary of portion 26 southerly and westerly; by a line partly forming the western boundaries of portions 24, 54, 3, 13, and 41 southerly to the railway from Barallen to Temora, at Beaconsfield Railway Station; by that railway easterly to the road from Mandamah to Wagga Wagga; by that road southerly to the railway from Junee to Hay; by that railway easterly to a point north of the north-west corner of portion 65, parish of Kinilbah; by a line south and an east and south boundary of the suburban lands of the village of Marror southerly and westerly to the road from Mandamah to Wagga Wagga aforesaid; by that road southerly to the south-west corner of portion 100, parish of Marror; by the southern boundary of that portion and the southern boundary of the parish of Maror, county of Clarendon, generally easterly to the road from Junee to Wagga Wagga; by a line east crossing that road to the western boundary of portion 147, parish of South Jewnee; by part of that boundary northerly, and the northern and eastern boundaries of that portion easterly and southerly to the north-west corner of portion 131; by lines partly forming the north boundaries of portions 131, 38, 37, 41, 43, 45, 46, 23, and 24 easterly, part of the west boundary of portion 100, same parish south, its south boundary east, and the south boundaries of portions 43, 44, 47, and 130, parish of Wantiool, east to the territorial boundary between the Eastern and Central Divisions of the State; by that boundary partly formed by Sandy Creek south-easterly, to the point of commencement.

**COROWA.**

Commencing on the Murray or Hume River, within portion 24A, parish of Woperana county of Denison; bounded thence by the boundary dividing the county of Townsend from the counties of Denison and Urana generally northerly to the boundary dividing the counties of Boyd and Urana; by that boundary generally easterly, and by the boundary dividing the counties of Mitchell and Urana generally south-easterly, southerly, and again south-easterly to the northernmost corner of portion 68, parish of Comer, county of Hume; by the eastern boundaries of that portion, and portion 56; by the boundary dividing the parishes of Stitt and Comer southerly and easterly, and the eastern boundaries of parishes of Stitt and Walla Walla southerly to the northern boundary of portion 16, parish of Creighton; by the northern boundaries of portions 16 and 21 easterly, the eastern boundaries of portions 21, 92, 95, and 94 southerly; by part of the northern boundary of portion 165, parish of Castlestead, easterly, the eastern boundaries of that portion and portion 112 southerly, the southern boundaries of portions 112, 166, and 113 westerly; by part of the north-east boundary of portion 102 south-easterly, and part of its south boundary westerly, the eastern boundary of portion 167, part of the northern and the eastern boundaries of portions 169 and 94, part of the southern boundary of the latter portion, a western boundary of portion 170, and the

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 Names and Boundaries of new Electoral Districts.
 

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western boundary of portion 116 generally southerly to the boundary dividing the counties of Goulburn and Hume; by that boundary generally southerly to the river Murray; thence a line south crossing that river to its left bank, being the boundary between the States of New South Wales and Victoria; by that bank downwards to a point due south of the point of commencement; thence by a line north to that point.

### DARLING HARBOUR.

County of Cumberland, embracing a western part of the City of Sydney: Commencing on the shore of Port Jackson at a point east of the intersection of lines along the centre of Barton and Pitt streets; and bounded thence by a line west to the centre of Pitt-street; thence by lines along the centre of Pitt, Bridge, and George streets, southerly, westerly, and again southerly; by a line along the centre of Liverpool, Harbour, Factory, and Lackey streets, westerly, southerly, westerly, and north-westerly to the centre of Pier-street; by lines along the centre of that street, Hay street, William Henry street, Pyrmont-street, Union-street, and Miller-street, generally north-westerly, to the shore of Port Jackson, by that shore generally north-easterly to the point of commencement. Together with Goat Island and the waters of Port Jackson west of a line joining Blue's Point and Dawes' Point and south of a line joining Long Nose Point and Ball's Head.

### DARLINGHURST.

County of Cumberland, embracing an eastern part of the city of Sydney and a part of Paddington: Commencing at the intersection of the northerly prolongation of a line along the centre of Dowling-street with the shore of Port Jackson; and bounded thence by that shore generally south-easterly to Rushcutter's Creek; by that creek southerly to Bayswater road; thence by lines along the centre of that road westerly, Barcom and Womerah avenues south-westerly, Liverpool-street south-easterly, Barcom-avenue and West-street south-westerly, Oxford-street westerly, Palmer-street northerly, William-street easterly, and a line along the centre of Dowling-street and its continuation northerly, to the point of commencement.

### DRUMMOYNE.

County of Cumberland, parishes of Concord and Hunter's Hill: Commencing at the intersection of Iron Creek with the Parramatta road; thence by lines along the centre of that road westerly, Burwood-street North southerly, Rowley-street westerly, Wentworth-road northerly, and Cooper-street westerly to the Great Northern railway; by that railway north-westerly to the Parramatta-road; by a line along the centre of that road westerly to Powell's Creek; by that Creek downwards to the waters of the Parramatta River; by those waters to the south-east corner of Cabarita Park; by a line north-easterly to Bedlam Point on the northern side of the Parramatta River; by lines along the centre of the Great North road northerly and Bridge road south-easterly, to a north-western boundary of Gladesville Asylum reserve; by that boundary and a western boundary of that reserve north-easterly and northerly to Augustine-street; by a line along the centre of that street and Mary-street north-easterly to the waters of the Lane Cove River, and by those waters and the waters of the Parramatta River to Pulpit Point on the last-mentioned river; by a line south-westerly across the Parramatta River to Drummoyne Wharf; by the south-western side of the Parramatta River and the waters of Long Cove and Iron Creeks, to the point of commencement; together with the waters of Long Cove, Iron Cove, and Iron Creek west of the Long Cove bridge and the islands therein.

### DULWICH HILL.

County of Cumberland, parish of Petersham: Commencing at the junction of the Old Canterbury road and the New Canterbury road; thence by lines along the centre of the last-mentioned road easterly, Duntroon-street southerly to the Burwood-road railway; by that railway north-easterly, the centre of Garnet-street south-easterly to Cook's River; by that river downwards to Wardell-road; by lines along the centre of Wardell-road north-easterly, Terrace-road south-easterly and north-easterly, Livingstone-road south-westerly, Harnett-street south-easterly, Illawarra-road north-easterly, Addison-road westerly, Livingstone-road southerly, Frazer-street westerly, Canterbury New road northerly, Eltham-street and Water-street north-westerly to Long Cove Creek Canal; by that canal downwards to Smith-street; by lines along the centre of Smith-street westerly, Carrington-street southerly, Wellesley-street westerly, Nowranie-street southerly, Junction-road westerly, Prospect-road southerly and Old Canterbury road south-westerly, to the point of commencement!

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**DURHAM.**

Commencing on the shore of the South Pacific Ocean, at Charlotte Head, and bounded thence by that ocean westerly to the southern boundary of portion 48, parish of Forster, county of Gloucester; thence by that boundary westerly to Wallis Lake; by the shores of that lake south-westerly and generally north-westerly to the Gooloongolok River; by that river and the Wang Wauk or Maclean River, upwards to Bunyah Creek; by that creek upwards to the south-eastern corner of portion 114, parish of Kyle; by a line forming the southern boundary of that portion, westerly to the A.A. Company's grant of 464,640 acres; thence by the eastern boundary of that grant, southerly to Mammy Johnson's Creek; thence by a line west to the western boundary of the A.A. Company's grant aforesaid; by that boundary northerly to the southern boundary of portion 37, parish of Faulkland; by the southern boundary of that portion, and portions 39 and 38 westerly; by the western boundaries of the last-named portions, northerly to the southern boundary of the parish of Hewong; by that boundary westerly to the boundary between the Land Districts of Stroud and Dungog, being the range dividing the waters of Port Stephens and the Williams, being also partly the boundary between the counties of Durham and Gloucester; by that range generally north-westerly to Mount Royal Range; by the boundary dividing the Land Districts of Scone and Singleton from those of Dungog and Maitland, generally southerly to the Hunter River; by the left bank of that river downwards to the north-west corner of portion 36, parish of Middlehope, county of Durham; thence by part of the north boundary of that portion east to its intersection at the south-west corner of the village of Largs with the road shown on plan catalogued R. 8,439-1,603; thence by that road southerly to an old channel of the Hunter River; thence by that old channel north-easterly and south-easterly to the left bank of that river; by that bank of that river and its north channel downwards to Fullerton Cove; by a line crossing that channel, and the right bank of the Hunter River, being the eastern shore of Moscheto Island, southerly to a point west of the south-western corner of portion 8, parish of Stockton, county of Gloucester; by a line partly forming the southern boundary of that portion east to the shore of the South Pacific Ocean; and by that shore generally north-easterly and northerly to the point of commencement;—together with all the islands lying off the coast of the district above defined.

**ENMORE.**

County of Cumberland, parish of Petersham: Commencing at the intersection of the main suburban railway with Cook's River road, and bounded thence by lines along the centre of Cook's River road generally south-easterly, Alice-street south-westerly, Llewelyn-street north-westerly, Enmore-road south-westerly, Addison-road north-westerly, Agar-street north-easterly, Emily-street north-westerly, to the south-eastern boundary of the Newington College grounds; by that boundary north-easterly to Stanmore-road; by the centre of the Stanmore-road north-westerly, Holt-street, the subway at Stanmore railway station, and Percival-road generally northerly, Albany-road easterly, Bridge-street south-westerly, Salisbury-road easterly to Johnstone's Creek; by that creek upwards to the westerly prolongation of a line along the centre of Stanley-street; by that line south-easterly, Bishop's Gate street north-easterly, and Regent-street south-easterly to the main suburban railway, and by that railway easterly, to the point of commencement.

**[GLEBE.]**

County of Cumberland, parish of Petersham: Commencing at the intersection of Broadway with Bay-street, and bounded thence by lines along the centre of Bay-street northerly, William Henry street north-easterly, and Wattle (formerly Darling) street north-westerly to the centre of Pymont Bridge road; thence by a line north to Blackwattle Cove; by the waters of that cove and Johnstone's and Rozelle Bays south-westerly, north-westerly, and again south-westerly to Johnstone's Creek storm-water channel; by that channel southerly to the tramline to Balmain; thence by that tramline south-easterly to Ross-street; by lines along the centre of Ross-street south-easterly, St. John's road north-easterly, Lodge-street and the Old Parramatta road south-easterly to the Parramatta-road; by a line along the centre of that road and Broadway easterly, to the point of commencement.

**GLOUCESTER.**

Commencing on the South Pacific Ocean at Charlotte Head, and bounded thence by that ocean westerly to the southern boundary of portion 48, parish of Forster, county of Gloucester; thence by that boundary westerly to Wallis Lake; by the shores of that lake south-westerly and generally north-westerly to the Gooloongolok River; by that river, and the Wang Wauk or Maclean River upwards to Bunyah Creek;

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by that creek upwards to the south-eastern corner of portion 114, parish of Kyle; by a line forming the southern boundary of that portion westerly to the A.A. Company's grant of 461,640 acres; thence by the eastern boundary of that grant southerly to Mammy Johnson's Creek; thence by a line west to the western boundary of the A.A. Company's grant aforesaid; by that boundary northerly to the southern boundary of portion 37, parish of Faulkland; by the southern boundary of that portion and portions 39 and 38 westerly; by the western boundaries of the lastnamed portions northerly to the southern boundary of the parish of Hewong; by that boundary westerly to the boundary dividing the Land District of Stroud from the Land District of Dungog, being the range dividing the waters of Port Stephens and the Williams, by that range generally north-westerly to Mount Royal Range, being the boundary dividing the counties of Hawes and Gloucester from Durham and Brisbane; by that range generally north-westerly to Ben Hall's Gap; thence by the Great Dividing Range north-easterly to the range dividing the waters of Tuggolo Creek and Barnard River, by that range generally south-easterly to Tuggolo Creek; by that creek upwards to the northern boundary of the parish of Myall, county of Hawes; by that boundary easterly to the northern boundary of Tomalla Holding; thence by that boundary south-easterly to a point due west of the south-western corner of portion 25, parish of Nowendoc; thence by a line partly forming the southern boundaries of that portion and portion 76, easterly to the western boundary of portion 70; by western and southern-boundaries of that portion and portion 69 southerly and easterly to the dividing range between the Nowendoc and Myall Rivers; by that range south-easterly to the boundary dividing the Land District of Walcha from the Land Districts of Stroud and Taree; by that boundary generally north-easterly, north-westerly, easterly, and northerly to the boundary between the Land Districts of Port Macquarie and Taree; by that boundary easterly to the western boundary of the parish of Debenham, county of Macquarie; by that boundary southerly; by Big Hill or Doyle's River, and the Ellenborough River downwards; by Karaghin or Tom's Creek upwards to the northern boundary of portion 48, parish of Innes; by the northern boundary of that portion and a line, the northern boundaries of portions 78, 28, 40, 39 and 6 easterly to the Bunnoo River; by that river upwards to the northern boundary of portion 83, parish of Walibree; by northern boundaries of that portion, portions 80, 74, 24 and 22 easterly; by the eastern boundary of portion 22 southerly; by the northern and eastern boundaries of portions 76 and 89 easterly and southerly to the Kerewong or Broken Bago Range; by that range north-easterly to the boundary dividing the parishes of Ralfe and Lorne; by that boundary south-easterly and southerly to a point east of the north-eastern corner of portion 165 parish of Lorne; by a line partly forming the northern boundary of that portion westerly; by western, southern and western boundaries of that portion and portion 131 generally southerly to Camden Haven River (northern branch); by that branch downwards; by the western and southern boundaries of portions 78, 31, and 32, southerly and easterly to the Camden Haven River (southern branch); by that branch upwards to the northern boundary of portion 67; by northern boundaries of that portion and portions 56, 55, and 178 easterly; by western boundaries of portions 148 and 149, parish of John's River, portion 198, parish of Lorne, portion 144, parish of John's River, and eastern boundaries of portions 205, 212, 232, 170, 169, 145, 235, and 236, parish of Lorne, southerly to the southern most northern boundary of the last-named portion, by that boundary a line the northern boundaries of portions 114, 113, 150, 43, 42, and 37, and the west and southern boundaries of portion 143, parish of John's River and a line easterly to Stewart's River; by that river downwards to the western boundary of portion 130, parish of Stewart; by that boundary the eastern boundaries of portion 120, the northern boundaries of portions 121, 167, and 51 generally southerly and north-easterly to Benson's Creek; by a line east by the west boundary of portion 56, and a line partly forming the south boundaries of portions 90 and 88, parish of Camden Haven, generally easterly to the shore of the South Pacific Ocean; and by that shore generally south-westerly to the point of commencement. Together with the islands lying off the coast of the district so defined.

**GORDON.**

Commencing on the waters of Long Bay, Middle Harbour, at the confluence of Flat Rock Creek; by that creek upwards to the confluence of a branch at the Flat Rock; by that branch upwards in a south-westerly direction to its intersection with the northern prolongation of a line along the centre of Mitchell-street; by that prolongation and a line along the centre of Mitchell-street southerly, to Gordon-road; by lines along the centre of that road generally south-westerly and north-westerly, and Gladstone-street southerly, to the intersection of a branch of Gore's Creek; by that branch south-westerly to Gore's Creek; and by that creek downwards to the Lane Cove River; by the waters of that river upwards to the crossing of main Pittwater-road at the head of navigation; by lines along the centre of that road,

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known in parts as Field-of-Mars and Stony Creek road, generally northerly and north-easterly to its junction with the centre of Telegraph road; thence by that road westerly and south-westerly to the western boundary of portion 45, parish of Gordon, by that boundary north to its intersection with a branch of Cowan Creek; by that branch downwards and the right bank of Cowan Creek, and an eastern branch of that creek upwards to its intersection with Pittwater road at "The First Rocks"; by that road southerly and by the north boundary of portion 472, parish of Gordon, easterly, to the head of Middle Harbour Creek; thence by the left bank of that creek and the northern shore of Middle Harbour to a point opposite the confluence of Moore's Creek, and by a line crossing Middle Harbour to its south-western shore; thence by the waters of Middle Harbour and Long Bay, generally south-easterly and westerly, to the point of commencement. Also including the waters of the Lane Cove River.

**GOUGH.**

Commencing at the confluence of the Beardy and Dumaresq Rivers, on the boundary dividing the States of New South Wales and Queensland; and bounded thence by that boundary north-easterly to the north-west corner of the parish of Jeffrey, County of Clive; by the western boundary of that parish southerly to Tenterfield Creek; by that creek upwards to portion 15 parish of Donaldson; by part of the west boundary of that portion south; by lines partly forming the north and west boundaries of portion 39 west and south to the southern boundary of travelling stock reserve 1,681; by that travelling stock reserve and the southern boundaries of travelling stock reserve, 42,114, generally easterly, to the north-east corner of portion 38, parish of Lawson; by part of the east boundary of that portion, the northern and eastern boundaries of portion 21, parish of Woodside; a north-eastern boundary of the parish of Woodside, the eastern boundaries of portions 62 and 13, generally south-easterly to Mole River; by that river and Deepwater River upwards, the south boundaries of portions 123, 52, 122, 51 and 96, parish of Bolivia; the Great Northern Railway Line south-westerly to the north boundary of portion 119; the western and southern boundaries of portion 38; by west and south boundaries of portions 5, 18, 20, and 1, and the western boundaries of portion 26, parish of Booroo, generally south-easterly to the range dividing the counties of Clive and Gough; by that range southerly to the source of Main Camp Creek; by that creek and Morven or West Creek downwards to Rocky River; by that river upwards to Keyes or Pheasant Creek; by that creek upwards to the Gibraltar Range; by that range generally south-westerly to the Four-mile Spur; by that spur southerly to the Mitchell or Mann River at the junction of Four-mile Creek; by that creek upwards to a point north of the north-west corner of portion 23, parish of Newton Boyd, county of Gresham; by the boundary dividing the counties of Gough and Gresham south to the Henry River; by that river downwards to Roger Creek; by that creek upwards to the range at its head; by Razorback Creek downwards to Boyd or Little River; by that river upwards to Sara River; by that river upwards and the southern boundaries of the parishes of Mount Mitchell and Llangothlin, county of Gough, generally westerly, to the boundary between the counties of Gough and Clarke at the head of Two-mile Creek; by that county boundary westerly to the boundary dividing the county of Gough from the county of Hardinge, being partly the range dividing the waters of the Moredun Creek from those of the Graham's Valley Creek; by that boundary westerly to the road from Bundarra to Inverell; by that road southerly to Cope's Creek; by that creek downwards to Auburn Vale Creek; by that creek upwards and a line to the south-west corner of portion 8, parish of Auburn Vale, county of Hardinge; by the west boundaries of portions 8, 3, 99, and the north boundaries of portions 99 and 98 northerly and easterly to the boundary dividing the county of Gough from the counties of Hardinge and Arrawatta; by that boundary generally northerly to Spencer's Gully; by that gully downwards to Macintyre River; by that river and Swanbrook Creek, upwards to the west boundary of the parish of Swan Vale, county of Gough; by that boundary northerly to the boundary between the counties of Gough and Arrawatta; by that boundary generally easterly and northerly to the Swamp Oak Creek; and by that creek and Beardy River or Glen Creek downwards, to the point of commencement.

**GOULBURN.**

Commencing on the Wollondilly River, where the Main Southern Railway crosses it, opposite Carrick; bounded thence by the Wollondilly River downwards to the south boundary of the parish of Cookbundoon, county of Argyle; by that boundary generally westerly, and by the Cookbundoon River downwards to a south boundary of the parish of Turrallo; by that boundary westerly to Tarlo Creek; thence by Tarlo Creek and by Back Arm of Turrallo Creek upwards to the source of the latter in the main Dividing Range, and by that range easterly and north westerly to the road from Taralga to Laggan; by that road westerly and Wowagin Creek and,

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Bolong River downwards to the foot of the range, forming the western watershed of the Bolong River; thence by that range and the range dividing the waters of the Abercrombie and Crookwell Rivers generally south-westerly, and by Kagaloolah Creek downwards to the Crookwell River; by that river upwards to the road from Binda to Burrowa; by that road southerly, and by the road to Crookwell (part of which forms the south-west boundary of portion 154) south-easterly to Alexander Long's 640 acres, portion 5, parish of Crookwell, county of King; thence by parts of the north and east boundaries of that portion and the north boundaries of portions 177, 313, 220, 204, 245, 242, 219, 154, and 249 easterly, the east boundaries of portions 249, 116, 290, and 98 southerly, and the north boundary of 97 east to the road from Crookwell to Grabben Gullen; by that road southerly to the south boundary of the last-named parish, and by that boundary generally easterly to the Great Dividing Range forming the boundary between the counties of Argyle and King; thence by that range southerly to the southern boundary of the parish of Lampton, county of King; by that boundary generally westerly, by Merrill Creek and the Lachlan River upwards; by the northern and western boundaries of Samuel Clayton's 745 acres, portion 8A, parish of Gunning; by parts of the north and west boundaries of Gunning Population Area, west and south; by the Great Southern Railway, westerly; by the west boundary of the parish of Gunning, southerly and easterly; by lines partly forming the west boundaries of portions 179, 151, 128, 124, 126, 18, 17, 16, 50, 23, 32, 92, and 89, parish of Dixon, southerly; by Jerrawa Creek and the eastern boundary of the parish of Mundoonen; by the Yass River upwards; by the western boundary of Donald McLeod's 2,000 acres, portion 155, parish of Toual, county of Murray, south; by the southern boundary of that parish, westerly; by Morumbateman Creek upwards to the northern boundary of portion 35, parish of Bedulluck; by part of the eastern boundary of that parish, generally southerly to the northern boundary of the Federal Territory; by that boundary south-easterly to the western side of the Goulburn-Cooma Railway; by that side of that railway northerly; by a line partly forming the southern boundaries of portions 154, 30, 35, 123, 190, the southernmost boundary of 370, parish of Majura, county of Murray, generally easterly to Turalla Creek; by that creek downwards, by a line partly forming the southern boundaries of portions 2, 112, 113, 114, 115, 183; the western, southern, and eastern boundaries of 221; the northern boundaries of 138, 129, and 186, parish of Butmaroo easterly; by the east boundary of that parish northerly; by a line partly forming the northern boundaries of portions 48 and 34, parish of Mulloon; by the northern boundaries of 3, 104, 105, the southern boundaries of 78, 77, 96, 95, 13, and 14, the eastern boundary of the last-mentioned portion, the southern and part of the eastern boundary of 103, a line partly forming the southern boundary of portion 82, parish of Warri; by the southern boundary of portions 27 and 31 to 36; by the road from Braidwood to Bungendore and Old Warri Creek, generally northerly; by Reedy Creek, downwards; by the western boundary of the parish of Larbert, northerly to Boro Creek; by that creek upwards by the south and west boundaries of portions 98 and 123, parish of Boro, the north boundary of the latter portion, the west and north boundaries of portion 89, the west boundaries of portions 34 and 1, a line and the west boundaries of portions 106, 105, 72, and 51, the south boundary of portion 21; and by the road along the east boundaries of the last mentioned portion and portions 106, 90, 87, 53, and 52, parish of Mullengullenga, the north boundary of 52, the east boundary of 29, the south and east boundaries of 121 and 195, the west boundaries, of 95, 94, 30, and 199, the south and east boundary of portion 63, parish of Qualigo, generally northerly, the main road from Windellama to Goulburn, generally north-westerly to its intersection with the road from Goulburn to Bungonia; by that road south-easterly; by the east boundary of the parish of Towrang, the southern and eastern boundaries of the parish of Nattery generally south-easterly and northerly to the south-east corner of portion 26, parish of Nattery; by Narambulla Creek, downwards; by the Great Southern Railway westerly, to the point of commencement.

**GRANVILLE.**

Commencing on Powell's Creek at its intersection with Parramatta-road; by the centre of that road westerly to the east corner of portion 25, parish of Liberty Plains, county of Cumberland; by the south-east and part of the south-west boundaries of that portion south-westerly and north-westerly to the area set apart for a Necropolis; by boundaries of that area generally southerly and westerly, a line, and by south-eastern and north-eastern boundaries of the area resumed for a State Model Farm; south-westerly and south-easterly to the water supply pipes; by that line of pipes south-westerly and north-westerly to the Woodville or Dog-trap Road; by the centre of that road south-westerly to the centre of The Promenade; by the centre of The Promenade and its prolongation westerly to the Great Southern railway, by that railway north-easterly to the centre of Loftus-road, by the centres of Loftus-road westerly, Parramatta-road northerly, Carrington-road westerly, Whittaker's-road northerly, Guildford-road westerly, Fairfield-road northerly, Sherwood-road westerly, to the centre of the road from Parramatta to Smithfield by that road

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north-easterly to the northern side of land resumed for Sydney Water Supply, parish of St. John ; by that resumed land north-westerly to the road forming the eastern boundary of portion 198, parish of Prospect ; by that road north-westerly to the centre of the Prospect-road ; by that road north-easterly to the centre of the Great Western road ; by that road easterly, the centres of Burnett-street south-westerly, Auburn-street south-easterly, Pitt-Row northerly, Crown street south-easterly, Fox and Railway streets north-easterly, and Sydney-road south-easterly to Becket's Bridge on Becket's Creek ; by the right banks of that creek, Duck Creek, Duck River, and Parramatta River downwards to Powell's Creek ; and by that Creek upwards, to the point of commencement.

**GWYDIR.**

Commencing at the confluence of the Beardy River with the Dumaresq River, in the parish of Bowman, county of Arrawatta ; and bounded thence by the last-mentioned river, being the boundary between the States of Queensland and New South Wales downwards to the Macintyre River ; by that river and the Barwon River downwards to the junction of the Gwydir ; by that river, Moomin River, and Courallie Creek upwards to the eastern boundary of portion 11, parish of Windoondilla, county Courallie ; by that boundary and the eastern boundary of portion 112 south, and a line forming the south boundaries of the latter portion, portion 50 and its prolongation westerly to the boundary between the counties of Courallie and Jamison ; by that boundary generally south-easterly to the range forming the boundary between the counties of Murchison and Courallie ; by that boundary generally north-easterly and northerly to Slaughter-house Pinnacle ; thence a line east to Slaughter-house Creek ; by that creek downwards, the northern boundaries of portions 78, 79, and 54 of Singaporea, county of Burnett, and conditional leases 2,953 and 199 ; by a line, and the northern boundaries of portions 36 to 38 and 4 generally easterly to the Gwydir or Big River ; by that river southerly, the south-eastern and southern boundaries of Gineroi resumed area No. 140A north-easterly and Hallam's, Spring Creek, upwards to the boundary dividing the counties of Burnett and Murchison ; thence by that boundary and the western boundaries of portion 16, 17, and 15, parish of Delingera, county of Murchison, and Tea Tree Gully, in all generally southerly to Myall Creek ; by that creek north-easterly to portion 40, parish of Myall ; by the western and southern boundaries of that portion, the southern boundaries of portions 41 and 42 southerly and easterly, the northern and part of the eastern boundaries of portion 41, parish of Durham, the northern and eastern boundaries of portion 42, part of the north boundary of 43, the eastern boundaries of that portion and portion 180, generally easterly and southerly, to the boundary between the parishes of Durham and Evans ; thence by that boundary and the boundary between the parishes of Evans and Dingo easterly and southerly to the Gwydir or Big River ; by that river, Cope's Creek, and Auburn Vale Creek upwards, and a line to the south-west corner of portion 8, parish of Auburn Vale, county of Hardinge ; by the west boundaries of that portion and portions 3 and 99 and the northern boundaries of portions 99 and 98 north and east to the boundary dividing the county of Gough from the counties of Arrawatta and Hardinge ; by that boundary generally northerly to Spencer's Gully ; by that gully downwards, Macintyre River and Swanbrook Creek upwards to the west boundary of the parish of Swan Vale, county of Gough ; by that boundary northerly to the boundary between the counties of Gough and Arrawatta ; by that boundary generally easterly and northerly to Swamp Oak Creek ; by that creek and Beardy River downwards, to the point of commencement.

**HARTLEY.**

Commencing at the confluence of the Wollangambe Creek with the Colo River ; thence by that river and Wollemi Creek upwards to the northern boundary of the parish of Waraba, county of Hunter ; by that boundary and the northern boundaries of the parishes of Innes, Jamieson, and part of the north-eastern boundary of the parish of Coorongooba, westerly and north-westerly to the boundary dividing the Land District of Rylstone from Windsor and Lithgow ; by that boundary generally south-westerly to the Main Dividing Range, near McLean's Pass ; by that range south-westerly to a point in the easterly prolongation of the south boundary of portion 1A, parish of Cullen Bullen, county of Roxburgh ; by that prolongation and that boundary of that portion and the southern boundaries of portions 97 and 124 westerly to Williwa Creek ; by that Creek upwards to the road from Sunny Corner to Wallerawang ; by that road generally south-easterly to the south boundary of portion 222, parish of Falnash, county of Cook ; thence by the Main Dividing Range aforesaid southerly and south-easterly to the north-eastern boundary of portion 51, parish of Thornshope, county of Roxburgh ; by the Bathurst to Rydal Road south-easterly to the north boundary of portion 99 ; by part of that boundary

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westerly to Dead Man's Creek ; by that creek and Solitary Creek downwards, and Native Dog Creek upwards to the north boundary of portion 56, parish of Thornshope, county of Westmoreland ; by part of the north, the east, and part of the south boundaries of that portion, part of the east boundary of portion 57, part of the north, the east, and the south boundaries of portion 217, the east boundaries of portions 42 and 130, the west boundary of portion 23, the north and east boundaries of portion 118, part of the north and the east boundaries of portion 140, part of the north, the west, and part of the south boundaries of portion 126, the south boundary of portion 125, part of the west and part of the south boundaries of portion 47, part of the west boundary of portion 245, the north boundaries of portions 129 and 15, part of the eastern, northern, and western boundaries of portion 64, the west boundary of portion 66, part of the north and west boundaries of portion 10, parts of the west and south boundaries of portion 75, the east boundary of 97, part of the north boundary of 223, the west and part of the south boundaries of portion 96, the east boundary of portion 296, bearing generally southerly to Old Bathurst Road ; by that road westerly to the east boundary of portion 297, by that boundary southerly to Fish River ; by that river and the Fish River Creek upwards to the north-west corner of portion 283, parish of Norway, county of Westmoreland ; by the western and part of the southern boundaries of that portion, the western boundary of portion 284, part of the northern and the western boundaries of portion 131, parts of the north-western, southern, and western boundaries of portion 328 ; by part of the northern and eastern boundaries of portions 268 and 162 ; by a line south to the southern boundary of portion 297 ; by part of that boundary, and the western boundary of portion 194 southerly to Fish River aforesaid ; by that river downwards to McKeon's Creek ; by that creek upwards to the Main Dividing Range aforesaid ; by that range southerly to the road from Oberon to Kowmung Walls ; by that road easterly to Council Creek ; by that creek and Hollander's River downwards to the south boundary of the parish of Konangaroo ; by that boundary generally easterly to Konangaroo River ; by that river and Cox's River downwards to Kedumba or Jamieson's Valley Creek ; by that creek and Waterfall Creek upwards to the north-east corner of portion 105, parish of Kedumba, county of Cook ; by a line, the south boundaries of Reserve No. 204, and portions 21 and 22, part of the west and the south boundaries of portion 23, generally easterly ; by the east boundaries of portions 23 and 25 of that parish, the east boundaries of M.L. 21, M.L. 20, M.L. 18, and portion 321, parish of Jamieson northerly to the south boundary of portion 81 ; by the south and west boundaries of that portion, part of the south boundary of portion 80, part of the east, the south, and the west boundaries of portion 79, part of the south boundary of portion 62, and the south boundary of portion 61 generally westerly ; by the west boundary of that portion northerly to the Great Western Railway ; by that railway, the western boundary of portion 59, and the west and north boundaries of portion 101A, the west and part of the north boundaries of portions 102A and 147, the west and north boundaries of portion 148 generally north-easterly to the east boundary of the parish of Jamieson ; by that boundary and its prolongation northerly to the south boundary of portion 94, parish of Grose ; by part of that boundary and the west boundary of that portion, and part of the south and the west boundaries of portion 92 generally north-westerly to the Grose River ; by that river upwards to a southern boundary of M.P. 452, parish of Blackheath ; by that boundary and the eastern boundaries of M.P. 452 and M.P. 451 northerly to Bell's Line of Road ; by that road south-easterly to the source of Bowen's Creek ; by that creek downwards to the eastern boundary of the parish of Irvine ; by that boundary and part of the north boundary of that parish, northerly and westerly to Wollangambe Creek aforesaid ; by that creek downwards to the point of commencement.

**HASTINGS AND MACLEAY.**

Commencing on the South Pacific Ocean, at the mouth of the Nambucca River, and bounded thence by the southern banks of that river and Bowra River upwards to the intersection of the southern prolongation of the eastern boundary of the suburban lands of the village of Bowra ; by a line, forming that boundary northerly, and part of the northern boundary of those suburban lands westerly to the eastern boundary of the parish of Missabotti, county of Raleigh ; by that eastern boundary and the northern boundaries of that parish, and the parish of North Creek, northerly and westerly to the eastern boundary of the parish of Merrylegai ; by that boundary northerly to Bellingen River (South Arm) ; by that river upwards to the north-western boundary of that parish ; by that boundary, the northern and western boundaries of the parish of Raleigh, south-westerly, westerly, and southerly to the Snowy Mountains Range ; by that range north-westerly to the range forming the boundary between the counties of Dudley and Clarke, by that range south-westerly to the northern boundary of portion 56, parish of Look-Out, county of Clarke ; by that boundary, westerly to the Styx River ; by that river, the Chandler and Macleay Rivers downwards, and Kunderang Brook, upwards to the boundary of Mooraback Occupation License 464 ; by that boundary southerly and westerly to the Hastings River ; by that river downwards to the northern boundary

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of the parish of Naylor, county of Hawes; by that boundary and the western boundaries of that parish and the parish of Tobin westerly and southerly to the boundary between the Land Districts of Port Macquarie and Taree; by that boundary easterly to the western boundary of the parish of Debenham, county of Macquarie; by that boundary southerly; by Big Hill or Doyle's River and the Ellenborough River downwards; by Karaghin or Tom's Creek upwards to the northern boundary of portion 48, parish of Innes; by the northern boundary of that portion, a line, the northern boundaries of portions 78, 28, 40, 39, and 6 easterly to the Bunnoo River; by that river upwards to the northern boundary of portion 83, parish of Wallibree; by northern boundaries of that portion, portions 80, 74, 24, and 22 easterly; by the eastern boundary of portion 22 southerly; by the northern and eastern boundaries of portions 76 and 89, easterly and southerly to the Kerewong or Broken Bago Range; by that range north-easterly to the boundary dividing the parishes of Ralfe and Lorne; by that boundary south-easterly and southerly to a point east of the north-eastern corner of portion 165, parish of Lorne; by a line partly forming the northern boundary of that portion westerly; by western, southern, and western boundaries of that portion and portion 131, generally southerly to Camden Haven River (Northern Branch); by that branch downwards; by the western and southern boundaries of portions 78, 31, and 32 southerly and easterly to the Camden Haven River (Southern Branch); by that branch upwards to the northern boundary of portion 67; by northern boundaries of that portion and portions 56, 55, and 178 easterly; by western boundaries of portions 148 and 149 parish of John's River, portion of 198, parish of Lorne, portion 144, parish of John's River, and eastern boundaries of portions 205, 212, 232, 170, 169, 145, 235, and 236, parish of Lorne, southerly to the southernmost northern boundary of the last-named portion; by that boundary, a line, the northern boundaries of portions 114, 113, a line, the northern boundaries of portions 150, 43, 42, and 37, and the west and south boundaries of portion 143, parish of John's River, and a line easterly to Stewart's River; by that river downwards to the western boundary of portion 130, parish of Stewart; by that boundary, the eastern boundaries of portion 120, the northern boundaries of 121, 167, and 51 generally southerly and north-easterly to Benson's Creek; by a line east by the western boundary of portion 56; by the southern boundaries of portions 90 and 88, parish of Camden Haven and a line easterly to the shore of the South Pacific Ocean; and by that shore generally northerly to the point of commencement; together with the islands lying off the coast of the district so defined.

**HAWKESBURY.**

Commencing at Fisherman's Point, at the confluence of Berowra Creek with the Hawkesbury River, and bounded thence by a line north-easterly across that river to Bar Point; by the left bank of that river downwards to the south-east corner of portion 47, parish of Cowan, county of Northumberland; by a line east to the road from Peat's Ferry to the Hunter River; by that road northerly to the range forming the northern boundary of the parish of Rugby; by that range, via Mount McQuoid, Mount Simpson, and Mount Burragura or Devil's Rock and the range dividing the waters of Yengo and Wallambine Creeks, generally westerly, to the confluence of Yengo Creek with the Macdonald River; thence a line westerly and the range forming the southern boundaries of the parishes of Yengo and Weeney, county of Hunter, to the Mellong Range; by that range northerly to the eastern boundary of the parish of Tupa; by that boundary southerly and its southern boundary westerly to Tupa or Putty Creek; by that creek, Wollemi Creek, and the Colo River downwards, and Wollangambe Creek upwards, to the northern most boundary of the parish of Irvine, county of Cook; by that boundary easterly, and the eastern boundary southerly, to Bowen's Creek; by that creek upwards to its source in the range forming the south-western boundary of the parish of Irvine; by Bell's line of road which follows that range north-westerly to the north-east corner of mineral permit 451, parish of Blackheath; by the eastern boundary of that permit south, the east and south boundaries of mineral permit 452 south and west to Grose River; by that river downwards to the north-west corner of portion 92, parish of Grose; by the west and part of the south boundaries of that portion, south and east, a west and part of the south boundary of portion 94 to a point due north of the north-east corner of the parish of Jamieson; by a line south to that corner; by the eastern boundary of the parish south to the north-east corner of portion 148; by the north and west boundaries of that portion west and south, part of the north and the west boundary of portion 147, west and south; by parts of the north and west boundaries of portion 102A, west and south to the north-east corner of portion 101A, the north and west boundaries of that portion and the west boundary of portion 59 west and south to the Great Western Railway Line; by that railway line south-westerly to a point north of the north-west corner of portion 61; by a line partly forming the west boundary of that portion south to its south-west corner, the south boundary of portion 61 and part of the south boundary of portion 62 east, the west, south, and part of the east boundaries of portion 79 south, east, and north; part

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of the south boundary of portion 80 east; the west and south boundaries of portion 81 south and east; part of the west boundary of portion 83 and an east boundary of the parish of Jamison, south to the north boundary of portion 25 parish of Kedumba; by part of the north and the east boundaries of that portion, the east and part of the south boundaries of portion 23, east, south, and west to the range dividing the Land Districts of Penrith and Picton; by that range generally southerly and easterly to the confluence of Warragamba River with the Nepean River; by the latter river upwards to the south boundary of the parish of Mulgoa, county of Cumberland; by that boundary and part of the south boundary of the parish of Claremont easterly to Cosgrove Creek; by that creek downwards to the north-eastern corner of portion 60; by the north boundary of that portion west the east boundary of portion 51 north, part of the south, the east and part of the north boundaries of portion 18 east, north, and west; the east boundaries of portions 5, 6, 7 and 8 north, the south and east boundaries of portion 4, east and north; part of the south boundary of portion 22, the south boundary of portion 10, and part of the south boundary of portion 11, west to the Northern-road; by that road generally northerly to the north-west corner of portion 112, parish of Londonderry; by the north boundaries of that portion and portions 113 and 116, east to South Creek; by that creek downwards to the most northern north-west corner of portion 115, parish of Rooty Hill; by the northern boundaries of that portion and portion 117 east; by the west and south-east boundaries of portion 118 south, and north-east to the road from Richmond to Parramatta; by that road south-easterly to the south-east boundary of portion 120, parish of Gidley; by that boundary of that portion north-easterly to Eastern Creek; by that creek upwards to the south east corner of portion 32; thence by the southern boundaries of portions 7, 4, and 8, to the south-west corner of portion 9; by the south-west boundaries of that portion and of portions 6 and 2, and the north-west boundary of the latter portion north-westerly and north-easterly to the road from Windsor to Parramatta; by that road easterly to the south-east corner of portion 120, parish of Nelson; by the south-eastern boundary of that portion north-easterly to Cattai Creek; by that creek downwards to the northern corner of portion 320; by the northern boundaries of that portion and portions 213 and 308; part of the west and north boundaries of portion 354; the north and east boundaries of portion 183; part of the east boundary of portion 356; the northern boundary of portion 49; a line part of the west and north boundaries of portion 193; the eastern boundary of portion 336, generally easterly and northerly to O'Hara's Creek; thence by a line north to the south-west corner of portion 271; by the west boundaries of that portion; portions 260, 226, and a line north to the south boundary of portion 263; part of that boundary and the easternmost boundary of that portion; the west boundaries of portions 246, 222, 223, 224, and 262 north; by the north boundary of portion 262 east to the Great Northern road; by that road southerly to a point west of the north-west corner of portion 5, parish of Berowra; by a line and part of that boundary east, the west, north, and east boundaries of portion 26 north, east, and south; a line and the north boundaries of portions 34 and 27 east to Calabash Creek; by that creek and Berowra Creek downwards, to the point of commencement.

**HURSTVILLE.**

Commencing on the western shore of Botany Bay, at the southern side of Annie-street, by that side of that street, the southern boundaries of portions 146 of 24 acres and 117 of 60 acres, parish of St. George, county of Cumberland, westerly to the centre of Rocky Point-road; by the centres of that road, Kogarah-road, Bowen's-road, a line crossing the South Coast railway, the centres of Union-street, Warialda-street, Ocean-street, and its continuation north-westerly to the centre of Northbrooke-street; by that street, the centres of Campbell-street, Glenfarne-street, Lewis-street, Forest-road, Preddy's-road, and Stony Creek road generally north-westerly to the centre of Croydon-road; thence by that road to Wolli Creek; by that creek upwards to the south-west corner of portion 104, parish of St. George, Charles Watson's 80 acres; by the south-eastern boundaries of portions 103, 102, and 101 south-westerly to the centre of Canary's-road; by the centres of that road, Belmore-road south-easterly and King's Grove-road and a line south-westerly to the centre of Forest-road; by that road generally south-westerly to the centre of Park-street; by the centre of that street and its continuation westerly to Salt Pan; by Salt Pan downwards to George's River; by that river upwards to Mill Creek; by that creek upwards to Barden's Creek; by that creek upwards about 40 chains to a road 1 chain wide; by that road south-westerly to a point in the easterly prolongation of the north boundary of portion 120, parish of Holdsworthy; by that prolongation and the northern boundaries of portions 120, 250, 249, and 16 westerly to the north-west corner of the latter portion; by the western boundary of that portion, a line, the eastern boundary of portion 168 southerly to its south-eastern corner; by a line partly forming the eastern boundaries of portions 42 and 41, parish of Eckersley south to Woronora River; by that river upwards to a point west of Mount Westmacott, parish of Heathcote; by a line east to that mountain; thence by a line south-easterly, the

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south-western boundary of the National Park, and the north boundary of portion 42 to the Port Hacking River; by that river upwards and the south boundary of the National Park generally easterly to the South Pacific Ocean at Garie; and by the waters of the ocean northerly, and the southern shore of Botany Bay generally westerly to Towra Point; by a line from that point north-westerly to Doll's Point; and by the western shore of Botany Bay northerly, to the point of commencement.

### KAHIBAH.

Commencing on the south boundary of the Australian Agricultural Company's Grant of 2,000 acres, parish of Newcastle, county of Northumberland, at its intersection with the Burwood Coal Company's Railway; and bounded thence by that railway southerly to the centre of Mitchell-street; thence by that street south-westerly to the centre of Ridge-street; by that street south-easterly to the South Pacific Ocean; thence by the shore of that ocean generally south-westerly by the northern shore of Broken Bay and the left bank of the Hawkesbury River generally westerly to the south-east corner of portion 47, parish of Cowan; thence by a line east to the road from Peat's Ferry to the Hunter River; by that road northerly to its intersection with a road forming the north-western boundary of portion 151, parish Eglinton; by that road north-easterly to the road from Wollombi to Wyong, by part of that road and a range generally south-easterly to the west boundary of Bimble Trig. Reserve No. 19,540; by part of that boundary and its north boundary northerly and easterly to the west boundary of portion 36, by part of that boundary, its north and part of its east boundary, north, east, and south to the last-mentioned range; by that range generally south-easterly to a point south of the south-west corner of portion 99, parish of Ourinbah; by a line north to that corner; by the west boundaries of portions 99, 98, 83, and 89 and the west and north boundaries of portion 19 generally northerly to Wyong Creek; by that creek upwards to the west boundary of portion 93, parish of Wyong; by the west and north boundaries of that portion, a line partly forming the north boundaries of portions 201 and 202 east to portion 149; by the west and south boundaries of that portion, the south and east boundary of portion 148, an east boundary of portion 147; by a line partly forming a south boundary of that portion and the south boundary of portion 44 easterly to the road from Gosford to Coorumbung; by that road northerly to the north-east corner of portion 153; by the north boundary of that portion, the east and north boundaries of portion 156, the east boundary of portion 172, the east and north boundaries of portion 50, the east boundaries of portions 187 and 186, and the east and north boundaries of portion 65 generally westerly to the westernmost corner of portion 55, parish of Mandolong, by the western boundaries of that portion and portion 5 and the range forming the boundary between the parish of Olney and the parish of Mandolong northerly to the range dividing the parishes of Dora and Mandolong; by that range north-easterly to the north-west corner of portion 37, parish of Mandolong; by the north and east boundaries of that portion, the north boundary of portion 97, the west, north, and east boundaries of portion 96, the north and east boundaries of portions 89 and 104, the north boundary of portion 105, the west and north boundaries of portion 88, generally easterly; by the eastern boundaries of portions 88 and 87 southerly to a road 1 chain wide; by that road easterly about 30 chains to the road from Gosford to Maitland; by that road northerly to a point west of the intersection of Stockton Creek with the east boundary of portion 21; by a line east to that creek; by that creek downwards to Dora Creek; by that creek upwards to a point south of the south-west corner of portion 49, parish of Coorumbung; by a line, the west boundaries of portions 49, 76, 69, 68, 26, 27, 28, 83, and 105, generally northerly; by the north boundary of portion 50 west to the road from Gosford to Maitland aforesaid; by that road northerly to the south boundary of portion 5; by that boundary east, by the east boundaries of portions 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 north; by the south boundaries of portions 48 and 53 east; by the east boundaries of portions 53, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 northerly; by the north boundary of the latter portion and its prolongation west to the road from Gosford to Maitland aforesaid; by that road generally northerly to the range forming the boundary between the parishes of Awaba and Coorumbung; by that range north-westerly to the range dividing the parishes of Mulbring and Awaba; by that range and the range forming part of the boundary between the parishes of Teralba and Awaba generally easterly to the west boundary of portion 44, parish of Awaba by part of that boundary north about 4 chains to a road 1 chain wide; by that road generally south-easterly to Fassifern Railway-station, by the tramline from that station to Toronto generally south-easterly to the south boundary of portion 7; by part of that boundary east to Lake Macquarie; by the shores of that lake easterly to the northern boundary of portion 6; by that boundary east to Lake Macquarie; by the shores of that lake northerly and again easterly to the south-eastern corner of portion 10, parish of Kahibah; by part of the east boundary of that portion north to the road to Newcastle; by that road and a reserved road through portions 126, 44, 53, and 82 north-easterly to the west boundary of portion 12; by that boundary and the north

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boundaries of portions 12 and 13 east to the Waratah Coal Company's Railway; by that railway north-easterly to a point west of the northern corner of portion 1581, parish of Newcastle; by a line east to that corner; by a line easterly to the westernmost corner of portion 1582; by the north-western boundary of that portion and its prolongation to the centre of Coorumbung-road; by the centre of that road north-easterly and line along the centre of the Melville-road south-easterly, Gosford-road north-easterly, and Pokolbin-road north-easterly to the intersection of the eastern side of Chatham-street; thence by a line east to the A.A. Company's railway; by that railway *via* Hamilton Pit, southerly to the south boundary of the A.A. Company's grant of 2,000 acres; thence by part of that boundary east to the point of commencement. Together with all the islands lying off the coast of the district above defined.

**KING.**

County of Cumberland, embracing a northern and central part of the city of Sydney: Commencing at the intersection of a line along the centre of George and Bridge streets; and bounded thence by a line southerly along the centre of George-street, and lines along the centre of Liverpool and Oxford streets easterly and south-easterly, Palmer-street northerly, and William-street easterly, and a line along the centre of Dowling-street and its continuation northerly to the shore of Port Jackson; and by that shore generally north-westerly to a point east of the intersection of lines along the centre of Barton and Pitt streets; thence by a line west to the centre of Pitt-street; thence by lines along the centre of Pitt and Bridge streets southerly and westerly to the point of commencement; together with the waters of Port Jackson and the islands therein east of a line joining Blue's Point and Dawes Point, and also east of a line joining Middle Head and Grotto Point, and south of a line joining Dobroyd Point and Green Point, together with Lord Howe Island.

**LACHLAN.**

Commencing on the left bank of Willandra Billabong Creek at the boundary between the counties of Mossgiel and Blaxland; by that boundary northerly to the boundary between the counties of Mouramba and Blaxland; by that boundary easterly to the boundary of Wirlong Western Land Lease 596; by boundaries of that lease north, east and north to the Priory Western Land Lease 799; by western boundaries of that lease and Nillera or Canyonboon Western Land Lease 10; northerly to the boundary between the counties of Mouramba and Robinson; by that boundary north-easterly to the west corner of Rookery Western Land Lease 440; by the south-western boundaries of that lease and Restdown Western Land Lease 1225; south-easterly to the boundary between the counties of Mouramba and Flinders; by that boundary south-easterly to the centre of the road from Nymagee to Buddabadah; by that road generally easterly to the Bogan River near Buddabadah; by that river upwards to the south-west corner of portion 3, parish of Cajildry, county of Oxley; by the road partly forming the north-west boundaries of portions 3, 12, and 11; north-east boundaries of portions 4, and 5 same parish; by the north-western boundaries of portions 2, 6, 9, 10, and 11, parish of Cremorne; north-easterly, north-westerly, again north-easterly to a southern boundary of the parish of Garfield; by that boundary, the north-western boundaries of portions 22, and 23 to the north-eastern boundary of the same parish; by that boundary south-easterly, north-easterly, and generally south-easterly to the road from Bogan River to Nevertire; by that road south-westerly, and the south-western and south-eastern boundaries of the parish of Boro south-easterly and north-easterly to the north-west corner of portion 33, parish of Nevertire; thence by the north-eastern boundaries of portions 33, 28, and 29 of that parish south-easterly to the boundary between the counties of Oxley and Narrromine; by that boundary generally north-easterly to Boggy Cowal, near the north-east corner of portion 6, parish of Meringo, county of Narrromine; by that Cowal upwards to the western boundary of the parish of Cowal; by the western boundaries of that parish and the parishes of Nelson and Enerweena generally southerly to the Bogan River; by that river downwards; by the north-west boundary of portion 27, parish of Graddle, county of Kennedy, a line, the north-western boundaries of portions 13, 24, 23, and 9, parish of Willambong, and portions 12 and 15, parish of Ormonde, the west boundary of the last-mentioned portion generally south-westerly; by the south boundary of that parish, and the western and southern boundaries of the parish of Genaren, easterly, southerly, and generally easterly to Genaren Creek; by that creek upwards to the west boundary of the parish of Bolardery; by that boundary, and the south boundary southerly and easterly to the Bogan River; by that river upwards to the road from Bogan Gate to Coradgery; by that road south-westerly to the range forming the northern boundary of the county of Ashburnham; by that boundary north-westerly to the Gunning Range; by that range, the eastern boundary of the parish of Gunning, county of Cunningham, and Coradgery Range southerly to the Lachlan River; by that river downwards; by the western boundary

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of the parish of Jemalong, county of Forbes, to the range forming the boundary dividing the counties of Gipps and Bland from the county of Forbes; by that range generally southerly and easterly; by the Weddin Mountains and the boundary between the counties of Bland and Forbes, and the boundary between the counties of Bland and Monteagle southerly to Bribaree Creek; by that creek downwards to Bland or Yeo Yeo Creek; by that creek downwards to the eastern boundary of portion 47, parish of Boginderra, county of Bland; by that boundary and the east and south-east boundaries of portion 28 southerly; and by the south boundaries of portions 28, 27, 44, 25, and 43, westerly to the Boginderra Range; thence by that range southerly to portion 63, parish of Narraburra; by north and west boundaries of that portion, and the east boundary of portion 70, west and south to the south boundary of the parish of Narraburra; by that boundary and the southern boundary of the parish of Gidgingidginbung generally westerly to the railway from Wyalong to Temora, by that railway south-easterly; by a south, a western, and another south boundary of portion 14, parish of Culingera, west, north and again west; by the south boundary of portion 17, west; and by the western boundaries of portions 21, 22, and 42, and a line generally southerly to the range forming the boundary between the counties of Bland and Bourke, by that Range north-westerly to a point east of the north-east corner of portion 65, parish of Quandary, county of Bourke; by a line and the northern boundary of that portion westerly, an east, a south and the west boundary of portion 26, south, west and north; by the northern boundaries of the parishes of Quandary, Mandamah, Ariaiah, and Ramsay westerly to the north-west corner of portion 37 of the last-mentioned parish; thence by the western boundary of that portion, the northern and part of the western boundary of portion 45, a line partly forming the northern boundaries of portions 24, 2, 21, 18, 19 and 20, generally southerly and westerly; by the eastern boundaries of the parishes of Yalgogring and North Bolero county of Cooper, southerly to the north-east corner of portion 68 of the last-mentioned parish; thence by the northern boundaries of portions 68, 67, 87, 90 and a line, south-westerly and westerly to the road from Narrandera to Narriah; by that road north-easterly, and the road on the north of portions 75, 62, 47, 61, 48, and 70 westerly; by the western boundaries of the parishes of Moombooldool, and Moombooldool North, generally northerly to the railway from Temora to Borellan; by that railway westerly, and the western boundaries of the parishes of Moombooldool North and Sandy Creek, northerly, the south boundary of the parishes of Dowling, and Kolkibertoo South, westerly, part of the western boundary of the last-mentioned parish, north, the south boundaries of the parishes of The Peak and The Bluff, westerly to a point in the south-east prolongation of the north-east boundary of portion 18 of the last-mentioned parish; by that prolongation, and the north-eastern boundaries of portions 18 and 17, the north boundaries of portions 9, 17 and 26, and a line north-westerly, and generally westerly to the eastern boundary of portion 28; by that boundary generally northerly to the north-east corner of the portion; by a line north, the south and the west boundaries of the parish of Conopaira South, the south boundary of the parish of Sim's Gap, westerly, northerly and westerly to the west boundary of the county of Cooper; by that boundary northerly to its north-western corner; by the boundary between the counties of Nicholson and Dowling, generally north-westerly to the eastern boundary of the parish of Wallanthery, county of Nicholson, by that boundary generally northerly to the Lachlan River; by that river downwards, and by Willandra Billabong Creek upwards, to the point of commencement.

**LEICHHARDT.**

County of Cumberland, parish of Petersham: Commencing at the intersection of Long Cove Creek Canal with the Parramatta-road; thence by lines along the centre of that road easterly, Abattoir-road (Catherine-street) northerly, Styles-street north-easterly to White's Creek; by that creek and its storm-water channel downwards; by a line along the centre of Brenan-street and its continuation south-westerly to Norton-street; by the centre of Norton-street north-westerly, and the centre of Augustus-street westerly to Long Cove, by those waters generally south-westerly; and by Long Cove Creek Canal upwards, to the point of commencement.

**LISMORE.**

Commencing on the left bank of the Richmond River, at its confluence with the South Pacific Ocean; and bounded thence by that river and Emigrant Creek, upwards to portion 233, parish of Tuckombil, county of Rous, the south-west boundaries of that portion, the eastern boundary of portion 235, the northern boundary of that portion and of portions 234, 231, and 230; the eastern boundaries of portions 98, 299, 294, 298, 232, and 258, generally north-westerly to Maguire's Creek; by that creek and the northern boundary of the parish of Tuckombil, generally westerly to Pearce's Creek; by that creek downwards and Wilson's Creek upwards to

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Coorabell Creek ; by that creek upwards ; and the western boundary of portion 8, parish of Byron, generally northerly ; by the south-western boundaries of portions 206, 205, 157, and 204, parish of Brunswick ; the south and west boundaries of portions 48 and 97, parish of Mullumbimby, generally north-westerly to the boundary between the Land Districts of Lismore and Murwillumbah ; by that boundary, Koonyum, Koonyum Range, and the Main Dividing Range, north-westerly and westerly to the source of the Hanging Rock or Leicester Creek ; by that creek downwards to Back Creek ; by that creek upwards, by the western and part of the southern boundary of the parish of South Lismore, to the south-east corner of portion 116 ; by the east boundaries of portions 135, 176, south boundary of portion 113, west, south, and east boundaries of portion 104, south and south-east boundaries of portion 70, north and east boundaries of portion 61, south and east boundaries of portion 87, parish of South Gundurimba, south boundaries of portions 57 and 15, parish of South Lismore, north boundary of the town of North Gundurimba ; north boundaries of portions 12, 11, 10, and 48, parish of East Gundurimba ; north boundaries of portions 58 and 61 generally easterly, the east and south boundaries of portion 61, south-eastern boundaries of portions 7 and 8, and the east boundary of portion 25 generally southerly to north arm of Richmond River ; by that river downwards by the north boundary of portions 15, 14, and 13, parish of Tuckurimba, and the east boundary of the latter portion east and south ; the north-west and north-east boundaries of portion 23 ; north-east boundaries of portions 24 and 25 ; the west boundaries of portions 51, 74, and 73 ; north and east boundaries of the latter portion ; south boundaries of portions 61, 71, and 84 generally east ; by the east boundaries of portions 85, 93, 92, and 80, and of portion 150, parish of Coraki, generally southerly to the road from Lismore to Woodburn ; by that road southerly to the north boundary of portion 99 ; by the north boundary of that portion and of portions 98, 62, 125, and 86, east to the Richmond River ; by that river upwards to the south-east corner of portion 72 ; a line crossing that river easterly to the south-west corner of portion 25, parish of Riley, county of Richmond ; by the south boundary of that portion and of portion 191 and a line east to the South Pacific Ocean ; by the shore of that ocean northerly, to the point of commencement, together with all the islands lying off the coast of the district above defined.

### LIVERPOOL PLAINS.

Commencing on Werries Creek at the north-east corner of portion 32, parish of Grenfell, county of Buckland, bounded thence by the territorial boundary between the eastern and central divisions of the State generally southerly ; a line crossing Quirindi Creek ; the eastern boundaries of the parishes of Gunnandilly and Telford southerly ; the north boundary of the Australian Agricultural Company's grant of 249,600 acres westerly to the road from Breeza to Merriwa ; by that road south-easterly to the Liverpool Range at the south-east corner of portion 212, parish of Yarrimanbah ; by that range generally south-westerly to the source of the Talbragar River ; by that river downwards to the north boundary of portion 41, parish of Nandoura, county of Bligh ; by that boundary and the north boundary of portion 43 ; by the south boundaries of portions 42 and 1A, and a line east to the Great Dividing Range ; by that range southerly, the north boundary of portion 34, parish of Curryall ; the west boundaries of portions 34, 10, 23, and 75, and again by the Great Dividing Range ; the north and east boundaries of portion 12, and the east and south boundaries of portion 3, parish of Bligh, easterly, southerly, and westerly ; again by the range and portions 37 and 36, easterly, southerly, and westerly ; again by the range, the eastern boundaries of portions 35, 34, 33, and 38, parish of Cope, and again by the range, in all, generally southerly to the source of Wyaldra Creek ; by that creek westerly to the road from Gulgong to Cobborah ; by that road north-westerly to the territorial boundary between the eastern and central divisions of the State ; by that boundary south-westerly to the road from Mudgee to Dubbo ; by that road north-westerly, the eastern boundary of the parish of Elong Elong, county of Lincoln, southerly to Spicer's Creek ; by that creek and Tabragar River downwards, and Jones Creek upwards, to a point near the 21 mile post on the road from Beni to Mendouran ; by that road north-easterly to Ranter's Creek ; by that creek and Castlereagh River downwards, and the Wallumburrawang Creek upwards, the eastern boundaries of portions 40 and 41, parish of Gowang, county of Gowen, and the eastern boundary of scrub lease 118, generally northerly to the boundary between the counties of Baradine and Gowen ; by that boundary north-easterly ; the boundary between the counties of White and Gowen easterly to the boundary between the counties of White and Pottinger ; thence by that boundary north-easterly to the southern boundary of portion 95, parish of Girrawillie, county of Pottinger ; thence by the boundaries of that portion, generally easterly, to Girrawillie Creek ; by that creek upwards to south-western corner of the parish of Bulga ; by that parish boundary forming the southern boundary of portion 84, and southern and western boundaries of portion 2, generally easterly to Mitchell's Creek ; by that creek, downwards to Nombi Creek ; by that creek, upwards and the western and northern

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boundaries of portions 9, 16, and 17, parish of Nombi; the north boundary of portion 34, parish of Bingle, the north and west boundaries of 101, and the south boundaries of portions 65 and 64, generally north-easterly to Turrabeile or Cox's Creek; by that creek, downwards to the southern boundary of portion 192, parish of Bando; by that boundary, and the southern boundaries of portions 159 and 160, to the north-east corner of portion 57; by a line east, thence by eastern boundaries of the parish generally northerly, the western boundary of portion 188, and again by the eastern boundary of the parish, and the south-eastern, eastern, and northern boundaries of the parish of Melville, northerly and westerly to Turrabeile or Cox's Creek; thence by that creek downwards to the northern boundary of portion 5, parish of Walla Walla; thence by the northern boundary of that portion, the northern and western boundaries of portion 12, parish of Denison, the northern boundaries of portion 1, C.L. 725, and portion 3, parish of Denison West, the western and northern boundaries of the last-named portion, and a line west to the boundary dividing the counties of White and Pottinger; thence by that boundary generally north-easterly to the north-western corner of portion 31, parish of Willala, county of Pottinger; thence by the boundary between the Land Districts of Gunnedah and Narrabri, easterly and northerly to the North-western Railway; thence by that railway north-westerly to a northern boundary of portion 146, parish of Bogabri; thence by northern, western, again northern, eastern, again northern boundaries of that portion, part of the eastern boundary of portion 203, and the southern boundary of portion 156, generally easterly to the western boundary of portion 105, parish of Baan Baa; by that boundary southerly to the Namoi River; by that river downwards to the southern boundary of portion 20, parish of Therribry, county of Nandewar; by that boundary easterly; thence by a line, partly forming the south-eastern boundaries of that portion and portion 58, north-easterly to a point south of the south-eastern corner of portion 39, parish of Leard; thence by a line, partly forming the eastern boundary of that portion, northerly to Back or Small's Creek; thence by that creek upwards to the northern boundary of the parish of Bollol; thence by that parish boundary, partly forming the northern boundaries of portions 16, 10, 11, 13, and 15 easterly to the western boundary of portion 31, parish of Mihi; thence by the western boundary of that portion, the western and southern boundaries of 29, the south boundary of portion 21, the west and north boundaries of portion 26, the northern and eastern boundary of 27, part of the north-western boundary of portion 6 generally easterly to portion 93, parish of Rangira, county of Nandewar; by that portion northerly to the territorial boundary between the eastern and central divisions of the State; thence by that boundary generally southerly to a point east of the south-east corner of portion 122, parish of Denver, county of Buckland; thence by a line south, and by the eastern boundary of the parishes of Denver and Mooki generally southerly to the road from Currabubula to Breeza; thence by the territorial boundary aforesaid southerly, to the point of commencement.

**LYNDHURST.**

Commencing at the confluence of McKeon's Creek with Duckmaloi, or Fish, River thence by that river upwards to the western boundary of portion 50, parish of Norway, county of Westmoreland; by that boundary northerly; by the northern boundaries of portions 51, 319, 139, 157, 282, 211, 109, 108, and 107 westerly, to the western boundary of the latter portion; by that boundary southerly to the northern boundary of portion 110; by part of that boundary, a line, the northern boundaries of portions 313, 293, 243, 200, and 248 westerly to the road from Swatchfield to Oberon; by that road generally north-westerly to the road forming the north-east boundary of portion 34, parish of Crete; by that road north-westerly and the road forming the north-west boundary of portion 34, and part of portion 121 south-westerly to a branch of Captain King's Creek; by that branch and the creek downwards to the north-west corner of portion 98; thence by a line, and the northern boundaries of portions 183, and part of 34, parish of Baring, westerly; the eastern boundary of portion 35, and the northern boundaries of that portion and portion 36, and their prolongation westerly to Sewell's, Davy's, or Stony Creek; by that creek downwards to the southern boundary of portion 43; by that boundary, and part of the west boundary of that portion westerly and northerly; by the south boundary of portion 24 westerly to Campbell's River; by that river downwards to Davy's Creek; by that creek upwards to the southern boundary of the parish of Apsley, county of Bathurst; by part of that boundary westerly to the south-west corner of portion 281; thence by a line west to the west boundary of portion 91; by part of that boundary southerly to a south boundary of the parish of Apsley aforesaid; by that boundary generally westerly to Queen Charlotte's Vale Creek; by that creek upwards to the south boundary of portion 42, parish of Grantham; by part of that boundary westerly to the road from Bathurst to Tuena; by that road generally southerly to the northern boundary of portion 88, parish of Lowry; by that boundary and the

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northern boundaries of portions 53, 52, and 42 westerly, part of the west boundary of portion 42, the northern and western boundaries of portion 44, part of the northern boundary of portion 83 and the northern boundaries of portions 74 and 5 generally south-westerly to the eastern boundary of portion 93, parish of Galbraith; by that boundary, the eastern and part of the southern boundaries of portion 97, the eastern boundary of portion 120, by the western boundary of portion 341, parish of Three Brothers, a line, the western boundary of portion 268, parts of the western and northern boundaries of portion 269 southerly, by the southern and western boundaries of portion 295 to a road 1 chain wide; by that road generally westerly to Reedy Creek; by that creek downwards and Liscombe's Creek upwards to the eastern boundary of the parish of Napier; by that boundary northerly to the southern boundary of portion 60; by that boundary and part of the southern boundary of portion 73 westerly to a point in the southerly prolongation of the western boundary of portion 23, parish of Torrens; by that prolongation and boundary and a line northerly to the boundary between the Land Districts of Carcoar and Orange; by that boundary westerly to the western boundary of portion 216, parish of Graham; by that boundary and the western boundaries of portions 201, 202, and 218, by part of the southern and the western boundaries of portion 129, the western and part of the northern boundaries of portion 128, the western and northern boundaries of portion 159, part of the northern boundary of portion 191, the western boundary of portion 209, part of the southern and western boundaries of portion 48, part of the southern and the western and northern boundaries of portion 81, part of the north boundary of portion 187 and the western boundary of portion 188 generally northerly to the south boundary of the parish of Colville; by part of that boundary and the south boundary of the parish of Shadforth westerly to the western boundary of portion 103, parish of Graham; by that boundary southerly to Cowriga or Brown's Creek; by that creek downwards to the road from Carcoar to Millthorpe; by that road generally southerly to Cowriga or Brown's Creek aforesaid; by that creek downwards to the south boundary of the parish of Beaufort; by that boundary westerly, by the western boundaries of portions 99, 98, 97, 76, 75, 74, 73, 72, 71, 70, 1, 2, 3, part of 4, and the west boundary of Water Reserve No. 3,644 northerly to the south boundary of the parish of Calvert; by that boundary westerly to Flyer's or Errowanbang Creek; by that creek upwards to the north boundary of the parish of Blake; by that boundary westerly, the west boundaries of portions 6, 8, and 9 southerly; by the south boundaries of portions 16, 15, 18, 35, and 19, the south boundaries of portions 74 and 121, parish of Carlton, the northern boundaries of portions 122, 127, and 126 westerly to Panuara Rivulet; by that rivulet downwards to its confluence with the Belubula River; by that river downwards to the west boundary of portion 37, parish of Collett, county of Ashburnham; by that boundary and the western boundary of portion 95, part of the south and the east boundaries of portion 137, parish of Barrajin, the east and north boundaries of portions 136 and 69, generally north-westerly to the road from Cargo to Canowindra; by that road northerly and the north boundary of portion 26 and its prolongation westerly to the east boundary of portion 23; by that boundary southerly to a road one chain wide; by that road westerly to the east boundary of portion 48, parish of Nyrang; by part of that boundary and the eastern boundary of that parish generally northerly; by the south boundary of portion 61, parish of Nyrang, part of the east and south boundaries of portion 97, and the south boundaries of portions 47 and 46 westerly, and the south-west boundary of the latter portion north-westerly to the road from Nanimi to Orange; by that road generally south-westerly to Gum Flat Creek on the northern boundary of portion 114, parish of Nanimi; by that creek and Nyrang Creek downwards to the Belubula River; by that river and the Lachlan River downwards, by Kangaroo Creek upwards to the range dividing the waters flowing into the Lachlan River from those flowing into Tyagong and Burrangong Creeks; by that range north-easterly and southerly to the Koorowatha to Grenfell railway; by that railway easterly to Koorowatha or Back Creek; by that creek downwards and Bang Bang Creek upwards to the range forming the boundary between the counties of Forbes, Monteagle, and King; by that boundary generally easterly to the southern boundary of the parish of Uoomingla, county of Monteagle; by that boundary generally easterly to the Boorowa River; by that river downwards to the south boundary of the parish of Kember; by that boundary generally easterly to Hovell's Creek; by that creek downwards to the north boundary of portion 60, parish of Newham, county of King; by that boundary, and the northern boundaries of portions 18, 66, 19, 123, 122, 121, 154, and 155, part of the northern boundary of portion 181, parish of Wyangala, and a line easterly to the west boundary of portion 168; by that boundary southerly and part of the northern boundary of portion 181, and the northern boundaries of portions 58 and 101 easterly to the Lachlan River aforesaid; by that river downwards to a point south of the eastern boundary of portion 90, parish of Crabine, county of Georgiana; by a line and that boundary northerly, part of the northern boundary of that portion westerly, by the eastern boundaries of portions 96, 51, 63, 64 and their prolongation northerly to Moore's Creek; by that creek downwards to Abercrombie River; by that river upwards to

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the road from Swatchfield to Taralga ; by that road south-easterly to the south-east corner of portion 7, parish of Abercorn, county of Westmoreland ; thence by part of the eastern boundary of that parish northerly to a south boundary of the parish of Drogheda ; by that boundary easterly to Tuglow River ; by that river and Hollander's River and Council Creek upwards to the road from Oberon to Kowmung Walls ; by that road westerly to the Main Dividing Range ; by that range northerly to the source of McKeon's Creek ; by that creek downwards to the point of commencement.

### MACQUARIE.

Commencing on the Macquarie River at the boundary dividing the parishes of Nanima and Yarragal, county of Bligh ; by the boundary of the last-named parish, and a line generally northerly to the range forming the boundaries between the counties of Bligh and Lincoln ; by that boundary generally easterly and northerly to the road from Mudgee to Dubbo ; by that road generally north-westerly, and by the eastern boundary of parish of Elong Elong, county of Lincoln, southerly to Spicer's Creek ; thence by that creek, Talbragar River, and Macquarie River downwards, and Brummagem Creek upwards to the eastern boundary of the parish of Narromine, county of Narromine ; by that boundary southerly, and by the northern and western boundaries of the parish of Momo, county Narromine, westerly and generally southerly to Ugunjil Creek ; by that creek and Bundarra Creek upwards to the range dividing the counties of Narromine and Gordon ; by that range southerly ; by a line partly forming the north boundaries of portions 11, 38, and 12, parish of Strathorn, county of Gordon, and 61 and 43, parish of Wandawandong, easterly ; by the eastern boundaries of 43, 65, 45, parish of Wandawandong, and the western and southern boundaries of portions 57, 26, 27, 66, and 69, parish of Wagstaff ; by the western, northern, and north-eastern boundaries of portion 62 ; by Little River upwards ; by the northern boundaries of portions 82, 83, 89, 17, 97, 14, parish of Bolderogery, and a line to the south-western corner of portion 99, the west and north boundaries of that portion, the north boundaries of portions 72, 105, 90, 26, and 89, parish of Buckenbah, the west boundary of the last-mentioned portion and portion 99, the west and north boundaries of 55, Darrigal or Hanover Creek upwards, the north boundaries of 6 and 5 ; by Buckenbah, Burrawong, or Burgoon Creek downwards, and by Loombah and Googoderry Creeks upwards ; by the southern boundaries of portions 106 and 18, parish of Catombal ; by the east boundary of the latter portion ; by the south and east boundaries of portion 80, parish of Cardington, the south boundaries of 81 and 87 ; by the east boundaries of 87 and 94, the south and east boundaries of portion 113, generally north-easterly to the southern head of Two Mile Creek ; by that creek and Bell River downwards ; by Nubrigyn Creek upwards ; by the northern and western boundaries of the parish of Warne, county of Wellington, southerly ; by Larras Lake Creek upwards ; by the north-east boundary of portion 120, parish of Warne ; by Curragurra Creek downwards ; by the west and south boundaries of portion 17, parish of Coolamin, southerly and easterly ; by the Orange-Wellington Road to Ophir south-easterly ; by Sawyers and Boshes Creeks downwards to Macquarie River ; by that river downwards, to the point of commencement.

### MAITLAND.

Commencing on the left bank of the Hunter River, at a point north of the most western north-west corner of portion 35, parish Gosforth, county of Northumberland ; by that bank of that river downwards to the north-west corner of portion 36, parish of Middlehope, county of Durham ; by part of the north boundary of that portion east to its intersection at the south-west corner of the village of Largs with a road shown on plan catalogued R. 8,439-1,603 ; thence by that road southerly to an old channel of the Hunter River ; thence by that old channel north-easterly and south-easterly to the left bank of the Hunter River aforesaid ; thence by that bank of that river downwards to the confluence of the north and south channels of that river ; thence by the left bank of the south channel aforesaid downwards to a point north of its confluence with Ironbark Creek ; by a line south to the left bank of that creek, and by that bank upwards to the north-eastern boundary of portion 55, parish of Hexham, county of Northumberland ; by that boundary, the north-western and part of the western boundaries of that portion, north-westerly, south-westerly, and southerly to the south-east corner of portion 1 ; by the southern boundary of that portion and portion 2 west ; by the east boundary of portion 4 north ; by the north boundaries of portions 4 and 8 west ; by the east boundary of the parish of Stockington and part of the east boundary of portion 46, parish of Alwick, Joseph Moore's grant of 2,560 acres, northerly to the north-west corner of portion 28 ; by a line westerly to the south-east corner of portion 8 of 1,080 acres grant to Edward Ferraby, parish of Maitland ; by the south boundaries of that portion and portions 26 223 and John T. Maughan's 1,230 acres, portion 2,

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westerly to the south-west corner of the last-named portion ; by a line westerly to the south-east corner of portion 28, parish of Heddon ; by the south boundaries of that portion and portions 29, 58, and 4, E. D. Day's 1,165 acres westerly ; by part of the east, south, and west boundaries of C. J. and D. Campbell's 1,280 acres, portion 3, southerly, westerly, and northerly ; by the north boundaries of portions 353, 352, 351, 100, 99, 94, and a line westerly to the eastern boundary of portion 32 ; by part of that eastern boundary northerly, and by the northern boundaries of that portion, portions 59, 62, and a line westerly to the eastern boundary of portion 68, parish of Allandale ; thence by the boundary between the parishes of Allandale and Heddon generally north-easterly to the north-west corner of portion 44 in the last-named parish ; thence by part of the west boundary of portion 2, parish of Heddon, north ; by the south and west boundaries of portion 36, parish of Gosforth, the western boundary of portion 35, and a line north, to the point of commencement.

### MARRICKVILLE.

County of Cumberland, parish of Petersham : Commencing at the junction of Enmore and Addison roads ; and bounded thence by lines along the centre of Addison-road north-westerly, Illawarra-road south-westerly, Renwick-street south-easterly, Carrington-road and its prolongation south-westerly to Cook's River ; by that river downwards to Cook's River road ; by the centre of that road north-easterly, Sutherland-street north-westerly to Unwin's Bridge road ; by lines along the centre of that road north-easterly, Edgeware-road north-westerly to the Illawarra railway line ; by that line north-easterly to Cook's River road ; by the centre of that road north-westerly, Alice-street south-westerly, a line along the centre of Llewelyn-street north-westerly, and Enmore-road south-westerly, to the point of commencement.

### MIDDLE HARBOUR.

Commencing at the eastern extremity of Barrenjoey Head, on the South Pacific Ocean, and bounded thence by the shores of that head and a line westerly to west head ; by the southern shores of Broken Bay and the Hawkesbury River to Cowan Creek ; by the eastern shore of Cowan Creek and by lines crossing the entrance to Coal and Candle Creek and Smith's Creek generally southerly to a branch creek ; by that creek upwards to its intersection with Pittwater-road at "The First Rocks" ; by that road southerly and the north boundary of portion 472, parish of Gordon easterly to the head of Middle Harbour Creek ; by the left bank of that creek and the northern shore of Middle Harbour to a point opposite the confluence of Moore's Creek, and by a line crossing Middle Harbour to its south-western shore ; thence by the waters of Middle Harbour to the intersection of a line along the centre of the new Spit-road ; by that line southerly and south-westerly, Military-road south-easterly, Raglan-street south-westerly and southerly, to the waters of Port Jackson, at Curraghbeena Point ; by those waters generally easterly, and the South Pacific Ocean northerly, to the point of commencement.

### MONARO.

Commencing on the boundary dividing the States of New-South Wales and Victoria where it intersects the Little Plains River ; and bounded thence by that river and the Delegete River downwards, the Bombala River and Brugolong Creek upwards to the north-west corner of portion 105, parish of Gecar, county of Wellesley ; by the northern boundary of that parish easterly, part of the west and a north boundary of the parish of Bombala north and east to the Bombala River ; by that river downwards to another northern boundary of that parish ; by that boundary east, and boundaries of the parish north, east, and again north, and again east to the north-east corner of portion 242 ; by part of the east boundary of that portion south ; by the northern boundaries of the parish of Coolumbooka generally easterly to Coolumbooka River ; by that river upwards to the north-west corner of portion 57 ; by a north boundary of the parish last named east to the Great Dividing Range dividing the waters of the Snowy River from those of the Towamba and Bega Rivers ; by that range northerly to the range dividing the waters of the Bega River on the east from the Snowy and Murrumbidgee Rivers on the west ; by that range northerly to the source of Dolondundale or Tool's Creek ; by that Creek and the Tuross River downwards ; by the Woila Creek upwards to its source in a spur range which divides its waters from those of the Currambene Creek ; by that spur range northerly to Euranbene Mountain on the boundary dividing the Land District of Braidwood from Milton and Moruya ; by that boundary generally northerly to a point east of the south-east corner of portion 27, parish of Budawang ; by a line and the southern boundaries of portions 27, 177, and 178, the east and south boundaries of portion 7, a line westerly, the south boundaries of portions 100 and 11, parish of Braidwood ; by the east boundaries of portions 3 and 8, north boundary

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of portion 8, east boundary of portion 96, and the east and north boundaries of portions 82 and 3, parish Durran Durra, the east, north, and west boundaries of portion 1 to Durran Durra Creek; by that creek westerly to the Shoalhaven River; by Reedy Creek generally westerly, then by Old Warri Creek and the road from Bungendore to Braidwood southerly; by the southern boundaries of portions 31 to 36, parish of Warri, county of Murray, and a line westerly; by the south boundary of portion 82 and a line westerly; by the boundaries of portion 103, parish of Mulloon, southerly and westerly by portions 14, 13, 95, 96, 77, and 78, southerly, westerly, and northerly; by the north boundaries of portions 105, 104, 3, 34, 48, and a line westerly to the eastern boundary of the parish of Butmaroo; by that boundary southerly; by the northern boundaries of portions 186, 129, and 138; the eastern, southern, and western boundaries of 221; the southern boundaries of 183, 115, 114, 113, 112, and 2, generally westerly to Turallo Creek; by that creek southerly by a line partly forming the southernmost boundary of portion 370, parish of Majura; by the southern boundaries of portions 190, 123, 35, 30, and 154 westerly to the western side of the Goulburn-Cooma Railway; by that side of that railway, and by the Federal Territory generally southerly and north-westerly to the line dividing Bimben East resumed area No. 80 from No. 80A; by that dividing line west to the Goodradigbee River; and by that river downwards to Peppercorn Creek; by that creek upwards to its source in the main range dividing the head waters of the Murrumbidgee River from those of the Goodradigbee River; by that range northerly to the range dividing the Land Districts of Cooma and Tumut; by that range and the range dividing the counties of Buccleuch and Selwyn from the county of Wallace generally southerly to the boundary between the States of New South Wales and Victoria aforesaid; by that boundary south-easterly, to the point of commencement.

**MOSMAN.**

Commencing on the waters of Neutral Bay, Port Jackson, at the intersection of a line along the centre of Ben Boyd road; by lines along the centre of that road generally northerly, Military-road westerly to its intersection with the northerly prolongation of the eastern side of Bent-street; by that prolongation partly forming the eastern boundary of Cammaray Park northerly to Willoughby Falls Creek; by that creek downwards to its confluence with Willoughby Bay, Middle Harbour; by the waters of that harbour generally north-easterly to the intersection of a line along the centre of the new Spit-road; by that line southerly and south-westerly, Military-road south-easterly, Raglan-street south-westerly and southerly to the waters of Port Jackson at Curraghbeena Point; and by those waters generally westerly, to the point of commencement.

**MUDGE.**

Commencing on the Macquarie River at the boundary dividing the parishes of Yarragal and Nanima, county of Bligh, by the boundary of the last-mentioned parish and a line generally northerly to the range forming the boundary between the counties of Bligh and Lincoln; by that boundary generally easterly, northerly, and again easterly to the road from Gulgong to Cobborah, thence by that road (being the boundary between the land districts of Wellington and Mudgee) generally south-easterly to Wyaldra Creek; by that creek upwards to its source in the Great Dividing Range; by that range northerly to the south boundary of portion 36, parish of Bligh, county of Bligh; by part of that boundary and a southern boundary of portion 37 and a line east to the west boundary of portion 16, parish of Ulan; by part of that boundary, the south boundary of that portion and part of the south boundary of portion 3 south and east to Ulan Creek; by that creek downwards to the Goulburn River; by that river downwards to Bylong Creek; by that creek and the north-eastern and eastern boundaries of the parishes of Coggan, Bylong and Nullo, county of Phillip, generally south-easterly to the Great Dividing Range; by that range generally south-easterly *via* Mount Coricudgy and Mount Boonbourwa to the boundary dividing the Land Districts of Rylstone from Windsor and Lithgow; by that boundary generally south-westerly until it meets the Great Dividing Range near McLean's Pass; thence by that range generally south-westerly to a point due east of the south-east corner of portion 1A, Sir John Jamison's 2,000 acres, parish of Cullen Bullen, county of Roxburgh; by a line west to that corner; by the south boundary of that portion; a south, an east and another south boundary of portion 97; a line and a south boundary of portion 124 west to Williwa Creek; by that creek and Turon River upwards to the range dividing the waters of the Turon River from Round Swamp Creek; by that range generally north-westerly to the eastern boundary of the parish of Crudine, county of Roxburgh; by that boundary south to New Chum

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Creek; by that creek, Four-mile Creek, Two-mile Creek, and Crudine Creek, downwards to a point east of a gum-tree marked "broad arrow over M over 11," on the road from Bathurst to Warrangunia; by a line west to that tree; and by that road southerly to the Turon River; by that river downwards to its junction with the Macquarie River; and by that river downwards to the point of commencement.

**MURRAY.**

Commencing on the left bank of the Murray River at the point where the boundary between the States of South Australia and New South Wales meets it; thence by that boundary north to the boundary dividing the counties of Windeyer and Tara; by that boundary generally easterly to the Ana Branch of the Darling River; by that Ana Branch upwards to a western boundary of Cuthero Western Land Lease 2073, near Hunter Waterhole; by that western and southern boundary of that lease southerly and easterly to the Darling River; by that river upwards to the south-western corner of Billilla Western Land Lease 1412; by the southern boundary of that lease, south-western boundaries of Cultowa Western Land Lease 629, Kew Western Land Lease 104, Fullam Western Land Lease 89, south-western and south-eastern boundaries of Western Land Lease 1539, part of the south-eastern boundary of Western Land Lease 1399, and the south-western boundary of Western Land Lease 1788, generally easterly and south-easterly to the boundary between the counties of Woore and Mossgiel; by that boundary and the boundary dividing the counties of Booroondana and Robinson from the county of Mouramba north-easterly to the western boundary of Nillera or Canyonboon Western Land Lease 10; by that boundary, a western boundary of The Priory Western Land Lease 799, and the western boundary of Wirlong Western Land Lease 596 generally southerly to the boundary between the counties of Mouramba and Blaxland, by that boundary westerly and by the boundary between the counties of Mossgiel and Blaxland southerly to Willandra Billabong Creek, by that creek upwards to a north-east corner of Willandra western land lease 1386, by eastern boundaries of that lease generally south-westerly to Marrowie or Gonowlia Creek, by that creek downwards and a south-western boundary of Willandra western land lease 1386, south-easterly to the Lachlan River, by that river downwards to the north corner of Gunbar resumed area No. 675A central division, the north-eastern boundary of that resumed area and the boundary dividing resumed area 675A from resumed area 675, part of a north-eastern boundary of South Thononga resumed area 424A, central division, the north-eastern and eastern boundaries of Illiliva resumed area No. 120A, generally southerly to the Murrumbidgee River, at the south-west corner of portion 4, parish of Tom's Point, county of Sturt; thence by that river upwards to the boundary between the counties of Boyd and Waradgery; by that boundary southerly to the boundary between the counties of Boyd and Townsend; by that boundary easterly to the boundary between the county of Townsend and the counties of Urana and Denison, generally southerly to the left bank of the Murray River; and by that river downwards to the point of commencement.

**MURRUMBIDGEE.**

Commencing on the south-western railway line, from Juneec to Hay, at its intersection with the road from Wagga Wagga to Mandamah at the village of Marror; and bounded thence by that road generally northerly to the railway from Barallen to Temora; by that railway westerly to the western boundary of portion 41, parish of Quandary, county of Bourke, near Beaconsfield Railway Station; by a line partly forming the western boundaries of that portion, and portions 13, 3, 54, 24, and 26, northerly; by the northern boundaries of the parishes of Quandary and Mandamah, Ariaah, and Ramsay, westerly to the north-west corner of portion 37 of the last-mentioned parish; thence by the western boundary of that portion, the northern and part of the western boundary of portion 45, a line partly forming the northern boundaries of portions 24, 2, 21, 18, 19, and 20, generally southerly and westerly; by the eastern boundaries of the parishes of Yalgogoring and North Bolaro, county of Cooper, southerly to the north-east corner of portion 68 of the last-mentioned parish; thence by the northern boundaries of portions 68, 67, 87, 90, and a line south-westerly and westerly to the road from Narrandera to Narriah; by that road north-easterly, and the road on the north of portions 75, 62, 47, 61, 48, and 70 westerly; by the western boundaries of the parishes of Moombooldool and Moombooldool North generally northerly to the railway from Temora to Barrellan; by that railway westerly and the western boundaries of the parishes of Moombooldool North and Sandy Creek northerly, the south boundary of the parishes of Dowling and Kolkibertoo South, westerly part of the western boundary of the last mentioned parish north, the south boundaries of the parishes of The Peak and The Bluff westerly to a point in the south-east prolongation of the north-east boundary of portion 18 of the last-mentioned parish; by that prolongation and

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the north-eastern boundaries of portions 18 and 17, the north boundaries of portions 9, 17, and 26 and a line north-westerly and generally westerly to the eastern boundary of portion 28; by that boundary generally northerly to the north-east corner of the portion; by a line north, the south, and the west boundaries of the parish of Conapaira South, the south boundary of the parish of Sims Gap westerly, northerly, and westerly to the west boundary of the county of Cooper; by that boundary northerly to its north-western corner; by the boundary between the counties of Nicholson and Dowling generally north-westerly to the eastern boundary of the parish of Wallanthery, county of Nicholson; by that boundary generally northerly to the Lachlan River; by that river downwards, and by Willandra Billabong Creek upwards to a north-eastern corner of Willandra Western Land Lease 1386; by eastern boundaries of that lease generally south-westerly to Marrowie or Gonowlia Creek; by that creek downwards and a south-western boundary of Willandra Western Land Lease 1386 south-easterly to the Lachlan River; by that river downwards to the north corner of Gunbar Resumed Area 675A, Central Division, the north-eastern boundary of that resumed area and the boundary dividing Resumed Area 675A from Resumed Area 675, part of a north-eastern boundary of South Thononga Resumed Area 424A, Central Division, the north-eastern and eastern boundaries of Illiliwa Resumed Area 120A, generally southerly to the Murrumbidgee River at the south-western corner of portion 4, parish of Tom's Point, county of Sturt; thence by that river upwards to the boundary between the counties of Boyd and Waradgery; by that boundary southerly to the boundary between the counties of Boyd and Townsend; by that boundary and the boundary between the counties of Boyd and Urana generally easterly; and by the boundary dividing the counties of Mitchell and Urana generally south-easterly to the south-western corner of portion 57, parish of Osborne, county of Mitchell; by the western boundaries of that portion and portion 56, the southern boundary of portion 117, and the south-eastern boundaries of portions 117, 116, and 70 and a line generally northerly to the south-west boundary of portion 41; by the last-mentioned boundary north-westerly, and the western, northern and part of the eastern boundaries of portion 41, north, east and south, a line partly forming the north-east boundaries of portions 51 and 50 south-easterly to Bullenbung Creek; by that creek and Old Man Creek downwards to the Murrumbidgee River; by that river upwards to the western boundary of the parish of Tooyal, county of Bourke; by the western boundaries of that parish and the parish of Warren northerly, and part of the southern boundaries of the parishes of Coolamon and Marror generally easterly to the south-west corner of portion 101, parish of Marror; by the road from Wagga Wagga to Marror northerly to the south boundary of the suburban lands of that village; and by that boundary east to the west boundary of portion 65, parish of Kinilbah; by part of that boundary and a line north, to the railway from Junee to Hay; by that railway line westerly to the point of commencement.

**NAMOI.**

Commencing on the Barwon River at the intersection of the 29th parallel of south latitude; and bounded thence by that parallel, forming the boundaries between the States of Queensland and New South Wales westerly to the north-east corner of Western Land Lease 146, parish of Mildool, county of Narran; by the eastern and north-eastern boundaries of that lease southerly and south-easterly to the northernmost corner of Nullawa Western Land Lease 348; by a line partly forming a north-eastern boundary of that lease and a south-western boundary of Western Land Lease 1,268 south-easterly to the Narran River; by that river downwards to the north-eastern boundary of Bangheet Western Land Lease 8, by the north-eastern and north-western boundaries of that lease, south-western boundary of Muckewerawa Western Land Lease 259, the south-eastern boundaries of Coobung Western Land Lease 262 and Willa Willingbah Western Land Lease 301 and the south-western boundary of the last-mentioned lease north-westerly generally south-westerly, and again north-westerly to Bokhara River; by that river downwards to the north-eastern boundary of Quantambone Western Land Lease 3; by that boundary and the north-eastern boundaries of Western Land Leases 839, 1,045, 840, 841, and Collywary 325 south-easterly and the eastern boundary of the last-mentioned lease southerly to the Barwon River; by that river and Mara Creek upwards to the northern boundary of portion 6, parish of Ridge, county of Clyde; by that boundary, the northern boundaries of portions 21, 22, southern boundaries of portions 19, 20, and 17, parish of Warrigal, county of Gregory, the south-eastern boundaries of portions 11, 1, 9, 14, 13, parish of Willie, a line partly forming the south-eastern boundaries of portions 15, 1, and 45, parish of The Mole, north-easterly to the Macquarie River; by that river downwards to the north-western boundary of the county of Gregory; thence by part of that boundary north-easterly and easterly to the boundary between the counties of Clyde and Leichhardt; by that boundary northerly to a point at the south-western prolongation of the north-western boundary of portion 25, parish of Gilwarry, county of Leichhardt; by that prolongation, the north-west boundaries

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of that portion and portions 2 and 1, parish of Nedgera, north-easterly to Nedgera Creek; by that creek downwards to the Castlereagh River, and by that river, Bullarora, or Tourable Creek, and Gunyillah Creek upwards to the crossing of the road from Coonamble to Pilliga; by that road north-easterly to Terembone or Teridgerie Creek; by that creek upwards to the boundary between the counties of Baradine and Leichhardt; by that boundary south-easterly and by the boundaries between the counties of Baradine and Gowen, and White and Gowen easterly to the boundary north-easterly to the southern boundary of portion 95, parish of Girrawillie, county of Pottinger; thence by the boundaries of that portion generally easterly to Girrawillie Creek; by that creek upwards to the south-west corner of the parish of Bulga; by that parish boundary forming the southern boundary of portion 84 and southern and western boundaries of portion 2 generally easterly to Mitchell's Creek; by that creek downwards to Nombi Creek; by that creek upwards and the western and northern boundaries of portions 9, 16, and 17, parish of Nombi, the north boundaries of portion 34, parish of Bingle, the north and west boundaries of portion 101, the south boundaries of portions 65 and 64 generally north-easterly to Turrabeile or Cox's Creek; by that creek downwards to the southern boundary of portion 192, parish of Bando; by that boundary and the southern boundaries of portions 159 and 160 to the north-east corner of portion 57, by a line east; thence east, by the eastern boundaries of the parish generally northerly; the western boundary of portion 188 and again by the eastern boundary of the parish and the south-eastern, eastern, and northern boundaries of the parish of Melville, northerly and westerly to Turrabeile or Cox's Creek; thence by that creek downwards to the northern boundary of portion 5, parish of Walla Walla; thence by the northern boundary of that portion, the northern and western boundaries of portion 12, the northern boundaries of portion 1, C.L. 725, parish of Denison, and portion 3, parish of Denison West; a western and a northern boundary of the last-named portion, and a line west to the boundary dividing the counties of White and Pottinger; thence by that boundary generally north-easterly to the north-western corner of portion 31, parish of Willala, county of Pottinger; thence by the boundary between the Land Districts of Gunnedah and Narrabri, easterly and northerly to the North-Western Railway; thence by that railway north-westerly to a northern boundary of portion 146, parish of Bogabri; thence by northern, western, again northern, eastern, again northern boundaries of that portion, part of the eastern boundary of portion 203, and the southern boundary of portion 156, generally easterly to the western boundary of portion 105, parish of Baan Baa; by that boundary southerly to the Namoi River; by that river downwards to the southern boundary of portion 20, parish of Therribry, county of Nandewar; by that boundary easterly; thence by a line partly forming the south-eastern boundaries of that portion and portion 58 north-easterly to a point south of the south-eastern corner of portion 39, parish of Leard; thence by a line partly forming the eastern boundary of that portion northerly to Back or Small's Creek; by that creek upwards to the northern boundary of the parish of Bollol; thence by that parish boundary partly forming the northern boundaries of portions 16, 10, 11, 13, and 15 easterly to the western boundary of portion 31, parish of Mihi; by the western boundary of that portion, the western and southern boundaries of 29, the south boundary of portion 21, the west and north boundaries of portion 26, the northern and eastern boundary of 27, part of the north-western boundary of portion 6, generally easterly to portion 93, parish of Rangira; by the western boundary of that portion northerly, by the boundary dividing the counties of Darling, Murchison, and Courallie from the counties of Nandewar and Jamison north-westerly to a point due west of the south-west corner of portion 50, parish of Windoondilla, county of Courallie; by a line east partly forming the south boundaries of portions 50 and 112, and by the east boundaries of portions 112 and 11 north to Courallie Creek; by that creek, the Moomin Creek and the Meei or Gwydir River downwards to the Barwon River; and by that river upwards to the point of commencement.

**NEWCASTLE.**

Commencing on the South Pacific Ocean, at the south-eastern corner of portion 8, parish of Stockton, county of Gloucester; and bounded thence by the south boundary of that portion and its prolongation west to the eastern shore of Moscheto Island; thence by that shore generally southerly to the southernmost corner of the island; thence by a line south-westerly to the junction of the boundary separating the Municipalities of Wickham and Waratah with the right bank of the south channel of the Hunter River; by that bank of that river south-easterly to the centre of Throsby Creek; thence by the centre of that creek generally southerly to the bridge at the termination of Carrington-street, town of Carrington; thence by a line passing along that bridge to the southern bank of Throsby Creek; thence by that bank of that creek generally westerly to the centre of Hannell-street, city of Newcastle; thence by the centre of that street south-easterly to Charlton-street;

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thence by the centre of that street westerly to the centre of Stewart-street; thence by the centre of that street south-westerly to the centre of Parry-street; thence by the centre of that street south-easterly to its intersection with the A. A. Company's railway; by that railway westerly till it meets the same Company's railway running southerly; by that railway running past Hamilton and a line southerly to the southern boundary of the A. A. company's grant of 2,000 acres; thence by that boundary easterly to the Burwood Coal Company's Railway, by that railway southerly to the centre of Mitchell street; thence by that street south-westerly to the centre of Ridge-street, by that street south-easterly to the South Pacific Ocean, by the shore of that Ocean generally northerly to the point of commencement.

**NEWTOWN.**

County of Cumberland, parish of Petersham: Commencing at the intersection of Bligh-street with City-road; and bounded thence by lines along the centre of Bligh-street south-westerly, Missenden-road north-westerly, Brown-street south-westerly, Church-street south-easterly, the municipal boundary of Newtown south-westerly; by lines along the centre of Australia-street south-easterly, Bishopsgate-street south-westerly, Regent-street south-easterly, to the Main Suburban railway; by that railway easterly to Cook's River road; by the centre of that road generally south-easterly to the Illawarra railway; by that railway north-easterly to the south-western side of the Eveleigh railway yards; thence by that boundary north-westerly to Forbes-street; and by the centre of Forbes-street and City-road north-westerly and north-easterly, to the point of commencement.

**ORANGE.**

Commencing at the confluence of Lewis Ponds Creek with the Macquarie River; thence by that river downwards to Boshe's Creek; thence by that creek and Sawyer's Creek upwards to the road from the Orange-Wellington road to Ophir; by that road north-westerly to the south boundary of portion 17, parish of Cootamin, county of Wellington; by part of the south and west boundaries of that portion west and north to Curragurra Creek; by that creek upwards to the north-east corner of portion 120, parish of Warne; by the eastern boundary of that portion south-easterly to Kerr's or Larras Lake Creek; by that creek downwards to the boundary dividing the parishes of Warne and Boomey; thence by boundaries of the parish of Warne northerly and easterly to Nubrigyn Creek; by that creek downwards to Bell River; by that river and Two Mile Creek upwards to the eastern boundary of portion 113, parish of Cardington, county of Gordon; thence by lines partly forming the eastern and southern boundaries of that portion, the eastern boundaries of portions 94 and 87, the southern boundaries of the latter portion and portion 81, the eastern and southern boundaries of portion 80, the eastern and southern boundaries of portion 18, parish of Catombal, and the southern boundary of portion 106 southerly and westerly to Googodery Creek; by that creek downwards to its confluence with Loombah Creek; by the latter creek downwards to the Buckinbah Burgoon or Burrawong Creek; by that creek upwards to the north boundary of portion 5, parish of Buckinbah; by the north boundaries of that portion and portion 6 westerly to Darigal or Hanover Creek; by that creek upwards to the northern boundary of portion 55; by that boundary westerly and the eastern boundaries of portions 71, 92, and 44 southerly to the south boundary of portion 44; by that boundary and the south boundaries of portions 16, 101, 78, 119, 120, and part of the north boundary of portion 72, and the north and west boundaries of portion 99, parish of Bolderogery, westerly and southerly; by a line and the northern boundaries of portions 14, 97, and 17 westerly; by the south-eastern boundary of portion 89 south-westerly to Dilga Creek; by that creek upwards to the west boundary of portion 46, parish of Warraberry; by that boundary and the southern boundary of that portion southerly and easterly to the western boundary of portion 56; by that boundary and the western boundaries of portions 35, 55, 48, and 28 generally southerly to the road from Mount Aubrey to Molong; by that road north-westerly to the western boundary of portion 26; by that boundary and part of an eastern boundary of portion 57 southerly to a south-west boundary of improvement lease 697, parish of Benya; by that boundary and a western and north-western boundary of portion 34, south-easterly and south-westerly to the east boundary of portion 36; by part of that boundary and its prolongation southerly to Curumbenya Range; by that range generally westerly to Croker's Range; by that range, being the territorial boundary between the Eastern and Central Divisions, generally southerly to the source of Dulladerry Creek; by that creek downwards to the boundary between the parishes of Mandagery and Terara, county of Ashburnham; by that boundary southerly to Reedy Creek; by that creek downwards to the boundary between the parishes of Mandagery and Murga; by that boundary easterly to Mandagery Creek; by that creek downwards to Long's Corner; thence by a line south-easterly to the junction of the Canowindra-road,

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with the road from Forbes to Toogong; by the Canowindra-road generally southerly to the road from Nanimi to Orange; by that road north-easterly to the western-most corner of portion 46, parish of Nyrang, county of Ashburnham; by the south-western and southern boundaries of that portion, the south boundaries of portions 47, 97, and 61, south-easterly and generally easterly, to the boundary dividing the parishes of Nyrang and Barrajin; by part of that boundary and the south boundaries of portions 29, 62, and 23, parish of Barrajin; a line, and part of the north boundary of portion 26 easterly to the road from Cargo to Canowindra; by that road southerly, the north and east boundaries of portions 69 and 136, the west boundaries of portion 109, parish of Barrajin, 95 and 37, parish of Collett, generally southerly, to Belubula River; by that river upwards to its confluence with Panuara rivulet; by that rivulet upwards to the north-west corner of portion 126, parish of Carlton, county of Bathurst; by that boundary and the northern boundaries of portions 127 and 122; by the southern boundaries of portions 121 and 74, parish of Carlton; and the northern boundaries of portions 14 and 10, parish of Blake; the western boundaries of portions 9, 8, and 6; and the northern boundary of the parish easterly, to Flyer's or Errowanbang Creek; by that creek downwards to the boundary dividing the parishes of Calvert and Beaufort; by that boundary easterly to the western boundary of Water Reserve No. 3,644, parish of Beaufort; by that boundary, the western boundaries of portions 1 to 4, 70 to 76, 97 to 99 south; the south boundary of parish of Beaufort easterly, to Cowriga or Brown's Creek; by that creek upwards to the road from Carcoar to Millthorpe; by that road northerly and easterly, to Cowriga or Brown's Creek aforesaid; by that creek upwards to a western boundary of portion 103, parish of Graham; by the western boundaries of that portion northerly, to the boundary dividing the parishes of Shadforth and Graham; by part of that boundary generally easterly, to the boundary between the parishes of Shadforth and Colville; by that boundary northerly, and part of the boundary between the parishes of Byng and Colville easterly, to the boundary dividing the Land Districts of Orange and Bathurst; by that boundary generally northerly, to the point of commencement.

**PADDINGTON.**

County of Cumberland, parish of Alexandria: Commencing at the intersection of lines along the centre of Bayswater-road and Barcom-avenue; and bounded thence by lines along the centre of Barcom and Womerah avenues south-westerly, Liverpool-street south-easterly, Barcom-avenue south-westerly, West-street southerly, to Oxford-street; thence by lines along the centre of that street south-easterly, Green's-road southerly to the centre of Park-road; by lines along the centre of that road easterly, Oxford-street north-westerly, Elizabeth-street north-easterly, Paddington-street north-westerly, Cascade-street and Glenmore-road northerly, and New South Head road and Bayswater-road westerly, to the point of commencement.

**PARRAMATTA.**

Commencing on the left bank of Parramatta River, at the south-west corner of portion 136, parish of Hunter's Hill, county of Cumberland; thence by the south-western and a north-western boundary of that portion north-westerly and north-easterly; part of the south-western boundary of portion 137; the south-western boundaries of portions 52 and 54, parish of Hunter's Hill; portions 18 and 16, parish of Field of Mars north-westerly, the south-eastern boundaries of portions 26, 27, 28 south-westerly; the south-western boundaries of portions 28, 25, and 22, north-westerly; part of the south-eastern boundary of portion 48 north-easterly, the south-western boundary of portion 19 north-westerly, part of the south-eastern and the north-eastern boundary of portion 47 north-westerly, part of a south-eastern boundary of portion 297, parish of South Colah; by the north-eastern boundaries of that portion and portions 111 and 110, the south-eastern boundary of portion 80, and a line northerly to the south-east corner of portion 173, parish of North Colah, on Tunks' Creek; by the south boundaries of that portion and portion 172; by the southern boundaries of portion 170, the south-western boundaries of portions 22, 21, 15, and 13 north-westerly, the east and north boundaries of portion 12, the north boundaries of portion 11, parish of North Colah, portions 133, 21, and 53, parish of Nelson; a north and an east boundary of portion 234; the east and part of the north boundaries of portion 323; the west and part of the north boundaries of portion 233; the west boundary of portion 67; part of the south and a west boundary of portion 181; a line, part of a south boundary of portion 239; the south boundary of portion 243, and a line west to the east boundary of portion 193; part of the east, the north, and part of the west boundaries of that portion; a line, the north boundary of portion 49, part of the east boundary of portion 356, the east and north boundaries of portion 183, the north and part of the west boundaries of portion 354, the north boundaries of portions 308, 213, and 320, generally westerly to Cattai Creek; by that upwards to a point near the most southerly south-western

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corner of portion 8 ; by a line to the north-western corner of portion 7 ; by north-western boundaries of that portion, and portions 6, 143, 151, 152 and 124 to the road from Windsor to Parramatta ; by that road, the north-western, and south-western boundaries of portion 2, parish of Gidley, the south-western boundary of portion 6, the south-western and part of the south-eastern boundaries of portion 9, the south-western boundaries of portions 13 and 14, and the south-western and south boundaries of portion 16, to the Old Windsor road ; by that road south-westerly to Toongabbie Creek ; by that creek downwards to the north corner of portion 144, parish of Prospect ; by the north-west and part of the south-west boundaries of that portion, the north-west boundaries of portions 42, 41, and 40, the north-west and part of the south boundaries of portion 39, south-westerly and easterly to Toongabbie road ; by that road southerly to the Great Western road ; by that road easterly ; by Wentworthville and Prospect roads southerly and easterly to the Great Western road, aforesaid ; by that road easterly, Burnett-street south-westerly, Auburn-street south-easterly, Pitt-row northerly, Crown-street south-easterly, Fox and Railway streets north-easterly, the centre of the Sydney road south-easterly to Becket's Bridge on Becket's Creek ; by the right banks of that creek, Duck Creek, Duck River, and Parramatta River downwards to a point south of Ermington Wharf, on the left bank of that river ; by a line north, and by that bank downwards to the point of commencement.

**PETERSHAM.**

County of Cumberland, parish of Petersham : Commencing at the intersection of Long Cove Creek canal with Parramatta-road ; thence by lines along the centre of that road easterly, Crystal-street southerly, Yule-street north-easterly, Cannon-street and Albany-road south-easterly, Percival-road, subway at Stanmore Railway Station, and Holt-street generally southerly, Stanmore-road south-easterly to the south-eastern boundary of the Newington College grounds ; by that boundary south-westerly to Emily-street ; by the centre of Emily-street south-easterly, Agar-street south-westerly, Addison-road westerly, Livingstone-road southerly, Frazer-street westerly, Canterbury New road northerly, Eltham-street and Water-street north-westerly, to Long Cove Creek canal ; and by that canal downwards, to the point of commencement.

**PHILLIP.**

County of Cumberland, parishes of Alexandria, St. Andrew, St. Lawrence, and Petersham : Commencing at the intersection of City road with George-street West ; and bounded thence by lines along the centre of City and Darlington roads southerly ; Cleveland-street easterly ; Shepherd-street southerly ; Ivy-street south-easterly ; Abercrombie-street north-easterly ; a lane between and parallel to Wells and Caroline streets easterly ; Eveleigh and Yarnold streets northerly ; Cleveland-street easterly ; the Main Suburban and the Darling Harbour Railways northerly, to the centre of George-street West ; by lines along the centre of that street westerly ; Harris-street north-westerly ; William Henry street north-easterly ; Pymont and Union streets north-westerly, and Miller-street south-westerly, to the shore of Port Jackson ; by that shore and a line along the centre of Wattle-street southerly ; William Henry street south-westerly ; and Bay-street southerly, to the point of commencement.

**RALEIGH.**

Commencing on the South Pacific Ocean, at the mouth of the Nambucca River ; and bounded thence by the southern banks of that river, and Bowra River upwards to the intersection of the southern prolongation of the eastern boundary of the suburban lands of the village of Bowra ; by a line forming that boundary northerly, and part of the northern boundary of those lands westerly to the eastern boundary of the parish of Misabotti, county of Raleigh ; by that eastern boundary, and the northern boundaries of that parish, and of the parish of North Creek, northerly and westerly to the eastern boundary of the parish of Merrylegai ; by that boundary northerly to Bellingen River (South Arm) ; by that river upwards to the north-western boundary of that parish ; by that boundary the northern and western boundaries of the parish of Raleigh, south-westerly, westerly, and southerly to the Snowy Mountains Range ; by that range north-westerly to the range dividing the counties of Clarke and Raleigh, being the boundary between the land districts of Bellingen and Armidale ; by that range generally northerly to the source of Boundary Creek ; by that creek downwards generally north-easterly to a south boundary of the parish of Allan's Water, county of Fitzroy ; by that boundary westerly to the road from Armidale to Grafton ; by that road northerly to a line bearing south  $16^{\circ} 42'$  west 138 chains 33 links from a tree marked broad-arrow over L. D. B. over 48, on Merchin Creek ; by that line north-easterly, and by that creek, Blick's River, and Hyland Creek upwards to a spur range that terminates at Hyland Creek

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opposite Hyland Yards; thence by that spur north-westerly to the range forming the boundary dividing the counties of Gresham and Clarke from county of Fitzroy; thence by that range northerly, and by the range dividing the counties of Gresham and Clarke north-westerly to Guy Fawkes River; by that river and Boyd or Little River downwards, by Razorback Creek upwards to the range at the head of Rogor Creek; by that creek downwards to Henry River; by that river upwards to the boundary between the counties of Gresham and Gough, at the south-west corner of the parish of Newton Boyd, county of Gresham; by that boundary north to Four-mile Creek; by that creek downwards to Mitchell or Mann River; by that river downwards to Nymboida River; thence by a line easterly to Point Gundahl, on the range dividing the counties of Gresham and Fitzroy; by that range north-easterly to the source of Purgatory Creek; by that creek downwards to Clarence River; by the right bank of that river downwards to the south-west corner of portion 63, parish of Ulmarra, county of Clarence; by the south boundary of that portion and portions 62, 61, 60, and 59; east boundary of the last mentioned portion; the south boundaries of portions 345, 344, 343, and 342; the east boundaries of portions 342, 341, 334, and part of 281; and the north boundaries of portions 231 and 210, generally easterly to Coldstream River; by that river upwards and a line east to the south-west corner of the parish of Tyndale; by the south boundary of that parish and the south boundary of portion 152, parish of Coldstream; again by the south boundary of parish of Tyndale easterly to the Coast Range; by that range south-westerly, and by the south boundary of portions 1 and 2, parish of Canoulam, and a line east to the South Pacific Ocean, and by the shore of that ocean southerly, to point of commencement.—Together with all islands lying off the coast of the district above defined.

### RANDWICK.

County of Cumberland, parishes of Alexandria and Botany: Commencing on the north-east shore of Botany Bay at the south-west corner of portion 164 of 131 acres, parish of Botany; by a western and part of the northern boundary of that portion, being also boundaries of the Borough of Botany, north and east to Old Botany, now Beauchamp-road; by lines along the centre of that road north-easterly, Bunnerong-road northerly, and Gardiner's-road westerly, to the southerly prolongation of a line along the centre of Dowling-street; by that prolongation to the westerly prolongation of the southern boundary of the Sydney Common, dedicated 5th October, 1866; by that prolongation, the south boundary of the Sydney Common, and the north boundary of the Kensington Estate easterly, to the centre of Bunnerong-road; by lines along the centre of that road northerly, Abbott-street easterly, Doncaster-avenue northerly, Randwick-road south-easterly, King-street easterly, Wentworth-street northerly, Darley-road north-easterly, Boundary-street easterly, Vickery-street southerly, Alice-street easterly, Albion-street northerly, Macpherson-street easterly, Thomas-street southerly, and Trafalgar-street easterly, to the coast of the South Pacific Ocean; thence by the sea-coast southerly to Botany Bay; and by the north-eastern shore of that bay to the point of commencement. To also include Bare Island.

### REDFERN.

County of Cumberland, parishes of Alexandria and Petersham: Commencing at the intersection of Dowling-street with Crescent-street; and bounded thence by lines along the centre of Crescent-street westerly and Bourke-street northerly, to the southern boundary of the Borough of Redfern; thence by that boundary westerly to Botany-road, and by lines along the centres of Boundary-street westerly and Cornwallis-street northerly, to a prolongation of the north-eastern boundary of the railway lands at Eveleigh; thence by the boundaries of those lands crossing the Main Suburban Railway, north-westerly and south-westerly, to the centre of Ivy-street; by the centre of that street north-westerly, Abercrombie-street north-easterly, and a lane between and parallel to Wells and Caroline streets easterly, Eveleigh and Yarnold streets northerly, Cleveland-street easterly, and Dowling-street southerly, to the point of commencement.

### ROZELLE.

County of Cumberland, parish of Petersham: Commencing at Fig Tree Point, where the centre of Elliott-street meets the waters of Long Cove; bounded thence by lines along the centre of Elliott-street, generally easterly, Darling-street southerly, Wise-beach-street south-easterly, Beattie-street north-easterly, Mullens-street southerly, and Reynolds-street generally south-easterly to White Bay; thence by the waters of White Bay, Johnstone Bay, and Rozelle Bay, generally south-westerly to White's

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Creek storm-water channel ; by that channel and White's Creek upwards ; by a line along the centre of Brennan-street and its continuation south-westerly to Norton-street ; by the centre of Norton-street north-westerly, and the centre of Augustus-street westerly, to Long Cove ; by the waters of Long Cove to the point of commencement.

**RYDE.**

Commencing on the left bank of Parramatta River, at the south-west corner of portion 136, parish of Hunter's Hill, county of Cumberland ; thence by the south-western and a north-western boundary of that portion, north-westerly and north-easterly ; part of the south-western boundary of portion 137, the south-western boundaries of portions 52 and 54, parish of Hunter's Hill ; and portions 18 and 16, parish of Field of Mars, north-westerly ; the south eastern boundaries of portions 26, 27, and 28, south-westerly ; the south-western boundaries of portions 28, 25, and 22, north-westerly ; part of the south-eastern boundary of portion 48, north-easterly ; the south-west boundary of portion 19, north-westerly ; part of the south-eastern and the north-eastern boundary of portion 47, north-westerly ; part of a south-eastern boundary of portion 297, parish of South Colah, by the north-eastern boundaries of that portion ; and portions 111 and 110, the south-eastern boundary of portion 80, and a line northerly to the south-east corner of portion 173, parish of North Colah, on Tunk's Creek, by the south boundaries of that portion and portion 172 ; by the southern boundaries of portion 170 ; the south-western boundaries of portions 22, 21, 15, and 13 north-westerly ; the east and north boundaries of portion 12, the north boundaries of portions 11, parish of North Coolah, 133, 21, and 53, parish of Nelson ; a north and an east boundary of portion 234, part of the south, the west, and part of the north boundaries of portion 233, the west boundary of portion 67, part of the south and a west boundary of portion 181 ; a line, part of a south boundary of portion 239 ; the south boundary of portion 243, and a line west to the east boundary of portion 193 ; part of the east boundary of that portion to its north east corner ; a line northerly to the south-west corner of portion 271 ; by the west boundaries of that portion, portions 260, 226, and a line north to the south boundary of portion 263, part of that boundary and the easternmost boundary of that portion, the west boundaries of portions 246, 222, 223, 224 and 262 north ; by the north boundary of portion 262 east to the Great Northern road ; by that road southerly to a point west of the north-west corner of portion 5, parish of Berowra ; by a line and part of the north boundary of that portion east, the west, north and east boundaries of portion 26 north, east and south ; the north boundaries of portions 34 and 27 east to Calabash Creek ; by that creek downwards to the left bank of Berowra Creek ; by that creek northerly and easterly to Fisherman's Point ; by a line crossing the Hawkesbury River from the eastern end of Fisherman's Point to the eastern end of Bar Point ; thence by the left bank of Hawkesbury River, and by lines crossing the mouths of Mooney Mooney Creek and Mullet Creek, downwards to Broken Bay, by the shores of Broken Bay northerly, a line crossing the entrance to Brisbane Water, easterly and the north-eastern shore of Broken Bay, south-easterly to the southern extremity of Box or Hawk Head ; thence by a line southerly to the eastern extremity of Barrenjoey Head ; by the northern shores of that Head, and a line westerly to West Head ; thence by the southern shores of Broken Bay and Hawkesbury River to Cowan Creek, by the eastern shores of Cowan Creek, and lines crossing the entrances to Coal and Candle Creek and Smith Creek, generally southerly by a branch of Cowan Creek upwards to its intersection with the western boundary of portion 45, parish of Gordon ; by that boundary southerly to the centre of Telegraph-road ; by the centre of that road north-easterly and easterly to the centre of Stoney Creek or Pittwater-road ; by the centres of that road and Field of Mars road, generally known as the Pittwater-road, generally southerly to the Lane Cove River at the Head of Navigation ; by the right bank of that River downwards, by the centre of Mary and Augustine-street, south-westerly ; by the Gladesville Asylum Reserve south-westerly to Bridge-road ; by the centres of that road and the Great Northern road to the north side of Parramatta River at Bedlam Point ; by a line crossing that river south-westerly to the south-east corner of Cabarita Park, on the south side of that river ; thence by the waters of that river, including Homebush and Wentworth Bays, generally westerly to a point south of the Ermington Wharf ; thence by a line north crossing the river to Ermington Wharf on the north side of the river ; thence by the river downwards, to the point of commencement.

**SINGLETON.**

Commencing on Mount Royal Range, where it meets the range dividing the waters of Rouchel Brook from those of Fal Brook ; thence by the latter range south-westerly to the head of Foy Brook ; by that brook downwards to a northern boundary of the parish of Liddell, county of Durham, at the north-east corner of portion 42 ; thence by the boundary dividing the parishes of Herschell,

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Balmoral, Brougham, Vaux, and Althorpe from Liddell, Savoy, and Wynn, generally westerly, south-westerly and southerly to the Hunter River; by that river and the Goulburn River upwards to Bylong Creek; by that creek and the north-eastern and eastern boundaries of the parishes of Coggan, Bylong, and Nullo, county of Phillip, generally south-easterly to the Great Dividing Range; by that range south-easterly *via* Mount Coricudgy to Mount Boonbourwa; thence by the north-eastern boundaries of the parishes of Coorongoba, Jamison, Innes and Wirraba, county of Hunter, easterly to Wollemi Creek; by that creek downwards and Tupa or Putty Creek upwards, the southern and eastern boundaries of the parish of Tupa easterly and northerly to the Mellong Range; by that range south-easterly and the range forming the southern boundaries of the parishes of Weency and Yengo to the McDonald River at its confluence with Yengo Creek; thence by the range dividing the waters of Yengo and Wallambine Creeks easterly to Mount Burradura or Devil's Rock; thence by the range forming the northern boundaries of the parishes of Lockyer and Rugby, county of Northumberland, *via* Mount Simpson and Mount Quoid, to the road from Peat's Ferry to the Hunter River; by that road southerly to its intersection with a road forming the north-western boundary of portion 151, parish of Eglinton; by that road north-easterly to the road from Wollombi to Wyong; by part of that road and a range generally south-easterly to the west boundary of Bimble Trigonometrical Reserve No. 19,540; by part of that boundary and its north boundary northerly and easterly to the west boundary of portion 36; by part of that boundary its, north and part of its east boundary north-east and south to the last-mentioned range; by that range generally south-easterly to a point south of the south-west corner of portion 99, parish of Ourinbah; by a line, the west and north boundaries of portions 99 and 98, the west boundary of 83, and the south and west boundaries of portion 89, and the west and north boundaries of 19 generally northerly to Wyong Creek; by that creek upwards to the west boundary of portion 93, parish of Wyong; by the west and north boundaries of that portion, a line, and the north boundaries of portions 201 and 202 generally easterly to portion 149; by the west and southern boundaries of that portion, the southern and east boundaries of portion 148, an east boundary of portion 147, and by a line partly forming a south boundary of that portion and the south boundary of portion 44, easterly to the road from Gosford to Coorumbung; by that road northerly to the north-east corner of portion 153, by the north boundary of portion 153, the east and north boundaries of 156, the east boundary of 172, the eastern and north boundaries of 50, the east boundaries of 187, 186, and the east and northern boundaries of 65, generally westerly to the south-west corner of portion 55, parish of Mandolong; by the western boundaries of that portion and portion 5, and the range forming the boundary between the parish of Olney and the parish of Mandolong northerly to the range dividing the parishes of Dora and Mandolong; by that range north-easterly to the north-west corner of portion 37, parish of Mandolong; by the north and east boundaries of that portion, the north boundary of portion 97, the west, north, and east boundaries of portion 96, the north and east boundaries of portions 89 and 104, the north boundary of portion 105, the west and north boundaries of portion 88, generally easterly; by the eastern boundaries of portions 88 and 87, southerly to a road, 1 chain wide, by that road easterly about 30 chains to the road from Gosford to Maitland, by that road northerly to a point west of the intersection of Stockton Creek with the east boundary of portion 21, by a line east to that creek, by that creek downwards to Dora Creek, by that creek upwards to a point south of the south-west corner of portion 49, parish of Coorumbung, by a line, the west boundaries of portions 49, 76, 69, 68, 26, 27, 28, 83, and 105, generally northerly; by the north boundary of portion 50 west to the road from Gosford to Maitland aforesaid, by that road northerly to the south boundary of portion 5, by that boundary east, by the boundaries of portions 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, north, by the south boundaries of portions 48 and 53 east, by the east boundaries of portions 53, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 northerly; by the north boundary of the latter portion and its prolongation west to the road from Gosford to Maitland aforesaid; by that road generally northerly to the range forming the boundary between the parishes of Awaba and Coorumbung; by that range north-westerly to the range dividing the parishes of Mulbring and Awaba, by that range easterly to Sugarloaf Range, which partly forms the boundary between the parishes of Mulbring and Teralba, by that range northerly to the eastern boundary of portion 85, parish of Stockrington, by that boundary northerly to the Richmond Vale Colliery railway, by that railway generally westerly to the road from Maitland to Mulbring; by that road south-westerly to the south boundary of portion 71, parish of Stanford, by that boundary west, by part of the west boundary of portion 72 south to a point east of the north-east corner of portion 107, parish of Mulbring; thence by a road forming the boundaries of portions 107, 106, 105, 104, 103, 73 and 91 generally south-westerly to the south-east corner of portion 28, parish of Cessnock; by the Broken Back Range generally westerly to the eastern boundary of portion 260, parish of Pokolbin; by part of the east boundary of that portion and the west boundary of portion 261 north, by the north boundary of that portion east to Black Creek;

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thence by the boundaries dividing the parishes of Cessnock, Stanford, Heddon, and Gosforth from the parishes of Pokolbin, Allandale, and Branxton, and a line generally northerly, easterly, and northerly to the left bank of the Hunter River; by that river upwards to the south-west corner of portion 102, parish of Stanhope, county of Durham, by the boundary dividing the land district of Singleton from the land districts of Maitland and Dungog generally north-westerly to the point of commencement.

**ST. GEORGE.**

Commencing at the intersection of Cook's River, and the centre of the South Coast railway; thence by that river downwards; by the shores of Botany Bay, southerly to the southern side of Annie-street; by that side of that street, the southern boundaries of portions 146 of 24 acres, and 117 of 60 acres, parish of St. George, county of Cumberland, westerly to the centre of Rocky Point road; by the centres of that road, Kogarah-road, Bowen's-road, a line crossing the South Coast railway, the centres of Union-street, Warialda-street, Ocean-street, and its continuation north-westerly to the centre of Northbrook-street; by that street, the centres of Campbell-street, Glenfarne-street, Lewis-street, Forest-road, Preddy's-road, and Stony Creek road generally north-westerly, to the centre of Croydon-road; thence by that road to Wollie Creek; and by that creek and Cook's River downwards, to the point of commencement.

**ST. LEONARDS.**

County of Cumberland, parish of Willoughby: Commencing on the waters of Neutra Bay, Port Jackson, at the intersection of a line along the centre of Ben Boyd road; thence by lines along the centre of that road generally northerly, Military-road westerly; by the continuation of the east side of Bent-street southerly; by lines along the centre of Falcon-street westerly, Miller-street southerly, Berry-street westerly, and south-westerly, Edward-street south-easterly and southerly, and the continuation of a line along the centre of Edward-street southerly to a line along the centre of Union-street; by lines along the centre of that street westerly, Chuter-street southerly, and Victoria (late Susannah) street south-westerly, northerly, and westerly, to Berry's Bay; and by the waters of Port Jackson generally north-easterly to the point of commencement.

**STURT.**

Commencing on the boundary dividing the States of New South Wales and South Australia at the boundary dividing the counties of Windeyer and Tara, by the latter boundary generally easterly to the Anabranche of the Darling River; by that Anabranche upwards to a western boundary of Cuthro Western Land Lease 2073, near Hunter Waterhole, by that western and a southern boundary of that lease southerly and easterly to the Darling River, by that river upwards to the boundary between the counties of Young and Tandora; by that boundary north and north-westerly to the easternmost corner of Glen, Lyon Western Land Lease 921; by a south-east and south boundary of that lease and a south boundary of Topar Western Land Lease 1,831, south-westerly and westerly to an east boundary of the county of Yancowinna; by a southern and east boundary of that county westerly and southerly to Stephens Creek; by that creek downwards to the centre of the road from Broken Hill to Menindie; by that road generally north-westerly to the centre of Argent-street, town of Willyama; thence by the centres of that street, Iodide-street, Chapple-street, Bromide-street and William-street, a line crossing the tramway from Silvertown to Broken Hill to the centre of Rakow-street, by the centre of that street and its continuation westerly and the centre of the road from Thackaringa to Broken Hill; by that road south-westerly to the centre of the road from Silvertown to The Pinnacles; by the centre of that road north-westerly, the south and part of the west boundaries of the parish of Bray, the south boundary of the parish of Thackaringa, county of Yancowinna, generally westerly to the boundary dividing the States of South Australia and New South Wales; and by that boundary southerly, to the point of commencement.

**SURRY HILLS.**

County of Cumberland, embracing a south-eastern part of the City of Sydney, and a part of Paddington: Commencing at the intersection of lines along the centre of Dowling and Cleveland streets; and bounded thence by lines along the centre of Cleveland-street westerly, Marlborough-street northerly, Lansdowne-street north-westerly, Riley-street northerly, Oxford-street south-easterly, Green's-road southerly, Park-road and Fitzroy-street westerly, and Dowling-street southerly, to the point of commencement.

## Names and Boundaries of new Electoral Districts.

**TAMWORTH.**

Commencing on Werries Creek at the north-east corner of portion 32, parish of Grenfell, county of Buckland; bounded thence by the territorial boundary between the Eastern and Central Divisions of the State generally southerly, a line crossing Quirindi Creek, the western boundaries of portions 243, 246, 219, 85, 130, and 143, parish of Borambil, south, the northern boundaries of portions 161, 160, 98, 145, and 146 easterly, the eastern boundaries of portions 138, 137, 78, and 233 to Quirindi Creek; by that creek easterly to portion 227, parish of Cocypolly, by the western boundary of that portion northerly, the southern boundaries of portions 302, 303, 249, and 297, generally easterly to the Great Northern Railway; by that railway southerly to the northernmost boundary of the municipality of Quirindi; thence by northern, eastern, and southern boundaries of that municipality generally easterly, southerly, and westerly; and again by the Great Northern Railway south-easterly to Colly Creek, by that creek and the southern boundary of portion 56, parish of Quirindi, easterly to the Great Northern road; by that road north-easterly to the north-western corner of portion 119, parish of Loder; by the northern boundaries of portions 119, 118, 120, 123, 181, 142, 57, 261, and 72, the west, south, and east boundaries of portion 196, the south boundaries of portion 129, 286, and 287, the west, north, and north-eastern boundaries of portion 264, and the north and east boundaries of portion 273, and south and east boundaries of portion 173, generally easterly to the Liverpool Range, being the boundary between the counties of Buckland and Brisbane; by that boundary north-easterly, and by the boundaries separating the county of Parry from the counties of Brisbane and Hawes north-easterly to Moonbi Range; by that range north-westerly to the Great Northern Railway; by that railway south-westerly to the eastern boundary of the parish of Danglemah, and by the boundaries of that parish northerly and westerly to the north-west corner of portion 54; thence by the boundary between the Land Districts of Tamworth and Armidale north-westerly, and by the boundary between the counties of Inglis and Darling westerly to the north-west corner of portion 119, parish of Bloomfield, county of Inglis; thence by lines along the northern boundaries of portions 126, 128, and 42, and eastern boundaries of portions 167, 166, 165, 164, and 163, parish of Baldwin, county of Darling, north, and by the Namoi River downwards and Halla Linga Creek upwards to the territorial boundary between the Eastern and Central Divisions of the State, by that boundary generally southerly to a point east of the south-east corner of portion 122, parish of Denver, county of Buckland; thence by a line south, and by the eastern boundaries of the parishes of Denver and Mooki generally southerly to the road from Currabubula to Breeza; thence by the territorial boundary aforesaid southerly, to the point of commencement.

**TENTERFIELD.**

Commencing on the boundary dividing the States of New South Wales and Queensland at the north-west corner of the parish of Jeffrey, county of Clive, and bounded thence by that boundary generally north-easterly to the main dividing range; by that range south-easterly to the source of Hanging Rock or Leycester Creek; by that creek downwards to Back Creek; by that creek upwards, by the western and thence by part of the southern boundaries of the parish of South Lismore, county of Rous, to the south-east corner of portion 116; by the east boundaries of portion 135, parish of South Gundurimba, and 176 south of portion 113, west, south, and east of portion 104, south and south-east of portion 70, north and east of portion 61; south and east of portion 87, and south boundaries of portions 57 and 15, parish of South Lismore; north boundary of the town of North Gundurimba; north boundaries of portions 12, 11, 10, and 48, parish of East Gundurimba; north boundary of portions 58 and 61 generally easterly; the east and south boundaries of portion 61, the south-eastern boundaries of portions 7 and 8, and the east boundary of portion 25 generally southerly to north arm of Richmond River; by that river downwards by the north boundary of portions 15, 14, and 13 parish of Tuckurimba; the east boundary of the latter portion east and south; the north-west and north-east boundaries of portion 23; north-east boundaries of portions 24 and 25; the west boundaries of portions 51, 74, and 73, north and east boundaries of the latter portion, south boundaries of portion 61, 71, and 84 generally east; by the east boundaries of portions 85, 93, 92, and 80, and of portion 150, parish of Coraki, generally southerly to the road from Lismore to Woodburn; by that road southerly to the north boundary of portion 99, the north and part of the west boundaries of that portion; the north boundaries of portions 105, 131, 134, 264; east and south boundaries of portion 220; east boundaries of portions 29 and 31; east and south boundaries of portion 32 generally westerly to Richmond River; by Bungawalbin Creek or South Arm of Richmond River and Sandy Creek upwards; by east, south, and west boundaries of portion 82, parish of West Coraki, county of Richmond; by north and west boundaries of portion 58, by south boundaries of portions 56 and 54; by east and south boundaries of portion 105, the south boundaries of portions 84 and 211, east, south, and west boundaries of portion 209, west boundaries of portions 100, 98,

## Names and Boundaries of new Electoral Districts.

103, 181, 189, and 190 generally westerly and northerly to Sandy Creek; by that creek upwards to portion 6, parish of Coombill; by the southern and western boundaries of portions 104 and 100 and a line partly forming the south boundary of portion 101 generally westerly to the south-west corner of Travelling Stock Reserve 30,371; by the north-west boundary of that reserve to a point south of the south-east corner of portion 24, a road and the east boundary of the last-mentioned portion generally north-easterly to Mongogarie Creek; by that creek and Middle Creek downwards to portion 47, parish of Shannon; by the south and west boundaries of that portion, the west boundary of portion 46, the north boundary of portion 71; a road through portion 73, part of the west boundary of portion 73, a line partly forming the south boundary of portion 63; by the south and west boundaries of portion 69, the east and north boundaries of portion 76, and the north and west boundaries of portion 105 generally north-westerly to Middle Creek; by that creek upwards to portion 67, parish of Mongogarie, by the east boundary of that portion, Hogarth's Range, and the western boundary of the parish of Shannon generally northerly to Deep Creek; by that creek downwards, the western boundaries of portion 76, parish of Dyrabba, of portion 79, and of Water and Camping Reserve 44,517; south boundaries of portion 53, 56, 57, 102, 13; west boundary of portion 13 and 21, south and west boundaries of portions 37, 33, 34, 35, 103 and the south boundary of portion 107 to Theresa Creek; by that creek upwards to a branch about 50 chains west of portion 131; by that branch south-westerly to its source; by the Richmond range southerly to the head of Dubadar or Deep Creek; by that creek downwards to the Clarence River; by that river upwards to Nogrigar or Grasstree Creek; by that creek upwards to its head in the range dividing the waters of the Clarence River from those of the Timbarra or Rocky River; by that range and the Gibraltar Range generally south-westerly to the head of Keyes or Pheasant Creek; by that creek and Rocky River downwards to Morven or West Creek; by that creek and Main Camp Creek upwards to its head in the range dividing the counties of Clive and Gough; by that range generally northerly to portion 26, parish of Booroo; by the south and west boundaries of that portion and of 1, 20, 18 and 5; south and west boundaries of portion 38, parish of Bolivia, generally north-westerly; the Great Northern Railway Line, generally northerly; the south boundaries of portions 96, 51, 122, 52, and 123 to Deepwater River; by that river and Mole River downwards to the south-east corner of portion 13, parish of Woodside; by the east boundary of that portion and portion 62, and a north-eastern boundary of the parish of Woodside, generally north-westerly to T. S. R. 42,114; by the southern boundary of that T. S. R. and T. S. R. 1,681 westerly to a point south of the south-west corner of portion 39, parish of Donaldson; by lines partly forming the west and north boundaries of that portion, and by part of the west boundary of portion 15 north, east and north to Tenterfield Creek; by that creek downwards, and a western boundary of the parish of Jeffery northerly, to the point of commencement.

**UPPER HUNTER.**

Commencing at the south-west corner of portion 143, parish of Borambil, county of Buckland; bounded thence by the northern boundaries of portions 161, 160, 98, 145, and 146 easterly, the eastern boundaries of portions 138, 137, 78, and 233 to Quirindi Creek; by that creek easterly to portion 227, parish of Coeypolly; by the western boundary of that portion northerly, the southern boundaries of portions 302, 303, 249, and 297 generally easterly to the Great Northern Railway; by that railway southerly to the northernmost boundary of the municipality of Quirindi; thence by northern, eastern, and southern boundaries of that municipality generally easterly, southerly, and westerly; again by the Great Northern Railway south-easterly to Colly Creek; by that creek and the southern boundary of portion 56, parish of Quirindi, easterly to the Great Northern Road; and by that road north-easterly to the north-western corner of portion 119, parish of Loder; by the northern boundaries of portions 119, 118, 120, 123, 181, 142, 57, 261, and 72, the west, south, and east boundaries of portion 196, the south boundaries of portions 129, 286, and 287, the west, north, and north-eastern boundaries of portion 264, and the north and east boundaries of portion 273 and south and east boundaries of portion 173, generally easterly to the Liverpool Range, being the boundary between the counties of Buckland and Brisbane and Parry and Brisbane; by that range easterly and the Mount Royal Range, partly forming the boundary of the county of Brisbane, generally south-easterly and southerly to the range dividing the waters of Rouchel Brook from those of Fal Brook; thence by the latter range south-westerly to the head of Foy Brook; by that brook downwards to a northern boundary of the parish of Liddell, county of Durham, at the north-east corner of portion 42; thence by the boundary dividing the parishes of Herschell, Balmoral, Brougham, Vaux, and Althorpe from the parishes of Liddell, Savoy, and Wynn, generally westerly, south-westerly, and southerly to the Hunter River; by that river, the Goulburn River, and Ulan Creek, generally westerly to the south boundary of portion 3, parish of Ulan, county of Bligh; by

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 Names and Boundaries of new Electoral Districts.
 

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that boundary, the south and part of the west boundary of portion 16, and a line west to the south-east corner of portion 37, parish of Bligh, county of Bligh; by the east and north boundaries of that portion to the Great Dividing Range; by that range north-easterly to portion 3; by the south and east boundaries of that portion, and by the east and north boundaries of portion 12 east, north, and west; again by the Great Dividing Range northerly to portion 75, parish of Curryall; by the west boundaries of portions 75, 23, 10, 34, and the north boundary of 34; again by the Great Dividing Range northerly to a point east of the south-east corner of portion 1A, parish of Nandoura; by a line west, partly forming the south boundaries of portion 1A; by the south boundary of portion 42, the north boundaries of portions 43 and 41, to the Talbragar River; by that river upwards to the Liverpool Range; by that range generally north-easterly to the road from Brecza to Merriwa, at the south-east corner of portion 21, parish of Yarrimanbah; by that road north-westerly to the north boundary of the Australian Agricultural Company's grant of 249,600 acres; by that boundary easterly, the eastern boundaries of the parishes of Telford and Gunnadilly generally northerly; and by the north boundary of portion 85, parish of Borambil, to the point of commencement.

### WAGGA WAGGA.

Commencing on the Murrumbidgee River at the south-east corner of portion 23, parish of Bilda, county of Clarendon; bounded thence by that river upwards to the north-west corner of portion 2, parish of Mundarlo, county of Wynyard; by the west boundary of that portion and the west boundaries of portions 85 and 102 southerly; part of the east and south boundaries of portion 100 westerly, the west boundaries of portions 101, 140, 141, 142 southerly, part of the south boundary of portion 142 easterly, a line and the western and south-western boundaries of portion 161, parish of Bangus, southerly and south-easterly, an east, a south, and another east boundary of portion 264 southerly, westerly, and again southerly, part of the south boundary of portion 67 easterly, a line partly forming the western boundaries of portions 257 and 256 southerly, to the boundary between the parishes of Yaven and Bangus; by that boundary generally southerly, and the south boundary of the parish of Bangus easterly to Adelong Creek; by that creek upwards to the northern boundary of the parish of Calafat, the northern boundary of that parish and the parish of Minjary, generally easterly to the Tumut River; by that river upwards to the northern boundary of the parish of Tumut; by that boundary westerly, the western and part of the southern boundaries of that parish, the western boundary of the parish of Wereboldera generally southerly; the boundary between the parishes of Gilmore and Batlow; by that boundary generally westerly to Gilmore Creek; by that creek downwards to the north boundary of portion 8, parish of Batlow; by the north and west boundaries of that portion by part of the north and the west boundary of portion 115, the south boundary of portion 116, the south boundaries of portions 73 and 112, parish of Hindmarsh, and part of the northern boundary of portion 205, generally westerly to Adelong Creek; by that creek upwards to a branch rising in portion 45, by that branch upwards to the east boundary of portion 45; by part of that boundary southerly and the south boundary of that portion and its continuation westerly to the western boundary of the parish of Hindmarsh; by that boundary southerly to the northern boundary of the parish of Hillas; by that boundary westerly to Kendall Trigonometical Station, by a line westerly to the south-east corner of portion 59, parish of Dutzon; by the southern and the western boundaries of that parish generally westerly and northerly to the north-west corner of portion 94; thence by a line westerly to the north-east corner of portion 60, parish of Mate, by a line partly forming the northern boundary of that portion and portions 51, 81, 34, and 47 westerly; thence by the boundary dividing the parishes of Mate and Oberne from the parish of Umbango generally westerly and northerly to an eastern boundary of the parish of Kilgowla; by part of that boundary and the boundary dividing the Land Districts of Wagga Wagga and Tumbarumba North south-westerly to the range forming the boundary between the counties of Wynyard and Goulburn; thence by that range and the range forming the boundary between the counties of Mitchell and Goulburn generally westerly to the south-east corner of portion 37, parish of Maclean, county of Mitchell; by the eastern boundary of that portion and eastern boundaries of portions 39 and 55, and the southern boundary of portion 85, the western boundaries of that portion and portion 84 and part of the western boundary of portion 36, the southern and western boundaries of portion 136, parish of Mangoplan, the southern and western boundaries of portion 128, part of the southern and the western boundary of portion 112, the southern and western boundaries of portion 129, the southern and the western boundaries of portion 130, the south and west boundaries of portion 87, parish of Cox, the west boundary of portion 23 generally northerly, the south and part of the west boundaries of portion 24, the south and part of the west boundaries of portion 32, the north boundaries of 77, 80, and 20 on eastern and the north boundary of portion 72, parish of Vincent, and a line westerly

## Names and Boundaries of new Electoral Districts.

crossing the Great Southern Railway to the east boundary of portion 80, by that boundary northerly and the northern boundary of the parish of Vincent generally westerly to the road reserved through portion 6; by that road and its continuation south-westerly to the north boundary of portion 11; by that boundary and a line crossing Bullenbung Creek, the north and west boundaries of portion 57, parish of Milbrulong, part of a northern, a western and a northern boundary of portion 48, northern boundaries of portions 82 and 51, the west boundary of the latter portion, part of the east and the south boundary of portion 106, a road forming the north-west boundaries of portions 75 and 78 and the northern boundaries of portions 29, 45, and 30 generally westerly to the boundary between the counties of Urana and Mitchell; by that boundary generally northerly to the south-west corner of portion 57, parish of Osborne, county of Mitchell; by the western boundaries of that portion and portion 56, a southern boundary of portion 117 and the south-eastern boundaries of portions 117, 116, and 70, and a line generally northerly to the south-west boundary of portion 41, by the last-mentioned boundary north-westerly and the western, northern and part of the eastern boundaries of portion 41 north, east, and south, a line partly forming the north-east boundaries of portions 51 and 50 south-easterly to Bullenbung Creek; by that creek and Old Man Creek downwards to the Murrumbidgee River; by that river upwards to the western boundary of the parish of Tooyal, county of Bourke; by the western boundaries of that parish and the parish of Warren northerly and part of the southern boundaries of the parishes of Coolamon and Marror, easterly to the south-west corner of portion 101, parish of Marror; by the west boundaries of that portion and portion 119 northerly, the south boundary of portion 100 and the southern boundary of the parish of Marror, county of Clarendon, generally easterly to the road from Junee to Wagga Wagga, by a line east crossing that road to the western boundary of portion 147, parish of South Junee; by part of that boundary northerly and the northern and eastern boundaries of that portion easterly and southerly to the north-west corner of portion 131; by lines partly forming the north boundaries of portions 131, 38, 37, 41, 43, 45, 46, 23, and 24 easterly; part of the west boundary of portion 100, same parish, south, its south boundary east, and the south boundaries of portions 43, 44, 47, and 130, parish of Wantiool, east to the territorial boundary between the Eastern and Central Divisions of the State; by that boundary partly formed by Sandy Creek south-easterly, to the point of commencement.

**WALLSEND.**

Commencing on the left bank of the Hunter River, at the confluence with the north and south channels of that river; and bounded thence by a line and the left bank of the south channel aforesaid southerly to a point north of the confluence of that channel with Ironbark Creek; by a line and the left bank of that creek upwards to the north-eastern boundary of portion 55, parish of Hexham, county of Northumberland; by that boundary, the north-western, and part of the western boundaries of that portion, north-westerly, south-westerly, and southerly to the south-eastern corner of portion 1; by the southern boundaries of that portion and portion 2, the eastern boundary of portion 4, and the northern boundaries of that portion and portion 8 westerly, northerly, and again westerly to the western boundary of the parish of Hexham; by that boundary southerly to the south western corner of portion 26; by part of the eastern boundary of portion 130, parish of Teralba, and the eastern boundary of portion 30 southerly, part of the northern boundary of portion 101 easterly, the eastern boundaries of the last-named portion and portion 114 southerly; by the southern boundary of the last-named portion and a line westerly; by part of the eastern boundary of portion 46 southerly; by a line and the northern boundary of portion 47 westerly; by part of the eastern and the northern boundaries of portion 49 northerly and westerly to Flaggy or Slatey Creek; by that creek upwards; by the northern boundary of portion 65 and a line westerly; by part of the western boundary of portion 97, northerly; by southern boundaries of portions 14A, 15A, 64, and part of portion 66 westerly to Sugarloaf Range; by that range southerly to the north boundary of the parish of Awaba; by that boundary generally easterly to the western boundary of portion 44, same parish; by part of that boundary northerly about 4 chains to a road 1 chain wide; by that road generally south-easterly to Fassifern railway station; by the tram-line from that station to Toronto generally south-easterly to the southern boundary of portion 7; by part of that boundary easterly to Lake Macquarie; by the shores of that lake generally easterly to the northern boundary of portion 6; by that boundary easterly to Lake Macquarie; by the shores of that lake northerly and again easterly to the south-eastern corner of portion 10, parish of Kahibah; by part of the eastern boundary of that portion northerly to the road to Newcastle; by that road and a reserved road through portions 126, 44, 53, and 82 north-easterly to the western boundary of portion 12; by that boundary northerly and the northern boundaries of portions 12 and 13 easterly to the Waratah Coal Company's railway; by that railway north-easterly to the Great Northern railway;

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by that railway north-westerly to the western boundary of portion 129, parish of Newcastle; thence by a line forming partly the western boundaries of that portion and portions 114 and 101 northerly to the southern bank of Platt's Channel of the south channel of the Hunter River; thence by those channels easterly to the boundary between the municipalities of Waratah and Wickham; by a line north-easterly to the southernmost corner of Moscheto Island; by the eastern shore of that island northerly to the north-eastern corner of portion 40; by a line north-easterly to the southernmost portion of Smith Island; by the left bank of the north channel of the Hunter River upwards, to the point of commencement.

**WAVERLEY.**

County of Cumberland, parish of Alexandria: Commencing on the coast of the South Pacific Ocean, at the eastern extremity of the northern boundary of J. R. Hatfield's portion of 318 of 10 acres; and bounded thence by the sea-coast southerly to the centre of Trafalgar-street; by the centre of that street westerly, Thomas-street northerly, Macpherson-street westerly, Albion-street southerly, Alice-street westerly, Vickery-street northerly, Boundary-street westerly, Darley-road south-westerly, Wentworth-street southerly, King-street westerly, Randwick-road north-westerly, Doncaster-avenue southerly, Abbott-street westerly, Bunnerong-road southerly, to the north boundary of the Kensington Estate; by that boundary and the south boundary of the Sydney Common and its prolongation westerly to the centre of Dowling-street; by the centre of that street northerly, Fitzroy-street, Park-road, Oxford-street, late Waverley-road, and the Old South Head road generally easterly, the Bondi-road south-easterly and easterly, Watson-street southerly, and Birrell-street easterly, to J. R. Hatfield's portion 318 aforesaid; and by that portion north-easterly and south-easterly, to the point of commencement.

**WICKHAM.**

Commencing on the right bank of the south channel of the Hunter River at the intersection of the boundary dividing the municipalities of Waratah and Wickham; thence by the right bank of that river south-easterly to the centre of Throsby Creek; thence by the centre of that creek generally southerly to the bridge at the termination of Carrington-street, town of Carrington; thence by a line passing along that bridge to the southern bank of Throsby Creek; thence by that bank of that creek and a line generally westerly to the centre of Hannell-street, city of Newcastle; thence by the centre of that street south-easterly to Charlton-street; thence by the centre of that street to the centre of Stewart-street; thence by the centre of that street south-westerly to the centre of Parry-street; thence by the centre of that street south-easterly to its intersection with the A. A. Company's railway; by that railway westerly and southerly to a point east of the intersection of Pokolbin-road with the east side of Chatham street, municipality of Hamilton; thence by a line west to that point; thence by lines along the centre of Pokolbin-road south-westerly, Gosford-road south-westerly, and Melville-road north-westerly to the centre of Coorumbung road; by the centre of that road south-westerly to the north-eastern prolongation of the north-western boundary of portion 1,582, parish of Newcastle; by a line partly forming the north-western boundary of that portion south-westerly to a point east of the northern corner of portion 1,581; by a line west to the Waratah Coal Company's railway; by that railway northerly to Young-road; by the centre of that road north-westerly to the Lambton Coal Company's railway; by that railway north-easterly to the centre of Turton-road; by the centre of Turton-road northerly to the Waratah Coal Company's railway; by that railway generally north-easterly to the Great Northern Railway; by that railway north-westerly to the western boundary of portion 129 of 36 acres, parish of Newcastle, county Northumberland; thence by a line forming partly the western boundaries of that portion and portions 114 and 101 northerly to Platt's Channel of the south channel of the Hunter River; and thence by those channels easterly, to the point of commencement.

**WILLOUGHBY.**

Commencing on the waters of Willoughby Bay, Middle Harbour, at the confluence of Willoughby Falls Creek; thence by the waters of Willoughby Bay and Long Bay generally north-easterly and westerly to the confluence of Flat Rock Creek; by that creek upwards to the confluence of a branch at the Flat Rock; by that branch upwards in a south-westerly direction to its intersection with the northern prolongation of a line along the centre of Mitchell-street; by that prolongation and a line along the centre of Mitchell-street southerly to Gordon-road; by lines along the centre of that road generally south-westerly and north-westerly, Gladstone-street southerly, to the intersection of a branch of Gore's Creek; by that branch south-westerly to Gore's Creek, and by that creek downwards to the waters of the Lane

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Names and Boundaries of new Electoral Districts.

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Cove River; by the waters of that river, the Parramatta River, and Port Jackson generally south-easterly, to the intersection on the eastern shore of Berry's Bay of a line along the centre of Victoria (late Susannah) street; by lines along the centre of Victoria (late Susannah) street easterly, southerly, and north-easterly, Chuter-street northerly, Union-street easterly, to the intersection of the southerly continuation of a line along the centre of Edward-street; by that continuation and lines along the centre of Edward-street northerly and north-westerly; Berry-street north-easterly and easterly; Miller-street northerly; Falcon-street easterly to the eastern side of Bent-street; by that side of that street and its continuation, partly forming the eastern boundary of Camaray Park, northerly to Willoughby Falls Creek; and by that creek downwards, to the point of commencement.

### WILLYAMA.

Commencing at the north-west corner of the State of New South Wales; thence by the boundary dividing the States of New South Wales and Queensland, east to the boundary between the counties of Tongowoko and Delalah; by that boundary generally southerly and easterly to the boundary between the county of Yantara and the counties of Ularara and Fitzgerald; by that boundary and the boundary between the counties of Yungnulgra and Fitzgerald, generally southerly and easterly to the boundary between the counties of Yungnulgra and Killara; by that boundary and the boundary between the counties of Young and Killara generally southerly to the Darling River; by that river downwards to the boundary between the counties of Young and Tandora; by that boundary north and north-westerly to the easternmost corner of Glen Lyon Western Land Lease 921; by a south-east and south boundary of that lease, and a south boundary of Topar Western Land Lease 1,831, south-westerly and westerly to an east boundary of the county of Yancowinna; by a southern and east boundary of that county westerly and southerly to Stephen's Creek; by that creek downwards to the centre of the road from Broken Hill to Menindie; by that road generally north-westerly to the centre of Argent-street, town of Willyama; thence by the centres of that street, Iodide-street, Chapple-street, Bromide-street, and Williams-street, a line crossing the tramway from Silverton to Broken Hill to the centre of Rakow-street; by the centre of that street and its continuation westerly, and the centre of the road from Thackaringa to Broken Hill; by that road south-westerly to the centre of the road from Silverton to The Pinnacles; by the centre of that road north-westerly, the south and part of the west boundaries of parish of Bray, and the south boundary of parish of Thackaringa, county of Yancowinna, generally westerly to the boundary dividing the States of South Australia and New South Wales, and by that boundary northerly, to the point of commencement.

### WOLLONDILLY.

Commencing at the confluence of Jamieson's Valley Creek with Cox's River; thence by that river and Konangaroo River upwards; by the southern boundary of the parish of Konangaroo, county of Westmoreland, westerly; and the eastern boundaries of the parishes of Drogheda and Abercorn, southerly to the south-east corner of portion 7 of the latter parish; by the Main Dividing Range north-westerly to the Abercrombie River; by that river downwards and the Bolong River and Wowagin Creek upwards to the road from Taralga to Laggan; by that road easterly to the Main Dividing Range; by that range south-easterly and westerly to the source of the Back Arm or Turrallo Creek; by that arm and Tarlo Creek downwards to an east boundary of the parish of Turrallo, county of Argyle; by that boundary north and a southern boundary easterly to the Cookbundoon River; by that river upwards to the south boundary of the parish of Cookbundoon; by that boundary easterly to the Wollondilly River; by that river upwards to the Main Southern Railway; by that railway easterly to Narambulla Creek; by that creek upwards to the south boundary of portion 26, parish of Nattery; by the eastern boundary of that parish generally southerly to Jerrara Creek; by that creek upwards, an eastern and a northern boundary of the parish of Jerrara, northerly and westerly, to the eastern boundary of the parish of Towrang; by that boundary south to the road from Goulburn to Bungonia; by that road north-westerly, the main road from Goulburn to Windellama, generally south-easterly, the east and south boundaries of portion 63, parish of Quialigo, south and west; the west boundaries of portions 199, 30, 94 and 95, the north boundary of portion 118, the east boundaries of portions 121, 29, 52, 53, 87, 90, and 106, parish of Mullengullenga; the east and part of the south boundary of portion 21, parish of Boro; west boundary of portions 51, 72, 105, 106, a line south to the north-west corner of portion 1, the west boundary of portions 1 and 34, the north and west boundaries of portion 89, the north, west, and south boundaries of portion 123, the west boundary of portion 98, generally southerly to Boro Creek; by that creek downwards, by the western boundary of the parish of Larbert, southerly to Reedy Creek; by that creek downwards to the Shoalhaven

## Names and Boundaries of new Electoral Districts.

River; by Durran Durra Creek upwards to the west boundary of portion 1, parish of Durran Durra; the west, north, and east boundaries of that portion, the north and east boundaries of portions 3 and 82, the east boundary of portion 96, parish of Braidwood; the north and east boundaries of portion 8, south of portions 11 and 100; a line and the south boundary of portion 7 east; the east boundary of 7, south boundaries of portions 178, 177, 27, and a line east to Budawang Range; by that range, *via* Currockbilly Mountain and Endrick Trig. Station generally northerly to the source of Vine's Creek; by that creek downwards to Endrick River; by that river downwards to the western boundary of the parish of Sassafras, county of St. Vincent; by that boundary and the west and part of the north boundaries of the parish of St. George north and east to Ettrema Creek; by that creek and Yalwal Creek downwards to the Shoalhaven River; by that river, the Kangaroo River, and Yarrunga Creek upwards to a point west of the south-west corner of Quarry Reserve No. 28,573, parish of Burrawang, county of Camden; by a line east to the south-east corner of that reserve; thence by the road from Yarrunga to Osborne south-easterly to the edge of cliffs on the western side of Barangary Creek; by those cliffs generally north-easterly, and by the southern boundary of portion 259 easterly to its south-east corner; thence by a line north-easterly to Belmore Falls; thence by the edge of the cliffs southerly, northerly, and easterly, to the crossing of the Butter-track from Kangaroo Valley over Kangaroo River; by that river upwards to the northern boundary of reserve No. 4,993; by that boundary and the north-eastern boundary of portion 236, parish of Yarrawa; by east and north boundaries of portions 89 and 88, parish of Kangaloon, and the eastern boundary of portion 241 northerly to the Illawarra Coast Range; by that range north-westerly and north-easterly to the west boundary of portion 297, parish of Kembla; by part of that boundary and the west boundary of portion 282 northerly to the Cordeaux River; by that river upwards to a west boundary of the parish of Kembla; by the boundaries of that parish generally northerly to the Cordeaux River aforesaid, and by that river downwards to a point due west of the south-west corner of portion 11, parish of Wallandoola; by a line partly forming the south boundary of that portion, east, south of portion 11, east to Lizard Creek; by that creek downwards to a south boundary of the parish of Wallandoola; by that boundary east to the Cataract River; by that river downwards to Cataract Creek; by that creek upwards to the south-western boundary of the parish of Southend; by that boundary north-easterly to Iluka Creek; by that creek downwards to O'Hare's Creek; by that creek downwards to a north-west corner of portion 85, parish of Southend; by the west and part of the north boundaries of that portion north and east to the road from Wollongong to Liverpool; by that road generally northerly to Woronora River; by that river downwards to the south boundary of portion 31; by the south boundary of that portion, part of the east and south boundaries of portion 44, and the prolongation of the last-mentioned boundary generally westerly to O'Hare's Creek; by that creek downwards to its junction with George's River; by that river upwards to the south-east corner of portion 298, parish of St. Peter; by the south and a west boundary of that portion, the south boundary of portion 52, parish of Menangle, the east boundary of portion 49, south boundary of that portion, and of portions 44, 45, 41, 40, part of the west boundary of the latter portion, south boundary of portions 36, 31, 30, part of the west boundary of the latter portion, south boundaries of portions 21, 20, and 13, generally westerly to the Nepean River; by that river upwards to the south-east corner of portion 1, parish of Camden, county of Camden; by the south boundary of that portion; the west boundary of portion 2, to the road from Camden to Douglas Park, *via* village of Cawdor; by that road north-westerly to the west boundary of portion 4; by that portion and portions 5 and 9 south to Donald's Range; by that range, Razorback Range, and Evelyn Range westerly to the southernmost corner of portion 86, parish of Picton; by the eastern boundaries of portions 85, 84, 132, and 16 northerly, and the north boundary of the last-mentioned portion west, Spring Creek upwards, part of the east boundary of portion 72 north by the north boundaries of portions 72, 65, and 66 west to Werriberri or Monkey Creek; by that creek and Warragamba River downwards to the Nepean River; by the range dividing the land districts of Penrith and Picton generally north-westerly to the south boundary of portion 23, parish of Kedumba, county of Cook; by south and west boundaries of that portion, south boundaries of portions 21, 22, and reserve 274, west, north, and west to the south-west corner of the reserve; by a line south-westerly to the north-east corner of portion 1; by Waterfall Creek and Jamieson's Valley Creek downwards, to the point of commencement.

**WOLLONGONG.**

Commencing on the shore of the Pacific Ocean at the southern side of Tom Thumb's Lagoon, parish of Wollongong, county of Camden; and bounded thence by that side of that lagoon north-westerly to Jenkin's or Allan's Creek; thence by that creek upwards to the south-west corner of portion 50; thence by the western boundary of that portion, and portion 51 and 49 northerly, to the north-west corner of the latter portion; thence by a line west to the eastern boundary of portion 5; thence by

## Names and Boundaries of new Electoral Districts.

part of that boundary northerly to a point east of the south-east corner of portion 97, parish of Kembla; thence by a line west to that corner; thence by the eastern boundaries of portions 97 and 98, part of the south and west boundaries of portion 99, the north boundary of portion 112, the east and north boundaries of portion 142, part of the east and north boundaries of portion 148, the north boundary of portion 167; by range of precipices passing through portions 13, 12, 203, generally easterly, to the north-west corner of portion 203, by the west boundary of that portion south to Kembla Creek; by that creek downwards, Cordeaux River upwards, to the north-east corner of portion 211; by the north boundaries of portions 211, 277, 284, and a line west to Sandy Creek; thence by that creek downwards to its junction with the Cordeaux River; and thence by that river downwards to a point west of the south-west corner of portion 11, parish of Wallandoola; by a line and the south boundaries of that portion and portion 7 east to Lizard Creek; by that creek downwards to the north-east corner of the latter portion; thence a line east to Cataract River; by that river downwards, and Cataract Creek upwards to the northern-most corner of portion 124, parish of Wonona; by a line crossing that creek to the north-western boundary of the parish of Southend, county of Cumberland; by boundaries of that parish generally north-easterly, and Iluka and O'Hare's Creeks downwards to the western boundary of portion 85, parish of Southend; by the west and part of the north boundaries of that portion northerly and easterly to the road from Wollongong to Liverpool; by that road generally northerly to Woronora River; by that river downwards to a point west of Mount Westmacott, parish of Heathcote, county of Cumberland; by a line east to that mountain; thence by a line south-easterly to the south-western boundary of the National Park; by that boundary and north boundary of portion 42 to the Port Hacking River; by that river upwards to the south boundary of the National Park aforesaid; and by that boundary generally easterly to the Pacific Ocean aforesaid; and by the waters of that ocean generally southerly to the point of commencement, inclusive of islands lying off the coast of the district above defined.

**WOOLLAHRA.**

County of Cumberland, parish of Alexandria: Commencing on the shore of Port Jackson at the mouth of Rushcutters' Creek; and bounded thence by that creek southerly to the centre of New South Head road; by lines along the centre of that road easterly, Glenmore-road and Cascade-street southerly, Paddington-street south-easterly, Elizabeth-street south-westerly, Oxford-street easterly, Leswell-street northerly, Edgecliff-road generally north-westerly, and New South Head road north-easterly to Double Bay Creek; by that creek northerly to the shore of Port Jackson aforesaid; and by that shore generally westerly, to the point of commencement.

**YASS.**

Commencing on the range forming the western watershed of the Boorowa River, at the junction of the Land Districts of Young, Boorowa, and Cowra; thence by that range south-westerly, and by the Douglas or Black Range (forming the boundary between the counties of Monteagle and Harden) westerly to a road from Young to Murrumburrah; by that road southerly to the north boundary of the parish of Murrumbulla, county of Harden, near Currawong Creek; by that boundary easterly to the west boundary of the parish of Cunningham; by the road forming the north boundaries of portions 53, 213, 212, 214, 45, 44, 208, and 207 easterly; by the west and south boundaries of portion 190, and part of the south boundary of portion 191, southerly and easterly to the boundary between the Land Districts of Young and Boorowa; by that boundary generally south-westerly to the northern boundary of the Land District of Gundagai; by that boundary and the range forming the boundary between the Land Districts of Boorowa and Gundagai (forming the south-western watershed of Cunningham and Jugiong Creeks), south-easterly to the junction of Jugiong Creek with the Murrumbidgee River; by that river upwards, the north boundary of portion 56, parish of Bundarbo, county of Buccleuch, west; again by the Murrumbidgee River downwards, and the Tumut River upwards; by the northern, western, and southern boundaries of the parish of Tumut, county of Wynyard, the western boundary of the parish of Wreboldera; the western and southern boundaries of the parish of Yellowin, county of Selwyn, the Tumut River, upwards; by the southern and south-eastern boundaries of improvement lease 869, of 4,050 acres, parish of Boraig, and of resumed areas 805, 1,040, and 1,057, generally north-easterly; by the northern boundary of parish of The Peaks easterly, the Fiery Ranges northerly, and the ranges forming the eastern watershed of the Murrumbidgee River southerly, and by Peppercorn Creek downwards and the Goodradigbee River upwards to the boundary between resumed areas 80 and 80A Bimben East Holding; by that boundary easterly to the western

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 Names and Boundaries of new Electoral Districts.
 

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boundary of the Federal Territory ; by the western and north-western boundaries of that Territory generally northerly and north-easterly to the eastern boundary of the parish of Bedulluck, county of Murray ; by part of that boundary generally northerly to the intersection of the northern boundary of portion 35 with Morumbateman Creek ; by that creek downwards ; by the southern boundary of the parish of Toual ; thence by that boundary easterly to the south-west corner of Donald McLeod's 2,000 acres, portion 155, and by the western boundary of that portion northerly to the Yass River ; thence by that river downwards to the eastern boundary of the parish of Mundoonen, county of King ; by that boundary generally northerly to Jerrawa Creek ; by that creek downwards to the south-west corner of portion 89, parish of Dixon ; thence by lines partly forming the west boundaries of portions 89, 92, 32, 23, 50, 16, 17, 18, 126, 124, 128, 151, and 179, generally northerly to the south boundary of the parish of Gunning ; thence by the boundaries of that parish westerly and northerly to the Great Southern Railway ; by that railway easterly ; by parts of the west and the north boundaries of the population area, village of Gunning, north and east ; and by the western and northern boundaries of Samuel Clayton's 745 acres, portion 8A, northerly and easterly to the Lachlan River ; thence by that river downwards and Merrill Creek upwards, and the southern boundary of the parish of Lampton generally easterly to the range forming the boundary between the counties of King and Argyle ; by that range, forming the western watershed of the Wollondilly River, generally northerly to the southern boundary of the parish of Crookwell ; by that boundary westerly to the road from Grabben Gullen to Crookwell ; by that road northerly ; by the north boundaries of portions 97 and 98 westerly, the east boundaries of portions 290, 116, and 249 northerly, the north boundaries of portions 249, 154, 219, 242, 245, 204, 220, 313, and 177 westerly, and parts of the east and north boundaries of Alex. Long's 640 acres, portion 5, north and west to the road from Crookwell to Wheco ; by that road (partly forming the south-western boundary of portion 150, parish of Romner) north-westerly to the road from Boorowa to Binda ; by that road northerly to the Crookwell River ; thence by that river downwards and Kangaloolah Creek upwards to the source of that creek in the range dividing the waters of the Crookwell and Abercrombie Rivers, and by that range north-easterly, and the spur range forming the western watershed of the Eolong River also north-easterly, to the Abercrombie River, and by that river downwards to a point near Moore's Creek, parish of Grabine, county of Georgiana ; by a line partly forming the east boundaries of portions 64, 63, 51, and 96, southerly ; by the north and east boundaries of portion 90 and a line south ; by the Lachlan River upwards ; by a line partly forming the north boundaries of portions 101, 58, and 181, parish of Wyangala, county King, westerly ; by an eastern boundary of 181 ; by a line partly forming the south boundaries of portions 172 and 169 and the north boundaries of portions 155, 154, 121, 122, 123, 19, 66, 18, and 60, parish of Newham, generally westerly to Hovell's Creek ; by that creek upwards to the north-east corner of portion 102, parish of Kenyu ; by the northern boundary of that parish ; by the eastern and southern boundaries of the parish of Cocomingla, county of Monteagle, generally westerly to Battery Range ; by that range south-westerly, to the point of commencement.

*ADDENDUM.*

Every Island off the Coast of New South Wales, being part of the territory thereof, shall be included in the Electoral District nearest to which it is respectively situated, with the exception of Lord Howe Island, which shall be included in King Electorate.

[20 maps.]

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Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1912.



1912.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ELECTORAL.

(CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND THE PREMIER OF NEW SOUTH WALES, SHOWING THE ARRANGEMENTS MADE WITH THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT IN CONNECTION WITH THE COLLECTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH ELECTORAL LISTS BY THE POLICE.)

*Printed under No. 1 Report from Printing Committee, 13 August, 1912.*

*[Presented to Parliament in connection with the Question asked in the Legislative Assembly on the 24th July, 1912, by the Honorable Member for Orange on the subject.]*

Question.

- (10.) Collection of Commonwealth Electoral Lists:—Mr. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick asked the Colonial Secretary,—
- (1.) What arrangement was made between the State and the Federal Government in regard to the collection by the police of New South Wales of the Commonwealth Electoral Lists; and what allowance was made by the Commonwealth in the way of payment?
  - (2.) Is it a fact that the collection of the Commonwealth Lists entailed a much greater amount of work and a larger expenditure of time than did the collection of the State Lists, and was this by reason of the Commonwealth system being more intricate than that of the State?

Answer.

- (1.) I shall presently lay on the Table of the House, in the form of a return, a statement of the arrangements made with the Commonwealth Government in connection with this matter.
- (2.) Yes.

The Right Honorable the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia to  
The Honorable the Premier of New South Wales.

POLICE CANVASS OF COMMONWEALTH ELECTORAL LISTS, 1912.

Sir,

Melbourne, 1 February, 1912.

Adverting to your letter of the 16th ultimo, No. 11/5,745, with respect to the question of the services of the Police being made available in connection with the proposed electoral canvass of your State, I have the honour, at the instance of my colleague the Minister for Home Affairs, to state that the instructions issued for the guidance of the Police are identical with those issued in all other States, where they have proved in practice to be eminently workable and satisfactory.

2. The imposition of certain duties upon the Electoral Registrar for each Subdivision has, I am advised, not only afforded the Police great relief, but has enabled the Registrar to efficiently deal with the enrolment cards received after the completion of the canvass.

3. In the estimate of the cost of collection for the Metropolitan areas only (viz. £3,114), furnished in your letter now under reference, the salaries of the Police have been included. I desire to point out that this is contrary to all previous practice, and is not in accord with that followed in the other States. May I invite attention to paragraph 3 of my letter of 29th July last respecting this question. A large amount would be involved in the payment by the Commonwealth Government of the salaries of the Police, and this would not be to recoup out-of-pocket expenditure incurred by your Government in connection with the canvass. I learn that in no case has such a course been suggested except in your State.

4. It is of the utmost importance that the Police should enter upon the canvass forthwith. I shall be glad, therefore, if in the light of the information now supplied, the matter can receive further consideration, and trust that your Government will see its way to give effect to the proposals of the Commonwealth Government in this matter with the least possible delay.

I am, &c.,

ANDREW FISHER.

The

The Honorable the Premier of New South Wales to The Right Honorable the  
Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Sir,

Premier's Office, Sydney, 6 February, 1912.

With reference to the correspondence that has passed between us, upon the subject of the desire of the Commonwealth Government that the services of the Police be made available for the purposes of a canvass of the Federal Electoral Divisions of New South Wales, I have the honor to inform you that this Government is prepared to instruct the Police Authorities to enter upon the work in question at an early date, provided your Government is prepared to pay for the service rendered at the rate of two shillings per day for each member of the Police Force engaged, plus travelling expenses in accordance with the Police Travelling Regulations.

I have, &c.,

J. S. McGOWEN.

Urgent Telegram from The Right Honorable the Prime Minister of the Common-  
wealth of Australia to The Honorable the Premier of New South Wales.

Your letter sixth instant, Electoral Canvass.—This Government accepts terms set out therein [stop]. In view of urgency, glad if you will kindly issue instructions to Police to forthwith enter upon canvass.

ANDREW FISHER.

The Honorable the Premier of New South Wales to The Right Honorable the  
Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Sir,

Premier's Office, Sydney, 20 March, 1912.

Referring to the question of the conduct by the Police of this State of a canvass of the Federal Electoral Divisions of New South Wales, in connection with which I addressed a definite proposal to you under date 6th ultimo, I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a telegraphic message by you, bearing date 13th February, in the following terms:—

“Your letter sixth instant, Electoral Canvass,—This Government accepts terms set out therein. In view of urgency, glad if you will kindly issue instructions to Police to forthwith enter upon canvass.”

As action in relation to the canvass is now proceeding, I shall be glad to be favoured, at your early convenience, with confirmation by letter of the terms of the above quoted message.

I have, &c.,

JAS. S. McGOWEN.

The Right Honorable the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia to  
The Honorable the Premier of New South Wales.

Sir,

Melbourne, 27 March, 1912.

In accordance with the request contained in your letter of the 20th instant, No. 12/761, on the subject of a canvass of the Commonwealth Electoral Divisions of New South Wales, I have the honor to confirm my telegram to you of the 12th ultimo, which read as follows:—

“Your letter sixth instant, Electoral Canvass. This Government accepts terms set out therein. In view of urgency, glad if you will kindly issue instructions to Police to forthwith enter upon canvass.”

I have, &c.,

ANDREW FISHER.